



**ANALYSING THE CHARACTERIZATION OF MR. LORRY
IN “A TALE OF TWO CITIES” SIMPLIFIED BY PATRICIA
ATKINSON USING TRANSITIVITY SYSTEM**

**A THESIS
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Sarjana Degree Majoring Linguistics in English Department
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

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PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer honestly confirms that this thesis is written by herself without taking any works from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3, and in diploma degree of any university. The writer also ascertains that she does not take any material from other works except from the references mentioned.

Semarang, September 2017

Aswita Aqidatul Ersah Mahardika

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Indeed what is to come will be better for you than what has gone by.”

-Surah Ad-Dhuha:4-

“You don’t know how strong you are until being strong is the only option you have.”

-Anonymous-

*This thesis is dedicated to
myself, my beloved family and
everyone who helped me in finishing this thesis.*

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Semarang, September 2017

Aswita Aqidatul Ersah Mahardika

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ABSTRAK

Tokoh merupakan salah satu unsur yang penting dalam sebuah teks naratif untuk menghidupkan suatu cerita. Tokoh tidak bisa lepas dari karakterisasi atau penokohan sebagai proses bagaimana narator mendeskripsikan tokoh. Melalui penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan teori Linguistik Fungsional Sistemik (LFS) untuk melihat bagaimana karakterisasi atau penokohan oleh narator dalam menggambarkan salah satu karakter yaitu Mr. Lorry dalam novel “*A Tale of Two Cities*” yang ditulis oleh Charles Dickens dan diceritakan kembali oleh Patricia Atkinson pada tahun 1962. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana sosok tokoh Mr. Lorry digambarkan dan apa tipe karakter Mr. Lorry di dalam cerita. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif karena penulis membuat analisis berdasarkan analisis makna atau *transitivity system* dalam sebuah novel. Penulis menggunakan metode *non-participant observation* dan *purposive sampling technique* karena penulis hanya menggunakan data tuturan narator yang hanya menggambarkan watak tokoh Mr. Lorry di dalam novel. Dalam menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan metode padan referensial. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa karakter Mr. Lorry lebih banyak ditunjukkan oleh karakterisasi tidak langsung melalui tindakan, penampilan, kebiasaan, pemikiran, juga perasaan tokoh. Tokoh Mr. Lorry termasuk karakter yang statis karena tidak mengalami banyak perubahan watak. Watak yang dominan muncul pada tokoh Mr. Lorry adalah peduli, lembut, gelisah, setia, dan bertanggung jawab.

Kata kunci : *transitivity system*, karakterisasi, penokohan

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

One of the most important elements in a narrative is the character. Presenting characters with various types makes the story of the narrative live. The characterization, the way the author constructs a character with a certain type, could be presented through the utterance of the narrator, the utterance of the character, and also the utterance of other characters. In some cases, the characterization is presented explicitly in the narration and the readers could understand the personality or the physical appearance of the characters only by reading the narration. However, the characterization is also presented implicitly in the story so that the readers could not directly understand the character's personality before knowing the context of the story.

Through this research, the writer is interested in analysing how the characterization is represented in the story. The writer chose a novel entitled "*A Tale of Two Cities*" written by Charles Dickens which was retold by Patricia Atkinson (1962). The novel is one of the Charles Dicken's masterpieces and well-known not only as a historical story but also as a social criticism of the France Revolution in that era. One of the characters in the novel is interesting to be analysed because he had involved in almost all the part of the story although he was not the main character. The character name in the novel is Mr. Lorry.

The writer wanted to reveal the type of character constructed on Mr. Lorry based on the transitivity system concerning in ideational meaning analysis. Therefore, the writer proposed a title that is “*Analysing the Characterization of Mr. Lorry in “A Tale of Two Cities” using Transitivity System (A Systemic Functional Grammar Approach)*”.

1.2 Research Problem

The main problem in this research is that the writer wanted to analyse how the narrator used linguistic apparatus to construct the character of Mr. Lorry in the novel “*A Tale of Two Cities*” written by Charles Dickens which was retold by Patricia Atkinson (1962) using transitivity system.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

Having identified the characterization of Mr. Lorry, the writer purposes to show the reader how Mr. Lorry was described by the narrator and the type of character which Mr. Lorry is categorized.

1.4 Scope of the Study

This study only focuses on analysing the narrator’s utterances which describe Mr. Lorry in the novel “*A Tale of Two Cities*” written by Charles Dickens which was retold by Patricia Atkinson (1962). The writer paid attention to the characterization of Mr. Lorry in the novel and analysed those narrator’s utterances using transitivity system concerning in ideational meaning to observe how Mr. Lorry is represented in the novel.

1.5 Previous Studies

In conducting this study, the writer used five studies as the previous research. The first previous study entitled *A Study of Ideational Metafunction in Joseph Conrad's "Heart of Darkness": A Critical Discourse Analysis* was written by Mahya Alaei and Saeideh Ahangari (2016). This study focuses on the lexico-grammatical words used in highlighting the ideational meaning analysis of the beginning part of the novel. Related to that scope, the purposes of this study are (1) specifying the idea which is implied in the novel, and (2) investigating the way that the authors used in choosing lexico-grammatical words to present the ideational meaning of the beginning part of the novel. From this research, they found that the ideational meaning analysis presented the idea-philosophy of the authors explicitly, and syntax and semantics contributed to tell the past condition in bringing the story of European colonialism affected by Africans living.

The second previous study entitled *Transitivity Analysis of William Butler Yeats' Short Story "Where There Is Nothing, There Is God"* was written by Herry Pramono (2014). This study only focuses on analysing the whole short story through ideational meaning. In addition, the purposes of this study are determining the the processes and the participants brought by the story, and examining the intent that the story blow up. In this study, he found that material process took the biggest control in the story (47,56%). Besides, the participants who took the role mostly are actor (25%) and circumstances of place also hold the biggest portion to others (38,56%).

The third previous study entitled *An Investigation of Transitivity System in Junior High School Students' Recount Texts (A Case Study of a Public Junior High School in Bandung)* was written by Mohammad Reza Hafiz (2016). The purpose of this research is to investigate recount text by paying attention to the schematic structures and linguistic features. Besides, he also focused on explaining the obstacle that the students faced. In his finding, he found that material process is dominating in the text and the student still could not use past tense in appropriate way. However, all the students used the right schematic structure of recount text.

The fourth previous study entitled *Transitivity Analysis of "A Rose for Emily"* was written by Zijiao Song (2013). This study focuses on analysing the processes identified in the text. The purpose of this study is to reveal how transitivity analysis constructed the theme of the text and shaped the Emily's image. Zijiao found six processes, such as material, relational, mental, verbal, behavioural, and existential in the analysis which successfully build the theme and Emily's image was represented as a person who crossed the stream for being anti-tradition.

The last previous study entitled *Transitivity Analysis: Representation of Love in Wilde's "The Nightingale and The Rose"* was written by Asad Mehmood, Roshan Amber, Sobia Ameer, and Rabia Faiz (2014). The purpose of this study is to describe the representation of love in the text using Halliday's theory in transitivity system. Through the analysis, they found that Wilde build the concept

of love through the protagonist role which is *The Nightingale* by paying attention to material, verbal, and relational process identified.

Referring to those studies, this research provides different studies because this research has different focus from them. In this research, the writer not only described the ideational meaning analysis of the narrator's utterances but also identified the characterization and type of character in the story based on the ideational meaning analysis.

1.6 Writing Organization

This research is delivered in five chapters through the following organization :

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

This chapter includes background of the study, research problem, purpose of the study, scope of the study, previous studies, and writing organization.

CHAPTER II : REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter includes the theories which the writer used such as Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) and the concept of Character and Characterization.

CHAPTER III : RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter contains type of research; data, population, sample, and sampling technique; method of collecting data; and method of analysing data.

CHAPTER IV : FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter includes the analysis of the data and the implications which is appropriate with the purpose of this research and represents the main idea of this research.

CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION

This chapter contains the conclusion based on the result of the analysis.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The theory conducted for this research is the construction of functional grammar written by M.A.K. Halliday revised by Christian M.I.M Matthiessen (2004) entitled “*An Introduction To Functional Grammar: Fourth Edition*”. The writer also reviewed the book of Linda Gerot and Peter Wignell (1994) entitled “*Making Sense of Functional Grammar*”. Besides, the writer also used the concept of character and characterization and found the definition of both based on books entitled *A Glossary of Literary Terms* written by M. H. Abrams (1999), *A Handbook to Literature: Based on the original edition by William Flint Thrall and Addison Hibbard* written by C. Hugh Holman (1980), and *Narrative Fiction: Contemporary Poetics* written by Shlomith Rimmon-Kenan (1983).

2.1 The Basic Concept of Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic Functional Linguistics or in other words Systemic Functional Grammar is a linguistic approach that is used to analyse how the language implemented in many contexts. As what is stated in a book entitled *Making Sense of Functional Grammar* by Gerot and Wignell (1994), systemic functional grammar is concerning in what goal that is expressed and how the language is used. Moreover, systemic functional grammar pays attention to how the meaning is created from expressions. This approach views language in a broader perspective. Moreover, language is assumed as resources for making meaning. Based on a book entitled *An Introduction to Functional Grammar* by Halliday and

Matthiessen (2004), systemic functional grammar is related to three language metafunctions, such as ideational, interpersonal, and also textual meaning (2004:30).

