

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter will present the findings and discussion of the study on the human characteristics portrayed by the frog and fox protagonists. It is divided into five main parts. Section 4.1 will present the findings of Research Question 1.a. Section 4.2 will present the findings of Research Question 1.b. Next, Section 4.3 will present the findings of Research Question 2.a, followed by Section 4.4 which will present the findings of Research Question 2.b. Section 4.5 then will provide a discussion on the findings as a whole.

4.1 Research Question 1.a: How are human characteristics in the frog protagonists characterized through the system of transitivity?

This section seeks to present the findings pertaining to the frog protagonists, i.e., Mr. Jeremy Fisher (JF) and Freckle Frog (FF) in accordance to each process type and its participant roles, together with its accompanying circumstantial elements. For participant roles, findings are presented on the participation of both the frog protagonists themselves and the participation of their body parts. The reason is to determine the actual active participant whether the frog protagonists themselves or their body parts. At the end of this section, a summary on the process types, participant roles and circumstantial elements used by the protagonists is provided. It was found that all process types were used, except existential processes, to characterize the human characteristics of both frog protagonists.

4.1.1 Material Clauses

4.1.1.1 Material Processes and Participants

In construing the human characteristics of JF and FF, material processes were the most utilized process type. For JF, there were 25 instances of material processes representing 52%, while for FF, there were 18 instances representing 28.6%.

i. JF (Jeremy Fisher)

Of the 25 instances of material clauses, JF himself undertook the role of Actor 22 times (45%) and Goal one time (2%); and his body parts carried out the role as Goal two times (4%) and none as Actor. However, JF himself was not found to undertake any oblique participant roles, but his body part was found to have one instance (2%) of the role as Scope. As text JF is about the fishing adventure of JF, almost all material processes were construed through this event, i.e., as he left for the pond until he gave up fishing. Here, JF was recounted as Actor without other objects as Goal (intransitive actions) when he *punted back* among the water plants [JF/C23], *bounced up* to the water surface [JF/C42], *swam* to the edge of the pond [JF/C43], and *scrambled out* on the bank [JF/C44]. The rest of the material clauses recounted him as Actor, and his possessions, body parts and other objects as Goal (transitive actions) when, to mention a few, he *put on his rain coat and boots* [JF/C9], *carried a fishing rod and basket* [JF/C10], *pushed his boat* [JF/C11, 12, 23 and 30], *arranged his fishing gear* [JF/C17], *tied a worm* [JF/C19], *landed a stickleback* [JF/C34], and *sucked his fingers* [JF/C37]. The only time he was at the receiving end (Goal) was when he got snapped by a big trout found in clause JF/C39 as in *and it seized Mr. Jeremy with a snap*. His other Goal roles, but, realized by his body parts could be found in clause JF/C26 when a big water beetle nipped the toe of one of his boots

while waiting for a catch as in *and (a great big water-beetle) tweaked the toe of one of his galoshes*; and in clause JF/C37 when he sucked his fingers stung by the stickleback as in *(he was) sucking his sore fingers*. In clause JF/C20, his body part this time was found partaking as Scope when the rain dripped on his back while fishing during a rainy day as in *The rain trickled down his back*.

ii. FF (Freckle Frog)

Out of 18 instances of material clauses, FF herself undertook the role of Actor at 12 instances (19.4%) and Goal at 2 instances (3.2%). The body parts of FF, however, were not found to carry any Actor or Goal roles. In contrast to JF, FF was found to carry out a number of oblique participant roles. FF herself undertook the role of Recipient at three instances (5%) and her body part undertook the role of Scope at one instance (1.6%).

Even though FF utilized much lesser percentage of material processes as opposed to JF, she was also Actor in most of the events. This can be observed when she, among other activities, *visited* the Morning Glory Ladies [FF/C14], *attended* Robin's party [FF/C32], *wore* cobweb lace [FF/C33], *carried* an umbrella [FF/C34], *bought* a bonnet for the Morning Glory Ladies [FF/C36], *threw* a party [FF/C52], and *invited* her friends to her party [FF/C56, 57 and 59]. FF was found to be at the receiving end (Goal and Recipient) for five times (3.2% and 5% respectively) only. FF herself was signified as Goal when she got invited by Robin to his party [FF/C11 – *and little Freckle Frog had been invited*] and when the Morning Glory Ladies turned down her request [FF/C16 – *and they would not help her*]. She was also found to undertake the role as Recipient when a tiny white butterfly showed her the place to find a mushroom [FF/C25 – *So she showed Freckle Frog where to find the*

mushroom], when she received a lace from Little Black Spider [FF/C20 – *and the next morning he brought her a long piece of the loveliest spider-lace as fine cobweb*], and when she received a whole cherry from Mr. Sparrow [FF/C45 - *who had brought it to her*]. At only one time her body part was found undertaking the role as Scope (1.6%) when a little white caterpillar dropped on her feet [FF/C28 – *but right at her feet dropped a little white caterpillar*]. Table 4.1 below shows some clause examples of material processes and participant roles for JF and FF.

Table 4.1 Clause examples of material processes and participant roles for JF and FF

	JF	FF
Participant roles		
Actor	<p><u>Mr. Jeremy</u> put on a macintosh, and a pair of shiny galoshes [JF/C9]</p> <p>and (<u>he</u>) pushed the boat out into the open water [JF/C12]</p> <p>and (<u>he</u>) arranged his fishing tackle [JF/C17]</p> <p>and (<u>he</u>) went on eating his sandwich [JF/C28]</p> <p><u>He</u> put some sticking plaster on his fingers [JF/C46]</p>	<p>So early one fine day, <u>she</u> went to see the Morning Glory Ladies [FF/C14]</p> <p>and (<u>she</u>) wore the cobweb lace [FF/C33]</p> <p>and (<u>she</u>) held the soft little white caterpillar for a muff [FF/C35]</p> <p><u>She</u> even bought a sweet-pea bonnet to please the Morning Glory Ladies [FF/C36]</p> <p><u>Freckle Frog</u> invited Little Black Spider, too [FF/C56]</p>
Goal	<p>and (a great big water-beetle) tweaked <u>the toe of one of his galoshes</u> [JF/C26]</p> <p>(he was) sucking <u>his sore fingers</u> [JF/C37]</p> <p>and it seized <u>Mr. Jeremy</u> with a snap [JF/C39]</p>	<p>and little <u>Freckle Frog</u> had been invited [FF/C11]</p> <p>and they would not help <u>her</u> [FF/C16]</p>
Scope	The rain trickled down <u>his back</u> [JF/C20]	but <u>right at her feet</u> dropped a little white caterpillar [FF/C28]
Recipient	-	and the next morning he brought <u>her</u> a long piece of the loveliest spider-lace as fine as a cobweb [FF/C20]
		So she showed <u>Freckle Frog</u> where to

		find the mushroom [FF/C25]
		who had brought it <u>to her</u> [FF/C45]

Note: No Recipient role for JF

4.1.1.2 Circumstantial Elements Related to Material Processes

JF used 17 circumstances to describe further his material processes, comprised of circumstance of location (place), extent (frequency), and manner (degree, means and comparison). On the other hand, FF used 10 circumstantial elements, comprised of circumstance of location (time and place), cause (purpose), extent (frequency), accompaniment (additive), and role (guise)

i. JF (Jeremy Fisher)

Of all the 17 circumstances of JF, 11 circumstantial elements denote *place* (location). This shows that the concrete motions of this protagonist were mostly projected and further described by *where* they happened. The circumstance of place, among the many, describes where he lived [JF/C1], where he tied the worm (bait) [JF/C19], where he took out his lunch from [JF/C24], and where he swam to [JF/C43]. Circumstance of extent (frequency) in clauses JF/C23 and 30 express *how many times* the actions were done that are *punted back again* and *pushed the boat again*, respectively. Circumstance of manner in clauses JF/C30, 39, 42 and 43 describe *how* the actions were performed. Examples of significant ones are *slightly* pushing out the boat [JF/C30], and swimming *with full strength* [JF/C43].

ii. FF (Freckle Frog)

FF utilized 10 circumstantial elements. Circumstantial elements in clauses FF/C14, 20, 42 and 59 denote the *time* the events happened (visiting the Morning

Glory Ladies, receiving a lace from Little Black Spider, eating cherry, inviting the Morning Glory Ladies, respectively). Circumstances in clauses FF/C25 and 32 denote the *place* FF was up to (where to find the mushroom, and, to the party, respectively). Circumstance of cause in clause FF/C36 indicates her *purpose* of buying the bonnet; and circumstance of extent in clause FF/C43 denotes the *frequency* of she tasting cherry. In the same way, the circumstance of accompaniment (additive) in clause FF/C56 extends the inviting (asking to come) action by stating that Little Black Spider *too* was invited to the party; while the circumstance of role (guise) in clause FF/C35 elaborates the dressing (wearing) action by mentioning the muffler which little white caterpillar was garbed *as*. Table 4.2 below provides some clause examples of circumstantial elements which are related to material processes used by JF and FF.

Table 4.2 Clause examples of circumstantial elements related to material processes used by JF and FF

	JF	FF
Circumstantial elements		
Location (time)	-	So <u>early one fine day</u> , she went to see the Morning Glory Ladies [FF/C14] and <u>the next morning</u> he brought her a long piece of the loveliest spider-lace as fine as a cobweb [FF/C20] And <u>by and by, when it came to be time for refreshments</u> , she ate a whole cherry [JF/C42]
Location (place)	he lived <u>in a little damp house amongst the buttercups at the edge of a pond</u> [JF/C1] and (he) pushed the boat out <u>into open water</u> [JF/C12] Mr. Jeremy stuck his pole into the mud [JF/C14]	So she showed Freckle Frog <u>where to find the mushroom</u> [FF/C25] So Freckle Frog went <u>to the party</u> [FF/C32]
Extent (frequency)	He punted back <u>again</u> amongst the water-plants [JF/C23]	She <u>never</u> had tasted one before [FF/C43]

	Mr. Jeremy shoved the boat out <u>again</u> a little way [JF/C30]	
Manner (degree)	Mr. Jeremy shoved the boat out again a little way [JF/C30]	-
Manner (means)	and it seized Mr. Jeremy <u>with a snap</u> [JF/C39]	-
Manner (comparison)	Mr. Jeremy bounced up to the surface of the water <u>like a cork and the bubbles out of a soda water bottle</u>	-
Cause (purpose)	-	She even bought a sweet-pea bonnet <u>to please the Morning Glory Ladies</u> [FF/C36]
Accompaniment (additive)	-	Freckle Frog invited Little Black Spider, <u>too</u> [FF/C56]
Role (guise)	-	and (she) held the soft little white caterpillar <u>for a muff</u> [FF/C35]

Note: No circumstance of location (time), circumstance of cause (purpose), circumstance of accompaniment (additive) and circumstance of role (guise) for JF.
No circumstance of manner (degree), circumstance of manner (means) and circumstance of manner (comparison) for FF.

4.1.2 Mental Clauses

4.1.2.1 Mental Processes and Participants

The mental processes used by JF were the least employed process type, contributing a modest 3.8% of the total processes and are represented by two instances. In contrast, FF used 20.6% represented by 13 instances.

i. JF (Jeremy Fisher)

JF used only one emotive and one perceptive type (2.1% each) in expressing his inner consciousness. The emotive type was found in clause JF/C2 expressing *likeness* as in *But Mr. Jeremy liked getting his feet wet*; while the perceptive type was found in clause JF/C7 expressing *seeing* as in *and (he) saw large drops of rain, splashing in the pond*. In both these clauses, JF himself undertook the role as Senser (4%).

ii. FF (Freckle Frog)

As opposed to JF, FF was found to use her inner consciousness almost as much as her physical and concrete actions. The inner consciousness of FF was reflected through all the mental process categories which are: perceptive (3 instances – 4.8%), cognitive (4 instances – 6.2%), desiderative (3 instances – 4.8%) and emotive (3 instances – 4.8%). The perceptive type signifies her *feeling* [FF/C17 – *Poor little Freckle Frog felt very badly*], *seeing* [FF/C24 – *she saw a tiny white butterfly resting on a flower*] and *sensing* [FF/C48 – *that troubled her*]. The cognitive type expresses her *thoughts* [FF/C7, 8 and 18 – e.g. *She thought Big Mary was wonderful*] and *dream* [FF/C46 – *she really never had dreamed how delicious a big red cherry could be*], whereas the desiderative type denotes her *wishes* [FF/C9, 10 and 13 – e.g. *And poor little Freckle Frog wished that she had a blue silk dress with lace, and a pink parasol like Big Mary*]. The emotive type then indicates her *love* for pretty things [FF/C2 – *but she loved pretty things*], being *liked* [FF/C5 – *and all her friends liked her*] and being *admired* [FF/C40 – *Everyone admired her beautiful lace*]. Of all the 13 mental clauses, FF was found to carry 11 times (17.7%) the role as Senser as in clauses FF/C2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 17, 18 24, 46, and 48 above; and only two times (3.2%) he was found as Phenomenon located in clauses FF/C5 and 40 above. As Senser, she was described as, among others, *feeling badly*, *sensing trouble*, *thinking of nice things*, *dreaming of delicious red cherry*, *wishing to look nice*, and *loving pretty things*. As Phenomenon, she was signified as being liked by her friends and admired by everyone. However, none of her body parts partook the role as either Senser or Phenomenon. Table 4.3 below shows some clause examples of mental processes and participant roles for JF and FF.

Table 4.3 Clause examples of mental processes and participant roles for JF and FF

	JF	FF
Participant roles		
Senser	But <u>Mr. Jeremy</u> liked getting his feet wet [JF/C2] and (<u>he</u>) saw large drops of rain, splashing in the pond [JF/C7]	Poor little Freckle Frog felt very badly [FF/C17] She thought Big Mary was wonderful [FF/C7] she really never had dreamed how delicious a big red cherry could be [FF/C46] And poor little Freckle Frog wished that she had a blue silk dress with lace, and a pink parasol like Big Mary [FF/C9]
Phenomenon	-	and all her friends liked her [FF/C5] Everyone admired her beautiful lace [FF/C40]

Note: No Phenomenon role for JF.

4.1.2.2 Circumstantial Elements Related to Mental Processes

JF did not use any circumstantial elements to describe further his inner consciousness, while FF used only two circumstantial elements consisted of circumstance of manner (degree) and extent (frequency).

i. FF (Freckle Frog)

For FF, only the mental processes in clauses FF/C17 and 46 were described further by circumstantial elements. Clause FF/C17 has a circumstance of manner to describe the *degree* of her feeling bad. Clause FF/C46, on the other hand, has a circumstance of extent to project the *frequency* of FF dreaming of a delicious red cherry. Table 4.4 below provides the clause examples of circumstantial elements which are related to mental processes used by JF and FF.

