Transitivity Analysis of W. H. Auden's Poem "In Memory of W. B. Yeast"

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	This paper presents the transitivity analysis of W. H. Auden's poem "In Memory of W. B. Yeats" to describe the process types, participants' functions, and the circumstantial elements that characterize the text of the poem. The study also aims to explain the meaning of the text as to how it is created using experiential metafunction. This is the qualitative descriptive and quantitative study of the text; the clause is taken as the unit of analysis; the quantitative part of the study provides the frequency and percentage of the occurrences of process types, participants, and the circumstantial elements. The transitivity analysis is based on Halliday's model of transitivity analysis presented by Thompson (2014). The findings are presented in the form of tables. The study found that process types that characterize text are material (52.6 %), relational (31.57 %), mental (8.77 %), verbal (5.26 %) while the behavioral one is (1.75 %). The dominant occurrence of the material and relational process shows that the writer has described the action and the relation of people after the death of Yeast as his death has changed nothing, the life goes on. The participants that characterize the text of the poem include actor (29.16 %), goal (13.88 %), carrier (18.05 %), attribute (13.88 %) as the dominant participants other are few. The circumstantial elements in the text are location (37.5 %), manner (32.14 %), contingence (21.42 %), extent, cause, accompaniment, and role, the dominant occurrence of location, manner, and contingence show the loss of poet has not changed the situation or the circumstances and show how the writer is describing the situation.

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1. Introduction

Keeping in view the concept of transitivity and language this paper examines the poem "In Memory of W. B. Yeats" by W. H. Auden in the light of the theoretical framework of transitivity analysis presented by (Halliday & Matthiessen, 1994). The aim is to analyze the system of transitivity in the above-mentioned poem to highlight the types of processes, participants, and circumstances, which are used to give the particular meaning of the poem. Transitivity analysis is used to understand the language of the writer or speaker. It analyzes the clause or sentence structure that is represented by the process, the participants involved in that process, and the circumstances in which the participants are involved in that particular process. Transitivity analysis is practiced to understand certain ideologies and meanings that are not always explicit to readers because it discovers the relationship between wording and meaning that account for the organization of linguistic features in the text. As Thompson (2013) mentions that in Transitivity analysis, language is analyzed to understand how language is used or organized to represent the world view.

This paper aims to analyze how the language used by the writer, reveals his attitude, belief, opinion, and activity to the other person. It tries to analyze how different process choices in Halliday's transitivity system shape the different features of the characters presented in the text. Secondly, this paper investigates how transitivity is used to create certain meaning in the text, which functions in facilitating the understanding of text and writer that is not explicit to the reader. This paper analyzes the process, participants, and circumstances found in a given poem because the writer is communicating to society by expressing his ideas and feeling about Yeast in this poem.

1.1.   Objectives of the study
This study has the following objectives;

1.   To identify the transitivity process types in the poem "In Memory of W. B. Yeast".
2.   To identify the participants in the text of the poem "In Memory of W. B. Yeast".
3.   To identify the circumstantial elements in the text of the poem "In Memory of W. B. Yeast"
4.   To explain the meaning of the text as to how it is created using experiential metafunction.

2.   Literature review
This section of paper firstly explain the theoretical framework of the study that is used to analyze the meaning of the selected text. Basically theoretical framework explains the Halliday's model of transitivity analysis from the perspective of systemic functional grammar as elaborated by Thompson (2013). In order to understand the transitivity model, theoretical framework firstly defines text and grammar in light of systemic functional linguistics, following the metafunctions of language. Last part explains the transitivity model focusing on the process types, participants and circumstances. The last part of literature review focuses in the previous studies that analyze the text using transitivity analysis method.

3.   Theoretical Framework
3.1.   Text
Text is any written or spoken language in which the reader or listener engage and interprets. The text refers to any language instance either spoken or written and that makes any sense to the reader or listener. Halliday (1989) defines the text as "language that is functional" which means the text is the language that performs some function in a specific context either it is information, a speech, a letter, or any other text.

3.2.   Grammar
Gerot and Wignell (1994) defines grammar as the theory of language which interprets how language works and how it put the words together. There are two perspectives related to the concept of grammar one is traditional and the other one is functional. The traditional view focuses on the rules and structure of sentences, while the systematic functional view of grammar focuses on the form of clauses. It focuses on the meaning and the function of the clauses. Halliday, firstly gave the concept of functional grammar and it describes the relationship and choices of lexical and grammatical aspects, Halliday uses the term lexicogrammar for these choices. In systematic functional linguistics Halliday and Matthiessen (1994) defines the three metafunctions that are used to represent the three kinds of meanings:

3.2.1. Experiential metafunction
The language in this function is used to express the experiences of individuals, to describe the world, to describe the ideas and events, to describe the entities in the world. The language incorporates the ongoing phenomena, the participants involved, and the circumstances in which these take place (Thompson, 2013).

3.2.2. Interpersonal metafunction
The language in this function is used to interact with each other, as to how they maintain and establish their relations, language to express the viewpoint and attitudes. Meanings in this function are realized by mood including declarative, interrogative, and imperatives, and modality including modularization and modulation (Thompson, 2013).