2.1.1 Interpersonal Meaning

According to Gerot and Wignell (1994), interpersonal metafunction is related to relational meaning which is concerning with analysing the social relation and mood system. Through this approach, we could also observe the meaning from the social relation created in the data analysed.

2.1.2 Textual Meaning

Besides, Gerot and Wignell (1994) said that textual metafunction deals with how the text is constructed and finds the meaning from paying attention with the theme and rheme. This approach makes language co-textually and contextually relevant.

2.1.3 Ideational Meaning

Ideational metafunction is related to transitivity system and deals with revealing the idea of phenomena which are represented in the expressions. It has three components that must be identified in the expressions, such as circumstances, processes and also participants.

Those metafunctions explain that there are many aspects influencing the process of communication. However, this research more concerns in transitivity system or ideational meaning analysis which is explained in the next sub-chapter.

2.2 Transitivity System

Transitivity system relates with ideational meaning which its function is to construct the meaning based on the phenomena of the real world. In transitivity system, there are three semantic categories as the base of analysis in ideational meaning, such as process, participant, and circumstance.

2.2.1 Process and Participant

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), there are six processes which hold big role in ideational meaning analysis, such as material, mental, verbal, behavioural, existential, and relational process. However, the participants also take the role in the analysis and differ in each process. Each process and participants are described further in the following paragraphs.

2.2.1.1 Material Process

Gerot and Wignell (1994) said that material process is the process of material doing which conveys that an entity materially, physically, and bodily does something. The main participants which commonly expressed in the sentence related with this process are *actor* (as a doer), and *goal* (as the object affected by the process). Moreover, the other additional participants are *scope* (as the object which is not affected by the process), *recipient* (as the receiver of goods), and *client* (as the receiver of services).

2.2.1.2. Mental Process

Mental process deals with human mind experience. In other words, mental process is the process of sensing (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:245) and the participants related in this process are *senser* and *phenomenon*. This process differs into three kinds, such as *affective*, *cognitive*, and *perceptive*. *Affective* is the process of sensing which deals with the feeling of the *senser*. However, *cognitive* is the process of sensing which deals with the thoughts (cognition) of the *senser*. Meanwhile, *perceptive* is the process of sensing which deals with the perception of the *senser*.

2.2.1.3. Verbal Process

Gerot and Wignell (1994) explained that verbal process is the process of telling or signalling something orally. The main participants of this process are *sayer* as an entity which gives signal and the *phenomenon* as a thing being talked about. The other participants are the *receiver*, *target*, and *range* or *verbiage*. *Receiver* is the entity or commonly as a person whom the signal is addressed. However, *target* is the entity acted upon orally. Meanwhile, *verbiage* is the oral signal itself.

2.2.1.4. Behavioural Process

Behavioural process concerns with physical and psychological human activities (Gerot and Wignell, 1994:60). The participants related with this process are *behaber* and *range*. *Behaver* is actually similar to *doer* in material process or *senser* in mental process, however, all those three are different because this

process is not sensing and the process is done habitually. Meanwhile, *range* is the scope of the process itself.

2.2.1.5. Existential Process

According to Gerot and Wignell (1994), existential process is associated with the existence of something. The process is commonly verbs showing an existence, for example ‘*be*’ or ‘*arise*’. The participant related with this process is *existent* which refers to an entity existing in the world/real life or in imagination only.

2.2.1.6. Relational Process

Based on Gerot and Wignell (1994), relational process is the process deals with identifying or assigning something. The process and the participants are connected each other. There are two kinds of participant in this process, such as *carrier*, as if the process is *attributive*, and *token*, as if the process is *identifying*. *Identifying process* is a process establishing an identity. However, *attributive process* is a process assigning a quality. In addition, attributive process is followed by an *attribute* and identifying process is followed by a *value*. Moreover, both *identifying* and *attributive process* have three kinds of process sub-classification, such as *intense*, *possessive* or *circumstantial*.

2.2.2. Circumstances

According to Gerot and Wignell (1994), circumstances serves the answer of when, where, why, how, how many and as what about something related to the

analysed clause. Circumstance also takes a big role in ideational meaning analysis because it provides additional information to the analysis beside the process and the participant. Kinds of circumstance are circumstance of place, time, manner, cause, accompaniment, matter, and role. However, based on Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), there are some other kinds of circumstance, such as circumstance of extent, contingency, and angle.

2.3. The concept of Characters and Characterization

Character is one of intrinsic elements in literary works. In the novel, character takes role as the participant in the story which could be as human, or an entity which exists in the real life or fictional figure. Based on Abrams (1999), the definition of character is the identity of the participants taking role in the literary works. There are two types of character, such as static or dynamic character. According to Thrall and Hibbard in Holman (1980), static character is a character who has a constant personality or modifies the character a little on the whole story. Meanwhile, dynamic character is a character who has many personality modifications on the whole story.

However, Thrall and Hibbard in Holman (1980) said that characterization is the process of how the narrator constructed the personality of the character. There are two kinds of characterization such as direct characterization (or direct definition) and indirect characterization (or indirect presentation).

2.3.1. Direct Characterization

Rimmon-Kenan (1983) explained that direct characterization or direct definition is the way in which the narrator described the personality of the character explicitly in the narration. Therefore, the reader could know the personality of the character by only reading what is narrated in the story. For example, in the narration it is stated :

Ex : *“Aleesya is a very humble girl yet so responsible in doing her job.”*

Through that narrator’s utterances, the reader could directly imply that the character named Aleesya has personalities such as humble and responsible. Therefore, it could be stated that the reader may not know the context of the story to know the personality of the character through direct characterization.

2.3.2. Indirect Characterization

Different from direct characterization, Rimmon-Kenan (1983) said that indirect characterization is the way in which the narrator described the personality of the character through some methods. Those methods can be what the characters say, what the characters have in mind (thoughts), what the characters do, how the characters look like, and how other characters behave in reaction to the character.

2.4 The Background of Mr. Lorry’s Character

Mr. Lorry was an elderly gentleman who worked as a confidential clerk at Tellson's Bank. He was a bachelor and an old friend of Dr. Manette, a doctor who was imprisoned in the Bastille for eighteen years. Mr. Lorry had a mission to

reunite Dr. Manette and his daughter, Lucie Manette. The story began by showing that Mr. Lorry met Lucie Manette and told her about Dr. Manette's fact that she thought her father had died. Both Mr. Lorry and Lucie Manette searched for Dr. Manette and they found him in a very bad condition. Dr. Manette lived in his former servant's house with mental illness that he did not recognize anyone except her daughter, Lucie. Mr. Lorry helped the recovery of Dr. Manette's health and loyally took care of him until he was fully-recovered.

One day, Charles Darnay, who soon married to Lucie Manette, was arrested on his arrival in England, and Dr. Manette and Lucie Manette were called into a trial as witnesses. Mr. Lorry accompanied them and helped them to defend Darnay. When the French Revolution began, Darnay was arrested again because he was the descendant of the French nobel family and Manette's family tried to rescue Darnay. Mr. Lorry was also involved in that rescue mission and helped them to leave Paris until the Manette's family was succesfully safe from the riot happened.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the writer would explain the type of this research, the data, the way the writer got the data, and the way the writer analysed the data.

3.1 Types of Research

In this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative method in which the data were analysed using systemic linguistic approach and the result is delivered by describing the phenomena of characterization in the novel "*A Tale of Two Cities*". The writer only focused on one character who is Mr. Lorry and presented the analysis of Mr. Lorry's personality using transitivity system through direct and indirect characterization.

3.2 Data, Population, Sample, and Sampling Technique

The writer took the data from a novel entitled "*A Tale of Two Cities*" written by Charles Dickens which was retold by Patricia Atkinson (1962). However, the writer did not used all parts of the novel but only the narrator's utterances. The population of the data is all narrator's utterances which describe Mr. Lorry in the story. In choosing the data, the writer used purposive sampling technique. Eventhough the narrator described Mr. Lorry in three ways such as from Mr. Lorry's utterances, the narrator's utterances and other character's point of view, the writer choose the data by selecting the narrator's utterances which describe Mr. Lorry's personality only.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

According to Sudaryanto (1993), there are four types of collecting data and those are participant observation, non-participant observation, recording, and note taking method. The method of data collection in this research is non-participant observation and the writer also used documentation method to get the data by taking the particular data to be analysed in a literary work. After that, the writer filtered the data which could be analysed to reveal Mr. Lorry's personality using transitivity system through direct and indirect characterization.

3.4 Method of Analysing Data

After the data had been collected, the writer analysed them using referential identity method because this research is concerning with analysing the ideational meaning of the narrator's utterances describing Mr. Lorry's personality.

The theories that supported the analysis are Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) entitled "*An Introduction To Functional Grammar: Fourth Edition*", especially in transitivity system, and the concept of character characterization from books *A Glossary of Literary Terms* written by M. H. Abrams (1999), *A Handbook to Literature* written by William Flint Thrall and Addison Hibbard (1980), and *Narrative Fiction: Contemporary Poetics* written by Shlomith Rimmon-Kenan (1983).

