A TRANSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF IMRAN KHAN AND MAHATIR MUHAMMAD'S SELECTED POLITICAL SPEECHES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

In the name of ALLAH,

The Most Beneficial,

The Most Merciful,

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DEDICATION

I dedicated my work to my beloved elder brother "**Muhammad Usman"** and my lovely son "**Muhammad Bin Habib Al Hassni**".

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

ABSTRACT

In this comparative study, the researcher selected two political Speeches of two most influential political leaders; Imran khan and Mahatir Muhammad, which they delivered at the 74th session of UNGA 2019. In this study the researcher did the discourse analysis of selected speeches with the help of Hallidayan transitivity model. In this study the researcher found out the frequency distribution of transitivity processes, participants function, and circumstantial elements. He also described the points of similarities and differences in two selected data, and the role of experiential metafunction to reveal the political ideologies of selected speeches.

The researcher adopted mixed method research design for his study. Because in this research the researcher dealt with both types of data (Qualitative & Quantitative). The researcher himself collected the required data as a primary instrument. After classifying the transcripts of selected speeches into clauses, the researcher used a specific data table for labeling and analyzing. For comparison of two different findings the researcher used frequency tables and charts.

After analysis of selected data, the researcher found the following results: there were 501 clauses in both speeches. The frequencies distribution of processes, participants, and circumstantial elements in both data were as follows: Transitivity processes (498), Participants (897) and circumstantial elements (257). The frequency distribution of each transitivity process was as follows: Material (193), mental (86), Relational (111), Verbal (72), Behavioural (0) and Existential (36).

By comparing both findings, the researcher concluded that Material process was dominant in both speeches. Both speakers did not use Behavioural process. The occurrence of existential process was same in both speeches. Other processes had different frequencies in both speeches. Actor (almost), initiator and existent had same frequencies in both data. While others participants had different frequencies in both data. The circumstantial elements were more in Mahatir Muhammad's speech than in Imran khan.

Both speakers used experiential metafunction to construe their outer as well as their inner world. There are the following political Ideologies and thoughts which they

represent in their speeches: Green ideology (Environmentalism), Economic hegemony, power hegemony, Islamism, Nazism and Terrorism.

Keywords: Imran Khan, Mahatir Muhammad, Hallidayian Transitivity, Environmentalism, Islamism and Economic hegemony

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CDA   Critical Discourse Analysis

SFL   Systemic Functional Linguistics

Ma.   Material

Me.   Mental

Rel.   Relational

Beh.   Behavioural

Ver.   Verbal

Exis.   Existential

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Chapter No 1

INTRODUCTION

The opening chapter of this research deals with the introduction of this work. Introduction of the research covers the following sub points. Which give the over view of this research? These are research background, statement of the problems, research questions, research objectives, research significance, Delimitations of research and the definitions of the important terms. In this chapter the research gives the answer of the following questions which are related to the sub-headings of this chapter. The questions are as follow:

What is the background of this work?

What is the problem?

What are the research questions?

What are the objectives of this study?

What is the importance of findings of this research?

What is the boundary of this work?

The answers of all these questions are given in this opening chapter.

1.1 Research Background:

In this global village, language is a vehicle through which we share our ideas, information and thoughts with other human beings. This transferring may be in the form of verbal and nonverbal. Communication is a process in which we make common our ideologies, identity and thinking. We use language as a communicational means for this purpose. Language is a cultural tool (Scollon, 2005). It is social phenomena and acts like a bridge in the communication process.

As a tool in communication process it is used by human as an abstract system of symbols and meanings to share their ideas, thoughts and feelings. Every language has its own set of rules and grammar which relate meanings for human communication (Rabiah, 2012) (Banga & Jyonica Suri, 2015). Grammar is considered the heart of language (Saaristo, 2015). As we know the role of heart in human body, it controls almost all-important functions of human body. If heart stops its work than what will

happen, we all know very well. Just like heart in human body, the grammar has same importance in every language. Its builds the basic structure and rules for language. In modern era there are a number of types of grammar. But two types in general there are two basic type of grammar. Hence there are a lot of differences between these two concepts of grammars. But here researcher discussed only those concepts which are related to his research

a. Traditional grammar:

Traditional grammar based on the concept of Latin and Greek grammar. It concerns with the structure and form of the sentence (language) rather than with its use. And unit of analysis in traditional grammar is sentence (written language). It mainly deals with the construction of sentence. There are specific parts of speech in traditional grammar for analysis of sentence.

b. Functional grammar:

Functional grammar was developed by Halliday in 1985. It concerns with the use or function of language. The highest unit of analysis in functional grammar is clause. But in general it deals with all type of text (Winch, 2013) (Feng, 2013).

It is the age of functional grammar. Michel Halliday gave the basic concepts of functional grammar and also developed a theory (Systemic Functional Linguistics) which based on the concept of Functional grammar. According to Halliday language is system of meanings which builds human culture. These systems of meanings produced and shared by human in context of culture and situation. The researcher discussed the concept of contexts in SFL in chapter 2 in detail (Halliday & Hassan, Language, context, and Text: aspect of language in a social semiotic perspective, 1989).

The concept of transitivity in traditional grammar is totally different in functional grammar. In traditional grammar transitive concept is related with verb, if action verb has direct or indirect object than it is transitive verb otherwise it will be intransitive (Fiktorius, 2019). In traditional grammar this concept deals with the components of sentence. It does not deal with the use of language in specific context. Who is saying? What is saying? And to whom is saying? All these are completely far from the concept of transitivity in traditional grammar.

But in Systemic Functional Grammar the concept of "Transitivity" gives the new way. According to Halliday there are three function of language which Halliday called Metafunctions of language, which are as follows.

1. Ideational metafunction
2. Textual metafunction
3. Interpersonal metafunction

In ideational metafunction there are two subcomponents, one is experiential function and second one is Logical function. Experiential function is also known as Transitivity. Which shows the human experiences of human, how they construct meaning? And they convey it? It also shows the actions, saying, feelings, ideas, and behaviors (Halliday & Matthiessen, Halliday's Introduction to Functional Grammar, 2014) (Bartley, 2017) (Thompson, 2014).

Experiential function has great importance to show the experiences of human. According to metafunctions of language, language is closely related to all types of human social functions. Politics is also famous social function. In this social function human show many actions, share their ideas and intentions to others by using language. Politics is closely interlinked with language, because it is language through which political actions are produced, and controlled. By using language politicians share their intentions and ideas with public for their benefit. Language acts like a vehicle for them through which they transfer their ideas and show their deeds to others (Unsworth, 2000) (Chilton & Schaffner, 2002).

Discourse or discourse analysis is the study of language use in social and cultural context (Fairclough N. , Analysing Discourse: Textual Analusis for social Research, 2003). Language may be in written form or spoken. In present research two political speeches are selected for discourse analysis. SFL is used as a tool for Critical Discourse Analysis. There are number of similarities in these two notions (SFL, and CDA). The researcher will discuss it in chapter 2. As Fairclough says SFL is a suitable theory for CDA because of its multifunctional features (Fairclough N. , Critical Discourse Analysis: the critical study of language , 1995).

In SFL transitivity processes show the hidden thoughts, ideas and intentions of speakers. So, in this present study the researcher wants to find out the transitivity processes of political speakers, and also wants to find out their ideas, feelings and thoughts which are hidden in their political discourses. The researcher also finds out

similarities and differences between two political discourses with the help of SFL theory. Because through traditional grammar it is impossible, therefore researcher uses SFL theory because it based on the concept of functional grammar.

1.2 Statement of the Problem:

The voice of the leader is considered the voice of nation. A true leader always represents the ideologies, beliefs and thoughts of his nation. His political speech shows his intentions and actions. Leaders can create influence on audience by use powerful language in their speeches. Speech shows the ability of speaker to influence audience; it also shows what type of language is used by speaker to share his intentions and ideas with others (Hidayat, Nababan, & Djatmika, 2019).

The influence of language varies person to person. The use of language depends upon the speaker. The functions of language show the speaker's intentions. The theory of transitivity recently uses for the analysis of political discourses. Imran khan (Prime Minister of Islamic Republic of Pakistan) and Mahathir Bin Muhammad (Prime Minister of Malaysia) are two most influential and world-famous Prime Ministers. Their voice has great importance for their people and also for rest world. Both of these leaders are among the most influential 100 leaders of 2019 of the world (Time100.com, 2020). At the platform of UN (74th session 2019) these both leaders made wonderful speeches. Plethora of criticisms is made on those speeches. According to platform these speeches have international value. So, I take these speeches for the transitivity analysis, through transitivity analysis researcher wants to explore the intentions, thoughts, political ideologies and experiences of the leaders. How these both leaders used the language to share their ideas and thoughts. What types of similarities and differences occur when two political leaders use same second language (English) at the same stage?

1.3 Research Question:

From previous discussion the researcher set a research questions to be discussed namely,

1. What are the types of transitivity processes, participants and circumstantial elements used in two selected political speeches?
2. What are the similarities and differences in transitivity processes, participants and circumstances used by two political leaders?

3. What kind of political ideologies and thoughts are represented by speakers by using experiential metafunction in selected political speeches?

1.4 Research objectives:

1. To identify and count the transitivity processes participants and circumstantial elements in two different political discourses.
2. To find out the points of similarities and differences in transitivity processes, participants and circumstances of two different political speeches.
3. To reveal the political ideologies and thoughts of selected political speeches.

1.5 Research Significance:

The importance of this research for the field, readers and researchers is follows:

For the field this work opens new way of comparison between the languages of two different political leaders, who both have different native languages but have same second language. This study also shows how two different leaders use same second language to convey their ideas at same stage and on same theme. So, in the field of discourse analysis this type of research is new. Which opens new way for further research.

For the readers this study provides detail and comprehensive information on Hallidayian Transitivity with practical examples. So that, readers can understand this theory easily.

For the researcher this work will provide references for their work in field of discourse analysis. The researcher can also understand how to compare the findings in transitivity analysis.

1.6 Delimitation:

In this research the researcher selects the speeches of Imran Khan and Mahatir Muhammad (at 74th session UNGA 2019) for transitivity analysis. All the clauses which are identified and labeled by researcher are analyzed by researcher in this study. Only those sentences are reduced which are so complex and unable to stand as a clause. Embedded and minor clauses which cannot make sense as stand-alone sentences are also ignored in this work. In transitivity analysis of identified clauses, the researcher also labeled the subcategories of processes, participants and

circumstantial elements. At the end researcher reveals only those political ideologies and thoughts which are represented by the selected speakers in their speeches.

1.7 Important definitions:

- **Political Discourse:** According to Teun A. van DIjk political discourse is the production of written and spoken text by politicians or political houses such as prime ministers, presidents and parliament house etc. It has national and international scope (Dijk, 1997).

- **Comparative study:** the study in which comparison is made between two different entities such as objects, cases or two different individuals in same context. In this study similarities, differences and relation between two subject, objects and ideas (Bukhari, 2011)

- **Systemic Functional Linguistics:** in linguistics it is a theory of language. In this theory Functional means, what is the function of language? How it is the system of meanings in communication. It is not only functional but it is also systemic in nature which views language as a choice potential and operating in a particular context. This systemic approach focus on meaningful choices in a language (O'Donnell, 2012) (Ingold, 2017).

- **Transitivity:** it is also known as experiential metafunction which is the subcomponent of ideational metafunction. Transitivity main concerns with the means by which human experiences are represented. (Halliday & Matthiessen, Halliday's Introduction to Functional Grammar, 2014) (Anggraini, 2018).

Chapter 2

Literature review & Theoretical Framework

Second chapter of this research "Literature review and theoretical framework" deals with the already exist related work. This chapter also enclosed the difference between this work and previous related work. In this chapter researcher explores the base of his work. In the light of great researchers' work the researcher answers the following questions. How the researcher's work is different from previous related work? What is the scope of SFL in modern linguistics? What is the new in researcher's work regarding transitivity? Researcher also tells the relationship between SFL and CDA. Transitivity as a tool for discourse analysis will also be discussed in this section.

2.1 Text, language and discourse:

Text plays a key role in every field of linguistics. It has close relationship with language. As Fairclough discussed the relationship of text, language and discourse in his book "Analyzing Discourse: Textual Analysis for Social Research" (2003). According to Fairclough any real occurrence of language in use is a text. And it may be in any form such as printed or written text or transcript of interview or speech (spoken form). And for Fairclough the concept of language is common, according to him in discourse analysis the language is taken as a verbal language such as words and clauses etc. And discourse is the use of language in specific view (Fairclough N. , Analysing Discourse: Textual Analusis for social Research, 2003). So, we can say that these three notions (text, language and discourse) are interlinked with each other according to its concepts.

According to Halliday the concept of text is different from other traditional concepts of text. Text has a strong relationship with context. And as we know the Halliday is the founder of systemic functional linguistics, he has his own concept regarding text. In the concept of Halliday 'meanings' has great importance. And in cultural and social context text is the communication of meanings (Halliday & Hassan, 1989, p. 3).

Every type of text has its own meanings and that meanings could be unfold or understand in the context of situation in which this text is produced. Text couldn't be without meanings. Therefore, meanings are very crucial for text. In common process of

communication when someone share something with others by using text (language) this process is not possible without the meaningful text. Discourse is like a unit which is semantic in nature and this unit concerned with meanings not with form (Halliday, 1976, p. 2).   In functional linguistics there is a little difference between text and discourse, discourse is dynamic process while text is the part of this process but in static form (Halliday, 1994, p. 3). In discourse human use this meaningful text to convey their ideas and thoughts.

2.2 Discourse Analysis:

Zelling Harris was the first linguist who introduced the term "Discourse Analysis" in 1952. According to him this is method in which associated text (written form) and talk (spoken) are analyzed. And such joined discourse occurs in a particular context. It concerned with the knowledge of language. In discourse analysis the use of language in a particular cultural and situational context in which it is used, is studied (Paltridge, 2006, p. 2). In cultural and situational context discourse analysis is the examination of use of language. Language is used by human beings for some specific purpose. It is also considered as a research method in which social process of human beings is studied. It also analyzed written and spoken form of language in detail (Wortham & Reyes, 2015). In the world the study of use of language in particular cultural and situational context is also known as discourse analysis (Gee, 2014, pp. 3-7).

2.3 Critical Discourse Analysis:

According to Fairclough and Wodak (1997), Critical Linguistics (CL) and Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) these two terms is at same the page in their basic concept and these are used for one another (Wodak & mayer, 2001, p. 10). But in this era the CDA term is preferred. And in CDA language is taken as a social Practice. In any social practice the context in which language is used plays a key role in CDA (ibid, p.10). In Critical analysis of discourse, the theoretical and descriptive aspects of social process and structure is necessary. And this is the social process and structure in which meaningful text is produced.   CDA is not only concerned with written and spoken text, it also focuses on the production of meaningful text through which people share their ideas and messages with one another(Wodak & mayer, 2001, p. 3) According to Teun. A Van Dijk CDA is analytical research of discourse in which the production,

reproduction, acceptance and resistance of social issues or practices (power, ideology and inequality) are studied with the help of discourse in specific context(Tannen, Hamilton, & Schiffrin, 2015, p. 495) Van Dijk also tells the basic properties of CDA which are as follow:

- It studies the social and political issues.
- The nature of such study is multidisciplinary.
- It not only describes the social structure but also explain the properties of social structure.

Fairclough and Wodak (1997) tell the basic tenets of CDA which Van Dijk Summarized in his work. The tenets of CDA are as follow:

- It focuses on social problems.
- Power relations are discursive in nature.
- Discourse is historical in nature.
- Social actions are represented by discourse.
- Discourse analysis is the interpretation and explanation of text and talk.
- Ideological construction is also done with the help of discourse in society.

Schegloff criticizes CDA according to him CDA is not analysis but it is basically the ideological interpretation. There are many contradictions in CDA. And according to Widdowson it is biased interpretation, and due to prior judgments in CDA the study of several interpretations of same text is not possible. Later in reply to this criticism Fairclough told the two more important features of CDA which are:

1. Open-endedness in its results.
2. Explicitness in its nature.

(Wodak & mayer, 2001, p. 17) (Fairclough N. , 1996).

2.4 CDA & SFL:

Systemic Functional Linguistics and Critical Discourse Analysis have very close relation. SFL is very famous theory of modern era. It is introduced and developed by M.A.K Halliday and his followers. SFL is also used as an approach for CDA. Although these two approaches of study are different in their origin and basic concepts.

There are following three similarities in these two (SFL & CDA) approaches for discourse analysis:

1. These both have same concept about the role of language in society, language constructs the society. There is a great link between language and society. These are the two sides of a coin.
2. Context plays great role in SFL and CDA.
3. Meanings are crucial for SFL and CDA.

(Young & harrison, 2004, p. 1).

Language is taken as a social practice; it is the language through which social issues are produced. Context is necessary for such production. And this production must be meaningful. SFL is used as a tool for CDA. According to Fairclough SFL is a suitable theory or approach for CDA. There are the following reasons for which Fairclough recommended SFL for CDA:

- SFL is multifunctional in nature.
- SFL is best for discourse analysis.
- SFL relates language with its cultural and social contexts.

(Young & harrison, 2004, p. 275)(Fairclough N. , 1995, pp. 6-10).

Therefore, researcher used SFL theory for the representation of hidden messages or ideologies of political leaders. This approach has great importance in the field of CDA. Many researchers used this theory for discourse analysis in different fields. The researcher reviewed some previous work of the other researchers who used SFL theory for discourse analysis. The detail of reviewed work is given in "Relevant Previous study".

2.5 Relevant previous study:

As there is a famous quote about research by Albert Szent-Gyorgyi, research is the work of seeing in the work of others in such way your way of thinking must be different from others. So, in this piece of research, researcher read the work of others with different thought and angles. The history of Systemic Functional Linguistics is neither old as the history of man nor new as a new born baby. After its birth it has been used by many researchers in different fields of study for different purposes.

Researcher has studied relevant theses and published articles. In first sub section of this research, researcher discusses all these works one by one and also tells the methods, findings and objectives of the reviewed work. Although all these reviewed works are from different field of study but, in all these reviewed work "Transitivity of SFL" is common, because the researcher's main concern is with transitivity. In discussing the relevant work, researcher also tells the different between his work and previous related work. And what is gap which the researcher is going to be filled.

The first most relevant reviewed work is the thesis of Nova Anggraini (2018) entitled "Transitivity Process and Ideological Construction of Donald Trump's Speeches". She takes three speeches (45th US Presidential Elections) of Donald Trump for transitivity analysis and ideological construction. The research method of her work is qualitative and descriptive. For transitivity process she used SFL theory, and for ideological construction, she used Norman Fairclough model. She related transitivity from SFL and Description stage from Fairclough's model of CDA. Her main concern was transitivity process; with help of transitivity processes she revealed ideologies. She also explained how transitivity processes can be used to reveal the ideologies in Fairclough's Interpretation and Explanation stages. She told that there were 708 clauses in her work for analysis. The percentage of each process was as follows, Material process (52%), Mental Process (9%), Relational process (25%), Verbal process (8%), Behavioural process (4%) and Existential process (2%). According to Nova Anggraini Interpretation stage of Fairclough model interlinked textual analysis and social actions. In her funding section (Interpretation and Explanation stages of Fairclough's model) she revealed the ideologies of Donald Trump. She revealed following ideologies, National unity, Equality, Citizen Involvement, and National priority in Donald Trump's speeches (Anggraini, 2018).

Although transitivity from SFL and Description stage from Norman Fairclough model of CDA deal with the same aspect of text. But by using two different theories Nova Anggraini creates complexity for readers. She used (Identifying, Classifying and Analyzing) technique for data analysis. But in identifying and classifying the data she ignored the subcategories of transitivity processes such as Creative and Transformative in Material process, and subcategories of circumstances.

