



A CORPUS-BASED TRANSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF PAKISTANI ENGLISH NOVEL “AMERICAN FEVER”

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Abstract

Transitivity analysis plays a vital role in systemic functional linguistics for analyzing the ideology of the author, characterization and thematic analysis in a literary work beyond the sentence structure. This research conducted an in-depth transitivity analysis of the novel "American Fever" by Dur e Aziz Amna. This study aims to identify the participants, process along with sub-types, and circumstances at the clausal level and to find out the role of power relationships and dynamics by the most prevalent type of transitivity process for the establishment of meaning and interpretation of discourse through transitivity. Some research has been conducted on this novel, but no study has investigated processes of the transitivity system in the novel American Fever, so this study was focused on the six processes: material, mental, behavioral, verbal, relational, and existential that fall under the ideational meta-function. This research employed a mixed methodology to classify and find transitivity processes in American Fever and power dynamics in the novel. The theoretical framework used for transitivity analysis was Halliday and Hasan's (1994) model of systemic functional linguistics (SFL), and data was analyzed by using a computer software UAM corpus tool (version 3.6) developed for measuring the frequency and percentage of the processes. The results revealed that the most dominant process found is the material process with a frequency of 5803 and a percentage (11.6%), and these processes explored further themes related to power relationships and dynamics. This research is quite significant for the researchers of language as they can interpret and analyze different styles of narratives.

Keywords: SFL, transitivity analysis, Halliday's model of transitivity, American Fever, UAM corpus tool.

1. Introduction

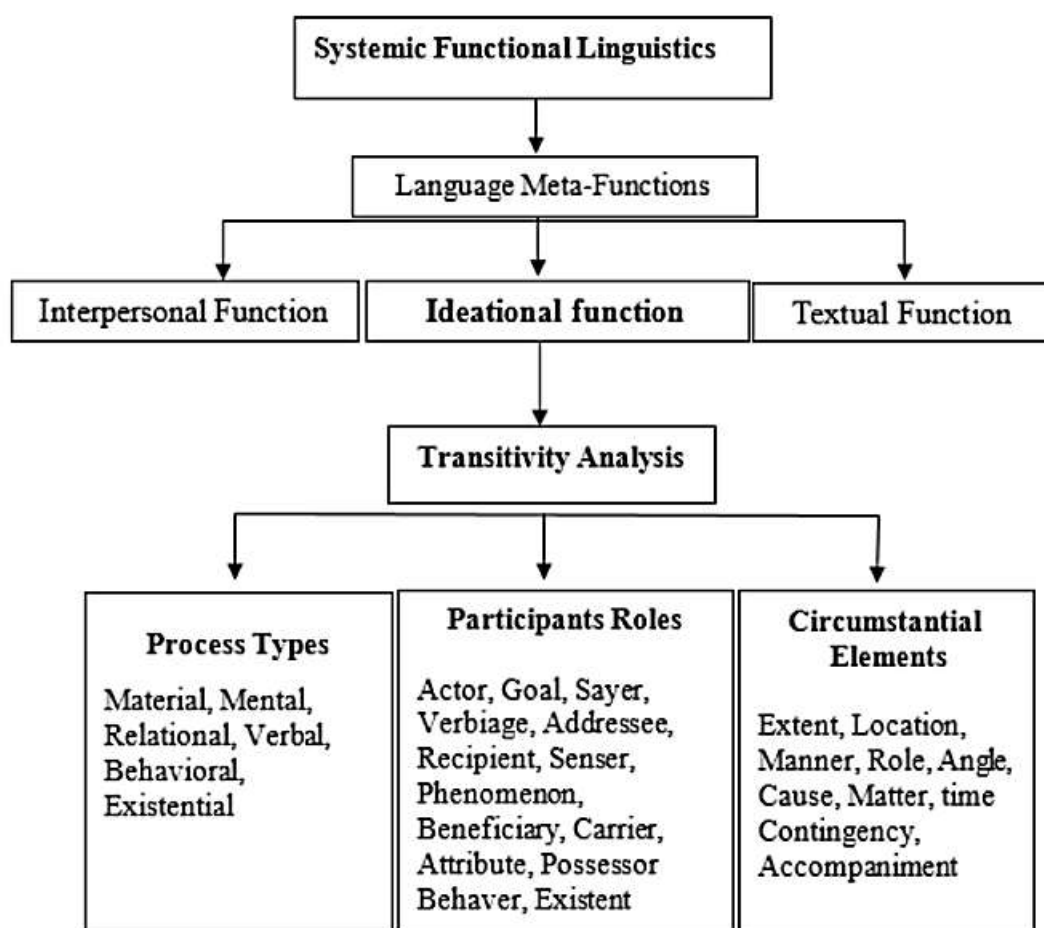
The current study applies the practical and relevant method of corpus-based transitivity analysis to the text of the novel. This field of corpus linguistics relies on computer-based tools for the analysis of a massive number of narrative texts. According to McEnery and Hardie (2011), various language frameworks are related to the verification of a hypothesis being formulated for the explanation of certain kinds of features that are often used in the language that are analyzed on the corpus-based approaches. Language learning and the branches of linguistics are instructive for the corpus-based analysis because in the mid-'90s and from the previous four decades, The approach towards language and linguistics has attained a huge prominence. Systemic functional linguistics is often used for the analysis of textual materials, which is an old tradition, but now the corpus-based methodology is utilized for the examination of various aspects of language, and it is also used in the early works of dated back to 1949 of Halliday (Wu, 2009)