3.2.3. Textual metafunction

The language in this function understands how the language is organized to fit in the specific context. This study the relation of text and context and the situational environment. These meanings are realized through theme rehem patterns (Thompson, 2013).

3.3. Transitivity model

The traditional view considers transitivity as the way to distinguish the verbs that either take an object or not. But in systematic functional grammar, views the transitivity from a broad sense, in particular, this describes the whole clause rather than just one verb and its object (Thompson, 2013). In SFL, the transitivity system divides the clause into three parts which are participants, process, and circumstances.

3.4. Process types and participants
3.4.1. Material process

The material process is those type of processes that involves physical actions such as running doing, throwing, cooking, scratching, sitting down, and so on. It relates to the traditional type of verb which means the doing of action. The material process involves two main types of participants, the actor, and the goal. The actor performs the action and the goal is affected by or one who receives the action of the actor. Goal undergoes the process and changes due to the action of the actor. Other participants of this process are affected one, range and the scope, there could also be a recipient and the client. Material processes are of two types the creative and transformative processes (Thompson, 2013).

Table 1: Examples of Material process

Her mother	Smashed	the glass.
She	was cooking	meat.
Actor	Process: material	Goal

3.4.2. Mental process

The mental process is those which describe the internal processes of the human mind such as feeling, imagining, thinking, liking, seeing, and wanting. The participant in this type of process is a sensor who expresses or represents these internal processes that go in the mind of that sensor and the other one is known as phenomena that go on in the mind of the senser. Thompson (2013) describes the four types of mental processes, perceptive (the process of hearing and seeing), emotive (the process of feeling), cognitive (the process of understanding, knowing, or deciding), and fourth is desiderative (the process of wanting).

Table 2: examples of mental perspective processes

She	Heard	a faint sound.
Sidra	Felt	her hand burning.
Senser	Process: mental, perspective	phenomenon

Table 3: examples of mental emotive processes

He	Hates	the thought of leaving her alone.
Teacher	Appreciated	the fact that her class kept quiet in her absence.
Senser	Process: mental, emotive	phenomenon

Table 4: examples of mental cognitive processes

You	can imagine	her reaction.
Sidra	would choose	pink color.
Senser	Process: mental, cognitive	phenomenon

Table 5: examples of mental desiderative processes

She	does not want	any trouble.
She	may crave	a pizza.
Senser	Process: mental, desiderative	phenomenon

3.4.3. Relational process

The relational process is those which highlight the relationship between two concepts. They are classified according to their type of relation as either it is identifying or attributive (which

show the qualities of something. Identifying process types identify the one participant on basis of the other, while attributive process type defines or describes the quality of the participant. Each type of process has its characteristic participants. The attributive process has "carrier and attributes" on other hand identifying process has token and value as participant roles. The relational process is also classified in three sub-categories as intensive, possessive, and circumstantial (Thompson, 2013).

Table 6: examples of attributive relational processes

Intensive	The room	Was	cold.
	The castle	Looks	amazing.
Possessive	She	Had	terrible news.
	He	have got	a splitting headache
Circumstantial	The kitchen	Was	at the front side of the house
	The story	Concerns	his attempt to get success in the elections
	Carrier	Process: relational, attributive	Attribute

Some common words to show the attributive relational processes include being, turn, become, plus, about, sound, end up, remain, look, need, seem, taste, last, cost, has, grow, get, stay, require, belong to, feel (Thompson, 2013).

Table 7: examples of identifying relational processes

Intensive	The nucleus	Is	the brain of cells.
Possessive	The course	comprises	four years of full-time study.
	This character	Deserves	contempt.
Circumstantial	Advancement in information technology	have brought	vast opportunities to redesign products and services.
	Token/ identified	Process: relational, identifying	Value/ identifier

Some common words to show the identifying relational processes include define, spell, equal, imply, symbolize, take up, express, realize, contain, indicate, comprise, involve, give, constitute, signify, represent, cause, resemble, span, stand for Thompson (2013). The easiest way to distinguish attributive and identifying processes is that attributive processes involve the adjectives and the defining trait of the carrier while in identifying processes they are reversible.

3.4.4. Verbal process

The verbal process is the process of "saying", these are intermediate between material and mental processes because saying is the physical act of reflecting mental operation. The participants involved in the mental process are "Sayer", other participants include Receiver, target, and verbiage (Thompson, 2013).

Table 8: examples of verbal processes

He	repeated	the warning.
I	explained	what it meant
Sayer	Process: verbal	Verbiage

3.4.5. Behavioral process

The behavioral processes are those processes that especially relate to human physiological processes. This process distinguishes the purely mental and outward physical signs of these processes. According to Thompson (2013) categorize these between the mental and material processes, these include human behavior toward different things and phenomena such as watch, look, smile, dream, breath, listen. The participant involved in this process is behaver and is the conscious being like the senser.

Table 9: examples of behavioral processes

They all	laughed.	
She	Gave	a faint sigh.
The group	laughed	an embarrassed laugh.
Behaver	Process: behavioral	Behavior

3.4.6. Existential process
The existential process expresses the existence of any entity. The only participant in the existential process is "Existent", which is mostly "there", (Thompson, 2013).

Table 10: examples of existential processes

There	is	a ramp leading down.
	Process	Existent

Below table summarizes the process types and the participants involved to accomplish these processes.

