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Experiential Function in Selected English Nursery Tales

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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this study are: to identify the types of processes found in the Selected English Nursery Tales, to identify the types of participants found in the Selected English Nursery Tales, and to identify the types of circumstances found in the Selected English Nursery Tales. The research method used in this study is descriptive qualitative. The research data consists of 678 clauses from two nursery tales, namely Jack the Giant-Killer and Tom Tit Tot, with 489 clauses in Jack the Giant-Killer and 189 clauses in Tom Tit Tot. The data was analyzed using a content analysis model and counting the types of processes, participants, and circumstances found in the Selected English Nursery Tales. The results of this study found that all types of processes in the experiential function were found in the data except for meteorological processes. Material processes were the most dominant processes found in the Selected English Nursery Tales, with a frequency of 405 occurrences (59.47%). In terms of participant types, there were non-human participants (NHP) and human participants (HP). The most dominant Participant I found in the Selected English Nursery Tales is actor with a frequency of 239 occurrences (51.96%). Meanwhile, the most frequently found Participant II in the Selected English Nursery Tales is goal with a frequency of 248 occurrences (49.21%). All types of circumstances are found in the Selected English Nursery Tales, except for circumstance of contingency and circumstance of role. The most frequently circumstance found in the Selected English Nursery Tales is circumstance of location, which has a frequency of occurrence of 191 times with a percentage of 54.57%.

Keyword: Experiential Function, Transitivity, English Nursery Tales

1. Introduction

Nursery tales are stories that are usually intended for children and are predominantly used for children. Nursery tales are stories told to young children, often in the form of fairy tales or folklore narratives, that are simple in structure and rich in cultural meaning, often intended to amuse, instruct, or soothe (Tatar, 2002). Nursery tales usually contain traditional stories that are specifically created for the growth of children's knowledge and imagination. These stories contain moral lessons, fantasy, adventure and characters that are easily understood by children such as talking animals, kings, queens, princesses, or magical creatures. Nursery Tales serve as early education for children, where they are not only entertainment for children, but also help in the development of language, imagination, and understanding of social values. Some famous examples of Nursery Tales are Sleeping Beauty, Cinderella, The Three Little Pigs and so on. But in this day and age, Nursery Tales are rarely read by children let alone children's stories or children's fairy tales in ancient times. Data from the National Literacy Trust (2022) shows that only about 35% of children read classic fairy tales regularly. Therefore, this study aims to understand how the linguistic structure in Nursery Tales can influence the appeal and relevance of these stories to modern readers.

This study wants to examine research on Nursery Tales, especially English Nursery Tales. In this research, researchers selected two stories to be studied in this research, namely Jack the Giant-Killer and Tom Tit Tot. "Jack the Giant-Killer" and "Tom Tit Tot" were chosen because these stories are two examples of nursery tales that have a distinctive narrative structure, with the use of various types of processes in the

experiential function. Additionally, these two stories have influenced the development of children's literature and have several variations and adaptations that demonstrate changes in language and narrative structure.

The researcher chose to analyze the Experiential Function in Selected English Nursery Tales, specifically in the stories Jack the Giant-Killer and Tom Tit Tot, because this aspect is directly related to how experiences and actions are represented in language. In Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory, Experiential Function is part of the Ideational Metafunction, which focuses on how language is used to describe human experiences, both in the real world and in the imaginary world. Narrative texts such as Nursery Tales use language to construct a rich story world full of action, emotion, and interaction between characters. The Experiential Function allows for in-depth analysis of how linguistic processes such as Material, Mental, Relational, Verbal, Behavioral, Existential, and Meteorological Processes are used to construct the plot through actions and events (Material Process), expressing the thoughts and emotions of characters (Mental Process), connecting entities with specific characteristics (Relational Process), describing dialogue and communication (Verbal Process), representing the existence and presence of something in the story (Existential Process), displaying weather conditions that often appear in fairy tale settings (Meteorological Process).

This research on English Nursery Tales is conducted because of the previous studies conducted, there are fewer studies that analyze or discuss children's stories in the past or in ancient times. Some previous studies that analyze experiential functions and children's stories are: Nhat & Y (2021) have observed *Gender Representation in Children's Stories: A Transitivity Analysis.* This study was aimed to investigate how gender is represented in English Children's stories by analyzing by transitivity system, which is part of the Ideational meaning in Systemic Functional Linguistics, a theory developed by the renowned linguist M.A.K. Halliday. The finding indicated that all six categories of transitivity processes were present, with material processes occurring most frequently, followed by verbal, mental, relational, behavioral, and existential processes. Additionally, both genders were represented fairy equally regarding their participation in various process types, although some gender bias continues to exist.

Nashrudinillah & Nisrina (2022) have conducted *A Functional Grammar Analysis: Three Metafunctions in 'Jack and the Beanstalk'.* This research aimed to examine a piece of children's literature through the lens of Systemic Functional Linguistics. The ideational, textual, and interpersonal meanings from the short story "Jack and the Beanstalk," accessed via https://learningenglishkids.britishcouncil.org/short-stories/jack-and-the-beanstalk, were analyzed. The researchers employed a descriptive qualitative methodology. The result showed that the majority of the text used material process and topical unmarked theme, which indicates that the story is simple but concise. The story itself, although simple, tells a magical fantasy tale, which stimulates children's imagination to the fullest.

Hayati et al. (2022) have conducted *Transitivity Analysis of Narrative Text "Issumboshi".* This study focused to identify and describe the type of transitivity that appeared in the Narrative text titled "Issumboshi" of the English textbook for Grade X Senior high published by the Ministry of Education and Culture. The method employed in this study was qualitative, and the researcher was the central instrument. The collected data were analyzed with SFL that emphasized the transitivity system. In this study, a qualitative methodology was employed, and the researcher played a crucial role. The results of the study based on data analysis show that the most dominant process is Material Process which appears 56 times, The most dominant participant is an actor which appears 56 times, and the most dominant circumstance is Location which appears to consist of Place 19 times and Time 17 Times. In this story, the author describes most of the players as an actor that do several activities and actions.