A system of meaning and meaning-making resources is being emphasized in the present study through the implementation of a theoretical framework of the theory of systemic functional linguistics. All languages have a property that is being possessed as the meta-functions of a certain language demonstrated by Halliday (1985). The construction of experiences related to the inner and outer world of humans is being encompassed through transitivity, which is known as the experiential meaning often known as ideational meta-

function (Halliday, 2014). Such kinds of experiences of the world are interpreted further by using the sets of processes in a manageable way. According to Halliday (1985), The circumstances and the participants, as well as the verbs of the process that are affecting this semantic phenomenon, are important under the transitivity analysis. Halliday (2014) further elaborated that for the understanding of the ideational meaning expressed through transitivity a method of clause analysis is required. As students or researchers in the field of linguistics, your role is crucial in grasping this concept. The mindset of a person, experiences related to the internal and external world, and states and events are all described through the key function of a clause (Halliday & Hassan, 1985). The transitivity components are:

- i. Process
- ii. Participant
- iii. Circumstance

Figure 1. Theoretical framework proposed by Halliday



According to Halliday (2014), action verbs are construed generally in the process that is being explained as the material is related to the doings and actions as well as the physical happenings of the outer world. On the other hand, consciousness is related to the inner world, and conscious activities are related to the mental. The relational deals with the relationship

being shared between the possession shown and entities that one person owns another; the communication activities related to the consciousness are dealt with the verbal, deep physiological, and psychological activities are dealt as behavioral, and finally, the existence of entities and events are being dealt as the existential.

Types of Process	Meanings	Functions of Participant
Material	Act of Doing (go, come, give)	actor, goal, recipient, client
Mental	Experiencing, Sensing (think, feel, seeing)	sensor, phenomenon
Verbal	Act of Saying (said, tell, argue)	sayer, verbiage, receiver, addressee
Relational	Being, becoming (be, become, has, own)	carrier, attribute, possessor, possessed
Behavioural	Act of Behaving (laugh, smiling, staring)	behaviour
Existential	Existing (there, exist, occur)	existent

Table 1.1 : Types of transitivity process

Various environmental elements, participant roles, and the different types of processes in terms of the transitivity system are depicted. The participant roles and the various processes and categories are organized in the process of transitivity. Furthermore, the system of transitivity is divided into two subsystems, namely the processing system and the circumstantial system, which is optional. The whole representation of the systemic functional grammar in the transitivity system

