THE STUDY OF TRANSITIVITY WITHIN THE PROLOGUE OF "THE MOST BEAUTIFUL MOMENT IN LIFE"

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Abstrak

Novel, sebagai karya seni yang kaya akan pengalaman dan ekspresi manusia, telah lama memukau pembaca dengan kemampuannya untuk membawa kita ke dunia-dunia yang berbeda, membangkitkan emosi mendalam, dan menjelaskan rumitnya kondisi manusia. Masalah ini mendorong peneliti untuk melakukan penelitian pada novel. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan komponen dan jenis proses transitivity dalam prolog The Most Beautiful Moment in Life. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menerapkan metode purposive sampling. Ditemukan 41 data klausa deklaratif sederhana dalam prolog. Hasil penelitian menemukan tiga komponen: peserta, proses, keadaan, dan enam jenis proses: material, mental, perilaku, verbal, relasional, dan eksistensial. Setiap data memiliki jumlah komponen dan jenis proses yang berbeda. Komponen peserta, proses, dan keadaan juga memiliki jenisnya sendiri sesuai dengan kata-kata yang ditampilkan. Komponen peserta yang muncul dalam prolog adalah pelaku, tujuan, penilai, fenomena, pemberi tahu, penerima, kata kerja, pelaku, token, nilai, pembawa, atribut, dan eksisten. Dan komponen keadaan yang ditemukan dalam prolog termasuk dalam kategori waktu, tempat, sebab, dan cara. Proses yang ditemukan dalam penelitian ini memiliki persentase sebagai berikut: proses material memiliki 41,46%, proses relasional memiliki 29,26%, proses perilaku memiliki 9,75%, proses verbal dan proses mental memiliki 7,32%, dan proses eksistensial memiliki 9,75%. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa proses dominan dalam prolog secara berturut-turut adalah proses material, proses relasional, proses perilaku, proses verbal, proses mental, dan proses eksistensial.

Kata Kunci: leksikogrammar, makna ideational, meta-fungsi, transitivity.

Abstract

Novels, as rich tapestries of human experience and expression, have long captivated readers with their ability to transport us to different worlds, evoke deep emotions, and explain the intricacies of the human condition. This issue made researchers conduct research on novels. The purpose of this study aims to found the component and process type of transitivity in the prologue of *The Most Beautiful Moment in Life*. This study is conducted by applying purposive sampling method. There are 41 data of simple declarative clause found in the prologue. The result found three components: participant, process, circumstance and six process type: material, mental, behavioral, verbal, relational, and existential. Each data has a different number of components and process type. Participant, process and circumstance components also have their own types according to the words displayed. Participant components that show in the prologue was actor, goal, senser, phenomenon, sayer, receiver, verbiage, behaver, token, value, carrier, attribute, and existent. And the circumstance components found in the prologue was included in category of time, place, cause, and manner. The processes found in this study have the following percentages: material process have 41.46%, relational processes have 29.26%, behavioral processes have 9.75%, verbal processes and mental processes have 7.32%, and existential processes have 9.75%. It can conclude that the rank of dominant frequence of process in the prologue was respectively material process relational process, behavioral process, verbal process, mental process, and existential process.

1. INTRODUCTION

Transitivity is one of the systems in lexicogrammar features. Lexicogrammar is a term used in Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL), a theoretical perspective that examines the connection between social contexts and linguistic elements (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). SFL was originally formulated in the 1960s by Michael Halliday. It is also known as functional grammar. The core concepts of SFL are language as functional and language as meaning-making (Halliday, 1978). Halliday's significant contribution lies in his conceptualization of grammar as a functional resource for creating meaning, which extends to mirror and shape the situational and cultural contexts in which semiotic systems are employed and develop (Halliday & Hasan, 1985)

Functional grammar is a model of grammar developed by Michael Halliday in the 1960s. Grammar is a conceptual framework that explains how language is structured and functions. Functional Grammar, on the other hand, is a linguistic theory that views language as a tool for conveying meaning within specific contexts of both situation and culture. This approach, termed 'functional grammar,' prioritizes a holistic perspective, emphasizing the role of grammar as a means of creating meaning. Essentially, it is a semantically-oriented grammar. Despite this emphasis on semantics, the analysis remains centered on the grammar itself (Halliday & Matthiesen, 2004). Functional grammar involves examining grammar in the context of its usage, providing insights into how grammar is applied (Martin, Matthiessen & Painter, 1997). Functional grammar is one type of characterizing language. Where there are two types of grammar remaining that were not mentioned previously. The two types are traditional grammar and formal grammar. The main concern of language in functional grammar is a source for meaning making.