Table 4.4 Clause examples of circumstantial elements related to mental processes used by JF and FF

	JF	FF
Circumstantial elements		
Manner (degree)	-	Poor little Freckle Frog felt <u>very badly</u> [FF/C17]
Extent (frequency)	-	she <u>really never</u> had dreamed how delicious a big red cherry could be [FF/C46]

Note: No circumstance of manner (degree) and circumstance of extent (frequency) for JF.

4.1.3 Relational Clauses

4.1.3.1 Relational Processes and Participants

Relational processes were the fourth most used process type by both JF and FF at 10.4% and 17.5%, respectively. JF made use of 5 instances, whereas FF made use of 11 instances of relational processes. For JF, his relational processes were encompassed of four (8.3%) attributive type and one (2.1%) identifying type. However, the relational processes of FF were encompassed by 11 (17.5%) attributive type and none of the identifying type.

i. JF (Jeremy Fisher)

From the four attributive relational processes of JF, two attributive type describe his attributes as *never caught a cold* [JF/C4 – *and he never caught a cold*] and *quite pleased* [FF/C5 – *He was quite pleased*], while the remaining two attributive type denote his *possession over a float* [FF/C18 – *He had the dearest little red float*] and *some food* [FF/C48 – *but he had something else in his larder*]. In all these four attributive clauses, JF undertook the role as Carrier (8%). However, for the only identifying clause [JF/C41], his body part this time undertook the main role as Token

(2%) when his galoshes (feet) got swallowed by a big trout, as in *and the only thing it swallowed was Mr. Jeremy's galoshes*.

ii. FF (Freckle Frog)

In contrast to JF, the relational clauses of FF were merely formed by attributive clauses. Of the 11 attributive relational clauses, eight clauses project her attributes, two clauses signify her possession, and one clause denotes the stance of other characters toward FF. However, none of her body parts undertook the relational participant roles.

In describing her attributes, FF was portrayed as *not pretty* [FF/C1 and 3 – e.g. *She was ugly*], *kind* [FF/C4 – *But although she was not pretty, she was a kind-hearted body*], *grateful* [FF/C21 – *Little Freckle Frog was very grateful to him*], *friendly* [FF/C50 – *For little Freckle Frog wanted to be friendly with everybody*], and *happy* [FF/C26, 39 and 61 – e.g. *and Freckle Frog was very happy about it*]. The two possessive clauses denote her *possession over ideas* [FF/C29 and 51 – e.g. *but Freckle Frog had a bright idea*]. From all the attributive clauses, FF was found to undertake 10 times (15.2%) the role as Carrier as in clauses FF/C1, 3, 4, 21, 50 26, 39, 61 above. FF was also found to undertake one time (1.6%) the oblique role as Beneficiary as in *that the Morning Glory Ladies were still angry with her* in clause FF/C49. Table 4.5 below shows some clause examples of relational processes and participant roles for JF and FF.

Table 4.5 Clause examples of relational processes and participant roles for JF and FF

	JF	FF
Participant roles		
Carrier	and <u>he</u> never caught a cold [JF/C4] <u>He</u> was quite pleased [JF/C5]	<u>She</u> was ugly [FF/C1] But although <u>she</u> was not pretty, she was a kind-hearted body [FF/C4] For <u>little Freckle Frog</u> wanted to be friendly with everybody [FF/C50] and <u>Freckle Frog</u> was very happy about it [FF/C26]
Carrier (possessor)	<u>He</u> had the dearest little red float [JF/C18] but <u>he</u> had something else in his larder [JF/C48]	but <u>Freckle Frog</u> had a bright idea [FF/C29] But at last another idea came into <u>her</u> <u>head</u> [F/C51]
Token	and the only thing it swallowed was <u>Mr. Jeremy's galoshes</u> [JF/C41]	-
Beneficiary	-	that the Morning Glory Ladies were still angry <u>with her</u> [FF/C49]

Note: No Beneficiary role for JF.
No Token role for FF.

4.1.3.2 Circumstantial Elements Related to Relational Processes

The relational processes used by JF were accompanied by only one circumstantial element which was circumstance of location (place). On the other hand, the relational processes of FF were accompanied by three circumstantial elements encompassed of circumstance of contingency (concession), matter, and location (time).

i. JF (Jeremy Fisher)

In describing further the relational processes of JF, only one instance of circumstantial element was found which was circumstance of location (place). This circumstance describes *where* JF kept his food [JF/C48 - *but he had something else in his larder*].

ii. FF (Freckle Frog)

As for FF, three circumstantial elements were found accompanying the relational processes used by him, which were circumstance of contingency [FF/C4], matter [FF/C26], and location (time) [FF/C61]. Circumstance of contingency stresses her positive trait despite her being not pretty, as in *But although she was not pretty, she was a kind-hearted body*. Circumstance of matter describes further the subject she was happy about, as in *and Freckle_Frog was very happy about it*; and circumstance of location describes *when* she gained that happy feeling, as in *Then at last Freckle Frog was perfectly happy*. Table 4.6 below provides the clause examples of circumstantial elements which are related to relational processes used by JF and FF.

Table 4.6 Clause examples of circumstantial elements related to relational processes used by JF and FF

	JF	FF
Circumstantial elements		
Location (place)	but he had something else <u>in his larder</u> [JF/C48]	-
Location (time)	-	Then <u>at last</u> Freckle Frog was perfectly happy [FF/C61]
Contingency (concession)	-	But <u>although she was not pretty</u> , she was a kind-hearted body [FF/C4]
Matter	-	and Freckle_Frog was very happy <u>about it</u> [FF/C26]

Note: No circumstance of location (time), circumstance of contingency (concession) and circumstance of matter for JF.
No circumstance of location (place) for FF.

4.1.4 Verbal Clauses

4.1.4.1 Verbal Processes and Participants

Verbal processes were the second most used process type for both JF and FF. Out of all process types, JF was found to use verbal processes at 18.8% (9 instances) and FF at 23.8% (15 instances).

i. JF (Jeremy Fisher)

From the total nine verbal clauses, eight clauses [JF/C8, 13, 22, 25, 29, 32, 40 and 45] represent the speeches of JF and one clause [JF/C3] represents the thought of other characters about him. Therefore, JF was Sayer (16.3%) to all the eight verbal clauses. However, all these speeches indicate JF as talking to his own self because he was unaccompanied during his fishing adventure, for instance, “*I know a good place for minnows,*” said Mr. Jeremy Fisher [JF/C13], and “*A minnow! a minnow! I have him by the nose!*” cried Mr. Jeremy Fisher [FF/C32].

As for the remaining one verbal clause, which was about the thought of other characters about him, JF was mentioned as never been scolded by anyone, as in *nobody ever scolded him* [FF/C3]. Here he undertook the role as Receiver (2%).

ii. FF (Freckle Frog)

Out of the 15 occurrences of verbal processes, FF was found talking to herself for only once, as in *and (she) said: “It really doesn’t matter about my being pretty any more, for every one likes me now!”* located in clause FF/C63. The other 14 instances of verbal processes denote FF talking to other characters (Billy Bullfrog, Little Black Spider, Little White Caterpillar, Morning Glory Ladies, Robin Redbreast, Big Mary and Mr. Sparrow) which can be located in clauses FF/C12, 15, 22, 30, 31, 37, 38, 41, 44, 53, 54, 55, 58 and 60. The speeches that FF engaged in did not only reflect her *saying*, but *asking* [FF/C22, 31 – e.g. “*But what shall I do for a parasol?*”] and *telling* [FF/C41, 44 and 53 – e.g. *and she told them all how kind Little Black Spider had been*].

Of the 15 verbal clauses, FF undertook the role of Sayer 10 times (16%). Some examples of her Sayer roles can be found in clauses FF/C30 (“*Oh what a splendid*

muff you would make!" she cried), FF/C44 (*but as she told Mr. Sparrow*), and FF/C60 (*"Please, dear Morning Glory Ladies," "will you come to my party? I want you more than any one else." said Freckle Frog*).

There were also three instances where other characters *made promises* to her, as in *her own cousin, Billy Bullfrog, had promised (her) to sing* [FF/C12], and *Big Mary promised (her) to help all she could* [FF/C54], and *Robin Redbreast said (to her) that he would surely come* [FF/C55]. In all these three clauses, FF undertook the oblique role as Receiver (5%). FF also undertook another one oblique role as Verbiage (1.6%), as in *Then Robin Redbreast said she looked better than anybody else at his party* [FF/C37]. Table 4.7 below shows some clause examples of verbal processes and participant roles for JF and FF.

Table 4.7 Clause examples of verbal processes and participant roles for JF and FF

	JF	FF
Participant roles		
Sayer	<p>"I will get some worms and go fishing and catch a dish of minnows for my dinner," "If I catch more than five fish, I will invite my friends Mr. Alderman Ptolemy Tortoise and Sir Isaac Newton. The Alderman, however, eats salad." said <u>Mr. Jeremy Fisher</u> [JF/C8]</p> <p>"I know a good place for minnows," said <u>Mr. Jeremy Fisher</u> [JF/C13]</p> <p>"This is getting tiresome, I think I should like some lunch," said <u>Mr. Jeremy Fisher</u> [JF/C22]</p> <p>"I trust that is not a rat," "I think I had better get away from here." said <u>Mr. Jeremy Fisher</u> [JF/C29]</p> <p>"Ow! Ow! Ow!" (said <u>Mr. Jeremy Fisher</u>) [JF/C40]</p>	<p>"But what shall I do for a parasol?" she asked [FF/C22]</p> <p>"Oh what a splendid muff you would make!" she cried [FF/C30]</p> <p>"Would you mind if I wear you to the party just this once?" (she asked) [FF/C31]</p> <p>and she told them all how kind Little Black Spider had been [FF/C41]</p> <p>So that very evening, before she went home, she told Big Mary all about it [F/C53]</p>
Receiver	nobody ever scolded <u>him</u> [JF/C3]	her own cousin, Billy Bullfrog, had promised (<u>her</u>) to sing [FF/C12]

		and Big Mary promised (<u>her</u>) to help all she could [FF/C54] Robin Redbreast said (<u>to her</u>) that he would surely come [FF/C55]
Verbiage	-	Then Robin Redbreast said <u>she looked better than anybody else at his party</u> [FF/C37]

Note: No Verbiage role for JF.

4.1.4.2 Circumstantial Elements Related to Verbal Processes

The verbal processes used by JF were not further described by any circumstantial elements. However, the verbal processes used by FF were accompanied by two circumstantial elements, i.e., circumstance of accompaniment (additive) [FF/C38] and circumstance of location (time) [FF/C53]. Circumstance of accompaniment (additive) denotes the *additional* character who made the positive comments about her, as in *and Big Mary, who was well enough by that time to go also, said so, too*; while circumstance of location (time) describes *when* she told Big Mary about throwing a party, as in *So that very evening, before she went home, she told Big Mary all about it*. Table 4.8 below provides the clause examples of circumstantial elements which are related to verbal processes used by JF and FF.

Table 4.8 Clause examples of circumstantial elements related to verbal processes used by JF and FF

	JF	FF
Circumstantial elements		
Location (time)	-	So <u>that very evening, before she went home</u> , she told Big Mary all about it [FF/C53]
Accompaniment (additive)	-	and Big Mary, who was well enough by that time to go <u>also</u> , said so, <u>too</u> [FF/C38]

Note: No circumstance of location (time) and circumstance of accompaniment (additive) for JF.

4.1.5 Behavioural Clauses

4.1.5.1 Behavioural Processes and Participants

The behavioural processes used by JF were the third most used process type, whereas for FF, they were the least used process type. This process type used by JF forms 14.6% (7 instances) of the total process types, whereas used by FF forms 9.5% (6 instances) of the total processes.

i. JF (Jeremy Fisher)

Out of the seven behavioural clauses of JF, six clauses signify him as the main participant, Behaver (12.2%). The remaining one clause signifies him as an oblique participant, Phenomenon (2%). As Behaver, he was found to be *looking* [JF/C6 – *when he looked out*], *crossing his legs* [JF/C16 and 27 – e.g. *Then he settled himself cross-legged*], *staring* [FF/C21 – *and for nearly an hour he stared at the float*], *sitting* [JF/C36 – *Mr. Jeremy sat disconsolately on the edge of his boat*], and *peering down* [JF/C38 – *and (he was) peering down into the water*]. As Phenomenon, on the other hand, he was found being laughed at by a group of fish [JF/C35 – *and (a shoal of other little fishes) laughed at Mr. Jeremy Fisher*].

ii. FF (Freckle Frog)

As for FF, all the six behavioural clauses signify her as Behaver (9.7%) and she did not undertake any oblique roles. In contrast to JF, FF was found to perform more varied physiological and psychological acts, i.e., *watching* [FF/C6 – *and (she) watched her*], *almost crying* [FF/C19 – *She almost cried about it*], *looking up* [FF/C23 – *and when she looked up*], *sighing* [FF/C27 – *"Now if I only had a muff," "I could look just as beautiful as Big Mary at the party!" she sighed*], *dancing* [FF/C47 – *she*

danced with her cousin] and *laughing* [FF/C62 – and she laughed to herself]. Table 4.9 below shows some clause examples of behavioural processes and participant roles for JF and FF.

Table 4.7 Clause examples of behavioural processes and participant roles for JF and FF

	JF	FF
Participant roles		
Behaver	<p>when <u>he</u> looked out [JF/C6]</p> <p>Then <u>he</u> settled himself cross-legged [JF/C16]</p> <p>and for nearly an hour <u>he</u> stared at the float [FF/C21]</p> <p><u>Mr. Jeremy</u> sat disconsolately on the edge of his boat [JF/C36]</p> <p>and (<u>he</u> was) peering down into the water [JF/C38]</p>	<p>and (<u>she</u>) watched her [FF/C6]</p> <p><u>She</u> almost cried about it [FF/C19]</p> <p>and when <u>she</u> looked up [FF/C23]</p> <p>"Now if I only had a muff," "I could look just as beautiful as Big Mary at the party!" <u>she</u> sighed [FF/C27]</p> <p><u>she</u> danced with her cousin [FF/C47]</p> <p>and <u>she</u> laughed to herself [FF/C62]</p>
Phenomenon	JF/C35 – and (a shoal of other little fishes) laughed at <u>Mr. Jeremy Fisher</u>	-

Note: No Phenomenon role for FF.

4.1.5.2 Circumstantial Elements Related to Behavioural Processes

The behavioural processes of JF were further described by six circumstantial elements. These six instances of circumstances were encompassed of circumstances of location (place) (3 instances), extent (duration) (1 instance) and manner (degree and quality) (2 instances). However, the physiological and psychological acts of FF were accompanied by only two circumstantial elements, i.e., circumstance of matter and circumstance of accompaniment (comitative).

i. JF (Jeremy Fisher)

The three circumstance of location (place) accompanying the behavioural processes of FF describe *where* JF carried out his physiological and psychological acts, i.e., looking *out* [FF/C6], sitting *on the edge of his boat* [JF/C36], and peering down *into the water* [JF/C38]. Circumstance of extent describes the *duration* JF stared at the float, that was *for nearly an hour* [JF/C21]; while circumstance of manner describes the *degree* JF crossed his legs, that was, crossing up *shorter* [JF/C27], and *how* JF sat, that was sitting *disconsolately* [JF/C36].

ii. (FF) Freckle Frog

Circumstance of matter describes *the subject* that made FF almost cried, that was hurting the Morning Glory Ladies’ feelings [FF/C19]; and circumstance of accompaniment (comitative) describes *who* FF danced with, that was her cousin Billy Bullfrog [FF/C47]. Table 4.10 below provides the clause examples of circumstantial elements which are related to behavioural processes used by JF and FF.

