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A Corpus-Based Transitivity Analysis of Khushwant Singh's *Train to Pakistan*

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Abstract

Transitivity, a linguistic concept, pertains to the grammatical property of a word in terms of the number of arguments it can take. It holds significance in linguistics by aiding in comprehending sentence structure and the interrelation between word categories. This study explores the utilization of transitivity in Khushwant Singh's inaugural novel. Employing Halliday's Systemic Functional Language (SFL) as the theoretical framework, a transitivity analysis of *Train to Pakistan* was conducted. The primary objective was identifying the principal transitivity elements in Khushwant Singh's novels.

Quantitative analysis, facilitated by the UAM corpus tool, was employed to measure the percentage and frequency of processes. The study's findings indicate that Khushwant Singh's writing style leans towards heightened expressiveness of emotion in characters, with a notable inclination towards participant usage at 29.89% in the novel *Train to Pakistan*. Examining clause types reveals a prevalent use of material processes, constituting 14.99% of the novel.

In conclusion, the study suggests that Khushwant Singh strategically emphasized transitivity processes in *Train to Pakistan* to illuminate the characters' experiences during the partition. This emphasis highlights the role of actions and relationships in shaping the narrative, offering insights into how historical events impact individuals in the author's stories.

Introduction

Transitivity

Transitivity can demonstrate how writers and speakers consider their experience throughout the environment or how their mental reflection on it is represented in language. We study the clausal structure of the phrase, which depends on the primary verb, under the assumption that transitivity is quantitatively quantified, according to Halliday.

A key component of SFG is Transitivity. Language is seen as a mechanism for creating meaning, focusing on choice through the transitivity theory (Neale, 2002). In addition, according to Halliday (1969), language is the network of systems or connected sets of options for meaning making. Because transitivity is a component of the experiential metafunction, it can be used to conceptualize human experience in terms of different configurations of a process, participants, and conditions (Martin, Matthiessen, & Painter, 1997). A theory of human experience is provided by Transitivity (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), reality comprises going on, doing, feeling, meaning, being, and being. According to Thompson (2004), language is viewed from an experiential view as a set of tools for describing things in the environment and how they interact with or relate to one another. In the simplest sense, language reflects how we perceive the world to be composed of verbs involving nouns that may have adjectives that compete with adverbials.

Metafunction

Halliday presented the concept of the "metafunctions," which he uses to describe possible language within systemic functional linguistics. Ideational metafunction, interpersonal metafunction, and textual metafunction are the three types of metafunctions Halliday creates for language in his work on SFL. Typically, have metafunctions that have to do with language and the issue of social roles. We refer to this as ideational metafunction to categorize the speaker's or writer's experience of the real, imagined person. The logical and experiential functions are two different types of ideational meta-function: the domain function through the transitivity process. As the idea of a transitive and intransitive verb develops, according to Halliday (1976), transitivity also does. Transitivity is a key element within the experiential function of the clause in SFL, which deals with the transfer of ideas, concepts, processes, or experiences like acts, events, the process of awareness, and relations. Transitivity represents various experiences, including participants, processes, phenomena, or circumstances. As the mood system mediates the human relationship, it is known as interpersonal meta-function. A topic of knowledge that conveys the connection between the interactants' tenor is the mood. Mood encompasses three grammatical elements of interpersonal communication: speech function, modality, or tone. Interpersonal meta-function focuses on social roles and how they relate to levels of formality, pronoun use, and clausal mood. The level of clausality for the topic is textual metafunction. The goal of textual metafunction is to use language to construct written and spoken texts relevant to verbal and situational contexts. Cohesive elements, deixis, and theme patterns are examples of how textual metafunction is realized.

Summary of *Train to Pakistan*

Ten million people—Muslims, Hindus, and Sikhs—were fleeing when the establishment of the state of Pakistan was officially declared in the summer of 1947. Nearly a million of them had perished by the time the monsoon ended, and the whole region of northern India was either armed, terrified, or hiding. A few tiny towns dispersed throughout the furthest regions of the frontier were the last remaining havens of peace. Mano Majra was a village among them. It is where Sikhs and Muslims have coexisted together for hundreds of years; Khushwant Singh continues as he introduces the reader to this famous work. The "ghost train," a silent, extraordinary funeral train carrying the dead of thousands of refugees, finally arrives at the end of the summer, giving the village its first taste of the horrors of the civil war. The story of this remote village that is sunk beneath a sea of religious hatred is told in *Train to Pakistan*. Additionally, it tells the tale of a Sikh boy and a Muslim girl whose love triumphed above and beyond the horrors of war.