2. Literature Review

Analysis of transitivity in the novels is complex as it constructs the mental representation of the fictional world. The novel is regarded as one of the major components of the fictional world that gives exploration to narrative linguistics by providing insights into the role of context of the text. The groundbreaking study on the transitivity analysis of Golding's novel 'The Inheritors' (Halliday, 1981) stands out for its unique approach. It employed the framework of transitivity to dissect the linguistic features in literary writing. Furthermore, the various contexts and world views were comprehended in the structure of the sentences that Halliday was investigating. To develop a better understanding and have a more developed perspective of the other being, they featured distinctive societies in the tale 'The Inheritors.' Concerning the perspective of the separate words, the divergence has been demonstrated through the patterns of transitivity. Plath's novel "The Bell Jar" was examined by employing the transitivity model of Halliday for analysis by Burton (1982). A feminist perspective was analyzed through the power dynamics by utilizing the paradigm, which made the results more significant. The stylistic analysis of Wolf's novel "Old Mrs. Grey" was examined by Cunanan (2011) using Halliday's framework of transitivity. The technique of stream of consciousness (SOC) was analyzed in the study to show the connection between linguistics and literature. It also captivated the subjective mind style of the author by capturing the authenticity of fiction from the language of the text. He concluded that the linguistic choices used by the author could give diversity to the personal thinking of the reader. The narrative style from the psychological perspective portrayal in the story of Ngugi's "Weep Not, Child" was investigated by Mwinlaaru (2012) by employing the transitivity patterns in the text using the Halliday model of SFL. The portrayal of the character's personality and language used in Pham's "Heroic Mother" was analyzed by Hanh Thu Nguyen (2012) using Halliday's transitivity model of SFL. The characters named Xuma and Leah were analyzed through the verbal processes with particle

regard to the transitivity analysis framework utilized by Msuya (2014) in Abraham's "Mine Boy." The result findings revealed that the female personality is much stronger than that of the male gender. Gallardo (2006) examined issues related to gender by working on various varieties of literary texts, which as the play "Pygmalion" written by George Bernard Shaw. It was somewhat analyzed that women are more emotional creatures than men, which are more rational. Some studies utilized the UAM corpus tool to analyze the text in the novel. The main character of Jin Lee's novel "Pachinko" was analyzed through the transitivity model of Halliday to explore the experiential meaning through the linguistic choices present in the novel (Ikram & Hussain, 2023) UAM corpus tool (version 6.2) was utilized for process analysis and a mixed methodology was employed for the study to investigate various functioning processes and the character traits of the female. A relationship between the structure of linguistics and the context of the literary work is highlighted in various events that enhance constructive social meanings. The construction of experiential meaning was explored through the linguistic choices in Hashim's novel "When the Moon Is Low" (Ahmad & Hussain, 2022). The Halliday model of transitivity was utilized for identifying the patterns of linguistic choices by employing the UAM corpus tool. The ideational meaning was explored by utilizing Halliday's transitivity analysis model of systemic functional linguistics in Wolf's novel "Kew Gardens" for measuring frequencies and percentages of the data analysis; the UAM corpus tool was utilized to annotate and tag the data (Ammara & Anjum, 2019).

The most significant contribution of this research is that it is shedding light on the narrative work through the field of applied linguistics which is heavily relying upon this issue that this field is acting as a bridge to fill in the void between the literature and linguistics. The second major contribution of this research is that it utilized the system of transitivity for exploring the clause types along with the sub-types as well as the patterns of transitivity. In this way, the most dominant process that is occurring will comprehend the role of power relationships and dynamics. This study has a potential for the contribution knowledge in the field of linguistics and literature as the present material of this research was analyzed by using this systemic functional theory as if it were a literary work.

2.1. American Fever

The novel "American Fever" is based on the experiences of a girl named Hira, a 16-year-old Pakistani protagonist girl, who went to the United States on a study exchange program. The novel revolved around the authenticity of culture regarding "Americanness" as Hira's observations were considered as a big challenge to her expectations and stereotypes. Hira and her friend Zahra shared their living experiences with the host families in the cities of New Jersey and Oregon. Hira had always dreamed of studying in America as she idealized this opportunity as an escape from home. However, in the US, Hira became a cultural ambassador of Pakistan, where she grappled with some issues like cultural differences, racism, and Islamophobia. Despite all these challenges, she remained true to her self-identity and cultural values by strengthening her inner resilience. In the years from 2010-11, Hira, being a protagonist reflected her American dream as an assimilation towards the global dominance and limitations of America by facing a huge experience of self-discovery. Hira, being an immigrant in the US, paddled herself in the stereotypes of America that did not account for America but reflected on her journey. The novel explores the huge transformation that Hira undergoes by differentiating between imagined and lived experiences. The novel deeply emphasized the memories of home as Hira was away from her house, which was a landscape of dreams for her that touched the binary of America and Pakistan, which challenged a convention of migration. The author suggested that no matter where you come and its significant relevance towards