From the studies above, we can see that the previous studies did analyze experiential functions in nursery tale, narrative text, fairy tale, and short stories. However, from the above studies, we can also see that this study is different from the previous studies, where the previous studies analyzed experiential function in nursery tale, narrative text, fairy tale, and short stories while this study focuses on analyzing experiential function in English Nursery Tales with the titles "Jack The Giant-Killer" and "Tom Tit Tot". In addition, previous studies only analyze ideational, textual, interpersonal, transitivity systems (process, participants, and circumstances), and also only analyze process. However, this research focuses on analyzing the types of process (material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, existential, and meteorological process), types of participants, and types of circumstances. This research is different from previous studies, where previous studies have never analyzed the meteorological process before. Therefore, this research is conducted to analyze the experiential function in English Nursery Tales which has never been done in previous studies.

This research focuses on analyzing experiential functions in English Nursery Tales clauses using Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics theory. Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is an approach in linguistics developed by Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday. This approach focuses on language as social semiotics, where language is a social sign. This means that the language is used in accordance with the social

signs that exist in society and the language is used in accordance with social functions in society. This approach focuses on the function of language as a social semiotic system used to express a meaning in a particular context. In this approach, language is not only seen in terms of its structure but also seen from its social function and context of use. Halliday emphasizes that the speaker must involve choices in every act of communication made, which reflects the context of the situation and culture in which the language is used.

Based on Halliday's theory, linguistic phenomena have 3 functional bases. One of the language functions contained in Systemic Functional Linguistics is ideational function. Ideational function is further divided into two, namely experiential function and logical function. This research focuses on analyzing experiential function in Selected English Nursery Tales. Experiential function in Systemic Functional Linguistics which is part of ideational function is a language function related to how language is used to express the experience of the world, both the real world and the imaginative world. The Experiential Function uses language as representation. In the experiential function, the clause as a language unit is used as a representation of experience.

In narrative books, especially in English Nursery Tales, there are often material processes in the book. This is one of the characteristics of language in children's books, which often uses material processes. In Systemic Functional Linguistics, material process is a process related to a physical action or a real event, which can be seen directly by the five senses. Examples of material processes are reading, hitting, bumping and so on. In addition, it is also possible that the English Nursery Tales also contain mental processes. Mental process is a process related to human feelings, emotions, cognition. Examples of mental processes are seeing, hearing, liking, hating, and so on. And there are many other language processes that can be found in narrative books, such as verbal process, relational process, behavioral process, and existential process. As Gerot & Wignell (1994), stated that some lexicogrammatical features of narrative text are use of material process, behavioral and verbal process, use of relational process and mental process.

To tell the character of a character in a children's story book or narrative book, the character can be known by the reader in the introduction or orientation part of the story. Orientation is an initial part that serves to introduce the character in the story. For example, he is a wise king. Now, in the experiential function, this clause is included in the relational process because this clause explains how the entities in this clause are related.

In narrative books, there are also circumstantial elements that complete the sentences in the book. Circumstance is an additional element in a clause that provides additional information or contextual information about a process in the clause. This circumstance serves to provide information that is much more complete and can be interpreted clearly in context. In narrative books, there are two types of locative circumstance in general: spatial circumstance and temporal circumstance. An example of a circumstance in a narrative book is the prince went to war at night to a neighboring kingdom. From this clause, we can see that the circumstance "at night" is a temporal circumstance and the circumstance "a neighboring kingdom" is a spatial circumstance.

2. Method

In this study, the researcher employed a descriptive qualitative research method. As stated by Moleong (2010), descriptive qualitative research focuses on comprehensively understanding the phenomena related to the research subject, including their behavior: perceptions, motivations, actions, and so forth and presents the findings in the form of words and sentences. In this research, the researcher explained the data and data source in this research. The data of this research were 678 clauses contained in selected English Nursery Tales, where in Jack The Giant-Killer, there were 489 clauses and there were 189 clauses in Tom Tit Tot. The data source of this research was from the book English Fairy and Other Folk Tales, selected and edited with an introduction by Edwin Sidney Hartland. This book was published in The Walter Scott Publishing CO., LTD. In this book, the researcher chose 2 titles in the Nursery Tales chapter, namely the first "Jack The Giant-Killer" and the second "Tom Tit Tot". The data collection in this research was content analysis. The data in this research analyzed by Krippendorff model, that was content analysis model. According to Krippendorff (2004), there are steps that need to be taken in analyzing content consisting of unitizing, sampling, recording/coding, reducing, narrating. In this research, the data display made in the form of tables.

3. Results and Discussion

Results

3.1 Types of Processes found in the Selected English Nursery Tales

1. Material Process

Material process is a process of doing or happening. From all of the data in the Selected English Nursery Tales, material process occurred 405 times. The representation of material process can be seen as follows.

Table 4.1 Example of Material Process that found in clause 43 in the first data

I	will take	you whole
Pt: Actor	HP	**Proc: Material (Mat. P)**	Pt: Goal	HP

In relation to the table 4.1, we can see the word *"take"* is categorized as a material process in the data. The word *"take"* refers to the material process because it denotes a concrete action that impacts or changes the physical world. In addition, in the word *"take"*, the action involves physically grasping and transferring something from one place to or person to another, which results in a tangible change, such as possession or location, making it clearly a material process.

Table 4.2 Example of Material Process that found in clause 55 in the first data

Killed	him	on the spot
Proc: Material (Mat. P)	Pt: Goal	HP	Circ Loc: Place

The word *"killed"* is also categorized as a material process because it denotes a concrete, physical action that causes a significant and irreversible change in the physical state of another entity. The word *"killed"* expresses an action that brings about a physical consequence. Because material processes describe "doing", actions that can be observed or imagined as real-world events, *"killed"* fits this category perfectly.

2. Mental Process

Mental process is a process of sensing (feeling, thinking, perceiving, wanting). From all of the data in the Selected English Nursery Tales, mental process occurred 78 times. Whereas, perceptive mental happened 46 times, emotive mental happened 3 times, cognitive mental occurred 21 times, and desiderative mental occurred 8 times. The representation of mental process can be seen as follows.

Table 4.3 Example of Material Process that found in clause 59 in the first data

The magistrates	heard	of this
Pt: Senser	HP	**Proc: Mental: Perceptive**	Pt: Phenomenon	NHP

In relation to the table 4.3, we can see that the word *"heard"* is categorized as a mental process, especially into the perceptive mental process because it refers to a process of sensing, that happens in the mind rather than in the physical world. In other words, the word "*heard*" expresses an act of internal sensing, specifically the experience of hearing something. Unlike material processes, heard does not describe an observable action that changes physical world but it represents a subjective experience that takes place within consciousness of the Senser. The word *"heard"* emphasizes the experience of perceiving rather than the act of producing sound.

