Analysing the Characterization of Mr. Lorry in "*A Tale Of Two Cities*" simplified by Patricia Atkinson using Transitivity System

Aswita Aqidatul Ersa Mahardika

Thesis Advisor : Nurhayati

English Department, Faculty of Humanities

Diponegoro University, Semarang 50275

Abstrak, Tokoh merupakan salah satu unsur yang penting dalam sebuah teks naratif untuk menghidupkan suatu cerita. Tokoh tidak bisa lepas dari karakterisasi atau penokohan sebagai proses bagaimana narator mendeskripsikan tokoh. Melalui penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan teori Linguistik Fungsional Sistemik (LFS) untuk melihat bagaimana karakterisasi atau penokohan oleh narator dalam menggambarkan salah satu karakter yaitu Mr. Lorry dalam novel "*A Tale of Two Cities*" yang ditulis oleh Charles Dickens dan diceritakan kembali oleh Patricia Atkinson pada tahun 1962. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana sosok tokoh Mr. Lorry digambarkan dan apa tipe karakter Mr. Lorry di dalam cerita. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif karena penulis membuat analisis berdasarkan analisis makna atau *transitivity system* dalam sebuah novel. Penulis menggunakan metode *non-participant observation* dan *purposive sampling technique* karna penulis hanya menggunakan data tuturan narator yang hanya menggambarkan watak tokoh Mr. Lorry di dalam novel. Dalam menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan metode padan referensial. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa karakter Mr. Lorry lebih banyak ditunjukkan oleh karakterisasi tidak langsung melalui tindakan, penampilan, kebiasaan, pemikiran, juga perasaan tokoh. Tokoh Mr. Lorry termasuk karakter yang statis karna tidak mengalami banyak perubahan watak. Watak yang dominan muncul pada tokoh Mr. Lorry adalah peduli, lembut, gelisah, setia, dan bertanggung jawab.

Kata kunci: *transitivity system*, karakterisasi, penokohan

A. INTRODUCTION

One of the most important elements in a narrative is the character. Presenting characters with various types makes the story of the narrative live. The characterization, the way the author constructs a character with a certain type, could be presented through the utterance of the narrator, the utterance of the character, and also the utterance of other characters. Through this research, the writer is interested in analysing how the characterization is represented in the story. The writer chose a novel entitled "*A Tale of Two Cities*" written by Charles Dickens which was retold by Patricia Atkinson (1962). The writer wanted to reveal the type of character constructed on Mr. Lorry based on the transitivity system concerning in ideational meaning analysis.

B. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. The Basic Concept of Systemic Functional Linguistics

As what is stated in a book entitled *Making Sense of Functional Grammar* by Gerot and Wignell (1994), systemic functional grammar is concerning in what goal that is expressed and how the language is used. Based on a book entitled *An Introduction to Functional Grammar* by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), systemic functional grammar is related to three language metafunctions, such as ideational, interpersonal, and also textual meaning (2004:30).

a. Interpersonal Meaning

According to Gerot and Wignell (1994), interpersonal metafunction is related to relational meaning which is concerning with analysing the social relation and mood system.

b. Textual Meaning

Besides, Gerot and Wignell (1994) said that textual metafunction deals with how the text is constructed and finds the meaning from paying attention with the theme and rheme.

c. Ideational Meaning

Ideational metafunction is related to transitivity system and deals with revealing the idea of phenomena which are represented in the expressions. It has

three components that must be identified in the expressions, such as circumstances, processes and also participants.

2. Transitivity System

Transitivity system relates with ideational meaning which its function is to construct the meaning based on the phenomena of the real world. In transitivity system, there are three semantic categories as the base of analysis in ideational meaning, such as process, participant, and circumstance.

a. Process and Participant

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), there are six processes which hold big role in ideational meaning analysis, such as material, mental, verbal, behavioural, existential, and relational process. However, the participants also take the role in the analysis and differ in each process.

b. Circumstances

According to Gerot and Wignell (1994), circumstances serves the answer of when, where, why, how, how many and as what about something related to the analysed clause.