First step that the writer did was finding the literary work and she chose a novel entitled "*A Tale of Two Cities*" as the data. Then, the writer filtered the data by only taking the narrator's utterances which describe Mr. Lorry's personality.

Those data in some sentences were broken-down into some clauses which are analysed using transitivity system. The witer also saw the way the narrator constructed the personality of Mr. Lorry in the novel. The writer started the analys by dividing the data into two kind of characterization, such as direct and indirect characterization. The next step was identifying the clauses using transitivity system from the participants, the process and also the circumstance. The last step is that the writer drew assumptions concerning in the analysed-clauses to reveal how the narrator constructed the personality of Mr. Lorry.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING & DISCUSSION

4.1 FINDING

The writer had found 50 clauses as the sample of the data for this research. All clauses were taken from the narrator's utterances describing Mr. Lorry's personality in "*A Tale of Two Cities*" novel and all of them were analysed using transitivity system. It is found that the narrator drew the character through relational process and non-relational process. Through relational process, Mr. Lorry's personality was described through his appearance and his feeling. Meanwhile, through non-relational process, some processes were identified, such as behavioural, mental, material, and verbal process. According to the whole analysis, material process becomes the most dominant process and it means that the narrator tended to describe Mr. Lorry's personality through his actions. Mr. Lorry's personalities described are caring, gentle, anxious, loyal, and responsible. Mr. Lorry's character belongs to static character because his personality is consistent as a good person and also as a helper. Those personalities were described using direct and indirect characterization. Those characterizations were analysed for getting the information about Mr. Lorry's personalities by examining the processes, the participants and also the circumstances identified.

4.2 DISCUSSION

Using transitivity system, the writer is going to analyse the narrator's utterances in telling Mr. Lorry's personality in "*A Tale of Two Cities*" novel by Charles Dickens. Focusing on identifying the processes, participants, and circumstances, the writer will show the readers the way the narrator constructed Mr. Lorry's personality. We could see how Mr. Lorry's personality represented by the narrator through two ways, such as relational process and non-relational process.

4.2.1 Relational Process

The writer found 10 clauses which belong to relational process describing Mr. Lorry's personality in direct and indirect characterization. All clauses had been identified using transitivity system by examining the participant (carrier/token), the process (attributive/identifying), the attribute/value, and the circumstance. The result of the analysis could be seen below:

1. When he had taken off his many coats and scarves, Mr. Lorry was seen ***to be a gentleman of sixty***, neatly dressed in dark clothes which were pretty well worn but very well kept. (p.10)

As the appropriate assumption, the bold clause could be changed into a new version, for example :

- ***Mr. Lorry was a gentleman of sixty***

Mr. Lorry	was	a gentleman of sixty
Carrier	Attributive : intensive	Attribute

Relational Process

2. She (Miss Manette) curtsied, as if to show how much she felt him ***to be older and wiser than herself***, and went on to explain that being an orphan, and having no friend who could go with her, she had asked if she might travel with the gentleman from the bank. (p.12)

As the appropriate assumption, the bold clause could be changed into a new version, for example :

- ***He was older and wiser than herself***

He	was	older and wiser than herself
Carrier	Attributive : intensive	Attribute
Relational Process		

3. ***His face, calm and reserved*** as fitted a bachelor confidential clerk of Tellson's Bank, ***was lighted up by bright eyes***; and ***he had a healthy colour in his cheeks with few signs of worry***. (p.10-11)

His face	(which is)	calm and reserved	as fitted a bachelor confidential clerk of Tellson's Bank
Carrier	Attributive : intensive	Attribute	Circ : role
Relational Process			

His face	was	lighted up	by bright eyes
Carrier	Attributive : intensive	Attribute	Circ : cause
Relational Process			

and	he	had	a healthy	in his	with few signs of
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			colour	cheeks	worry.
	Carrier	Attributive : possessive	Attribute	Circ : place	Circ : manner
Relational Process					

4. *Very orderly he looked*, as he sat quietly waiting for his breakfast in the coffee-room. (p.10)

Very orderly	he	looked	as he sat quietly waiting for his breakfast in the coffee-room.
Attribute	Carrier	Attributive : intensive	Circ : role
Relational Process			

From data 1-4, all the relational processes are attributive and each clause has its implication describing Mr. Lorry's personality. As could be seen in datum 1, Mr. Lorry's characteristic refers to a clause "*Mr. Lorry was seen to be a gentleman of sixty*". The writer drew an assumption that the clause has the same meaning with "*Mr. Lorry was a gentleman of sixty*". It is clearly stated by the narrator about how old Mr. Lorry was in the attribute "*a gentleman of sixty*" and the word "*gentleman*" also implies that Mr. Lorry was a mature man. This implication is supported by datum 2 that the clause is "*as if to show how much she felt him to be older and wiser than herself*," as the expression of Lucie Manette's perception about Mr. Lorry. That clause has the same assumption with "*He is older and wiser than herself*" so it indicates that the clause also describes Mr. Lorry's personality as a mature man from other character's perspective.

Furthermore, another character name of Mr. Lorry that is “*the brave old man*” in the sentence *The brave old man had never left; and there was no better man to hold what Tellson’s had in keeping, and hold his peace. (p.84)* also supports those implications that the narrator wanted to emphasize in describing the age of Mr. Lorry for many times in the story. Moreover, that phrase as another Mr. Lorry’s character naming also clearly implies that Mr. Lorry was not only an elderly man but also a brave person.

Datum 3 has three clauses which explain Mr. Lorry’s appearance by focusing in the attributes such as “*calm and reserved*”, “*lighted up*” and “*healthy colour*”. From the attribute “*calm and reserved*”, it is clearly stated that Mr. Lorry has calm and reserved personality which means he is a quite person and do not like to talk too much. Besides, the circumstance “*as fitted a bachelor confidential clerk of Tellson’s Bank*” explains that Mr. Lorry had a job which needed a trusted-person to hold and he was a qualified person for that job.

Moreover, the other attributes “*lighted up*” and “*healty colour*” and the circumstances “*by bright eyes*” and “*in his cheeks*” also support Mr. Lorry characteristic descriptions which declare that Mr. Lorry had a good appearance by noticing how he looked and his face is described as a person who had a good aura. Besides, the clause in datum 4, the attributive process “*looked*” and the circumstance “*very orderly*” also refer to Mr. Lorry’s appearance that he always wore a tidy clothes and looked good. From those processes and circumstances discussed in data 1-4, we could see that Mr. Lorry is described in positive personalities.

On the contrary, the circumstance “*with few signs of worry*” in data 3 gives negative expression for Mr. Lorry’s characteristics. However, according to the context of the story, that circumstance expresses Mr. Lorry’s anxiety when he was about to meet Dr. Manette’s daughter, Lucie Manette, after a very long time and, in that moment, he had to delivered a fact about Dr. Manette that she thought her father had died. He worried that Lucie Manette would be shocked and did not believe in him while he had a mission to reunite Dr. Manette and his daughter, who had been separated for years. Meanwhile, here are some others data :

5. *He was very nervous*, but went on with an effort. (p.13)

He	was	very nervous,	but went on with an effort.
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute	Circ : cause
Relational Process			

6. *Mr. Lorry was so upset by this question* that he could only look on, while Miss Manette slowly recovered. (p.15)

Mr. Lorry	was	so upset	by this question	that he could only look on
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute	Circ : matter	Circ : manner
Relational Process				

7. They (Madame Defarge & The Vengeance) went out, but their shadow lay in the room, and *in his secret mind Mr. Lorry was greatly troubled*. (p.80)

in his secret mind	Mr. Lorry	was	greatly	troubled
Circ : place	Carrier	Attributive	Circ : manner	Attribute

Relational Process

8. *He had been uneasy as to the safety of the bank*, and was about to check the guards again, when he fell back amazed. (p.77)

He	had been	uneasy	as to the safety to the bank,	and was about to check the guards again,	when he fell back amazed.
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute	Circ : matter	Circ : role	Circ : contingency
Relational Process					

9. Barsad turned to Mr. Lorry for help – ‘for the sake of my sister’; but *Mr. Lorry had no sympathy, knowing how badly he (Barsad) had treated her (Miss Pross)*. (p.91)

but	Mr. Lorry	had	no sympathy,	knowing how badly he had treated her.
	Carrier	Attributive	Attribute	Circ : cause
Relational Process				

10. *Mr. Lorry was touched*, having never seen Carton’s better side. (p.92)

Mr. Lorry	was	touched,	having never seen Carton’s better side.
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute	Circ : cause
Relational Process			

All the processes are attributive and followed by the attribute. In datum 5, the process identified is “*was*” and it is followed by an attribute “*very nervous*”. Based on the story, the setting of that moment is when Mr. Lorry was about to tell Lucie Manette about her father’s fact that he was not died unlike she knew since a long time she did not see her father. From that clause, we know that Mr. Lorry was afraid of breaking Lucie Manette’s heart or making her surprised. He was strongly worried at the moment because he did not want to hurt Lucie Manette’s feeling. However, from the circumstance “*but went on with an effort*”, we could see that Mr. Lorry still continued in telling her about Dr. Manette’s condition. Other clauses also support this assumption, for example, datum 6 with its attribute “*upset*” tells that Mr. Lorry felt guilty after telling Lucie Manette about Dr. Manette’s condition that he was still alive and hidden in France and she was very shocked and fainted. This condition shows that Mr. Lorry was anxious if something bad happened to not only Dr. Manette but also Manette’s family.

