

# Transitivity of Simile in *Laskar Pelangi*

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**Abstract**— This study aims to look closely transitivity of simile in *Laskar Pelangi*. It applies SFL theory from Halliday. The data are taken from novel *Laskar Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata. Research method is descriptive qualitative. The data analyses were configured into three phases as suggested by Spradley (2016) namely domain, taxonomy, and componential analysis. The research findings showed that transitivity of simile in *Laskar pelangi* (1) simile in the clause sometimes not only present in process as attribute but also in circumstance. The processes in the simplex clause are mental process, material process, verbal behavioural process, identifying relational process, and attributive relational process. Mental process and verbal behavioural process dominate transitivity in simile because it indicates that simile is kind figure of speech connecting between two different things by comparison. Furthermore, the Mental process itself is process sensing such as perception, cognition, and affection. Meanwhile, Verbal Behavioural process is combination between verbal and mental processes. Unlike verbal processes, in verbal process is a process of saying, it merely saying process without mental process. In addition, in verbal behavioural process includes not only saying but also mental perspective process such as laugh, cry, sob, frown, etc. All of them have closely relationship because they relate to specifically human physiological processes such as a conscious physical act involved in persecution. The participants are *Senser*, *Actor*, *Behaver*, *Carrier*, and *Token*. The circumstances are dominated by *Circumstance: Manner: Quality* and *Circumstance: Manner: Comparison*. The position of simile as preposition phrase in a clause is categorized as *Circumstance: Manner: Comparison* and also *Attributive Relational Process/ Attribute*. (2) the patterns of transitivity of simile in *Laskar Pelangi* are constructed in simplex and complex clauses. There are nine patterns in simplex clause and there are four patterns in complex clause.

**Keywords**— Transitivity, Simile, Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL)

## I. INTRODUCTION

*Laskar Pelangi* is first novel written by Andrea Hirata. It becomes International Best Seller which is translated into forty foreign languages. Hirata is the winner of Buchawards 2013 in German. This novel is chosen to seek out transitivity of simile. The term transitivity will probably be familiar as a way of distinguishing between verbs according to whether have an Object or not (Thompson, 2014, P. 94). Meanwhile, simile is fundamentally a figure of speech requiring overt reference to source and target entities, and an explicit construction connecting them (Gibbs, 1994, P. 40). Both of them have different views, one focuses on grammatical system, the other one focuses on figure of speech. However, the interesting topic of this study is to combine not only grammatical system but also figure of speech in the clause which is found in the novel *Laskar Pelangi*. There are previous studies of transitivity but none of them focus on transitivity and figure of speech especially in simile. The previous studies only focused on clause that had been applied in literary work such as poem, novel, short story, children story, and naratif text (Yuliana, 2018; Alaei & Ahangari, 2016; Wulandari, 2016; Sukarno, 2014; Nguyen, 2012; Cunanan, 2011; Dwi, 2010). Furthermore, transitivity had been applied in text politic and president oration (Marlia, 2008; Putri, 2009). It also had been applied in advertisement (Paptong, 2009), news (Wachidah, 2010) and discourse (Rafida, 2014). In short, these researchers not discuss yet about transitivity which is applied in simile. Based on review previous studies, there is a research gaps that can be applied especially in simile. As briefly, the purposes of

this study are: first one is to elaborate transitivity of simile in *Laskar Pelangi* and the second one is to design patterns of simile in *Laskar Pelangi*.

There are three metafunctions of language in SFL (Systemic Functional Linguistic), they are ideational, interpersonal and textual. These metafunctions have system that influences to grammatical categories especially in transitivity. Transitivity is grammatical system that represents experience: ideational meaning. As Halliday & Matthiessen (2004, P. 170) stated that our most powerful impression of experience is that it consists of a flow of events, or 'goings-on'. This flow of events is chunked into quanta of change by the grammar of the clause: each quantum of change is modelled as a figure-a figure of happening, doing, sensing, saying, being or having. All figures consist of a process unfolding through time and of participants being directly involved in this process in some way; and in addition there may be circumstances of time, space, cause, manner or... the grammatical system by which this is achieved is that of transitivity. The transitivity system construes the world of experience into manageable set of process types.