Rational of the Study

The researcher has explored how the partition affects the mindset or concepts of writers across the border. The researcher found a gap in exploring post-colonial narratives building through transitive analysis. This gap legitimates the rationale of the current research.

Objectives

The main objectives of this research are:

- To examine the significance of transitivity patterns, which Khushwant Singh has employed in his novel *Train to Pakistan*?
- Identify the dominant elements of transitivity in the text of Khushwant Singh's novel - *Train to Pakistan*.

Research Questions

The present research answers the following questions.

1. What transitivity patterns have been employed by Khushwant Singh in his novel *Train to Pakistan*?
2. Which elements of transitivity are dominant in the text of Khushwant Singh's novel *Train to Pakistan*?

Literature Review

Creation of a Transitivity System

According to Halliday (1997), SFL is an "applicable" theory of linguistics, which implies that it is utilized to solve issues that impact communities worldwide. According to Halliday (2008), the primary objective of SFL is to develop a full tradition of language that is "applicable" for the advantage of many individuals who are somehow involved with language during their employment. That approach has practical applications in many industries, including translation, education, computational linguistics, multimodal research, and other disciplines yet to be explored (Matthiessen, 2010). Additionally, it has been used by scholars in the social sciences and humanities and is particularly well-known for its work on register, genre, coherence, and discourse analysis.

According to Halliday and Hasan's concept of the register (in 1985/1989), the register is a "variation according to use," meaning that we frequently utilize recognized configurations of language resources in particular circumstances. Three primary types of variation can describe each register: what is being discussed and how language

is used in the current activity (this is the "field"); the connections between the participants in the communication, both in general and in each moment (the "tenor"); and the "mode"—the way the language is being used in the conversation, such as whether it is being spoken or written. Given that each of the three areas corresponds to a different metafunctions, the presence of three areas is not accidental. The field is mostly determined and interpreted by the expressed experiential meanings; the interpersonal meanings are primarily determined and construed by the tenor; and the textual meanings are primarily determined by the mode and are interpreted by it. Genres may be defined as register plus communicative purpose in the simplest terms possible. In other words, this involves a more comprehensive understanding of the goals that interactants aim to achieve through language and the way that they typically arrange language events in recognizable stages to achieve those goals.

Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG)

Wang (2010) claims that Systemic Functional Grammar, commonly referred to as Systemic Functional Linguistics, serves as a grammar model created by the Australian linguist Halliday that has gained international acclaim Anggraini, Sahnaz, Fathonah, Farisi & Fidiyanti, (2018). Halliday has managed to hold onto a language perspective in this theory based on how people frequently employ language to create social connections or construct reality (Halliday & Webster, 2009). Theoretically, Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) has been around for more than 50 years. It was developed by Halliday in 1969.

Following Matthiessen and Halliday (2014), Systemic Functional Grammar has become extensively used to examine the meaning implied by each semiotic resource in a piece of writing. Halliday (1978) emphasized grammar which is important because it not only helps us ensure that sentences are grammatically correct but also helps us organize our writing, assign roles to people about one another, and explain the world to other people.

The establishment of systemic functional grammar (SFG) demonstrates how language works as a framework of interconnected systems for meaning creation. Halliday (1967) proposed transitivity, which he conceptualized as a subset of SFG, as a fundamental component and system of ideational development for any work. One of those three metafunctions of SFG that is carried out by lexicogrammar concepts is ideational construction, which is based on cognitive grammar. It focuses on clarifying the meaning of the underlying semantic possibilities, which are categorized as kinds or processes and identified by a clause (Flowerdew, 2013). The relationship between clauses as well as transitivity is further described by Halliday (1971), who describes the concept as "the set of options whereby the speaker encodes his experience of the processes of the external world, and of the internal world of his consciousness, together with the participants in these processes and their attendant circumstances". Simpson (1993) argued that different verb phrases, noun phrases, and adverbial/prepositional phrases can all be used to represent processes, participants, and circumstances as per the research of Vathanalaoha & Tangkiengsirisin, (2018).

Systemic Functional Linguistics Theory (SFLT)

According to the Systemic Functional Linguistics Theory (SFLT), language is functional. In this case, according to functional grammar, language is a tool for conveying meaning. According to SFLT, three language functions are also called metafunctions of language. They are as follows: (1) Ideational function. Language is employed in this function to comprehend the environment. Logic and experiential function are the two sub-functions that make up ideational function. The transitivity system realizes the experiential function's idea that language is a representation of human events, while the logical function sees language as natural logic and is realized by the clause complexity system; (2) interpersonal function. (3) Textual function, which is used to preserve human relationships. Messages or texts can be organized using it (Halliday, 1985).