Mr. Lorry’s anxiety is more clear when we look at the next two clauses. In datum 7, his anxiety could be clearly seen from the attribute “*troubled*” and the circumstance “*in his secret mind*”. Moreover, his anxiety was getting bigger as supported by the circumstance “*greatly*”. The cause of his anxiety in this moment is that he was suspicious to The Vengeance and Madame Defarge because of their attitude showing their intention to do something harsh to Darnay. The next clause, datum 8 has an attribute “*uneasy*” which also implies Mr. Lorry’s anxiety and the circumstance “*as to the safety to the bank*” supports the idea as the object of his anxiety. However, this condition also shows that he has high responsibility

because he was worried that Tellson's Bank would get bad impact of the riot that was happening.

Despite of all Mr. Lorry's anxiety, the process "*had*" and the attribute "*no sympathy*" in datum 9 imply that Mr. Lorry was indifferent to someone who was Barsad as Miss Pross's brother. Besides, the circumstance "*knowing how badly he had treated her*" explains the reason why Mr. Lorry became indifferent to Barsad. Based on the context, Mr. Lorry knew that Barsad hurt Miss Pross and did not respect her. According to the novel, this kind of Mr. Lorry's personality is not commonly found in the story and it tells that this personality constructed situationally.

The last data in this process, as could be seen in datum 10, has a process "*was*" and an attribute "*touched*". The circumstance "*having never seen Carton's better side*" gives more explanation concerning in the process and the attribute. The setting of this moment is when Carton praised Mr. Lorry and told him that Carton respected him like his father. Based on this situation, the attribute "*touched*" imply that Mr. Lorry was gentle and he could feel the sincerity of Carton when Carton expressed his feeling.

As the conclusion, from the analysis above, Mr. Lorry's characters described are old, brave, quite, trusted, calm, mature and also anxious through direct characterization. Besides, he also has a good aura and good appearance by dressing neatly. The narrator also drew Mr. Lorry's personalities as an anxious, responsible, indifferent and gentle man through indirect characterization.

Meanwhile, Mr. Lorry's personality as an indifferent person is not commonly found in the story or it only appears situationally. Besides, all of those personalities are expressed through Mr. Lorry's appearance and feeling. Moreover, the analysis shows that the narrator describes Mr. Lorry's character by the attributive process, the attribute, character naming, and other character's point of view.

4.2.2 Non-Relational Process

Different from relational process, the narrator also described the character of Mr. Lorry through non-relational process. Those processes are behavioural, mental, material, and verbal process.

4.2.2.1 Behavioural Process

On the whole text, the writer found only 1 clause which has an implication describing Mr. Lorry's personality belonging to behavioural process. This fact tells that Mr. Lorry is actually not the main character of the story, therefore the writer did not find many data describing his personality through this process. The identified clause was examined by seeing the participant (behave), range and the circumstance. Through this process, the narrator drew Mr. Lorry's personality by describing his physiological behaviour in the story. The result of the analysis could be seen below :

11. When he had taken off his many coats and scarves, ***Mr. Lorry*** was seen to be a gentleman of sixty, ***neatly dressed in dark clothes which were pretty well worn but very well kept.*** (p.10)

Mr. Lorry	neatly	dressed	in dark clothes which were pretty well worn but very well kept.
Behaver	Circ: manner	Behavioural	Circ : manner
Behavioural Process			

As could be seen in datum 11, Mr. Lorry is an active participant as a behaver and the behavioural process is “*dressed*”. The word “*dressed*” is preceded by the circumstance “*neatly*” which shows the fact that Mr. Lorry has a good manner in dressing. The circumstance “*pretty well worn but very well kept*” also supports the implication for his well-dressing style. Moreover, no clause tells that Mr. Lorry dressed untidy on the whole story. Therefore, Mr. Lorry always paid attention in his appearance and never looked messy.

To sum up, based on the analysis, behavioural process gives information about Mr. Lorry’s habit that he always dressed well. Moreover, this fact also supports the personality identified in direct characterization through relational process that Mr. Lorry has a good appearance.

4.2.2.2 Mental Process

Through this process, the writer found 8 clauses which describe Mr. Lorry’s personality in indirect characterization. Those clauses are identified by noticing some elements, such as the participant, the process (cognition/ affect/ perception), phenomenon and also circumstance. Those analysed clauses could be seen below :

12. When it was dark, he sat by the coffee-room fire, *thinking again of the man who had been buried.* (p.11)

(Mr. Lorry)	thinking again of	the man	who had been buried.
Senser	Mental : cognition	Phenomenon	Circ : matter
Mental Process			

13. Because of this, *Mr. Lorry thought very highly of Miss Pross.* (p.34)

Because of this,	Mr. Lorry	thought	very highly	of Miss Pross
	Senser	Mental : cognition	Circ : manner	Phenomenon
Mental Process				

14. But he was as calm as ever, though *Mr. Lorry noticed some shadowy dread.* (p.53)

But he was as calm as ever	though	Mr. Lorry	noticed	some shadowy dread
Circ : role		Senser	Mental : cognition	Phenomenon
Mental Process				

15. The doctor, Miss Pross and Mr. Lorry were left quite alone, and as they went into hall again, *Mr. Lorry saw a great change in the doctor.* (p.53)

Mr. Lorry	saw	a great change	in the doctor
Senser	Mental : perception	Phenomenon	Circ : location
Mental Process			

16. In this, *Mr. Lorry saw a little hope.* (p.56)

In this,	Mr. Lorry	saw	a little hope
Circ : contingency	Senser	Mental : perception	Phenomenon
Mental Process			

17. But it was not with any thought of his own safety that Mr. Lorry had decided to live there; no, *he felt it was his duty to be near the bank.* (p.77)

But it was not with any thought of his own safety that Mr. Lorry had decided to live there; no,	he	felt	it was his duty	to be near the bank
	Senser	Mental : perception	Phenomenon	Circ : cause
Mental Process				

18. The day dragged by until night, and Mr. Lorry was again alone in his room, *thinking what to do next*, when he heard a footstep upon the stairs. (p.79)

(Mr. Lorry)	thinking	what to do next,
Senser	Mental : cognition	Phenomenon
Mental Process		

19. *Mr. Lorry*, as he heard his friend speak of all this, *feared that the old trouble might begin again.* (p.81)

Mr. Lorry,	as he heard his friend speak of all this	feared	that the old trouble might begin	again
Senser	Circ : cause	Mental : affect	Phenomenon	Circ : extent
Mental Process				

From the data above, we could see that all categories of mental process exist, such as cognition, perception and also emotion. As could be seen, in datum 12, the cognition process is "*thinking of*" and the phenomenon is "*the man who had been buried*" which refers to Dr. Manette. The setting at the moment is when Mr. Lorry was in his way to rescue Dr. Manette from his hiding place. Along the way, Mr. Lorry thought of him and Dr. Manette's poor destiny that he had to be jailed for 18 years and lived in a strange place doing a work that was not related with his job as a doctor. Mr. Lorry was anxious wondering how bad Dr. Manette's life was. Many bad thoughts and presumptions appeared in his mind. He was worried because he cared about Dr. Manette.

Other clause stated in datum 13 shows that Mr. Lorry had a big respect to Miss Pross and it is proved by the process "*thought of*" and the circumstance "*very highly*". Mr. Lorry respected Miss Pross because he saw her as an honorable woman for her kindness in taking care of Lucie Manette, Dr. Manette's daughter, since Lucie was child. Besides, Mr. Lorry also had an empathy for Miss Pross because her brother was so mean to her and did not respect her. This condition makes Mr. Lorry saw Miss Pross as a very good woman.

Another cognition process in those data is the word "noticed" in datum 14. It is followed by the phenomenon "some shadowy dread". From the context, that clause implies that Mr. Lorry saw something bad happened to Dr. Manette although the doctor seemed fine as the circumstance mentioned "*but he was as calm as ever*". This implication is also supported by datum 15 which the process is "*saw*" and the phenomenon is "*a great change*" followed by the circumstance

"*in the doctor*". Dr. Manette looked fine before Lucie left him for having a new life with Darnay. However, after Lucie went on, Dr. Manette looked so frightened as the same expression that Mr. Lorry saw when he first met Dr. Manette in a small room in Paris, Dr. Manette's distress moment in his life. According to the story, this fact supports the argument that Mr. Lorry is a caring person because he could understand other people's feeling by paying attention to others.

However, the datum 16 has the same process with datum 15 which is "*saw*", but both of them have different implications. The phenomenon of datum 16 is "*a little hope*" and based on the story, the clause implies that Mr. Lorry was optimistic when he saw Dr. Manette's good respond few days after his depression. Mr. Lorry asked him for a refreshing and leaving his old work that he only did when he was desolated as in jail, making shoes. Mr. Lorry believed that Dr. Manette's condition was getting better.