where you go, the portrayal of the return of Hira back home presented a quality of dream that emphasized the main clarity of her comfort in her homeland.

2.2. Research Questions

1. What are the patterns of transitivity utilized in the American Fever?
2. What are the frequently occurring features of transitivity found in American Fever?
3. How does the most dominantly occurring process of transitivity contribute to examining the power relationships and dynamics portrayed in American Fever?

3. Research Methodology

This study carried out a mixed methodology approach in which the quantitative method involves the determining of frequencies and occurrences of the words whereas the quantitative method is implied for the interpretation of the results.

3.1. Corpus

The source of data collection of the Pakistani novel “Americian Fever” by Dur e Aziz Amna which was published by Arcade Publishing in the year 2022. The novel consists of 288 pages, and it is downloaded from an online website source. The novel is available here in PDF format, and then it is converted into a text file for analysis purposes.

3.2. Research Instrument

The analytical framework utilized for the transitivity analysis of the novel is Halliday's (1994) model of systemic functional linguistics (SFL). The analysis of the novel is conducted by using the computer software corpus tool of Mick O'Donnell UAM (version 6.2x). The UAM corpus tool is used to annotate the text of the corpus to determine generalization and selection to check the frequencies and occurrences of the transitivity processes that appeared in the text of the novel.

3.3. Data Analysis Procedure

By utilizing the UAM corpus tool, the data was firstly incorporated into the tool, and further, it was annotated by implementing the SFL transitivity scheme, which is a built-in scheme in the UAM Corpus tool comprising types of transitivity components and processes. The results, feature coding, percentages, frequencies, and data statistics are all included in this tool. The figure presented below is exported from the UAM corpus tool which is the subsequent annotation scheme for analyzing the transitivity system in the data.

4. Results

4.1. General Statistics

After the annotation of the data from the corpus tool, the statistics are presented by the total number of segments, which is 49838. On the other hand, the segment of words is 221487, and the segment in tokens is 241827. The statistics are presented in the table below:

Length	Frequency
Number of segments	49838
Tokens in segment	241824
Words in segments	221487

Table 4.1: The frequency of General length segments in American Fever

4.2. Feature Statistics

The components that are involved in the transitivity statistics, along with the type of processes, including their sub-types that are found in the text, are mentioned in the table below:

Transitivity patterns	Frequency	Percentage
Participant	14941	30.0%
Process	12238	24.6%
Circumstance	9439	18.9%
Configuration	10191	20.4%
Configuration - Complex	0	0.0%
Material	5803	11.6%
Mental	1139	2.3%
Verbal	1155	2.3%
Relational	1718	3.4%
Modal	0	0.0%
Existential	128	0.3%
Intransitive	1940	3.9%
Mono transitive	3117	6.3%
Ergative	633	1.3%
Ditransitive	113	0.2%
Cognition	0	0.0%
Perception	0	0.0%
Reaction	0	0.0%
Mental - Active	1005	2.0%
Mental - passive	134	0.3%
Addressee - oriented	0	0.0%
Not - Addressee - oriented	0	0.0%
Verbal - Active	1089	2.2%
Verbal - Passive	66	0.1%
Identifying	0	0.0%
Attributive	1416	2.8%
Circumstantial	0	0.0%
Possessive	274	0.5%

Table 4.2: The frequency and percentage of transitivity patterns in American Fever

4.2.1. Interpretations of the Results

The coding scheme consists of three main categories, which are mentioned below:

I. Grammatical range

II. Clause types

III. Sub-types of Clause-Types

4.2.1.1. Grammatical Rank

Grammatical rank is the very first category that belongs to the coding scheme, moreover, it provides a hierarchical order to each grammatical unit. A unit is described as a rank that is usually composed of units belonging to the next lower rank. The other two categories' results are discussed further. The grammatical rank statistics are shown in the table, which is presented below:

Grammatical Rank	Frequency	Percentage
participant	14941	30.0%
process	12238	24.6%
circumstance	9439	18.9%

Table 4.3: Frequency and percentage of grammatical ranks in American Fever

In the analyzed text, the total number of grammatical units found is 46809, out of which the participants 14941 (30.0%), process 12238 (24.6%), circumstance 9439 (18.9%), configuration 10191 (20.4%) and there is no occurrence of configuration complex.

4.2.1.1.1. Participant

The participant is considered as one of the major components of transitivity, which is given as the first grammatical rank. The occurrence of participants' statistics is presented as 14941 (30.0%) counts. In a clause, various roles are enacted as the participants as they are involved in the process. One receiver of the action and one doer are involved as the transitive verbs because the processes that are involved in the text depict the roles and performance of the participants. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), a subject is an addition of two objects that are involved with some of the ditransitive verbs. In the novel text, it is observed that the participants are goal oriented, and this is also shown in the figure below, which is taken from the UAM corpus tool.

4.2.1.1.2. Process

The verbs of actions are known as the process, and it is the second grammatical rank in the transitivity analysis occurring with 12238 (24.6%).

4.2.1.1.3. Circumstance

In the text, the instances of circumstances found overall are indicated by the statistical measurements, which are 9439 (18.9%). In the clauses, circumstantial elements are being referred to as the most important component as these are the elements that are usually realized as adjuncts referred to by Halliday in 2004 as it involves the additional information related to the question category like why, when, where, and how which is usually based on the performance of an action by a particular participant. However, the creation of consistency and balance in the text is generally concerned with the obvious number of circumstances.

4.2.1.2. Clause Types

Clause type is the second major category in the coding scheme, and it further consists of five types, which are presented below:

- i. material
- ii. mental
- iii. relational
- iv. verbal
- v. existential

The clause-type statistics are displayed in the table below:

Clause - Type	Frequency	Percentage
Material	5803	11.6%
Relational	1718	3.4%
Verbal	1155	2.3%
Mental	1139	2.3%
Existential	128	0.3%

Total:	9943	19.9%
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Table 4.4: Frequency and percentage of clause types in American Fever

4.2.2. Interpretations of the Results

According to the statistics mentioned above in the table, it is evident that the material clauses have a frequency of 5803 (11.6%), mental clauses 1139 (2.3%), relational 1718 (3.4%), and verbal 1155 (2.3%). There is no occurrence of the behavioral processes, and the existential processes have a frequency of 128 (0.3%), and these results are found by utilizing the corpus tools UAM. From the results, it is revealed that the most dominant process type is the material process, as the text of the novel has a huge and frequent occurrence of material clauses. Moreover, the second most frequent process type found through the analysis of the text is the relational process; on the other hand, the mental and verbal process seems to share the same level of percentage; the existential process has the fewest counts in all the processes. As compared to the other types of processes, the most significant process type, which is the most dominant in its occurrence, is the material process, which deals with the actions related to the doing and happening of various events, and all of these experiences are somehow related to the external world or the material aspects. According to Oktoma (2017), in naturally occurring languages, most of the narrative text has an abundance and frequent utilization of the material clauses as the material processes are responsible for the specification of the narrative text. In the novel *American Fever*, many key themes are explored, which are analyzed by the utilization of specialized terms and regulations of the transitivity analysis and the frequently occurring material clauses indicating the experiences of the main character related to various suspects of her journey in the novel. The relational processes are meant to serve the identity of processes related to the state of being or having, and this process is responsible for the establishment of a relationship between two individuals in order to maintain possession among the persons. In the narrative text of the novel, the mental process is somewhat dealing with the experiences of the inner world which are being displayed through the perception, cognition, and affection on behalf of the conscious experiences. The mental and the verbal clauses are also found in the instances of the text but these processes are relatively smaller in number and have fewer occurrences as compared to the material clauses. The act of communication is identified through the verbal processes, for instance, telling, saying, and speaking, as the verbal clauses are fewer in number, which indicates that the aspect of communication and interaction is less among the participants who are being involved in the novel. There are fewer interlocutors in the novel based on the participation activity and the communicative aspects involved by the characters. Thus, the events of happenings, activities, and human experiences are involved through all the process types. In the text of the novel, the existential processes have the least frequency as it suggests that the places are of little focus on the existence in the story of the novel, and they have an uncommon usage of such clauses. The author's choices are more dependent upon showing the dynamic and active interactions rather than the scarcity, which is being reflected by the static explanations, and the text of the novel is mainly 5556 focused on the process of doing and actions as well as on the consequences rather than the possible scenarios or the hypothetical explanations.