Halliday posits that language conveys three primary types of meaning concurrently: field, tenor, and mode meanings. In meta-function terms, field is realized by ideational, tenor is realized by interpersonal, and mode is realized by textual. Whereas in lexicogrammar analysis ideational is realized by transitivity, interpersonal is realized by mood and modality, and textual is realized by theme and cohesion (Gerot & Wignell, 1994). Lexicogrammar, within the realm of linguistic structure, signifies the integration of lexis (vocabulary) and grammar (syntax). Unlike viewing words and grammatical structures as independent entities, at this level, they are interdependent, with each level influencing the other. The term lexicogrammar is specific to Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) and is employed to articulate the seamless connection between grammar and lexis. With the understanding above, lexicogrammar has 3 layers to analyzing the clause namely, interpersonal meaning, ideational meaning and textual meaning.

However, in this study the researcher only focuses on ideational meaning that realized by transitivity.

The researcher chooses a novel entitled *The Most Beautiful Moment in Life* as the data because the novel has its own allure for the researchers, as the story within the novel holds profound meaning. This novel tells the journey of a group of seven boys as they navigate the passage of time, detailing their enduring friendship within a stifling school environment, their eventual parting, and one boy's determined mission to rescue his friends from impending tragedy. In its narrative, these seven men experienced various life paths that are not ideal, much like real-life situations. The relevance to the researcher's analytical goals is that the sentences in the novel are not just ordinary standalone sentences. There is a meaningful intent contained within them. To conduct this analysis, the researcher employed lexicogrammar analysis where structure, vocabulary, and grammar were combined into one and related to each other. This example taken from the prologue of the novel titled *The Most Beautiful Moment in Life*.

The neck of his T-shirt	was	ripped
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute

In general structure, "The neck of his T-shirt was ripped" is known as the subject and predicate. However, in transitivity analysis, the sentence is realized by the Relational Process. The Relational Process itself has two different types: Attribute and Identifying. To differentiate them, an attribute indicates general characteristics, such as 'black', 'beautiful', 'cheerful', and etc. While identifying shows a specific characteristic such as 'the cleverest', 'the late guy', 'the leader', and so on. The clause above indicated as attributive, explaining about a torn collar on a shirt. The word 'ripped' itself indicates the nature of the shirt collar. Therefore, it can be understood that the word 'ripped' doesn't show a specific characteristic so this clause is indicated as relational process of attributive.

With the understanding above, there is an example of lexicogrammar by using transitivity in the other analysis.

Material processes: She *elaborated the house* all the way.

The italic word above is realized by material process. The word *elaborated the house* represent to someone doing something. It is included in category meaning of material process.

Mental process: Evie *had seen* them.

The italic word above is realized by mental process. Mental process has three category, mental affection, mental cognition, and mental perceptive. The word *had seen* represent to mental perceptive because it shows of the 5 senses.

Behavioral processes: She was *twitching*.

The italic word above is realized by behavioral process. The word twitching represents to activities

that are externally visible.

Verbal processes: Evie *said*.

The italic word above is realized by verbal process. The word said represents to process of saying.

These examples are found in the article by Yousaf, Mushtaq, and Arshad (2023) by the title "Transitivity Analysis of Golding's Novel *Free Fall*: A Stylistic Analysis". In this article the researchers analyzed the transitivity elements called processes. In the processes there are many kinds of categories. The result found that there were six categories of processes, material, mental, behavioral, verbal, relational, and existential.

Based on the explanations above the researcher wanted to conducted the research about **The Study of Transitivity within the Prologue of *The Most Beautiful Moment in Life*.** In this study, the researcher will analyze the clause of the prologue of the novel using transitivity analysis. The researcher only takes the prologue of the novel as the data because this data has met the maximum data. So, the researcher narrowing down the data for analysis.