Table 11

Processes	Categories	participants
Material	Creative	Actor
	Transforming	Goal
Mental	Perceptive	Sensor
	Emotive	Phenomenon
	Cognitive	
	Desiderative	
Relational	Attributive	Carrier / attribute
	Identifying	Value/ token
		Identifier/ identified
Verbal	Saying	Sayer / receiver/ verbiage
Behavioral	Behaving	Behaver
Existential	Existing	Existent

3.5.   Circumstantial elements
Circumstance elements are those parts in the transitivity in which the participants and processes take place. Circumstantial elements include circumstantial adjunct, prepositional phrases, and adverbial phrases. These are divided into seven categories such as extent, location, manner, cause, accompaniment, matter, and role. Moreover, Halliday categorizes these types into four main groups on basis of their purpose in the clause. The first is enhancing which includes 'location, extent, manner, cause, and contingency. The second category is named as extending and it includes 'accompaniment', the third is elaborating which includes 'role'. The last category is known as a projection which incorporates 'matter and angle'.

3.5.1. Extent
Extent includes those circumstances which unfold the process involved in space and time. The distance at which the process takes place and the duration during which the process takes place. Extent answers the interrogative form of how far? (distance), How long? (duration), and how many? The typical structure of extent is the nominal group with qualifiers that occur either with or without prepositions.

From time to time, he was picking apples.
He drove on *for another twenty miles.*

3.5.2. Location
Location includes those circumstances which unfold the process involved in the space at which the process happens and the time of that process occurrence. It answers the where? And when? forms of interrogation. Typically, these are prepositional or adverbial phrases such as by the door, on Tuesday morning, between you and her.

He was murdered *in 1998.*
They had a lunch party *at their uncle's house.*

3.5.3. Manner
Manner is a very familiar category in circumstantial elements in which processes actualize. Manner has four subcategories which include; Quality, Means, Degree, Comparison. Quality is characterized by the adverbial group with -ly such as easily, quickly.it could also be realized by the prepositional group. Means refers to the means of what, as 'by and with' of the particular

process. Degree answers, how much? While comparison shows the likeliness or differences of two things by answering (what … like?).

> She wrapped the parcel *quickly* and tied it *with* the *other one.*

3.5.4. Cause
Circumstantial elements of cause are fairly complex one, it is subcategorized into reason, behalf, and purpose. Reason informs about the cause of action of the process and is typically represented by a prepositional phrase. Reason answers why? and as the result of what? Purpose shows the aim for which process is taking place, the cause of initiation of action. It answers 'what for?' such as in hope of, for lunch. Behalf in circumstances is typically the entity or the person for whose sake the process is taken place. Unlike purpose, it answers 'who for?'.
She went out *of curiosity.*

> Are you coming *for a drink?*
> She had a barbie *for her daughter.*

3.5.5. Contingency
Contingency is divided into condition and concession. Condition informs about the circumstances in which the process takes place and concession is a kind of circumstance that negates the cause and which has a particular outcome.

> *In the event of a typhoon,* the building got destroyed.
> *Despite his exhaustion*, he hauled over the wall.

3.5.6. Accompaniment
Accompaniment types of circumstances answer what with/ who interrogatives. The prepositional phrases such as with, without, besides, and instead of are part of accompaniment circumstances.

> She is playing on the grass over there *with her brother.*

3.5.7. Role
Circumstantial elements of the role are subcategorized in 'Guise and Product'. Guise informs about the role played by the participant, while the product unfolds the condition in which the participant has changed to after the process has taken place.

> He asked her for the name of her father *as a referee.*
> They have turned the drill hall *into a fitness center.*

3.5.8. Matter
The circumstance of the matter is probed by 'what about?' and inform about what of the process. Matter elements relate to the verbal process and are also equivalent to the verbiage and the mental process. Common prepositional phrases involved in the matter are about, with reference to, of, concerning.

> I am trying not to worry *about the loss.*

3.5.9. Angel
Angel also relates to verbal processes. It relates to "from what point of view". It is expressed as; in the point of view, according to, to john it seemed unlikely.

> *To Mr. John*, this is a great relief.

Table 11: summary of circumstances

	Types	subcategory	Wh-item
	extent	Distance	How far?
		Duration	How long?
		Frequency	How many times?
Enhancing	location	Place	Where?
		Time	When?
	Manner	Means	How? By what?

		Quality	In what way?
		Comparison	What like? How?
		Degree	How much?
	Cause	Reason	Why?
		Purpose	What for?
		behalf	Who for?
	Contingency	Condition	Why?
		Concession	
Extending	Accompaniment	Addictive/commutative	Who? What with?
Elaborating	role	Guise	What as?
		product	What into?
Projection	Matter		What about?
	Angle	Source/ viewpoint	From what point of view?