Table 4.10 Clause examples of circumstantial elements related to behavioural processes used by JF and FF

	JF	FF
Circumstantial elements		
Location (place)	when he looked <u>out</u> [JF/C6] Mr. Jeremy sat disconsolately <u>on the edge of his boat</u> [JF/C36] and (he was) peering down <u>into the water</u> [JF/C38]	-
Extent (duration)	and <u>for nearly an hour</u> he stared at the float [FF/C21]	-
Manner (degree)	Mr. Jeremy crossed his legs up <u>shorter</u> [FF/C27]	-
Manner (quality)	Mr. Jeremy sat <u>disconsolately</u> on the edge of his boat [JF/C36]	-
Matter	-	She almost cried <u>about it</u> [FF/C19]

Accompaniment (comitative)	-	she danced <u>with her cousin</u> [FF/C47]
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Note: No circumstance of matter and circumstance of accompaniment (comitative) for JF.
No circumstance of location (place), extent (duration), manner (degree) and manner (quality) for FF.

4.1.6 Summary of the Process Types, Participants and Circumstantial Elements Used to Characterize the Human Characteristics of JF and FF

To characterize the human characteristics of JF, all process types were employed except existential process. It can be said that the transitivity processes used in this story are unevenly distributed as material processes highly dominate the utilization at 52%, leaving the rest below 20%. Second most used processes are verbal processes (18.8%) followed by behavioural processes and relational processes (14.6% and 10.4% respectively). Mental processes however are given the least importance forming 4.2% only.

Similar to JF, all transitivity process types, except existential process, were used to characterize the human characters of FF. Overall, it can be observed that all the present process types are rather evenly distributed except the behavioural process type which stands far behind the other processes. Like JF, the material process type used by FF is first in the rank at 28.6%. This is followed by verbal processes (23.8%), mental processes (20.6%), and relational processes (17.5%). As the least used process type, behavioural processes form only 9.5% of the total processes. Table 4.11 below summarizes the frequency (n) and percentage (%) of the five transitivity process types used in construing the human characteristics of JF and FF.

Table 4.11 Distribution of process types used in construing the human characteristics of JF and FF

Process types	Mr. Jeremy Fisher (JF)		Freckle Frog (FF)	
	n	%	n	%
Material	25	52	18	28.6
Mental:	2	4.2	13	20.6
Perceptive	(1)	(2.1)	(3)	(4.8)
Cognitive	-	-	(4)	(6.2)
Desiderative	-	-	(3)	(4.8)
Emotive	(1)	(2.1)	(3)	(4.8)
Relational:	5	10.4	11	17.5
Attributive	(4)	(8.3)	(11)	(17.5)
Identifying	(1)	(2.1)	(-)	(-)
Verbal	9	18.8	15	23.8
Behavioural	7	14.6	6	9.5
Existential	-	-	-	-
Total	48	100	63	100

Note: Percentage (%) = $\frac{\text{Number (n) of process type in each text}}{\text{Total no. (n) of process type in each text}} \times 100$

Total no. (n) of process type in each text

The transitivity element that is directly related to process types is participant roles. Participant roles are divided into main and oblique participants. Overall, it was discovered that JF himself undertook the most active role as compared to his body parts. JF himself held 92% of the total participant roles, whereas his body parts held only 8% of the entire participant roles. Relative to the distribution of process types above, JF himself as main participant, Actor, contributes the most at 45%, followed by his role as Sayer at 16.3%. Oblique roles on the other hand are significantly low in occurrence. His body parts undertook the main participant role as Goal and Token at 4% and 2% respectively, and oblique role as Scope at 2%.

As for FF, she herself was observed to carry out multiple human roles, both main and oblique roles. The most significant main roles that FF herself partook were as Actor (19.4%), Senser (17.7%) and Sayer (16%). Her body part however was a passive participant and it was observed undertaking the role as Scope only at 1.6%.

Table 4.12 below summarizes the overall main and oblique participant roles undertaken by JF and FF themselves and their body parts.

Table 4.12 Main and oblique participant roles undertaken by JF and FF themselves and their body parts

	Mr. Jeremy Fisher (JF)				Freckle Frog (FF)			
	Himself		His body parts		Herself		Her body parts	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Main participant role (Subject):								
Actor	22	45	-	-	12	19.4	-	-
Senser	2	4	-	-	11	17.7	-	-
Carrier	2	4	-	-	8	13	-	-
Carrier (possessor)	2	4	-	-	2	3.2	-	-
Token	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Sayer	8	16.3	-	-	10	16	-	-
Behaver	6	12.2	-	-	6	9.7	-	-
Existent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Main participant role (direct Object):								
Goal	1	2	2	4	2	3.2	-	-
Phenomenon	1	2	-	-	2	3.2	-	-
Attribute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attribute (possessed)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oblique participant role (indirect Object):								
Recipient	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	-
Scope	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1.6
Receiver	1	2	-	-	3	5	-	-
Beneficiary	-	-	-	-	1	1.6	-	-
Verbiage	-	-	-	-	1	1.6	-	-
Total	45	92	4	8	61	98.4	1	1.6

Note: Percentage (%) = $\frac{\text{Number (n) of participant role in each text}}{\text{Total no. (n) of participant role in each text}} \times 100$

Total no. (n) of participant role in each text

Finally, in describing further the human actions of JF, the utilization of circumstantial elements is considered to be quite widespread. Here, seven types of circumstantial elements - circumstance of extent (duration and frequency), circumstance of location (place), circumstance of manner (means, quality, comparison and degree) - were used making up 25 occurrences. However, these seven types of

circumstantial elements are also unevenly distributed with circumstance of location (place) dominating the scene at 64%, and the rest being 4% or 8% only.

In contrast, the human actions of FF were accompanied by insignificant instances of circumstantial elements, although 10 types of circumstantial elements were observed. Here, only 20 instances of circumstantial elements were used with circumstance of location (time) leading the share at 35%. The remaining 9 circumstantial elements - circumstance of extent (frequency), circumstance of location (place), circumstance of manner (degree), circumstance of cause (purpose), circumstance of contingency (concession), circumstance of accompaniment (comitative and additive), circumstance of role (guise) and circumstance of matter - hold merely 5% or 10% of the entire circumstances. Table 4.13 below illustrates the occurrences of circumstantial elements in portraying further the human actions of JF and FF.

Table 4.13 Circumstantial elements used in construing the human characteristics of JF and FF

Circumstantial elements	Mr. Jeremy Fisher (JF)		Freckle Frog (FF)	
	n	%	n	%
Extent:	3	12	2	10
duration	(1)	(4)	-	-
frequency	(2)	(8)	(2)	(10)
Location:	16	64	9	45
place	(16)	(64)	(2)	(10)
time	-	-	(7)	(35)
Manner:	6	24	1	5
means	(1)	(4)	-	-
quality	(2)	(8)	-	-
comparison	(1)	(4)	-	-
degree	(2)	(8)	(1)	(5)
Cause:	-	-	1	5
purpose	-	-	(1)	(5)
Contingency:	-	-	1	5
concession	-	-	(1)	(5)
Accompaniment:	-	-	3	15
comitative	-	-	(1)	(5)

additive	-	-		(2)	(10)
Role:	-	-		1	5
guise	-	-		(1)	(5)
Matter	-	-		2	10
Total	25	100		20	100

Note: Percentage (%) = $\frac{\text{Number (n) of circumstantial element in each text}}{\text{Total no. (n) of circumstantial element in each text}} \times 100$

Total no. (n) of circumstantial element in each text

4.2 Research Question 1.b: How are human characteristics in the fox protagonists characterized through the system of transitivity?

While Section 4.1 presented the findings related to the frog protagonist, this section seeks to present the findings pertaining to the fox protagonists, i.e., Mr. Tod (MT) and Little White Fox (LW). The findings will be presented according to each process type and its participant roles, together with its accompanying circumstantial elements. For participant roles, findings are presented on the participation of both the fox protagonists themselves and the participation of their body parts. The reason is to determine the actual active participant. At the end of this section, a summary on the process types, participant roles and circumstantial elements used by the protagonists is provided. In construing the human characteristics of the fox protagonists, MT used all the six process types, whereas LW used only five process types, i.e., an exception to existential processes.

4.2.1 Material Clauses

4.2.1.1 Material Processes and Participants

Material processes were the most utilized process type for both MT and LW. For MT, there were 69 instances of material processes used representing 52.7% of the total process types, while for FF, there were 134 instances used representing 30.8% of the total processes.

i. MT (Mr. Tod)

Of the 69 material clauses, MT was found to be Actor at 64 instances (47.8%) and Goal at 2 instances only (1.5%). He was also found undertaking the role as Scope at one instance (0.7%)

As Actor he was found to perform a lot of transitive actions, to list a few, *slapping* his walking stick [MT/C28], *turning* the key [MT/C34], *opening* the door [MT/C35, and 123], *undoing* the window [MT/C59], *tying* the rope to a tree [MT/C75], *fetching* a pailful of water [MT/C77], *mounting* and *descending* a chair [MT/C83 and 89 respectively], *slinging up* the pail [MT/C96], and *tapping* the window [MT/C119]. As Goal he was signified as being followed [MT/C31 – *which followed him persistently*] and being rolled by Tommy Brock [MT/C128 – *and he rolled Mr. Tod over and over like a log, out at the door*].

His body parts as well undertook the main role as Actor for two times (1.5%) when *his foot* went into the tunnel [MT/C71 – *His foot went through the tunnel nearly upon the top of Peter Rabbit and Benjamin*] and *his eyes* gleamed when watching Tommy Brock [MT/C116 – *his eyes glistened*].

Other participant role that MT held was one time oblique role as Scope (0.7%) when Tommy Brock threw hot tea *all over him*, as in *and he threw the cup of scalding tea all over Mr. Tod* [MT/C124].

ii. LW (Little White Fox)

As for LW, of the 134 material clauses, he was signified as Actor for 124 times (27%), and Goal for 6 times (1.3%). His body parts were found to undertake the role as Actor for two times (0.4%) but as Goal for 11 times (2.4%). Both LW himself

and his body part were found to undertake one oblique role each as Recipient and Scope (0.2% each).

As Actor, and quite a number of his body parts as Goal denotes that he did something to himself, for instance, *scratching his head* [LW/C68, 75, 77, 93, 220 and 382], *putting his head out* [LW/C211], *opening and closing his eyes* [LW/C252 and 367 respectively]. However, most of the concrete actions that he undertook were of intransitive actions like *waiting* [LW/C32, 125, 265 and 348], *hopping, skipping and jumping* [LW/C53, 357 and 378], *dashing* [LW/C108], *hiding* [LW/C123, 245 and 264], *marching* [LW/C128], *swimming* [LW/C359] and *trotting* [LW/C402 and 421].

On the other hand, his six times role as Goal signify him as *being struck and hit* by something [LW/C90, 103, 111], *being frightened* [LW/C313], *being thrown out* [LW/C372], and *being led* [LW/C418].

The Actor role undertaken by his body parts were *his tears* and *his feet* where his tears was found *running down* his cheeks [LW/C8] and his feet *got caught* on a ledge [LW/C143].

The only oblique role (Recipient and Scope) that LW himself and his body part undertook were when LW *was given* a good dinner by his mother [LW/C433 (Recipient)] and his cheeks *were ran down* by tears [LW/C8 (Scope)]. Table 4.14 below shows some clause examples of material processes and participant roles for MT and LW.

Table 4.14 Clause examples of material processes and participant roles for MT and LW

	MT	LW
Participant roles		
Actor	<p>One day <u>he</u> was living in a stick-house in the coppice [MT/C5]</p> <p><u>He</u> made his way up the hill [MT/C25]</p> <p><u>He</u> turned the rusty key in the lock [MT/C34]</p> <p>Twice he brought in his walking-stick [MT/C49]</p> <p><u>He</u> took up the coil of line from the sill [MT/C73]</p>	<p><u>Little White Fox</u> gave a hop, skip and jump that ended in a somersault [LW/C53]</p> <p>(<u>he</u> was) scratching his head [LW/C68]</p> <p>and then <u>he</u> came marching boldly out from his hiding place [LW/C128]</p> <p><u>Little White Fox</u> knocked at the door [LW/C183]</p> <p><u>he</u> had found Big White Bear [LW/C23h]</p>
Goal	<p>which followed <u>him</u> persistently [MT/C31]</p> <p>and he rolled <u>Mr. Tod</u> over and over like a log, out of the door [MT/C128]</p>	<p>something struck <u>him</u> an awful blow right on the top of his head [LW/C90]</p> <p>It frightened <u>Little White Fox</u> so badly [LW/C313]</p> <p>and (the ice roof) nearly threw <u>him</u> into the sea [LW/C372]</p> <p>The big white owl had led <u>him</u> a long way [LW/C418]</p>
Recipient	-	But when <u>he</u> had been given a good dinner [LW/C433]
Scope	and he threw the cup of scalding tea all over Mr. Tod [MT/C124]	the tears running down <u>his cheeks</u> [LW/C8]

Note: No Recipient role for MT.

4.2.1.2 Circumstantial Elements Related to Material Processes

The material processes of MT were further described by 70 instances of circumstantial elements encompassed by seven types of circumstances with circumstance of location being the most frequently occurred (43 instances), followed by circumstance of manner (17 instances), circumstance of extent (4 instances), circumstance of accompaniment (2 instances), circumstance of cause (2 instances), circumstance of contingency (1 instance), and circumstance of role (1 instance). On the other hand, the material processes used by LW were further described by 109

instances of circumstantial elements. Similar to MT, circumstance of location (60 instances) was also the most frequent circumstance that accompanied the material processes used by LW. This is followed by circumstance of manner occurring 32 times, circumstance of extent and circumstance of cause occurring seven times each, and finally circumstance of accompaniment occurring two times.

i. MT (Mr. Tod)

Circumstance of location of MT was represented by both circumstance of place (39 instances) and time (4 instances). Circumstance of place signifies *where* the concrete actions of MT were carried out, for instance, coming *up Bull Banks* [MT/C17], creeping *into the house* [MT/C43], turning *towards the bed* [MT/C58], taking up the coil line *from the sill* [MT/C73], and fetching a pailful of water *from the spring* [MT/C77]. On the other hand, circumstance of time denote *when* the concrete actions were performed, for example, moving into a pollard willow *the next day* [MT/7], creeping into the house *after twenty minutes* [MT/C43], and emptying the water *after considerable thinking* [MT/C95].