The second reviewed work is "A Transitivity Analysis of English Texts IN BAHASA INGGRIS WHEN ENGLISH RINGS THE BELL" written by Silvi Salsabil (2014). She applied SFL theory only on the text of English book "Bahasa Inggris When English Rings the Bell" of grade 7th. She used descriptive qualitative method for her research. There were 740 clauses for transitivity analysis. She explained transitivity system with all its subcategories in the light of Halliday work. The objective of her work was to find out the transitivity process, participants function, circumstantial elements, competencies and linguistics features of chosen text for teaching and learning process. She divided her work in three sub sections which are Transitivity Process, Participants function and circumstantial elements. She used some special data sheets for classifying of data according to sub sections. According to Silvi Salsabil relational process has deep effect on teaching and learning process. So, she preferred this process to all others. And Silvi Salsabil proved this by his findings. The percentage of relational process is higher than all. There are 41.22% of relational processes with 42.59% of participant's functions and 55.51% of circumstantial elements. Silvi Salsabil explained with the help of her findings that process, participants and circumstances revealed linguistics features of text (Salsabil, 2014).

Silvi Salsabil did not analyses embedded and minor clauses. Her way of analyzing is good. But during analysis she ignored sub categories of process and circumstances. In process and participant's labeling she did not label circumstances according to their categories. This thing creates confusion for readers.

Third reviewed work is a research paper entitled "The Analysis of Transitivity in Pope Francis's Speech Text Addressed to U.S Congress" by Yusep Ardiansyah (2016). He applied Hallidayan transitivity model on the selected speech of Pope Francis. His research method was qualitative descriptive. He took a whole paragraph for analysis and then in discussion he explained all clauses according to their transitivity type. He founded transitivity processes and their uses in speech. There were five transitivity processes which he founded in speech. He told that the Material process was dominant (52) in Pope Francis's speech which showed the physical work of Pope. And material process was followed by relational process (14) which revealed the responsibilities and identities of Pope Francis. The frequency of other three processes was Behavioural (12), Mental (11) and Verbal (1) (Ardiansyah, 2016).

Yusep Ardiansyah took a whole paragraph from selected speech, and he didn't label processes, participants and circumstances, which creates a sense of complexity and confusion.

The fourth reviewed work is a thesis by Beatrice Offeibea Awuku with title of "Agency and Process in Religious Discourse: A Transitivity Analysis of Sermon on the Mount". He took this Sermon from the new international version of Holy book "Bible". In his sermon Jesus told his followers about social issues (Marriage, Peaceful coexistence, Divorce, Adultery and Religious issues) and social vices (Murdering, Violence and Persecution). He adopted mixed method for his research design. He wanted to point the grammatical choices made by the speaker (Jesus). He focused on process and participant. There were 401 processes and 543 participants for analysis. The percentage of each process was as follows, Material (50.25%), Relational (21.75%), Verbal (10.25%), Mental (9.75%), Behavioural (7.75%), and Existential (0.25%). He also discussed sub types of process and participants. He founded Verbal is a major process and goal participant is dominant participant (AWUKU, 2018).

Beatrice used mixed method for his work, although a no of researchers used qualitative descriptive method for transitivity analysis such as (in text references after writing). And the second point which researcher founded is Beatrice did not discuss the circumstances in transitivity processes.

The fifth reviewed work is the thesis by Dewi kurnia (2018) under title "The Transitivity Analysis of Short Story No Witchcraft for Sale by Doris Lessing". She took a shot story as an object of her research. He applied qualitative research method for her work. She used seeking, selecting, reading, reducing and classifying methods for collecting and analyzing data. Her main object was to find out the meanings behind clauses. She discussed participants (Kurnia, 2018)and processes in detail. There were 467 transitivity and 639 participants. She founded that material process was dominant in selected short story. And percentage of all processes were, Material (44.75%), Mental (10.06 %), Behavioural (8.77%), Verbal (12.41%), Intensive Relational process (21.84%), Circumstantial relational process (0.21%), Possessive relational process (1.49%), Causative relational process (0.64%) and Existential (2.4%). Dewi proved that by her findings that the dominant material process told the

reader about the plot of story. It explored the physical action (material process) of the characters (participants) (Kurnia, 2018).

Dewi discussed the subtype of Relational process but she ignored other sub types of process such as subtypes of mental and material processes. She also didn't discuss the circumstances with their types.

SFL was also applied for literature (literary text) by many researchers. Abdul Rashid (2016) is one of them. He constructed a bridge between linguistics and literature by his unique work. His thesis under the title "Transitivity Analysis of Hiroko's character in Burnt Shadow" proved that literary message can be conveyed by linguistics form. He took Kamila Shamsie's novel as an object of research. He used SFL theory for the construction of Hiroko's Character. His method of research was Qualitative (Narrative). He selected componential and functional framework for his research. And for overall analytical framework he used the Transitivity Concordance and the Cline of dynamism. And these two are also the part of system of transitivity. For collecting and analyzing data he used Lieblic's method which is termed as "Categorical content perspective". And according to this method he followed four steps which were as followed, 1. Subject selection, 2. Content categories,3 Sorting of the material, and

4. Conclusion. He divided literary text into four sections according to context of events (situation) for analysis. He analyzed those four sections one by one and at the end he combined the results of dived sections. He founded that there were 331 participant's roles in selected text. The percentage of Hiroko's participant role was 65% while for rest character it was 33%. That showed that Hiroko is the central character and protagonist of the novel. In participant's roles the dominant role of Hiroko was senser (57) not as a doer (43). This revealed that she played her role as thinker not as a doer in the novel. Mostly narrative of the novel was described by Hiroko. Her role was least dynamic in the first three sections but at the end her role was more dynamic. By his findings Abdul Rashid proved that Hiroko is the central character and how her participant's role constructed her character in the novel (Rashid, 2016).

The seventh reviewed work is the thesis of Ingunn Aronsen (2016) entitled "Ideology and Change a Systemic Functional Approach to the Climate Discourse in the British

Press". He wanted to uncover the diachronic change and ideology via time. His main was also to show how the readers perceive the climate discourse with the passage of time. He used SFL (Transitivity Analysis) for the study of climate discourse. He took the data of two British's newspapers (The Times and The Guardian) for this purpose. He used qualitative descriptive method for his work. For the diachronic study he selected two years one was 1990 and second was 2014. He studied the changes in the text of selected newspapers after 24 years. He founded that there were 216 processes in The Guardian newspaper and after 24 years the processes were 271. And in The Times newspaper in 1990 the frequency of processes was 206 and after 24 years it was 247 processes. He founded that the main difference which he founded was in the verbal process. He used this result for discourse analysis of selected data with the help of Fairclough and Van Dijk method of CDA (Aronsen, 2016).

The eighth reviewed work is the thesis of Aris Syaiful Anwar (2014) entitled "A Critical Discourse Analysis of Transitivity and Nominalization on the Religious Violence in Sampang in the Jakarta Past". He explored the use of Transitivity and Nominalization in mass media. For this purpose, he selected seven articles (27 to 30 August 2012) on religious violence from Jakarta Post in Sampang. And the religious violence is represented in these articles by Shia community. His work also explained the representation of Govt, Victims and attackers in religious violence. His method of research was Qualitative descriptive. He used Fairclough's model of CDA and Transitivity from SFL as his framework. He collected data with the help of intensive reading. He focused on only those sentences that contained transitivity and nominalization. After analysis he founded that there were 22 nominalizations in seven selected articles. And the percentage of transitivity processes were as followed Mental (2.02%), Verbal (41.22%), Behavioural (0.67%), Relational (3.37%), Existential (2.02%), and Material (50.67%). He also explained the role of Govt, Victims and attackers as a social actor, the percentage of social actors were as followed Govt (33.7%), Victims (47.48%) and attackers (11.63%). With the help of founded result, he said, Govt was sympathetic party in religious violence, Victims were unlucky citizens and attackers were represented by angry mobs. Anwar proved by his results that transitivity and nominalization can be used to represent the social events (Anwar, 2014).

The ninth reviewed work is journal's article entitled "Political Language of Benazir Bhutto: A Transitivity Analysis of Her speech "Democratization in Pakistan". This article was written by Sehrish Naz, Sofia Dildar Alvi and Abdul Baseer in 2012. For analysis they selected Benazir Bhutto's speech entitled "Democratization in Pakistan (September 25, 2007) ". With the help of transitivity, they wanted to show the link between linguistic form and function. The quantitative research method was used by the researchers in this work. Hallidayan transitivity model was used as a framework. By revealing the semantic function of processes, they showed how Benazir Bhutto used linguistic forms to convey her message. This work also described how a political leader used language effectively. The researchers took data in the form of paragraphs and then discussed all sentences one by one according to transitivity process. They founded that Material process was the dominant in her speech. So, she was known as an action lady. Relational and behavioural processes showed her attitude towards audience. They also explained the sub types of all processes with their circumstantial elements. Sehrish Naz and her cooperative authors ignored the role of participants in their work (Naz, Alvi, & Baseer, 2012).

The tenth reviewed work is also a journal's article by Muhammad Imran Shah and Rafia Alyas (2019) entitled "A Critical Discourse Analysis of Imran khan's Speech at Global Peace and Unity Forum". They took Imran khan's speech on terrorism at U.K. They wanted to reveal that how language helped the political leader to build his ideologies and opinions, and how the political leaders can get the attention of audience effectively. For critical discourse analysis the researchers did transitivity analysis and lexical analysis of selected speech. The researchers used quantitative approach for this work. They used UAM software to count the frequency and distribution of lexical items and transitivity processes. The frequency of word 'Islam' was 57 which were dominant in all other founded frequencies of lexical items. It showed that speaker focused on the true teachings of Islam. They founded that there were 212 participants, 184 processes and 87 circumstances in selected speech. And the percentage of transitivity processes were as followed Material (9.55%), Mental (4.3%), Verbal (2.17%) and Relational (6.95%). The domination of Material process showed those actions which should be taken by Govt. Mental process showed they believe of all Muslim. With the help of founded result, the researchers concluded that Imran khan wanted to remove the misconceptions about Islam (Shaw & Alyas, 2019).

The last reviewed work is most relevant to the topic of the current research. Yicheo Zhang (2107) wrote an article with the title of "Transitivity Analysis of Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump's First Television Debate". He took the first television debate of these two speakers. He applied Hallidayan transitivity model. His method of research was quantitative. He wanted to explore the use of language by two different speakers for their specific purpose. With the help of transitivity processes researcher described that how these two speakers showed their intentions, thoughts and ideologies before election. And how they convinced audience on their point of views? He founded that there were 43 clauses in Hillary Clinton's speech and in Trump's speech there were 59 clauses. The percentage of transitivity processes were as followed in each speech, in Hillary Clinton's speech the percentage was as followed Material (37.66%), Mental (28.66%), Relational (24.68%), Verbal (5.19%), Existential (2.60%) and Behavioural (1.30%), and in Trump's speech it was as followed Material (35.06%), Relational (18.18%), Existential (15.58%), Mental (12.99%), Verbal (11.69%) and Behavioural (6.49%). Zhang compared the results of both speakers in the conclusion of his work. He founded that Material process is dominant in both speeches, which showed that, what will they have to do after election for their country? The percentage of Material process in Hillary Clinton was more than in Trump's speech this thing gave strength to her confidence but weaken her gender. Mental process was also greater in number in Hillary Clinton's speech; this showed that Hillary tried more to catch the mind of audience. Relational process was in attributive mode in both speeches that was good for both speakers to get the attention of audience. And Zhang told that the verbal process was not suitable for speaker because it detached speaker and audience. The overuse of Existential process by Donald Trump gave disorder of situation to audience. That was not good. Although Zhang work is good but he ignored subtypes of processes, participant's roles and circumstances in his work (Zhang, 2007).

Here are the following points which make the researcher's work different from others. The researchers took the speeches of two such candidates who have different native language s, but have same second languages. The researcher study is comparative in nature. The crucial elements for comparison are present in selected topic, such as speech's topic, audience, stage, etc. In this research the research analyst the text of selected speeches with the help of Hallidayan transitivity with all its pros and cons.

The researcher discusses the all subtypes of transitivity processes, participants and circumstances. Researcher also compares the result of both speakers on same topic and explains how both speakers use language on same topic differently? How effectively they share their intentions, ideologies and thoughts on same topic with different transitivity processes.

Section 2: Theoretical Framework

In second sub section of this chapter "Theoretical framework" the researcher explains the applied theory in detail with its relevant information. Researcher also talks about transitivity processes with its subcategories in very comprehensive way.

2.6 Theoretical Framework:

In this study the researcher uses the latest model (2014) of Hallidayian Transitivity, which is taken from M.A.K Halliday famous book "Halliday's Introduction to Functional Grammar". Theoretical framework of this study is given in table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Theoretical framework

Process type: Material			
Process subtypes	Happening		The ice is **melting.**
	Doing	Creative	He **builds** a rocket.
		Transformative	I **polish** my shoes.
Participants			
	Actor		**He** gave me a pen.
	Goal		She gave me **a pen.**
	Range/Scope		I crossed **the road.**
	Beneficiary - Recipient		I came here **for you.**
	Beneficiary – client		Ahmad gave **me** a pen.
	Initiator		**They** forced me to run.
	Attribute		You gave me **black** pen.
Process type: Mental			
Process subtypes	Cognitive		I **thought** about his problem.
	Emotive		I **love** Pakistan.

	Perceptive	I **saw** him there.
	Desiderative	I **want** to do this.
Participants		
	Senser	**He** wants to do this.
	Phenomenon	I like **apples.**
Process type: Relational		
Process subtypes	Attributive: intensive	He **is** a good boy.
	Attributive: possessive	I **have** a car.
	Attributive: circumstantial	The Eid **is on Friday.**
	Identifying: intensive	She **is** a doctor.
	Identifying: possessive	This pen **is Ali's.**
	Identifying: circumstantial	Today **is 10th November.**
Participants		
	Carrier (attributive)	**You** are good boy.
	Attribute (attributive)	She is a **good girl.**
Assigner / Attributor (attributive)		**He** called me a nice boy.
Value / Identifier (identifying)		He is **a lawyer.**
Token / Identified (identifying)		**She** is a teacher.
Process type: Verbal		
Process subtypes n/a		
Participants		
Sayer		**He** tells me about his problem.
Receiver		She tells **me** about her problem.
Verbiage		You tell me **about her problem.**
Target		I blamed **him.**
Process type: Behavioural		
Process subtypes n/a		

Participants	
Behaver	**She** is smiling.
Behaviour	She is **smiling.**
Process type: Existential	
Process subtypes n/a	
Participants	
Existent	There **is** a table in the class room.

Source: (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, pp. 224-312).

2.7 Background of SFL:

There are two types of contexts in Systemic Functional Linguistics. Which are as follow: 1. Context of Culture 2. Context of situation? Cultural context is very broad in its concept; "Genres" is the technical term which is used for this context. The situational context is linked with cultural context; it works under the cultural context. The term "Register" is used for this type of context. The context of situation is more concerned with the meaningful production and use of language; therefore, it has great importance in SFL (Almurashi, 2016, pp. 72-73).

SFL theory is neither old nor new. The conceptual seed of Systemic Functional linguistics is sowed by J.R Firth. J.R Firth was the supervisor of M.A.K Halliday. He took the concept of "context of situation" from the work of Bronislaw Malinowski. Bronislaw Malinowski was a polish anthropologist and knows for father of social anthropologist (Mick, 2012, pp. 5-6). Malinowski was the first person who introduced and used the term" context of situation" in 1923.The key concept of his work was "context of situation". According to Malinowski only single sentence or single word do not convey proper and correct meanings. The listeners or receivers can understand the meanings of words or sentences with the help of context. It is the context that gives the meanings to single sentence or single word. It's is applicable not only for spoken words but also for nonverbal communications (Malinowski, 1935, p. 22).

According to Halliday context of situation means the total environment of text. Which reveals the meaning of text? But later in 1935 Malinowski realized that he was wrong in concept of context of situation regarding meanings of words and sentences.

Malinowski said the physical (bodily) experiences shows the real meanings of words (Halliday & Hassan, 1989, p. 10).

 J.R Firth was junior colleague of Bronislaw Malinowski at University of London. He was also the teacher (Supervisor) of M.A.K Halliday. He used the work of Malinowski as a basis. He took the concept of context of situation from Malinowski's work. J.R Firth in his article explained that, in linguistics all types of meanings are studied, and the meanings are studied according to their functions of context. But later Firth realized that Malinowski's concept of context of situation was for a specific text (language). It was not applicable for general linguistic theory. So, Firth gave his own idea about context of situation with following headings,

1. The PARTICIPANTS in situation.

2. The ACTION of the participants.

3. Other features of situation.

Halliday took the basic idea from the work of J.R Firth. According to Halliday text is the product and process of social meanings and their exchange in specific context of situation.

There are three main components (features) of context of situation, which are interlinked with tree metafunctions of language. These three components in which language is used are as follow.

1. Field of discourse (Total event, situation, activities, and experiences)
2. Tenor of discourse (Participants and people who use language)
3. Mood of discourse (function of text, way or manner in which discourse is used)

These are the three social contexts in which meanings are exchanged. These social environments are corresponding with functional organizations of language. According to Halliday Field, Tenor and Mood are social components of semiotic system while Ideational, Interpersonal and Textual are three functional components of semiotic system.

This relationship has shown in Fig 2.1. According to Halliday social components are reflected by functional components of semiotic system.

Figure 2.1 Relationships between situational elements and functions of language.

Field → Reflected by → Experiential Function

Tenor → Reflected → Interpersonal Function

Mode → Reflected → Textual Function
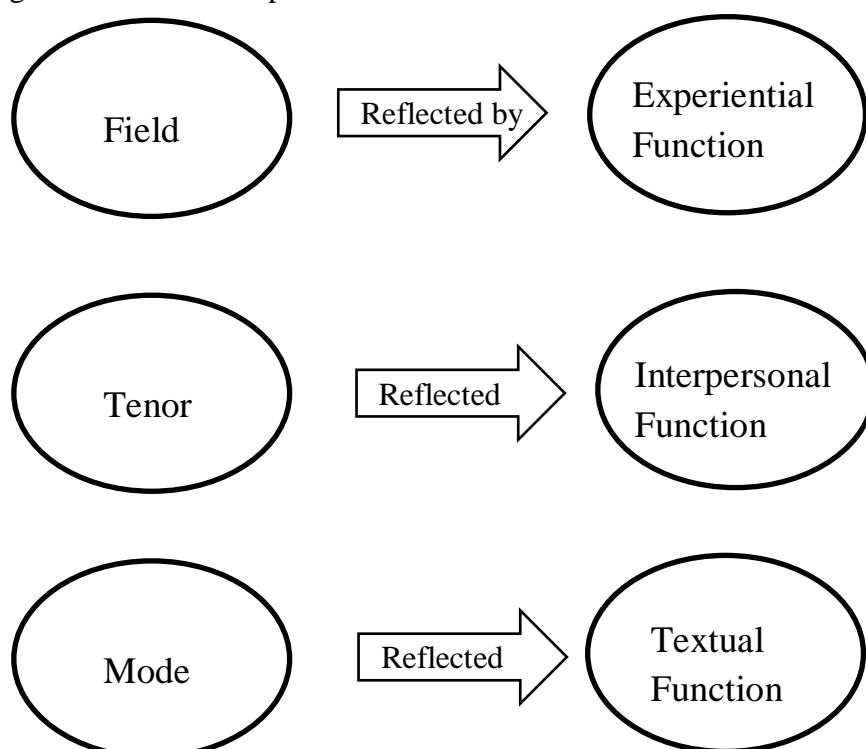
(Mick, 2012, pp. 5-7)(Halliday & Hassan, 1989, pp. 3-26)(Almurashi, 2016)

2.8 Systemic Functional Linguistics:

SFL theory of language is mainly introduced and developed by M.A.K Halliday and his followers in 1960s in U.K and Australia. SFL approach is biased on the basic concepts of Holliday's Functional Grammar. SFL theory has its own views regarding language. Its main concerns with the function of language instead of its form (structure) (Mick, 2012, p. 2)

In SFL language is a system of meanings which constructs the human culture and society. And language is used in specific social context. In SFL approach the word "Systemic" means there must be choices in meanings. In this sense the language is taken as a system in which choices are made and share in a specific context. And without these choices of meanings nothing will be meaningful. The word "Functional" means language is functional in nature. It is not only used for sharing ideas and thoughts with others. But it also focuses on what language has done. It means the function is more important than form (Ibid, p.2)

There are four main strata of SFL which are as follows:

- Context (Field, Tenor and Mood)
- Semantics (Ideational meanings, Interpersonal meanings and Textual meanings)
- Lexico-Grammar (grammar and vocabulary, syntactic organization)
- Phonology – Graphology (sound and writing system, analysis of expression).