4.2.1.3. Sub-categories of the Clause-Type

The sub-types of the clauses are the third category of the annotation in the scheme of the transitivity analysis, and these sub-types include the material, relational, mental, and verbal clauses, which are mentioned below

4.2.1.3.1. Sub-types of Material Process

From the text of the novel, the material processes that are found have a frequency of occurrence (5803), which is represented in the table below:

Material Process	Frequency	Percentage
Intransitive	1940	3.9%
Monotransitive	3117	6.3%
Ergative	633	1.3%
Diatransitive	113	0.2%
total	5803	11.6%

Table 4.5: Frequency and percentage of sub-types of Material processes in American Fever

The transitivity processes found in the text of the novel include material processes with a frequency of 5803 and percentage 11.6% and the sub-types of material processes include intransitive with a frequency of 1940 and a percentage of 3.9%, monotransitive with a frequency of 3117 and percentage 6.3%, ergative with a frequency of 633 and a percentage of 1.3%, ditransitive with a frequency of 113 and a percentage of 0.2% respectively. The most appeared verbs are planned, speckle, gargle, etc., which were found as examples of material processes in the text of the novel.

4.2.1.3.2. Sub-types of Relational Process

The relational processes that are found in the novel have a frequency of occurrence (1690), which is represented in the table below:

Relational Process	Frequency	Percentage
Identifying	0	0.0%
Attributive	1416	2.8%
Circumstantial	0	0.0%
Possessive	274	0.5%
Total	1690	3.4%

Table 4.6: Frequency and percentage of sub-types of Relational processes in American Fever

The relational processes have a frequency of 1960 with a percentage of 3.4%. The sub-types of the relational process include identifying which has no presence in that text, attributive with a frequency of 1416 and a percentage of 2.8%, circumstantial also has no signs of occurrence, and the possessive has a frequency of 274 with a percentage of 0.5% accordingly.

4.2.1.3.3. Sub-types of Verbal Process

The verbal processes which are found in the novel have a frequency of occurrence (1155), which is presented below:

Verbal Process	Frequency	Percentage
Verbal active	1089	2.2%
Verbal passive	66	0.1%
Total	1155	2.3%

Table 4.7: Frequency and percentage of sub-types of Verbal process in American Fever

The verbal processes have a frequency of 1155 with a percentage of 2.3%, and the sub-type of verbal processes include verbal active, which has a frequency of 1089 with a percentage of 2.2%, and the verbal passive has a frequency of 66 with a percentage of 0.1%. The verbs that appeared most are tell, spoke, and says.

4.2.1.3.4. Sub-types of Mental Process

The Mental processes which are found in the novel have a frequency of occurrence (1139), which is represented below:

Mental Process	Frequency	Percentage
Mental active	1005	2.0%
Mental passive	134	0.3%
Total	1139	2.3%

Table: 4.8: Frequency and percentage of sub-types of Mental processes in American Fever

The mental processes have a frequency of 1139 and a percentage of 2.3%; the sub-types of the mental processes include mental active, which has a frequency of 1005 and a percentage of 2.0%, and the mental passive has a frequency of 134 with a percentage of 0.3%.