2. METHOD

This research was conducted using qualitative research. Qualitative research is a research type that analyzing non-numerical data which is analyzing in the forms of words. The type of this research is analyzing the data in order to gain an understanding of individuals' social reality, including understanding their attitudes, beliefs, and motivation. According to Bogdan and Biklen (1982:27) Qualitative research involves descriptive data where the collected information is presented in the form of words or images instead of numerical values. As those statements the researcher using qualitative descriptive as the type of research.

The researcher used Purposive Random Sampling as a technique to collecting data. Purposive random sampling involves taking samples randomly. Arikunto (2002: 124) stated that Purposive sampling is a sampling technique that is not based on rules (random), areas, or strata. This sampling is selecting from several chapters covered in the novel and limit the data to prologue. In this research, the researcher used the transitivity system to analyze the data from Novel entitled *The Most Beautiful Moment in Life* published by Seok-Jun Yoon in 2019.

In carrying out data validation, the researcher used expert judgment. Expert judgment refers to a knowledgeable perspective offered by individuals with a proven record in the field, recognized by others as qualified experts capable of providing information, evidence, judgment, and assessment (Perez & Martinez, 2008). Expert judgment is particularly valuable in situations where the complexity or specificity of the subject matter requires specialized knowledge for accurate assessment. These experts, possessed knowledge and experience in the subject matter, evaluate the data, research design, and

methodology to ensure that they align with established standards and best practices. Their input provides an additional layer of validation and helps confirm the accuracy of the data collected.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Results

3.1.1 The Component of Transitivity

Transitivity is a component of systemic functional linguistics that examines how processes or action are descried in sentence. In the transitivity framework, there are three main components: process, participant, and circumstance. In this analysis three components will be analyzed together.

Table 1 Component Found in the Prologue

No.	Component	Example	Amount
1	Participant	**The man** snatched **my friend's arm**	73
2	Process	We **know** you're here	41
3	Circumstance	Mom was sitting on the couch **in the living room**	15

Table 2 Example of Components in Material Process found in the Prologue.

We	lifted our T-shirt	to wipe our faces	with the hem
Participant Actor	Material Processes	Participant Goal	Circumstance of Manner

Datum 01

This clause is indicated 3 components namely, participant, process, and circumstance. Participant refers to the elements involved in a clause or sentence that performs a role in the action or state being described. Participants can be actors, or goals and other, and these roles help identify who or what is involved in the action and how.

In this clause the participants are indicated by Actor and Goal. In which Actor is realized by 'We' and Goal is realized by 'to wipe our faces'. 'We' is indicated as the actor because it interprets the people who are doing the action and functions as the subject. 'to wipe our faces' is indicated as a goal because it is function as the object and it represents the destination or endpoint of the action 'lifted our T-shirt'.

Process refers to the type of action or happening that is represented by a verb in a clause. It represents what is occurring or what is being done in the clause. In this clause the process is realized by 'lifted our T-shirt'. The process of this clause is indicated by the word 'lifted our T-shirt'. It is indicated as the process because it functions as the verb and it represents of action or something doing.

Circumstance are elements that provide additional information about the context or conditions in which action or process takes place. It answers such a question as *when*, *where*, *why*, *how*, *how many*, and

as what. In this clause the circumstance is realized by the word 'with the hem'.

The circumstance in this clause is included in the manner category. Circumstance of manner is describing the way in which the action or process is carried out. It is usually asked 'by what means', 'in what way', and 'similar to what'. In this clause the circumstance of manner is realized by 'with the hem'. The word 'with the hem' is indicated as circumstance of manner because it provides information on how the actor carried out the action of 'lifted our T-shirt'.

Those men	came	to our house	last night
Participant Actor	Material Processes	Participant Goal	Circumstance of Time

Datum 05

In this clause the participants are indicated by Actor and Goal. In which Actor is realized by 'Those men' and Goal is realized by 'to our house'. 'Those men' is indicated as the actor because it interprets the people who are doing the action or, in basic grammatical terms, as the subject. 'to our house' is indicated as a goal because it is function as the object and it represents the destination or endpoint of the action 'came'.

