

The Transitivity Analysis of Woolf's 'Kew Gardens': A Corpus Based Study

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Abstract

The current study was based on the theory of Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) (2014), which seeks language and its grammar as a meaning-making resource. Halliday (2014) distinguished three metafunctions, one of them is the ideational function which further involved transitivity system. Transitivity is specifically known as one of the methods of clause analysis which involved three components; participant, process, and circumstance. The research was confined to analyse the participants, process with their sub-types, and circumstances that occur in the clauses as well as to determine the dominant elements of transitivity. The purpose of the research was to explore the ideational or experiential meanings and it was delimited to corpus-based transitivity analysis to unfold human experiences and world view of personas in the narrative text of 'Kew Gardens' (1919; 1921) by Virginia Woolf. The study aimed to explore the literary style of narrative text written in stream of consciousness (SOC) technique by Woolf. Moreover, the research was based on corpus-based methodology. Quantitative data included the statistics, frequencies and percentages while qualitative data involved the interpretation of the results and facts. Corpus collection included the narrative fiction 'Kew Gardens'. The analysis was conducted with the use of UAM corpus tool developed by O'Donnell (2009). The text file was first incorporated and then analysed through the tool by creating the annotation layer. The tool represented the statistics after annotation of the text. The total number of segments was 1214, words in segment were 7680, and tokens in segment were 8408. The result of analysis was quite significant. The research will be substantial for stylisticians and language researchers to analyse and interpret literary styles of different genres in literature.

Keywords: corpus linguistics, ideational metafunction, stream of consciousness, systemic functional linguistics, transitivity analysis

1. Introduction

The current study deals with the corpus-based transitivity analysis. The field of Corpus Linguistics is particularly concentrating on the computer-aided analysis based on a large number of databases of texts. According to McEnery and Hardie, (2011) corpus-based approaches are often used to explain certain features of language and to verify the formulated hypothesis related to various language frameworks. These approaches to language and linguistics have attained prominence over the previous four decades, specifically since the mid-1980s because corpus analysis can be instructive in almost all branches of linguistics and language learning. SFL has

old tradition of analysing textual materials with corpus-based methodology for examining language and its use dated back to the early works of Halliday in 1949 (Wu, 2009).

1.1. Theoretical Framework

The theory of SFL was implemented as a theoretical framework under the present study which emphasize on language as meaning-making resource and a system of meanings. Halliday (1985) demonstrated that a language possesses meta-functions which are considered as property of all languages. One of them is ideational function, also known as experiential meaning which further encompassed transitivity that involve to construe the experiences of inner/outer world of humans (Halliday, 2014). It interprets world of experiences into manageable sets of process. Transitivity is an important semantic phenomenon which affects verbs as well as its participants and circumstances (Halliday, 1985). The diagrammatic presentation is as follows:

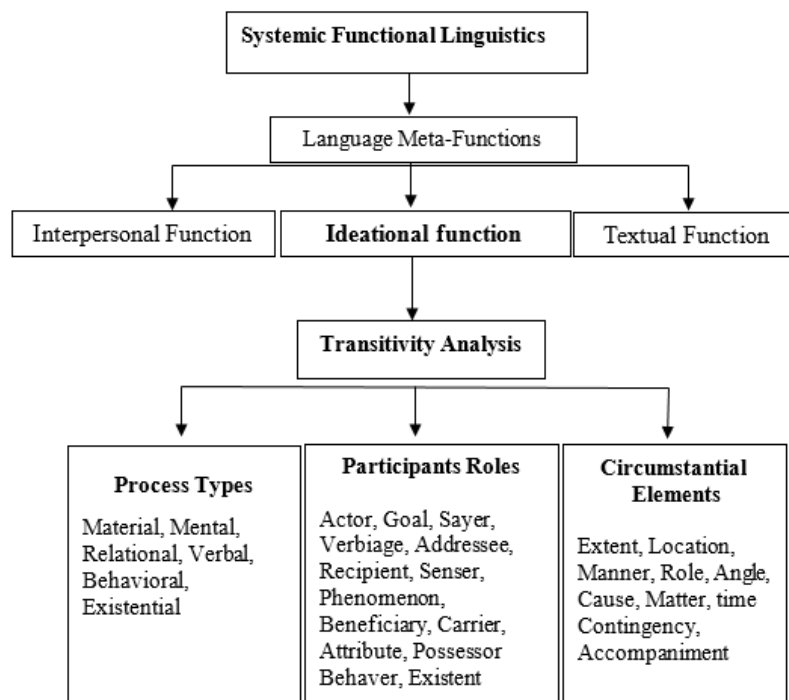


Figure 1: Theoretical framework

1.1.1. Transitivity

Transitivity is defined as one of the methods of clause analysis which expressed a specific variety of ideational meanings (Halliday, 2014). The key function of the clause is to signify experience in order to describe the events and states of the internal and external world in the mind of a person (Halliday & Hasan, 1985). There are three components of transitivity that are known as:

- i. Process
- ii. Participant
- iii. Circumstances

The transitivity system is illustrated in the subsequent figure:

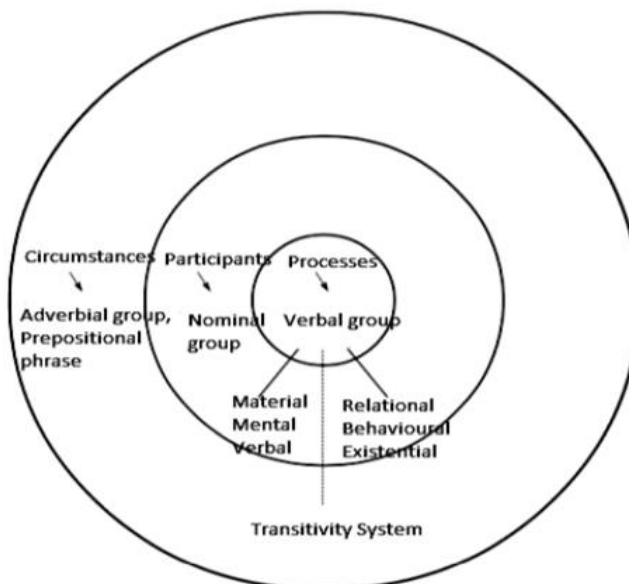


Figure 2: Transitivity System (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p. 176)

The processes are generally construed by the verbs of action. There are six types of process which are explained as follows. Material deals with the doings, happenings and outer world of physical activities. Mental deals with the conscious activities and inner world of consciousness. Relational deals with the relationship between entities and show possession that one entity owns another. Verbal deals with the conscious activity of communication. Behavioral deals with psychological and physiological activities and finally existential process deals with the existence of entities and events (Halliday, 2014). These process types are associated with their meanings in the following illustration:

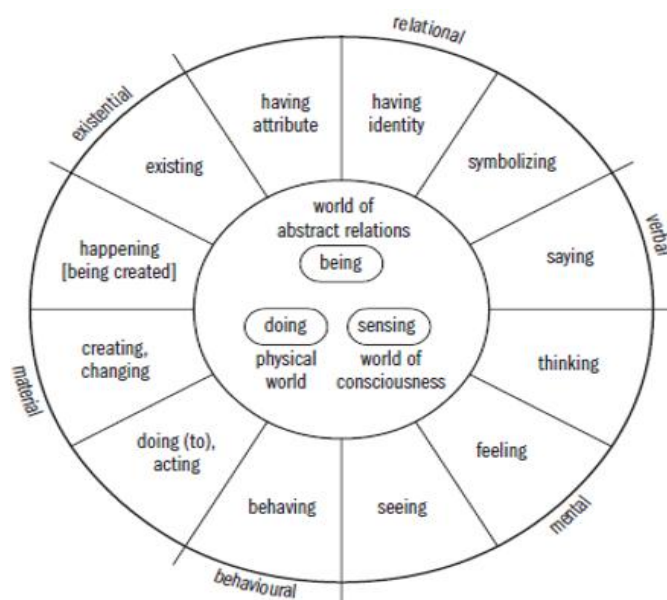


Figure 3: Processes with their meanings (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p. 172)

The participant enacts various functions in a clause. There are different functions of participants that are involved in a process (Halliday & Hassan, 1985). The processes and associated participants have a core relationship with each other. The participants are obligatory elements (Halliday, 2014). In the following table process types with their meanings and associated participants are presented.