Circumstance of manner of MT was encompassed of circumstance of quality (13 instances), circumstance of degree (2 instances), and circumstance of means (2 instances). Circumstance of quality denotes *how* the material actions of MT was carried out, for example, approaching his house *very carefully* [MT/C32], opening the door *cautiously* [MT/C35], retreating out *hurriedly* [MT/C44], and mounting a chair *gingerly* [MT/C83], to list a few. Circumstance of degree signifies *how much* the material actions were done, for instance, venturing *further in by degrees* [MT/C45], and overbalancing himself *very nearly* [MT/C93]. Circumstance of means then denotes with what the material actions took place, for example, getting angrier *by*

noticing the marks of badger [MT/C26], and approaching his house *with a large rusty key* [MT/C32].

The four circumstance of extent of MT was then encompassed by merely circumstance of frequency. This circumstance signifies the frequency of MT carrying out his material actions, for example, bringing in his walking-stick *twice* [MT/C49], bringing in the coal-scuttle *once* [MT/C50], coming back into the bedroom *again* [MT/C54], and getting up *again* [MT/C90].

Like circumstance of extent, the two circumstance of accompaniment of MT was also made up of merely circumstance of comitative. Circumstance of comitative extends the material actions of MT, for instance, coming back into the room *with a clothes line* [MT/C54], and getting up again *with the pail of water* [MT/C90].

Circumstance of cause of MT denotes the *reason* of carrying out his material action as shown in clause MT/C98 (*As he could not lift the whole pailful of water at once, he fetched a milk jug, and ladled quarts of water in the pail by degrees*), and *purpose* of carrying out his material action as shown in clause MT/C121 (*He hurried round the house to get a shovel from the kitchen*).

Circumstance of contingency then denotes the *condition* of MT carrying out his material action, as in *If he had had any idea who was inside it, he would have pulled them out quickly* [MT/C70]. The one instance of circumstance of role (guise) signifies MT as being rolled *like a log*, as in *and he rolled Mr. Tod over and over like a log, out of the door* [MT/C128].

ii. LW (Little White Fox)

Circumstance of location of LW was formed by 50 instances of circumstance of place, and 10 instances of circumstance of time. Some examples of signifying

where the actions were carried out were: hiding *behind the muckluck grass* [LW/C123], swimming *over to the other side* [LW/C141], humped himself *in a corner* [LW/C195], and walking down *close to the water* [LW/C304]. For circumstance of time, it signifies *when* LW went searching for Miss Ptarmigan [LW/C44], *when* he pushed a rock [LW/C99], and *when* he started his journey [LW/C339], to list a few.

On the other hand, circumstance of manner was formed by 23 instances of circumstance of quality and nine instances of circumstance of degree. Circumstance of quality signifies *how* LW performed his material actions. Some examples are: running *as fast as he could* [LW/C5, 36, 132], finding out *all by himself* [LW/C40], rubbing his head *thoughtfully* [LW/C77], slipping *slyly* [LW/C244], and hiding *carefully* [LW/C245]. However, circumstance of degree signifies *how much* he performed his material actions. Some examples are: opening his eyes *very wide* [LW/C252], eating *so much* [LW/C351], and could not swim *very far* [LW/C359].

Followed by circumstance of manner was circumstance of extent with seven instances comprised of circumstance of duration (4 instances) and circumstance of frequency (3 instances). Circumstance of duration projects *how long* the material actions of LW were carried out, as in *But when he waited a long time* [LW/C125], *It took Little White Fox only a moment to discover* [LW/C316], *he had been living for a long time with his mother off the bounty of Big white Bear* [LW/C342], and *Little White Fox floated on and on, for hours and hours and hours, over the silent sea* [LW/C368]. Circumstance of frequency then denoted how many times LW carried out his material actions, as in *he could almost never find her at all* [LW/C50], *(he was) scratching his head again* [LW/C75], and *Then he began to roll the rock again* [LW/C95].

Circumstance of cause as well occurred seven times and this circumstance was encompassed of 5 instances of circumstance of purpose, and 2 instances of circumstance of reason. Some examples of circumstance of purpose can be observed in clauses LW/C5 (*he ran home as fast as his legs could carry him to tell his mother the sad news*), LW/C136 (*Little White Fox was skipping about here and there to see what he could see*), and LW/C262 (*But he didn't stay to say thank you*). Circumstance of reason then can be observed in clauses LW/C184 (*and when no one answered, he walked right in*), and LW/C272 (*Little White Fox had lost Bog White Bear just because he had laughed at the wrong place*).

Finally, circumstance of accompaniment occurred only two times comprised of circumstance of additive, as in *and (he) began to eat his dinner too* [LW/C259], and circumstance of comitative, as in *he had been living for a long time with his mother off the bounty of Big white Bear* [LW/C342]. Table 4.15 below provides some clause examples of circumstantial elements which are related to material processes used by MT and LW.

Table 4.15 Clause examples of circumstantial elements related to material processes used by MT and LW

	MT	LW
Circumstantial elements		
Location (time)	<p><u>Next day</u> he moved into a pollard willow near the lake [MT/C7]</p> <p><u>For the next twenty minutes</u> Mr. Tod kept creeping cautiously into the house [MT/C43]</p> <p><u>After considerable thought</u>, he emptied the water into a wash-basin and jug [MT/C95]</p>	<p>but (he) went searching, searching, everywhere, <u>every day</u> [LW/C44]</p> <p>He gave the rock a vigorous push <u>this time</u> [LW/C99]</p> <p>Little White Fox went on a strange journey <u>one day</u> [LW/C339]</p>
Location (place)	<p>Mr. Tod was coming up <u>Bull Banks</u> [MT/C17]</p> <p>Mr. Tod turned his back <u>towards the</u></p>	<p>Now Little White Fox had lain hid <u>behind the muckluck grass</u> [LW/C123]</p>

	<p><u>bed</u> [MT/C58]</p> <p>Mr. Tod fetched a large heavy pailful of water <u>from the spring</u> [MT/C77]</p>	<p>as Little White Fox swam <u>over to that side</u> [LW/C141]</p> <p>he just humped himself all up <u>in a corner</u> [LW/C195]</p>
Manner (quality)	<p>He approached his house <u>very carefully</u>, with a large rusty key [MT/C32]</p> <p>and (he was) retreating <u>hurriedly</u> out again [MT/C44]</p> <p>Mr. Tod <u>gingerly</u> mounted a chair by the head of the bedstead [MT/C83]</p>	<p>he ran home as <u>fast as his legs could carry him</u> to tell his mother the sad news [LW/C5]</p> <p>and (he) had done it <u>all by himself</u> [LW/C40]</p> <p>He was still rubbing his head <u>thoughtfully</u> [LW/C77]</p>
Manner (degree)	<p><u>By degrees</u> he ventured <u>further in</u> right into the bedroom [MT/C45]</p> <p>He <u>very nearly</u> overbalanced himself [MT/C93]</p>	<p>(he was) opening his eyes <u>very wide</u> [LW/C252]</p> <p>That he began to feel <u>very, very</u> sleepy [LW/C351]</p> <p>He could not swim <u>very far</u> [LW/C359]</p>
Manner (means)	<p>his temper was not improved <u>by noticing unmistakable marks of badger</u> [MT/C26]</p> <p>He approached his house very carefully <u>with a large rusty key</u> [MT/C32]</p>	-
Extent (frequency)	<p><u>Twice</u> he brought in his walking-stick [MT/C49]</p> <p>Mr. Tod came back yet <u>again</u> into the bedroom with a clothes line [MT/C54]</p> <p>and (he) endeavoured to get up <u>again</u> with the pail of water [MT/C90]</p>	<p>he could <u>almost never</u> find her <u>at all</u> [LW/C50]</p> <p>(he was) scratching his head <u>again</u> [LW/C75]</p> <p>Then he began to roll the rock <u>again</u> [LW/C95]</p>
Extent (duration)	-	<p>But when he had waited <u>a long time</u> [LW/C125]</p> <p>It took Little White Fox <u>only a moment</u> to discover [LW/C316]</p>
Accompaniment (comitative)	<p>Mr. Tod came back yet again into the bedroom <u>with a clothes line</u> [MT/C54]</p> <p>and (he) endeavoured to get up again <u>with the pail of water</u> [MT/C90]</p>	<p>he had been living for a long time <u>with his mother</u> off the bounty of Big white Bear [LW/C342]</p>
Accompaniment (additive)	-	<p>and (he) began to eat his dinner <u>too</u> [LW/C259]</p>
Cause (reason)	<p><u>As he could not lift the whole pailful of water at once</u>, he fetched a milk jug, and ladled quarts of water into the pail by degrees [MT/C98]</p>	<p>and <u>when no one answered</u>, he walked right in [LW/C184]</p> <p>Little White Fox had lost Bog White Bear <u>just because he had laughed at the wrong place</u> [LW/C272]</p>

Cause (purpose)	He hurried round the house <u>to get a shovel from the kitchen</u> [MT/C121]	he ran home as fast as his legs could carry him <u>to tell his mother the sad news</u> [LW/C5] Little White Fox was skipping about here and there <u>to see what he could see</u> [LW/C136] But he didn't stay <u>to say thank you</u> [LW/C262]
Contingency (condition)	<u>If he had had any idea who was inside it</u> , he would have pulled them out quickly [MT/C70]	-
Role (guise)	and he rolled Mr. Tod over and over <u>like a log</u> , out of the door [MT/C128]	-

Note: No circumstance of extent (duration) and circumstance of accompaniment (additive) for MT.
No circumstance of manner (means), circumstance of contingency (condition) and circumstance of role (guise) for LW.

4.2.2 Mental Clauses

4.2.2.1 Mental Processes and Participants

Mental processes were the fourth most used by MT but the second most used by LW. Mental processes used by MT contributes only 12.2% (16 instances) of the total processes while mental processes used by LW contributes 24% (105 instances) of the total process types.

i. MT (Mr. Tod)

The mental processes used by MT were formed by 4 types of mental process, i.e., perceptive, cognitive, desiderative and emotive. Cognitive mental process type contributes the most at 6 instances (4.6%) followed by perceptive type at 4 instances (3%), and desiderative and emotive type at 3 instances each (2.3% each). MT himself was observed as carrying both the main participant roles - Senser and Phenomenon - where in 12 instances (9%) he was depicted as Senser, whereas in only 4 instances (3%) he was portrayed as Phenomenon.

As Senser, MT was found, among others, *guessing* where Tommy Brock could be [cognitive-MT/C29], *feeling unsatisfied* and *doubt* [perceptive-MT/C21 and 33 respectively], *determining* to move house [desiderative-MT/C22], and *disliking* everybody and Tommy Brock [emotive-MT/C24 and 47 respectively]. As Phenomenon, he was found to *not being liked* by the rabbits [MT/C2 and 12], and *not being known* where he would be [MT/C4]. As for his body parts, there was one instance of his footsteps carrying the role as Phenomenon as in *The Rabbits heard his footsteps over the tunnel* [MT/C105].

ii. LW (Little White Fox)

Similar to MT, mental processes used by LW were formed by all the four types of mental process: perceptive (44 instances – 10%), cognitive (47 instances – 10.8%), desiderative (10 instances – 2.3%), and emotive (4 instances – 0.9%). LW himself and his body parts were found to be undertaking the main participant roles (Senser and Phenomenon). There were 100 instances (21.7%) of LW carrying the role as Senser and only three (0.7%) as Phenomenon.

As Senser he was found, for example, *seeing and hearing* [perceptive-LW/C73 and 26 respectively] *thinking* [cognitive-LW/C11, 47, 147, 257, 312 and 361], *remembering* and *forgetting* [cognitive-LW/C10, 58, 60, 241, 254 and 256], *liking* and *disliking* [emotive-LW/C3 and 82 respectively], and *wanting* and *hoping* [desiderative-LW/C126 and 182 respectively]. In contrast, his body parts undertook only one time (0.2%) the role as Senser, as in his ear caught a familiar sound [LW/C26]. While LW himself did not undertake any role as Phenomenon, his body parts undertook the role as Phenomenon three times (0.7%). This can be observed in clauses LW/C27 (*Little White Fox couldn't believe his ears*), LW/C100 (*Little White*

Fox could hardly believe his eyes), and LW/C117 (*but he could understand how his head had been thumped*). Table 4.16 below shows some clause examples of mental processes and participant roles for MT and LW.

Table 4.16 Clause examples of mental processes and participant roles for MT and LW

	MT	LW
Participant roles		
Senser	<p><u>Mr. Tod</u> likes nobody's leavings but his own [MT/C24]</p> <p><u>he</u> guessed where Tommy Brock had gone to [MT/C29]</p> <p>but <u>Mr. Tod</u> had his doubts whether it was empty [MT/C33]</p> <p><u>he</u> did not like the look of Tommy Brock's teeth [MT/C47]</p>	<p>(<u>he</u> was) thinking what a wise young chap he was [LW/C11]</p> <p>He remembered how he had been fooled by Tdariuk [LW/C58]</p> <p>he presently saw more piles here and there [LW/C73]</p> <p>and he didn't like it a bit [LW/C82]</p> <p>he began to want one of those eggs for himself [LW/C126]</p>
Phenomenon	<p>The rabbits could not bear him [MT/C2]</p> <p>They never knew where he could be next [MT/C4]</p> <p>they agreed in disliking the wicked otters and Mr. Tod [MT/C12]</p>	<p>his ear caught a familiar sound [LW/C26]</p> <p>Little White Fox could hardly believe his eyes [LW/C100]</p> <p>but he could understand how his head had been thumped [LW/C117]</p>

4.2.2.2 Circumstantial Elements Related to Mental Processes

For MT, the mental processes used were accompanied by four types of circumstantial elements – circumstance of location, manner, contingency, and cause – with a total of six occurrences. As for LW, his mental processes were further described by eight types of circumstantial elements. Circumstance of location was the most frequently occurred (22 instances) followed by circumstance of manner (8 instances). The rest were circumstance of accompaniment, circumstance of extent and

circumstance of cause of three instances each, and circumstance of contingency and circumstance of role of 2 instances and one instance respectively.

i. MT (Mr. Tod)

Circumstance of location of MT was formed by two instances of circumstance of place and one instance of circumstance of time. The two circumstance of place denote the location MT intended to hang the pail that was *from the hook*, as in *He intended to hang it from the hook* [MT/C91], and the location his footsteps were heard that was *over the tunnel*, as in *The rabbits heard his footsteps over the tunnel* [MT/C105]. On the other hand, circumstance of time in clause MT/C22 enhances the period of his determination to move house, as in *As usual, when out of humour, he determined to move house*.

On the other hand, circumstance of manner was formed by one instance of circumstance of quality. Circumstance of quality in clause MT/C51 denotes his *better* thinking of his trick, as in *But he thought better of it*;

Circumstance of contingency then was formed by one instance of circumstance of condition. Circumstance of condition in clause MT/C33 indicates the *possibility* of his house being empty, as in *but Mr. Tod had his doubts whether it was empty*.