The process of this clause is indicated by the word 'came'. It is indicated as the process because it functions as the verb and it represents of action or something doing. The circumstances in this clause are included in the time category. It refers to timing or duration of the action or process, it is indicated by the word 'last night'.

The man	snatched	my friend's arm
Participant Actor	Material Processes	Participant Goal

Datum 09

In this clause the participants are indicated by Actor and Goal. It shows by the word 'The man' and 'my friend's arm'. The word 'The man' indicated as Actor because it interprets the people who are doing the action and it is also known to function as a subject. The word 'my friend's arm' indicated as a Goal because it is function as the object and it represents the entity affected or involved in the action 'snatched'. The process of this clause is a material process, which is realized by the word 'snatched'. The word 'snatched' is represent to what the actor is doing or the action. It also functions as a verb.

Someone	is	here	to take	you
Participant Actor		Circumstance of Place	Material Processes	Participant Goal

Datum 22

In this clause the participants are indicated as Actor and Goal. The participant actor is realized by 'someone' and the participant goal is realized by 'you'. The word 'someone' is indicated as an actor

because it represents the person who carried out the action and it is function as the subject. The word 'you' is indicated as a goal because it is function as the object and it represents the entity affected or involved in the action 'to take'.

The process of this clause is a material process. It is realized by the word 'to take'. The word 'to take' is indicated as process because it is function as verb and represents of action, something doing or happens.

The circumstance of this clause is included in place category. It refers to the location or setting where the action takes place. In this clause the circumstance is realized by 'here'. The word 'in the living room' indicates the place where the actor 'Someone' committed the incident.

In this clause the word 'is' functions as linking verb. Linking verbs are not actions verbs, they connect the subject to additional information about the subject. Therefore, the word 'is' not indicates as processes.

He	Slowly	opened	his mouth	with his eyes fixed on me
Participant Actor	Circumstance of Manner	Material Processes	Participant Goal	Circumstance Manner

Datum 35

In this clause the participants are indicated by Actor and Goal. In which Actor is realized by 'He' and a Goal is realized by 'his mouth'. 'He' is indicated as the actor because it interprets the people who are doing the action and also functions as subject. The word 'his mouth' is indicated as a goal because it is function as the object and it represents the entity affected or involved in the action 'opened'.

The process of this clause is a material process. It is realized by the word 'opened'. The word 'opened' is indicated as the process because it functions as the verb and it represents of action or something doing. The circumstance in this clause is included in the manner category.

Circumstance of manner is describing the way in which the action or process is carried out. It is usually asked 'by what means', 'in what way', and 'similar to what'. In this clause the circumstance of manner is realized by 'slowly' and 'with his eyes fixed on me'. The word 'slowly' is indicated as circumstance of manner because it provides information on how the actor carried out the action of 'opened his mouth'. And the word 'with his eyes fixed on me' provides additional detail about how the action 'opened his mouth' was carried out.

I	turned	my head	at my friend's cry
Participant Actor	Material Processes	Participant Goal	Circumstance of Cause

In this clause the participants are indicated by Actor and Goal. The participant actor is realized by 'I' and participant goal is realized by 'my head'. 'I' is indicated as the actor because it interprets the people who are doing the action and also functions as subject. The word 'my head' is indicated as a goal because it is function as the object and it represents the entity affected or involved in the action 'turned'.

The process of this clause is a material process. It is realized by the word 'turned'. The word 'turned' is indicated as the process because it functions as the verb and it represents of action or something doing.

The circumstance in this clause is included in the cause category. Circumstance of cause is providing information about the reason or cause behind an action or process. These elements explain why the action is taking place. the circumstance of cause typically includes adverbial phrases or prepositional phrases that convey the cause or reason for the main action.

The circumstance of this clause is realized by the word "at my friend's cry". This word provides information about the reason or trigger for the action of turning the head. It specifies that the turning occurred in response to or because of the cry of the friend.

Table 3 Example of Components in Mental Process found in the Prologue.

Mom	just keep crying
Participant Senser	Mental Processes

In this clause the component show is participant and process. The participant of this clause is senser, which realized by the word 'Mom'. And the process of this clause is mental process, which realized by 'just keep crying'.