Table 1: Types of process

Types of Process	Meanings	Functions of Participant
Material	Act of Doing (go, come, give)	actor, goal, recipient, client
Mental	Experiencing, Sensing (think, feel, seeing)	sensor, phenomenon
Verbal	Act of Saying (said, tell, argue)	sayer, verbiage, receiver, addressee
Relational	Being, becoming (be, become, has, own)	carrier, attribute, possessor, possessed
Behavioural	Act of Behaving (laugh, smiling, staring)	behaviour
Existential	Existing (there, exist, occur)	existent

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), stated that the circumstantial elements are also involved in the clauses. They are generally realized by adjuncts and usually answered with a w-h question. They are also considered as optional rather than obligatory arguments in the clause.

1.2. Background of the Study

The theory of SFL was developed by the British linguist Michael Halliday in 1960s which mainly focus on language and its social functions and settings. It claims the interrelation between the form and meaning (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). Halliday (2014) pointed out that language owns social functions that are known as metafunctions that occur in a language simultaneously. Ideational function construe experiences of internal and external world. It further involves transitivity system. In the Ideational or experiential meaning, transitivity is quite beneficial to construe the meanings of the text in a coherent way. Transitivity is known to be an important concept to explore the ways in which language construct themes, ideologies, and meanings. It is a unique system of construing the human experience in terms of their inner and outer world. The research might be beneficial for the language researchers, stylisticians to investigate and interpret literary writings of different genres. The current research opens new vistas for the researchers to explore genres of literature to analyse their discourse and style with the corpus-based methodologies.

2. Literature Review

The implication of SFL theory and transitivity with corpus-based methodology is unique and empirical in nature. Halliday (1981) is widely known as the originator of transitivity analysis. He investigated the novel '*The Inheritors*' by Golding (1955) with the implication of transitivity and analysed syntactic structure and frequencies in development of novel's theme. Manan (2001) found that transitivity analysis proves how language is being used in media to construct social reality. The lexical choices from language in the media influence the process that

how the receiver perceives the certain message presented through media. Opara (2012) stated that transitivity analysis is significant to explore themes and character construction in a narrative discourse by analysing language choices used by the discourse makers. Naz, Alvi, and Baseer (2012) stated that language can be practiced to show power. The findings on the domination of material processes in Bhutto's speeches reveal her strong determination to re-establish democracy in the country. Transitivity is useful concept to examine the phenomenon in which a language structure construct meanings and ideologies that are not explicit for the learners (Mehmood, Amber & Faiz, 2014). Hamdache (2016) investigated discourse of US State Dept. with application of transitivity theory and corpus methodology and found ambivalence between speech and action as US is willing to fight ISIS as part of a coalition but under no commitment to obligate. Zahoor and Janjua (2016) investigated transitivity patterns in the popular song, "*I am Malala*" by western media to pay tribute to Malala Yousafzai. The research focused to analyse the character portrayal of 'Malala' and concluded that transitivity is advantageous in yielding coherent understanding of character construction in tribute song. Bartley (2017) employed transitivity theory to analyse the courtroom discourse to examine the implicit meanings. Yaqub, Mahmood, and Kakepot, (2017) investigated material type and its subsystem in clauses of English and Urdu of the novel '*Things Fall Apart*' and its translated form '*Bikharti Duniya*'. Corpus was tagged by POS tagger and annotated with a built-in scheme in UAM CT. The distinctive and unique comparison was highlighted in the research with the examples of Urdu and English which also showed some constraints of processes due to the dissimilar structure of both languages. The study also highlighted variation in ideational functions in both languages. Landa (2017) conducted transitivity analysis of fictional narratives to explore experiential meanings and highlight the comparison of processes in Poe's short stories. Bhatti, Azher, and Abbas (2019), examined frequent transitivity elements in Beckett's *Waiting for Godot* (1952) with the use of computational tool UAM CT. The study analysed that the text has extensive amount of material processes but they are less directed towards goal and agentless. The meaningless human life is presented through fragmented language (p. 93). Cunanan (2011) found that transitivity analysis permits the readers to access personas 'stream of consciousness' (SOC) as well as world view through experiential meanings in the essay '*Old Mrs Grey*' by Virginia Woolf. The study pointed out that the analysis could help ESL readers to understand the text by giving considerations to the author's linguistic choices. Ammara, Anjum & Javed (2019), found that transitivity is applicable to uncover experiential meanings encoded in the language of fictional narrative novel '*To the lighthouse*' (1927) by Woolf. The study investigated experiential meanings encoded in novel's text and fictional narrative style (SOC) through transitivity analysis with corpus-based methodology. The study analysed the concordances and frequencies of corpus with the use of AntConc corpus toolkit.

The current study was attempted to investigate experiential meanings and personas inner/outer world experiences depicted in the language of narrative fiction of 'Kew Gardens' with the implication of transitivity. There is not any single existing research of fiction which is conducted through corpus-based transitivity analysis. There is still no study regarding exploration of Woolf's narrative style (SOC) with corpus-based transitivity analysis. To fill this gap the researcher opted to explore Woolf's narrative style of fiction.

2.1. “Kew Gardens”

The short story “Kew Gardens” (1919, 1921) was written by English author Virginia Woolf. Much of her works of fiction offer a new perspective on the world. In the short story, she seems to adopt a snail’s eye view. The story focus on four pairs of people such as; a married couple, an elderly man with a young man, two elderly women, and a young couple as they pass a flower bed in the botanical garden of London. Each of the couple’s stories is shown only in fragmentary moments, which provides the reader just a sense of their relationship without offering any profound detail. There is a rich usage of imagery in the short story by Woolf such as falling petals, flying butterflies, to propose the randomness inherent in the decisions that shape the human lives. The setting and writing style are impressive. The snail is mentioned which bookend the events and makes up the story. Perhaps, Woolf wants to concentrate on the small and insignificant to find the delight and beauty of the world in unlikely places.

2.2. Research Questions

- i. What are the dominant transitivity elements that appear in the text of ‘Kew Gardens’?
- ii. How transitivity decodes internal and external world experiences of a persona?

3. Research Methodology

The research was based on corpus-based approach. Corpus Linguistics facilitates methodological innovations that offers radically diverse perspectives on language use and variation. Corpora can be used for both qualitative and quantitative analyses (McEnery & Hardie, 2011). Quantitative method involved the procedure of determining the results in frequencies and statistics while qualitative method involved interpretation of the results.

3.1. Corpus

The corpus collection included the short story of Virginia Woolf entitled as; “Kew Gardens” (1919, 1921). The reason of analysing this short story was just because of the specific writing style of Woolf known as ‘Stream of Consciousness’ (SOC). The main aim of the research was to identify the experiential meanings in narrative text of the short story.

3.2. Research Instrument

The instrument which was used in the research is UAM corpus tool (3.3 version) developed by a famous computational linguist Mick O’Donnell (2009). The tool was used for the purpose of annotation and segmentation of the text. It provides different features such as text encoding, tagging schemes, text processing, and text analysis, etc.

3.3. Data Analysis Procedure

The procedure involved the following; at first, corpus was incorporated into the tool. Further, the annotation scheme ‘SFL-Transitivity’ was implemented which is a built-in scheme integrated into the UAM CT. It is comprised of the components of transitivity with their types.