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)

Systemic Functional Linguistics was established by Halliday (1978, 1985, 1994) outside of the London School of Linguistics with assistance from other systematists (Eggins, 1994; Martin, 1985, 1992; Matthiessen, 1995; Thompson, 1996, etc.) under the influence of J. R. Firth's (1890, 1960) theory of language.

M.A.K. is primarily responsible for the development of the SFL approach to language. Halliday and his adherents were active in Australia and the UK in the 1960s. The earlier work of numerous significant linguists, including J.R. Firth and Bronislaw Malinowski, laid this study's foundation. Polish anthropologist Bronislaw Malinowski spent much of his time in England while conducting research there. J.R. Firth, a second linguist, was the first to acknowledge linguistics as a field of study in Great Britain.

In this study, the Systemic Functional Linguistics approach is useful for analyzing debate (Lan, 2018). According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), SFL is a method for analyzing how language operates or performs in communication.

According to systemic functional linguistics, language is described in terms of its function, internal structure, semantics, and context. SFL is the most fundamental theory of language as an outcome. This theory is highly distinctive since it emphasizes the creation of meaning. Additionally, the key component of SFL's stratification of

language is the lexicogrammar, which links text and grammar to produce meaning. The distinguishing feature of SFL that separates it from previous theories of language is the identification of grammar as the source of meaning production. It is further established in SFL that the transitivity system is a significant source of meaning creation.

Language function is at the core of Systemic Functional Linguistics, a theory of language first proposed by Halliday in 1994 and revised by Matthiessen in 2004. The writings of Halliday and his colleagues, according to Eggins (2004), have established SFL as a framework for understanding language as a "strategic, meaning-making resource". Halliday demonstrates how people use language as a semogenic system in both kinds of text (spoken and written discourse). The use of language has social impacts. 'Field' is a word that describes the situation's context and what the text is about. Verbs in the Field are used to convey the patterns of processes.

Systemic Functional Linguistics is a helpful framework for determining and modelling language as a tool for meaning and making decisions. According to Halliday (1985, 1994; Matthiessen, 1995; Martin & Rose, 2003), the structure of language appears beyond the formal structures to consider the cultural as well as situational contexts of the usage of language. SFL is linked to the London School of the Linguists, specifically Halliday, whose fundamental objective within stylistic analysis is "to show why and how the text means what it does" (Halliday 1971; Martin 1992; Halliday & Matthiessen 2004).

Metafunction

The idea of metafunction, which originates in functional grammar, is assumed to be present in all languages. It can be interpreted in three different ways. Halliday, the creator of systemic functional grammar, refers to these three interpretations as "metafunction." He contends that the ideational, interpersonal, and textual meanings—the three main types of meaning—are the factors that shape and structure all languages. The ideational meaning of an idea is further separated from the experiential and logical meanings. Metafunctions are a type of systemic cluster, which refers to a collection of semantic systems that produce meanings of a similar nature. This is the structure of the clause; the three meanings are mapped.

Interpersonal Metafunction

As Halliday (1994) stated, interpersonal meaning is an analysis of the clause as the context of how it functions as an interchange. "Interpersonal meaning" is defined by Thompson (1996) as "the use of language to connect with other people, to build and sustain a connection with them, to influence their behavior, to convey one's viewpoint on things in the world, and to elicit or change one's own." In contrast, interpersonal meaning is defined as "the meaning that expresses a speaker's attitudes and judgments". These are implications for cooperating with and acting for others. Interpersonal meaning, which argues the fact that a speaker employs language that is not only to talk about anything but also to talk and interact with other people to develop and sustain relationships, influence their behavior, express one's opinion or point of view through the world, and create or change another, can be defined as meaning that enacts human relationships.

Textual Function

The textual meaning is related to mode (contextual coherence) and is associated with assets for comprehending how messages are placed together. Cohesion or theme/rhyme belongs to the two grammatical systems linked through the textual meaning. This function concerns how a text is formed, how information flows, and how language interacts with the verbal world and the situational context. A clause is regarded as a message in this clause. It is referred to as "relevance" by Halliday (1994). He claims that a clause comprises a theme and a rheme. The theme "usually contains familiar or given information that has been given somewhere in the text, or is familiar from the context," according to Eggins (1994).