Meanwhile, datum 17 has different story background from the previous clauses. The process is "*felt*", the phenomenon is "*it was his duty*", and the circumstance is "*to be near the bank*". Based on the context, Mr. Lorry knew that Tellson's bank was the safest place for sheltering because of its tight security. However, Mr. Lorry stayed there not because of he wanted himself to be safe but he wanted to keep Tellson's bank and its surrounding safe from the riot which had been bigger and bigger as the days went on. Therefore, that clause tells that Mr. Lorry had a high responsibility for his job as an employee of Tellson's bank.

Moving to the next datum, datum 18 has a process "*thinking*" which is followed by the phenomenon "*what to do next*". From the context of the story, Mr. Lorry had been always thinking of Manette's family condition. He always looked for a way to make Manette's family safe from any disruption. Therefore, it links to the datum 19 which has a process "*feared*" and followed by the phenomenon "*that the old trouble might begin again*". That clause emphasizes the previous implication that Mr. Lorry always cared about Manette's family safety and worried about something bad that would happen to them.

In short, from the analysis above, the narrator drew Mr. Lorry's personality for being a responsible, caring, respectful and optimist person. However, the dominant characteristic of Mr. Lorry is caring in this process. Therefore, it could be concluded that, in mental process, the narrator described Mr. Lorry's personality by his attitude, feeling and thought.

4.2.2.3 Material Process

Material process has a high proportion of the identified processes in the whole story. This process takes a big role in constructing Mr. Lorry's personality in indirect characterization. The narrator drew Mr. Lorry's personality through his actions through this process. The writer found 26 clauses of material process, and the writer examined the clauses from the participants (actor), the goal or recipient or client, and also the circumstances. Here are the clauses belonging to material process in indirect characterization and the implications :

20. Mr. Lorry dozed and wakened, and each time he dozed he dreamed that he was on the way *to dig someone out of grave.* (p.9)

(Mr. Lorry)	to dig	someone	out of grave
Actor	Material	Goal	Circ : cause
Material Process			

21. The conversation had been in such low tones that Miss Manette had heard none of it, but she trembled so much with anxiety and fear that Mr. Lorry tried *to encourage her.* (p.18)

(Mr. Lorry)	to encourage	her.
Actor	Material	Goal
Material Process		

22. *Mr. Lorry got his arm round Miss Manette's waist, for he felt she was sinking.* (p.18)

Mr. Lorry	got	his arm	round Miss Manette's waist	for he felt she was sinking.
Actor	Material	Goal	Circ : place	Circ : cause
Material Process				

23. *Half carrying her* (Miss Manette), Mr. Lorry drew her into the room, as Defarge closed and locked the door. (p.18)

(Mr. Lorry)	Half	carrying	her,
Actor	Circ : manner	Material	Goal
Material Process			

24. Mr. Lorry said what he could *to calm her* (Miss Pross), and went into the doctor's room. (p.55)

(Mr. Lorry)	to calm	Her
Actor	Material	Goal
Material Process		

25. In the hope that the doctor would get better this time, and that he might be able *to help him in the future*, Mr. Lorry decided *to watch him night and day, without seeming to*. (p.55)

(Mr. Lorry)	to help	Him	in the future
Actor	Material	Goal	Circ : time
Material Process			

(Mr. Lorry)	to watch	him	night and day	without seeming to.
Actor	Material	Goal	Circ : time	Circ : manner
Material Process				

26. He arranged *to stay away from Tellson's for the first time in his life*, and sat by the window of the doctor's room. (p.55)

(Mr. Lorry)	to stay away	from Tellson's	for the first time in his life,
Actor	Material	Circ : place	Circ : extent
Material Process			

27. Since Lucie, as the wife of an emigrant, could not live in Tellson's without putting it in danger, Mr. Lorry went out the next morning *to find some other lodging for her and her child*. (p.79)

(Mr. Lorry)	to find	some other lodging	for her and her child.
Actor	Material	Goal	Recipient
Material Process			

28. When he had found one, he at once moved them and Miss Pross there, and *left Jerry with them for extra safety.* (p.79)

(Mr. Lorry)	left	Jerry	with them	for extra safety
Actor	Material	Goal	Circ : accompaniment	Circ : reason
Material Process				

29. Thinking something might depend on his presence of mind, *Mr. Lorry calmed himself to listen carefully.* (p.90)

Mr. Lorry	calmed	Himself	to listen carefully.
Actor	Material	Goal	Circ : purpose
Material Process			

As we could see in data 20-29, the participant who takes the role as an actor is Mr. Lorry himself. The first clause in datum 20 shows that the process is “to dig”, the goal is “someone” and the circumstance is “out of grave”. The narrator used hyperbole figure of speech which has exaggeration meaning. The process “to dig” implies that Mr. Lorry was trying to save someone, who is Dr. Manette, from adversity as the other expression of “grave”. Meanwhile, the second clause in datum 21 has a process “to encourage” and a goal “her”. Based on the story, the setting of this part is that Lucie Manette was depressed wondering how bad his father’s life was at the moment. After knowing her

condition, Mr. Lorry tried to ensoul her whom almost being fainted. This story links to the next clause in datum 22 which has a process “*got*”, a goal “*his arm*” and a circumstance of place “*round Miss Manette’s waist*”. Those elements imply that Mr. Lorry helped Lucie Manette by holding Lucie Manette’s hand by putting his arm in her waist because she looked so weak as other circumstance said “*for he felt she was sinking*”. The next datum 23 also continued this moment with a process “*carrying*” and a goal “*her*”. The word “*her*” also refers to Lucie Manette and that clause implies that Mr. Lorry helped Lucie Manette by leading her to walk in a room they were heading.

Moving to next clause in datum 24, it has different setting from the previous clauses and the process stated is “*to calm*” and the goal is “*her*”. However, in this context, the word “*her*” does not refer to Lucie Manette anymore but to Miss Pross. The setting of the story is when Miss Pross was shocked after seeing Dr. Manette’s condition which was back to his old job that he did only when he depressed, that was making shoes. Few minutes before the moment, Dr. Manette looked fine while letting her daughter went with her husband, Darnay. Meanwhile, after Lucie Manette gone, Dr. Manette went into his room and when Miss Pross visited him, he was making shoes and he ignored her like he did not know her. Miss Pross was panic and Mr. Lorry came directly to calm her.

The next clause in datum 25 has two processes such as “*to help*” and “*to watch*” and both processes have the same goal which is “*him*” referred to Dr. Manette. Based on the story, this clause implies that Mr. Lorry hoped he could help Dr. Manette to recover his condition by watching him night and day. This

part of the story links to the next data which also has a process “*to stay away*” and a circumstance “*for the first time in his life*” which also give additional information for the implication that it was Mr. Lorry’s first attempt for staying away from Tellson’s because he planned to take care of Dr. Manette.

However, different from the previous clauses setting, the next clause in datum 27 has a process “*to find*” and a goal “*some other lodging*”. According to the story, the setting of that moment is when the riot happened in Paris and Mr. Lorry was hiding in Tellson’s with Lucie Manette, her child, and Miss Pross. Mr. Lorry thought that he could save the girls in Tellson’s temporarily because it was the safest place in Paris. However, days by days, Mr. Lorry realized that he should search for another safe place for the girls living because the riot was getting bigger and bigger. Therefore, Mr. Lorry decided to look for some other lodging to save them. Moreover, as datum 28 stated with a process “*left*”, a goal “*Jerry*”, circumstances “*with them*” and “*for extra safety*”, it shows that Mr. Lorry asked Jerry to stay and guard them. Thus, Mr. Lorry not only helped them to search for some other lodging but he also cared about their safety in their new place for living.

Moving to the next clause in datum 29, the clause also has different setting with the previous one. This clause has a process “*calmed*” and a goal “*himself*”. The setting of the story is when Carton told Mr. Lorry that Darnay had been taken again in jail and Mr. Lorry shocked because the last time he saw Darnay, he was safe and free. Once he realized that in his panic he would have some bad thoughts,

he tried to make himself calmed and to continue listening Carton's story about Darnay's condition.