3.6.   Previous research

Transitivity analysis is given by Halliday and he is the one who at first applied this to the text for the analysis of meaning from an experiential perspective. Salsabil (2014) has researched the English text present in "In Bahasa Ingris When English Rings The Bells" to find out different processes, participants' roles, and the circumstantial elements that characterize the text of different textbooks. It also focuses to explain and describe the linguistic competence that is present in the text. It was a qualitative descriptive study of the selected clauses from the text the most prevalent type of processes in the text were relational and identifiers along with the spatial circumstantial elements. It concluded that the genre was descriptive and the text has maintained the competence of their curriculum. Nazhirin (2013) entitled his research paper "a Transitivity Analysis of Genres in the Tenth Grade Senior High School Textbook Developing English Competencies" analyzed the transitivity of a genre of different textbooks focusing on Halliday's perspective. This research aimed at finding the factors that affect the analysis result. It expects to provide insight into different genre registers features to comprehend the text. It concluded that circumstantial elements influence the quality of different genres. It also benefits the others to effectively develop the reading skills to get the information and ideas from the targeted text.

Transitivity analysis of Shakespeare's sonnet was done by Afrianto and Seomantri (2014) who along with finding different process types and participants' roles identified different archaic words. This study found that there were four type processes out of six in that sonnet, these processes were material, mental, relational, and existential processes. They ranked these on four levels material was at the highest level in that rank scale. The archaic word in this analysis was "mayst, fadeth, doth, see st, ere, thou, perceivest, thy, and thou". Mehmood, Amber, Ameer, and Faiz (2014) analyzed Oscar Wilde's short story to find out from a transitivity perspective to find out how 'love' is presented in that text. The study revealed how transitivity has connected grammatical and semantic elements in the text. He found that how the material and verbal processes in the text have constructed different ideas and actions. He also analyzed how Wilde has maintained his style of aestheticism and approach to art for art's sake. Lutfianto and Laila (2017) analyzed the songs to find out the relation of lexicogrammar and context by analyzing the transitivity systems. He transcribed the lyrics of songs for analysis of ideational metafunction in the framework of functional grammar. He collected 60 clauses for analysis of lexicogrammatical patterns in the given data. He found out all the three kinds of transitivity elements, he states that the most dominant type of participants in the song was actor and goal which shows that the composer of songs has focused on actions. Another type of process was also there in the data but the most prevalent one is material to show the journey of the actor. Like material processes, the dominant type of circumstances was the location which provides a clear picture of the setting of the process.

4.   Research Methodology

This study is based on the descriptive quantitative research method. Descriptive qualitative research intends to understand the phenomena. This study describes the phenomena of transitivity found in the poem of W. H. Auden. Transitivity analysis is the analysis of synthesis grammar from the perspective of systematic functional grammar. This study finds the frequency of the occurrence of participants, process types, and circumstantial elements to represent the experiential meaning of the text. This study is made to find the answers to the following questions:

1. What are the transitivity processes types that characterize the text of the poem "In Memory of W. B. Yeats" by W. H. Auden?
2. What are the participant's roles that characterize the text of the poem "In Memory of W. B. Yeats" by W. H. Auden?
3. What are the circumstantial elements in the text of the poem "In Memory of W. B. Yeats" by W. H. Auden?
4. How meaning of text is created is created using experiential metafunction?

Chapelle (1998) states that text is the unit of analysis in systematic functional linguistics, as to analyze the functional meaning potential of language used is only possible from a text. Halliday and Matthiessen (1994) also mentions that for linguistic analysis the data used should be a text on which all the description of grammar is based. Keeping in view this idea, the data of this research is a poem written by W.H. Auden called "In Memory of W.B. Yeast". The verses are taken as the unit of analysis, most of which are the clauses because in systematic functional linguistics the unit of analysis is a clause. The whole poem is taken for analysis. It consists of three sections, first section has six stanzas, the second has only one stanza, while the third section also has six stanzas. The data for this study is collected from Auden's poem, which he has written in the memory of his late friend and the one whom he admires the most. Then the poem is being read by the researcher from the perspective of transitivity systems, to mark the different process types, participants, and circumstances. After identifying different transitivity parts, the tables are drawn to classify and present the data. The analysis of text on the basis of transitivity analysis is presented in the table, having text in upper row and analyzed parts below it. Moreover, graphs are used to present the findings along the discussion and critical analysis is given at the end of discussion session.

5. Data analysis and Discussion

This section elaborates and analyzes the selected poem to find out the process types, participant roles, and circumstances. The poem "In Memory of W. B. Yeats" by W. H. Auden consists of three sections and each has a different number of stanzas. The analysis is done at the clause level. Below is the representation of different transitivity elements presented in tables.

Table 12: Transitivity analysis of the text of the poem

He	disappeared	in the dead of winter
Actor	Process: Material	Circumstance: location, temporal

The brooks	Were	frozen,
Carrier	Process; Rel, attrib	Attribute

the airports	Almost	Deserted
Carrier	Circumstance: manner, degree	Attribute

And	Snow	Disfigured	the public statues;
	Actor	Proc: material	Goal (affected)

The mercury	Sank	in the mouth of the dying day
Actor	Process; Material	Circumstance: location, temporal

What	instructions	We	have agree
		Carrier	Process; attributive

The day of his death	Was	a dark cold day
Value	Process; Rel, ident	Token

Far	from his illness
Circumstance; location, place	Circumstance; contingence

The wolves	ran on	through the evergreen forest,
Actor	Process; Material	Circumstances; location; place

The peasant river	Was	Untempted	by the fashionable quays;
Carrier	Process; Rel, attrib	Attribute	Circumstances; manner; means