There are three constituents in experiential such as process or the event or happening that is realized verbal group, participant that is realized in nominal group, and circumstance that is realized in prepositional phrase. Furthermore, ideational meaning has function to reflecting the reality of participant experience includes the experience of human being with circumstance or not. The process in reality is core element of event or happening. Thus, different process is also different participant. Meanwhile, circumstance is optional element rather than obligatory component such as process and participant.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Halliday & Matthiessen (2014, P. 20-21) divided five dimensions (forms of order) in language and their ordering principles, they are: structure or syntagmatic order (clause ~ group or phrase ~ word ~ morpheme), system or paradigmatic order (grammar ~ lexis), stratification (semantics ~ lexicogrammer ~ phonology ~ phonetics), instantiation (potential ~sub-potential ~ instance), and metafunction (ideational: logical ~ experimental, ~interpersonal ~ textual). The position of transitivity is in the metafunction especially in ideational meaning. System of transitivity provides the lexicogrammatical resources for construing a quantum of change in the flow of the events as a figure – as a configuration of elements centred on a process. Processes are construed into a manageable set of process types (Matthiessen, 2014, P.213). It emphasizes that the system of transitivity builds the activity according to the processes. The transitivity represented as system network (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, P. 173). The major process type are material, behavioural, mental, verbal, relational includes attributive and identifying, and the last existential. The participant itself according to the type processes, they are Actor in material process, Behavior in behavioural process, Sayer in mental process, Sayer in verbal process, Carrier and Attribute in attributive relational process, Token and Value in identifying relational process, and Existent in existential process. The criteria for distinguishing process type are based on Halliday & Matthiessen theory (2004, P. 301). The typical experiential function of group and phrase classes as seen in the following:

TABLE I. THE TYPICAL EXPERIENTIAL FUNCTION OF GROUP AND PHRASE CLASSES

Type of element	Typically realized by
Process	Verbal group
Participant	Nominal group
Circumstance	Adverbial group or prepositional phrase

Source: Halliday & Matthiessen (2004, P. 177)

## III. METHOD

This research is qualitative approach with descriptive method. Descriptive method is research method to describe, analyze, and interpret data (Goetz & LeCompte, Strauss & Corbin, in Santosa 2017). The descriptive is applied because data that is used having a form as clause. The research data were simile clauses found in *Laskar Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata (2005). The data analyses were configured into three phases as suggested by Spradley (2016) namely domain, taxonomy, and componential analysis.

#### IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The following is the result findings and discussion about the transitivity of simile in *Laskar Pelangi*. Clause also represents experience common called as ideational meaning: experiential. Basically, experience consists of three constituents, they are process or the event or happening, realized in verbal groups, participants realized in nominal groups, and circumstance realized in nominal groups or prepositional phrase. There are six types of processes: material, mental, verbal, behavioural, relational, and existential.

Transitivity of simile in *Laskar Pelangi* is constructed in simplex and complex clause. The processes in simplex clause are mental process, material process, verbal process, identifying relational process, and attributive relational process. The data analysis can be elaborated in bellow.

- 1) *Anak ini berbau hangus seperti karet terbakar* (LP, 2005, P. 10)

<i>Anak ini</i>	<i>Berbau Hangus</i>	<i>seperti karet terbakar</i>
Senser	Mental process	Circumstance: manner: Comparison

The clause is categorized as simplex clause because it merely has one process and includes as mental process because it indicates process of sensing such as perception. The perception includes perceive, see, notice, observe, feel, smell, taste, hear, etc. *Anak ini* as the Senser, *berbau hangus* as the mental process, and *seperti karet terbakar* is categorized as the simile that describes Circumstance: Manner: Comparison. The simile compares between verb phrase *berbau hangus* and prepositional phrase *seperti karet terbakar*.

- 2) *Pria itu berpotongan seperti pohon cemara angin yang mati karena disambar petir: hitam, meranggas, kurus, dan kaku.* (LP, 2005, P. 10)

<i>Pria itu</i>	<i>Berpotongan</i>	<i>seperti pohon cemara angin yang mati karena disambar petir: hitam, meranggas, kurus, dan kaku</i>
Senser	Mental process	Circumstance: manner: Comparison

The above data shows that mental process is applied in this clause. *Pria itu* as the senser, *berpotongan* as Mental Process, and prepositional phrase *seperti pohon cemara angin yang mati karena disambar petir: hitam, meranggas, kurus, dan kaku* is simile which emphasizes Circumstance: Manner: Comparison.