3. The concept of Characters and Characterization

Based on Abrams (1999), the definition of character is the identity of the participants taking role in the literary works. There are two types of character, such as static or dynamic character. According to Thrall and Hibbard in Holman (1980), static character is a character who has a constant personality or modifies the character a little on the whole story. Meanwhile, dynamic character is a character who has many personality modifications on the whole story. However, Thrall and Hibbard in Holman (1980) said that characterization is the process of how the narrator constructed the personality of the character. There are two kinds of characterization such as direct characterization (or direct definition) and indirect characterization (or indirect presentation).

C. RESEARCH METHOD

The writer used descriptive qualitative method in which the data were analysed using systemic linguistic approach and the result is delivered by describing the phenomena of characterization in the novel "*A Tale of Two Cities*". The writer only focused on one character who is Mr. Lorry and presented the analysis of Mr. Lorry's personality using transitivity system through direct and indirect characterization. The population of the data is all narrator's utterances which describe Mr. Lorry in the story. In choosing the data, the writer used purposive sampling technique. The method of data collection in this research is non-participant observation and the writer also used documentation method to get the data by taking the particular data to be analysed in a literary work. After that, the writer filtered the data which could be analysed to reveal Mr. Lorry's personality using transitivity system through direct and indirect characterization.

D. ANALYSIS

Using transitivity system, we could see how Mr. Lorry's personality represented by the narrator through two ways, such as relational process and non-relational process.

- **Relational Process**

The writer found 10 clauses which belong to relational process describing Mr. Lorry's personality in direct and indirect characterization. The sample of the analysis could be seen below :

1. ***Very orderly he looked***, as he sat quietly waiting for his breakfast in the coffee-room. (p.10)

Very orderly	he	looked	as he sat quietly waiting for his breakfast in the coffee-room.
Attribute	Carrier	Attributive : intensive	Circ : role

According to the clause in datum above, the attributive process "*looked*" and the circumstance "*very orderly*" also refer to Mr. Lorry's appearance that he always wore a tidy clothes and looked good. From those processes and circumstances discussed in data 1-4, we could see that Mr. Lorry is described in positive personalities.

2. ***He was very nervous,*** but went on with an effort. (p.13)

He	Was	very nervous,	but went on with an effort.
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute	Circ : cause
Relational Process			

In datum 2, the process indentified is "*was*" and it is followed by an attribute "*very nervous*". Based on the story, the setting of that moment is when Mr. Lorry was about to tell Lucie Manette about her father's fact that he was not died unlike she knew since a long time she did not see her father. From that clause, we know that Mr. Lorry was afraid of breaking Lucie Manette's heart or making her surprised. He was strongly worried at the moment because he did not want to hurt Lucie Manette's feeling. However, from the circumstance "*but went on with an effort*", we could see that Mr. Lorry still continued in telling her about Dr. Manette's condition. Besides, all of those personalities are expressed through Mr. Lorry's appearance and feeling.

- Non-Relational Process
a. Behavioural Process

On the whole text, the writer found only 1 clause which has an implication describing Mr. Lorry's personality belonging to behavioural process. This fact tells that Mr. Lorry is actually not the main character of the story,

therefore the writer did not find many data describing his personality through this process.

3. When he had taken off his many coats and scarves, ***Mr. Lorry*** was seen to be a gentleman of sixty, ***neatly dressed in dark clothes which were pretty well worn but very well kept.*** (p.10*)*

Mr. Lorry	neatly	dressed	in dark clothes which were pretty well worn but very well kept.
Behaver	Circ: manner	Behavioural	Circ : manner
Behavioural Process			

As could be seen in datum 3, Mr. Lorry is an active participant as a behaver and the behavioural process is *"dressed"*. The word *"dressed"* is preceded by the circumstance *"neatly"* which shows the fact that Mr. Lorry has a good manner in dressing. The circumstance "*pretty well worn but very well kept"* also supports the implication for his well-dressing style. Moreover, no clause tells that Mr. Lorry dressed untidy on the whole story. Therefore, Mr. Lorry always paid attention in his appearance and never looked messy.