The tool presented the results including text statistics, frequencies, percentages, and feature coding. The subsequent is the annotation scheme exported from UAM CT.

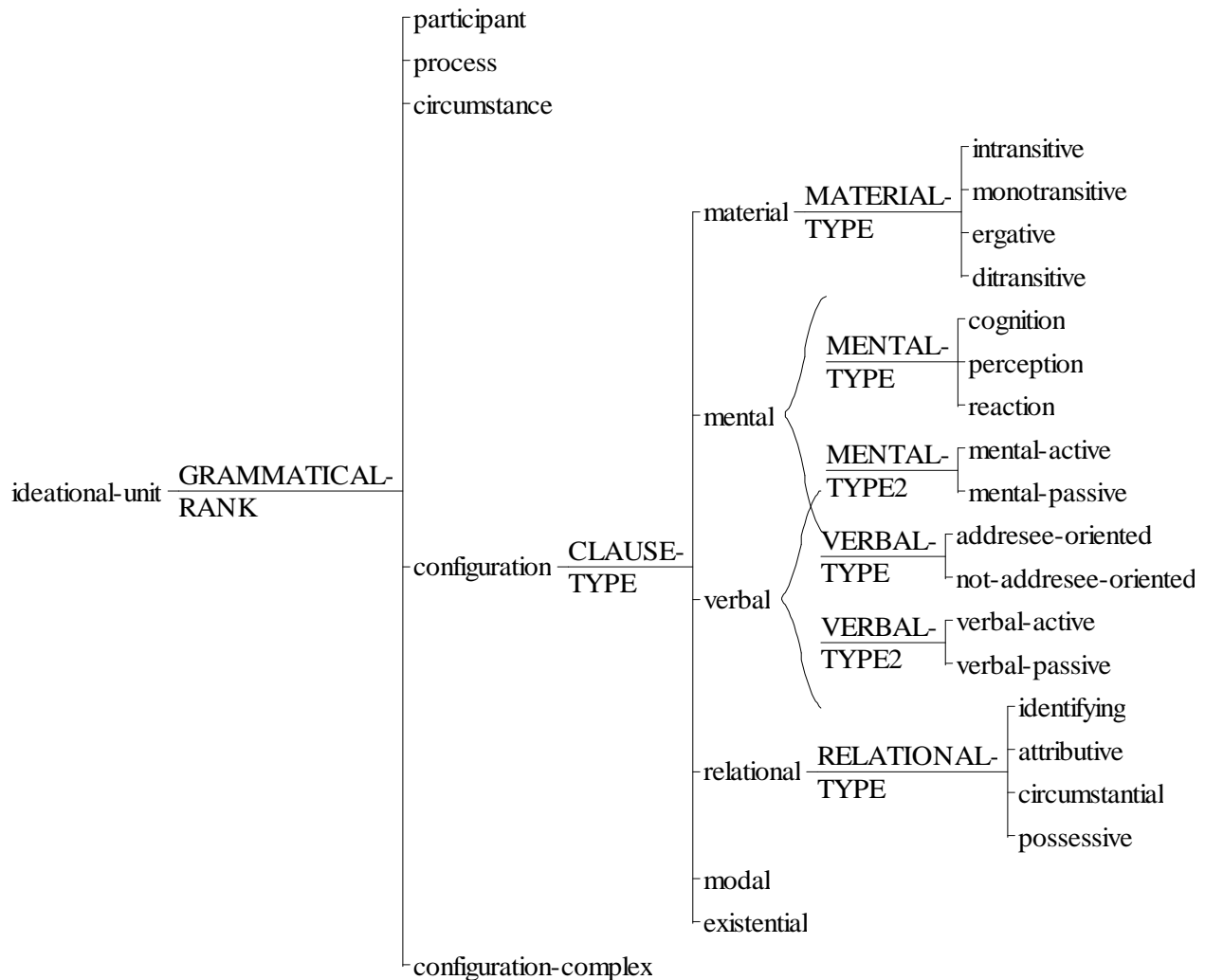


Figure 4: Annotation Scheme ‘SFL-Transitivity’ (O’Donnell, 2009)

4. Results

4.1. General Statistics

The corpus tool represented the statistics after annotation of the text. The total number of segments is 954, words in segment are 5793, tokens in segment are 6233. The statistics are represented in the figure as follows.

Length:	
- Number of segments:	954
- Words in segments:	5793
- Tokens in segments:	6233

Figure 5: General statistics

The figure represented the statistics of corpus. The information pane is exported from the corpus tool.

4.2. Feature Statistics

The statistics of the components of transitivity, process types and their sub-types found in the text are presented in the following table.

Table 2: Statistics of Transitivity Analysis

Feature	N	Percent
Grammatical Rank	955	
participant	246	25.76%
process	223	23.35%
circumstance	191	20.00%
configuration	204	21.36%
configuration-complex	0	0.00%
material	133	13.93%
mental	28	2.93%
verbal	8	0.84%
relational	28	2.93%
modal	1	0.10%
existential	0	0.00%
intransitive	38	3.98%
monotransitive	93	9.74%
ergative	0	0.00%
ditransitive	2	0.21%
cognition	0	0.00%
perception	0	0.00%
reaction	0	0.00%
mental-active	20	2.09%
mental-passive	8	0.84%
addressee-oriented	0	0.00%
not-addressee-oriented	0	0.00%
verbal-active	6	0.63%
verbal-passive	2	0.21%
identifying	0	0.00%
attributive	20	2.09%
circumstantial	0	0.00%
possessive	6	0.63%

The statistics of the features of transitivity are mentioned in the above table. The results are also represented diagrammatically in the following figure.