In short, from all the data 20-29, we could see that all of the processes and the contexts show Mr. Lorry kindness in helping other people and even himself. It shows that he cared about other people problems and searched for solutions for them. Therefore, by examining all the implications, it could be stated that one of Mr. Lorry's personality is caring. However, there are some other material processes that have different implications from the analysis above. The data and the description could be seen below :

30. *He bowed to Miss Manette.* (p.12)

He	bowed	to Miss Manette.
Actor	Maerial	Client
Material Process		

31. *Mr. Lorry bowed again.* (p.12)

Mr. Lorry	bowed	again.
Actor	Material	Circ : extent
Material Process		

32. *Mr. Lorry led Miss Manette to the chair from which she had risen, and kissed the hand she had put trustingly in his.* (p.12-13)

Mr. Lorry	led	Miss Manette	to the chair from which she had risen,
Actor	Material	Client	Circ : place
Material Process			

and	kissed	the hand she had put trustingly in his.
	Material	Goal
Material Process		

33. **Mr. Lorry quietly rubbed her hands** and went on telling her how Dr. Manette had been found under another name, and how he was to be taken secretly from France, in case old enemies should find him. (p.13-14)

Mr. Lorry	quietly	Rubbed	her hands
Actor	Circ : manner	Material	Goal
Material Process			

34. It was worse than useless to speak to the doctor, as he only grew worried, so Mr. Lorry just stayed by the window, reading or writing, and **showing in many pleasant and natural ways that the room was no prison.** (p.55)

and	(Mr. Lorry)	showing	in many pleasant and natural ways	that the room was no prison.
	Actor	Material	Circ : manner	Circ : contingency
Material Process				

35. **He (Mr. Lorry) gave him (Carton) his hand,** which Carton gently pressed. (p.92)

He	gave	Him	his hand.
Actor	Material	Recipient	Goal
Material Process			

36. “I understand,” said Mr. Lorry, *grasping his (Carton) hand*. (p.102)

(Mr. Lorry)	grasping	his hand.
Actor	Material	Goal
Material Process		

The next analysis is the implication for data 30-37. All of those clauses have the same participant as an actor who is Mr. Lorry. Datum 30 and 31 has the same process which is “*bowed*” and datum 32 has processes “*led*” and “*kissed*” also a goal “*the hand*” which refer to the same client that is Miss Manette/Lucie Manette. All of the processes show Mr. Lorry’s attitude in treating Lucie Manette in the first scene they met in the story. He respected her through his manner by bowing, kissing and leading her to the chair. Based on the story, Mr. Lorry also told her his purpose in meeting her that he wanted to tell a news about her father. He reminded her about her father’s story and at the time she remembered, Mr. Lorry helped her to sit in the chair also in order that she was not shocked and being calmed. It is also supported by the next clause in datum 33 which has a process “*rubbed*” and a goal “*her hands*”. Mr. Lorry told her some stories about her past that she did not know including her father’s condition at that time. Miss Manette was very shocked and Mr. Lorry tried to calm her by rubbing her hands quietly as the circumstance said, while continuing telling about a place where Dr. Manette could be found.

Moving to te next datum, datum 34 has a process “*showing*” and circumstance “*in many pleasant and natural ways that the room was no prison*”. Based on the context, the setting of the moment is when Dr. Manette got

depressed right at the moment after Lucie Manette left home for starting a new life with her husband, Darnay. In that situation, Mr. Lorry let Dr. Manette enjoying his time for being alone before he tried to calm him by watching him but he did it in pleasant way in order not to disturb him.

Besides, datum 35 with the process “*gave*”, the recipient “*him*” which refers to Carton, and the goal “*his hand*” also shows Mr. Lorry’s gentle attitude when Carton praised Mr. Lorry and respected him as his own father. Mr. Lorry was touched and he let Carton hold his hand as a sign of sympathy. Moreover, this kind of moment also happened in other part of the story which is described in datum 36 with the process “*grasping*” and the goal “*his hand*”. The setting of the moment is when Carton asked Mr. Lorry to do something that Carton had planned for saving Darnay. He showed his trust to Carton by holding his hand and, through that expression, he convinced Carton that he would do his part faithfully.

In short, through the analysis in data 30-36, the narrator drew Mr. Lorry’s personality as a gentle person by describing how Mr. Lorry treated other people, especially women. He treated them well as though he respected them. Moreover, Mr. Lorry’s gentleness could also be seen when he showed his sympathy to other people, and especially, in this context, to Dr. Manette and Carton.

In addition to Mr. Lorry’s caring and gentle personalities, some clauses below also represent Mr. Lorry’s other personality. The data and the implications could be seen in the following paragraph :

37. ‘Myself,’ said Mr. Lorry, *moving uneasily*. (p.12)

(Mr. Lorry)	moving	uneasily.
Actor	Material	Circ : manner
Material Process		

38. *One night, therefore, Mr. Lorry with a guilty air hacked the shoemaker's bench to pieces*, while Miss Pross held a candle as if she were watching a murder being done; so wicked does secrecy and destruction seem to honest, open minds. (p.58)

One night,	therefore,	Mr. Lorry	with a guilty air	hacked	the shoemaker's bench	to pieces
Circ : time		Actor	Circ : manner	Material	Goal	Circ : role
Material Process						

39. *Mr. Lorry's face fell.* (p.92)

Mr. Lorry's face	fell.
Actor	Material
Material Process	

Mr. Lorry was still being the active participant or actor in data 37-39. Similar with the identified clauses before, data 37-39 were collected because those clauses has a similarity concerning in Mr. Lorry's character. Datum 37 has a process "moving" and a circumstance "uneasily". Both elements have an indication about anxiety. Based on the context of the story, the setting in that moment is when Mr. Lorry met Lucie Manette for the first time after a very long time and he feel worried that in their first meeting, Mr, Lorry would tell her about

a fact that could make her shocked. Therefore, Mr. Lorry showed unusual gesture by moving uneasily as the sign of his anxiety. Moreover, his anxiety could also be an anger that he showed in datum 38 with a process “*hacked*”, a goal “*the shoemaker’s bench*”. According to the context, Mr. Lorry was mad at the moment by destructing the shoemaker’s bench because he knew that the bench would only give bad impact to Dr. Manette’s mental health. Everytime Dr. Manette got depressed, he would do his side-job by making shoes from that bench. However, his condition would get worse and worse. After asking permission to Dr. Manette, he destroyed the bench as an attempt that Dr. Manette would not do his old-job again in the future.

Other clause showing Mr. Lorry’s anxiety is datum 39 with a process “*fell*” while the actor is “*Mr. Lorry’s face*”. The setting of the moment is when he was worried that he could not save Darnay from the death sentence. He had tried to do many attempts to save Darnay but those attempts did not worked at all. He looked very sad by his expression that, as the clause stated, he fell his face.

In short, from data 37-39, the narrator described some events when Mr. Lorry was anxious at the moments. He felt worried, sad or even angry. However, looking into the context, Mr. Lorry was anxious as a sign of his empathy towards Dr. Manette and Dr. Manette’s family problem.

Moreover, there are some personalities that would be revealed in indirect characterization through this material process. One of them would be explained by the data and the implications below :

40. There, one March morning five years after the events already recorded, **Mr. Lorry of Tellson's Bank (with Jerry as his messenger) waited with Dr. Manette and Miss Manette to be called as witnesses in a treason trial.** (p.23)

Mr. Lorry of Tellson's Bank	waited	with Dr. Manette and Miss Manette	to be called as witnesses	in a treason trial.
Actor	Material	Circ : accompaniment	Circ : purpose	Circ : place
Material Process				

41. **He had dropped into the habit of spending Sundays with the doctor,** who had taken up his old profession again, and was earning enough by it to keep his daughter and himself in modest comfort. (p.33)

He	had dropped	into the habit of spending Sundays	with the doctor.
Actor	Material	Circ : purpose	Circ : accompaniment
Material Process			

42. On the second day Mr. Lorry and Miss Pross spoke quietly together of things well known to the doctor, and **he seemed to look up more often.** (p.56)

(Mr. Lorry)	to look up	more often.
Actor	Material	Circ : manner
Material Process		

Data 40-42 shows other Mr. Lorry's character which is different from what have been mentioned above. However, Mr. Lorry is still being the active participant of the process. Datum 4 has a process "waited", the circumstances

"with Dr. Manette and Miss Manette", "to be called as witnesses", and "in a treason trial". Based on the context, the setting of the moment is when Dr. Manette and Lucie Manette were called to the treason trial as the witnesses for Darnay case. In that moment, Mr. Lorry, who wanted to make sure that Dr. Manette's family would be fine, reminded that Dr. Manette had experienced for being accused in a jail for years, accompanied them with Jerry also in the trial. This condition is similar with the next data in datum 41. Datum 41 has a process "had dropped", the circumstances "into the habit of spending Sundays", and "with the doctor". At that moment, Dr. Manette was depressed after attending the trial as a witness and he came back to his old job which is making shoes. In that condition, Mr. Lorry took care of Dr. Manette by accompanying him on Sundays, on the days he did not work in Tellson's bank. Both clauses link to the next data which has a process "to look up" and a circumstance "more often". In the same condition, when Dr. Manette got depressed again because Lucie Manette left him with Darnay after their marriage, Mr. Lorry did not stop to take care of Dr. Manette. Moreover, as stated in the process and the circumstance, Mr. Lorry gave more attention to Dr. Manette by watching him more often than usual.

From all of those clauses, we could see that Mr. Lorry always accompanied Dr. Manette and family especially when Dr. Manette's condition was bad. This fact implies that loyal is one of Mr. Lorry's characters for always staying with Dr. Manette and family in every bad situation.

In addition, another character of Mr. Lorry would be described in the following paragraph through the following clause. The datum and the implication could be seen below :

43. *The brave old man had never left*; and there was no better man to hold what Tellson's had in keeping, and hold his peace. (p.84)

The brave old man	had	never	left	and there was no better man to hold what Tellson's had in keeping, and hold his peace.
Actor		Circ : extent		
		Material		
Material Process				

Different from the previous clauses, the actor of the clause above was not “*Mr. Lorry*” but the narrator used another name of Mr. Lorry in the story. The narrator used an expression “*the brave old man*” as the actor, and “*had left*” as the process. However, the circumstance “*never*” could not be separated from the process because it creates an implication that Mr. Lorry was never absent in keeping the safety of Tellson's bank. This implication is also supported by the other circumstance “*and there was no better man to hold what Tellson's had in keeping, and hold his peace*” which gives an additional implication that he was a responsible and the best person to keep Tellson's bank safe. Moreover, from the expression “*the brave old man*”, the narrator constructed Mr. Lorry's character as a brave person from his character naming.