- 3) *Flo raib seperti ditelan bumi* (LP, 2005, P. 320)

<i>Flo</i>	<i>Raib</i>	<i>seperti ditelan bumi</i>
Senser	Mental Process	Circumstance: manner: Comparison

The above clause shows that, subject *Flo* as Senser, verb *raib* as Mental Process and prepositional phrase *seperti ditelan bumi* is categorized as simile which includes as Circumstance: Manner: Comparison.

- 4) *Aku terperangkap seperti ikan kepuyu di dalam bubu* (LP, 2005, P. 81)

<i>Aku</i>	<i>terperangkap</i>	<i>seperti ikan kepuyu di dalam bubu</i>
Goal	Material Process	Circumstance: manner: Comparison

The situation context of this clause is when Samson tried to make Ikal more powerful like body builder. This is the simplex clause with material process on it. Material process is a process of doing, physical action. There are two types of material process: happening and doing. Happening material process is characterized by the absence of goal, while doing material process is characterized with the presence of goal. In this case, *Aku* as Goal because *Aku* as the second participant which is affected by Actor (Samson). The verb *terperangkap* is material process because it indicates the process of physical action. Then, prepositional phrase *seperti ikan kepuyu di dalam bubu* is simile which includes Circumstance: Manner: Comparison and describes clause *aku terperangkap*.

- 5) *Ia memainkan sitar dengan sepenuh jiwa seolah-olah esok ia telah punya janji pasti dengan malaikat maut* (LP, 2005, P. 150)

<i>Ia</i>	<i>Mainkan</i>	<i>Sitar</i>	<i>dengan sepenuh jiwa</i>	<i>seolah-olah esok ia telah punya janji pasti dengan malaikat maut</i>
Actor	Material process	Range	Circumstance: manner: Quality	Circumstance: manner: Comparison

The data above emphasizes material process. It can be seen from the verb *memainkan*. Hence, subject *Ia* is an Actor. Meanwhile, *sitar* is Range. There are two kind of range, they are 1) range can be an extension of process and 2) range can be a scope of process. Range is not an entity actually. In this case, *sitar* include to Range as extension of process *memainkan*. Prepositional phrase *dengan sepenuh jiwa* is Circumstance: manner: Quality. Thus, prepositional phrase as simile *seolah-olah esok ia telah punya janji pasti dengan malaikat maut* is Circumstance: Manner: Comparison. It compares with the first clause before *Ia memainkan sitar dengan sepenuh jiwa*.

- 6) *Langkahku ringan laksana orang suci yang mampu berjalan di atas air* (LP, 2005, P. 212)

<i>Langkahku</i>	<i>Ringan</i>	<i>laksana orang suci yang mampu berjalan di atas air</i>
Actor	Material Process	Circumstance: Manner: Comparison

In this case, subject *langkahku* as Actor, verb *ringan* as Material Process because it shows activity, and prepositional phrase as simile *laksana orang suci yang mampu berjalan di atas air* is categorized as Circumstance: manner: Comparison.

- 7) *Untuk kedua kalinya beliau menyemburkan cairan merah sirih melalui jendela seperti anak-anak panah yang melesat* (LP, 2005, P. 494)

<i>Untuk kedua kalinya</i>	<i>Beliau</i>	<i>menyemburkan</i>	<i>cairan merah sirih</i>	<i>melalui jendela</i>	<i>seperti anak-anak panah yang melesat</i>
Circumstance: manner: Time	Actor	Material Process	Goal	Circumstance: manner: Means	Circumstance: manner: Comparison

The situation context of data above is when Ikal mother responded about performance of SMP Muhammadiyah Belitong. She thought that it was stupid performance. It is kind of material process because it is involving physical actions. Material process is a process of doing. Prepositional phrase *Untuk kedua kalinya* as Circumstance: Manner: Time, subject *beliau* as Actor because it is doing action, verb *menyemburkan* as material process, noun phrase *cairan merah sirih* as goal, prepositional phrase *melalui jendela* as Circumstance: Manner: Means, and prepositional phrase as simile *seperti anak-anak panah yang melesat* as Circumstance: manner: Comparison.