By mourning tongues			
Circumstances; manner; means			

The death of the poet	Was kept		from his poems
Value	Process; Rel. ident		Circumstance; location

But	for him	It	Was	his last afternoon as himself
	Circumstance; location	Identifier	Rel; attrib	Identified

An afternoon	of nurses and rumors;
Actor	Circumstance; role: guise

The province	of his body	Revolted
Actor	Circumstances; contingency	Process; material

The squares of his mind	Were	Empty
Carries	Process; Rel, attrib	Attribute

Silence	Invaded	the suburbs
Actor	Process; Material	Goal

The current of his feeling	Failed;
Actor	Process; Material

He	Became	his admirers
Actor	Process; Material	Goal (Affected)

Now	He	Is	scattered	among a hundred cities
Circumstance; location; time	carrier	Process; Rel, attrib	attribute	Circumstances; location, space

And	Wholly	given over	to unfamiliar affections
	Circumstance	Process; Material	Circumstances; manner

To	Find	his happiness	in another kind of wood
	Process; material	Goal	Circumstances; location

And	be punished	under a foreign code of conscience
	Process; Material	Circumstances; manner

The words of a dead man	are	modified	in the guts of the living.
Carrier	Process; Rel, attrib	attribute	Circumstances; contingence

But	in the importance	and	noise	of to-morrow
	Circumstance; manner		Process; material	Circumstance; location; temporal

When	the brokers	Are	roaring	on the floor of the bourse
	Carrier	Process; Relational	attribute	Circumstance; location; space

And	the poor	have the suffering	to which they fairly accustomed
	Carrier	Process; Rel, attrib	Circumstances; contingence

And	each in the cell of himself	Is	almost	Convinced	of his freedom
	Carrier	Process; Rel, attrib	Circumstance: manner; degree	Attribute	Circumstance; contingency

A few thousand	will think	of this day
Senser	Process; Mental, cognitive	Phenomena

As one	Thinks	of a day when one did something slightly unusual

Senser	Process; Mental, cognitive	Phenomena	

What	Instructions	we	have agree
		Carriers	Process; attributive

The day of his death	was		a dark cold day
Value	Process; Rel, ident		Token

Stanza-II

You	Were	silly	like us
Carrier	Process; Rel, attrib	attribute	Circumstance; manner; comparison

your gift	survived	it all
Actor	Process; material	Circumstance; manner, degree

The parish	of rich women	physical decay
Actor	Circumstances; contingency	Process, Material

Mad Ireland	hurts	you into poetry
Actor	Process; material	Goal

Now	Ireland	Has	madness and her weather	Still
Circumstance; location; temporal	carrier	Process; Rel, attrib	Attribute	Circumstance; location; temporal

For	poetry	Makes	nothing happens:	it	survives
	actor	Process; material	Goal; affected	actor	Process; material

In the valley of its making where executives
Circumstances; location; space

Would never	Want		to temper,	flows	on south
Circumstances; manner	Process; desiderative	Mental,	manner	Process; material	Circumstances; location; space

From ranches of isolation	And	the busy	Griefs
Circumstances; contingency		senser	Process; Mental, emotive

Raw towns that	we	Believe		and	die in;
Phenomenon	senser	Process; Mental, cognitive			Process; material

A way of happening,	a mouth.
Circumstance; contingence	Actor

Stanza-III

Earth	Receives	an honored guest:
Actor	Process; material	Goal

William Yeast	is laid	to rest
Token	Process; Rel, ident	Circumstances; cause; purpose

Let	the Irish vessel	Lie
	Sayer	Process; verbal

Emptied	of its poetry
Process; Material	Circumstances; cause

In the nightmare of the dark
Circumstances; contingence

All the dogs	Of Europe	Bark
Sayer	Circumstances; location, space	Process; verbal

And	the living nations	Wait

actors	Process; material	

Each	sequestered	in its hate
Actor	Process; Material	Manner

Intellectual disgrace	stares	from every human face
Behaver	Process; Behavioral	Circumstances; location

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And	the seas	of pity lie	locked and frozen	in each eye
	actor	Circumstances; cause	Process; Material	Circumstances; location

Follow	Poet	follow	Right
Process; material	Actor	Process; material	Circumstances; manner

To the bottom of the night
Circumstances; extent

With your unconstraining voice
Circumstances; manner, means

Still	persuade	us	to rejoice
Circumstances, location, temporal	Process; material	goal	Circumstance; contingency