Table 4.4 Example of Mental Process that found in clause 79 in the first data

Strangely	surprised	himself	in the clutches of the giant
Circ Manner: Quality	**Proc: Mental: Emotive**	Pt: Phenomenon	HP	Circ Loc: Place

Based on the table 4.4, we can see that the word "*surprised*" is categorized as a mental process, especially into the emotive mental process because it expresses an emotional reaction that occurs internally within the experiencer. In other words, the word "*surprised*" belongs to the emotive type, because it tells us how someone feels emotionally. That "feeling reaction" happened inside of the mind that made "him" as the experiencer feel shocked or amazed.

Table 4.5 Example of Mental Process that found in clause 74 in the first data

Knew	him	by the lines written on the belt

Proc: Mental: Cognitive	Pt: Phenomenon	HP	Circ Manner: Means

In relation to the table 4.5, the word "*knew*" is categorized as a mental process, specifically of the cognitive type, because it represents an internal process of knowing or understanding, something that occurs entirely within the mind of the individual. The word *"knew"* does not involve any physical action or observable change in the outside world. Therefore, the word *"knew"* belongs to the mental process category and more precisely the cognitive subtype, because it expresses how the Senser internally processes knowledge or realization.

Table 4.6 Example of Mental Process that found in clause 14 in the first data

He	wanted	food
Pt: Senser	HP	**Proc: Mental: Desiderative**	Pt: Phenomenon	NHP

Based on the table 4.6, the word "*wanted*" is categorized as a mental process, especially into the desiderative mental process because it expresses an internal experience of desire. The word "*wanted*" does not describe an external action but reveals an internal psychological need or intention, which is the defining characteristic of desiderative mental processes. Therefore, in this clause, the word "*wanted*" functions to represent a state of wanting, not a physical act, confirming its role as a mental process of desire.

3. Relational Process

Relational process is a process of being or having. Relational process has 3 (three) forms, that are attributive relational, identifying relational, and possessive relational. From all of the data in the Selected English Nursery Tales, relational process occurred 56 times, whereas attributive happened 45 times, identifying happened 5 times, and possessive happened 6 times. The representation of relational process can be seen as follows.

Table 4.7 Example of Attributive Relational Process that found in clause 67 in the first data

It	was	his fortune
Pt: Carrier	NHP	**Proc: Attributive Relational (ARP)**	Pt: Attribute	NHP

In relation to the table 4.7, we can see that the word "*was*" is classified as a relational process, specifically as an attributive relational process in the context of the sentence because it functions to ascribe a quality, characteristic, or state to a participant rather than describe an action or mental experience. The word "*was*" acts as a linking verb that connects a Carrier to an Attribute, that expresses quality or characteristic of the Subject. Therefore, the word *"was"* is categorized as an attributive relational process because it describes what something is or was like, assigning a state or feature to the subject.

Table 4.8 Example of Identifying Relational Process that found in clause 69 in the first data

This giant	was	the lord of an enchanted castle	in the midst of a lonesome wood
Pt: Token	NHP	**Proc: Identifying Relational (IRP)**	Pt: Value	NHP	Circ Loc: Place

Based on the table 4.8, the word *"was"* is categorized as a relational process, specifically as an identifying relational process in the context of the sentence because it serves to equate two entities, that are "this giant" and "the lord of an enchanted castle." It means that, the word *"was"* functions as a relational process of the attributive type because it links the subject "this giant" and with the attribute "the lord of an enchanted castle." The word "*was*" in this context does not merely assign a role or describe a characteristic (as in an attributive relational clause), but instead establishes an identity, saying that "the giant" and "the lord" as the same person.

Table 4.9 Example of Possessive Relational Process that found in clause 381 in the first data

I	have	a tool	to pick his teeth
Pt: Possessor	HP	**Proc: Possessive Relational (PRP)**	Pt: Possessed	NHP	Circ Cause: Purpose

In relation to the table 4.9, we can see that the word "*have*" is categorized as a relational process, specifically as a possessive relational process because it expresses a relationship of ownership or possession between the subject "I" and the object "a tool." Unlike attributive processes, which describes qualities, or identifying process, which equate two entities, possessive relational processes express what someone has or holds. Therefore, the word "*have*" is not indicating an action but rather a state of possession.

4. Behavioral Process

Behavioral process is a process of behaving (involving bodily and or mental actions). From all of the data in the Selected English Nursery Tales, behavioral process occurred 18 times. The representation of behavioral process can be seen as follows.

Table 4.10 Example of Behavioral Process that found in clause 24 in the first data

The magistrates	were sitting	in council	about the giant
Pt: Behaver | HP	**Proc: Behavioral (BP)**	Circ Loc: Place	Circ: Matter

Based on the table 4.10, we can see that the word "*sitting*" is categorized as a behavioral process because it refers to a bodily action carried out by a conscious entity (like a person), but it doesn't involve a clear effect on another participant (no object is being acted upon). The word "*sitting*" in this clause, is an action that done with the body and it's intentional. Additionally, it reflects a kind of behavioral state, not a dynamic action with a result.

Table 4.11 Example of Behavioral Process that found in clause 672 in the second data

She	laughed out
Pt: Behaver | HP	**Proc: Behavioral (BP)**

In relation to the table 4.11, we can see that the word "*laughed*" is categorized as a behavioral process because it expresses physiological action that reflects a person's inner state, often emotional, through a bodily response. The word "*laughed*" is not about changing something in the outside world (so it's not material) and it doesn't express thoughts or emotions directly (so it's not mental). Instead, the word "*laughed*" shows a kind of involuntary or semi-voluntary human behavior, one that comes from within but it physically expressed.

5. Verbal Process

Verbal process is a process of saying or communicating. From all of the data in the Selected English Nursery Tales, verbal process occurred 113 times. The representation of verbal process can be seen as follows.