Ideational Function

The focus of this function is the interaction between the external world and the internal world of how we perceive the outside world. Through language, it conveys the speaker's experience of both the internal and external worlds. According to Halliday (1978), language encodes the individual's experience as a part of the culture and the cultural experience through its content function.

The conceptual meaning represents the field's contextual significance (what is occurring), which evaluates human experience. It is a tool for understanding what "reality" is. Resources for experience analysis—what is happening—are a concern. The logical and experiential meanings are further subdivided into the conceptual meaning.

Transitivity

Halliday established and refined the transitivity theory's theoretical foundation. Clauses can describe various events and processes, and transitivity aims to clarify how, by whom, and for what purposes an action is carried out. Clauses can describe various events and processes, and transitivity aims to make obvious how, by whom, and for what purposes an action is carried out. Transitivity is a significant semantic concept in Halliday. Given that it is a part of

language's ideational function; it is an essential instrument in examining representation. Different social structures and ideals implicitly and critically demand various patterns of transitivity.

In Halliday's systemic-functional theory of language, the semantic term "transitivity" plays a crucial analytical role in analyzing the ideational function of language by looking at how meaning is conveyed in the clause. According to Halliday, Transitivity explains how language users account for their experiences of their environment and how their mental representations of reality are encoded in language. Language users can classify and judge the infinite range of occurrences into a small number of process types because of transitivity, associated with how ideas are transmitted/represented and the power and semantic links in "who does what to whom." Since choices in texts and discourse describe the states of being, acts, events, and situations related to the given society, transitivity analysis can be used to demonstrate bias and manipulation in representations, according to the research Li, (2010).

Transitivity Analysis

Nguyen (2012) claims that the origin of transitivity analysis can be determined from Halliday's (1971) well-known analysis of William Golding's "The Inheritor". This transitivity analysis piece is outstanding. Researchers have studied transitivity by using this framework to investigate how linguistic features result ideologies and meanings in literary writings.

The study of transitivity has been utilized extensively to analyze written and spoken language. It examines the participants involved in these processes, the sentence structures they stand in, and the contexts in which they occur. Through transitivity analysis, researchers have attempted to show that language patterns can establish ideologies and meanings that are not always clear to readers. In other words, the objective of functional analysis, particularly transitivity analysis, is to determine the connection between meanings and word selections that explain how linguistic elements are ordered in a text. Several linguists have turned to the concept of transitivity to understand better how language is used in literary texts.

Components of Transitivity

There are three basic aspects of transitivity:

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

Process

Verbs make processes happen. In the past, verbs were "doing words". Certain verbs express states of being and having rather than doing words. In addition to being and having, the term "process" refers to activities like doing, happening, seeing, feeling, and thinking. It is a fundamental component of transitivity and consists of all the several types of processes and the structure that supports them.

Types of Processes

Material Processes

According to Martin, Matthiessen, and Painter (1997), material clauses are used to interpret doings and events. It is reasonable to say that material processes involve doing words.

Material process (Ekleisia & Rido, 2020) refers to physical activities, concrete actions, or the process of doing, happening, or making something. They are what Halliday (1994) refers to as "action clauses," which express the fact that something, someone, or some entity "does" something that may be done to another entity. By asking someone what they did, one can examine these processes as per the research of Fadilah & Kuswoyo, (2021).

Mental Process

According to Martin, Matthiessen, and Painter (1997), mental clauses describe a person actively engaged in conscious processing, such as perception, cognition, and affection.

Relational Process

According to Martin, Matthiessen, and Painter (1997), relational clauses construe existence in two different ways: through attribution and identification. Relational processes define being or having in the world of abstract relations. According to Kress, as Peter (2008) described the process "takes the form of a relation between two participating entities or between one participant entity and an attribute."

Verbal Process

Clauses describing verbal processes describe ways of saying things. The main participants are Sayer, Martin, Matthiessen, and Painter (1997). Verbal clauses also include semiotic processes, which "cover any kind of symbolic exchange of meaning" in addition to verbal showing and indicating (Halliday, 1994). These processes include "saying" and synonyms (asking, musing, commanding, offering, expressing, describing, demanding, threatening, and recommending).

Behavioral Process

The fact that one participant in behavioral processes possesses human consciousness makes them like mental ones, according to Martin, Matthiessen, and Painter (1997). This is the sensor in the context of mental processes. It is referred to as the Behaver when talking about behavioral processes.