Circumstance of cause was also formed by one instance of circumstance of purpose. Circumstance of purpose in clause MT/C107 indicates his intention of undoing the rope, as in *(he was) intending to undo the rope in order to let fall the pailful of water upon Tommy Brock*.

ii. LW (Little White Fox)

Circumstance of location accompanying the mental processes of MT was formed by 4 instances of circumstance of place and 18 instances of circumstance of time. Circumstance of place can be found in clauses LW/73 (*he presently saw more piles here and there*), LW/C140 (*he saw on one side*), LW/C146 (*and he found himself very comfortable in this strange little ice place*), and LW/C280 (*when he heard a great, gruff voice right behind him*). Circumstance of time, however, can be found in clauses LW/C45, 73, 80, 106, 109, 121, 166, 179, 192, 232, 246, 253, 255, 307, 312, 349, 373 and 393. Some examples of circumstance of time are: *when he was with his mother a few days before* in clause LW/C80, *this time* in clause LW/C106, *at that moment* in clause LW/C166, *all at once* in clause LW/C232, and *finally* in clause LW/C373.

Following circumstance of location is circumstance of manner, encompassed of seven circumstance of degree, and one circumstance of quality. Circumstance of degree describes, to list a few, how much LW hate the penguins, as in *and he didn't like it a bit* [LW/C82], how much he could think straight, as in *so he could hardly think straight* [LW/C105], and how much he wanted to see Big White Bear's kitchen, as in *and (he) wanted so much to see where Big White Bear had his kitchen*. Circumstance of quality, therefore, describes how he dream, as in *(he was) dreaming as hard as ever a white fox dreamed* [LW/C353].

While circumstance of location and manner occurred at high instance, circumstance of extent was formed merely by two circumstance of frequency and one circumstance of duration. Circumstance of frequency can be observed in clauses LW/C29 (*Then he heard it again*), and LW/C56 (*he was thinking about it night after*

night for nothing). Circumstance of duration then can be observed in LW/C127 (Little White Fox stood it s long as he could).

Circumstance of accompaniment also was observed at three places in the mental processes used by LW. This circumstance was formed merely by circumstance of additive (3 instances). Circumstance of additive reiterates the cognitive acts of LW, as in *but he couldn't find that out, either* [LW/C16], *and he remembered, too, how she had looked* [LW/C59], and *Also, he remembered how he had found out the truth about Tdariuk* [LW/C60].

Similar to circumstance of extent and accompaniment, circumstance of contingency also occurred at three places. Circumstance of contingency was formed by two circumstance of condition as in clause LW/C332 (*but whatever it was, Little White Fox began to feel bad all at once*) and clause LW/C424 (*Of all the people in all the world, besides his own dear mother, Little White Fox liked Mrs. Swan best*), and one circumstance of concession as in clause LW/C3 (*But all the same, Little White Fox loved him*).

However, circumstance of cause was observed two times in the mental clauses of LW. This circumstance of cause was formed by one circumstance of reason and one circumstance of purpose. Circumstance of reason describes because of what LW felt good, as in *It made him feel so good* [LW/C268]; and circumstance or purpose describes for the purpose of what LW think, as in *(he was) thinking about it night after night for nothing* [LW/C56].

The least occurred circumstantial element in the mental processes of LW was circumstance of role, formed by merely one circumstance of guise. Circumstance of guise can be observed in clause LW/C344 (*and he dreamed, as little folks will be in*

the springtime). Table 4.17 below provides some clause examples of circumstantial elements which are related to mental processes used by MT and LW.

Table 4.17 Clause examples of circumstantial elements related to mental processes used by MT and LW

	MT	LW
Circumstantial elements		
Location (time)	<u>As usual, when out of humour</u> , he determined to move house [MT/C22]	and <u>that's just the time</u> Little White Fox had known her [LW/C45] And <u>at that moment</u> he had a frightful vision of all that ice going out, out to sea [LW/C166]
Location (place)	He intended to hang it <u>from the hook</u> [MT/C91] The rabbits heard his footsteps <u>over the tunnel</u> [MT/C105]	when he heard a great, gruff voice <u>right behind him</u> [LW/C280] that he dropped Unfortunate Flounder <u>back into the river</u> [LW/C315]
Manner (degree)	-	and he didn't like it <u>a bit</u> [LW/C82] that he began to feel <u>very, very</u> sleepy [LW/C351]
Manner (quality)	But he thought <u>better</u> of it [MT/C51]	(he was) dreaming <u>as hard as ever a white fox dreamed</u> [LW/C353]
Extent (frequency)	-	Then he heard it again [LW/C29] (he was) thinking about it <u>night after night</u> for nothing [LW/C56]
Extent (duration)	-	Little White Fox stood it <u>as long as he could</u> [LW/C127]
Contingency (condition)	but Mr. Tod had his doubts <u>whether it was empty</u> [MT/C33]	but <u>whatever it was</u> , Little White Fox began to feel bad all at once [LW/C332] <u>Of all the people in all the world, besides his own dear mother</u> , Little White Fox liked Mrs. Swan best [LW/C424]
Contingency (concession)	-	But <u>all the same</u> , Little White Fox loved him [LW/C3]
Cause (purpose)	(he was) intending to undo the rope in order to let fall the pailful of water upon Tommy Brock [MT/C107]	(he was) thinking about it night after night <u>for nothing</u> [LW/C56]
Cause (reason)	-	<u>It made</u> him feel so good [LW/C268]
Accompaniment (additive)	-	But he couldn't find that out, <u>either</u> [LW/C16] <u>Also</u> , he remembered how he had found out the truth about Tdariuk [LW/C60]

Role (guise)	-	and (he) dreamed, <u>as little folks will in the springtime</u> [LW/C344]
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Note: No circumstance of manner (degree), circumstance of extent (frequency), circumstance of extent (duration), circumstance of contingency (concession), circumstance of cause (reason), circumstance of accompaniment (additive) and circumstance of role (guise) for MT.

4.2.3 Relational Clauses

4.2.3.1 Relational Processes and Participants

Relational clauses used to portray the human characteristics of MT contribute the second most used process type with 21 instances (16%). 17 instances (13%) are of the attributive type, which include 1 instance of possessive type; the remaining 4 instances (3%) are of identifying type. On the other hand, the relational process type used by LW is the third most used process type. LW used 69 relational processes (15.8%) with the attributive type dominating the situation with 66 occurrences (15.1%) as compared to the identifying type with 3 occurrences (0.7%) only.

i. MT (Mr. Tod)

The 21 relational processes used by MT signify him as carrying 15 times (11%) the role as Carrier, and 1 time each (0.7%) as Possessor, Attribute and Token, and two times (1.5%) as Value. As Carrier and Possessor, MT was described as, among others, someone with a *wandering habit* [MT/C3], *having many houses* [MT/C9], *temperamental* [MT/C18, 19 and 30], *mystified* [MT/C111], and *bold* [MT/C118]. As Attribute he was found *not being afraid of* by Tommy Brock [MT/C53]; while as Token and Value then he was signified as *the one who heard the noise* [MT/C38] and *his own fault* that the plate broke [MT/C20], respectively.

On the other hand, his body parts undertook one time (0.7%) the role as Carrier where *his legs* were described as dangerously near Tommy Brock [MT/C84], and one time (0.7%) the role as Token describing that in *his hand* that the rest of the

line was with [MT/C63]. However, both MT himself and his body parts were not found to carry any oblique roles here.

ii. LW (Little White Fox)

LW was found to undertake the role as Carrier 61 times (13.2%), as Possessor three times (0.7%), and as Attribute one time (0.2%). As Carrier he was described as *worried* [LW/C1], *astonished* [LW/C30], *wise* [LW/C42], *tickled* [LW/C54], *puzzled* [LW/C69], *glad* [LW/C112], *sure* [LW/C157], *anxious* [LW/C223], *contented* [LW/C325], and *feeling sorry* [LW/C331], *feeling proud* [LW/C410], *sure* [LW/C417], *disgusted* [LW/C419], and *glad* [LW/C427]. As Possessor he was signified as *losing his fear and appetite* [LW/C152 and 162 respectively], and *not having* a gun or spear [LW/C215]. As Attribute then he was ascribed *as the special person* [LW/C432]. LW also undertook identifying process roles as Value for three times (0.6%) and none as Token. As Value he was the identifier to *all he thought about* [LW/C48], *the only way he could find Miss Ptarmigan* [LW/C49], and *what he saw* [LW/C356].

His body part as well carried out the main role as Carrier, but at only one instance (0.2%). As Carrier, *his head* was described as aching [LW/C104]. Similar to MT, both LW himself and his body parts were not found to undertake any oblique roles in this process type. Table 4.18 below shows some clause examples of relational processes and participant roles for MT and LW.

Table 4.18 Clause examples of relational processes and participant roles for MT and LW

	MT	LW
Participant roles		
Carrier	<u>He</u> was of a wandering habit [MT/C3] and <u>he</u> was in the very worst of tempers [MT/C18]	<u>Little White Fox</u> was very, very much worried for something dreadful had happened [LW/C1] <u>Little White Fox</u> , for once in his life, was too astonished to say a word [LW/C30]
Carrier (Possessor)	<u>He</u> had half a dozen houses [MT/C9]	and (<u>he</u> was) losing his appetite all at once [LW/C162] <u>he</u> didn't have a gun or a spear or a bow and arrow [LW/C215]
Attribute	he was not <u>in the least</u> Afraid of Mr. <u>Tod</u> [MT/C53]	Little White Fox was <u>quite a person in his family that evening</u> [LW/C432]
Token	But <u>what absorbed Mr. Tod's attention was a noise</u> [MT/C38]	-
Value	It was <u>his own fault</u> [MT/C20]	<u>All he thought about</u> was having a good time [LW/C48] <u>all he could see</u> was the dark, deep ocean everywhere [LW/C356]

Note: No Token role for LW.

4.2.3.2 Circumstantial Elements Related to Relational Processes

The relational processes of MT were further described by only four types of circumstantial elements, i.e., circumstance of location, extent, cause, and manner with a total of six instances. As for LW, however, there were 31 instances of circumstantial elements that accompanied his relational processes, encompassed of circumstance of location, manner, extent, contingency, accompaniment, cause and matter.

i. MT (Mr. Tod)

The circumstance of location that further describe the relational processes of MT was formed by circumstance of place and circumstance of time of one instance each. This circumstance of place describes to which level MT was unable to lift the

pail of water, as in *But naturally being a thin-legged person he was quite unable to lift the heavy weight to the level of the hook and rope* [MT/C92]. Circumstance of time describes that at last MT was able to complete his preparations, as in *At last Mr. Tod's preparations were complete* [MT/C99].

Circumstance of extent of MT was made up of one instance of circumstance of frequency. Circumstance of frequency denotes how many times MT was at home, as in *and for once, Mr. Tod was at home* [MT/C15].

On the other hand, circumstance of cause was made up of two instances of circumstance of reason. Circumstance of reason signify the cause MT became upset as in clause MT/C19 (*First he had been upset by breaking the plate*), and the reason he was unable to lift the heavy pail as in clause MT/C92 (*But naturally being a thin-legged person he was quite unable to lift the heavy weight to the level of the hook and rope*).

Circumstance of manner then was formed by one instance of circumstance of degree. Circumstance of degree describes how much MT was annoyed as observed in clause MT/C30 (*He was further annoyed by the jay bird*).

ii. LW (Little White Fox)

As the most occurred circumstantial element in the relational clauses of LW, circumstance of location was found at nine instances, formed by eight circumstance of time and one circumstance of place. Circumstance of time, to list a few, signifies *when* LW was out in the sun that was *after a while* [LW/C167], *when* he was out of his house that was *one day* [LW/C320], and *when* he felt frightened that was *very soon* [LW/C366]. Circumstance of place, therefore, describes *where* he felt afraid that was *out here on the silent, lonesome sea* [LW/C365].

Second most occurred in the relational processes of LW was circumstance of cause. This circumstantial element was formed by six circumstance of reason. The circumstance of reason here, to list a few, denotes why LW was worried, as in *Little White Fox was very, very much worried for something dreadful had happened* [LW/C1], why LW was glad, as in *So by and by Little White Fox was glad to run away home* [LW/C112], and why LW was curious, as in *(he was) very curious to know who this newcomer might be* [LW/C176].

Following circumstance of reason is circumstance of manner with five instances. Circumstance of manner was formed merely by circumstance of degree. Circumstance of degree describes LW as *more puzzling than ever* [LW/C76], *losing his fear at once* [LW/C152], *losing his appetite all at once* [LW/C162], *looking all bunched up* [LW/C204], and *feeling glad as could be* [LW/C250].

Circumstance of extent then was observed at four instances, formed by three circumstance of frequency and one circumstance of duration. Circumstance of frequency can be observed in clauses LW/C30 (*Little White Fox for once in his life, was too astonished to say a word*), and LW/C170 and 288 (*Little White Fox was hungry again*). The only one circumstance of duration can be observed in clause LW/C412 (*until he was out of breath*).

Following circumstance of extent are circumstance of accompaniment and circumstance of contingency at three instances each. Circumstance of accompaniment was formed by three circumstance of additive. Circumstance of additive can be observed in clauses LW/C222 (*and, though he was half afraid of Big White Bear he was also very hungry*), LW/C248 (*and he was very curious besides to see where Big White Bear kept his pantry*), and LW/C365 (*because he was so very much afraid of every one, even his best friends, out here on the silent, lonesome sea*). On the other

hand, circumstance contingency was formed by two circumstance of condition and one circumstance of concession. Circumstance of condition denotes that *it was safe for LW to go inside* [LW/C277], and *in actual fact LW was not so far behind* [LW/C399]. Circumstance of concession then describes that *despite being afraid of Big White Bear*, LW was hungry [LW/C222].

The least occurred circumstantial element in the relational processes of LW is circumstance of matter (one instance). Circumstance of matter concerns the subject LW was sure of, as in *Then Little White Fox was sure he had started for his kitchen* [LW/C249]. Table 4.19 below shows some clause examples of circumstantial elements which are related to relational processes used by MT and LW.