Table 4.12 Example of Verbal Process that found in clause 215 in the first data

The giant	said	"Oh, Cousin Jack"
Pt: Sayer | NHP	**Proc: Verbal (VP)**	Pt: Verbiage | NHP

Based on the table 4.12, we can see that the word "*said*" is categorized as a verbal process because it represents an act of communication that is a process of exchanging or expressing meaning through language. The word "*said*" directly expresses this kind of communication, making it a typical example of this process type. The word "*said*" is a kind of verbal process that is not about physical action (material), internal experience (mental), or bodily behavior (behavioral), but about transmitting language that fits to the category of verbal process.

Table 4.13 Example of Verbal Process that found in clause 400 in the first data

Jack	quoth	"You will catch me first"
Pt: Sayer | HP	**Proc: Verbal (VP)**	Pt: Verbiage | NHP

In relation to the table 4.13, we can see that the word "*quoth*" is classified as a verbal process because it involves a symbolic act of speaking or expressing language. The word "*quoth*" performs the action of speaking, not doing, feeling, or behaving. Furthermore, the word "*quoth*" in this clause represents an act of communication through language, where something is being spoken, stated, or expressed by a conscious participant. Therefore, the word "*quoth*" functions to introduce or report speech that is a typical example of a verbal process.

6. Existential Process

Existential process is a process of existing and occurring. From all of the data in the Selected English Nursery Tales, existential process occurred 11 times. The representation of existential process can be seen as follows.

Table 4.14 Example of Existential Process that found in clause 95 in the first data

Now	there	were	strong cords	in a corner of the room
Circ Loc: Time	-	**Proc: Existential (EP)**	Pt: Existent | NHP	Circ Loc: Place

Based on the table 4.14, 3 The word "*were*" shows that "strong cords" existed at the moment and in that location. The clause does not describe what the cords are doing (so it's not material or behavioral process) nor how they are felt or perceived (so it's not mental), but simply explain that they are there or exist.

Table 4.15 Example of Existential Process that found in clause 603 in the first data

There	was	the five skeins	for him
-	**Proc: Existential (EP)**	Pt: Existent | NHP	Circ Cause: Purpose

In relation to the table 4.15, the word "*was*" is classified as an existential process because it expresses the existence or presence of something, rather than an action, a description, or a mental state. The word "*was*" is not linking a subject to an attribute (as in attributive relational process), nor it is expressing an action (material), thought (mental), or bodily (behavioral). Instead, it simply affirms that "the five skeins" existed in a certain context or situation, making "*was*" a pure existential process used to present that something is there.

7. Meteorological Process

Meteorological process is a type of process that expresses weather or nature. From all of the data in the Selected English Nursery Tales, meteorological process was not found in the data and was not have any occurrence.

3.2 Types of Participants found in the Selected English Nursery Tales

1. Material Process

In material process, there are 2 (two) participants that should be exist, that are actor and goal. In addition, there are also some additional participants in material process, that are recipient, scope/range, client/beneficiary, and initiator. From all of the data in the Selected English Nursery Tales, actor occurred 239 times, goal occurred 248 times, scope/range occurred 1 time, client/beneficiary occurred 2 times, and initiator occurred 1 time. The representation of participant in material process can be seen as follows.

Table 4.16 Example of Participant that found in clause 652 in the second data

He	come	for the flax
Pt: Actor | HP	Proc: Material	Circ Cause: Purpose

Based on the table 4.16, the word "*he*" is categorized as an actor because it functions as the participant who intentionally performs the action expressed by the process in the clause.

Table 4.17 Example of Participant that found in clause 654 in the second data

She	open	the window
Pt: Actor | HP	Proc: Material	**Pt: Goal | NHP**

In relation to the table 4.17, the word "*window*" is categorized as a goal because it represents the entity that is affected or acted upon by the material process in a clause.

Table 4.18 Example of Participant that found in clause 235 in the first data

The cap	will furnish	you	with knowledge
Pt: Actor | NHP	Proc: Material	Pt: Goal | HP	**Pt: Range | NHP**

Based on the table 4.18, the phrase "*with knowledge*" is categorized as a scope/range because it represents the domain or content over which the process unfolds, rather than functioning as a participant or a typical circumstance.

Table 4.19 Example of Participant that found in clause 631 in the second data

They	brought	supper, an' another stool	for him
Pt: Actor | HP	Proc: Material	Pt: Goal | NHP	**Pt: Beneficiary | NHP**

In relation to the table 4.19, the phrase "*for him*" is categorized as a client/beneficiary because it identifies the participant who benefits from or is intended to receive the outcome of the action, even they are not the direct Goal of the process.

Table 4.20 Example of Participant that found in clause 47 in the first data

He	made	the very foundations of the Mount
Pt: Initiator | HP	Proc: Material	Pt: Actor | NHP

Based on the table 4.20, the word "*he*" is categorized as an initiator because "*he*" is the participant who causes the action to happen, without directly performing the action himself.

2. Mental Process

In mental process, there are 2 (two) participants that should be exist, that are senser and phenomenon. Additionally, there is also additional participant in mental process, that is inducer. From all of the data in the Selected English Nursery Tales, senser occurred 64 times, phenomenon occurred 66 times, and inducer was not found in the data. The representation of participant in mental process can be seen as follows.

Table 4.21 Example of Participant that found in clause 81 in the first data

He	saw	the ground	with human bones
Pt: Senser | HP	Proc: Mental: Perceptive	Pt: Phenomenon | NHP	Circ Manner: Means

In relation to the table 4.21, the word "*he*" is categorized as a senser because "*he*" is the participant who experiences a mental process, specifically one of perception.

Table 4.22 Example of Participant that found in clause 65 in the first data

Another giant, named Blunderbore,	hearing	of it
Pt: Senser | NHP	Proc: Mental: Perceptive	**Pt: Phenomenon | NHP**

Based on the table 4.22, the phrase "*of it*" is categorized as a phenomenon because it represents the thing that is perceived in the mental process.

3. Relational Process

In relational process, there are 3 (three) forms, that are attributive relational, identifying relational, and possessive relational. It means that, the types of processes also have different participants. In attributive relational process, there are 3 (three) participants, that are carrier, attribute, and attributor. In identifying relational process, there are 5 (five) participants, that are token, value, identified, identifier, and assigner. And the last is possessive relational process, there are 2 (two) participants in this process, that are possessor and possessed. From all of the data in the Selected English Nursery Tales, carrier occurred 43 times, attribute occurred 42 times, token occurred 4 times, value occurred 3 times, possessor occurred 4 times, possessed 5 times, and attributor, identified, identifier, assigner was not found in the data. The representation of participant in relational process can be seen as follows.