Existential Process

Unlike relational clauses, existential sentences refer to a single participant in a process of being, according to Martin, Matthiessen, and Painter (1997). Existential sentences are comparable to relational clauses because they refer to a participant in a process of being. Existential processes are described to be the act of existing.

Circumstances

There are several ways to understand the existence of a circumstance in a clause. Adverbial groups or prepositional phrases are frequently used to identify circumstances, according to Eggins (2004). The 2006 overview by Downing and Locke states that time and location, contingency, instrument, accompaniment, modality, role, degree, matter, and proof all have an impact on circumstances. According to Downing and Locke (2006), the definition of a condition of contingency includes the words cause, purpose, reason, concession, and behalf.

Table Process Types of Transitivity System

PROCESS	MEANING	PARTICIPANTS
Material	Doing	Actor, goal, beneficiary
Mental	Sensing	Senser, phenomenon
Relational	Being attributing identifying	Carrier, attributive, value, token
Verbal	Saying	Sayer, Receiver, verbiage, target
Behavioral	Behaving	Behaver
Existential	Existing	Existent

Previous Studies

One of the most significant examples of text analysis using Transitivity is Halliday's study of William Goldings' *The Inheritors*, one of the foundational works of SFL. It was a revolutionary and original stylistic work noted in Nguyen (2012). An improved understanding of grammar, particularly transitivity, could result in a more correct reading of a literary work, claims this study by Halliday (1971). He also argues that transitivity presents the abstract of the study structure of the reality by which the text can be read and the ideational function of language, which conveys experience. He declares that syntax is a component of meaning and views the choice of syntagmatic and paradigmatic options as the fundamental element of every text's interpretation.

In agreement with Halliday's theory, clauses and sentences in a text include transitivity patterns like participants, processes, or circumstances. In his view, transitivity is the fundamental principle of the semantic arrangement of experience. He describes transitivity as "the set of options by which the speaker encodes his experience." The transitivity analysis method developed by Halliday is used by Yaghoobi (2009) to accomplish a systemic analysis of the news structures utilized by two specific printed media, *Newsweek* and *Kayhan International*. By identifying processes or the roles of participants in those processes, Yaghoobi's analysis shows that their representation of the same news actors, Hizbullah and Israeli forces, through two separate or opposing ideologically

printed media, was at odds with one another. These transitivity analyses are only a few of many. Still, they serve as important examples of how language patterns, particularly transitivity, can convey the content as well as the ideology of a literary work. They also contain new elements that have aided stylistic analysis easier.

Methodology

Corpus Collection

The researchers have downloaded the novel from an online source. The researcher has made text files of every chapter of the novel.

Instrument

The UAM Corpus tool Version 3.3 x was used for this research. The UAM corpus apparatus's objective is to annotate corpora's text. This software can be downloaded for free from <http://www.corpustool.com/>. Novels have been analyzed through Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) framework.

Research Design

The present research has carried out a quantitative-method approach. The quantitative method involved determining the frequency of the word occurrences.

Procedure

The following step has made up the data analysis procedure for this research. A project was created on UAM, then the sample text file was added, the layer was chosen, and automatic annotation and transitivity were selected. The results were then generated. The second phase classified the various processes and participants, the third calculated the percentage and fraction of the various processes and participants, and the last step involved making conclusions based on the data. The researcher has converted every chapter of the novel into text files. UAM takes the percentage and portion of the types of processes and participants and illustrates a conclusion on the data base.

Results & Discussion

Transitivity analysis

GRAMMATICAL-RANK	N=40482	
- participant	12100	29.89%
- process	10414	25.73%
- circumstance	6268	15.48%
- configuration	9567	23.63%
- configuration-compl	0	0.00%

According to the grammatical rank of transitivity, which is inclusive of the participant, process, circumstance, and configuration, the above tables display the corpus-based results for the novel of Khushwant Singh; the author was more motivated towards the use of participant at 29.89% in Train to Pakistan novel. This data analysis implies that Khushwant Singh prioritized depicting characters and their actions in "Train to Pakistan." In transitivity, "participant" refers to those involved in actions, suggesting Singh's motivation to intricately develop and spotlight characters, roles, and actions in the novel.