(Collaborators, 2020)(Almurashi, 2016).

According to Halliday there are three main functions of language which he called Metafunctions of language. The metafunctions of language are:

1. **Ideational metafunction:** (Representation of the world or human experiences)
2. **Interpersonal metafunction:** (It shows Interaction and Relationship between speaker and listener. It takes clause as exchange, it is identified by Mood)
3. **Textual metafunction:** (It organizes human experiences. It takes clause as a message; it is identified by Theme and Rheme)

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 30)(Halliday & Hassan, 1989, pp. 15-26).

In this research the researcher's main concern is Transitivity (Experiential metafunction), which is the sub component of Ideational metafunction. So here others two types of metafunctions are not discussed.

2.8.1 Ideational metafunction:

This metafunction is concerned with the human experiences and Lexico-grammar of language. There are two sub-functions of ideational metafunction. One is experiential metafunction, and second is Logical. As we know the clause is basic unit for analysis in functional grammar. So, in experiential metafunction the clause is taken as the representation. All metafunctions of language are united in the basic structure of clause. Experiential component shows the human experiences and the world around us. It is also known as Transitivity system. It is realized by transitivity analysis. On the other hand, in second component (Logical), it is realized by the complex system of clause.

In this research, the researcher has to do transitivity analysis of selected political speeches. For this purpose, the first sub-component (Experiential metafunction) of Ideational metafunction is used, because this is also known as a Transitivity system. In this system the experiences and realities of human beings is represented. In experiential function (Transitivity system) the clause creates the relationship between the meanings and the world around us. And through this relation it shows the human experiences.

2.9 Transitivity:

As mentioned in previous section, there are three metafunctions of language, which are Ideational, Interpersonal and Textual. In Ideational metafunction there are two sub-metafunctions, one is experiential metafunction and second one is Logical metafunction. Experiential metafunction is also known as Transitivity network or system. Transitivity is a metafunction which represents human experiences and realities. According to Halliday in transitivity network, clause is the basic unit of analysis, because it is the clause that represents experiences, interaction and message (Halliday, 1985, p. 53). Transitivity main focuses on the processes, which are realized by verbal group. Others two elements of transitivity process are participants and circumstances (Halliday, Notes on Transitivity And Theme in English: Part 1, 1967). Transitivity network is a way through which our experiences are represented in reality. This network not only shows our physical actions or happening, it also shows our senses and relationship between different entities.

There are three key elements in transitivity process which are:

- Process (verbal group show the experiences and it is unfolded by time)
- Participant (Nominal group, directly involved in process)
- Circumstances (Adverbial group or Prepositional phrase, additional meanings of the process)

The first one is central and crucial for transitivity analysis. It is the process which expresses our experiences and the world around us. We can say that it is the heart of transitivity network, without its transitivity analysis is impossible. Process is realized by verbal group in a clause. In transitivity there are six types of processes which are as follow:

1. Material   2. Mental   3. Relational

4. Verbal   5. Behavioural   6. Existential

Second element is participant which is also necessary for transitivity network especially for process. Every process has its own participants. Participants are identified by Nominal group in a clause. The third element in transitivity network is circumstances, which are optional for transitivity. But it is the circumstance which provides additional meanings about process. Circumstances are expressed by Adverbial group or prepositional phrase in a clause (Halliday & Matthiessen, Halliday's Introduction to Functional Grammar, 2014, pp. 214-222).

Here researcher discussed each process of transitivity system with its participants according to the requirement of his work.

2.9.1 Material Process: (Doing and Happening)

Material process is first and important process of transitivity system. It is also one of the initial and basic processes of transitivity network proposed by Halliday. It is also known as Action process. It shows physical actions (doings) and events (happening). It constructs our physical world by showing our actions and events. There are two main subcategories of this process.

1. Doing: (What did the X do? If the process extends its meanings with others participants, then it will be doing. In doing material process, the clause contains the affected participant (Goal) and Halliday called it transitive clause). For example

I [actor} eat [material (doing) mango [goal].

2. Happening: (What happened? If the process ends with the actor than the process will be happening. In happening material process, the clause does not contain goal, it is also known as intransitive clause). For example

I [actor] stand [material (happening)] here.

There are two subtypes of doing material process which are as follow:

- **Creative:** in creative the participant (actor or goal) is created or understood when the process is unfolded in the clause. For example
  He [actor] made [creative] a table [goal].

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Creative material may be in intransitive form for example,

They [actor] didn't appear [creative].

- **Transformative:** in transformative material process the already present participant (actor or goal) is transformed or get new state as the process unfolds.

    Transformative material clause may be transitive or intransitive. For example I[actor] ran (away) [transformative].

    He [actor] polished [transformative] his shoes [goal]

Material clauses not only show the concrete (physical action) but it also shows the abstract action.

Participants in Material process:

There are the following participants in material process:

Actor: the participant which is doer or performer of action. It is main participant in material process.

Goal: the participant which is affected from actor in the process. Goal is constructed by the process by the involvement of actor.

Scope: the participant which is unaffected from actor in the process. It is not constructed by the process directly.

Beneficiary-recipient: the participant "to whom" process takes place. The participant who gets advantage from the goods and services is known as beneficiary-recipient. 'To' preposition is used for this participant.

Beneficiary-client: the participant "for whom" process takes place. It gets benefit from the performance of the process. Preposition "for" is used for this participant,

Initiator: the participant that acts as a catalyst or starter for the process. It initiates the process.

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, pp. 224-244)(Matthiessen, Teruya, & Lam, 2010, pp. 108,175)

2.9.2 Mental Process: (sensing)

Mental process is second and most important process of transitivity network. If the material process shows our outer world than mental process shows our inner world. This process shows the experiences of consciousness. It is the mental process that represents inner thoughts, ideas, perceptions, desires and emotions of human beings. There are four main subtypes of mental process which are as follows:

> **1. Mental Perception**
> **2. Mental Cognitive**
> **3. Mental Emotive**
> **4. Mental Desiderative**

1. Mental Perceptive: in this subtype senser perceives anything or object in external world by using his five senses (Mental activities) (seeing, hearing, feeling and smelling etc.). For example,

I[senser] saw [perception] him [phenomenon].

2. Mental Cognitive: in this subtype the senser involves his mental process to construct his inner world. For example, thinking, knowing and judging etc. For example,

I[senser] know [cognition] the situation [phenomenon].

3. Mental Emotive: in this subtype the senser constructs his emotion in the world of consciousness. For example, like, love, and hate etc. For example,

I[senser] like [emotive] you [phenomenon].

4. Mental Desiderative: in this subtype the senser shows his desires of his inner world. For example, want, hope and wish etc. For example,

I[senser] want [desiderative] to get this [phenomenon].

Like type and **Please type** are the two general categories or ways of representation of Mental Process. In these categories a single mental process is represented with two different processes (verbal group) these two words convey same thought but these are not the synonyms of each other.

Participants in Mental Process:

Senser: is the central and inherent participant in mental process. It may be one person or human collective. Senser is the participant who perceives, thinks, feels or wants in mental process.

Phenomenon: it is also inherent participant like senser in mental process. Phenomenon is the act, thing or fact which is perceived, felt or wanted.

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, pp. 245-258)(Matthiessen, Teruya, & Lam, 2010, p. 198)

2.9.3 Relational Process

Relational process is the third and one of the initial transitivity processes. It is also known as the process of being and having. There is no need of external force or energy for the unfolding of process. This process is static in nature unlike material process which is dynamic in nature. It shows relation between different entities or constructs the relations between different acts, facts and things.

There are two main subtypes of relational process which are as follows:

1. **Attributive** (in this type quality is ascribed to entity, it is irreversible,)
2. **Identifying** (in this type identification of entity is constructed, it is reversible)

And these two main subtypes have three subcategories, which are as follows,

1. **Intensive**
2. **Possessive**
3. **Circumstantial**

1. Attributive intensive: in this type of relational process, an attribute is assigned or ascribed to an entity. For example,

He [carrier] is [intensive] a good boy [attribute].

2. Attributive Possessive: in this type of relational process, possession of an entity is showed. What X has? For example

He [carrier] has [possessive] a car [attribute].

3. Attributive Circumstantial: in this type of being of an entity is constructed with the help of circumstances such as location, time, etc. For example

I [carrier] will be [relational (circumstantial)] there [attribute (spatial)].

4. Identifying Intensive: in this subtype of relational process, an entity is identified by another entity (identifier (value)). For example,

He [identified or token] is [identifying] a teacher [identifier or value].

5. Identifying Possessive: in this process the possession of an entity is constructed by identifying it. For example,

The chair [identified] is [possessive] Ahmad's [identifier].

6. Identifying Circumstantial: in this subtype an entity is identified by circumstances such as place, time etc. For example,

Eid ul Adha [identified] is [relational] celebrated on 10th Zilhaj [attribute (circumstance)].

Participants in Relational Process:

Carrier: is the participant who carries an attribute or the entity which is ascribed or assigned with attribute in the process.

Attribute: is the entity or attribute (quality) which is assigned or ascribed to carrier.

Attributor: is the participant in relational process who assigns the quality (attribute). It is also known as assigner in relational process.

Identified: is the participant in relational process who is indicated by an entity in identification process. It is also known as Token in relational process.

Identifier: is the participant which identified the Token. It is also known as the Value in relational process.

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, pp. 259-299)(Matthiessen, Teruya, & Lam, 2010, p. 49)

Material, Mental and Relational processes are considered the principal processes of transitivity network. Other three processes, which are verbal, Behavioural and Existential processes, and these are taken as a subsidiary process types in transitivity network. And these are bounded in nature. The boundary of Behavioural lies between Material and Mental, and Verbal's boundary lies between Mental and Relational and Existential limitation lies between Relational and Material.(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 300)

2.9.4 Verbal Process

Verbal process is also known as the process of saying. This process plays a key role in spoken discourse and in the creation of narrative passages. Quotes commonly occur in this process. For example,

I [Sayer] told [verbal] you [receiver].

Participants of Verbal Process:

Sayer: is the participant who is oblique. It is the participant who speaks or says in the verbal process. It is also known as the speaker of the process.

Receiver: is the also oblique. Receiver is the participant in verbal process to whom saying is directed.

Target: is the participant which is targeted by verbal process. Subtypes of clauses in verbal process contains target participant.

Verbiage: is very important participant in verbal process. "What is said by sayer?" is taken as the verbiage of the process (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, pp. 302-307).

2.9.5 Behavioural Process

Behavioural process constructs physiological and psychological behaviors of human beings like breathing and smiling etc. For example,

I [Behaver] smile [behavioural] when I saw him [location (temporal)].

Participants in Behavioural Process:

Behaver: the participant in the process who behaves.

Behaviour: the participant which is affected by the process with the involvement of Behaver (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, pp. 301-302)

2.9.6 Existential process

This process shows the existences of things or happening of events. The verb "Be" having great importance in this process. But in existential process this verb does not contain any attribute or identity. The word "There" is also used to show the existences of things, but in transitivity network there is no representational function for it. For example,

There is [existential process] a house [existent].

Participants in Existential process:

There is only one participant in this process that is **Existent.** It is the entity or event which comes into existence as the process unfolds.

2.9 Circumstantial Elements in Transitivity network

The researcher used table 5.28 from Halliday book as a source for circumstantial elements (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, pp. 313-314). Circumstances are the one of three basic components of transitivity network. Circumstances are indirectly involved in transitivity processes. Circumstances give the additional meanings to the process. They give extra detail about the physical action and inner world in which the human experiences are constructed. Here in table 2.2 the researcher gave the comprehensive detail of circumstantial elements. Because circumstantial element is optional and not crucial for transitivity processes, therefore, the researcher didn't give their detail one by one. There are main four categories of circumstantial elements, which are as follows:

1. Enhancing   2. Extending

3. Elaborating   4. Projection

First three are the subcategories of Expansion.

Table 2.2 Circumstantial Elements in Transitivity System

Circumstances (1. Expansion: enhancing)			
	Extent:	Distance	Distance in space
		Duration	Duration in time
		Frequency	How many times?
	Location:	Place	Where? Spatial
		Time	When? Temporal
	Manner:	Means	How? By which means
		Quality	How? Adverbial group
		Comparison	Similarity and differences, prepositional phrase
		Degree	How much? Adverbial group
	Cause:	Reason	Why? Causes, because
		Purpose	What for? Intention
		Behalf	Who for? On whose behalf action takes place
	Contingency:	Condition	Why? Having sense of 'if'
		Default	Having sense of negative condition
		Concession	Frustrated cause, with prepositions
Circumstances (2. Expansion: extending)			
	Accompaniment: Joint participation	Comitative	With or without, Process as a single

			instance, positive and negative.
		Additive	As well as, instead of, Process as a two instance, two entities share
Circumstances (3. Expansion: elaborating)			
	Role:	Guise	What as, the meaning of 'be'.
		Product	What into? Meaning of 'become'.
Circumstances (4. Projection)			
	Matter	Matter	What about? Described, narrated, related to verbal process
	Angle	Source	Source information, sayer, senser
		Viewpoint	Information given by clause from some body

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, pp. 313-328)**.**

Chapter No 3

Research Methodology

Research methodology is considered the path way of the research. In this chapter researcher tells about the research method which he adopts during research. In this chapter researcher also answers the following questions. What is source of data? How did the researcher collect data? What the techniques are used by researcher? Research's object and procedure for analyzing data will also be discussed in following chapter.

3.1 Research Design:

Comparative research is a type of research in which the relationship, differences and similarities are studied between two subjects, objects and ideas like books, historical figures or politicians (Bukhari, 2011). Researchers can compare different entities such as objects, interviews, statements, cases, themes or two different individuals in same context. (M.GIVEN, 2008).The nature of this study is comparative, because the researcher compares the language of two political leaders. He also compares their thoughts, ideas on the same theme and frequency distribution of transitivity processes in their respective political speech.

In linguistics the Transcription is considered the written form of utterances (speech) (Wikipedia, 2020). According to Cambridge dictionary transcript is a complete and exact written copy of spoken or written (pre-existing) words (Press, 2020). Transcription is conversion of spoken text into written text for analysis (Baker & Ellece, 2011). In the current research the data is also the transcript of selected political speeches. The nature of data is textual and as we know, Qualitative research method primarily deals with textual data (Heigham & Croker, 2009). In current research the researcher also has to find out the frequency distribution of transitivity processes. So, the researcher deals with both types of data qualitative as well as quantitative. For this purpose, researcher chooses mixed method as a research method for this work. Because mixed method is ideal method to deal with qualitative and quantitative data.

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It also provides complete and better understanding. Researchers can also use it for comparing different perspective on the basis of qualitative and quantitative data (Creswell, 2014).

3.2 Researcher Object:

The object of this research is the speeches of two world famous political figures (Imran khan and Mahatir Muhammad). These two political leaders made a comprehensive speech at the 74th session of UNGA in 2019. The theme of this session was "Galvanising multilateral efforts for poverty eradication, quality education, climate action and inclusion". These two leaders shared their ideas, thoughts and intension on same theme.

3.3 Data Source:

Data is raw, unprocessed and unorganized form of facts and figures. And it is researcher who analyses selected data and finds solution of his set problem. The source of data is an authentic source from which the researcher gets data for analysis, and it is the data on which researcher applies research design and selected theory. For analysis the source of data has great importance. Source also gives the importance and validity to selected data. Without authentic source data loses its real value. So, the authentic source in research is very important. There are two major types of data source, one is primary and second is secondary. The primary data is the data which is collected by researcher from its original source first hand for some specific purpose for example speeches, interviews' transcript, captured audio, video recordings or transcribed into text etc. And on the other hand secondary data is the data which is collected from already existing data, it is also known as second-hand or nonorginal data for example Journal articles, Magazines and reports etc. (Salkind, 2010, p. 1095) (Martins, da Cunha, J., & Serra, F., 2018). The main data source of current research is the transcript (text) of two selected political speeches of two world famous leaders. The transcripts of both speeches are taken by two (Bukhari, 2011)different authentic websites in its original form. The transcript of Imran khan's speech is taken from BR Web Desk by using this URL https://www.brecorder.com/2019/09/27/524851/full-transcript-of-prime-minister-imran-khans-speech-at-the-unga/ on January 20th, 2020. And the transcript of Mahatir Muhammad's speech is taken from NST website by

using this URL

https://www.google.com/amp/s/www.nst.com.my/amp/news/nation/2019/09/525269/dr-ms-full-speech-text-74th-unga on January 20th,2020. These two websites are authentic and original.

3.4 Researcher instruments:

The researcher himself is the first and important instrument for data collection in this work. As above mentioned in this research both (qualitative and quantitative) types of data are studied. The primary data in this research is textual so in qualitative research human is considered the primary instruments (D., L.C, & C, 2010). The researcher himself as an instrument did the following works.

1. Researcher himself downloaded the transcript of selected speeches.
2. Researcher himself read the whole transcript.
3. Researcher himself downloaded the video of selected speeches.
4. Researcher himself watched the video.
5. Researcher himself identified the transitivity processes in selected speeches with the help of Hallidayian Transitivity model.
6. At last stage Researcher himself found out the frequency distribution of transitivity processes with the help of frequency tables and charts.

So, the first and primary instrument in this research is researcher himself.

A second or secondary instrument in this research is technology. The researcher uses laptop, internet, and Webpages for collecting and analyzing data as a secondary instrument.

3.5 Research data collection techniques:

In this research the researcher uses following techniques for data collection:

1. Searching the selected research object:

At first stage the researcher after selecting appropriate topic for his research, the researcher searched the transcript of selected political speeches over internet by using primary instrument (researcher himself) and especially secondary instrument (technology) for this purpose. And after searching the researcher took

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the transcript of selected political discourses from two different authentic websites. Researcher also downloaded the video of selected speeches from the official YouTube channel of UN, and researcher has given all these detail in Data source section of his research.

2. **Documentation (document review):**

   This method for collecting data is known as review of existing data or secondary data. According to this technique the existing documents are used for collecting required data, these documents may be personal or official. Official documents are the documents which are recorded or written by some public or private organizations for their official purpose, for example published articles, speeches, and educational journals (Johsos & Christensen, 2014). For his research the researcher used this method for collecting his primary data. He took transcript of speeches from two official websites and also downloaded recorded videos of those speeches from the official channel of a world level organization (UN).