4.2.1.3.5. Sub-types of Existential Process

The existential process found in the text of the novel is extracted by using the UAM corpus tool. The occurrence or existence of something is involved in these processes. Moreover, these processes provide a broader context of the journey of the protagonist, which is established through these existential processes emphasizing the bustling and international nature of the airport's presence of diversified people and displaying the protagonist within a dynamic and larger setting.

A multi-dimensional portrayal of the experiences related to the protagonist creates rich internal reflections including the interactions made in the journey with the other individuals, illustrating the different facets of the protagonist through the overall narrative, which is being contributed by each process type. The various interplaying of processes like material, mental, verbal, relational, and existential processes give a broader perspective of the perceptions related to the world around the protagonist, her social interactions, and her emotional state of mind, as well as the physical movements, are identified vividly by the transitivity analysis of the text.

5. Summery and Conclusion

The research questions involved in this study are explained in this chapter through the analysis of the data being collected. For the analysis of the data of the novel transitivity system of Halliday (1994) is utilized based on systemic functional linguistics (SFL). In order to demonstrate the hidden ideologies in a modern fiction narrative, the theory of systemic functional linguistics was applied to the novel "American Fever." In a language, the hidden meanings and ideologies are being interpreted through the utilization of a unique system which is the transitivity analysis. Through such an analysis, it becomes relatively easy to understand the text and to decode the hidden meaning of the substantive, like "who does what to whom" identification, as well as the human experiences based on the inner and the outer world being unveiled through the transitivity analysis.

In accordance with the first question of the research, the patterns of transitivity

found in the novel "American Fever" are revealed. The general length of the text of the novel has 49838 segments, 241824 tokens in the segment, and 221487 words in the segment. The grammatical rank of transitivity patterns is found as the participants have a frequency of 14941 and percentage of 30.0%, process with a frequency of 12239 and a percentage of 24.6%, circumstance with a frequency of 9439 and a percentage of 18.9%, configuration with a frequency of 10191 and percentage 20.4%, but there is no occurrence found related to the configuration complex among the pattern's transitivity analysis. It is evident from the transitivity analysis that the text of the novel contains 9943 clauses in the clause type, which is a collection of five types of processes being defined by Halliday, and the found processes in the novel are material process, relational process, verbal process, existential and mental process.

According to the second research question, the most dominant pattern found in the transitivity analysis of the novel "American Fever" is discussed as the participant, which has the highest frequency and percentage among the other features found in the grammatical rank as the configuration, circumstance, and process is having a relatively low frequency of occurrence then the participant. On the other hand, material clauses are the most dominant type among all the clause types. In relevance to the sub-types of the clause-types monotransitive, verbal-active, mental-active, and attributive are the frequently occurring sub-types in the clauses than the other sub-types as these patterns indicate the different kinds of semantic roles, features, and actions are found in the narrative text of the novel. From the analysis, it is found that the most dominant process type of transitivity in the novel is the process of doing and happening, which requires physical activities involved in the material processes. It is revealed from transitivity analysis that material processes have the highest frequency of occurrence among all the processes that are occurring in the text of the novel as it has a frequency of occurrence of 5803 with a percentage of 11.6%. This indicates that the text of the novel is highly concerned with the actions and events being carried out by the participants. The concrete actions and the physical and tangible processes are predominantly related to the material processes having the highest proportion in the text in both of the chapters. Moreover, among all the processes found in the text of the novel, the existential process has the lowest frequency of occurrence 128, with a percentage of 1.02%.

According to the third research question, The material processes have the predominant use of the proportion from the other processes of transitivity, which has been shown as over-materialization; in the text of the novel, (5803 out of 9943 with the percentage of 11.6%), these processes are found in abundance through the transitivity analysis of the novel as it is having the involvement of physical events and actions which provides a huge significance for the exploration of various themes of the novel. From this significant insight, a theme of power dynamics is being explored on the ground basis of the prevalence of material processes. Within the narrative of the text, the deeper power structures are being reflected through the influence of the outcomes as well as the decision-making powers and the agency to act like who is holding such authorities are crucial to highlight based on the material processes as these processes are not merely descriptive. Behalf of the actions in which Hira is engaged in asserting her autonomy, like whether she wants to participate in the American customs or not, and her assimilation towards the resistance of pressures, such kind of actions underscore her agency. In this way, various relationships can be explored through the negotiation of power provided through a lens that reveals the moments in which she is exerting control over her environment and such kind of actions are being highlighted through the material processes. Such an analysis revealed whether the protagonist, Hira, is resisting or submitting to the dominance of culture