To sum up, the narrator drew Mr. Lorry's personality for being a caring, gentle, anxious, loyal, yet responsible person. However, the dominant

characteristic of Mr. Lorry through this process is caring because it is found in many clauses more than others. Moreover, through this process, the narrator described Mr. Lorry's character in indirect characterization mostly by his actions and also by using figure of speech.

4.2.2.4 Verbal Process

Through this process, the writer found three clauses which describe Mr. Lorry's personality in indirect characterization. Those clauses are identified by noticing some elements, such as the sayer, the process, the verbiage and also the circumstance. The data and the implications of those analysed clauses could be seen below :

44. 'Do you make a show of Dr. Manette?' *whispered Mr. Lorry with a little anger.* (p.18)

'Do you make a show of Dr. Manette?'	whispered	Mr. Lorry	with a little anger.
Verbiage	Verbal	Sayer	Circ : manner
Verbal Process			

45. Someone clearly had to say 'much better', so Mr. Lorry said it, and then *suggested that they should all go home, after such a terrible day.* (p.28)

and then	(Mr. Lorry)	suggested	that they should all go home,	after such a terrible day
	Sayer	Verbal	Verbiage	Circ : condition
Verbal Process				

46. "Don't look!" *cried Mr. Lorry, absolutely desperate.* (p.78)

"Don't look!"	cried	Mr. Lorry,	absolutely desperate.
Verbiage	Verbal	Sayer	Circ : manner
Verbal Process			

From all the clauses above, Mr. Lorry becomes the active participant as a sayer. However, almost all of the verbiages are Mr. Lorry's direct speech in the story and each data has different implication. Datum 44 has a process "*whispered*" and a circumstance "*with a little anger*". The setting of the moment is when Mr. Lorry could not believe that Defarge brought him to a very tiny place where Dr. Manette was hidden. Mr. Lorry did not imagine that Dr. Manette had to survive all this time in that place. Based on the process and circumstance, those elements imply that Mr. Lorry asked Defarge angrily because he let Dr. Manette live in a very bad place.

Moving to the next datum, datum 45 has a process "*suggested*", a verbiage "*that they should all go home*", and a circumstance "*after such a terrible day*". Based on the context, in this moment, Mr. Lorry gave a suggestion to Dr. Manette and his family to go home earlier from the trial. He knew that both of them had to face a very tense trial for being witnesses. Through this condition, the narrator build Mr. Lorry's personality as a caring person who always cared about people around him.

Meanwhile, the last datum, datum 46 has a process "*cried*" and a circumstance "*absolutely desperate*". That clause describes the moment when Mr.

Lorry asked Dr. Manette not to look out into the yard from inside Tellson's Bank because the riot in France at that time was getting bigger. Moreover, the narrator described the situation very terrible so Mr. Lorry stopped Dr. Manette from the riot because he was worried that Dr. Manette would get the impact of it. He showed his empathy until he cried because he had tried so hard but Dr. Manette did not want to listen to him.

Based on the analysis above, through this process, the narrator drew Mr. Lorry's personality as an anxious and caring person. Absolutely, those implications were also adjusted with the context of the story. In addition, the narrator described Mr. Lorry's personality by his utterance and the way how he delivered it.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Based on the characterization, the narrator constructed the personality of Mr. Lorry directly and indirectly. Using transitivity system, Mr. Lorry's personality is presented through relational process and non-relational process. The processes identified as non-relational process are behavioural, mental, material, and verbal process. However, material process is dominating the identification of the clauses. Through relational process, the narrator constructed Mr. Lorry's personality by his appearance and his feeling. Meanwhile, the other clauses belonging to behavioural process describe Mr. Lorry's personality by his physiological behaviour. Besides, the clauses belonging to mental process describe Mr. Lorry's personality by his attitude, feeling and thought, through material process describe Mr. Lorry's personality by his actions, and through verbal process describe Mr. Lorry's personality by his utterances and his manner.

From the analysis of those processes, the most dominating personalities of Mr. Lorry in the story are caring, gentle, loyal, and responsible. However, in some parts of the story, Mr. Lorry's personality changed contrastly for being anxious as worries, sadness or even anger expressions. All of those contrast personalities appear situationally, especially in the moment when Dr. Manette, Dr. Manette's family and people around him were having problems or in dangerous situation. Meanwhile, Mr. Lorry's character belongs to static character because his

personality does not change in many ways and he consistently acted for being a helpful man and a good person.

In addition to describe Mr. Lorry's personality through the process, participants, and the circumstances of the clauses in the story, the narrator also described Mr. Lorry's personality through character naming and other figure's point of view. Moreover, the unique thing from Mr. Lorry's personality in the story is that he always cared about people around him and got involved into other people's problem although he had no bussiness of it. That is the heroic character which Mr. Lorry had in the story.

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APPENDIX

1. When he had taken off his many coats and scarves, Mr. Lorry was seen ***to be a gentleman of sixty***, neatly dressed in dark clothes which were pretty well worn but very well kept. (p.10)

As the appropriate assumption, the bold clause could be changed into a new version, for example :

- ***Mr. Lorry was a gentleman of sixty***

Mr. Lorry	was	a gentleman of sixty
Carrier	Attributive : intensive	Attribute
Relational Process		

2. She (Miss Manette) curtsied, as if to show how much she felt him ***to be older and wiser than herself***, and went on to explain that being an orphan, and having no friend who could go with her, she had asked if she might travel with the gentleman from the bank. (p.12)

As the appropriate assumption, the bold clause could be changed into a new version, for example :

- ***He was older and wiser than herself***

He	Was	older and wiser than herself
Carrier	Attributive : intensive	Attribute
Relational Process		

3. *His face, calm and reserved* as fitted a bachelor confidential clerk of Tellson's Bank, *was lighted up by bright eyes*; and *he had a healthy colour in his cheeks with few signs of worry*. (p.10-11)

His face	(which is)	calm and reserved	as fitted a bachelor confidential clerk of Tellson's Bank
Carrier	Attributive : intensive	Attribute	Circ : role
Relational Process			

His face	was	lighted up	by bright eyes
Carrier	Attributive : intensive	Attribute	Circ : cause
Relational Process			

and	he	had	a healthy colour	in his cheeks	with few signs of worry.
	Carrier	Attributive : possessive	Attribute	Circ : place	Circ : manner
Relational Process					

4. *Very orderly he looked*, as he sat quietly waiting for his breakfast in the coffee-room. (p.10)

Very orderly	he	looked	as he sat quietly waiting for his breakfast in the coffee-room.
Attribute	Carrier	Attributive : intensive	Circ : role
Relational Process			

5. *He was very nervous*, but went on with an effort. (p.13)

He	was	very nervous,	but went on with an effort.
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Carrier	Attributive	Attribute	Circ : cause
Relational Process			

6. *Mr. Lorry was so upset by this question* that he could only look on, while Miss Manette slowly recovered. (p.15)

Mr. Lorry	was	so upset	by this question	that he could only look on
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute	Circ : matter	Circ : manner
Relational Process				

7. They (Madame Defarge & The Vengeance) went out, but their shadow lay in the room, and *in his secret mind Mr. Lorry was greatly troubled*. (p.80)

in his secret mind	Mr. Lorry	was	greatly	troubled
Circ : place	Carrier	Attributive	Circ : manner	Attribute
Relational Process				

8. *He had been uneasy as to the safety of the bank*, and was about to check the guards again, when he fell back amazed. (p.77)

He	had been	uneasy	as to the safety to the bank,	and was about to check the guards again,	when he fell back amazed.
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute	Circ : matter	Circ : role	Circ : contingency
Relational Process					

9. Barsad turned to Mr. Lorry for help – ‘for the sake of my sister’; but **Mr. Lorry had no sympathy, knowing how badly he (Barsad) had treated her (Miss Pross).** (p.91)

but	Mr. Lorry	had	no sympathy,	knowing how badly he had treated her.
	Carrier	Attributive	Attribute	Circ : cause
Relational Process				

10. **Mr. Lorry was touched,** having never seen Carton’s better side. (p.92)

Mr. Lorry	was	touched,	having never seen Carton’s better side.
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute	Circ : cause
Relational Process			

11. When he had taken off his many coats and scarves, **Mr. Lorry** was seen to be a gentleman of sixty, **neatly dressed in dark clothes which were pretty well worn but very well kept.** (p.10)

Mr. Lorry	neatly	dressed	in dark clothes which were pretty well worn but very well kept.
Behaver	Circ: manner	Behavioural	Circ : manner
Behavioural Process			

12. When it was dark, he sat by the coffee-room fire, **thinking again of the man who had been buried.** (p.11)

(Mr. Lorry)	thinking again of	the man	who had been buried.
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Senser	Mental : cognition	Phenomenon	Circ : matter
Mental Process			