With the farming of a verse
Circumstances; manner, means

Make	a vineyard	of the curse
Process; Material	goal	Circumstances; manner, means

Sing	of human unsuccess
Process; Verbal	Circumstances; contingency

In a rapture of distress
Circumstances; contingency

In the desert of the heart
Circumstances; location, space

Let	the healing fountain	Start
	actor	Process; material

In the prison of his days
Circumstances; location, temporal

Teach	the freeman	how to praise
Process; Material	Goal	Circumstances; manner

5.1. Discussion of process types

The above-mentioned data in graphs presents a comprehensive conceptualization of the transitivity pattern employed by the poet. The poet has managed to construe his consciousness in his most admired poet W. B. Yeast. He compares the death of Yeast with the cold dead weather of winter in which nothing is changed by his death. Everything is going on in its ways, nothing is affected by the loss of the poet. He also construes his experiences in different Process types for example material, mental, relational, verbal and behavioral, etc. There are total 57 process types found in this text of the poem. Graph 1 presents the statistical distribution of Processes employed by the poet to express his experiential consciousness about the outer world. Graph 1 argues on a high frequency of Material Processes comprising of 30 out of 57 with a percentage of 52.6. This frequency is enough to claim that the poet majorly construes his experience in the outer world as compared to the inner (mental) world which has a frequency of only 05 out of 57 processes, comprising just 8.77 %. Moreover, the Relational process specifically Attributives are construed with a frequency of 18 of 57 comprising 31.57 %, which is much more than the Mental Process

type. This fact illuminates the notion that the poet has attributed the outer reality instead of just expressing it internally. Furthermore, The Verbal Process Type is least in no with a frequency of 03 out of 57 with 5.26 %. However, this Verbal Process is neither about Yeast or the poet, but is about a third agency the people of that place who are doing their tasks and are only praising each other and no one cares about the death of a renowned poet. Moreover, surprisingly the Behavioral process is 01 with the percentage of 1.75 % and Existential Processes are not employed by the poet negating the extent of evaluation and assessment of the outer experience.

Figure 1: statistical distribution of process types in poem
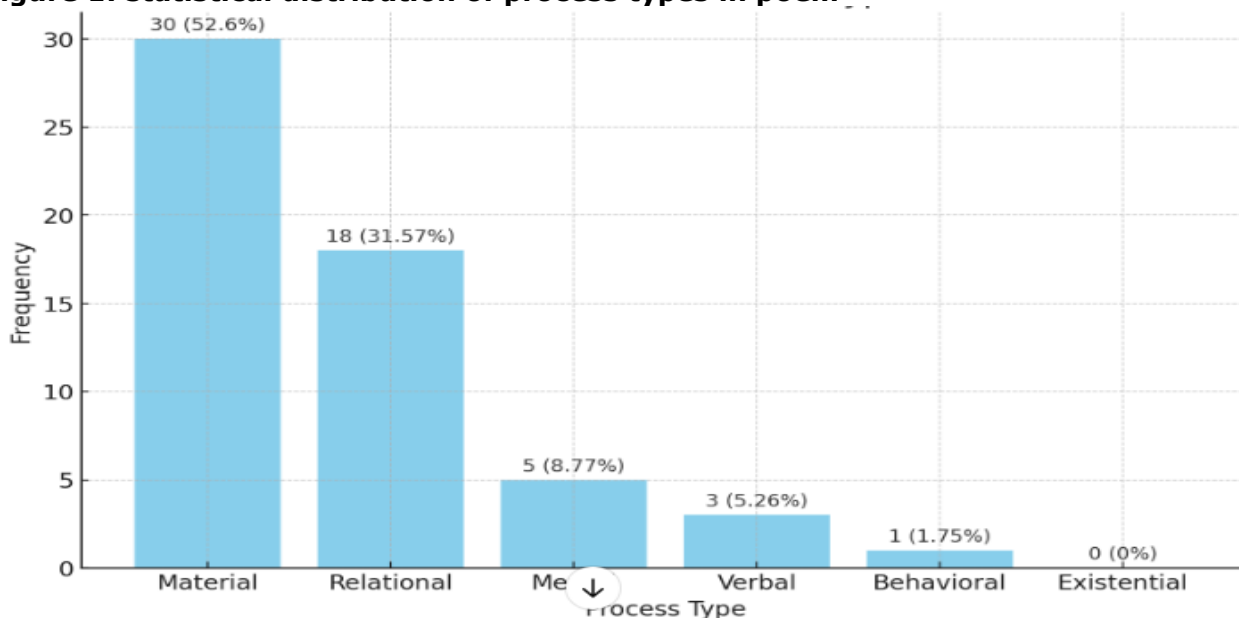
The poet has given the account of the death of yeast in the first stanza. The use of material type process is done to show how the death of the great poet is going unnoticed. The life around is going on as it goes in usual days. The poem opens with the account of the usual activity of the world in the cold weather of winter. Poet describes the coldness of the physical world and the death of Yeats. In this elegiac poem, Auden has dominantly used material process to relate the unobserved death of Yeats. The relational type of processes is used to highlight the relation between the day of Yeats' death and the cold day of winter. Using the material process, he reiterates that he has been dead but his poetry will survive all the conditions of weather with all its weaknesses and failures. His poetry will be passed on to the next generation and it will survive despite the dark history of the poet.

5.2. Discussion of participant function

Along with a distribution of Process types, graph 2 present a comprehensive depiction of participants employed as Actor, Goal, Carrier, Attribute, Value, Token, Identifier, Identified, Senser, Phenomenon, Sayer, and Behaver respectively. There are total 72 participant types recognized in the text. It can easily be conceptualized that which participant has been construed in what role by the poet for example Actor or Goal and by which process type. Participant's types including External objects and even the abstract ones that act as actor, goal, carrier, or behaver is analyzed like "*the memory, the brooks, the peasant river, the province, silence, the current of feeling, and many others*". As there is the dominant frequency of Material and Relational process type, so there is also the high frequency of actor, goal, carrier, and attribute participants. Actor participants comprise 21 out of 72 with the percentage of 29.16 %, goal and attributes with relatively low than actor are 10 out of 72 with 13.88 % and the carrier participants are 13 out of 72 total participants with 18.05%, other participants are few. This fact shows that the poet has put an equal significance over four main types of participants. So, with the statistical distribution, it can be claimed that while construing the participants as Actor, Goal, Carrier and the poet has given more explanations about the outer world and its participants.