To sum up, based on the analysis, behavioural process gives information about Mr. Lorry's habit that he always dressed well. Moreover, this fact also supports the personality identified in direct characterization through relational process that Mr. Lorry has a good appearance.

b. Mental Process

Through this process, the writer found 8 clauses which describe Mr. Lorry's personality in indirect characterization. Those analysed clauses could be seen below :

4. When it was dark, he sat by the coffee-room fire, ***thinking again of the man who had been buried.*** (p.11)

(Mr. Lorry)	thinking again of	the man	who had been buried.
Senser	Mental : cognition	Phenomenon	Circ : matter
Mental Process				

As could be seen, in datum 12, the cognition process is "*thinking of*" and the phenomenon is "*the man who had been buried*" which refers to Dr. Manette. The setting at the moment is when Mr. Lorry was in his way to rescue Dr. Manette from his hiding place. Along the way, Mr. Lorry thought of him and Dr. Manette's poor destiny that he had to be jailed for 18 years and lived in a strange place doing a work that was not related with his job as a doctor. Mr. Lorry was anxious wondering how bad Dr. Manette's life was. Many bad thoughts and presumptions appeared in his mind. He was worried because he cared about Dr. Manette. Therefore, it could be concluded that, in mental process, the narrator described Mr. Lorry's personality by his attitude, feeling and thought.

c. **Material Process**

Material process has a high proportion of the identified processes in the whole story. This process takes a big role in constructing Mr. Lorry's personality in indirect characterization. The narrator drew Mr. Lorry's personality through his actions through this process. The sample of the analysis could be seen below :

5. ***Mr. Lorry led Miss Manette to the chair from which she had risen, and kissed the hand she had put trustingly in his.*** (p.12-13)

Mr. Lorry	led	Miss Manette	to the chair from which she had risen,
Actor	Material	Client	Circ : place

	Material Process		

and	kissed	the hand she had put trustingly in his.
	Material	Goal
	Material Process	

Datum 32 has processes "*led*" and "*kissed*" also a goal "*the hand*" which refer to the same client that is Miss Manette/Lucie Manette. All of the processes show Mr. Lorry's attitude in treating Lucie Manette in the first scene they met in the story. He respected her through his manner by bowing, kissing and leading her to the chair. To sum up, the narrator drew Mr. Lorry's personality for being a caring, gentle, anxious, loyal, yet responsible person. Moreover, through this process, the narrator described Mr. Lorry's character in indirect characterization mostly by his actions and also by using figure of speech.

d. Verbal Process

Through this process, the writer found three clauses which describe Mr. Lorry's personality in indirect characterization. The sample of the data and the implications of those analysed clauses could be seen below :

6. "Don't look!" ***cried Mr. Lorry, absolutely desperate***. (p.78)

"Don't look!"	cried	Mr. Lorry,	absolutely desperate.
Verbiage	Verbal	Sayer	Circ : manner
Verbal Process			

Meanwhile, the last datum, datum 46 has a process "*cried*" and a circumstance "*absolutely desperate*". That clause describes the moment when Mr. Lorry asked Dr. Manette not to look out into the yard from inside Tellson's Bank because the riot in France at that time was getting bigger. Moreover, the narrator

described the situation very terrible so Mr. Lorry stopped Dr.Manette from the riot because he was worried that Dr. Manette would get the impact of it. He showed his empathy until he cried because he had tried so hard but Dr. Manette did not want to listen to him. In addition, the narrator described Mr. Lorry's personality by his utterance and the way how he delivered it.

E. CONCLUSION

Using transitivity system, Mr. Lorry's personality is presented through relational process and non-relational process. The processes identified as non-relational process are behavioural, mental, material, and verbal process. However, material process is dominating the identification of the clauses. Through relational process, the narrator constructed Mr. Lorry's personality by his appearance and his feeling. Meanwhile, the other clauses belonging to behavioural process describe Mr. Lorry's personality by his physiological behaviour. Besides, the clauses belonging to mental process describe Mr. Lorry's personality by his attitude, feeling and thought, through material process describe Mr. Lorry's personality by his actions, and through verbal process describe Mr. Lorry's personality by his utterances and his manner. From the analysis of those processes, the most dominating personalities of Mr. Lorry in the story are caring, gentle, loyal, and responsible. However, in some parts of the story, Mr. Lorry's personality changed constrastly for being anxious as worries, sadness or even anger expressions.

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