Table 4.19 Clause examples of circumstantial elements related to relational processes used by MT and LW

	MT	LW
Circumstantial elements		
Location (time)	-	<u>In another moment</u> Little White Fox was out in the bright sunshine [LW/C167] <u>Very soon</u> he was nearly frightened to death [LW/C366]
Location (place)	But naturally being a thin-legged person he was quite unable to lift the heavy weight <u>to the level of the hook and rope</u> [MT/C92]	because he was so very much afraid of everyone, even his best friends, <u>out here on the silent, lonesome sea</u>
Extent (frequency)	and <u>for once</u> , Mr. Tod was at home [MT/C15]	Little White Fox, <u>for once in his life</u> , was too astonished to say a word [LW/C30] Little White Fox was hungry <u>again</u> [LW/C288]
Extent (duration)	-	<u>until</u> he was out of breath [LW/C412]
Manner (degree)	He was <u>further</u> annoyed by the jay bird [MT/C30]	and (he was) <u>more</u> puzzled <u>than ever</u> [LW/C76] and he was glad <u>as he could be</u> [LW/C250]
Cause (reason)	First he had been upset <u>by breaking the plate</u> [MT/C19]	Little White Fox was very, very much worried for something

	But <u>naturally being a thin-legged person</u> he was quite unable to lift the heavy weight to the level of the hook and rope [MT/C92]	dreadful had happened [LW/C1] (he was) very curious <u>to know who this newcomer might be</u> [LW/C176]
Contingency (condition)	-	He wasn't quite sure <u>it was safe to go inside</u> [LW/C277] <u>It wasn't any time at all before</u> he was so far behind [LW/C399]
Contingency (concession)	-	and, <u>though he was half afraid of Big White Bear</u> he was also very hungry [LW/C222]
Accompaniment (additive)	-	and (he was) very curious <u>besides to see where Big White Bear kept his pantry</u> [LW/C248] because he was so very much afraid of everyone, <u>even his best friends</u> , out here on the silent, lonesome sea [LW/C365]
Matter	-	Then Little White Fox was sure <u>he had started for his kitchen</u> [LW/C249]

Note: No circumstance of location (time), circumstance of extent (duration), circumstance of contingency (condition), circumstance of contingency (concession), circumstance of accompaniment (additive) and circumstance of matter for MT.

4.2.4 Verbal Clauses

4.2.4.1 Verbal Processes and Participants

In characterizing the human characteristics of MT, verbal processes contribute a trifling 4.6% (6 instances) of the total processes, being the second least used. Conversely, the verbal processes of LW contribute 15.6% (68 instances) of the total process types, although as well being the second least used.

i. MT (Mr. Tod)

The six verbal processes that characterize the human quality of MT were formed by four speeches uttered by himself, and two comments by other characters. In all the speeches that he carried out, MT was Sayer (3%), but he was found talking to himself, as in clauses MT/C100, 108, 120 and 122.

On the other hand, the two comments were about nobody ever say him nice, as in *Nobody could call Mr. Tod "nice [MT/C1]*, and the accusation Old Mr. Bouncer made about him, as in *and (Old Mr. Bouncer) accused Mr. Tod of poaching them [MT/C13]*. Thus, in both clauses MT/C1 and 13, MT undertook the role as Receiver (1.5%).

ii. LW (Little White Fox)

In contrast to MT, the 68 verbal actions performed by LW indicate him 67 times (14.5%) as Sayer. As Sayer he was found talking to himself more than talking to other characters. Due to this, at 14 instances he was overtly mentioned as talking to himself. Therefore, at these 14 instances, he also undertook the role as Receiver (3%), in addition to the role as Sayer.

Some examples of LW talking to himself can be observed in clauses LW/C51 (*"You just wait, Miss," cried Little White Fox one day*), LW/C67 (*"Who put all those rocks there, I wonder?" mused Little White Fox*), LW/C94 (*"I wonder," said Little White Fox*), and LW/C193 (*"Guess I'd better find the other door to this house and go home," he said to himself*).

Other characters that he talked to were his mother, Tdariuk his best friend, the penguins, Barred Seal, Widgeon Junior, Mr. White Owl, and Mrs. Swan. Some examples of LW talking to other characters are as in clauses LW/C6 (*"Mother! Mother!" he called*), LW/C150 (*"Who are you?" asked Little White Fox*), LW/C219 (*"But what do we want to find him for?" said Little White Fox*), and LW/C427 (*"Please, Mrs. Swan," he said*).

All in all, LW was found to use varied verbal lexicals, apart from *say*, which are *call, boast, explain, tease, exclaim, tell, shout, muse, cry* and *ask*. Table 4.20

below shows some clause examples of verbal processes and participant roles for MT and LW.

Table 4.20 Clause examples of verbal processes and participant roles for MT and LW

	MT	LW
Participant roles		
Sayer	<p>"It will make a great mess in my bedroom; but I could never sleep in that bed again without a spring cleaning of some sort," said <u>Mr. Tod</u> [MT/C100]</p> <p>"I will wake him up with an unpleasant surprise," said <u>Mr. Tod</u> [MT/C108]</p> <p>"First I will arrange the hole—then I will drag out that person in the blanket...." (said <u>Mr. Tod</u>) [MT/C122]</p>	<p>"Tdariuk is dead!" "I don't know who killed him, but he's dead, I know that," said <u>Little White Fox</u> [LW/C7]</p> <p>"If you don't mind," "I'll take the extra egg, and that will settle the difficulty." <u>he</u> said very importantly [LW/C129]</p> <p><u>he</u> said they were not one a bit good [LW/C173]</p> <p>and (<u>he</u>) said, "Please, Mr. White Owl, won't you tell me the way home?" [LW/C407]</p> <p><u>He</u> would never ask another thing of a big white owl again, if he lived a thousand years [LW/C420]</p>
Receiver	<p>Nobody could call <u>Mr. Tod</u> "nice" [MT/C1]</p> <p>and (Old Mr. Bouncer) accused <u>Mr. Tod</u> of poaching them [MT/C13]</p>	<p>"Now, what do you think of that!" he said <u>to himself</u> [LW/C74]</p> <p>"Now I wonder who lives here," "Whoever it is, I suppose I shall have a great quarrel with him when he comes home." said <u>Little White Fox to himself</u> [LW/C145]</p> <p>"Guess I'd better find the other door to this house and go home," he said <u>to himself</u> [LW/C193]</p> <p>"I'll just go over there and see if there is any one I know," he said <u>to himself</u> [LW/C390]</p>

4.2.4.2 Circumstantial Elements Related to Verbal Processes

The verbal processes of MT were not further described by any circumstantial elements, whereas the verbal processes of LW were further described by three types

of circumstantial elements - circumstance of manner, circumstance of location and circumstance of contingency – with a total of 10 instances.

i. LW (Little White Fox)

The circumstance of manner of LW occurred at five instances. This circumstantial element was formed merely by circumstance of quality. Circumstance of quality denotes that LW boasted *proudly* as in clause LW/C9, explained *mysteriously* as in clause LW/C12, said *happily* as in clause LW/C102, said *very importantly* as in clause LW/C129, and said *very politely* as in clause LW/C165.

Following circumstance of manner is circumstance of location, occurring at three instances. Circumstance of location was encompassed of two circumstance of time and one circumstance of place. Circumstance of time describes *when* LW made his speeches. Thus, they can be observed in clauses LW/C51 (*“You just wait, Miss,” cried Little White Fox one day*), and LW/C319 (*“All the same,” “when I am as old as you are, I am going to have a fish house all my own!” he said to his mother that night, after he had told her of the cave*). Circumstance of place, therefore, describes where LW made his speech, as in *He shouted into the door* [LW/C297].

Circumstance of contingency then occurred two times, formed by circumstance of condition and circumstance of concession at one instance each. The circumstance of condition here describes the event that would make LW refuse to mention it again to his mother, as in *The next time one of his friends disappeared from the tundra, he didn’t say a word about it to his mother* [LW/C43]. Circumstance of concession, thus, describes that LW would never ask big white owl anything anymore even if he lived much longer, as in *He would never ask, another thing of a big white owl again, if he lived a thousand years* [LW/C420]. Table 4.21 below shows some

clause examples of circumstantial elements which are related to verbal processes used by MT and LW.

Table 4.21 Clause examples of circumstantial elements related to verbal processes used by MT and LW

	MT	LW
Circumstantial elements		
Manner (quality)	-	"No one told me. I found it out for myself," boasted Little White Fox <u>proudly</u> [LW/C9] "I'll just taste some of that good smelling stuff," said Little White Fox <u>happily</u> [LW/C102] "If you don't mind," "I'll take the extra egg, and that will settle the difficulty." he said <u>very importantly</u> [LW/C129] "I thank you," "but I'd very much rather go back home." said Little White Fox <u>very politely</u> [LW/C165]
Location (time)	-	"You just wait, Miss," cried Little White Fox <u>one day</u> [LW/C51] "All the same," "when I am as old as you are, I am going to have a fish house all my own!" he said to his mother <u>that night, after he had told her of the cave</u> [LW/C319]
Location (place)	-	He shouted <u>into the door</u> [LW/C297]
Contingency (condition)	-	<u>The next time one of his friends disappeared from the tundra, he didn't say a word about it to his mother</u> [LW/C43]
Contingency (concession)	-	He would never ask, another thing of a big white owl again, <u>if he lived a thousand years</u> [LW/C420]

Note: No circumstantial elements accompanying the verbal processes of MT.

4.2.5 Behavioural Clauses

4.2.5.1 Behavioural Processes and Participants

Behavioural processes used to characterize the human characteristics of MT were the third most used process type encompassing 13.7% (18 instances) of the

entire processes. On the other hand, behavioural processes used by LW, even though placed as the least utilized process type, contributed similar proportion to MT, i.e., 13.6% (60 instances) of the total processes.

i. MT (Mr. Tod)

In the 18 behavioural clauses, MT himself was found to undertake 17 times (12.7%) the role as Behaver, and one time (0.7%) the oblique role as Phenomenon. As Behaver, MT was found, among others, *fuming* [MT/C28], *peeping* [MT/C39], *listening* [MT/C57], *standing* [MT/C87], and *sitting* [MT/C112]. His role as Phenomenon then was found in clause MT/C76 signifying him as *being watched* by Tommy Brock.

ii. LW (Little White Fox)

In the 60 instances of behavioural processes, LW was found to undertake the role of Behaver at 55 instances (12%) and oblique role as Phenomenon at one instance (0.2%). On the other hand, his body parts undertook the role as Behaver at two instances (0.4%), and oblique role as Behaviour at one instance (0.2%).

The Behaver role of LW signifies him as, for instance, *peeping* [LW/C17], *spying* [LW/C119], *sitting* [LW/C144], *laughing* [LW/C197], *looking* [LW/C210], *crying* [LW/C335], and *shivering* [LW/C363]. His Phenomenon role, thus, denotes him as *being looked at* by Mrs. Swan [LW/C431]. For his body parts then, their Behaver role denotes *his eyes* as *watching* [LW/C79], and *his heart beating* [LW/C133], while its Behaviour role denotes *his breath* as *being held* by LW himself [LW/C31]. Table 4.22 below shows some clause examples of behavioural processes and participant roles for MT and LW.

Table 4.21 Clause examples of behavioural processes and participant roles for MT and LW

	MT	LW
Participant roles		
Behavior	<p><u>He</u> stood a minute [MT/C55]</p> <p><u>Mr. Tod</u> standing on the unsteady chair [MT/C87]</p> <p>Then <u>he</u> peeped in at the window [MT/114]</p>	<p><u>He</u> burst breathlessly into the cave [LW/C37]</p> <p>(<u>he</u> was) shaking all over with fright [LW/C151]</p> <p>and (<u>he</u>) gave one big, big laugh [LW/C236]</p> <p>and <u>he</u> did cry! [LW/C334]</p> <p>and (<u>he</u>) peered this side of him and that side [LW/C358]</p>
Phenomenon	Tommy Brock watched <u>him</u> with one eye through the window [MT/C76]	Mrs. Swan looked at <u>him</u> very kindly [LW/C430]
Behaviour	-	He just held <u>his breath</u> [LW/C31]

Note: No Behaviour role for MT.

4.2.5.2 Circumstantial Elements Related to Behavioural Processes

For MT, three types of circumstantial elements were found to describe further his behavioural processes. These circumstances were formed by 14 instances, with circumstance of manner dominating at seven instances followed by circumstance of extent at four instances, and circumstance of location at three instances. As for LW, his behavioural processes were further described by 37 instances of circumstantial elements encompassed of circumstance of location (21 instances), circumstance of manner (13 instances), circumstance of extent (2 instances) and circumstance of matter (1 instance).

i. MT (Mr. Tod)

The circumstance of manner of MT was encompassed of five instances of circumstance of quality and two instances of circumstance of means. Circumstance of

quality, for instance, denotes *the way* MT listened [MT/C57 and 113] and looked down [MT/C88] that was *attentively*; while circumstance of means signifies how he peeped that was *through the hinges of the bedroom door* [MT/C39] and how Tommy Brock watched him that was *with one eye* [MT/C76].

Circumstance of extent then was encompassed of four instances of circumstance of duration. Circumstance of duration in clause MT/C55 describes *how long* MT stood that was *a minute*; in clause MT/C65 it tells *how long* MT looked at Tommy Brock that was *for a minute*; in clause MT/C74 it describes *how long* he listened that was *for a moment*; and in clause MT/C115 it expresses *how long* MT watched his preparations that was *for half an hour*.

Finally, circumstance of location was encompassed of merely circumstance of place at three instances where in clause MT/C87 it denotes *where* he stood that was *on an unsteady chair*; in clause MT/C88 it tells *where* MT looked that was *down upon Tommy Brock*; and in clause MT/C114 it denotes where he peeped that was *at the window*.

ii. LW (Little White Fox)

The 21 circumstance of location of LW were formed by circumstance of place (17 instances) and circumstance of time (4 instances). Circumstance of place, for example, it describes *where* LW peered that was *about everywhere* [LW/C17], *where* he burst breathlessly that was *into the cave* [LW/C37], and *where* he spied that was *down on the tundra* [LW/C389]. Circumstance of time then, for example, describes *when* he looked that was *in another moment* [LW/C149], and when he spied some lakes that was *at last* [LW/C389].

Circumstance of manner, on the other hand, was formed by 11 circumstance of quality, one circumstance of degree and one circumstance of means. Circumstance of quality, for example, signifies that LW was sitting *comfortably* [LW/C154], watching *very sharply* [LW/C310], looking around *very carefully* [LW/C383], and being looked at *very kindly* [LW/C430]. Circumstance of degree, thus, denotes that LW was watching some fish *coming closer and closer* [LW/C311]; and circumstance of means describes that LW was nearly standing *on his head* [LW/C374].

The two circumstance of extent of LW was formed merely by circumstance of frequency. Circumstance of frequency describes that LW went peering *every day* [LW/C17], and *not even once* looking where he was going [LW/C409].

The least occurred circumstantial element was circumstance of matter. Circumstance of matter mentions the subject that made him not crying, as in *But he didn't cry about it* [LW/C386]. Table 4.23 below provides some clause examples of circumstantial elements which are related to behavioural processes used by MT and LW.