Figure 2: statistical distribution of participant function in poem
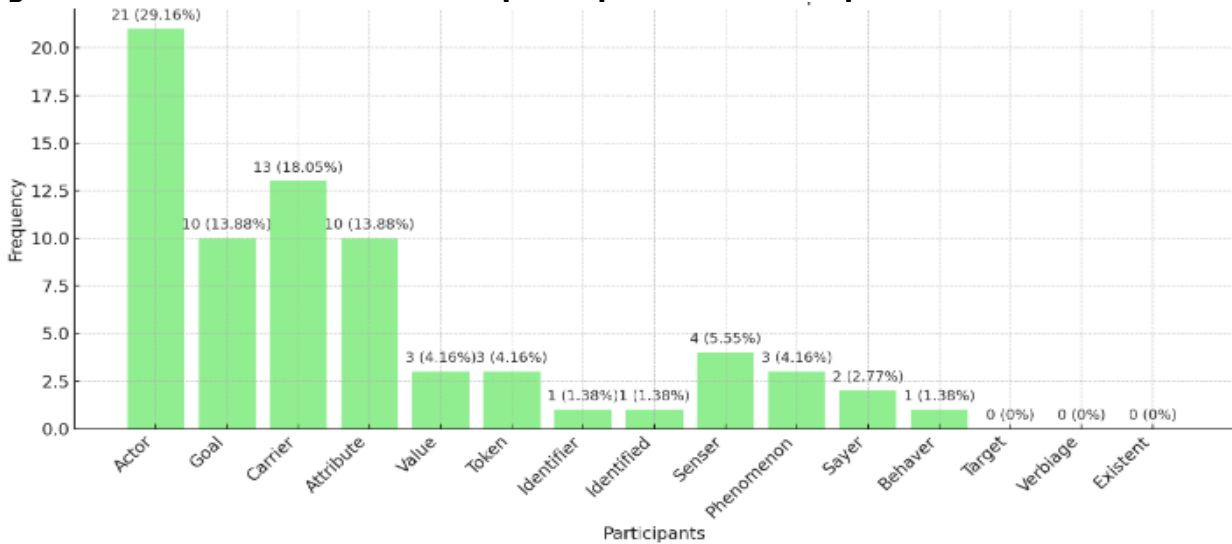
5.3.   Discussion of circumstantial elements

Along with the distribution of different process types and the participant's function, there are the circumstantial elements in which these processes are taken place by the relevant participants. The most prevalent circumstantial elements found in the text are location and manner along with contingence circumstances. This is because Auden has presented the picture of cold winter along the day of death of Yeast to represent the continuity of life. He portrays the message that life goes on no matter what loss one has gone through. He has used 21 out of 56 elements of the location to present the coldness and activity of different material processes and how these actions are being taken place in that scenario. The elements of manner are 18 out of 56 which are 32.14 % in contrast to contingence elements which are 12 out of 56 giving the percentage of 21.42 % which highlights the fact that Auden has described the condition prevailing at the time of death of Yeast, with the use of such words as, *"in the guts of the living, of rich women, of human unsuccess, in the rapture of distress"*. This fact shows that the poet has put significance over three main types of the circumstance of location, manner, contingence So, with the statistical distribution, it can be claimed that while construing the circumstances the poet has given more explanations about the outer world and its participants.