in her American surroundings. The power dynamics are also illustrated by her teachers and her host family, in which the actions being imposed on Hira are clearly seen through the material processes. Such kind of actions included the involvement of Hira as she is encouraged or forced to participation in various foreign activities or she is being subjected to cultural expectations that she cannot share with the other persons. In the text of the novel, Hira is depicted as a passive participant, or someone has done some actions to her, which is reflected through the dominance of other characters over her personality or her relative subordination within these power structures.

Moreover, the material processes also reveal that Hira has actively resisted the power exerted on her. Her resistance is understood through physical actions, such as her refusal to eat non-halal food, which she did to maintain her cultural practices despite the pressure. This assertion of her identity and values is navigated through the power dynamics, demonstrating how Hira pushed back against the authority figures and the dominant culture, as indicated by the presence of material processes in the text. The symbolism present in the material process reflects the negotiation and construction of identity. The acts of identity affirmation served as the material processes, including actions like wearing the traditional clothes of Pakistan or practicing religion. Being othered art stereotyped in a context where she reclaimed power over her identity in the way of these physical actions. Furthermore, seeking to shape her identity her resistance toward cultural dominance engaging in self-affirmation are actions which are performed by Hira, revealing the frequency of such material processes. The involvement of struggle for the influence, control, and power of the shared activities, including the physical interactions and conversations between the other characters and Hira is revealed in the material processes. The underlying power dynamics in the novel uncovered how these actions affect the relationships, who is responding, and who initiated the actions are examined by the material processes. The imbalance of power reflection and the subordinate role in the relationships or the reactions suggesting the demands and expectations of the others is often depicted by Hira taking action in response to these. A rich and nuanced understanding of the power dynamics shared by the experiences of Hira which are revealed through the transitivity analysis of the novel being negotiated, resisted, and exercised power in subtle ways by focusing on the material processes. In *American Fever*, the material processes also highlight the role of intricate power dynamics in the life of Hira, as some other themes related to power dynamics are also explored, such as gender norms, student-teacher power dynamics, family expectations, racial and religious marginalization, and cultural dominance. All of these subcategories of themes are examined by the various events and actions which are encountered by the main character, Hira providing a more comprehensive understanding

The framework of transitivity can be used for the exploration of the style of a writer in any narrative, as this study's results revealed that narrative fiction can be analyzed through transitivity effectively. The understanding and interpretation of a narrative can easily be analyzed by the text coherently through the application of the transitivity system, as it will help the readers they can probe and reveal the various sort of thematic aspects of various literature narratives. This thesis utilized the theory of systemic functional linguistics to analyze the narrative of this literature despite the fact that the concept of examining the theory of SFL on the literature in order to analyze the language is seldom exploited to its full potential as this research is utilizing a corpus-based methodology which is an interdisciplinary approach between the literature and linguistics. For emphasizing the meaning of literature text, SFL is the most approachable theory among second language users as it is the most helpful theory from a linguistics point of view, which not only gives the functional perspective of the language

but also provides a unique significance for the interpretation and study of various discourses in text. Halliday's theory of the transitivity system provided the ground examinations on behalf of systemic functional linguistics for making the text more meaningful for analysis. Fowler (1984) argued that the field of applied linguistics is the most practical approach where students can benefit from tertiary-level education in systemic functional linguistics. In this way, the various themes of power relationships and dynamics are explored through the abundance of material processes found in the analysis of the transitivity system in the novel.

5.1. Delimitations of the Research

The present research is delimited to focusing on one meta-function only, which is the ideational meta-function of the transitivity system, whereas for textual analysis other meta-functions can also be included. This study is confined to the power dynamics theme, on the other hand, various other themes can also be explored from the text of the novel. However, many other functional as well as grammatical constraints can also be explored through the novel.

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