CLAUSE-TYPE	N=40482	
- material	6068	14.99%
- mental	744	1.84%
- verbal	666	1.65%
- relational	1478	3.65%
- modal	22	0.05%
- existential	193	0.48%

In *Train to Pakistan* the author, Khushwant Singh, likes to tell stories with a lot of action. The data shows he uses more sentences about things happening (14.99%). This means he prefers describing events and actions clearly and straightforwardly. Focusing on tangible actions, like what you can see and touch, suggests that Singh wants to make the story vivid and engaging, emphasizing what's happening rather than spending too much time exploring characters' thoughts. It's a storytelling style that brings the events to life in a simple and direct manner.

MATERIAL-TYPE	N=40482	
- intransitive	2012	4.97%
- monotransitive	3802	9.39%
- ergative	0	0.00%
- ditransitive	254	0.63%

Intransitive verbs don't need a direct object. The 4.97% shows that only a small part of MATERIAL-TYPE verbs fall into this category. Monotransitive verbs have one direct object. The 9.39% indicates that a bigger portion of MATERIAL-TYPE verbs are like this. Ditransitive verbs have both a direct and an indirect object. The 0.63% shows a small percentage, meaning only a few MATERIAL-TYPE verbs behave this way.

MENTAL-TYPE	N=40482	
- cognition	1	0.00%
- perception	1	0.00%
- reaction	0	0.00%
MENTAL-TYPE2	N=40482	
- mental-active	635	1.57%
- mental-passive	109	0.27%

The table on mental processes shows no instances of this type in the novel. In mental-active processes, which involve characters actively thinking or deciding, there is a small presence in "Train to Pakistan" at 1.57%.

VERBAL-TYPE	N=40482	
- addressee-oriented	5	0.01%
- not-addressee-orient	0	0.00%
VERBAL-TYPE2	N=40482	
- verbal-active	593	1.46%
- verbal-passive	73	0.18%

Looking at verbal processes that involve communication, the addressee-oriented type is extremely rare at 0.01%, while the novel has no instances of processes that are not addressee-oriented. In simpler terms, characters in the story don't seem to engage in mental activities much, but when they do, it often involves active thinking. Communication in the novel is mostly directed towards someone specific. The data on verbal processes (1.46%) in "Train to Pakistan" suggests that the author used more language involving action and communication.

RELATIONAL-TYPE	N=40482	
- identifying	0	0.00%
- attributive	1182	2.92%
- circumstantial	0	0.00%
- possessive	284	0.70%

Additionally, the writer opted for attributive processes in relational processes (2.92%), focusing on describing relationships and connections in the narrative. In simpler terms, the author liked to make the story's characters actively communicate. Furthermore, when describing relationships, the emphasis was on attributing qualities or characteristics. This linguistic choice likely contributes to the dynamic storytelling and detailed portrayal of connections between characters in the novel. In "Train to Pakistan," the author predominantly uses attributive processes to describe relationships between elements, highlighting a focus on qualities. Possessive processes (0.70%), indicating ownership, are less utilized, suggesting a preference for describing rather than emphasizing ownership. Overall, the author's word choices reveal a narrative emphasis on connections and qualities in the story.

According to the results of the analysis of Khushwant Singh's novel, we can see that the author was more determined to use participants at 29.89% than processes with 25.73% frequency, circumstances, and configurations. The grammatical rank of transitivity is composed of the participant, process, circumstance, configuration, and configuration complex. The novel has various processes, as demonstrated by a clause-type analysis. Material, mental, verbal, relational, modal, and existential processes all fall under this category. Calculated based on the rank of material process frequency, the processes that occur most frequently are at 14.99%. Processes that involve relationships are projected as in the second projection. The projection of the modal and existential processes is the least, and the verbal and mental processes precede it. The results indicate that the researcher explores the six types of processes.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study utilized a quantitative research approach, specifically employing the method of Transitivity analysis through Systemic Functional Grammar, to investigate two key problems in Khushwant Singh's novel *Train to Pakistan*. The first problem focused on transitivity patterns, revealing a heightened expressiveness of emotion in characters and a consistent emphasis on participant involvement. The second problem delved into the dominant elements of transitivity, highlighting the empirical evidence as the most prevalent element, showcasing the author's emphasis on the material process to convey his thought process.

The findings of this study provide valuable insights into Khushwant Singh's writing style and the use of transitivity in *Train to Pakistan*. The emphasis on participant involvement and the dominance of the material process shed light on how the author effectively conveyed the characters' experiences during the partition. This approach allowed for a deeper understanding of key characters and their stories, illustrating how actions and relationships significantly shaped their narratives. Ultimately, this study contributes to a profound exploration of the impact of historical events on individuals, showcasing the effectiveness of the transitivity system in interpreting sentences and providing a clearer grasp of the text.

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