3. **Quantitative observation:**

   This technique is used for collecting numerical or statistical data. It is also known as controlled observation. In observation method the researcher uses his five senses for collecting data (Erlandson, E.L, B.L, & S.D, 1993) (Johsos & Christensen, 2014). The researcher himself counted the frequency of transitivity processes and their percentage in each discourse. Before analysis of quantitative data, for the collection of quantitative data the researcher himself made the special tables for each transitivity process. For example, as shown in Table 3.1

   Table 3.1 Sample table for collecting numerical data for each process

Process type: Mental			
Process subtypes	Cognitive			
	Emotive			
	Perceptive			
	Desiderative			

Participants				
	Senser			
	Phenomenon			
Circumstances (1. Expansion: enhancing)				
	Extent:	Distance		
		Duration		
		Frequency		
	Location:	Place		
		Time		
	Manner:	Means		
		Quality		
		Comparison		
		Degree		
	Cause:	Reason		
		Purpose		
		Behalf		
	Contingency:	Condition		
		Default		
		Concession		
Circumstances (2. Expansion: extending)				
	Accompaniment:	Comitative		
		Additive		
Circumstances (3. Expansion: elaborating)				
	Role:	Guise		
		Product		
Circumstances (4. Projection)				
	Matter; Angle:	Source		
		Viewpoint		

After collecting numerical data with the help of such special tables, the researcher compared the result or findings of each discourse with the help of frequency tables and charts.

These three are main techniques or methods which researcher uses in his research. But there are also minor techniques or methods which researcher also uses in his work which are as follows:

a. Reading the transcript for collecting clauses for analysis.

b. Watching the video.

c. Mark the Verbal group during reading.

d. Numbing the clauses manually.

3.6 Data analysis techniques:

There are the following techniques which the researcher used for data analysis:

1. **Selection of appropriate data or Classifying (selection of clauses):**
   In transitivity analysis the clauses are taken as the representing of the human experiences. And the clause is the basic unit of analysis in transitivity analysis(Halliday & Matthiessen, Halliday's Introduction to Functional Grammar, 2014).The transcript that is taken by researcher was in the the paragraph shape with paragraph number as shown in Fig 3.1. So toconduct the analysis of selected data was difficult. Therefore, it was necessary to chane the form of selected data according to the requirement of analysis. For this purpose the research read the taken data intensively again and again, and after this step the researcher selesct appropriate data for his research manually.
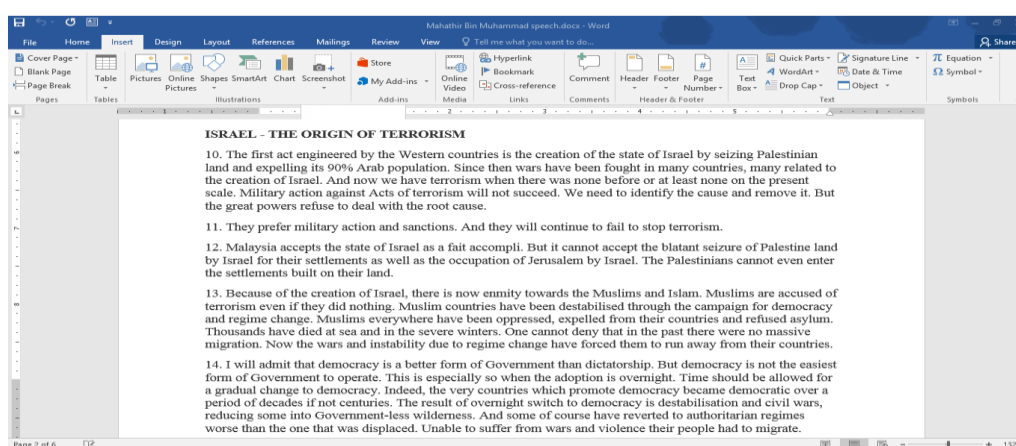
Figure 3.1 Original form of transcript

But in the transitivity the clause represents the message. So it is necessary the data must be in clauses form rather than in sentences or paragraphs. So that the readers can easily understand the transitivity analysis of selected text. For this purpose the researcer clasify the transcript text into clauses as shown in Fig 3.2.
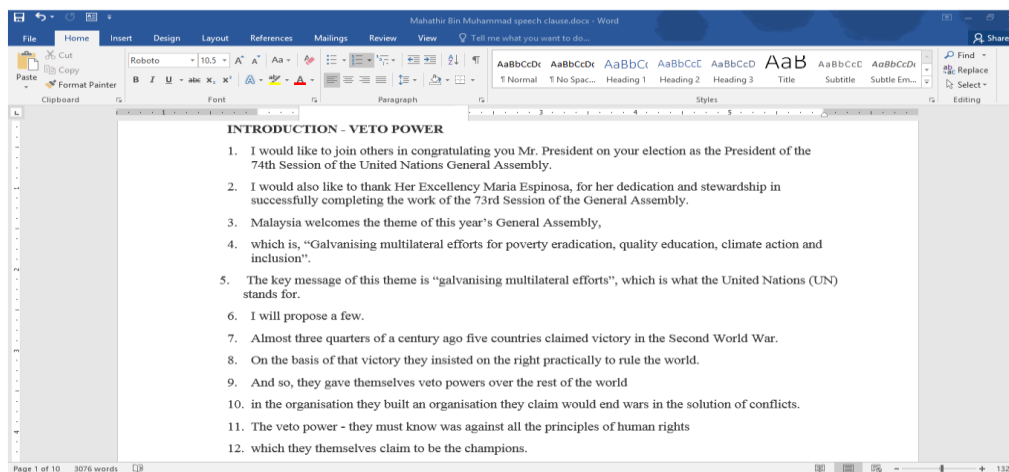
Figure 3.2 Transcript in clauses form

Clauses are identified according to basic definition of clause, the group of words which has its own subject and predicate, and it must be the member of clause complex according to functional grammar. In transitvity there are three key components of clause, which are Process it self, Participants and circumstances. In these components circumstances is optional and others two are crucial for clause as a representative of human experiences(Halliday & Matthiessen, Halliday's Introduction to Functional Grammar, 2014, p. 212)(Anderson & Holsting, 2018, pp. 2-3).

2. **Identification or realizing:**

The concept of this technique is taken from Geoff Thompson's book "Introducing Functional Grammar"(2014). Befor analysing the identification of clause'elements is necessary. Because these(Process, Participants and circumstances) elemnets are the base of transitivity analysis. These elements are identified by following roles:

- Process is identified or realized by "Verbal group" .
- Participants is identified by "Nomial group"
- Circumstance is identified by "Adverbial group or prepositional group"(Halliday & Matthiessen, Halliday's Introduction to Functional Grammar, 2014, p. 222)(Thompson, 2014, p. 132).

3. Labbeling (labbeling of processes, participants and circumstances):

After the realization of central elements of transitivity process, the next step is labbeling of these(process, participant and circumstance) according to Hallidayan theory of transitivity. By using this technique the researcher labbles all these elements with their subcomponents. For this purpose the researcher made a special data labbeling sheet. As shown in Fig 3.3.

In this data labbeling sheet the folloeings elements are included:

- Clause with reference.
- Speaker name.
- Identification and clssification of central elements of transitivity.
- Subcategories of process, participant and circumstance.
- Process type of clause according to six transitivity processes.

Figure 3.3 Data labbeling sheet

4. Interpretation (discourse analysis of each process):

In this step the interpetaion of each process is done. Interpretation is basically discourse analysis of selected text. It is consider the last step in discourse analysis after. For interpretation the answer of the following questions are given:

- What type of process is used in the clause?

- Who are the participants?

- What is circumstance?

- What type of message or human reality is represented in the clause?

- How the language is used by speaker to share his ideas?

5. **Findings and Comparing the result:**

At last stage the to find out the result researcher used frequency tables and charts for analysing numerical data and comparison. Frequency distribution is a method in which score or occurance of different variables is displayed in numbers by using freuency tables and charts. Percentage and frequency of diiferent variables and categories are also included in frequency distribution method(Salkind, 2010, p. 528). In this method the researcher can also compare two diiferent numerical values. By using this method researcher counted the occurance of processes, participants and circumstances in selected political discourses.

Chapter No 4

Findings and Discussion

This chapter has great importance in this research because this is the chapter in which researcher reveals his findings and also discusses his selected data with help of selected theoretical framework. In this chapter the answers of set questions are explained in detail. Researcher also achieves the objectives of his research with the help of findings. The researcher also analyzes the selected data in this chapter. There are five main sections in this chapter first is about general information about speakers and speech, second is Findings (Transitivity processes, Participants and Circumstantial elements in selected data), third is Comparison (similarities and differences), fourth is about the role of experiential metafunction in representing the political ideologies and thoughts and last one is Discussion.

Section No 1

4.1 General information about Speakers and Speeches:

In this research the researcher selected two speeches of two different speakers for transitivity analysis in comparative way. Comparison in transitivity analysis is not new. This type of study has adopted by many researchers, Yichao Zhang (Zhang, 2007).and Ika Miranti (Miranti, 2014)is two of them. In Table 4.1 the researcher gave the important general information about the speakers and selected speeches.

Table 4.1 General Information about Speakers and Speeches

Speakers Name	Imran Khan	Mahatir Bin Muhammad
Political Status	Prime Minister	Prime Minister (at that time Sept 2019)
Country	Islamic Republic of Pakistan	Malaysia
Religion	Islam	

Second language (which they used at the time of delivering speech)	English	
Theme of the speech	"Galvanising multilateral efforts for poverty eradication, quality education, climate action and inclusion".	
Place (stage)	74th Session of UNGA (New York 24-30 Sep 2019)	
Date	27 Sep 2019	28 Sep 2019
Duration	About 50 minutes	About 29 minutes
Audience	The honorable members of 74th session of UNGA 2019	
Clauses in Speech (Embedded and minor clauses are not included	252	246

This general information (Table 4, 1) gives basic detail about the subject of the research. This information is necessary for the readers because this tells the situation in which speech is produced. The researcher has selected speech of Imran khan and Mahatir Bin Muhammad for analysis. For this purpose, the researcher took the transcript of these speeches from two authentic Websites. The researcher has written the detail of data source in Chapter 3.

Section No 2

4.2 Findings

In this subsection the researcher tells about his result, which he has founded after analysis of selected data. What is frequency distribution of transitivity processes with their percentage? What is the frequency of occurrence of Participants in transitivity processes? How many circumstantial elements are used to give the additional meanings to transitivity processes?

4.2.1 Frequency distribution of transitivity processes

There are 498 clauses in selected data. The researcher classified the taken transcript into clauses. Because the clause is the basic unit of transitivity system. As according to Halliday, the clause contains and gives three types meanings (ideational,

Interpersonal and Textual) at a time (Halliday, An Introduction to Functional Linguis, 1985, p. 53). Then the researcher analyzed the identified clauses, according to the Hallidayan Transitivity theory.

The frequency distribution of transitivity processes in both speeches is shown in table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Frequency Distribution of Transitivity Processes in Selected Speeches

Transitivity Processes in Selected Speeches		
Transitivity Process	Occurrence in Speeches	Percentage
Material	193	38.75%
Mental	86	17.26%
Relational	111	22.28%
Verbal	72	14.45%
Behavioural	0	0
Existential	36	7.22%
Total:	**498**	**100%**

There are 498 total processes in both selected political speeches. In above table 4.2 we can see that after analyzing the selected data, researcher founded that, Material process is dominant in both speeches with 193 frequencies. Material process constructs the outer world of the speaker. It shows the physical as well as abstract actions and happenings. Frequencies of other processes are as follows in descending order: Mental (86), Relational (111), Verbal (72), Existential (36) and Behavioural (0). For better understanding of occurrence of transitivity processes in selected data for the readers, the founded result can be seen in fig 4.1
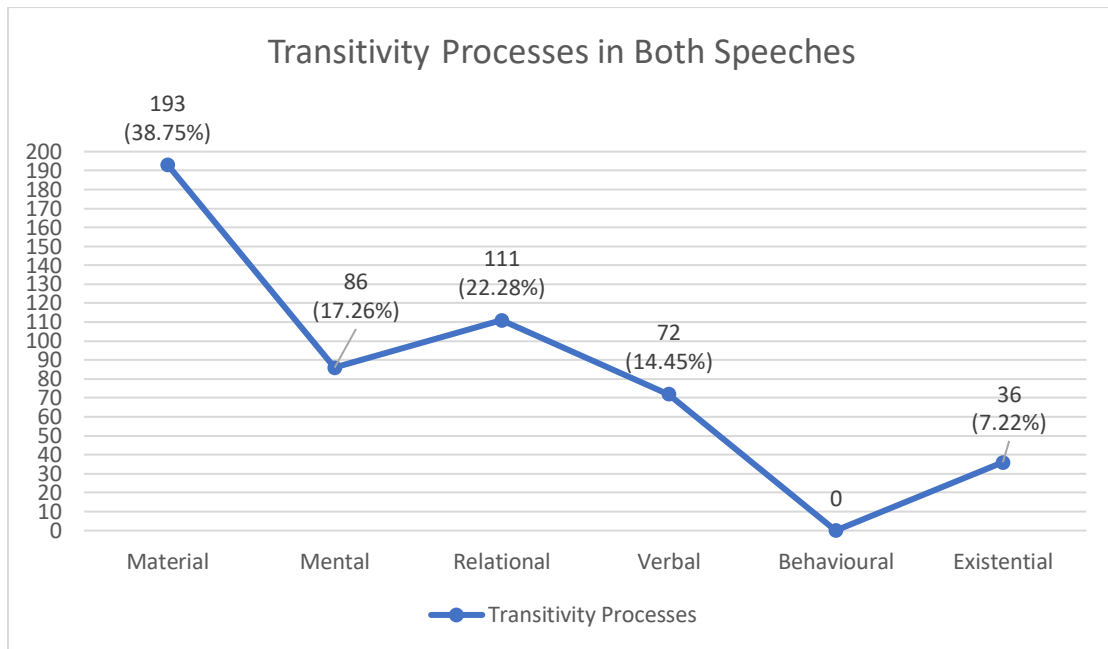
Firure 4.1 Frequency distribution of transitivity processes with%

Above mentioned result in table 4.2 can been seen in fig 4.1 in chart shape. As it is the custom in the world, the actions, ideas and relation with others these three are the main and important features of a good politician. And according to Halliday, material, mental and relational processes are initial processes of transitivity network. The above mentioned features of a good politician are interlinked with the three intial processes of Hallidayian Transitivity network. And the pecentage of these processes is higer than others as shown in fig 4.1.

4.2.2 Occurrence of participants in both speeches

The Participant is the second important elements of Transitivity network. Participants are the elements which are directly involved in process, and these are crucial for the performance of processes. Here in table 4.3 the researcher has given the detail of participants in both speeches.

Table 4.3 Participants occurrence

Role of Participants	
Participants	**Frequency**
Actor	151
Goal	135
Scope	28
Beneficiary recipient	4
Beneficiary-client	11

46

Initiator	6
Attribute	0
Senser	78
Phenomenon	83
Carrier	101
Attribute	103
Attributer	0
Identified (Token)	10
Identifier (Value)	10
Assigner	0
Sayer	59
Verbiage	50
Receiver	13
Target	19
Behaver	0
Behaviour	0
Existent	36
Total:	897

There are 897 participants in both selected speeches. The occurrence of each participant can be seen in table 4.3. As we saw in table 4.2 the dominant process was material, therefore the participants of material process are greater in number in table 4.3. Participant's role is very necessary in transitivity processes. Participants are crucial part of transitivity network, as a driver is necessary for driving a car. The participants are realized by Nominal group in given clause.

4.2.3 Circumstantial elements in Selected data

Although the circumstantial elements are optional and not necessary for transitivity network, but this are the circumstantial elements that give the additional meanings to the processes. During analyzing the researcher did not ignore these elements. Here in the table 4.4 the researcher gave the detail of all the circumstantial elements which is used by the speakers. There are 257 circumstantial elements in both speeches. The frequency of each circumstantial element is given in table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Frequency of Circumstantial Elements

Circumstantial elements in selected data		
Circumstantial elements		**Frequency**
1. Extent:	Distance	0
	Duration	11
	Frequency	10
2. Location:	Spatial	40
	Temporal	52
3. Manner:	Means	20
	Quality	12
	Comparison	2
	Degree	4
4. Cause:	Reason	12
	Purpose	38
	Behalf	2
5. Contingency:	Condition	20
	Default	1
	Concession	2
6. Accompaniment:	Comitative	13
	Additive	1
7. Role:	Guise	15
	Product	1
8. Matter;	Matter	0
9. Angle:	Source	1
	Viewpoint	0

When? Where? How? And Why? Are those WH questions which are closely related to circumstantial elements? The detail of circumstantial elements can be seen in above table 4.4. The Locational elements are dominant in number, and these are followed by Manners. Rest detail of each element is given in table 4.4.

Section 3

4.3 Comparison

In this section the researcher compares the result of two different selected data. There are two different politicians in this study. The researcher also describes the points of similarities and differences in two findings. There are the following levels on which this comparison is conducted.

1. Transitivity process

2. Participants Role

3. Circumstantial elements

4.3.1 Comparison of Transitivity process

The process is central in transitivity network, and it is the process which constructs the experiences of human in reality. In this comparison there are two different speakers who construct their real-life experiences with the help of functions of language. The comparison between the processes of transitivity in these two speeches is given in table 4.5. In this comparison the researchers also explain the points of similarities and differences between the findings of two different selected data.

Table 4.5 Comparison of Transitivity Process

Comparison of Transitivity Processes				
	Imran Khan		Mahatir Muhammad	
Transitivity Process	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Material	91	36.11&	102	41.46%
Mental	50	19.84%	36	14.63%
Relational	53	21%	58	23.57%
Verbal	40	15.87%	32	13%
Behavioural	0	0%	0	0%
Existential	18	7.14%	18	7.31%
Total:	252	100%	246	100%

Table 4.5 shows that, there are 252 clauses in Imran khan's speech and 246 in Mahatir Muhammad's speech. The number of clauses in these speeches is also equal. Mahatir Muhammad used material process more than Imran Khan. It means that Mahatir Muhammad talked more about the action of himself and his country. But on other side

Imran Khan used more Mental process than Mahatir Muhammad. It means Imran Khan talked more about the ideas, thoughts and desires of himself and his nation. The relational process is almost equal in both speeches. Here are the points of similarities and differences in these two findings.

Points of Similarities

Here are the followings points of similarities between the findings of two speeches.

1. Material, Mental and Relational processes are mostly used by both speakers.
2. There is no Behavioural process in both speeches.
3. Existential process is equal in number in both speeches.

Points of Differences

Here are the followings points of Differences

1. Mahatir Muhammad used more material and relational processes than Imran Khan.
2. Imran khan used more mental and verbal processes than Mahatir Muhammad.