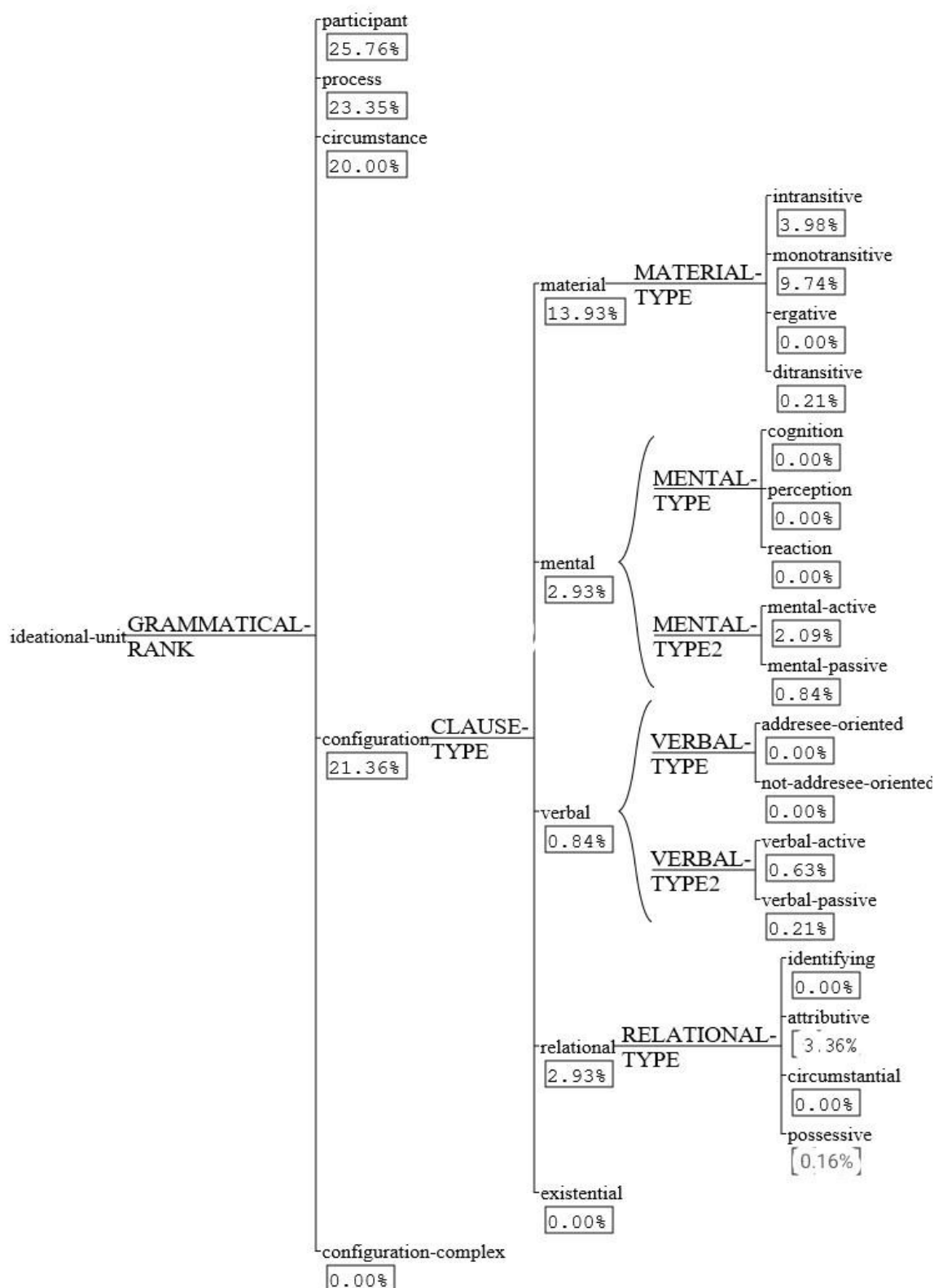


Figure 8: Network View

4.2.1. Interpretation of the Results

There are three main categories of coding scheme that are:

- i. Grammatical Rank
- ii. Clause Types
- iii. Sub-types

4.2.1.1. Grammatical Rank

The first category of coding scheme is grammatical rank. The grammatical rank is the hierarchical order of grammatical units such as a unit of a given rank generally comprised of units of the next lower rank. The results of the other two categories are discussed further.

The corpus tool presented five ranks of grammatical units i.e.

- i. Process
- ii. Participant
- iii. Circumstance
- iv. Configuration
- v. Configuration – Complex

The statistics of grammatical ranks are displayed in the following graph.

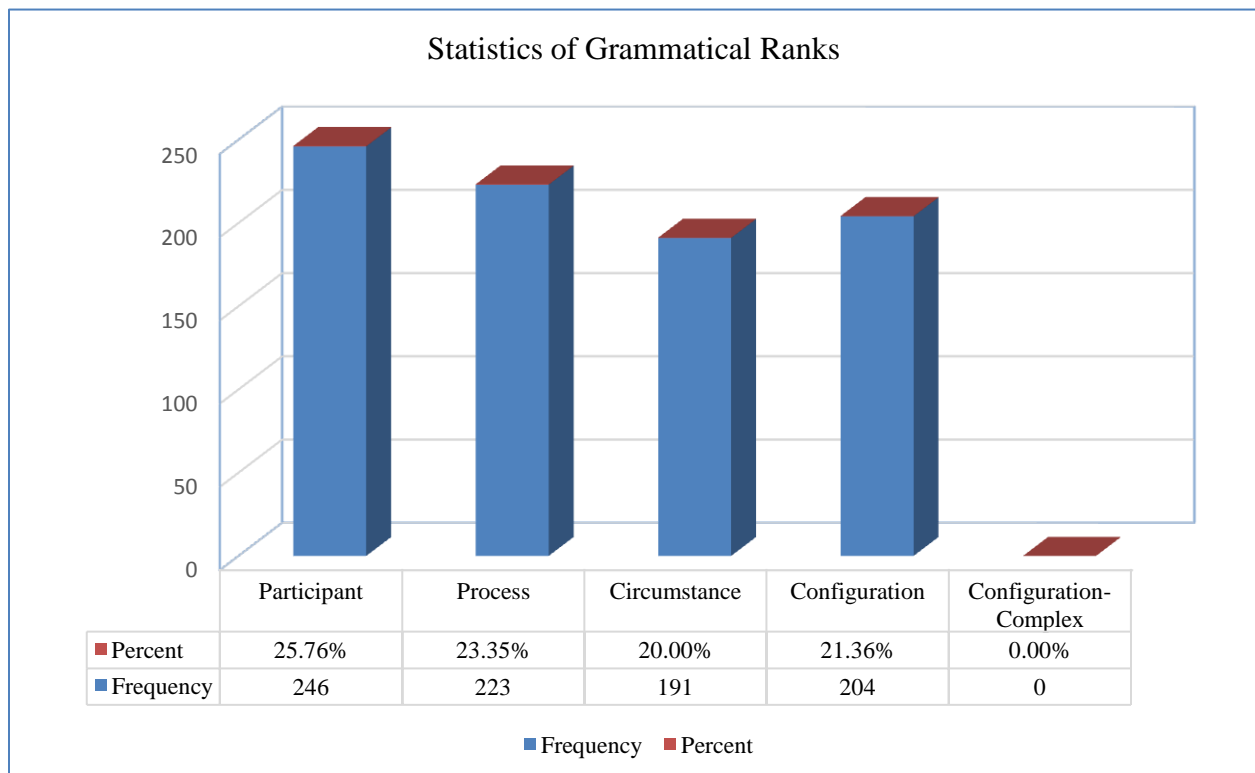


Figure 7: Statistics of Grammatical Ranks

The total number of grammatical units in the analysed text are 955. Out of these 955 grammatical units, there are 246 (25.76%) participants, 223 (23.35%) processes, 191 (20.00%) circumstances, 204 (21.36%) configurations and no configuration-complexes.

4.2.1.1.1. Participant

The first grammatical rank is participant which is considered as one of the components of transitivity. The statistics represented 246 (25.76%) counts of participants' occurrence. The participants enact various roles in a clause. They are involved in the process. The participants are greater in number than the processes in the text because most of the verbs are transitive which involved one doer and one receiver of the action. Some of the verbs are ditransitive and involved two objects in addition to a subject (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). However, it seemed that the participants are goal-oriented represented in the text of the short story. The participants are shown in the following figure exported from UAM CT.

File	Pretext	<Transitivity_Analysis feature='participant'/>	PostText
ns by Woolf . txt file.txt	the end.	The petals	were voluminous enough
ns by Woolf . txt file.txt	The petals were	voluminous	enough to be stirred
ns by Woolf . txt file.txt	to be stirred	by the summer breeze	, and when they
ns by Woolf . txt file.txt	, and when	they	moved, the red
ns by Woolf . txt file.txt	they moved,	the red, blue and yellow lights	passed one over the
ns by Woolf . txt file.txt	yellow lights passed	one	over the other,
ns by Woolf . txt file.txt	other, staining	an inch of the brown earth	beneath with a spot
ns by Woolf . txt file.txt	leaves. Then	the breeze	stirred rather more briskly
ns by Woolf . txt file.txt	briskly overhead and	the colour	was flashed into the
ns by Woolf . txt file.txt	men and women	who	walk in Kew Gardens
ns by Woolf . txt file.txt	in July.	The figures of these men and women	straggled past the flower-
ns by Woolf . txt file.txt	and blue butterflies	who	crossed the turf in
ns by Woolf . txt file.txt	butterflies who crossed	the turf	in zig-zag flights from
ns by Woolf . txt file.txt	to bed.	The man	was about six inches
ns by Woolf . txt file.txt	the woman,	strolling	carelessly, while she
ns by Woolf . txt file.txt	carelessly, while	she	bore on with greater
ns by Woolf . txt file.txt	greater purpose,	only turning her head now and then to see that the children were not too far behind	. The man kept
ns by Woolf . txt file.txt	, only turning	her head	now and then to
ns by Woolf . txt file.txt	to see that	the children	were not too far
ns by Woolf . txt file.txt	children were not	too far behind	. The man kept

Figure 8: Feature: participant

Figure 8 highlighted the feature of participant in the pane which is obtained from corpus tool.