- 8) *Samson melolong-lolong seperti kumbang terperangkap dalam stoples* (LP, 2005, P. 82)

<i>Samson</i>	<i>melolong-lolong</i>	<i>seperti kumbang terperangkap dalam stoples</i>
Behaver	Verbal Behavioural Process	Circumstance: manner: Comparison

The above data shows verbal process. Verbal behavioural process is combination between verbal and mental processes. Unlike verbal processes, in verbal process is a process of saying, it merely saying process without mental process. Meanwhile, in verbal behavioural process includes not only saying but also mental perspective process such as laugh, cry, sob, frown, etc. In this case, *Samson* as the Behaver because the situation context views that Samson was kicked by Ikal so that Samson screams and says something. Thus, phrase verb *melolong-lolong* as verbal behavioural process. Prepositional phrase *seperti kumbang terperangkap dalam stoples* is simile which compares to main clause *Samson melolong-lolong*.

- 9) *Aku tersedak-sedak kecil seperti kambing batuk* (LP, 2005, P. 173)

<i>Aku</i>	<i>tersedak-sedak</i>	<i>Kecil</i>	<i>seperti kambing batuk</i>
Behaver	Verbal behavioural Process	Circumstance: Manner: Quality	Circumstance: manner: Comparison

The above clause is verbal behavioural process. As the previous explanation, verbal behavioural process includes not only saying but also mental perspective process such as laugh, cry, sob, frown, etc. In this case, subject *Aku* is Behaver, verb phrase *tersedak-sedak* is verbal behavioural process, and the word *kecil* according to this clause indicates Circumstance: Manner: Quality, then prepositional phrase as simile *seperti kambing batuk* emphasizes Circumstance: Manner: Comparison.

10) *Suara mereka riuh rendah laksana kawatan kumbang kawin* (LP, 2005, P. 370)

<i>Suara mereka</i>	<i>Riuh</i>	<i>Rendah</i>	<i>laksana kawatan kumbang kawin</i>
Behaver	Verbal Behavioural Process	Circumstance: Manner: Quality	Circumstance: manner: Comparison

The situation context of the data is when Lintang, Ikal, and Sahara follow competition to other school. They can answer the question and all supporters from SMP Muhammadiyah happy and make noisy. Subject *suara mereka* as Behaver, verb *riuh* as verbal behavioural process, the word *rendah* as Circumstance: Manner: Quality, and prepositional phrase as simile *laksana kawatan kumbang kawin* is categorized as Circumstance: Manner: Comparison.

11) *Kami seperti anak bebek* (LP, 2005, P. 85)

<i>Kami</i>	<i>Seperti anak bebek</i>
Carrier	Attributive Relational Process /Attribute

The situation context of above data is ten children in SD Muhammadiyah Belitong with their teacher *Ibunda Muslimah* have closely relationship and they need each other. It is kind of attributive relational process because it is a process of giving attribute to thing. Subject *kami* is Carrier because it emphasizes participant. Prepositional phrase as simile *Seperti anak bebek* is attributive relational process and also attribute because the position of verb and attribute combine in process itself.

12) *Ia seperti angin* (LP, 2005, P. 91)

<i>Ia</i>	<i>Seperti angin</i>
Carrier	Attributive Relational Process /Attribute

Based on above data, subject *ia* is Carrier and prepositional phrase as simile *seperti angin* is relational attributive process and also attribute. It is kind of attributive relational process because it is a process of giving attribute to thing.

13) *Ia seumpama kekasih yang dikhianati orang tersayang* (LP, 2005, P. 322)

<i>Ia</i>	<i>Seumpama kekasih yang dikhianati orang tersayang</i>
Carrier	Attributive Relational Process/ Attribute

The data above shows attributive relational process. Subject *Ia* as Carrier and prepositional phrase as simile *seumpama kekasih yang dikhianati orang tersayang* is attributive relational process and also Attribute

14) *Rapor terakhir mereka memperlihatkan angka merah seperti punggung dikerok* (LP, 2005, P. 402)

<i>Rapor terakhir mereka</i>	<i>Memperlihatkan</i>	<i>angka merah</i>	<i>seperti punggung dikerok</i>
Token	Identifying Relational Process	Value	Circumstance: manner: Comparison

The above data includes identifying relational process. Identifying relational process is a process of giving a value to a thing. The situation context of above clause is when Mahar and Flo did not interested again to study, both of them really interested to mystic finally they got bad mark. Subject *Rapor terakhir mereka* as Token because it views the specific embodiment, verb *memperlihatkan* as Identifying Relational Process, noun phrase *angka merah* as Value because it views the more general category, and prepositional phrase as simile *seperti punggung dikerok* is categorized as Circumstance: manner: Comparison.