13. Because of this, *Mr. Lorry thought very highly of Miss Pross.* (p.34)

Because of this,	Mr. Lorry	thought	very highly	of Miss Pross
	Senser	Mental : cognition	Circ : manner	Phenomenon
Mental Process				

14. But he was as calm as ever, though *Mr. Lorry noticed some shadowy dread.* (p.53)

But he was as calm as ever	though	Mr. Lorry	noticed	some shadowy dread
Circ : role		Senser	Mental : cognition	Phenomenon
Mental Process				

15. The doctor, Miss Pross and Mr. Lorry were left quite alone, and as they went into hall again, *Mr. Lorry saw a great change in the doctor.* (p.53)

Mr. Lorry	saw	a great change	in the doctor
Senser	Mental : perception	Phenomenon	Circ : location
Mental Process			

16. In this, *Mr. Lorry saw a little hope.* (p.56)

In this,	Mr. Lorry	saw	a little hope
Circ : contingency	Senser	Mental : perception	Phenomenon
Mental Process			

17. But it was not with any thought of his own safety that Mr. Lorry had decided to live there; no, *he felt it was his duty to be near the bank.* (p.77)

But it was not with any thought of his own safety that Mr. Lorry had decided to live there; no,	he	felt	it was his duty	to be near the bank
	Senser	Mental : perception	Phenomenon	Circ : cause
Mental Process				

18. The day dragged by until night, and Mr. Lorry was again alone in his room, *thinking what to do next*, when he heard a footstep upon the stairs. (p.79)

(Mr. Lorry)	thinking	what to do next,
Senser	Mental : cognition	Phenomenon
Mental Process		

19. *Mr. Lorry*, as he heard his friend speak of all this, *feared that the old trouble might begin again.* (p.81)

Mr. Lorry,	as he heard his friend speak of all this	feared	that the old trouble might begin	again
Senser	Circ : cause	Mental : affect	Phenomenon	Circ : extent
Mental Process				

20. Mr. Lorry dozed and wakened, and each time he dozed he dreamed that he was on the way *to dig someone out of grave.* (p.9)

to dig	someone	out of grave
Material	Goal	Circ : cause
Material Process		

21. The conversation had been in such low tones that Miss Manette had heard none of it, but she trembled so much with anxiety and fear that Mr. Lorry tried *to encourage her*. (p.18)

(Mr. Lorry)	to encourage	her.
Actor	Material	Goal
Material Process		

22. *Mr. Lorry got his arm round Miss Manette's waist, for he felt she was sinking*. (p.18)

Mr. Lorry	got	his arm	round Miss Manette's waist	for he felt she was sinking.
Actor	Material	Goal	Circ : place	Circ : cause
Material Process				

23. *Half carrying her* (Miss Manette), Mr. Lorry drew her into the room, as Defarge closed and locked the door. (p.18)

(Mr. Lorry)	Half	carrying	her,
Actor	Circ : manner	Material	Goal
Material Process			

24. Mr. Lorry said what he could *to calm her* (Miss Pross), and went into the doctor's room. (p.55)

(Mr. Lorry)	to calm	Her
Actor	Material	Goal
Material Process		

25. In the hope that the doctor would get better this time, and that he might be able *to help him in the future*, Mr. Lorry decided *to watch him night and day, without seeming to*. (p.55)

(Mr. Lorry)	to help	Him	in the future
Actor	Material	Goal	Circ : time
Material Process			

(Mr. Lorry)	to watch	him	night and day	without seeming to.
Actor	Material	Goal	Circ : time	Circ : manner
Material Process				

26. He arranged *to stay away from Tellson's for the first time in his life*, and sat by the window of the doctor's room. (p.55)

(Mr. Lorry)	to stay away	from Tellson's	for the first time in his life,
Actor	Material	Circ : place	Circ : extent
Material Process			

27. Since Lucie, as the wife of an emigrant, could not live in Tellson's without putting it in danger, Mr. Lorry went out the next morning *to find some other lodging for her and her child*. (p.79)

(Mr.	to find	some other lodging	for her and her child.
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Lorry)			
Actor	Material	Goal	Recipient
Material Process			

28. When he had found one, he at once moved them and Miss Pross there, and *left Jerry with them for extra safety.* (p.79)

(Mr. Lorry)	left	Jerry	with them	for extra safety
Actor	Material	Goal	Circ : accompaniment	Circ : reason
Material Process				

29. Thinking something might depend on his presence of mind, *Mr. Lorry calmed himself to listen carefully.* (p.90)

Mr. Lorry	calmed	himself	to listen carefully.
Actor	Material	Goal	Circ : purpose
Material Process			

30. *He bowed to Miss Manette.* (p.12)

He	bowed	to Miss Manette.
Actor	Maerial	Client
Material Process		

31. *Mr. Lorry bowed again.* (p.12)

Mr. Lorry	bowed	again.
Actor	Material	Circ : extent
Material Process		

32. *Mr. Lorry led Miss Manette to the chair from which she had risen, and kissed the hand she had put trustingly in his.* (p.12-13)

Mr. Lorry	led	Miss Manette	to the chair from which she had risen,
Actor	Material	Client	Circ : place
Material Process			

And	kissed	the hand she had put trustingly in his.
	Material	Goal
Material Process		

33. *Mr. Lorry quietly rubbed her hands* and went on telling her how Dr. Manette had been found under another name, and how he was to be taken secretly from France, in case old enemies should find him. (p.13-14)

Mr. Lorry	quietly	rubbed	her hands
Actor	Circ : manner	Material	Goal
Material Process			

34. It was worse than useless to speak to the doctor, as he only grew worried, so Mr. Lorry just stayed by the window, reading or writing, and *showing in many pleasant and natural ways that the room was no prison.* (p.55)

and	(Mr. Lorry)	showing	in many pleasant and natural ways	that the room was no prison.
	Actor	Material	Circ : manner	Circ : contingency
Material Process				

35. *He (Mr. Lorry) gave him (Carton) his hand*, which Carton gently pressed.

(p.92)

He	gave	him	his hand.
Actor	Material	Recipient	Goal
Material Process			

36. "I understand," said Mr. Lorry, *grasping his (Carton) hand*. (p.102)

(Mr. Lorry)	grasping	his hand.
Actor	Material	Goal
Material Process		

37. 'Myself,' said Mr. Lorry, *moving uneasily*. (p.12)

(Mr. Lorry)	moving	uneasily.
Actor	Material	Circ : manner
Material Process		

38. *One night, therefore, Mr. Lorry with a guilty air hacked the shoemaker's*

bench to pieces, while Miss Pross held a candle as if she were watching a murder being done; so wicked does secrecy and destruction seem to honest, open minds. (p.58)

One night,	therefore,	Mr. Lorry	with a guilty air	hacked	the shoemaker's bench	to pieces
Circ : time		Actor	Circ : manner	Material	Goal	Circ : role
Material Process						

39. *Mr. Lorry's face fell.* (p.92)

Mr. Lorry's face	fell.
Actor	Material
Material Process	

40. There, one March morning five years after the events already recorded, *Mr. Lorry of Tellson's Bank (with Jerry as his messenger) waited with Dr. Manette and Miss Manette to be called as witnesses in a treason trial.* (p.23)

Mr. Lorry of Tellson's Bank	waited	with Dr. Manette and Miss Manette	to be called as witnesses	in a treason trial.
Actor	Material	Circ : accompaniment	Circ : purpose	Circ : place
Material Process				

41. *He had dropped into the habit of spending Sundays with the doctor,* who had taken up his old profession again, and was earning enough by it to keep his daughter and himself in modest comfort. (p.33)

He	had dropped	into the habit of spending Sundays	with the doctor.
Actor	Material	Circ : purpose	Circ : accompaniment
Material Process			

42. On the second day Mr. Lorry and Miss Pross spoke quietly together of things well known to the doctor, and *he seemed to look up more often.* (p.56)

(Mr. Lorry)	to look up	more often.
Actor	Material	Circ : manner
Material Process		

43. *The brave old man had never left;* and there was no better man to hold what Tellson's had in keeping, and hold his peace. (p.84)

The brave old man	had	never	left	and there was no better man to hold what Tellson's had in keeping, and hold his peace.
Actor		Circ : extent		
	Material			Circ : role
Material Process				

44. 'Do you make a show of Dr. Manette?' *whispered Mr. Lorry with a little anger.* (p.18)

'Do you make a show of Dr. Manette?'	whispered	Mr. Lorry	with a little anger.
Verblage	Verbal	Sayer	Circ : manner
Verbal Process			

45. Someone clearly had to say 'much better', so Mr. Lorry said it, and then *suggested that they should all go home, after such a terrible day.* (p.28)

and then	(Mr. Lorry)	suggested	that they should all go home,	after such a terrible day
	Sayer	Verbal	Verbiage	Circ : condition
Verbal Process				

46. "Don't look!" *cried Mr. Lorry, absolutely desperate.* (p.78)

"Don't look!"	cried	Mr. Lorry,	absolutely desperate.
Verblage	Verbal	Sayer	Circ : manner
Verbal Process			