Table 4.23 Example of Participant that found in clause 3 in the first data

He	was	brisk and of a ready lively wit
Pt: Carrier | HP	Proc: Attributive Relational	Pt: Attribute | NHP

In relation to the table 4.23, the word "*he*" is categorized as a carrier because it is the participant that possesses or embodies the attribute being described in an attributive relational process.

Table 4.24 Example of Participant that found in clause 12 in the first data

His food	was	other men's cattle
Pt: Carrier | NHP	Proc: Attributive Relational	**Pt: Attribute | NHP**

Based on the table 4.24, the phrase "*other men's cattle*" is categorized as an attribute because it is the participant that defines or identifies the Carrier in an attributive relational process.

Table 4.25 Example of Participant that found in clause 127 in the first data

what he did	was	by private and secret malice under the false show of friendship.
Pt: Token | NHP	Proc: Identifying Relational	Circ Manner: Means

In relation to the table 4.25, the phrase "*what he did*" is categorized as a token because it functions as the thing being defined, described, or identified in an identifying relational process.

Table 4.26 Example of Participant that found in clause 331 in the first data

The bristles of his beard	resembled	rods of iron wire
Pt: Token | NHP	Proc: Behavioral Relational	**Pt: Value | NHP**

Based on the table 4.26, the phrase "*rods of iron wire*" is categorized as a value because it represents the entity to which the Token is being compared or identified in an identifying relational process.

Table 4.27 Example of Participant that found in clause 538 in the second data

For 'leven months	the girl	had	all the vittles she liked to ate, and all the gownds she liked to git, an' all the cumpny she liked to hev."
Circ Extent: Duration	Pt: Possessor | HP	Proc: Possessive Relational	Pt: Possessed | NHP

In relation to the table 4.27, the phrase "*the girl*" is categorized as a possessor because "she" is the participant who owns or has something in the clause.

Table 4.28 Example of Participant that found in clause 607 in the second data

You	'll have	your vittles and your flax	in the morning
Pt: Possessor | HP	Proc: Possessive Relational	**Pt: Possessed | NHP**	Circ Loc: Time

Based on the table 4.28, the phrase "*your vittles and your flax*" is categorized as a possessed because it refers to the thing that are owned, received, or associated with the Possessor in a possessive relational process.

4. Behavioral Process

In behavioral process, there is 1 (one) participant, that is behaver. There are also additional participants, that are behavior and range. From all of the data in the Selected English Nursery Tales, behaver occurred 10 times, behavior occurred 2 times, and range in behavioral process was not found in the data. The representation of participant in behavioral process can be seen as follows.

Table 4.29 Example of Participant that found in clause 617 in the second data

The impet	look	so maliceful
Pt: Behaver | NHP	Proc: Behavioral	Pt: Behavior | NHP

In relation to the table 4.29, the phrase "*the impet*" is categorized as a behaver because it is the one performing the behavior of looking.

Table 4.30 Example of Participant that found in clause 646 in the second data

sang	"Nimmy nimmy not My name's Tom Tit Tot."
Proc: Behavioral	**Pt: Behavior	NHP**

Based on the table 4.30, the phrase ""*Nimmy nimmy not My name's Tom Tit Tot.*" is categorized as a behavior because it represents the content or manifestation of the behavioral process "sang."

5. Verbal Process

In verbal process, there are some participants, that are sayer, verbiage, receiver, and target. From all of the data in the Selected English Nursery Tales, sayer occurred 85 times, verbiage 98 occurred 248 times, receiver occurred 11 times, and target occurred 2 times. The representation of participant in verbal process can be seen as follows.

Table 4.31 Example of Participant that found in clause 650 in the second data

She	didn't say	a word
**Pt: Sayer	HP**	Proc: Verbal	Verbiage	NHP

In relation to the table 4.31, the word "*she*" is categorized as a sayer because it represents the participant who performs the verbal process of saying or not saying something.

Table 4.32 Example of Participant that found in clause 26 in the first data

They	said	"The giant's treasure, was the recompense"
Pt: Sayer	HP	Proc: Verbal	**Pt: Verbiage	NHP**

Based on the table 4.32, the phrase "*The giant's treasure, was the recompense*" is categorized as a verbiage because it represents the content or substance of what is said in a verbal process.

Table 4.33 Example of Participant that found in clause 557 in the second data

Looked up	at her	right curious
Proc: Behavioral	**Pt: Target	HP**	Circ Manner: Quality

In relation to the table 4.33, the phrase "*at her*" is categorized as a target because it specifies the participant that the behavior is directed forward.

6. Existential Process

In existential process, there is only 1 (one) participant, that is existent. From all of the data in the Selected English Nursery Tales, existent occurred 11 times. The representation of participant in existential process can be seen as follows.

Table 4.34 Example of Participant that found in clause 490 in the second data

"Once upon a time	there	were	a woman
Circ Loc: Time	-	Proc: Existential	Pt: Existent	HP

Based on the table 4.34, the phrase "*a woman*" is categorized as an existent because it represents the entity that is said to exist in an existential process. The phrase "a woman" is the specific entity whose existence is being asserted.

7. Meteorological Process

In meteorological process, there is no participant but only consists of its process and circumstance because weather phenomena are often thought to occur naturally without an acting agent.

3.3 Types of Circumstances found in the Selected English Nursery Tales

1. Enhancing

a. Extent

Extent is divided into 3 (three), that are distance, duration, and frequency. From all of the data in the Selected English Nursery Tales, circumstance of extent occurred 15 times, whereas distance happened 3 times, duration happened 7 times, and frequency happened 5 times. The representation of circumstance of extent can be seen as follows.

Table 4.35 Example of Circumstance that found in clause 226 in the first data

Sent	him	three miles
Proc: Material	Pt: Goal | HP	**Circ Extent: Distance**

In relation to the table 4.35, the phrase "*three miles*" in "Sent him three miles" is categorized as a circumstance of extent: distance because it specifies how the action of "sending" occurred. In this clause, the phrase "*three miles*" modifies the process by indicating the spatial range of the action.