Table 4.23 Clause examples of circumstantial elements related to behavioural processes used by MT and LW

	MT	LW
Circumstantial elements		
Location (time)	-	and <u>before he knew it</u> he was sitting in as neat a little room [LW/C144] and <u>at last</u> he spied some little lakes way down on the tundra [LW/C389]
Location (place)	(he) looked down <u>upon him</u> attentively [MT/C88] Then he peeped in <u>at the window</u> [MT/C114]	He looked <u>behind the cliff on the mountain</u> [LW/C226] Little White Fox <u>from his station on the bank</u> had been watching [LW/C309]
Manner (quality)	and (he was) listening <u>attentively</u> to the snores [MT/C57]	And his heart beat <u>so fast</u> [LW/C133]

	he sat <u>quite still</u> [MT/C112]	When Little White Fox looked all around him <u>very carefully</u> [LW/C383]
Manner (degree)	-	He watched them <u>come closer and closer</u> [LW/C311]
Manner (means)	He peeped <u>through the hinges of the halfopen bedroom door</u> [MT/C39] Tommy Brock watched him <u>with one eye through the window</u> [MT/C76]	He nearly stood <u>on his head</u> [LW/C374]
Extent (duration)	He stood <u>a minute</u> [MT/C55] Mr. Tod watched it <u>for half an hour</u> [MT/C115]	-
Extent (frequency)	-	And so every day and all day, Little White Fox went peering curiously about everywhere [LW/C17] (he was) never once looking this way or that to see where he was going [LW/C409]
Matter	-	But he didn't cry about it [LW/C386]

Note: No circumstance of location (time), circumstance of manner (degree), circumstance of extent (duration) and circumstance of matter for MT.
No circumstance of extent (duration) for LW.

4.2.6 Existential Clauses

4.2.6.1 Existential Processes and Participants

Existential process used by MT contributes the least which was merely at one instance (0.8%). Here, MT undertook the only role of Existential signifying the inexistence of love between him and Tommy Brock, as in *There will never be any love lost between Tommy Brock and Mr. Tod* [MT/C131]. On the other hand, LW was not found to use any existential processes.

4.2.6.2 Circumstantial Elements Related to Existential Processes

The existential processes of MT were not further described by any circumstantial elements.

4.2.7 Summary of the Process Types, Participants and Circumstantial Elements Used to Characterize the Human Characteristics of MT and LW

Text MT uses all the process types to construe the human characteristics of MT. Nevertheless, the distribution of these processes is fairly uneven as the material process type exceedingly dominates the proportion at 52.7%, leaving behind the rest of the process types below 20%. Following the material processes are the relational process type contributing 16%, the behavioural process type contributing 13.7%, and the mental process type contributing 12.2% of the entire process types. Verbal processes whereas contribute only 4.6%; and the least contributor, existential processes, form only 0.8% of the whole processes.

On the other hand, text LW uses all the process types, except existential process, to characterize the human characteristics of LW. Here, the material process type dominates the share, followed by mental process type, with the rest of the process types being evenly distributed. Being the most used process type, the material processes contribute 30.8% of the entire processes. The mental processes hold 24% of the share with the cognitive type exceeding the rest of the mental process types at 10.8%. The relational, verbal and behavioural process types thus contribute 15.8%, 15.6% and 13.6% respectively. As for the relational processes, the attributive type supercedes the identifying type by 14.4%. Table 4.24 below summarizes the distribution of the process types used in construing the human characteristics of MT and LW.

Table 4.24 Distribution of process types used in construing the human characteristics of MT and LW

Process types	Mr. Tod (MT)		Little White Fox (LW)	
	n	%	n	%
Material	69	52.7	134	30.8
Mental:	16	12.2	105	24
Perceptive	(4)	(3)	(44)	(10)
Cognitive	(6)	(4.6)	(47)	(10.8)
Desiderative	(3)	(2.3)	(10)	(2.3)
Emotive	(3)	(2.3)	(4)	(0.9)
Relational:	21	16	69	15.8
Attributive	(17)	(13)	(66)	(15.1)
Identifying	(4)	(3)	(3)	(0.7)
Verbal	6	4.6	68	15.6
Behavioural	18	13.7	60	13.6
Existential	1	0.8	-	-
Total	131	100	436	100

Note: Percentage (%) = $\frac{\text{Number (n) of process type in each text}}{\text{Total no. (n) of process type in each text}} \times 100$

Total no. (n) of process type in each text

As complements to the process types above, the participant roles of MT are not proportionately distributed. Main participant role (Subject) of material clauses is extensively present, followed by main participant roles (Subject) of relational clauses and mental clauses. Main participant roles as direct Object, and oblique participant roles are also present, but in very low percentage. Overall, MT was observed to dominate the Actor role at 47.8%. Other active participations of MT are as Senser (9%) and Carrier (11%). On the other hand, his body parts take less active participation where they contribute only 4.3% of the entire participant roles.

As for LW, the participant roles undertaken by he himself and his body parts are also not proportionately distributed with main participants of material clauses being the most observed, followed by the main participants of mental clauses and the relational clauses. The most frequent role undertaken by LW himself is as Actor (27%), followed by Senser (21.7%) and Carrier (13.2%). Even his role as Sayer and

Behaver contribute a fairly high percentage with 14.5% and 12% respectively. His body parts, on the other hand, undertook the least active participation where on the whole, they form only 4.7% of the entire participant roles. Oblique participant roles for both LW himself and his body parts are as well present, but in very low frequency, i.e., at 3.2% and 0.4% respectively. Table 4.25 below summarizes the main and oblique participation of MT and LW themselves and their body parts.

Table 4.25 Main and oblique participant roles undertaken by MT and LW themselves and their body parts

	Mr. Tod (MT)				Little White Fox (LW)			
	Himself		His body parts		Himself		His body parts	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Main participant role (Subject):								
Actor	64	47.8	2	1.5	124	27	2	0.4
Senser	12	9	-	-	100	21.7	1	0.2
Carrier	15	11	1	0.7	61	13.2	1	0.2
Carrier (possessor)	1	0.7	-	-	3	0.7	-	-
Token	1	0.7	1	0.7	-	-	-	-
Sayer	4	3	-	-	67	14.5	-	-
Behaver	17	12.7	-	-	55	12	2	0.4
Existent	1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Main participant role (direct Object):								
Goal	2	1.5	1	0.7	6	1.3	11	2.4
Phenomenon	5	3.7	-	-	3	0.7	3	0.7
Attribute	1	0.7	-	-	1	0.2	-	-
Attribute (possessed)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value	2	1.5	-	-	3	0.6	-	-
Oblique participant role (indirect Object):								
Recipient	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	-	-
Scope	1	0.7	1	0.7	-	-	1	0.2
Receiver	2	1.5	-	-	14	3	-	-
Behaviour	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2
Total	127	95.7	7	4.3	438	95.3	22	4.7

Note: Percentage (%) = $\frac{\text{Number (n) of participant role in each text}}{\text{Total no. (n) of participant role in each text}} \times 100$

Total no. (n) of participant role in each text

While circumstantial elements are “not directly involved in the process” (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p. 176), they play a significant role in indicating

where, when, how and why the events happen. In describing further the human actions of MT, 12 types of circumstantial elements were used, with circumstance of location (place) subjugating the portion at 46.9%. Following the list is circumstance of manner (quality), contributing 19.8% of the total circumstances. However, the remaining circumstantial elements are well below 10% with the role type ranks last in the list, contributing merely 1% of the entire circumstances.

On the other hand, text LW has extensively utilized the circumstantial elements in further describing the human characterization of LW. The most used circumstantial element is circumstance of location (place), contributing 32% of the entire circumstantial elements followed by circumstance of location (time) at 18.4%. Hence, the location type dominates the projection with a total of 50.4%. Second most used is the manner type, forming 27.6% of the whole circumstances. This manner type is made up of 0.5% circumstance of means, 17.5% circumstance of quality, and 9.6% circumstance of degree. Table 4.26 below illustrates the different types of circumstantial elements used to further illustrate the human actions of MT and LW.

Table 4.26 Circumstantial elements used in construing the human characteristics of MT and LW

Circumstantial elements	Mr. Tod (MT)		Little White Fox (LW)	
	n	%	n	%
Extent:	9	9.4	16	7
duration	(4)	(4.2)	(6)	(2.6)
frequency	(5)	(5.2)	(10)	(4.4)
Location:	51	53.1	115	50.4
place	(45)	(46.9)	(73)	(32)
time	(6)	(6.2)	(42)	(18.4)
Manner:	26	27.1	63	27.6
means	(4)	(4.2)	(1)	(0.5)
quality	(19)	(19.8)	(40)	(17.5)
degree	(3)	(3.1)	(22)	(9.6)
Cause:	5	5.2	15	6.6
reason	(3)	(3.1)	(9)	(4)
purpose	(2)	(2.1)	(6)	(2.6)
Contingency:	2	2.1	8	3.5
condition	(2)	(2.1)	(5)	(2.2)

concession	-	-		(3)	(2.3)
Accompaniment:	2	2.1		8	3.5
comitative	(2)	(2.1)		(1)	(0.5)
additive	-	-		(7)	(3)
Role	1	1		1	0.5
guise	(1)	(1)		(1)	(0.5)
Matter	-	-		2	1
Total	96	100		228	100

Note: $\text{Percentage (\%)} = \frac{\text{Number (n) of circumstantial element in each text}}{\text{Total no. (n) of circumstantial element in each text}} \times 100$

Total no. (n) of circumstantial element in each text

4.3 Research Question 2.a: Do the frog protagonists in both stories carry similar human characteristics?

Generally, both frog protagonists carried positive human characteristics. JF (Jeremy Fisher) was directly mentioned as never been scolded before [JF/C3], and FF (Freckle Frog) was directly mentioned as being liked by all her friends [FF/C5]. However, they were found not to carry entirely similar human characteristics in terms of their specific human actions and emotions.

As text JF is about the fishing adventure of JF, he was bound to perform more rigorous actions (realized by material processes) like shoving his boat [JF/C30], taking with him his fishing rod and basket [JF/C10], and landing fish [JF/C34]. In contrast, FF was involved in more feminine matters as the purpose of the story is to make herself pretty for a party, for example, wearing a lace [FF/C33], carrying an umbrella [FF/C34], and dancing at the party [FF/C47]. However, both JF and FF were active participants due to material processes (52% and 28.6% respectively) being the most used process type and most of them were transitive actions.

From the findings, it was found that JF used more of his physical energy than his inner consciousness (realized by mental processes – 4.2%). In contrast, FF used her physical energy and inner consciousness (20.6%) almost evenly. This was reflected through mental processes being the least used by JF and the third most used

by FF. For JF, his human inner consciousness showed only his perception and emotion, whereas, the inner consciousness of FF illustrated her perceptions, cognitive acts, wants and emotions. The inner consciousness of JF was only projected as liking his feet wet [JF/C2], and seeing the rain outside [JF/C7]. On the other hand, FF was fond of pretty things [FF/C2], always thought about things nice and beautiful [FF/C7 and 8], and wished that she could be beautiful [FF/C9 and 13]. She also had sensitive thoughts when she thought that she had hurt the Morning Glory Ladies' feelings [FF/C18]. The only similar inner consciousness that both protagonists experienced was *like* and *love* as in clauses JF/C2 and FF/C2.

For the attribution and identification (realized by relational processes) of both protagonists, JF was less projected on his attributes as opposed to FF (8.3% and 17.5% respectively). JF was only projected as never caught a cold [JF/C4] and pleased [JF/C5], and has a boat and food [JF/C18 and 48 respectively]. FF, in contrast, was directly exposed as kind-hearted [FF/C4], grateful [FF/C21], happy [FF/C26, 39 and 61], has a bright idea [FF/C29 and 51], and friendly [FF/C50].

In terms of speech acts (realized by verbal processes), JF was found to engage in very few speeches (18.8%) and he only talked to himself as there were no other people to communicate with during his fishing adventure. His speeches were expressed in the form of *saying* only. In contrast, FF was found to perform more human speeches (23.8%), be it self-talk or talking to others. Habitually, FF talked to everyone she met. This friendly trait was reflected through her extensive communication with others (Morning Glory Ladies, Little Black Spider, Little White Caterpillar, Mr. Sparrow, Big Mary as in clauses FF/C15, 22, 30, 31, 41, 44, 53, 58 and 60). Only in clauses FF/C27 and 63 she was observed to be talking to herself.

Apart from *saying*, FF was also found to express her speeches in the form of *asking*, *telling* and *crying*.

There were also some differences in the physiological and psychological acts (realized by behavioural processes) of both protagonists. For JF, this process type was the third most used (14.6%), while for FF it was the least used (9.5%). Nonetheless, FF was found to perform more varied and interesting physiological acts like sighing [FF/C27], dancing [FF/C47], laughing [FF/C62] and almost crying [FF/C19]. JF was only found to cross-leg [JF/C16 and 27], sit [JF/C36], stare [JF/C21] and peer [JF/C38].

In conclusion, both frog protagonists have pleasant traits generally and there were no indications of negative characteristics throughout the stories. They were as well active participants and in control of their surroundings. However, JF was more rigorous than FF. FF on the other hand used her inner consciousness more as compared to JF. FF was also found to perform more varied physiological acts. Table 4.27 below summarizes the human characteristics construed by JF and FF.

Table 4.27 Human characteristics construed by JF and FF

	Mr. Jeremy Fisher (JF)	Freckle Frog (FF)
Other characters' comments	never been scolded	being liked; being admired
Physical and concrete acts (material processes)	live in a house; put on raincoat and boots; take rod, basket and reed pole; push boat; stick pole; fasten boat; arrange fishing tackle; tie worm; punt; take out lunch; eat sandwich; shove boat; drop in bait; jerk up rod; land fish; suck fingers; bounce up; swim; scramble out; put on plaster; offer food	visit; bring lace; attend party; wear lace; carry umbrella; hold muffler; buy bonnet; eat cherry; throw a party; invite friends;
Inner consciousness (mental processes)		
Perception:	see	feel bad; see; feel troubled
Cognition:	-	think; never dream

Desire:	-	wish
Emotion:	like	love pretty things
Attribution and identification (relational processes)	never catch a cold; quite pleased; has a boat and food	ugly; kind-hearted; grateful; happy; has a bright idea; friendly
Speech acts (verbal processes)	say	say; ask; cry; tell
Physiological and psychological acts (behavioural processes)	look out; cross-leg; stare; sit; peer down	watch; almost cry; look up; sigh; dance; laugh

4.4 Research Question 2.b: Do the fox protagonists in both stories carry similar human characteristics?

Generally, MT (Mr. Tod) was signified as not nice [MT/C1], unbearable [MT/C2] and feared by many [MT/C6 and 8]. LW (Little White Fox), on the other hand, was rather liked by one of the characters, Barred Seal [LW/C164]. Both fox protagonists were found also found to carry different specific human actions and emotions.