There are four processes of complex clause on transitivity of simile in *Laskar Pelangi* such as:

15) *Bibirnya pucat dan tubuhnya dingin seperti es* (LP, 2005, P. 173)

<i>Bibirnya</i>	<i>Pucat</i>
Phenomenon	Mental Process

<i>Dan</i>	<i>Tubuhnya</i>	<i>Dingin</i>	<i>seperti es</i>
Conj.	Phenomenon	Mental Process	Circumstance: manner: Comparison

These clauses are categorized as the complex clause because has two processes. First process is mental process and the second process is mental process. The first process is mental process. It is indicated by verb *pucat* as mental process. Mental process is a process of sensing such as perception. The perception includes perceive, see, notice, observe, feel, smell, taste, hear, etc. Noun phrase *bibirnya* is Phenomenon. There are three types of phenomena, they are micro (thing), macro (thing with embedded process), and meta (an idea). The second process is mental process. It is indicated by verb *dingin* as mental process. Noun phrase *tubuhnya* as phenomenon, *dan* as conjunction, and preposition phrase *sedingin es* is emphasized as simile which has function as Circumstance: manner: Comparison.

16) *Lapar membuat mereka tampak seperti semut-semut hitam yang sarangnya terbakar, lebih tergesa dibanding waktu mereka berangkat pagi tadi* (LP, 2005, P. 52)

<i>Lapar</i>	<i>Membuat</i>	<i>Mereka</i>	<i>tampak</i>	<i>seperti semut-semut hitam yang sarangnya terbakar</i>
Senser	Mental process	phenomenon	Mental process	Circumstance: manner: Comparison

<i>lebih tergesa</i>	<i>dibanding waktu</i>	<i>mereka</i>	<i>Berangkat</i>	<i>pagi tadi</i>
Cir: Manner: quality	Circumstance: manner: Comparison	Actor	Material process	Cir: Loc: Time

The above clause is categorized as complex clause. There are two processes on that clause; they are Mental process and material process. The first process is indicated by verb *membuat*. The verb *membuat* actually includes as material process but in this case it becomes mental process because the situation context views the subject *lapar* as Senser makes the verb *membuat* changes the process. *Mereka* as phenomenon because as the second participant and prepositional phrase as simile *seperti semut-semut hitam yang sarangnya terbakar*, *lebih tergesa dibanding waktu mereka berangkat pagi tadi* has function as Circumstance: manner: Comparison. The second process is material process which is indicated by verb *berangkat* as material process, *lebih tergesa* as Cir: Manner: quality, *dibanding waktu* as Circumstance: manner: Comparison, *mereka* as Actor, and *pagi tadi* as Circumstance: Location: Time.

17) *Suara sitar itu meyayat-nyayat, berderai-derai seperti hati yang sepi, meraung-raung seperti jiwa yang tersesat karena khianat cinta, merintih seperti arwah yang tak diterima di bumi.* (LP, 2005, P. 151)

<i>Suara sitar itu</i>	<i>meyayat-nyayat</i>
Senser	mental process

<i>berderai-derai</i>	<i>seperti hati yang sepi</i>
mental process	Circumstance: manner: Comparison

<i>meraung-raung</i>	<i>seperti jiwa yang tersesat karena khianat cinta</i>
Verbal behavioural process	Circumstance: manner: Comparison

<i>Merintih</i>	<i>seperti arwah yang tak diterima di bumi</i>
Verbal behavioural process	Circumstance: manner: Comparison

There are four processes on above complex clause. The first process is indicated by verb phrase *meyayat-nyayat* as mental process, and noun phrase *suara sitar itu* as Senser. The second process is indicated by verb phrase *berderai-derai* as mental process and prepositional phrase as simile *seperti hati yang sepi* has function as Circumstance: manner: Comparison. The third process as verbal behavioural process is indicated by verb phrase *meraung-raung*, and prepositional phrase as simile *seperti jiwa yang tersesat karena khianat cinta* has function as Circumstance: manner: Comparison. The last one as verbal behavioural process is indicated as



verb *merintih*, and prepositional phrase as simile *seperti arwah yang tak diterima di bumi* has function as Circumstance: manner: Comparison.