Table 4.36 Example of Circumstance that found in clause 21 in the first data

He	had followed	for many years
Pt: Actor | HP	Proc: Material	**Circ Extent: Duration**

Based on the table 4.36, the phrase "*for many years*" is categorized as a circumstance of extent: duration because it indicates the length of time over which the action took place. In this clause, the phrase "*for many years*" provides additional information about the temporal span of the action "had followed."

Table 4.37 Example of Circumstance that found in clause 618 in the second data

Twirled	that's tail	faster and faster	each time
Proc: Material	Pt: Goal | NHP	Circ Manner: Degree	**Circ Extent: Frequency**

In relation to the table 4.37, the phrase "*each time*" is categorized as a circumstance of extent: frequency because it indicates how often the action occurs. In this clause, the phrase "*each time*" specifies that the action of "twirling" happened repeatedly on separate occasions.

b. Location

Location is separated into 2 (two), that are place and time. From all of the data in the Selected English Nursery Tales, circumstance of location occurred 191 times, whereas place happened 125 times and time happened 66 times. The representation of circumstance of location can be seen as follows.

Table 4.38 Example of Circumstance that found in clause 136 in the first data

Hid	himself	in a corner of the room
Proc: Material	Pt: Goal | HP	**Circ Loc: Place**

In relation to the table 4.38, the phrase "*in a corner of the room*" is categorized as a circumstance of location: place because it provides information about where the action took place. In this clause, the phrase "*in a corner of the room*" adds contextual detail by specifying the spatial environment of the hiding action.

Table 4.39 Example of Circumstance that found in clause 252 in the first data

In the middle of the night	she	called upon	her familiar spirit
Circ Loc: Time	Pt: Actor | HP	Proc: Material	Pt: Goal | NHP

Based on the table 4.39, the phrase "*In the middle of the night*" is categorized as a circumstance of location: time because it specifies the temporal setting of the action, namely when it occurred. In this clause, the phrase "*In the middle of the night*" provides additional temporal context for the process "called upon."

c. Manner

Manner is divided into 4 (four) categories, that are means, quality, comparison, and degree. From all of the data in the Selected English Nursery Tales, circumstance of manner occurred 84 times, whereas means

happened 39 times, quality happened 27 times, comparison happened 9 times, and degree happened 9 times. The representation of circumstance of manner can be seen as follows.

Table 4.40 Example of Circumstance that found in clause 29 in the first data

He	furnished	himself	with a horn, shovel, and pickaxe
Pt: Actor | HP	Proc: Material	Pt: Goal | HP	**Circ Manner: Means**

In relation to the table 4.40, the phrase "*with a horn, shovel, and pickaxe*" is categorized as a circumstance of manner: means because it describes how the action of furnishing himself was carried out, specifically by indicating instruments or tools involved.

Table 4.41 Example of Circumstance that found in clause 243 in the first data

They	quickly	arrived	at the house of the lady the prince sought
Pt: Actor | HP	**Circ Manner: Quality**	Proc: Material	Circ Loc: Place

Based on the table 4.41, the word "*quickly*" is categorized as a circumstance of manner: quality because it describes how the action was performed by indicating the speed or intensity of the process. In this clause, the phrase "*quickly*" modifies the verb "arrived" by specifying that the arrival happened at a fast pace, it provides important information about the characteristic or quality of the manner in which the action was carried out.

Table 4.42 Example of Circumstance that found in clause 343 in the first data

The giant	roared	like claps of thunder
Pt: Behaver | HP	Proc: Behavioral	**Circ Manner: Comparison**

In relation to the table 4.42, the phrase "*like claps of thunder*" is categorized as a circumstance of manner: comparison because it describes how the process of roaring was performed by drawing a simile to another phenomenon, that is claps of thunder.

Table 4.43 Example of Circumstance that found in clause 600 in the first data

He	twirled	his tail	harder
Pt: Actor | HP	Proc: Material	Pt: Goal | NHP	**Circ Manner: Degree**

Based on the table 4.43, the word "*harder*" is categorized as a circumstance of manner: degree because it indicates the intensity or extent to which the action was performed. In this clause, the word "*harder*" modifies the verb "twirled" to show that the action was done with greater force and energy than before.

d. Cause

Cause is divided into 3 (three) categories, that are reason, purpose, and behalf. From all of the data in the Selected English Nursery Tales, circumstance of cause occurred 38 times, whereas reason happened 16 times, purpose happened 20 times, and behalf happened 2 time. The representation of circumstance of cause can be seen as follows.

Table 4.44 Example of Circumstance that found in clause 270 in the first data

Was angry	with old Lucifer	for letting the handkerchief go
Proc: Mental: Emotive	Pt: Phenomenon | HP	**Circ Cause: Reason**

In relation to the table 4.44, the phrase "*for letting the handkerchief go*" is categorized as a circumstance of cause: reason because it explains why the emotional reaction (being angry) occurred. In this clause, the phrase "*for letting the handkerchief go*" identifies the reason behind the anger. It tells us what caused the emotion to arise.

Table 4.45 Example of Circumstance that found in clause 44 in the first data

Broil	you	for breakfast
Proc: Material	Pt: Goal | HP	**Circ Cause: Purpose**

Based on the table 4.45, the phrase "*for breakfast*" is categorized as a circumstance of cause: purpose because it indicates the intended goal or aim of the action. In this clause, the phrase "*for breakfast*" specifies that the action of broiling is done with the intention that the result will be served as breakfast.

Table 4.46 Example of Circumstance that found in clause 369 in the first data

In an honourable respect to Jack	prepared	a feast	many days
Circ Cause: Behalf	Proc: Material	Pt: Goal | NHP	Circ Extent: Duration

In relation to the table 4.46, the phrase "*In an honourable respect to Jack*" is categorized as a circumstance of cause: behalf because it indicates that the action was performed for the benefit, honor, or consideration of someone else, in this case, Jack. In this clause, the phrase "*In an honourable respect to Jack*" provides the cause connected to the person for whom the action is undertaken, showing that the feast was prepared out of respect or in honor of Jack.

e. Contingency

Contingency is divided into 3 (three), that are condition, default, and concession. From all of the data in the Selected English Nursery Tales, circumstance of contingency was not found in the data and was not found any existence.