4.2.1.1.2. Process

The second grammatical rank is the process which occurs with 223 (23.35%) frequency in the text. Processes are known as verbs of action. The figure for the analysis of process is presented as follows. Moreover, the types of process will be discussed further.

CorpusTool 3.3u2: Transitivity Analysis of Kew Gardens by Woolf

Project Misc Windows Help

Files Layers Search AutoCode Statistics Explore Options Help

Text-based search Search for: <Transitivity_Analysis feature="process"/> Show Context: 3 Help

Hits: 0-19 of 223 <Prev Next>

File	Pretext	<Transitivity_Analysis feature="process"/>	PostText
Texts/kew gardens by Woolf . bt file.bt	. The petals	were	voluminous enough to be
Texts/kew gardens by Woolf . bt file.bt	enough to be	stirred	by the summer breeze
Texts/kew gardens by Woolf . bt file.bt	and when they	moved	, the red,
Texts/kew gardens by Woolf . bt file.bt	and yellow lights	passed	one over the other
Texts/kew gardens by Woolf . bt file.bt	the other,	staining	an inch of the
Texts/kew gardens by Woolf . bt file.bt	Then the breeze	stirred	rather more briskly overhead
Texts/kew gardens by Woolf . bt file.bt	the colour was	flashed	into the air above
Texts/kew gardens by Woolf . bt file.bt	and women who	walk	in Kew Gardens in
Texts/kew gardens by Woolf . bt file.bt	men and women	straggled	past the flower-bed with
Texts/kew gardens by Woolf . bt file.bt	blue butterflies who	crossed	the turf in zig-zag
Texts/kew gardens by Woolf . bt file.bt	The man	was	about six inches in
Texts/kew gardens by Woolf . bt file.bt	, while she	bore	on with greater purpose
Texts/kew gardens by Woolf . bt file.bt	purpose, only	turning	her head now and
Texts/kew gardens by Woolf . bt file.bt	and then to	see	that the children were
Texts/kew gardens by Woolf . bt file.bt	that the children	were	not too far behind
Texts/kew gardens by Woolf . bt file.bt	. The man	kept	this distance in front
Texts/kew gardens by Woolf . bt file.bt	, for he	wished	to go on with
Texts/kew gardens by Woolf . bt file.bt	he wished to	go	on with his thoughts
Texts/kew gardens by Woolf . bt file.bt	years ago I	came	here with Lily,

Figure 9: Feature: process

Figure 9 highlighted the feature of process in the window of UAM corpus tool. The wordlist in third column are analysed processes while parsing of clauses is represented as pre and post text.

4.2.1.1.3. Circumstance

The statistical measurement indicates that the overall instances of circumstance in the text are 191 (20.00%). Circumstantial elements are considered to be an essential component in the clauses. These elements are generally realized by adjuncts (Halliday, 2004). These are involved to give additional information such as; when, where, why and how an action is being performed by a participant. So, the obvious number of circumstances create consistency and balance in the text. The following figure highlights the feature of circumstance in the corpus tool.

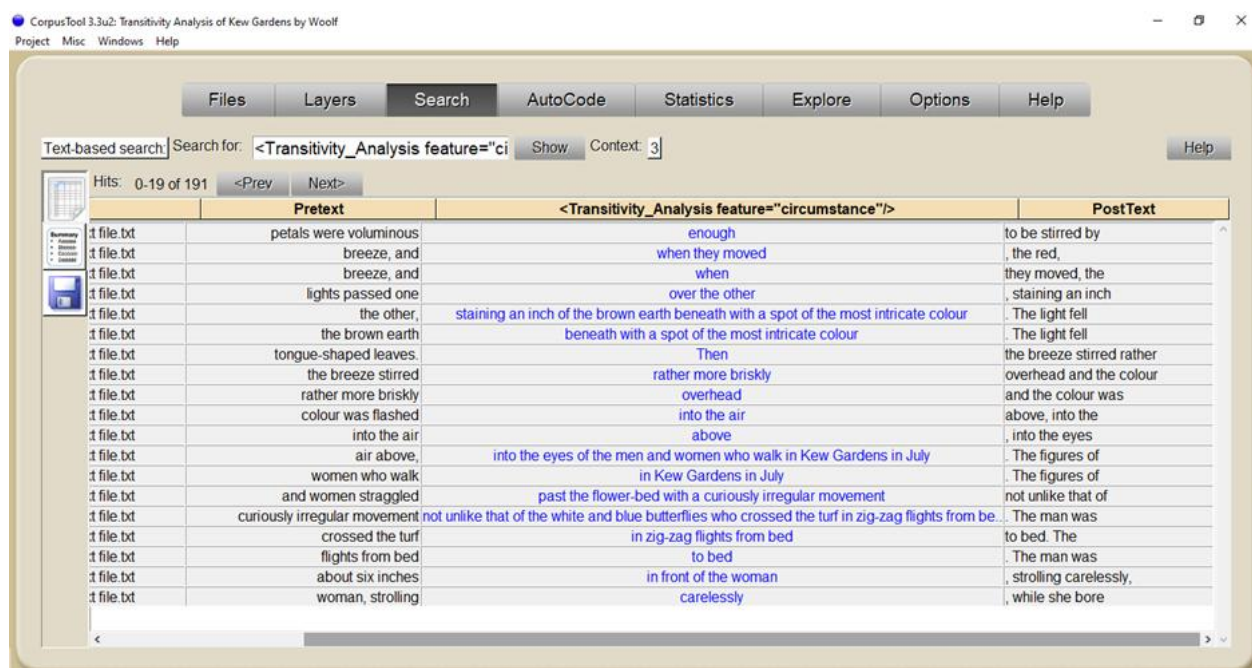


Figure 10: Feature: circumstance

Figure 10. highlighted the feature of circumstance in the pane of corpus tool.

4.2.1.1.4. Configuration

The UAM corpus tool analyses 204 (21.36%) instances of configuration in the text of the short story. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), stated that configuration is a componential element of transitivity that combines smaller elements like process, circumstances, and goal, etc. The configuration is displayed in the following figures exported from UAM CT.