Here in fig 4.2 the researcher shows the comparison of transitivity process in chart. This chart presents better understanding for the readers. With the help of chart, the researcher shows the points of similarities and differences in very easy and understandable way. As we can see in fig 4.2.
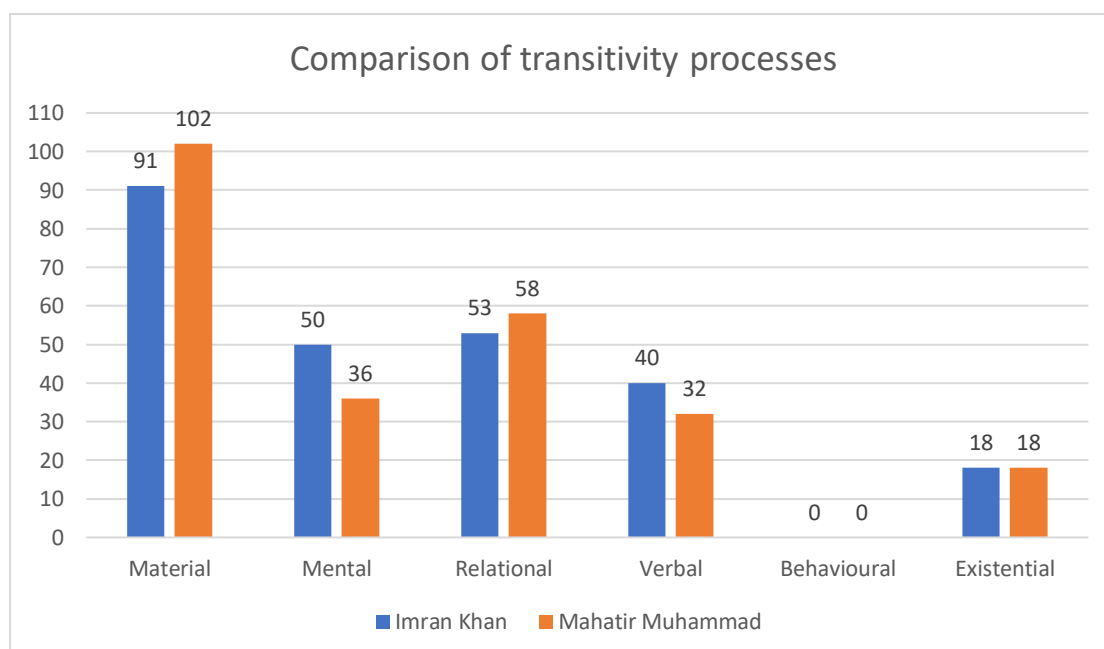
Figure 4.2 Comparisons of Transitivity Processes

4.3.2 Comparison of Participants

The participant is second and crucial element of transitivity system. The participants are directly involved in process. The researcher compared the role of participants in two different political discourses. The result of that comparison is given in table 4.6.

Table 4.6Comparison of Participants

Occurrence of Participants in both selected speeches				
Participants	Imran Khan		Mahatir Muhammad	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Actor	76	16.70%	75	16.96%
Goal	59	12.96%	76	17.19%
Scope	13	2.85%	15	3.39%
Beneficiary – recipient	1	0.219%	3	0.67%
Beneficiary-client	3	0.65%	8	1.80%
Initiator	3	0.65%	3	0.67%
Attribute	0	0%	0	0%
Senser	44	9.67%	34	7.69%
Phenomenon	49	10.76%	34	7.69%
Carrier	47	10.32%	54	12.21%
Attribute	49	10.76%	54	12.21%
Attributer	0	0	0	0%
Identified (Token)	6	1.81%	4	0.90%
Identifier (Value)	6	1.81%	4	0.90%
Assigner	0	0%	0	0%
Sayer	35	7.69%	24	5.42%
Verbiage	28	6.15%	22	4.97%
Receiver	7	1.53%	6	1.35%
Target	11	2.41%	8	1.80%
Behaver	0	0%	0	0%
Behaviour	0	0%	0	0%
Existent	18	3.95%	18	4.07%
Total:	455	100%	442	100%

With the help this table 4.6 here are the followings points of similarities and differences in these two different speeches.

Points of similarities and differences

1. In the material process the frequency of Actor (almost), Initiator is same and the frequency of other participants is different.

2. In mental process the frequency of both participants, (Senser and Phenomenon) is different in both data.

3. In relational and verbal processes, the frequencies of all the participants are different in both speeches.

4. In existential process the frequency of participant is same in both data.

5. Both speakers did not use the following participants in their speech: Behaver, Behaviour, Assigner, Attributer, and Attribute.

4.3.3 Comparison of Circumstantial elements

Circumstance is the third and optional element of transitivity network. It plays key role for better understanding of process. The comparison of circumstantial elements is given in table 4.7. Mahatir Muhammad used more circumstantial elements than Imran Khan. There are 118 circumstantial elements in Imran Khan's and 139 in Mahatir Muhammad's speeches. Circumstantial elements give the additional of meanings to the process. There are nine subcategories of circumstantial elements in transitivity system, which are further divided into 22 subcategories. The researcher compares all these subcategories in table 4.7 as shown below.

Table 4.7Comparison Of Circumstantial Elements

Comparison of Circumstantial elements					
Circumstances (1. Expansion: enhancing)		Imran Khan		Mahatir Muhammad	
		Frequency	%	Frequency	Percentage
1. Extent:	Distance	0	0%	0	0%
	Duration	3	2.54%	8	5.75%
	Frequency	6	5.08%	4	2.87%
2. Location:	Spatial	24	20.33%	16	11.51%
	Temporal	28	23.72%	24	17.26%
3. Manner:	Means	5	4.23%	15	10.79%
	Quality	5	4.23%	7	5.03%

	Comparison	2	1.69%	0	0%
	Degree	1	0.84%	3	2.15%
4. Cause:	Reason	6	5.08%	6	4.31%
	Purpose	10	8.47%	28	20.14%
	Behalf	1	0.84%	1	0.71%
5. Contingency:	Condition	10	8.47%	10	7.19%
	Default	0	0%	1	0.71%
	Concession	1	0.84%	1	0.71%
Circumstances (2. Expansion: extending)					
6. Accompaniment:	Comitative	6	5.08%	7	5.03%
	Additive	1	0.84%	0	0%
Circumstances (3. Expansion: elaborating)					
7. Role:	Guise	8	6.77%	7	5.03%
	Product	0	0%	1	0.71%
Circumstances (4. Projection)					
8. Matter;	Matter	0	0%	0	0%
9. Angle:	Source	1	0.84%	0	0%
	Viewpoint	0	0%	0	0%
Total		**118**	**100**%	**139**	**100**%

There are the following points of similarities and differences:

Points of similarities and differences

1. Location, Manner and Cause these three circumstantial elements are mostly used by both speakers. Imran Khan used Locational elements more than Mahatir Muhammad. And on the other hand, Mahatir Muhammad used Manner and cause elements more than Imran Khan.

2. Cause (reason), Contingency (condition), Cause (behalf) and Contingency (concession) are present with same frequency in both speeches.

3. Both speakers did not use followings circumstantial elements: Matter, angle (viewpoint), and extent (distance).

Section 4

4.4 Themes in Imran Khan's Speech:

Imran khan is the current Prime Minister of Pakistan. And he is known for his power of speech in his country especially. He is one of the top 100 most influential political leaders of 2019. The selected speech was his first speech at the forum of UN. He made very long speech of 50 minutes. He used English language instead of his national language. Language is a medium through which the people share their ideas and thoughts. But in functional grammar the concept of language is broader than in traditional grammar. Language is functional as well as a system of meanings, which construes the human behaviour and the culture. As we discussed the functions of language in chapter 2 in detail, there are three main functions of language which are metafunction of language according to Halliday(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014)(Halliday & Hassan, 1989). These functions contain grammatical as well as semantically aspect. All human experiences construe through the experiential metafunction in reality, and this construe is intellectual in nature (Halliday & Matthiessen, 1999, p. 511).

Imran Khan used simple language in his speech. There are the followings ideas or themes which Imran Khan constructs through the experiential metafunction:

1. **Climate change:** in his speech the first part of his speech is about climate change, in which he tells what Pakistan is doing and having regarding climate change with the help of Material and relational processes. What did the others leaders say about climate change? And what did he saw at UNGA? is constructed with the help of verbal and mental processes by Imran Khan (Appendix A).

2. **Money laundering:** when Imran Khan took the charge as a Prime Minister, he faced many problems. The corrupted politicians are his main headache. At international forum, Imran khan tells about the money laundering. How the corrupted politicians do this? And what is the role of Western countries in this regard? Imran Khan tells all this by using material, relational and existential processes (Appendix A).

3. **Islamophobia:** This third and most important part of Imran Khan's speech. Pakistan is a Muslim country so this part of speech has great importance for Pakistani public. First Imran Khan tells about the origin of Islamophobia, and

the actions of Western regarding Islamophobia with the help of material process. Then tells what is true meanings of Islam. For this purpose, he uses relational process. At last he explains the beliefs, thoughts and feelings about Islam with the help of mental processes. Imran khan explains this idea by using example from history with the help of circumstantial elements (Appendix A).

4. **Kashmir:** India is the neighbor country of Pakistan. At the forum of UNGA, Imran Khan talks about Kashmir for their rights. He also tells about the cruelty of India; what India is doing in Kashmir and what should UN do for Kashmir with the help of material process. He also shows his affections and feelings about Kashmiris with help of mental process.

4.5 Themes in Mahatir Muhammad's Speech:

Mahatir Bin Muhammad is the former Prime Minister of Malaysia. He was the Prime Minister when he made the speech at 74th session of UNGA. He is also one of the top 100 most influential political leaders of 2019. Imran Khan is impressed by his personality. His way of talking is good and comprehensive. There are the following main ideas or themes which Mahatir Muhammad construes with the help of functions of language:

1. **Wrong use of power (Veto power):** at the start of his speech after greetings, Mahatir Muhammad talks about the Veto power's countries. He tells about their actions against UN's rights, breaking international laws, and wrong use of power for their own benefits with the help of material process. He also explains what they want with the help of mental process. What they claim and what is their relationship with other world this aspect is constructed with the help of verbal and relational processes (Appendix B).

2. **Origin of terrorism:** Mahatir Muhammad links terrorism with the creation of Israel. How the Israel state is created? What happened after the creation of this state, what the actions are taken by Western countries to control terrorism, and what is the status of terrorism in the world, Mahatir Muhammad explains all this with the help of material, existential and relational processes. And the what does Malaysia think about Israel? And what does the Israel want to do; this is explained by Mahatir Muhammad with the help of mental process (Appendix B).

3. **Democracy:** Mahatir Muhammad also talks about the features of democracy with the help of relational process (Appendix B).

4. **Cruelty in Myanmar (Rohingyas):** Mahatir Muhammad also tells about the condition of Rohingyas, what is happening with them, what is the reaction of the world, what do the powerful countries do with UN and what do the military forces do with Rohingyas? with the help of material process (Appendix B).

5. **Palm oil production and Western world:** Mahatir Muhammad also talks about the palm oil production of his country and the reaction of western world by using material process. He tells the disadvantages of modern war with the help of relational process (Appendix B).

6. **Climate change:** what is condition of Malaysia, what is the effect of climate change on Malaysia, and What should we do to control the situation? Mahatir Muhammad explains all these aspects with the help of relational, material and existential processes (Appendix B).

7. **Trade, Sanctions and Capitalism:** in the second last part of his speech, the Mahatir Muhammad talks about the benefits of trade for all, and especially for his country, the disadvantages of sanctions on free trade, and the actions of powerful rich countries towards free trade, with the help of relational and material processes (Appendix B).Mahatir Muhammad also explains the reaction of Capitalism and his thought about it by using material and mental processes.

8. **The UN- The way forward:** in the last part of his speech, Mahatir Muhammad talks about the faults of UN, what UN has done, and what should UN do, by using material and relational processes. Mahatir Muhammad also praises the work of UN with the verbal process. What should we do for making world peaceful, the actions taken for this purpose also showed by material process (Appendix B)?

4.6 Representation of political ideologies and thoughts in selected speeches:

The word ideology was basically coined by Antoine Destutt de Tracy in the end of 18th Century. According to him ideology or system of ideas based on two things which are as follows:

1. Human Experiences and human interaction with others.

2. Formation of ideas due to experiences (Vincent, 2010, pp. 1-2)

Human experience covers the three essential factors which are as follows:

1. Surrounding environment
2. Sensation
3. Inside the environment (Singh, Ajai, & Amanpal, 2011, p. 21).

Transitivity is the subfield of ideational metafunction which construes the human experiences. It shows the outer and inner world of human beings. Message, ideas and physical activities are represented by system of transitivity. For this purpose, there are six types of transitivity processes, which the researcher had discussed in previous section in detail (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014).

In this study the transitivity analysis is applied on selected political speeches, in selected speeches two political leaders represented the different political ideologies and thoughts by using language.

Here are the following political ideologies and thoughts in current study:

1. **Green Ideology:**

   According to Andrew Heywood it is new ideology. In Green Ideology the Environmentalism is has great importance. This political ideology is concerned with environment and nature of the world (Heywood, 2017). In this ideology the following points are necessary:
   - What is the present condition of climate change in the world?
   - What is the human doing to improve the environment?

   In selected speeches Imran khan and Mahatir Muhammad talks about the climate change. In their speeches they tell the present condition of climate. They also tell about their actions and measurements which they have taken to improve environment. To represent their ideas and action about environment they use transitivity processes. For example, they use material process to represent physical actions and happening about climate change. They use mental process to show the mental condition. They use relational process to show the present condition and features of their respective countries. They use verbal process to tell their narrative.

   - First let me talk about climate change; (Business Recorder, 2019).(I.K 4/a) **Verbal process**
   - Pakistan is among the top 10 nations in the world affected by climate change (Business Recorder, 2019). (I.K 7) **Relational process**
   - 80 percent of our water comes from the glaciers, (Business Recorder, 2019). (I.K 9/a) **Material process**

- If nothing is done, we fear humans are facing a huge catastrophe (Business Recorder, 2019). (I.K 11) **Mental process**
- We are as concerned about our environment as the Europeans (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 99). **Mental process**
- We should be preparing to combat climate change, to bring back the normal environment, we had been used to over the last thousands of years (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 145/a). **Material process**
- I think, instead of preparing for war, we should be paying attention to the climate changes and accompanying natural disasters (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 144). **Mental process**

2. Hegemony:

The word hegemony is derived from the Greek word hegemonia. According to Oxford Research Encyclopedia of International Studies hegemony is the dominance of one state over other states. It may be in the form of political, economic or army control (Schenoni & L, 2020). Hegemony is not the control or dominance of one state, it may be in the form of group, for example Veto power (Bullock & Trombley, 1999). In economic hegemony one state or group of countries control the trade or markets at international level (Schenoni L. L., 2018). In selected political speeches, both speakers talk about the economic hegemony and power hegemony. Mahatir Muhammad especially talks about western hegemony regarding the wrong use of power and economic hegemony of the western countries over Malaysia. Both speakers use material, mental and verbal transitivity processes to represent hegemony of western countries regarding economic and power.

Following selected clauses from both speeches show the economic and power hegemony.

- Today poor countries are being plundered by their elites (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 26). **Material process**
- And when we located properties of these corrupt leaders in western capitals, we find it so difficult to retrieve it (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 30). **Mental process**
- The world bank, the IMF, the Asian developing bank must find a way to stop this plunder (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 40). **Material process**
- And so, they gave themselves veto powers over the rest of the world, (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 8/a). **Material process**
- Each one of them can negate the wishes of the nearly 200 other members (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 13). **Verbal process**
- During their colonial days their wealth had been exploited to enrich their colonial masters (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 74). **Material process**
- But all the time new regulations are being introduced (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 79/a). **Material process**

3. Islamism:

Islamism is also known as political Islam. This political ideology is directly linked with the Islamic world. In the west terrorism and violation is linked with Islam. The western countries consider Islam spreads terrorism and violence, this western thinking is also known as Islamophobia. Islamophobia hearts Muslim world, because Islam is not only a religion for Muslims it is matter of life and death for the Muslims (Heywood, 2017, pp. 299-304)

In selected speeches both speakers are Muslim by religion, so both leaders talk about Islamism, Islamophobia and the Western thinking about Islam. Both leaders use transitivity processes to tell the basic and true teachings of Islam. By using mental and relational process, they tell the feelings and emotions of Muslims. They describe the actions of western countries by using material process. By using existential process, they explain the present condition of Muslims community in the world.

There are the following selected clauses which show the Islamism:

- Because certain western leaders equated Islam with terrorism (Business Recorder, 2019). (I.K 49) **Mental cognitive**

- There is only ONE Islam and that is the Islam of Prophet (PBUH) (Business Recorder, 2019).(I.K 51) **Existential process**

- We have faced Islamophobia while travelling abroad; (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 55/a) *. **Relational process**

- This bizzare thing happened where suicide attacks were equated with Islam (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 64). **Existential process**

- Muslims everywhere have been oppressed, expelled from their countries and refused asylum (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 39). **Material process**

- Muslims are accused of terrorism, even if they did nothing (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 37/a). **Verbal process**

- Because of the creation of Israel, there is now enmity towards the Muslims and Islam (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 36). Existential process

4.Nazism, Racism and Terrorism:

Nazism and Racism are conceptually same. According to both ideologies all races are not equal. Racism and Nazism talks about the racial superiority. In selected speeches Imran Khan and Mahatir Muhammad talks about the terrorism, they say Israel and India both are acting like Nazis. Mahatir Muhammad says Israel is the origin of

terrorism. All western countries are responsible for the present condition of the world. Imran Khan says India is just like Nazis, Indian Hindus consider themselves superior. Both leaders use material process to show the activities of Israel and India. To describes the condition of Kashmiris and Rohingyas they use verbal, relational and existential process.

- I must again refer to the fate of the Rohingyas in Myanmar (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 57). **Verbal process**
- Thus, Israel can break all the international laws and norms of the world, and it will continue to be supported and defended (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 54). **Material process**
- The first act engineered by the Western countries is the creation of the state of Israel by seizing Palestinian land and expelling its 90% Arab population (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 25). **Material process**
- The way Kashmiris are caged like animals in homes (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 164). **Material process**
- But what will happen when 8 million Kashmiris come out of a lockdown and face 900,000 troops? (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 162). **Existential process**
- The phrase Islamic terrorism allows India to dismiss human rights and further increase cruelty on the people of Kashmir (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 174). **Material process**

Section 5

4.7 Discussion

In this section the researcher analyses the data according to the Hallidayan Transitivity model (2014). In this section the researcher also gave the occurrence of each process and participants with its subcategories. For this purpose, the researcher prepares special table for analysis (see chapter 3). With the help of this table readers can easily understand the three-basic element of transitivity system and their identification in clause. It also gives the detail of subcategories of these three elements.

4.7.1Analysis of Material Process:

This process shows the outer world of human. Material process also shows the physical actions and happenings of events. The detail of material process in both speeches is given below in table 4.8.

Table 4.8 Analysis of Material Process

Process type: Material			I.K	M.M
Process subtypes	Happening		5	3
	Doing	Creative	30	29
		Transformative	56	70
Participants				
	Actor		76	75
	Goal		59	76
	Range/Scope		13	15
	Beneficiary – Recipient		1	3
	Beneficiary – client		3	8
	Initiator		3	3
	Attribute		0	0

Data 1

Clause: I especially came to this forum despite a difficult time in my country; facing challenges… (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 2).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
I	Came	Despite a difficult time
To this forum		In my country
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (intransitive/happening)	Contingency (concession)
Scope		Location (spatial/absolute)
Transitivity process type: Ma		

In above data it is material process in this clause. The subcategory of material process is happening. In happening the process terminates with actor. In the above-mentioned

clause "came" is a verbal group, which shows the happening of process. Imran Khan) is the actor and the unaffected participant (scope) is the form, where this process is happening. 'Despite a difficult time and in my country are two circumstantial elements which add the meanings of this happening. Here in this clause the Imran Khan tells about the situation in which he attends the UNGA's session.

Data 2

Clause: The world is experiencing climate change(New Straits Times, 2019)(M.M 130).		
Participant	Process	Circumstances
The world climate change.	is experiencing	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor Scope	Material (intransitive/happening)	
Transitivity process type: Ma		

In this data 2 which is taken from Mahatir Muhammad's speech. The type of this clause is material happening. The world is actor. And climate change is scope. The 'experiencing' is the material process which shows what is happening with climate. In this clause speaker tells about the situation of climate change, what is happening with it in the present age.