2. Extending

a. Accompaniment

Accompaniment is divided into 2 (two), that are comitative and additive. From all of the data in the Selected English Nursery Tales, circumstance of accompaniment occurred 16 times, whereas comitative happened 16 times and additive was not found in the data. The representation of circumstance of accompaniment can be seen as follows.

Table 4.47 Example of Circumstance that found in clause 166 in the first data

The prince	set out	with two horses
Pt: Actor | HP	Proc: Material	**Circ: Accompaniment: Comitative**

Based on the table 4.47, the phrase "*with two horses*" is categorized as a circumstance of accompaniment: comitative because it specifies what or who is accompanying the main participant during the action. In this clause, the phrase "*with two horses*" adds important contextual information about the companionship or accompaniment during the action.

3. Elaborating

a. Role

Role is divided into 2 (two), that are guise and product. From all of the data in the Selected English Nursery Tales, circumstance of role was not found in the data and was not found any existence.

4. Projection

a. Matter

Circumstance of matter provides information about what the process is about. From all of the data in the Selected English Nursery Tales, circumstance of matter occurred 4 times. The representation of circumstance of matter can be seen as follows.

Table 4.48 Example of Circumstance that found in clause 547 in the first data

He	went	about his business
Pt: Actor | HP	Proc: Material	**Circ: Matter**

In relation to the table 4.48, the phrase "*about his business*" is categorized as a circumstance of matter because it specifies what the action concerns or is related to. In this clause, the phrase "*about his business*" shows the domain or focus of his activity, indicating that his movement is related to dealing with his own business matters.

b. Angle

Angle is divided into 2 (two), that are source and viewpoint. From all of the data in the Selected English Nursery Tales, circumstance of angle only occurred 2 time, that is source, whereas viewpoint was not found in the data. The representation of circumstance of angle can be seen as follows.

Table 4.49 Example of Circumstance that found in clause 404 in the first data

He	ran	from the giant
Pt: Actor | HP	Proc: Material	**Circ Angle: Source**

Based on the table 4.49, the phrase "*from the giant*" is categorized as a circumstance of angle: source because it specifies the starting point or origin of the action described by the verb. In this clause, the phrase "*from the giant*" shows the source or point from which the running begins. It tells us who or what he is escaping or moving away from.

Table 4.50 Frequency of Process Types that found in the Selected English Nursery Tales

No	Types of Process	Sub Process	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Material				405	59,47%
2.	Mental				78	11,45%
		Perceptive	46	58,97%		
		Emotive	3	5,13%		
		Cognitive	21	25,64%		
		Desiderative	8	10,26%		
3.	Relational				56	8,22%
		Attributive	45	80,36%		
		Identifying	5	8,93%		
		Possessive	6	10,71%		
4.	Behavioral				18	2,64%
5.	Verbal				113	16,60%
6.	Existential				11	1,62%
7.	Meteorological				0	0%
	TOTAL				681	100%

From the table 4.50, material processes are the most dominant process in the Selected English Nursery Tales, appearing 405 times (59.47%). Next, mental processes appear 78 times (11.45%), where perceptive mental processes appear 46 times (58.97%), emotive mental processes appear 3 times (5.13%), cognitive mental processes appear 21 times (25.64%), and desiderative mental processes appear 8 times (25.64%). Relational processes appear 56 times (8.22%), with attributive relational processes appearing 45 times (80.36%), identifying relational processes appearing 5 times (8.93%), and possessive relational processes appearing 6 times (10.71%). Furthermore, behavioral processes appear 18 times (2.64%), while verbal processes appear 113 times (16.60%). Existential processes appear 11 times (1.62%), but meteorological processes did not appear in the Selected English Nursery Tales.

Table 4.51 Frequency of Participant I Types that found in the Selected English Nursery Tales

No	Types of Participant 1	Classification of Participant I	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Actor				239	51,96%

	Human	197	82,43%		
	Non-Human	42	17,57%		
2.	Senser			64	13,91%
	Human	58	90,63%		
	Non-Human	6	9,37%		
3.	Carrier			43	9,35%
	Human	20	46,51%		
	Non-Human	23	53,49%		
4.	Token			4	0,87%
	Human	1	25%		
	Non-Human	3	75%		
5.	Possessor			4	0,87%
	Human	4	100%		
	Non-Human	0	0%		
6.	Behaver			10	2,17%
	Human	5	50%		
	Non-Human	5	50%		
7.	Sayer			85	18,48%
	Human	74	87,06%		
	Non-Human	11	12,94%		
8.	Existent			11	2,39%
	Human	1	9,09%		
	Non-Human	10	90,91%		
	TOTAL			460	100%

Based on the table 4.51, actor is the most dominant participants in Selected English Nursery Tales, appearing 239 times (51.96%), with 197 (82.43%) being human and 42 (17.57%) being non-human. Senser appears 64 times (13.91%), with 58 human instances (0.63%) and 6 non-human instances (9.37%). Carrier appears 43 times (9.35%), with 20 human instances (46.51%) and 23 non-human instances (53.49%). Participant of token appears 4 times (0.87%), with only 1 human (25%) and 3 non-human (75%). Participant of possessor appears 4 times (0.87%) as a human in the story, while non-human does not appear. Then, the behaver participant appears 10 times (2.17%), with both human and non-human participants appearing 5 times each. The sayer participant appears 85 times (18.48%), with human participants appearing 74 times (87.06%) and non-human participants appearing 11 times (12.94%). Finally, the existent participant appears 11 times (2.39%), with only 1 (9.09%) human and 10 (90.91%) non-human instances.