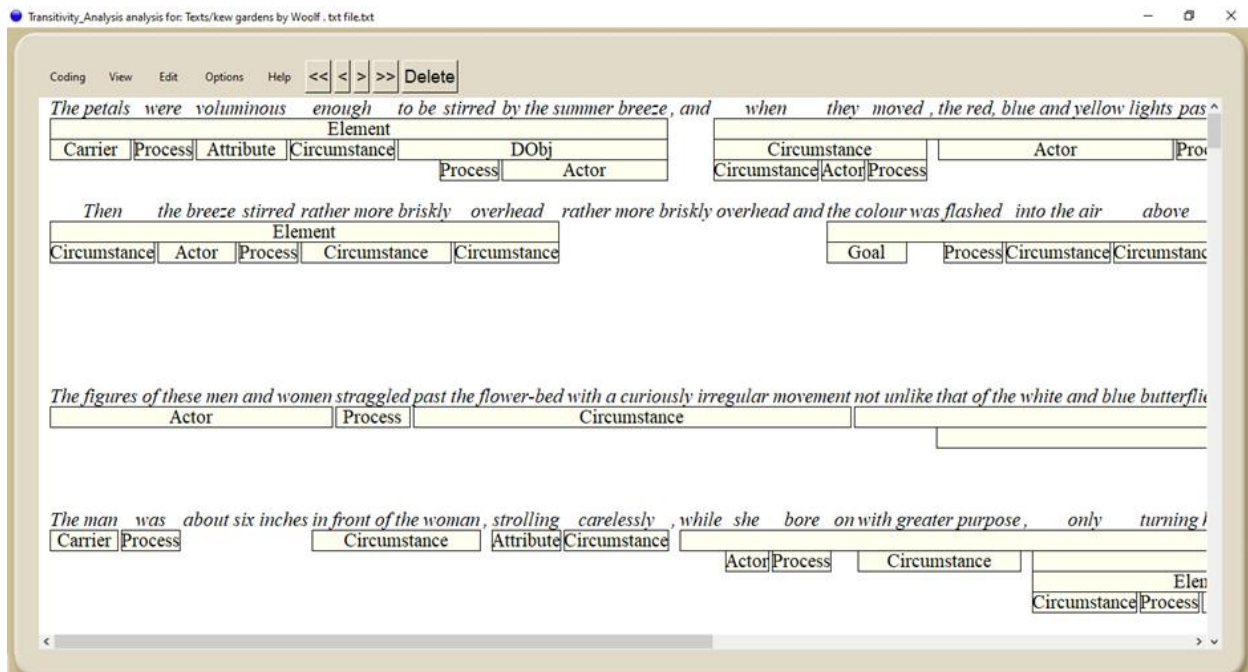


Figure 11: Configuration

Figure 11 was exported from corpus tool. The pane displayed the clause configuration of the analysis.

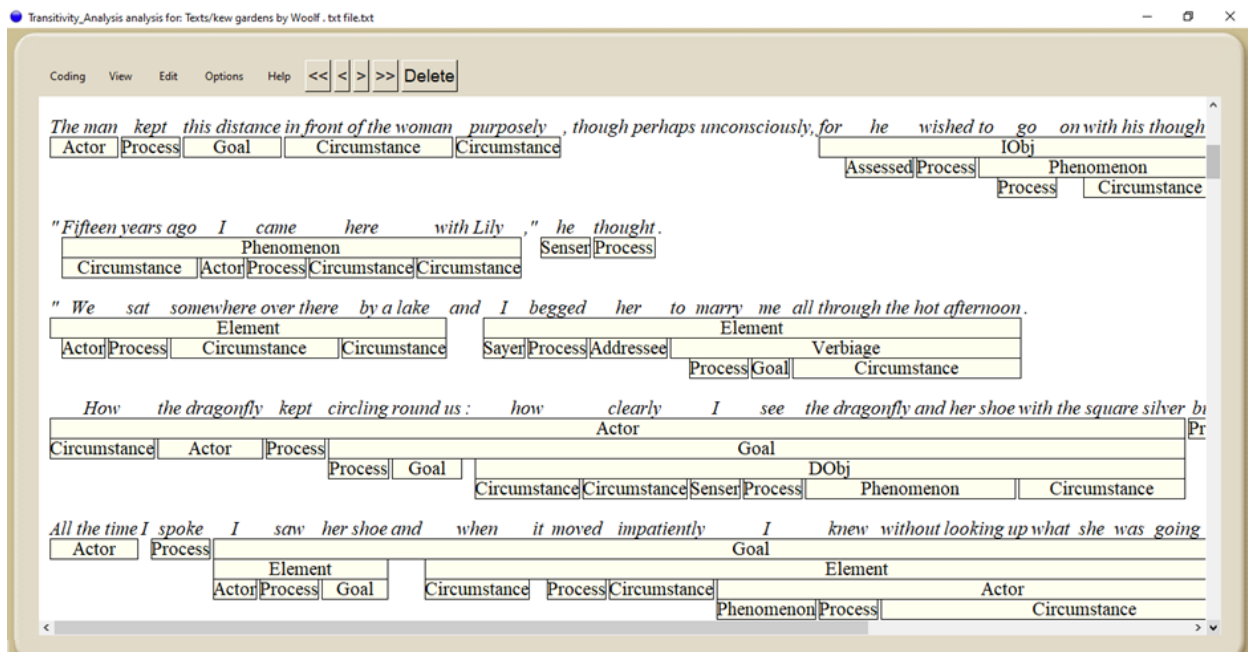


Figure 12: Configuration

Figure 12 displayed the clause configuration of the analysis. The pane was exported from corpus tool.

4.2.1.1.5. Configuration-complex

There is no configuration-complex identified by the corpus tool.

4.2.1.2. Clause Types

The second category of coding scheme is Clause-type. There are five types of clauses presented as follows:

- i. Material
- ii. Mental
- iii. Relational
- iv. Verbal
- v. Existential

The statistics of clause types are displayed in the following graph.

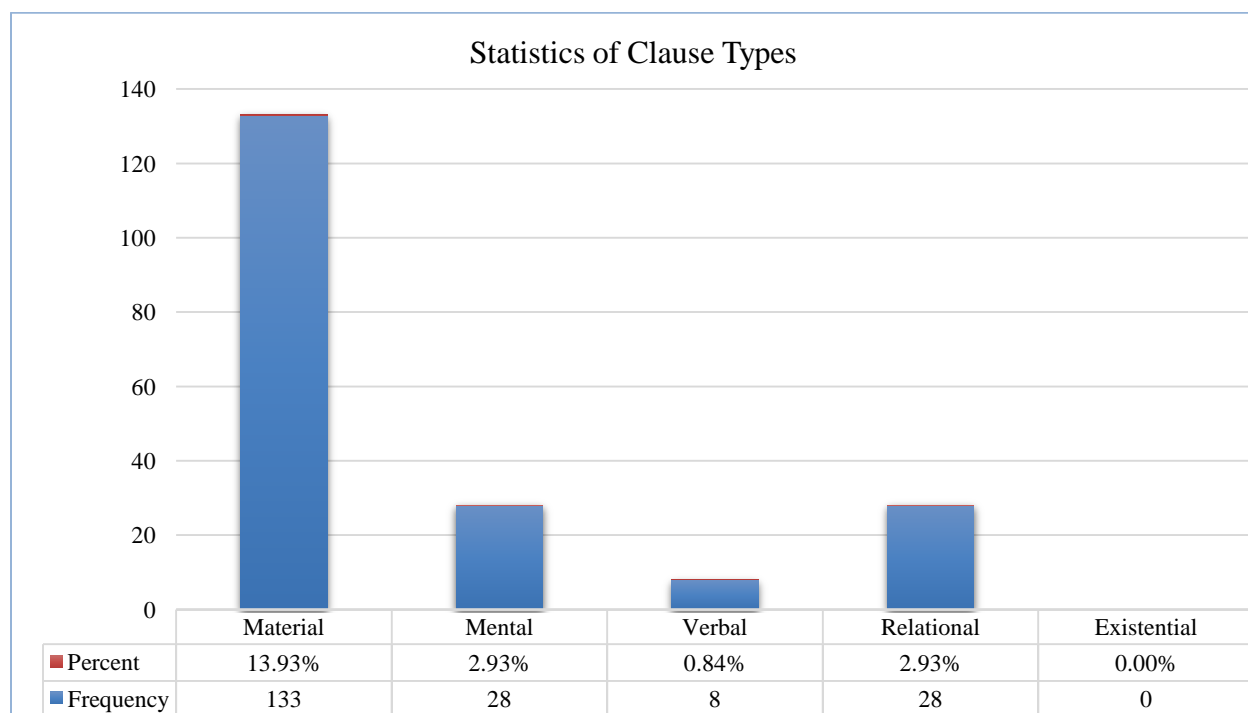


Figure 13: Statistics of Clause types

4.2.1.2.1. Interpretation of the Results

The statistics mentioned in the above graph highlighted that the material clauses occur with 133 (13.93%) frequency. On the contrary, both mental and relational clauses occur with the same frequency which is 28 (2.93%). Verbal clauses occur with 8 (0.84%) frequency. There is no behavioral and existential clause found by UAM CT. The result indicates the frequent occurrence of material clauses in the text. So, the material process is dominant type found in the

text. Whereas, mental and relational process ranks the second most frequent process found in the text. Verbal comes last with fewer counts.