The word 'Mom' indicated as senser because it is functions as subject, in which it represents to who is feeling. The word 'just keep crying' is indicated as the process because it represents what the senser is feels. Need to know that mental process represents cognitive or perceptual activities related to mental experiences (mental cognition), thoughts, feelings (mental affection), perceptions, or senses (mental perceptive).

My friend	cried	through his whole story
Participant Senser	Mental Processes	Participant Phenomenon

In this clause there are two components: participant and processes. The participant of this clause is conducted by Senser and Phenomenon. And the process of this clause is conducted by mental process.

Mental process represents cognitive or perceptual activities related to mental experiences (mental cognition), thoughts, feelings (mental affection), perceptions, or senses (mental perceptive).

The participant senser is realized by 'My friend', it is function as subject, mental affection which represent the people who are feeling. The participant phenomenon is realized by 'through his whole story', it is function as object and it knows that this word is giving information about why the friend is cry. And the process is realized by 'cried', it is function as verb, in which it refer to what the senser/friend is feeling.

We	know	you're	here
Participant Senser	Mental Processes	Participant Phenomenon	Circumstance of Place

<div align="right">Datum 07</div>

In this clause there are three components: participant, processes, and circumstance. The participant of this clause is indicated by Senser and Phenomenon. And the process of this clause is indicated by mental process. And the circumstance is indicated by place.

Mental process represents cognitive or perceptual activities related to mental experiences (mental cognition), thoughts, feelings (mental affection), perceptions, or senses (mental perceptive).

The participant senser is realized by 'My friend', it is function as subject, mental affection which represent the people who are feeling. The participant phenomenon is realized by 'through his whole story', it is function as object and it knows that this word is giving information about why the friend is cry. And the process is realized by 'cried', it is function as verb, in which it refer to what the senser/friend is feeling.

And then the cirucmtances of this claus is included in place category. It is relaized by 'here'. This word is indicated as circumstance of place because it represents to the location or setting where the action takes place.

Table 4 Example of Components in Behavioral Process found in the Prologue.

I	looked	into my friend's face
Participant Behaver	Behavioral Processes	Circumstance of Manner

<div align="right">Datum 10</div>

This clause is indicated as behavioral process, it describes about what we are feels, feeling, thinking, perceiving. Mental process, specifically, focuses on the cognitive and perceptual activities of the mind. A mental process represents cognitive or perceptual activities related to mental experiences (mental

cognition), thoughts, feelings (mental affection), perceptions, or senses (mental perceptive).

In this clause the participants are indicated by Senser and Phenomenon. The participant senser is realized by 'My friend'. 'My friend' is indicated as the senser because it interprets the people who are expression or sensing. The participant phenomenon is realized by 'through his whole story'. It is indicated as phenomenon because it functions as object and represent to what the sensing is about.

The process of this clause is a mental process. It is realized by the word 'cried'. The word 'cried' is indicated as the process because it represents what the senser is feeling or expressed. This word indicated as mental affection.

The circumstance in this clause is included in the place category. Circumstance of place provide information about the location or place where the action or process occurs. The circumstance of this clause is realized by the word "at my friend's cry". This word provides information about the reason or trigger for the action of turning the head. It specifies that the turning occurred in response to or because of the cry of the friend.

Table 5 Example of Components in Verbal Process found in the Prologue.

Your teacher	Called
Participant Sayer	Verbal Processes

<div align="right">Datum 19</div>

In this clause there are three components: participant and processes. The participant of this clause is indicated by Sayer. And the process of this clause is indicated by verbal process.

Verbal process represents the process of saying, or rather, symbolically signaling, communicating, or conveying information through language. The participant sayer is realized by 'your teacher'. It is indicated as the sayer because it interprets the people who is saying. And the process is realized by 'called'. The word called suggest the action of making a phone call or contacting someone through a communication medium.

I	apologized	to him
Sayer	Verbal Processes	Receiver

<div align="right">Datum 40</div>

This clause has two components namely participant and process. This clause is indicated as verbal process, it represents the process of saying, or rather, symbolically signaling, communicating, or conveying information through language.

In this clause the participants are indicated by Sayer and Receiver. The participant sayer is realized by 'I'. 'I' is indicated as the sayer because it interprets the people who is saying. The participant receiver is realized by 'to him'. It is indicated as receiver because it functions as object and represent to the

recipient of the sayer's words.