In construing the human characteristics of both MT and LW, material processes were the most used process type (52.7% and 30.8% respectively). As text MT was about MT carrying out a trick on Tommy Brock, he was found to perform more forceful and transitive concrete actions as opposed to LW. Some of the forceful and transitive concrete actions of MT are: bringing in his walking-stick, coal-scuttle and clothes line [MT/C49, 50 and 54 respectively], tying the rope to a tree [MT/C75], fetching, staggering and hanging a pail full of water [MT/C77, 78 and 96 respectively]. At the end of the story, he was found grappling with Tommy Brock [MT/C126]. LW, on the other hand, was found to carry out less forceful concrete actions. Some less forceful concrete actions of LW are: finding and searching [LW/C18, 25, 44], waiting [LW/C32, 125, 264 and 348], scratching and rubbing his head [64, 77, 93, 220 and 382] and bowing [LW/C428].

Unlike material processes, mental processes were the third least used process type by MT, while it is the second most used by LW (12.2% and 24% respectively). In other words, LW used more of his inner consciousness as opposed to MT. However, both protagonists used all the four categories of mental processes (perceptive, cognitive, desiderative and emotive). All the four categories of mental processes were used by MT almost equally, whereas LW was found to extensively use the cognitive and perceptive type. Both protagonists were also found to carry contradicting perceptions where MT carried more negative perceptions, as opposed to LW, like feel unsatisfied [MT/C21] and feel doubt [MT/C33]. For the cognitive type, LW carried more varied acts, in contrast to MT, like remembering [LW/C58] and forgetting [LW/C241], wondering [LW/C15], and dreaming [LW/C344]. Nonetheless, both protagonists were found to carry similar inner consciousness in terms of thinking [MT/C52 and LW/C13] and disliking [MT/C48 and LW/C82].

The attributions (realized by relational processes) of both protagonists were also found to have significant differences. MT was found to carry negative attributions like temperamental [MT/C19], annoyed [MT/C31] and furious [MT/C38]. On the contrary, LW was found to carry mixed attributes, for example, worried [LW/C1], astonished [LW/C30], tickled [LW/C54], puzzled [LW/C69], curious [LW/C176] and disgusted [LW/C419].

In terms of speech acts, LW was found to use more varied expressions in his articulation, apart from say, like boast [LW/C9], explain [LW/C12], tease [LW/C14] and muse [LW/C67]. This is because, he was found to communicate with other characters, whereas MT only talked to himself and only the expression *say* [MT/C100, 108 and 120] marked his speech.

Since MT was attempting a trick on Tommy Brock, his physiological and psychological acts (realized by behavioural processes) reflect his pursuits like *peeping* through the hinges of the bedroom door [MT/C39], *watching* Tommy Brock [MT/C56], *listening* attentively [MT/C57], and *standing* on the chair [MT/C87]. On the other hand, LW performed more moderate physiological acts like holding breath [LW/C31], chuckling [LW/C120], laughing [LW/C236], shivering [LW/C363], and crying [LW/C333]. However, there is a similarity in the sense that they were bound to peep [MT/C39 and 114] and spy [LW/C119].

In conclusion, both fox protagonists were significantly different in terms of their general traits, specific actions and emotions. Both MT and LW carried contradicting general traits and emotions, especially. MT was disliked and feared by many, while LW was rather liked. They were only found to have similarities in making several thinking and having the emotion of disliking, and doing the physiological act of peeping and spying. Table 4.28 below summarizes the human characteristics held by MT and LW.

Table 4.28 Human characteristics construed by MT and LW

	Mr. Tod (MT)	Little White Fox (LW)
Other characters' comments	afraid of; not nice; unbearable; disliked by many	rather liked by Barred Seal
Physical and concrete acts (material processes)	live in a house; cause terror; move near a lake; frighten others; come up; try; slap stick; approach house; turn key; open door; go in; turn; come out; creep; retreat; bring in walking-stick; coal-scuttle; take away; stand; undo window; push out clothes line; leave room; stumble over burrow; take up line coil; tie rope; fetch pail; stagger pail; put down pail; mount & descend chair; reach up; put rope; get up; empty water; sling pail; shut door; jump; tap window; grapple with Tommy Brock	ran home; try to find something; go in; search down; wait; hop; wait; skip; jump; somersault; scratch & rub head; walk up; roll & push rocks; dash; march; hide; swim; follow tracks; set table; crowded in; knock door; eat dinner; stop; slip behind; creep up; drop; arrive; scamper away; trot; bow

Inner consciousness (mental processes)		
Perceptions:	feel unsatisfied; feel doubt	feel; see; hear; taste; feel foolish; feel bad; feel good; feel sleepy; feel safe; feel blue
Cognition:	guess; think; hesitate; find out	discover; find out; forget; remember; think; wonder; couldn't believe; know; understand; learn; not paying attention; dream
Desire:	determined; intend	want; hope; wish
Emotions:	disliking	love; liking & disliking
Attribution and identification (relational processes)	wandering habit; has houses; seldom at home; temperamental; upset; annoyed; furious; mystified; bold	a small chap / a young fellow; worried; quite discouraged; astonished; wise; tickled; not fussed; puzzled; glad; frightened; lost fear; sure & not sure; turned white; lost appetite; curious; afraid & not afraid; content; sorry; lonesome; happy; out of breath; disgusted; anxious
Speech acts (verbal processes)	say	say; call; boast; explain; tease; exclaim; tell; cry; muse; shout; ask
Physiological and psychological acts (behavioural processes)	fume; peep; stand; look down; watch; listen; sit	peer; look around; hear; stand; hold breath; spy; listen; chuckle; laugh; sit; shaking; cry; shiver; stretch himself; sleep

4.5 Discussion of Main Findings

The aim of this study is to explore the human characteristics of anthropomorphic frogs and foxes, and to identify similarities in their human characteristics. In addition to that, this study would like to rationalize the purpose of the texts using frogs and foxes to depict certain human characteristics, i.e., whether they are based on nature or symbolization (similes, proverbs and metaphors), or simply arbitrary selection.

An overall analysis on the human characteristics of both frog and fox protagonists leads to a conclusion that they have flat characteristics as there were no changes and development seen in their characteristics throughout the stories. This

conclusion accords with the assertion of Morgenstern (2000, p.119) that “flat characterization is typical in many children’s stories”. It was found that both frog protagonists (JF and FF) carried positive flat characteristics. In contrast, one fox protagonist, which was MT, was found to carry negative flat characteristics, while the other, which was LW, carried relatively positive flat characteristics.

However, embodied within these flat characters, more specific categories of human actions were discovered. The transitivity framework, as a major tool deployed, thus has uncovered these specific categories. The transitivity analysis has shown that all protagonists differed in their use of process types. Nonetheless, material processes were found to predominate, and existential processes hardly used. All the linguistic studies in character, including the study by Mondada (2000), mentioned in Chapter 2, as well reveal similar findings.

Apart from presenting the participant roles of the protagonist themselves, the current study also presents findings on the participation of their body parts. This kind of discrimination between the main participant and his/her body parts was illustrated by Halliday in his 1971 pioneering work on stylistics to determine who the actual active participant is. In this study, all the four protagonists themselves were found to be highly active. Table 4.29 below summarizes the participation of the protagonists and their body parts.

Table 4.29 Summary of participant roles of JF, FF, MT and LW in percentage (%)

	JF			FF			MT			LW	
*	H	Bp		H	Bp		H	Bp		H	Bp
Main participant role (Subject)	86	2		79	-		86	3		89	1.2
Main participant role (direct Object)	4	4		6.3	-		7.4	0.7		3	3.1
Oblique participant role (indirect Object)	2	2		13.2	1.5		2.2	0.7		3.3	0.4

* H – Himself/Herself; Bp – Body parts

Table 4.29 above shows that JF, FF, MT and LW themselves held the Subject role at very high percentage, i.e., between 79% - 89%, as compared to being at the receiving end (direct Object and indirect Object), i.e., between 6% - 19.5%. Therefore, the protagonists themselves undertook substantially active participation as compared to their body parts.

Although the protagonists themselves were regarded as highly active, through the material clauses examination, there exist a slight difference in the degree of physical actions which was reflected through the occurrences of transitive and intransitive actions (see Table 4.27 and Table 4.28). For instance, JF and MT were found to be more rigorous than their counterparts because they were observed to carry out more transitive actions. For JF, out of the 25 instances of material clauses, 20 clauses (80%) were transitive clauses; and for FF, out of the 18 material clauses, 12 clauses (67%) were transitive clauses. On the other hand, MT was found to carry out transitive actions in 33 clauses (48%) out of the 69 material clauses, whereas LW was found to perform transitive actions in 52 clauses (39%) only out of 134 material clauses.

In construing the human inner consciousness of the protagonists, only FF and LW were found to use mental processes (20.6% and 24% respectively) fairly equal to material processes (28.6% and 30.8% respectively). FF and LW were found undertaking the role as *Senser* at a fairly high instance (above 17%) as opposed to JF and MT (below 10%). Of the four protagonists, LW used his mental processes the most. He was observed to use his perception (like *feeling* and *hearing*), cognition (like *thinking*, *remembering* and *forgetting*) and desideration (like *wanting* and *wishing*) repetitively. This may due to his long, lonely and indefinite adventure. In contrast, the significantly low usage of mental processes by JF reflects that he is not in need of

much inner consciousness as his fishing purpose is definite, that is, to catch as many fish for himself and his friends. Although JF and MT were signified as a less active Senser, it somehow adds magnitude to their human qualities as they were also found *thinking, guessing, intending, liking and disliking*.

Of the four data used in this study, text JF projects less the attribution (realized in relational clauses) of JF (8.3%). This may due to the focalization on his fishing adventure rather than his attributes. On the other hand, FF, MT and LW were quite well projected on their attributes (13% - 17%). The varieties of attribution that these three protagonists carry – like happy, friendly, temperamental, bold, worried and tickled – reflect the variety of attributions that a real human holds. Thus, the presence of these attributes significantly accentuates the human qualities in the protagonists.

In the use of verbal processes, JF, FF and LW were found to use this process type at a relatively high instance (above 14%). FF and LW were mentioned in the findings that they were communicative. But for JF, even though he was found to be talking to himself, the speeches that he engaged in show the way he pledged to himself, convinced, urged, expressed and reassured himself. Similarly, although MT engaged in low instances of verbal processes (6 instances – 4.6%) and not communicating with others, his self-talk reflects and accentuates his temper and grumpiness.

Of all the process types, on average, behavioural processes were used relatively low (below 13%) by all the protagonists. This relatively low percentage and the relatively low Behavior role (9% - 12%) that they carried do not modulate the human qualities in them. This is because the protagonists were found to perform varied human actions like *dancing, laughing, sighing, chuckling and crying*.

Existential process, on the other hand, was found to be used by MT only. The only one instance of this process type agrees with the assertion of Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p. 257) that this process type is “not very common in discourse”. This only clause mentions that ‘there will never be any love lost between Tommy Brock and Mr. Tod’. Literally, this clause is an existential clause. Semantically, it projects the idiomatic expression ‘there’s no love lost between them’, meaning ‘they hate each other’ (see Metcalfe, 2007). However, the text had accentuated the expression by adding the phrases ‘will never be any’ and ‘Tommy Brock and Mr. Tod’ to emphasize that MT and Tommy Brock would never ever be friends.

In addition to process types and participants, circumstantial elements as well play a significant contribution in further describing the human qualities in the protagonists. Circumstance of location (place and time) and manner (means, quality, comparison and degree) were found to be the main contributors in enhancing the human characterization of the four protagonists. For all the four protagonists, circumstance of location (45% - 60%) was found to dominate the use of circumstantial elements. Texts FF, MT and LW were observed to use both circumstance of place (10% - 48%) and time (5% - 35%) as the events in the stories took place at different days and places. But, text JF use a significantly high percentage of circumstance of place (64%) and none for circumstance of time. This usage by text JF reflects the adventure of JF which happened during a single rainy day but with lots of events. Circumstance of manner (5% - 26%), although not as extensively used as circumstance of location, able to magnify the human characteristics of the protagonists. Through circumstance of manner, we can interestingly find a frog *disconsolately* sits and *badly* feels, and a fox *gingerly* mounts and *safely* descends a chair, *proudly* boasts, and *thoughtfully* rubs head.

Overall, it was observed that both frogs and both foxes did not entirely carry similar human characteristics particularly in the specific human actions and emotions. This may be due to the different plots of the stories, and the different gender and age of the protagonists. However, both the frog protagonists (JF and FF) held similar general traits that are pleasant and well liked. In contrast, both the fox protagonists (MT and LW) held contradicting general traits where MT is indicated as short-tempered and disliked by many, whereas LW is indicated as less bold and quite pleasant.

Through the overall finding of this study on process types, participant roles and circumstantial elements, the purpose of texts JF, FF, MT and LW using certain type of animals to portray certain human characteristics was rationalized. Purposeful choice has been brought up by Cadden (2004, p. 3) on whether choice of portraying animals to human characteristics were based on the nature of the animal or “metaphoric value” (similes), or just random selection.

From the overall observation, it can be rationalized that the two frog stories used frogs to portray pleasant human characteristics. Through the summary of human characteristics of the frog protagonists in Table 4.27 as well there were no indications of negative or unpleasant traits and actions. Thus, it can be said that, generally, texts JF and FF did not digress from the natural being of real frogs that is fragile. However, in the first part of text FF, FF was mentioned as ugly but kind-hearted. Initially, text FF may physically portray FF based on similes for frogs (toads), but, since the story has didactic aims, ugliness was countered by kind heart. On the other hand, text JF was observed not to portray JF based on any similes or proverbs related to frogs (toads).

Like texts JF and FF, text LW portrayed his young fox protagonist based on the natural character of a young boy which agrees to the nature of foxes as active.

Therefore, text LW less considered the similes, proverbs or metaphors implied to foxes. Although not directly mentioned, the only depiction portrayed in LW was *wary* as he was mentioned to make several thinking and peeping before proceeding his actions. On the contrary, the portrayal of MT profoundly reflected the stereotypical view of foxes as cunning, selfish, wary, etc. For instance, although not directly mentioned, MT's ploy on Tommy Brock reflect his cunningness; having half a dozen houses and disliking everyone's leavings signal his selfishness; a number of circumstance of manner like cautiously, carefully and attentively, and the act of peeping indicate his wariness.

In summary, it can be rationalized that, all the texts used in the current study executed their choices based on the nature of animals – frogs as fragile and foxes as active. Text MT also highly observed the stereotypical view associated to foxes, whereas texts FF and LW significantly less observed the depiction to frogs and foxes, respectively. Text JF, however, did not at all observe the metaphoric conception to frogs.

4.6 Chapter Summary

Guided by the research questions stipulated in Chapter 1, this chapter has shown how the aims of this study are attained through the deployment of the transitivity system. The findings of this study have shown that all the four protagonists used the process types differently, and thus carry the participant roles in differed portions. It was also shown that any process types that are low in percentage as well add to the magnitude of the human qualities in the protagonists. Circumstantial elements, although not directly related to processes, do make significant contributions in describing further the human actions of the protagonists. Through the transitivity

analysis also the purpose of the texts using certain types of animals to portray certain human characteristics has been rationalized.

The following chapter will present the conclusion to this study which will include the summary of the findings, the implications and significance of this study, and suggestions for further research.