The dominant occurrence of material process is quite significant as compared to other types of process. It deals with the act of doing and happening of the events. This process shows the experience of material or external world. The main events are frequently construed by material process. Oktoma (2017) found that material clauses frequently occur in most of the narrative texts. These are common in naturally occurring languages. The dominance of material clauses or processes specifies the narrative text. The short story ‘Kew Gardens’ is written in ‘Stream of Consciousness’ (SOC) technique which is known to be a specific writing technique that specifies the conscious unimpeded flow of thoughts. The frequent occurrence of material clauses indicates the external world of the persona’s mind frame depicted in the short story. On the other hand, mental process deals with the experience of inner world. It displays the conscious experience such as perception, cognition, and affection, etc. The occurrence of mental clauses signifies persona’s internal world of consciousness. In the same way, SOC is described as the constant flow of perceptions, thoughts, and feelings in the conscious mind (Cunanan, 2011). James (1980) SOC construes the persona’s material world and the mental world. It represents internal and external world experiences of the persona. It highlights the mind frame and world view of human experience (cited in Natsoulas, 1985). The clauses which consist of relational process basically serve to identify the process of being or having. This process type establishes relationship between two entities. These establish possession among entities. Though both of the mental and relational clauses are significant but there is comparatively smaller number of occurrences than the material clauses. Verbal process deals with the act of communication. Some of the examples are; speaking, saying, or telling, etc. The smaller number of verbal clauses indicates less interaction and communication amongst the involved participants. The characters are normally involved in communicative activities but it seems to be less participation in such activity and has fewer interlocutors in the text. Though, all process types are involved in some sort of human experiences, activities, and happenings of events, etc. Thus, SOC pursues to record the flow of imprints passing through the mind of character. The primary function of SOC is to embody the human experience (Childs & Fowler, 2006).

4.2.1.3. Sub-categories of Clause-Type

The third category of annotation scheme is sub-types of clauses. There are sub-types of material, mental, relational and verbal clauses which are presented as follows.

4.2.1.3.1. Sub-types of Material Process

The statistics of the sub-types of material clause are displayed in the following graph.

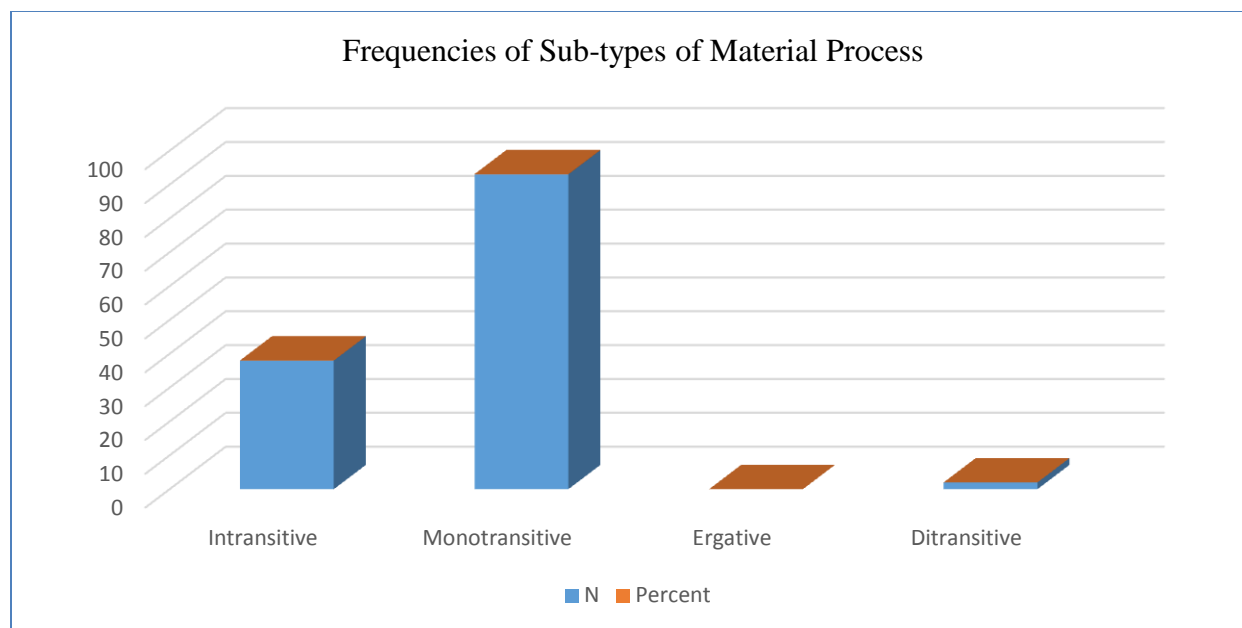


Figure 15: Statistics of sub-types of mental clause

As indicated in the above graph, the statistics of the sub-types of the mental process are; mental active 20 (2.09%) mental passive 8 (0.84%) and 0 (0.00%) cognition, perception, and reaction. The corpus tool does not identify three types of mental clause as it might be the deficiency of tool and same is the case with sub-types of verbal clauses.

4.2.1.3.2. Sub-types of Mental Process

The statistics of the sub-types of verbal clause are displayed in the following graph.

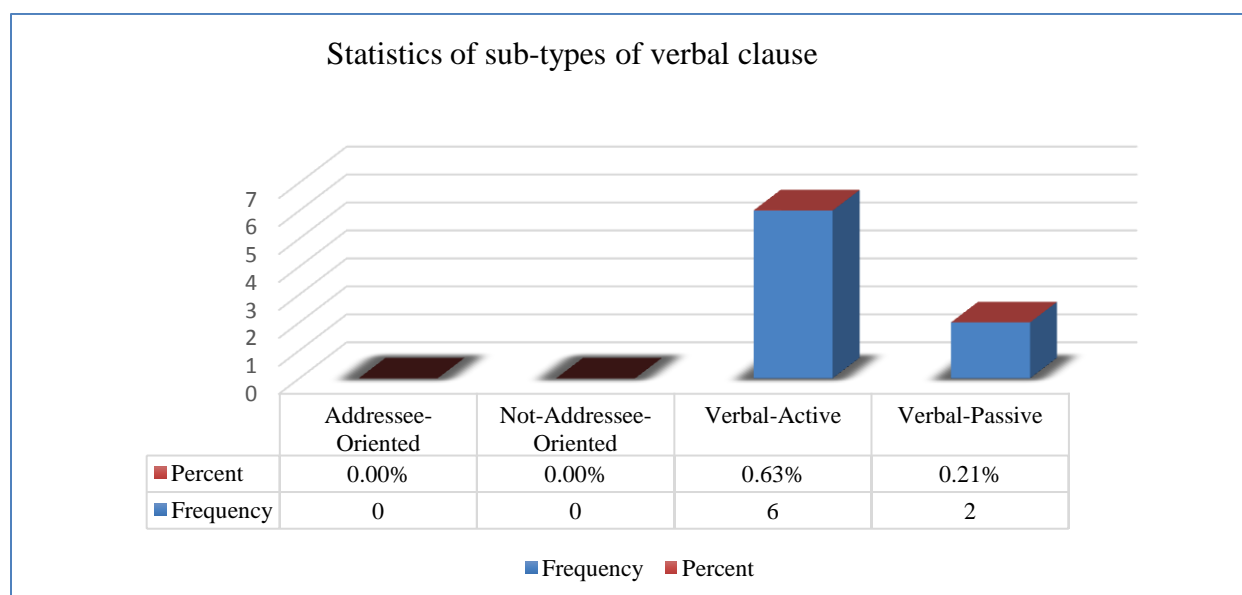


Figure 16: Statistics of sub-types of verbal clause

As indicated in the above graph, the statistics of sub-types of verbal process are; verbal active 6 (0.63%), verbal passive 2 (0.21%), and 0 (0.00%) addressee-oriented and not-addressee-oriented.