The process of this clause is a verbal process. It is realized by the word 'apologized'. The word 'apologize' is indicated as a process because it represents what the speaker is talking about. The word 'apologized' conveys the action of expressing regret or saying sorry for an offense, mistake, or inconvenience.

My teacher	said	he transferred to another school
Sayer	Verbal Processes	Verbiage

<div align="right">Datum 41</div>

This clause has two components namely participant and process. This clause is indicated as verbal process, it represents the process of saying, or rather, symbolically signaling, communicating, or conveying information through language. In this clause the participants are indicated by Sayer and Verbiage.

Table 6 Example of Components in Relational Process found in the Prologue.

The neck of his T-shirt	was	Ripped
Participant Carrier	Relational Processes of Attributive	Participant Attribute

<div align="right">Datum 03</div>

This clause indicated as relational process. Relational processes are commonly used to convey information about states, qualities, or identifications in language. This process has two categories, attributive and identifying. And this clause is included in attributive type, because this clause is interpreted assign a quality to something.

In the example "The neck of his T-shirt was ripped," the relational process is "was ripped," where "The neck of his T-shirt" is the carrier, "was" is the relational token, and "ripped" is the attribute representing the state or condition.

The sky	was	getting darker and darker
Participant Token	Relational Processes of Identifying	Participant Value

<div align="right">Datum 13</div>

This clause indicated as relational process. Relational processes are commonly used to convey information about states, qualities, or identifications in language. This process has two categories, attributive and identifying. And this clause is included in identifying type, because this clause is identified something and has specific characteristic. And this clause is identifying the sky. The identifying process

is realized by 'was.'

The participant of relational process identifying is token and value. The token is realized by 'The sky'. It is function as subject, in which represent to something identified. And the value is realized by 'getting darker and darker', it is explaining the sky.

He	still	had	that blank look
Participant Token	Circumstance of time	Relational Processes of Identifying	Participant Value

Datum 37

This clause has three components: participant, process, and circumstance. This clause indicated as relational process. Relational processes are commonly used to convey information about states, qualities, or identifications in language. This process has two categories, attributive and identifying. And this clause is included in identifying type, because this clause is identified something and has specific characteristic. And this clause is identifying the sky. The identifying process is realized by 'had.'

The participant of relational process identifying is token and value. The token is realized by 'He'. 'He' is entity possessing or exhibiting the state. And the value is realized by 'that blank look', it is representing the state or condition associated with him. The circumstance of this clause is included in time categories. The circumstance of this clause is realized by 'still', indicating that the state persists over time.

Table 7 Example of Components in Existential Process found in the Prologue.

There was	a man standing	by the door
Existential Processes	Participant Existent	Circumstance of Place

Datum 23

This clause has 3 components namely participant, process, and circumstance. The participant, process, and circumstance are realized by existent, existential, and place. The existential process expressed by verbs of existing 'be', 'exist', 'arise' and the Existent can be a phenomenon of any kind. An existential process is used to indicate the existence or presence of entities. It emphasizes that something exists or is present rather than describing an action or a state.

In this clause the existential process is realized by 'there was', it is expressed by the verbs of existing. The participant existent is realized by 'a man standing'. This is show as existent because it functions as subject and indicated the existence.

The circumstance of this clause is included in place type. The circumstance of place is realized by the word 'by the door'. It is representing to the location or setting where the action takes place.

Seokjin,	be	a good kid
Participant Actor	Existential Processes	Participant Existent

<div align="right">Datum 36</div>

This clause has 2 components namely participant and process. The participant, process are realized by actor, existent, and existential. The existential process expressed by verbs of existing 'be', 'exist', 'arise' and the Existent can be a phenomenon of any kind. An existential process is used to indicate the existence or presence of entities. It emphasizes that something exists or is present rather than describing an action or a state.

In this clause the existential process is realized by 'be', it is expressed by the verbs of existing. The participant actor is realized by 'Seokjin', it functions as subject. The participant existent is realized by 'a good kid', the attribute representing the existence or identification associated with Seokjin.