Data 3

Clause: and these are melting at an alarming pace (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 9/b).		
Participant	Process	Circumstances
These(glaciers)	are melting	at an alarming pace.
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Goal	Material (transitive/transformative)	Manner (degree)
Transitivity process type: MA		

In data 3processes is material (transformative). Transformative is the subcategory of doing. In transformative the preexisted actor or goal is constructed when the process unfolded. In the above clause the glaciers are the goal which is affected by the melting

process. After process the glaciers will adopt new shape (melted). At alarming pace is the circumstantial element which explains that at what degree the glaciers are melting. In above clause speaker tells about the about the state of glaciers which are transformed by melting.

Data 4

Clause: Thousands have died at sea and in the severe winters(New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 40).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
Thousands	have died	at sea
		in the severe winters
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Goal	Material (transitive/transformative)	Location (spatial/definite)
		Location (temporal/definite)
Transitivity process type: Ma		

In data 4 the process type is material transformative. In which the goal 'thousands (people) are goal which are transformed by the process died. How and where these people have died this is explained by the circumstantial elements such as at sea and in winter. In this clause the speaker is telling about the cruelty of west.

Data 5

Clause: He (PBUH) created the state of Medina (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 78/a).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
He (PBUH)	Created	
the state of Medina		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (transitive/creative)	
Goal		
Transitivity process type: Ma		

In the above data 5. The process type is material creative. Hazrat Muhammad Peace Be Upon Him is the Actor. The 'created' is the process, and the state of Madina is the goal. And this goal is constructed by the process 'created'. In this clause speaker tells

about the creation of the state of Madina. There is no circumstantial element in this clause.

Data 6

Clause: in the organisation they built an organisation(New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 8/b).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
They an organisation	Built	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor Goal	Material abstract *(transitive/creative)	
Transitivity process type: Ma		

In data 6 the process is material creative. In this clause the verbal group 'Built' is process, when process unfolds the goal 'an organisation' is constructed. In this clause the speaker is talking about the behaviour of Veto power members regarding UN. The nominal group 'they' is the actor, and the countries which are the members of Veto they made their own group within the UN. So, they are using their powers wrongly.

4.7.2 Analysis of Mental Process:

This process constructs the inner world of human. It shows the ideas, thoughts and feelings of the speaker. The researcher shows the mental process with its subcategories and participants as shown in table 4.9.

Table 4.9 Analysis of Mental Process

Process type: Mental		Imran Khan	Mahatir Muhammad
Process subtypes	Cognitive	25	19
	Emotive	7	5
	Perceptive	10	4
	Desiderative	8	8
Participants			
	Senser	44	34

	Phenomenon	**49**	**34**

Data 7

Clause: I know how the western mind works (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 67/c).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
I how the western mind works.	Know	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser Phenomenon	Mental (cognitive)	
Transitivity process type: Me		

In data 7, the process type is mental cognitive. The 'know' is verbal group which shows the contribution of human mind. 'I' is the senser and 'how the western mind work works' is the phenomenon which is taught by the senser. In this clause the speaker is talking about what he knows about the western minds.

Data 8

Clause: I believe in capitalism(New Straits Times, 2019)(M.M 178).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
I in capitalism.	Believe	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser Phenomenon	Mental (cognitive)	
Transitivity process type: Me		

In data 8, the process is mental cognitive. 'I' is the senser and capitalism is the phenomenon. The verbal group 'believe' is the cognition process of this clause. Through this process the speaker tells about his thought about the concept of capitalism.

Data 9

Clause: I've always loved going to India (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 114).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
I going to India.	Loved	Always
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser Phenomenon	Mental (emotive)	Extent (frequency)
Transitivity process type: Me		

In data 9, the process type is mental emotive. In Emotive the senser shows his emotions. In this clause speaker (Imran khan) is the senser, and his emotion is attached with 'going to India'. This subtype is also known as mental affection. Loved is the verbal group which represents the emotions of the senser. In this clause Imran khan is telling, he does not hate India, he loved to go India.

Data 10

Clause: They prefer military action and sanctions(New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 31).		
Participant	Process	Circumstances
They military action ...sanctions.	Prefer	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser Phenomenon	Mental (emotive)	
Transitivity process type: Me		

In data 10, the process type is mental emotive. The verbal group 'prefer' is mental emotive process. Here in this clause the verb prefer means, 'like'. 'They' is the senser here, 'they' are the basically Veto power countries. And they like military actions and sanctions, which is the phenomenon in this clause. In this clause the Mahatir Muhammad is talking about the terrorism. The Veto power's countries like to sort out this problem with the help of military actions and sanctions.

Data 11

Clause: I have seen a lot of leaders talk about this (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 4/b).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
I a lot of leaders talk about this.	have seen	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser Phenomenon	Mental (perceptive)	
Transitivity process type: Me		

In data 11, the process type is mental perceptive. It shows the world of consciousness with the help of five senses. The verbal group 'seen' is the process of perception. In this clause the nominal group 'I' is the senser and he perceives 'a lot of leaders talk about this' which is phenomenon. In this clause speaker Imran khan says during 74th session he has seen many leaders who talked about climate change.

Data 12

Clause: It does not seem to return to previous temperatures(New Straits Times, 2019)(M.M 132).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
It * to return to previous temperatures.	does not seem	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Phenomenon	Mental (perceptive)	
Transitivity process type: Me		

In data 12, the process is mental perceptive. The verbal group 'seem' is the process. And the 'temperature' is the phenomenon. In this clause senser is hidden. The temperature due to climate change is perceptive by hidden senser which is speaker himself. Because the phenomenon 'temperature only perceived by senses.

Data 13

Clause: Now I want to move on to talk about Kashmir (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 95).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
I to move on to talk about Kashmir.	Want	Now
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser Phenomenon	Mental (desiderative)	Location (temporal/relative)
Transitivity process type: Me		

In above data 13, the process type is mental desiderative. This subtype shows the desires and wishes of the senser. The 'want' is verbal group which shows the desire of the speaker, what he wants? 'I' (Imran Khan) is the senser and he wants to talk about India, which is phenomenon.

Data 14

Clause: All the countries of the world wish to prosper, to grow their economies(New Straits Times, 2019)(M.M 73).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
All the countries…. world to prosper, to grow their economies	Wish	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser Phenomenon	Mental (desiderative)	
Transitivity process type: Me		

In above data 14, the process type is mental desiderative. 'Wish' is the verbal group which shows the desires of the senser. "All countries of the world 'is the senser, and 'prosper, to grow their economics' is the phenomenon, which is wanted by the senser. In this clause the speaker Mahatir Muhammad says all the countries want to prosper, and this is their desire.

4.7.3 Analysis of Relational Process:

This process is the process of being and having. It constructs the relationship between two things, ideas and facts without the help of external force. The subtype of this process and participants with their frequencies in both speeches is given in table 4.10 which is given below.

Table 4.10 Analysis of Relational Process

Process type: Relational		Imran khan	Mahatir Muhammad
Process subtypes	Attributive: intensive	28	46
	Attributive: possessive	12	7
	Attributive: circumstantial	7	1
	Identifying: intensive	6	4
	Identifying: possessive	0	0
	Identifying: circumstantial	0	0
Participants			
	Carrier (attributive)	47	54
	Attribute (attributive)	49	54
Assigner Attributor (attributive)		0	0
Value Identifier (identifying)		6	4
Token Identified (identifying)		6	4

Data 15

Clause: Are we children of a lesser God? (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 183).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
We	Are	

69

children of a lesser God?		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive)	Relational (Attributive:	
Attribute (attributive)	intensive)	
Transitivity process type: Rel		

In data 15, the process in this clause is relational (attributive: intensive). 'Are' is verbal group which shows the relationship between two participants. 'We' is the carrier and 'children of lesser God' is the attribute. Attribute which is carried by 'we'. In this clause with the help of relational process, the speaker tells about himself and his nation what they are?

Data 16

Clause: How long, forever? The unspoken time frame seems to be eternal(New Straits Times, 2019)(M.M 17).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
The unspoken time frame eternal.	Seems to be	How long, forever?
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive)	Relational (Attributive:	Extent
Attribute (attributive)	intensive)	(duration/indefinite)
Transitivity process type: Rel		

In above data 16, the process is attributive: intensive. The verbal group 'be' is also used to show the relationship between carrier and attribute. Here in this clause 'the unspoken time frame' is carrier and the 'eternal' is the attribute which is carried by the time. In this clause the speaker talks about the Veto power's countries, and says the time for exercising power by Veto countries seem to be eternal (forever). Here the relationship in time and attribute eternal is created with the verbal group 'be'.

Data 17

Clause: where we have a chance to discuss the problems, the world is facing (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 1/b).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
We A chance to discuss the problem, the world is facing.	Have	Where (UNGA)
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier Attribute	Relational (Attributive: possessive)	Location (spatial/absolute)
Transitivity process type: Rel		

In above data 17, the process type is attributive: possessive. In this type of process, the possession is showed. The verbal group 'have' shows the possession. 'We' is the carrier and 'a chance' is the attribute which is possessed by the carrier 'we'. In this clause speaker tells what they have? 'Where' is the spatial circumstance?

Data 18

Clause: If we reduce our budget for killing people, we will have the funds for research and preparation(New Straits Times, 2019)(M.M 156).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
We	will have	If we reduce our budget for killing people,
the funds		for research and preparation.
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: possessive)	Contingency (condition)
Attribute (attributive)		Cause (purpose)
Transitivity process type: Rel		

In data 18, the process type is attributive: possessive. This subtype shows 'having' process. In this clause 'will have' is the process of possession. And 'we' is the carrier. 'the fund' is the attribute which is possessed by the carrier. In this clause the first part is the condition. The speaker says that if we reduce our budget for killing people, then we will get extra funds for better purpose.

Data 19

Clause: if the poor get poorer and the rich get richer, there will be a crisis soon (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 38/b).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
a crisis Soon	will be	if the poor get poorer and the rich get richer,
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive) Attribute (circumstantial).	Relational (Attributive: circumstantial)	Contingency (condition)
Transitivity process type: Rel		

In data 19, the process is attributive: circumstantial. In this subtype 'being' of process is showed by the relation an entity with circumstantial element. In above clause 'a crisis' is the carrier and its relation are created with the process 'be'. And soon is the temporal circumstantial element. And 'if' is the contingency (conditional) circumstantial element which shows in what condition crisis will happen.

Data 20

Clause: In the end, both the victors and losers suffer (New Straits Times, 2019)(M.M 112).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
In the end, both the victors and losers	Suffer	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Attribute (Circumstantial) Carrier (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: circumstantial)	
Transitivity process type: Rel		

In data 20, the process is Attributive: circumstantial. 'In the end' is the temporal circumstantial element. And the verbal group 'suffer" shows the relationship between the carrier (victors and losers) and circumstantial element. The concept of 'being' is used in this subtype.

Data 21

Clause: My third point is Islamophobia; (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 41/a).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
My third point Islamophobia	Is	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Identified (identifying) Token Identifier (identifying) value	Relational (Identifying: intensive)	
Transitivity process type: Rel		

In data 21, the process type is identifying: intensive. Identifying is the second subtype of relational process. In which identities of entities and facts are represented by process. This subtype is reversible. 'my third point' is identified, and the 'Islamophobia' is the identifier. 'Is' is the verbal group which is the identifying intensive process.

Data 22

Clause: The key message of this theme is "Galvanizing multilateral efforts", which is what the United Nations (UN) stands for(New Straits Times, 2019)(M.M 4).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
The key message…. Theme "Galvanizing ………efforts	Is	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Identified Identifier	Relational (Identifying: intensive)	
Transitivity process type: Rel		

In above data 22, the process in this clause is identifying: intensive. The verbal group "is" is the identifying intensive process. 'The key message...' is the identified or token which is identified by the value 'Galvanizing ….' we can reverse this clause which is the feature of identifying clause.

4.7.4 Analysis of Verbal Process:

This process is also known as the process of saying. This process has great importance in speech production, because in speech the speakers mostly talk about the other (oppositions), what they say? etc. The occurrence of verbal process with its participants is given below in table 4.11

Table 4.11 Analysis of Verbal Process

Process type: Verbal	I.K	M.M
Process subtypes n/a	40	32
Participants		
Sayer	35	24
Receiver	7	6
Verbiage	28	22
Target	11	8

Data 23

Participant	Process	Circumstances
Clause: and rightly so because no religion teaches violence (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 66/b).		
no religion	Teaches	Rightly
Violence		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer	Verbal	Manner (quality)
Verbiage		
Transitivity process type: Ver		

In above data 23, the process is verbal. The verbal group 'teaches' is the process in this clause, in teaching process the new thigs and facts are learnt and told. The 'religion' is the sayer in this clause and 'violence' is the verbiage. In this clause the speaker talks about the religion which does not teach or say anything about violence.

Data 24

Participant	Process	Circumstances
Clause: I will propose a few(New Straits Times, 2019)(M.M 5).		

I	will propose	a few
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer	Verbal	Manner (degree)
Transitivity process type: Ver		

In data 24, the process is verbal. The verbal group 'propose' is the verbal process. And 'I' is the sayer. In this clause the speaker Mahatir Muhammad talks about the themes of the UNGA 74[th]session, he will talk about a few of themes.

4.7.5 Analysis of Behavioural Process:

In this study there is no Behavioural process is founded during analysis.\

Table 4.12 Analysis of Behavioural Process

Process type: Behavioural		
Process subtypes n/a	**Imran Khan**	**Mahatir Muhammad**
	0	**0**
Participants		
Behaver	**0**	**0**
Behaviour	**0**	**0**

4.7.6 Analysis of Existential process:

This process shows the existence of entities and events (happening). In below table 4.13 the occurrence of this process with its participants is shown in table 4.13.

Table 4.13 Analysis of Existential Process

Process type: Existential	**Imran Khan**	**Mahatir Muhammad**
Process subtypes n/a	**18**	**18**
Participants		
Existent	**18**	**18**

Data 25

Clause: Our Prophet (PBUH) was the witness to our Divine book, the Holy Quran (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 76).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**

the witness	Our Prophet (PBUH) was	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Existent	Existential process	
Transitivity process type: Exis		

In above data 25, the process is existential. It shows the existence of our beloved Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad Peace Be Upon Him with the help of existential process 'was'.

Data 26

Clause: There is no justice in the world(New Straits Times, 2019)(M.M 56).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
Justice	Is	in the world
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Existent	Existential process	Location (spatial/definite)
Transitivity process type: Exis		

In above data 26, the existential process is realized by the verbal group 'is'. This verbal group shows the existence of 'justice' which is existent in this clause. 'In the world' is spatial circumstantial element.

Chapter No 5

Conclusion and Recommendations

In this the researcher concludes his work. And it is a chapter which showed that how much the researcher has succeeded in achieving his goal. What are the findings after analysis? Researcher also answers the research questions very briefly but in comprehensive manner in this chapter. Researcher also gives the recommendations to the researchers for further research.

5.1 Conclusion

There are three basic research questions in this study; the researcher has given their answers with comprehensive detail in previous chapter. Here the researcher concludes his study with following points:

In this study the researcher had to find out the transitivity processes, participants and circumstances. The research also compared the findings of two different speeches, and with the help of findings the researcher pointed out the political ideologies, themes and thoughts of selected speakers. There are the followings findings in this study.

1. There are 498 clauses in both selected data. The frequencies of transitivity processes, participants and circumstantial elements are as follows:

   Transitivity processes   = 498

   Participants   = 897

   Circumstantial elements = 257

   The frequency of each process in both data is as follows: Material process (193 = 38.75%), Mental process (86 = 17.26%), Relational process (111 = 22.28%), Verbal process (72 = 14.45%), Behavioural process (0) and Existential process (36 = 7.22%).

2. By comparison the researcher founded following result:

   - Material process is dominant in both speeches.
   - Both speakers did not use behavioural process.
   - The frequency of existential process is same in both speeches.

- Mental and verbal processes are more used by Imran Khan than Mahatir Muhammad.

- Relational process and material processes are more used by Mahatir Muhammad than Imran Khan.

- In both speeches the frequencies of actor and existent is same, while all others participants have different frequencies in two selected speeches.

- Location, Manner and Cause are three circumstantial elements which are dominant in both speeches, and the rest elements have different frequencies in both data.

3. Imran Khan and Mahatir Muhammad are two speakers in this study.

- Both speakers used material process to show their actions regarding climate change and terrorism.

- Imran Khan mostly talked about Islamophobia and Kashmir by using relational, material and mental processes. He used historical elements as a circumstantial element in his speech.

- Mahatir Muhammad mostly talked about the trade, Veto powers and UN's responsibilities by using material, relational, mental and verbal processes. For better explanation he used more circumstantial elements than Imran Khan.

With the help of above findings, the researcher concludes that:

- Hallidayian transitivity is best theoretical tool for data analysis.

- Transitivity represents the human experiences in situational context.

- Transitivity covers almost all aspects of human experiences.

- Comparative study is best for better understanding of transitivity analysis.

- Both speakers made a wonderful speech on same theme in same language.

- Imran Khan use simple language and short sentences in his speech, while on the other hand Mahatir Muhammad use difficult vocabulary and complex sentences in his speech.

- Both speakers share almost same political ideologies and thoughts (Environmentalism, Economic Hegemony and power hegemony, Islamism, Nazism and Terrorism).

5.2 Recommendations for further research:

Here are the followings recommendations for the researcher for further research in this field:

- In the light of this research, the researcher recommends Transitivity theory for future researchers, they can also construct the ideologies of any text with the help of transitivity.

- After conducting this comparative study in transitivity analysis. The researcher realized that by comparison between two ideas, subjects or findings, we can easily understand those ideas or subjects. In this way we can also find the similarities and differences between two different data. And these similarities and differences of two different data give the new way for analysis. It creates easiness for the readers to understand two different data at same time.

- Therefore, the researcher recommends this method to researchers for further research. Researchers can apply this method in different fields. This method is not bound with transitivity analysis. Researchers can use it in others fields of linguistics.

- More over this study plays a vital role in the development of Transitivity field.

- As we know, it is the age of functional grammar, I also recommend transitivity analysis. Because it represents not only our outer world, but also our inner world of consciousness. So, we can easily understand the meanings of any text with the help of transitivity system. Researchers can apply transitivity analysis on any text in any field.