4.2.1.3.3. Sub-types of Verbal Process

The statistics of the sub-types of relational process are displayed in the following graph.

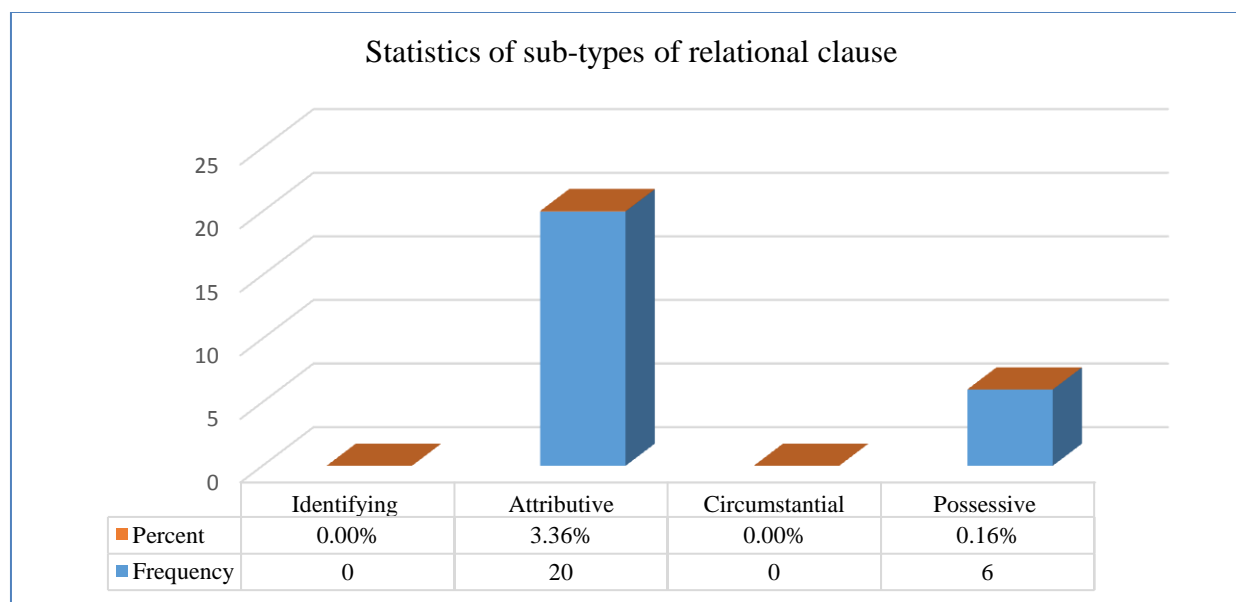


Figure 17: Statistics of sub-types of relational clause

As indicated in the above graph, the statistics of the sub-types of the relational process are; attributive 20 (3.36%), possessive 6 (0.16%) and 0 (0.00%) identifying and circumstantial. The corpus tool did not find identifying and circumstantial clauses. The attributive clauses indicate that the participant attributes the entities/objects of the world around them. While possessive clauses indicate that one entity owns another. The possessive clauses highlight possession towards an entity by a participant (possessor).

5. Discussion and Conclusion

The theory of SFL was applied to 'Kew Gardens' to demonstrate the hidden ideologies of modern fiction narrative. Transitivity is a unique system to interpret the hidden ideologies and meanings ravel in a language. Transitivity analysis can unveil the inner and outer world of human experiences as well as identify 'who does what to whom' which is substantive to decode and understand the text easily.

In an answer to the first research question that the dominant elements of transitivity in 'Kew Gardens' is the 'participant' among other units in grammatical rank while statistics of 'process', 'circumstance' and 'configuration' also show significant occurrence. Whereas in clause types 'material' clauses are dominant. In sub-types of clause types, 'monotransitive',

‘intransitive’, ‘attributive’ and ‘mental-active’ clauses are the frequent among the other subtypes. These elements indicate different semantic roles, actions, features of a narrative text.

In an answer to the second research question that transitivity decodes internal and external world experiences of personas. The components of transitivity were analysed to illustrate the world view or mind frame of the persona/narrator in the short story. Transitivity involves to unfold the experiences of the characters through the processes or action verbs in the form of their doing, sensing, interacting, behaving, communicating, verbal responses, and relationships among entities. The participants which are involved in different processes enact several functions including; actor, goal, sensor, phenomenon, addressee-oriented, recipient, sayers, verbiage, possessor, carrier, existent, etc. The circumstances are often linked with the processes which represent the time, location and events, etc. So, it actually represents that ‘who does an action’, ‘how an action is being performed’, and ‘where it is occurred or happened’.

This study supports that transitivity and stream of consciousness (SOC) construct human experience and world view of persona or narrator. Stream of consciousness is defined as a writing technique in which conscious soliloquy is presented as loosely connected. Transitivity is concerned with the transmission of world view as well as interpret experiences. It is known as representing human experience. It represents persona’s world view depicted in the narrative text. It construes the narrator’s material and the mental world. It represents the internal and external world experiences of the narrator or persona depicted in the language of the short story. Transitivity is substantial to construe internal or external world experiences of personas depicted in the novel by the writer. It deals with the transmission of world view of personas depicted in the narrative text. It is quite advantageous to construe meanings of the text in a clear and comprehensible way (Ammara et. al, 2019). Childs and Fowler (2006) explained SOC as a technique which pursues to record the flow of imprints passing through the mind of character. The primary function of SOC is to embody the human experience. The writers who tend to write in SOC technique in the works of literature mainly focus on the psychological and emotional processes that take place in the minds of the characters. The most important character traits are revealed through an exploration of what’s going on in the mind. The writers of fiction often represents some sort of mental process at the stage where impressions of the things are seen or heard and unite with confused thoughts arising from the subconscious mind. The representation of long passages of introspection are found in Woolf’s *‘Kew Gardens’* in which the narrator records in detail what passes through a character’s awareness. SOC is related with the narrator or person’s thoughts and conscious reactions towards the events. It is perceived as a continuous flow. It is a literary style in which thoughts, feelings, and reactions of the character are depicted in a constant and uninterrupted flow. Moreover, the analysis of the short story *‘Kew Gardens’* also revealed Woolf’s ideology about the most minute nuances of class distinction that highlights the corrupt and hypocritical Victorian society and the theme of alienation as well. In narrative style (SOC) of short story, different domains of experiences through characterization are identified through transitivity analysis. It involved process types (verbs of action) which entail experiences as experiential meanings represent human agency, activities and experiences of fictional characters.

By using transitivity as a framework, the narrative style of a writer can be explored. The results of the study revealed that transitivity analyzes text of narrative fiction effectively.

Transitivity analysis can be useful in interpreting and understanding the text coherently. The readers can probe and reveal what flows right through the mind of personas through transitivity analysis. The research also demonstrated that literature teaching can be linguistically knowledgeable with the application of categorization systems in different fields. The study might support learners, researchers or stylisticians to comprehend and explore style of complex writings of narrative fiction as well as other genres in literature.

5.1. Delimitations of the Research

The present research is delimited to explore just one meta-function while other metafunctions can also be included for textual analysis. The corpus is delimited to only one short story though it can be increased and enlarged. The study is confined to explore genre of fiction. Moreover, various grammatical or functional constraints can be observed by extending the corpus size.

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