Figure 3: statistical distribution of circumstantial elements in poem
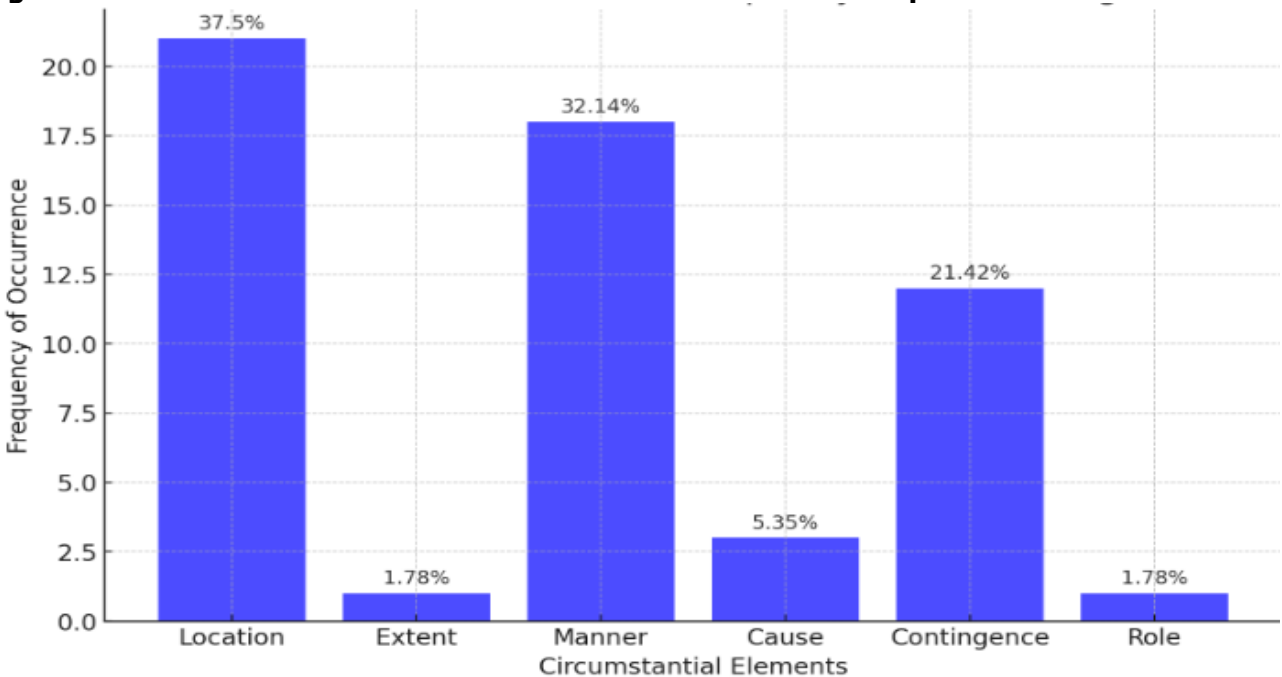
6.   Discussion

Along with the classification of different transitivity systems, this paper also discusses the text of the poem on the basis transitivity system. The poem is divided into three sections, section one is mournful, in which the poet represents the coldness of death and winter, "The day of his death was a dark cold day". The river is also frozen, different places like airports are deserted, the things are disfigured by snow that has covered all these things. Poet has employed the use of two different images to criticize the politics of Europe. This poem is also elegiac because the cold picture of winter in Europe is taken as the universal element of mourning at the death of Yeats. The death of the poet has not affected daily life, the world is doing its usual business. Poet here refers to Ireland and his death is kept from his poems. And that Yeats is immortal in his poetry as his writing will pass on to the next generation. In the second section of the poem, there is a direct address to the dead poet. Auden calls Yeats silly just like all other poets who suffer due to their sensitive nature. He is sure that Yeats poetry will survive the hard times and conditions and he has presented these hard and cold conditions of time with the use of material and relational processes. The regrets are that Yeats' poetry could not change the course of history. In the third section of the poem, he asks earth to receive "honored guest" with respect who is empty of his poetry now but how has served this earth, and is lamenting that the Ireland to whom Yeats has served the nation with his poetry but will now be empty of his poetry, he glorifies the poetic achievement of Yeats. He says that Yeats will live in the mind of the coming generation with his poetry, as he was the embodiment of light in dark Europe, and with his poetry will transform the cure humanity. The elegiac poem ends with the optimistic note that his poetry can "teach the free man how to praise".

From all this discussion we state that the transitivity system does not only provide information about the process types, the participants' role, and the circumstantial elements. But also gives insight into how the writer has arranged the words and form of text to produce the meaning in the text. The dominant use of the material process shows how the writer has created the image of the external world of doing, in which different participants act as an actor and affect the other. The second major process type is a relation which shows who writes has given certain attributes to the thing by defining their state of occurrence and the conditions in which these occur with the use of different circumstantial elements. Auden in this poem has highlighted the continuity of life after the death of one person through the use of material processes. However Zhang & Gao (2020) has analyzed the novel "Never Let Me Go" from the lenses of transitivity analysis to show the identity construction of protagonist. They argued that the dominant process types were behavioral and mental. These studies show different writers use different process types to give different meaning to their text.

7.   Conclusion

Keeping in mind the concern of this study and analyzing the table of data presented it is concluded that out of six types of the process the two types of processes Material and Relational are relatively high in frequency. The study found that process types that characterize text are material (52.6 %), relational (31.57 %), mental (8.77 %), verbal (5.26 %) while behavioral one is (1.75 %). This fact illuminates the notion that the poet has attributed the outer reality instead of just expressing it internally by presenting action and process along with the relation of materials. The dominant occurrence of the material and relational process shows that the writer has described the action and the relation of people after the death of Yeast as his death has changed nothing and life goes on. The participants that characterize the text of the poem include actor (29.16 %), goal (13.88 %), carrier (18.05 %), attribute (13.88 %) as the dominant participants other are few. The circumstantial elements in the text are location (37.5 %), manner (32.14 %), contingence (21.42 %), extent, cause, accompaniment, and role, the dominant occurrence of location, manner, and contingence show the loss of poet has not changed the situation or the circumstances. The analysis shows that using experiential metafunction for analysis all the expects of meaning could be understood effectively as the use of material process show the poet has described the physical world of action on cold winter day which is also the day of Yeast's death and how his last day passed unnoticed and the activities of the world go on.

7.1.   Recommendations for Future Researchers

Future researchers can benefit from this study as it is implementation of transitivity model. They can analyze how systemic functional linguistics is used to analyze different genres of literature and it better help to understand the meaning of text by analyzing the process types, actors and circumstances in which these occur.

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