18) *Rangka badanku seakan runtuh dan setiap persendian di tubuhku seakan lepas* (LP, 2005, P. 453)

<i>Rangka badanku</i>	<i>seakan runtuh</i>
Carrier	Process/Attribute

<i>Dan</i>	<i>setiap persendian di tubuhku</i>	<i>seakan lepas</i>
Conj.	Carrier	Process/Attribute

In above data shows two processes, they are attributive relational process and attributive relational process. It is connected by conjunction *and*. The first clause as Attributive relational Process which is indicated by noun phrase *Rangka badanku* as Carrier and prepositional phrase as simile *seakan runtuh* has function as process includes attribute. In addition, the second clause also has same form noun phrase *setiap persendian di tubuhku* as Carrier and prepositional phrase as simile *seakan lepas* has function as process includes attribute.

The above transitivity patterns of simile clauses in *Laskar Pelangi* are filled by participant Senser, Actor, Behaver, Carrier, and Token. It indicates that in literary work especially in novel has direction that the story is interested and impressed. Thus, the ideational meaning in novel describes experiential about language phenomenon.

## V. CONCLUSION

From the result findings and discussion of the study, it can be concluded that transitivity of simile in *Laskar Pelangi* elaborates process in simplex and complex clause. The processes in the simplex clause are Mental Process, Material Process, Verbal Behavioural Process, Identifying Relational Process, and Attributive Relational Process. Mental Process and Verbal behavioural process dominate transitivity in simile because it indicates that simile is kind figure of speech connecting between two different things by comparison. Furthermore, the Mental Process itself is process sensing such as perception, cognition, and affection. Meanwhile, Verbal Behavioural process is combination between verbal and mental processes. Unlike verbal processes, in verbal process is a process of saying, it merely saying process without mental process. In addition, in verbal behavioural process includes not only saying but also mental perspective process such as laugh, cry, sob, frown, etc. All of them have closely relationship because they relate to specifically human physiological processes such as a conscious physical act involved in persecution. The participants are Senser, Actor, Behaver, Carrier, and Token. The circumstances are dominated by Circumstance: Manner: Quality and Circumstance: Manner: Comparison. The position of simile as preposition phrase in a clause is categorized as Circumstance: Manner: Comparison and also Attributive Relational Process/ Attribute.

The patterns of transitivity of simile in *Laskar Pelangi* are constructed in simplex and complex clauses. There are nine patterns in simplex clause and there are four patterns in complex clauses. The patterns in simplex clause are:

1. Senser + Mental Process + *simile* (Circumstance: manner: Comparison)
2. Goal + Material Process + *simile* (Circumstance: manner: Comparison)
3. Actor + Material Process + Range + Circumstance: manner: Quality + *simile* (Circumstance: manner: Comparison)
4. Actor + Material Process + *simile* (Circumstance: manner: Comparison)
5. Circumstance: manner: Time + Actor + Material Process + Goal + Circumstance: manner: Means + *simile* (Circumstance: manner: Comparison)
6. Behaver + Verbal Behavioural Process + *simile* (Circumstance: manner: Comparison)
7. Behaver + Verbal Behavioural Process + Circumstance: manner: Quality + *simile* (Circumstance: manner: Comparison)
8. Carrier + *simile* (Attributive Relational Process/ Attribute)
9. Token + Identifying Relational Process + value + *simile* (Circumstance: manner: Comparison)

The patterns in complex clause are:

1. Phenomenon + Mental Process Conj. Phenomenon + Mental Process + *simile* (Circumstance: manner: Comparison)
2. Senser + Mental Process + Phenomenon + *simile* (Circumstance: manner: Comparison) + Circumstance: manner: Quality + Circumstance: manner: Comparison + Actor + Material Process + Circumstance: Location + Time
3. Senser + Mental Process, + Mental Process + *simile* (Circumstance: manner: Comparison), + Verbal Behavioural Process + *simile* (Circumstance: manner: Comparison), + verbal Behavioural Process + *simile* (Circumstance: manner: Comparison)

4. Carrier + *simile* (Attributive Relational Process/ Attribute) Conj. Carrier + *simile* (Attributive Relational Process/ Attribute)

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