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APPENDIX A

(TABLE ANALYSIS OF TRANSITIVITY PROCESSES,

PARTICIPANTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES IN IMRAN KHAN'S

SPEECH)

Clause: I stand here at this forum of world leaders (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 1/a).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
I	Stand	Here at this forum of the world leaders, (UNGA)
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Existent	Existential process	Location (spatial/absolute)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: I would not have come had there not been a very urgent problem that the world must address (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 3).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
I	Would not have come	had there not been a very urgent problem
		that the world must address.
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (intransitive/happening)	Cause (reason)
		Cause (purpose)*
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: But I don't see world leaders really realizing the urgency of the situation (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 5).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
I	don't see	
world leaders really realizing the urgency of the situation.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser	Mental (perceptive)	
Phenomenon		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: We have a lot of ideas; (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 6/a).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
We	Have	
a lot of ideas;		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: possessive)	
Attribute (attributive)		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: but as they say, ideas without funding is mere hallucination (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 6/b).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
They	Say,	
ideas without funding is mere hallucination		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer	Verbal	
Verbiage		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: We depend on or rivers, (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 8/a) *.		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
We	depend on	
Rivers		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser	Mental (desiderative)	
Phenomenon		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: we are mainly an agricultural country (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 8/b).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
We	Are	Mainly
an agricultural country.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: intensive)	Manner(degree)
Attribute (attributive)		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: We detected 5000 glacier lakes in our mountains (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 10).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
We	Detected	in our mountains
5000 glacier lakes		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (transitive/creative)	Location (definite/spatial)
Goal		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: In KP, a province of Pakistan, we planted a billion trees in 5 years (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 12).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
We	Planted	In KP, a province of Pakistan,
a billion trees		in 5 years.
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (transitive/creative) *	Location (spatial/absolute)
Goal		Extent (duration)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Now we are targeting 10 billion trees (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 13).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
We	are targeting	Now
10 billion trees		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser	Mental (desiderative)	Location (temporal/relative)
Phenomenon		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: But one country cannot do anything (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 14).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
one country	cannot do	
Anything		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (transitive/creative)	
Goal		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: This (planting trees) has to be a combined effort of the world (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 15) *.		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
This (planting trees)	has to be	
a combined effort of the world		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: possessive)	
Attribute (attributive)		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: My optimism comes from the fact, that the Almighty has given humans great powers (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 16).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
My optimism	Comes	from the fact, that the Almighty has given humans great powers.
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (abstract/ intransitive/transformative)	Manner (means)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: We can do great things (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 17).		
Participant	Process	Circumstances
We	can do	
great things.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material	
Goal	(transitive/creative)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: And this is where I want the United Nations to take the lead in invoking this will (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 18).		
Participant	Process	Circumstances
I	Want	
the United Nations to take the lead in……. will.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser	Mental (desiderative)	
Phenomenon		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Rich countries who contribute the most to greenhouse gas emissions must be held accountable (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 19).		
Participant	Process	Circumstances
Rich countries who	Contribute	
the most to greenhouse gas emissions		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material	
Scope	(intransitive/transformative)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Mr. President; every year billions of dollars leave poor countries& go to rich countries (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 20).		
Participant	Process	Circumstances

billions of dollars	Leave	every year
poor countries		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material	Extent (frequency)
Goal	(transitive/transformative)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Billions of dollars siphoned by corrupt politicians to tax havens, expensive properties bought in western capitals (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 21).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
Billions of dollars	Siphoned	to tax havens
by corrupt politicians		Expensive ……. western capitals.
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Goal	Material	Location (spatial/definite)
Actor	(transitive/transformative)	Cause (purpose)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: It is devastating to the developing world (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 22).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
It	Is	
devastating to the developing world.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: intensive)	
Attribute (attributive)		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Corruption is impoverishing the developing world (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 23).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
Corruption	is impoverishing	
the developing world.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material	
Goal	(transitive/transformative)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Difference between rich & poor countries is growing due to this (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 24) *.

Participant	Process	Circumstances

Difference between rich & poor countries	is growing	due to this (impoverishing the developing world)
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (intransitive/creative)	Cause (reason)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Money laundering is not treated the same as drug money or terror financing (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 25).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
Money laundering	is not treated	the same as drug money or terror financing.
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Goal	Material (transitive/transformative)	Role (guise)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: In my country, when I took charge of our government a year back, in the 10 years preceding that our total debt went up 4 times (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 27).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
our total debt	went up	In my country,
		when I took charge of our government a year back,
		in the 10 years preceding
		4 times.
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Goal	Material (transitive/transformative)	Location (spatial/absolute)
		Location (temporal/definite)
		Extent (duration)
		Extent (frequency)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: As a result; the total revenue we collect in one year, half of it went into debt servicing (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 28).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
We	Collect	in one year,
the total revenue		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (transitive/creative)	Extent (duration)
Goal		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: How will we spend on our 220 million populations? When our money was plundered by the ruling elite? (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 29).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
We our 220 million populations?	Spend on	when our money was plundered by the ruling elite?
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor Goal	Material (transitive/transformative)	Location (temporal/definite)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: If we retrieve the plundered money, we could spend it on human development (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 31).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
We it (plundered money) on human development	Spend	If we retrieve the plundered money,
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor Goal Beneficiary -client	Material (transitive/transformative)	Contingency (condition)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: But there are laws protecting these criminals (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 32).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
laws protecting these criminals.	there are	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Existent	Existential process	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: We don't have the money to hire lawyers worth millions of dollars (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 33).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
We the money	don't have	to hire lawyers worth millions of dollars.
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive) Attribute (attributive)*	Relational (Attributive: possessive)	Cause (purpose)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: The rich countries must show political will; (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 34/a) *.

Participant	Process	Circumstances
The rich countries	Show	
political will;		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer	Verbal	
Verbiage		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: they cannot allow this flight of capital from poor countries through corruption (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 34/b).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
They	cannot allow	through corruption
this flight of capital from poor countries		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material	Manner (means)
Scope	(intransitive/creative) *	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: How can poor countries meet the United Nations SDG's, when money for human development can easily leave our countries (Business Recorder, 2019)?(I.K 35/a).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
poor countries	meet	when money for human
the United Nations SDG's,		development can easily
		leave our countries?
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive)	Relational (Attributive:	Location
Attribute (attributive)	possessive)	(temporal/definite)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: There must be a deterrent; (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K36/a).

Participant	Process		Circumstances
a deterrent;	There	must be	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.			
Existent	Existential process		
Transitivity process type:			

Clause: the corrupt ruling elite must not be allowed to take money out and park it in tax havens (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 36/b).

Participant	Process	Circumstances

the corrupt ruling elite to take money out and park	must not be allowed	in tax havens.
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Receiver Verbiage	Verbal	Location (spatial/definite)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Why is it legal to have tax havens, (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 37/a).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
to have tax havens Legal	Is	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive)* Attribute (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: intensive)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: where you have these secret accounts? (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 37/b).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
You these secret accounts?	Have	Where
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive) Attribute (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: possessive)	Location (spatial/indefinite)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: The world is changing; (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 38/a).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
The world	is changing	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Goal	Material (transitive/transformative)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: It will lead to a major crisis (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 39).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
It to a major crisis.	will lead	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Initiator Scope *	Material (transitive/creative)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: there are 1.3 billion Muslims in the world (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 41/b).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
1.3 billion Muslims	there are	in the world.
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Existent	Existential process	Location (spatial/absolute)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Muslims living across all continents (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 42).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
Muslims	Living	across all continents.
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (intransitive/happening)	Location (spatial/indefinite)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Islamophobia has grown since 9/11 (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 43/a).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
Islamophobia	has grown	since 9/11
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Goal	Material (transitive/creative)	Location (temporal/absolute)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: and it is alarming (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 43/b).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
It (Islamophobia)	Is	
Alarming		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: intensive)	
Attribute (attributive)		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: It is creating divisions (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 44).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
It	is creating	
Divisions		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (transitive/creative)	
Goal		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Muslim women wearing Hijab has become a problem (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 45).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
Muslim women wearing Hijab	has become	
a problem.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: intensive)	
Attribute (attributive)		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: It is seen as a weapon (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 46).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
It (Hijab)	is seen	as a weapon.
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Phenomenon	Mental (perceptive)	Role (guise)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: A woman can take off her clothes in some countries (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 47/a).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
A woman	can take off	in some countries
her clothes		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (transitive/transformative)	
Goal		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: but she cannot put more on? (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 47/b).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
she	cannot put	
more on (clothes)?		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (transitive/transformative	
Goal		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: And why has this happened? (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 48) *.

Participant	Process	Circumstances
this	has happened	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		

Existent	Existential process	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: What is radical Islam? (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 50) *.		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
What * radical Islam	Is	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive) Attribute (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: intensive)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Why is there Islamophobia? (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 52).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
there Islamophobia?	Is	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Existent	Existential process	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: How will an average American differentiate between a moderate Muslim and a radical Muslim? (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 53).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
an average American between a moderate Muslim……. Muslim?	Differentiate	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser Phenomenon	Mental (cognitive)*	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: This has nothing to do with our religion (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 54) *.		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
This Nothing to do	Has	with our religion.
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive) Attribute (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: possessive)	Accompaniment (Comitative)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: and in European countries, it is marginalising Muslim communities (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 55/b).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
It	is marginalising	and in European
Muslim communities.		countries,
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material	Location
Goal	(transitive/transformative)	(spatial/absolute)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: And marginalization creates room for and leads to radicalization (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 56).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
Marginalization	Creates	
room for and leads to radicalization.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material	
Goal	(transitive/creative)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: My point here is that we must address this (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 57).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
we	must address	
This (Islamophobia)		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer	Verbal	
Verbiage		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Post 9/11, war against "radical Islam" started, (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 58/a).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
war against "radical Islam"	Started	Post 9/11
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Goal	Material	Location
	(transitive/creative)	(temporal/definite)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: rather than Muslim leaders trying to explain to the West, (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 58/b).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
Muslim leaders	Trying	

to explain		
to the West,		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material	
Scope	(intransitive/transformative)	
Beneficiary- recipient		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: that there is no such thing as radical Islam (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 58/c).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
such thing as radical Islam.	there is no	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Existent	Existential process	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: There are radical fringes in every society, (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 59/a).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
radical fringes	There are	in every society,
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Existent	Existential process	Location (spatial/indefinite)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: but the basis of ALL religion is compassion and justice (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 59/b).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
the basis of ALL religion	Is	
compassion and justice.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Identified (identifying)	Relational (Identifying:	
Identifier (identifying)	intensive)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Unfortunately, the Muslim leaders were unable to explain (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 60).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
the Muslim leaders	Were	Unfortunately,
unable to explain.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive)	Relational (Attributive:	Manner (quality)*
Attribute (attributive)	intensive)	

Transitivity process type:

Clause: We failed as the Muslim world to explain, that there is no such thing as radical Islam (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 61).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
We	Failed	as the Muslim world
to explain, that there is no such thing as radical Islam.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material	Role (guise)
Scope *	(intransitive/transformative)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: In Pakistan; we were the eye of the storm, (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 62/a).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
We	Were	In Pakistan;
the eye of the storm,		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: intensive)	Location (spatial/absolute)
Attribute (attributive)		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: & our Govt coined a term "enlightened moderation." About Suicide attacks; because the 9/11 bombers did suicide attacks, all sorts of theories came out like those about virgins in heaven (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 62/b).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
our Govt	Coined	About Suicide attacks;
a term "enlightened moderation."		because the 9/11 bombers did suicide attacks, all sorts of theories came out like those about virgin's in heaven.
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material	Cause (purpose)
Goal	(transitive/creative)	Cause (reason)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: No one bothered researching the Tamil Tigers and the Japanese Kamikaze bombers (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 65).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
No one	Bothered	

researching the Tamil Tigers and the Japanese Kamikaze bombers.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor Scope (process)*	Material (intransitive/transformative)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: No one blamed religion, when they carried out suicide attacks, (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 66/a).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
No one religion	Blamed	when they carried out suicide attacks,
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer Target	Verbal	Location (temporal/definite)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Most important thing I want to say, to explain this Islamophobia, (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 67/a).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
I to say, to explain this Islamophobia,	Want	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser Phenomenon	Mental (desiderative)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: I've played cricket in the West & (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 67/b).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
I cricket	have played	in the West
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor Scope	Material (intransitive/happening)	Location (spatial/absolute)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: One of the reasons for Islamophobia; in 1989 this book was published maligning, ridiculing our Prophet (PBUH) (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 68).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**

this book was published	maligning, ridiculing	in 1989
our Prophet (PBUH).		this book was published
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer *	Verbal	Location (temporal/absolute)
Target		Angle (source)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: The west could not understand what was the problem? (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 69).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
The west	could not understand	
what was the problem?		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser	Mental (cognitive)	
Phenomenon		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: They don't look at religion the way that we do (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 70/a).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
They	don't look	
at religion the way that we do.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser	Mental (perceptive)	
Phenomenon		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: And so; in their eyes Islam was an intolerant religion (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 71).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
Islam	Was	
an intolerant religion.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: intensive)	
Attribute (attributive)		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: It became a watershed (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 72).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
It	Became	
a watershed		

Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive) Attribute (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: intensive)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: And every 2-3 years someone would malign our Prophet (PBUH), (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 73/a).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
someone our Prophet (PBUH),	would malign	every 2-3 years
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer Goal	Verbal	Extent (frequency)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Muslims would react, (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 73/b).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
Muslims	would react	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (intransitive/transformative)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: and the west would term them intolerant (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 73/c).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
the west	would term	
them (Muslims)		
Intolerant		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer	Verbal	
Target		
Verbiage		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: I blame some people in the West who provoked Muslims (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 74).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
I	Blame	in the West
some people who provoked Muslims.		

Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer	Verbal	
Target		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: But this is where majority of the Muslim leaders let the Muslim community down (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 75).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
majority of the Muslim leaders	Let-down	this is where
the Muslim community		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (transitive/transformative)	Location (spatial/indefinite)
Goal		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: The Prophet (PBUH) is the ideal, (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 77/a).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
The Prophet (PBUH)	Is	
the ideal		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: intensive)	
Attribute (attributive)		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: we want to live up to (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 77/b).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
We	Want	
to live up to.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser	Mental (cognitive)	
Phenomenon		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: which was a welfare state (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 78/b).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
Which (the state of Medina)	Was	
a welfare states.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		

Identified (identifying)	Relational (Identifying: intensive)	
Identifier (identifying)		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: I hear such strange things about Islam that it is against women and minorities (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 79/a).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
I	Hear	
such strange things......women and minorities.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser	Mental (perceptive)	
Phenomenon		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: The state of Medina was the first (state) (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 80).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
The state of Medina	Was	
the first state, that took responsibility of women; the widows, the poor.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Identified (identifying)	Relational (Identifying: intensive)	
Identifier (identifying)		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: State announced all humans were equal; whatever the colour of their skin (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 81).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
State	Announced	
all humans were equal; whatever the colour of their skin.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer	Verbal	
Verbiage		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: The Prophet (PBUH) announced that one of the greatest deeds is to free a slave (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 82).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
The Prophet (PBUH)	Announced	

that one of the greatest deeds is to free a slave.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer	Verbal	
Verbiage		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: But if you have to; treat them as an equal member of the family (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 83).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
You	Treat	as an equal member of the family.
them (slaves)		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (transitive/transformative)	Role (guise)
Goal		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: And as a result, the unprecedented happened, slaves became kings, and slave dynasties were formed (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 84/a).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
slaves	Became	
kings		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: intensive)	
Attribute (attributive)		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: and slave dynasties were formed (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 84/b).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
slave dynasties	were formed	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Goal	Material (transitive/creative)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Again; with minorities, In Islam, it was a sacred duty to protect places of worship of all religions (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 85).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
it	Was	with minorities, In Islam,

a sacred duty to protect places of worship of all religions.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive) Attribute (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: intensive)	Accompaniment (Comitative/positive)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: It was announced that all human beings were equal (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 86).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
It that all human beings were equal.	was announced	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Target Verbiage	Verbal	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: The 4th caliph of Medina lost a court case against a Jewish citizen (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 87).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
The 4th caliph of Medina a court case against a Jewish citizen.	Lost	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor Goal	Material (transitive/transformative)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: No 0ne (1) was above the law (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 88).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
above the law.	No one was	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Existent	Existential process	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: When a Muslim community is unjust to a Minority, it is going against the teachings of our religion (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 89).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
It	is going	

against the teachings of our religion.		When a Muslim community is unjust to a Minority,
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive) Attribute (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: intensive)	Location (temporal/definite)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Our Prophet (PBUH) lives in our heart, (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 90/a).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
Our Prophet (PBUH) in our heart,	Lives	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive) Attribute (circumstantial)	Relational (Attributive: circumstantial)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: and when he is maligned, (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 90/b).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
He	is maligned	When
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Target	Verbal	Location (temporal/indefinite)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: it hurts us. (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 90/c).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
It us.	Hurts	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser Phenomenon	Mental (emotive)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: I always imagined what I would say and educate the world about Islam, if I ever stood on this forum. (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 91).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
I	Imagined	Always
what I would say and educate……. Islam,		if I ever stood on this forum.
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser	Mental (cognitive)	Extent (frequency)

Participant	Process	Circumstances
Phenomenon		Contingency (condition)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: In western society, the holocaust is treated with sensitivity, (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 92/a).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
the holocaust	is treated	In western society,
		with sensitivity,
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Phenomenon	Mental (cognitive)	Location (spatial/absolute)
		Accompaniment (Comitative)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: because it hurts the Jewish community. (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 92/b).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
It (holocaust)	Hurts	
the Jewish community.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser	Mental (emotive)	
Phenomenon		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: So that's the same respect we ask for; (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 93/a).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
We	Ask	
the same respect		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer	Verbal	
Verbiage		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: do not hurt our sentiments by maligning our Holy Prophet (PBUH) (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 93/b).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
our sentiments	do not hurt	by maligning our Holy Prophet (PBUH
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Phenomenon	Mental (emotive)	Manner (means)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: That is all we ask (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 94).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
we	Ask	
That is all		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer	Verbal	
Verbiage		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: When we came into power; my first priority was that; Pakistan would be that country that would try its best to bring peace (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 96).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
my first priority	Was	When we came into power
that; Pakistan would be that…. its best to bring peace.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Identified (identifying)	Relational (Identifying: intensive)	Location (temporal/definite)
Identifier (identifying)		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Joining the war on terror, Pakistan went through one of its worst periods (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 97).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
Pakistan	went through	Joining the war on terror,
one of its worst periods.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material	Contingency (condition)
Scope *	(intransitive/creative) *	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: We lost 70,000 people to the war, 150 billion dollars to our economy (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 98).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
We	Lost	
70,000 people, 150 billion dollars		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material	
Goal	(transitive/transformative)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: We joined the war against the Soviets in the 1980's (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 99).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
We	Joined	in the 1980's.
the war		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material	Location
Scope	(intransitive/creative)	(temporal/absolute)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Pakistan trained the then "Mujahedeen" at the behest of the Americans (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 100).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
Pakistan	Trained	at the behest of the
Mujahedeen"		Americans.
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material	Cause (behalf)
Goal	(transitive/creative)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: The Soviets called them terrorists, the Americans called them freedom fighters, then (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 101).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
The Soviets, the Americans	Called	
Them		
terrorists, freedom fighters,		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer	Verbal	
Receiver		
Verbiage		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Soviets left, US packed up (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 102).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
Soviets, US	left, packed up.	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (intransitive/transformative)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Come 9/11, now that we had to join the US & tell the same indoctrinated people, (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 103).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
We he same indoctrinated people,	Tell	Come 9/11, now that we had to join the US
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer Verbiage	Verbal	Contingency (condition)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: this is now not a "freedom struggle" but "terrorism" (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 103/b).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
this (Fight of indoctrinated a "freedom struggle" but "terrorism".	is not	Now
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive) Attribute (attributive	Relational (Attributive: intensive)	Location (temporal/relative)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: They suddenly saw us as collaborators; (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 104).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
They us as collaborators;	Saw	Suddenly as collaborators
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser Phenomenon	Mental (perceptive)	Manner (quality) Role (guise)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: it became a nightmare & they turned against us (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 104/b).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
it a nightmare	Became	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive) Attribute (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: intensive)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: & they turned against us (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 104/c).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
they	Turned	
against us.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: intensive)	
Attribute (attributive)		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: 70,000 Pakistanis lost their lives, due to a war (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 105/a).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
70,000 Pakistanis	Lost	due to a war
their lives,		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (transitive/transformative)	Cause (reason)
Goal		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Pakistan had nothing to do with (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 105/b).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
Pakistan	Had	
nothing to do with.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: possessive)	
Attribute (attributive)		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: No Pakistani was involved in 9/11 (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 106).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
No Pakistani	was	
involved in 9/11.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: circumstantial)	
Attribute (circumstance)		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: So, when we came into power; we decided to disband all militant groups (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 107).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
We	Decided	So, when we came into power;
to disband all militant groups		

Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser	Mental (desiderative)	Location
Phenomenon		(temporal/absolute)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: And this was a decision taken by all political parties (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 108).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
this was a decision (I.K 107)	Taken	
by all political parties.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Goal	Material	
Actor	(transitive/creative)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: I know that India keeps saying we have militant organisations, (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 109/a).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
I	Know	
that India…. have militant organisations,		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser	Mental (cognitive)	
Phenomenon		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: but I invite UN observers to come and see for themselves (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 109/b).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
I	Invite	
UN observers		
to come and see for themselves.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer	Verbal	
Receiver		
Verbiage		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Secondly, we started mending fences (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 110).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
We	Started	
mending fences.		

Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material	
Goal	(transitive/creative)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: We engaged with Afghanistan, Iran (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 111).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
We	Engaged	with Afghanistan, Iran.
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (intransitive/transformative)	Accompaniment (Comitative)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: And then India; let me tell you my relationship with India (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 112).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
me	let-tell	
you		
my relationship with India.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer	Verbal	
Receiver		
Verbiage		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Because of cricket, which is followed with great passion in the subcontinent, (Business Recorder, 2019) (I.K 113/a) *.

Participant	Process	Circumstances
Which (cricket)	is followed	Because of cricket,
		with great passion
		in the subcontinent,
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Phenomenon	Mental (perceptive)*	Cause (reason)
		Accompaniment (Comitative)
		Location (spatial/absolute|)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: I have great friends in India (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 113/b).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
I	Have	in India.

great friends		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive) Attribute (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: possessive)	Location (spatial/absolute)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: So, my first move was to reach out to Modi, (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 115/a) *.

Participant	Process	Circumstances
my first move to reach out to Modi,	Was	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive) Attribute (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: intensive)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause:& I said let's work our differences, leave our past behind & our main priority should be our people as we have similar problems; poverty & climate change (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 115b).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
I let's work our differences, leave…. be our people	Said	as we have similar problems; poverty & climate change.
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer Verbiage	Verbal	Role (guise)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Highest number of people resides in subcontinent (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 116).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
Highest number of people	Resides	in subcontinent.
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (intransitive/transformative)	Location (spatial/absolute) *
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: On zero response from India; we thought we should wait till the Indian elections (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 117/a).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
we	Thought	

we should wait till the Indian elections		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser	Mental (cognitive)	
Phenomenon		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: since BJP is a nationalist party (Business Recorder, 2019)(I.K 117/b).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
BJP	Is	
a nationalist party.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: intensive)	
Attribute (attributive)		
Transitivity process type:		

APPENDIX B

(TABLE ANALYSIS OF TRANSITIVITY PROCESSES,

PARTICIPANTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES IN MAHATIR

MUHAMMAD'S SPEECH)

Clause: I would like to join others in congratulating you Mr. President on your election as the President of the 74th Session of the United Nations General Assembly (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 1).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
I	would like	as the President of the 74th Session of the United Nations General Assembly
to join others …. Mr. President		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser	Mental (emotive)	Role (guise)
Phenomenon		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: I would also like to thank Her Excellency Maria Espinosa, for her dedication and stewardship in successfully completing the work of the 73rd Session of the General Assembly (New Straits Times, 2019)(M.M 2).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
I	would also like	for her dedication and ---- --------
to thanks--Maria Espinosa		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser	Mental (emotive)	Cause (reason)
Phenomenon		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Malaysia welcomes the theme of this year's General Assembly, (New Straits Times, 2019)(M.M 3/a).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
Malaysia	Welcomes	
the theme of this ….		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer	Verbal	
Receiver		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: which is, "Galvanising multilateral efforts for poverty eradication, quality education, climate action and inclusion"? (New Straits Times, 2019)(M.M 3/b).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
Which (theme)	is	
"Galvanising……. inclusion.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Identified	Relational (Identifying: intensive)	
Identifier		

Transitivity process type:

Clause: Almost three quarters of a century ago five countries claimed victory in the Second World War (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 6).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
Five countries	Claimed	Almost three quarters of a century ago
Victory		in the Second World War.
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer	Verbal	Location(temporal/definite)
Verbiage		Location(spatial/definite)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: On the basis of that victory they insisted on the right practically to rule the world (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 7).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
They	Insisted	On the basis of that victory
on the right practically to rule the world.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer	Verbal	Cause (reason)
Verbiage		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: they claim would end wars in the solution of conflicts (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 8/c).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
they	Claim	
would end wars in the solution of conflicts.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer	Verbal	
Verbiage		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: The veto power - they must know was against all the principles of human rights (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 9/a).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
they	Know	
was against all the principles of human rights,		

Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser	Mental (cognition)	
Phenomenon		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: which they themselves claim to be the champions (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 9/b).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
They(themselves)	Claim	
to be the champions		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer	Verbal	
Verbiage		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: It killed the very purpose of the great organisation (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 10/a).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
It	Killed	
the very……organisation,		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (transitive/transformative)	
Goal		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: that(organisation) they had created (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 10/b).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
they	had created	
that(organisation)		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (transitive/creative)	
Goal		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: It ensured that all solution to all conflicts could be negated by any one of them (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 11).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
It-	Ensured	
that all……. of them.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		

Participant	Process	Circumstances
Phenomenon	Mental (cognition)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Broken up into ideological factions they frustrated all attempts at solving problems (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 12).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
they	Frustrated	
all…… solving problems.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser	Mental (emotive)	
Phenomenon		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: It is totally and absolutely undemocratic (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 14).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
It	Is	totally and absolutely
undemocratic.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: intensive)	Manner (degree)
Attribute (attributive)		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Yet, there are among them, those who berate other countries of the world for not being democratic or being not democratic enough (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 15).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
there are…. who(countries)	Berate	for not being democratic or being
other countries……. world		…………enough.
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer	Verbal	Cause (purpose)
Target		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: How much longer should this group be allowed to exercise this power? (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 16).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
this group	be allowed	How much longer
to exercise this power		

Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Receiver	Verbal	Extent
Verbiage		(duration/indefinite)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: That very power has resulted in an arms race (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 18) *.		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
That very power	has resulted	in an arms race.
in an arms race.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material	
Scope	(intransitive/creative)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Each one of the five rely on their military might in order to challenge any attempt to take their power away (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 19).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
Each one…. five(country)	Rely	in order to ……away.
on their military might		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser	Mental (cognitive)	Cause (purpose)
Phenomenon		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: They feel they must be well armed to retain their right to be the privileged five (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 20).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
They	Feel	to retain their……. five.
they must be well armed		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser	Mental (perception)	Cause (purpose)
Phenomenon		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: It is this structure of the United Nations that renders it incapable of achieving its principle objectives - that of preventing wars between nations (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 21).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
It is this……that	Renders	incapable of achieving
it (United Nation)		its……………nations.
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material	Cause (purpose)
Goal	(transitive/transformative)	

Transitivity process type:

Clause: True, the war-like European countries have not gone to war with each other over the past two-thirds of a century (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 22)*.

Participant	Process	Circumstances
the war-like European countries	have not gone	with each other
to war		over the past two-thirds of a century.
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (intransitive/creative)	Accompaniment (Comitative)
Scope		Extent (duration)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: But elsewhere there is evidence that, (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 23/a).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
evidence	Is	Elsewhere
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Existent	Existential process	Location (spatial/remote)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: European countries have caused wars to break out, arms and funds to be supplied and active participation in prolonging the wars (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 23/b).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
European countries	have caused	to break……the wars.
Wars		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Initiator	Material (intransitive/creative)	Cause (purpose)
Scope		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: It is apparently good for business, for weapons sale (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 24).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
It	Is	Apparently
Good		for business, for weapons sale

Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: intensive)	Manner (quality)
Attribute (attributive)		Cause (purpose)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Since then wars have been fought in many countries, many related to the creation of Israel (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 26).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
wars	Fought	Since then
		in many countries
		many related to……Israel
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Goal	Material (intransitive/transformative)	Location (temporal/indefinite/remote)
		Location (spatial/indefinite)
		Cause (behalf)*
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: And now we have terrorism (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 27/a).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
we	Have	Now
terrorism.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: possessive)	Location (temporal/relative)
Attribute (attributive)		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: when there was none before or at least none on the present scale (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 27/b).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
none before……scale.	Was	When
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Existent	Existential process	Location (temporal/indefinite)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Military action against Acts of terrorism will not succeed (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 28).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
Military action against Acts of terrorism	Succeed	

Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (intransitive/transformative)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: We need to identify the cause and remove it (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 29).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
We	Need	
to identify ……………it.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser	Mental (desiderative)	
Phenomenon		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: But the great powers refuse to deal with the root cause (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 30).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
the great powers	Refuse	
to deal with ………cause.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer	Verbal	
Verbiage		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: And they will continue to fail to stop terrorism (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 32) *		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
they	Continue to fail	
to stop terrorism.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (transitive/transformative)	
Goal		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Malaysia accepts the state of Israel as a fait accompli (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 33).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
Malaysia	Accepts	as a fait accompli
the state of Israel		

Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser	Mental (cognitive)	Role (guise)
Phenomenon		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: But it cannot accept the blatant seizure of Palestine land by Israel for their settlements as well as the occupation of Jerusalem by Israel (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 34).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
it	Accept	For their settlements
the blatant……... by Israel		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser	Mental (cognitive)	Cause (purpose)
Phenomenon		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: The Palestinians cannot even enter the settlements built on their land (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 35).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
The Palestinians	cannot even enter	built on their land
the settlements		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (intransitive/transformative)	Location (spatial/definite)
Scope		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Muslim countries have been destabilized through the campaign for democracy and regime change (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 38).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
Muslim countries	have been destabilized	through the campaign
		for democracy and regime change.
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Goal	Material (transitive/transformative)	Manner (means)
		Cause (purpose)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: One cannot deny that in the past there were no massive migration (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 41).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**

One	cannot deny	
that in………. migration.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer	Verbal	
Verbiage		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Now the wars and instability due to regime change have forced them to run away from their countries (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 42).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
the wars and instability	have forced	Now
Them		from their countries
to run		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Initiator	Material (transitive/transformative)	Location (temporal/relative)
Goal		Location (spatial/indefinite)
Scope		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: I will admit that democracy is a better form of Government than dictatorship (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 43).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
I	will admit	
that democracy is a better……. dictatorship.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer	Verbal	
Verbiage		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: But democracy is not the easiest form of Government to operate (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 44).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
democracy	is not	to operate
easiest form…Government		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: intensive)	Cause (purpose)
Attribute (attributive)		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: This is especially so when the adoption is overnight (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 45) *.		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
This -so	Is	when the adoption is overnight.
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Existent	Existential process	Location (temporal/indefinite)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Time should be allowed for a gradual change to democracy (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 46).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
Time	should be allowed	for a gradual change to democracy.
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Receiver	Verbal	Cause (purpose)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Indeed, the very countries which promote democracy became democratic over a period of decades if not centuries (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 47).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
the very ……. democracy	Became	over a period of decades if not centuries
Democratic		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: intensive)	Extent (duration)
Attribute (attributive)		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: The result of overnight switch to democracy is destabilization and civil wars, reducing some into Government-less wilderness (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 48).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
The result… to democracy	Is	reducing some into ………. wilderness
destabilization and…. wars		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Identified (identifying)	Relational (Identifying: intensive)	Role (product)
Identifier (identifying)		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: And some of course have reverted to authoritarian regimes worse than the one that was displaced (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 49).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
Some(countries) to authoritarian regimes ……. was displaced.	have reverted	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor Scope *	Material (intransitive/transformative)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Unable to suffer from wars and violence their people had to migrate (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 50)		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
Unable to suffer from wars and violence their people	had to migrate	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (intransitive/transformative)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: The great democrats talk incessantly about the rule of law (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 51).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
The great democrats about the rule of law	Talk	Incessantly
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer Verbiage	Verbal	Manner (quality)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: But they are selective (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 52).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
They Selective	Are	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive) Attribute (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: intensive)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Friends may break any law and get away scot-free (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 53).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
Friends	may break	
may break		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (transitive/transformative)	
Goal		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: The unfriendly countries can do nothing right (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 55).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
The unfriendly	can do	
nothing right		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (transitive/creative)	
Goal		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Many colonies of the West, upon independence, expelled non-natives in their countries (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 58).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
Many colonies of the West, upon independence,	Expelled	in their countries
non-natives		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (transitive/transformative)	Location (spatial/definite)
Goal		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: But nowhere have they been as brutal as Myanmar (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 59).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
they	Been	Nowhere
as brutal		as Myanmar
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: intensive)	Location (spatial/indefinite)

Attribute (attributive)		Role (guise)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Even natives massacred, brutally killed and raped in full view of the world back grounded by the burning houses and villages of the victims (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 60).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
Even natives massacred	killed and raped	Brutally
		in … world back grounded
		by the……. of the victims
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Goal	Material (transitive/transformative)	Manner (quality)
		Role (guise)*
		Manner (means)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: They were forced to migrate, (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 61/a).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
They	were forced	
to migrate		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Goal	Material (transitive/transformative)	
Scope *		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: and now they dare not return to Myanmar even when offered (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 61/b).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
they	Dare	Now
not…. even when offered.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser	Mental (desiderative)	Location (temporal/relative)
Phenomenon		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: They cannot trust the Myanmar military unless some form of non-Myanmar protection is given (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 62).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
They	cannot trust	unless some form of non-Myanmar…… is given.
the Myanmar military		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		

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Senser	Mental (cognitive)	Contingency (default)
Phenomenon		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: We must resuscitate the original purpose of this great organisation – the United Nations Organisation (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 63).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
We	must resuscitate	
the original… – the United Nations Organisation.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (transitive/transformative)	
Goal *		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: We must punish warmongers (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 64).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
We	must punish	
warmongers.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (transitive/transformative)	
Goal		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: We must make the world peaceful for all (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 65).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
We	must make	
the world		
for all		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (transitive/creative)	
Goal		
Beneficiary –client		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: That was our mission and (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 66/a).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
That (make the world peaceful)	Was	

our mission		

Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Attribute (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: intensive)	
Carrier (attributive)		

Transitivity process type:		

Clause: that must remain our mission (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 66/b).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
that	must remain	
our mission		

Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Attribute (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: intensive)	
Carrier (attributive)		

Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Only if we succeed (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 67/a).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
we	Succeed	

Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (intransitive/transformative)	

Transitivity process type:		

Clause: can we claim that we are civilized said Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamad? (BERNAMA) (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 67/b).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
we	Claim	
that we are civilized…. Dr. Mahathir Mohamad?		

Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer	Verbal	
Verbiage		

Transitivity process type:		

Clause: The helplessness of the world in stopping atrocities inflicted on the Rohingyas in Myanmar had reduced the regard for the resolution of the UN (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 68).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
The helplessness ……… Rohingyas in Myanmar	had reduced	

the regard for the resolution of the UN		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (transitive/transformative)	
Goal		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Now, despite UN resolution on Jammu and Kashmir, the country has been invaded and occupied (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 69).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
the country	has been invaded	Now
		despite UN resolution on Jammu and Kashmir
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Goal	Material (transitive/transformative)	Location (temporal/relative)
		Contingency (concession)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: There may be reasons for this action (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 70/a).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
reasons for this action	(There) may be	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Existent	Existential process	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: but it is still wrong (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 70/b).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
it	Is	Still
Wrong		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: intensive)	
Attribute (attributive)		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: The problem must be solved by peaceful means (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 71).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
The problem	must be solved	by peaceful means
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		

Goal	Material (transitive/transformative)	Manner (means)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: India should work with Pakistan to resolve this problem (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 72)

Participant	Process	Circumstances
India	should work	with Pakistan
		to resolve this problem.
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (transitive/transformative)	Accompaniment (Comitative)
		Cause (purpose)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: They cannot expect much from their former colonial masters (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 75).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
They	cannot expect	
much from their former colonial masters		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser	Mental (cognitive)	
Phenomenon		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: But they do expect to be allowed to develop their own countries themselves (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 76).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
they	do expect	
to be allowed to develop ……. themselves.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Senser	Mental (cognitive)	
Phenomenon		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: But they are hampered from doing so (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 77).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
they	Are	from doing so
Hampered		

Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: intensive)	Manner (means)
Attribute (attributive)		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: There is much talk about free trade (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 78).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
much talk about free trade	Is	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Existent	Existential process	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: which are detrimental to the development of poor countries (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 79/b).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
which (new regulations)	Are	to the development of poor countries.
Detrimental		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: intensive)	Cause (reason)*
Attribute (attributive)		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: This is because proposals on rules and regulations are made by the rich, often secretly (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 80).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
proposals on rules and regulations	are made	often secretly
Rich		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Goal	Material (transitive/creative)	Manner (quality)
Actor		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: The poor are practically forced to accept them (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 81).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
The poor	Forced	Practically
to accept them		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Goal		Manner (quality)

Scope	Material (transitive/transformative)	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: One example is the Trans Pacific partnership (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 82).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
the Trans Pacific partnership	One example is	
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Existent	Existential process	
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: It was cooked up in Washington with inputs from their big businesses (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 83).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
It	was cooked up	in Washington
		with inputs from their big businesses
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Goal	Material (transitive/creative)	Location (spatial/absolute)
		Accompaniment (Comitative)
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: In the agreement Governments of small countries could be forced to compensate the big foreign companies with huge sums of money, (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 84/a).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
Governments of small countries	could be forced	with huge sums of money,
to compensate…. foreign companies		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (transitive/transformative)	Accompaniment (Comitative)
Scope		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: should their decision affect the profitability of the big companies, including future profit (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 84/b).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
their decision	Affect	

the profitability……future profit.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (transitive/transformative)	
Goal		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: Fortunately, now the powerful country which prepared these agreements has rejected it (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 85).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
the powerful country………agreements it.	has rejected	Now
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer	Verbal	Location (temporal/relative)
Target		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: With the exclusion of this country, the Agreement has become more palatable (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 86).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
the Agreement more palatable.	has become	With the exclusion of this country
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Carrier (attributive)	Relational (Attributive: intensive)	
Attribute (attributive)		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: But the agreements still laid down conditions for trade (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 87/a).		
Participant	**Process**	**Circumstances**
the agreements	laid down	
Conditions		
for trade		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (transitive/transformative)	
Goal		
Beneficiary- client		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: which negates free trade free trade (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 87/b).

Participant	Process	Circumstances
Which(conditions)	Negates	
free trade		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Sayer	Verbal	
Verbiage		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: We are told that we must remove duties on imports, or reduce it so that foreign products can knock out our infant industries (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 88).		
Participant	Process	Circumstances
We	are told	so that foreign products can knock out our infant industries.
that we must remove duties……. or reduce it		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Receiver	Verbal	Cause (purpose)
Verbiage		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: We are reduced to exporting only raw material (New Straits Times, 2019) (M.M 89).		
Participant	Process	Circumstances
We	are reduced	
to exporting only raw material.		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Goal	Material (intransitive/transformative)	
Scope		
Transitivity process type:		

Clause: How do we industrialize and create jobs for our people (New Straits Times, 2019)?(M.M 90).		
Participant	Process	Circumstances
we	industrialize and create	
Jobs		
for our people		
Subcategory according to Transitivity process type.		
Actor	Material (transitive/creative)	
Goal		
Beneficiary-client		
Transitivity process type:		