The participant sayer is realized by 'My teacher'. 'My teacher' is indicated as the sayer because it interprets the people who is saying. The participant verbiage is realized by 'he transferred to another school'. It is indicated as verbiage because it refers to information from the teacher. Verbiage means information that the speaker is talking.

The process of this clause is a verbal process. It is realized by the word 'said'. The word 'said' is indicated as a process because it represents what the speaker is doing.

Based on the explanation above the researcher found six process type in the prologue namely: material process, mental process, behavioral process, verbal process, relational process, and existent process. Each process found has a different frequency. Material processes were found 17 times, mental processes were found 3 times, behavioral processes were found 4 times, verbal processes were found 3 times, relational processes were found 12 times, and existential processes were found 2 times. The percentage of the above process types is as follows:

Table 8 Process of Transitivity

Process type	Amount of data	Percentage
Material Process	17	41.46%
Mental Process	3	7.31%
Behavioral Process	4	9.75%
Verbal Process	3	7.31%
Relational Process	12	29.26%
Existential Process	2	4.87%
Total	41	100%

3.2 Discussion

The purpose of using the transitivity system is to understand the grammatical system related to the content or ideas within a clause. Transitivity analysis is necessary to determine the meaning of the expressed clause so that the intended meaning can be effectively conveyed. This is because if there is a mistake in meaning, there will be a misunderstanding as well.

The results of this study indicate the components of transitivity in the prologue of the novel *The Most Beautiful Moment in Life* covering 41 datum, 17 datum of material processes, 3 datum of mental processes, 4 datum of behavioral processes, 3 datum of verbal processes, 12 datum of relational processes, 2 datum of existential.

These findings differ from the results of the study by Rendadirza and Ardi (2020) in terms of the main research focus. In the study by Rendadirza and Ardi (2020), the main focus was on the dominant process, while in this study, the focus was on components that explain the types of participants, processes, and circumstances. This is evident in the data presented in the results.

Moreover, this study has similar issue with Mastia & Kuning (2022) in which focused on dominant process. Despite having a similar focus, the data used by Mastia & Kuning (2022) and this research are different. In the study by Mastia & Kuning (2022), data is taken from a short story titled *There Will Come Soft Rains*. Meanwhile, in this research, the data is taken from the prologue of a novel titled *The Most Beautiful Moment in Life*.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis and the finding research of transitivity component and process of transitivity in the prologue. The research can conclude:

a. Transitivity Components

Based on the finding which is shown in tale 4.1 above there are 3 components, participant, processes, and circumstance. Each component has different amount of data. the participant found 73, the processes found 41, and the circumstance found 15. The participants, categorized according to their corresponding process types, further enrich the analysis. And the component of circumstance found in the result is known that circumstance does not depend on the type of process or its participant. This is because circumstance is categorized based on the indicated words, so it is not influenced by the process type of a clause. In addition, not every clause always has all three components of transitivity. Sometimes a clause only consists of one participant and process. However, a clause cannot stand if it only consists of a participant and circumstance because circumstance functions as additional information.

b. Processes of Transitivity

The identification of six process types in the prologue highlights the rich linguistic diversity present in the narrative. The variability adds depth and complexity to the storytelling, reflecting different kinds of actions or processes. This analysis provides a comprehensive understanding of the linguistic elements and their roles in conveying various processes within the prologue of the novel. It is also known that each process has own participant, where the participant of material process are actor and goal; participant of mental process is senser and phenomenon; participant of behavioral process is behaver; participant of verbal process is sayer, receiver, and verbiage; participant of relational are token—value, carrier—attribute, participant of existential are actor and existent. Based on the finding above, the researcher found 41 data and found six process type in the prologue and has different number of each process. 17 data of material process, with the percentage 41.46%; 3 data of mental process, with the percentage 7.31%; 4 data of behavioral process, with the percentage 9.75%; 3 data of verbal process, 7.31%; 12 data of relational process, 29.26%; and 2 data of existential process, 4.87%. So, it is known the dominant process is material process.

Based on the conclusion above, the researcher suggests the lexicogrammar lecture in giving the material about transitivity briefly. This research can be used as reference for teacher in teaching the students. And also for the future researcher whose have the same topic with different object or problem statement can use this research as the reference. And can making research about transitivity for example Analysis of Transitivity in English Junior High School Book.

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