Table 4.52 Frequency of Participant II Types that found in the Selected English Nursery Tales

No	Types of Participant II	Classification of Participant II	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Goal				248	49,21%
		Human	63	25,40%		
		Non-Human	185	74,60%		
2.	Phenomenon				66	13,10%
		Human	11	16,67%		
		Non-Human	55	83,33%		
3.	Attribute				42	8,33%
		Non-Human	42	100%		
4.	Value				3	0,60%
		Human	1	33,33%		
		Non-Human	2	66,67%		
5.	Possessed				5	0,99%
		Non-Human	5	100%		
6.	Behavior				2	0,40%
		Non-Human	2	100%		

No		Sub	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
7.	Verbiage				98	19,43%
		Human	1	1,02%		
		Non-Human	97	98,98%		
8.	Recipient				23	4,56%
		Human	17	73,91%		
		Non-Human	6	26,09%		
9.	Range				1	0,20%
		Non-Human	1	100%		
10.	Beneficiary				2	0,40%
		Human	2	100%		
11.	Initiator				1	0,20%
		Human	1	100%		
12.	Receiver				11	2,18%
		Human	7	63,64%		
		Non-Human	4	36,36%		
13.	Target				2	0,40%
		Human	2	100%		
		TOTAL			504	100%

From the table 4.52, goal is the second most dominant participant in Selected English Nursery Tales with 248 occurrences (49.21%), of which 63 (25.40%) are human and 185 (74.60%) are non-human. The participant of phenomenon appears 66 times (13.10%), with 11 human instances (16.67%) and 55 non-human instances (83.33%). Then, attribute appears 42 times (8.33%) as a non-human, while the human does not appear in this participant. Participant of value appears 3 times (0.60%), with only 1 human (33.33%) and 3 non-humans (66.67%). The "possessed participant" appears 5 times (0.99%) as a non-human, while the human does not appear. The "behavior participant" appears 2 times (0.40%) as a non-human, while the human does not appear. The participant of verbiage appears 98 times (19.43%), with the human participant appearing only once (1.02%) and the non-human participant appearing 97 times (98.98%). The participant of recipient appears 23 times (4.56%), with the human participant appearing 17 times (73.91%) and the non-human participant appearing 16 times (26.09%). The participant of range appears only once (0.20%) as non-human, while non-human does not appear. Then, the participant of beneficiary appears twice (0.40%) as human, while non-human does not appear. The participant of initiator appears only once (0.20%) as human, while non-human does not appear. Then, the participant of receiver appears 11 times (2.18%), where the human appears 7 times (63.64%) while the non-human appears 4 times (36.36%). Finally, the participant of target appears 2 times (0.40%) as a human, while the non-human does not appear.

Table 4.53 Frequency of Circumstance Types that found in the Selected English Nursery Tales

No	Types of Circumstance	Sub Circumstance	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Extent				15	4,29%
		Distance	3	20%		
		Duration	7	46,67%		
		Frequency	5	33,33%		
2.	Location				191	54,57%
		Place	125	65,45%		
		Time	66	34,55%		
3.	Manner				84	24%
		Means	39	46,43%		
		Quality	27	32,15%		
		Comparison	9	10,71%		
		Degree	9	10,71%		
4.	Cause				38	10,86%
		Reason	16	42,11%		
		Purpose	20	52,63%		
		Behalf	2	5,26%		
6.	Accompaniment				16	4,57%

		Comitative	16	100%		
8.	Matter				4	1,14%
9.	Angle				2	0,57%
		Source	2	100%		
		TOTAL			350	100%

Based on the table 4.53, circumstance of extent appears 15 times (4.29%), where circumstance of extent: distance appears 3 times (20%), circumstance of extent: duration appears 7 times (46.67%), and circumstance of extent: frequency appears 5 times (33.33%). Circumstances of location are the most dominant circumstances in Selected English Nursery Tales, appearing 191 times (54.57%), where circumstances of location: place appear 125 times (65.45%) and circumstances of location: time appear 66 times (34.55%). Then, circumstance of manner appears 84 times (24%), divided into 4 categories, namely circumstance of manner: means appears 39 times (46.43%), circumstance of manner: quality appears 27 times (32.15%), circumstance of manner: comparison and degree have the same number of occurrences, namely 9 times (10.71%). Meanwhile, circumstance of cause appears 38 times (10.86%), where circumstance of cause: reason appears 16 times (42.11%), circumstance of cause: purpose appears 20 times (52.63%), and circumstance of cause: behalf appears 2 times (5.26%). Furthermore, circumstance of accompaniment appears 16 times (4.57%), specifically circumstance of accompaniment comitative. Circumstance of matter appears 4 times (1.14%), while circumstance of angle: source appears 2 times (0.57%). However, circumstance of contingency, circumstance of role, circumstance of accompaniment: additive, and circumstance of angle: viewpoint are not found in Selected English Nursery Tales.

Discussion

After analyzing the experiential function in the Selected English Nursery Tales, it can be seen that there are types of processes, participants, and circumstances in the Selected English Nursery Tales. Based on the analysis conducted by the researcher, the material process is the most dominant process found in the Selected English Nursery Tales with a frequency of 405 times and a percentage of 59.47%. This means that in the stories of Jack the Giant-Killer and Tom Tit Tot, there are many real events and occurrences that involve actions. Not only that, the characters in the stories of Jack the Giant-Killer and Tom Tit Tot often perform real actions or events that involve real actions rather than involving feelings or verbal communication. This is also in line with the characteristics of narrative text, namely the presence of the most material processes in the story, so that material processes are the most dominant processes found in this research.

This is followed by verbal processes, which appear 113 times (16.60%). This is in line with the function of narrative text, which is to present conflict through dialogue between characters. In the stories Jack the Giant-Killer and Tom Tit Tot, there is a lot of dialogue between characters, which makes the stories more lively and interesting. Mental processes, which appear 78 times (11.45%). The stories of Jack the Giant-Killer and Tom Tit Tot are also related to human emotions and in that story there are also human participants, where there are not only animals in the story, but also humans. In Jack the Giant-Killer and Tom Tit Tot, many of the characters experience inner conflict with themselves, and the emotional reactions of each character in the story are also explored.

Relational processes, which appear 56 times (8.22%). The relational process can also be found in the stories of Jack the Giant-Killer and Tom Tit Tot, because in these stories the author describes the main characters, their roles in the story, and what the main characters and other characters in the story possess. Behavioral processes, which appear 18 times (2.64%). Behavioral processes are also found in the stories of Jack the Giant-Killer and Tom Tit Tot because these stories feature physical actions or semi-mental behaviors that reflect the characters' psychological reactions physically. Existential processes, which appear 11 times (1.62%). The existential process also appears in the stories of Jack the Giant-Killer and Tom Tit Tot because these stories tell of the existence or appearance of something, such as giants, magical objects, and so on, which help introduce elements to the story world. However, meteorological processes do not appear in the Selected English Nursery Tales. Meteorological processes were not found in this study because the author did not want to describe the weather or nature in the story, and the main characters involved in the conflict did not directly encounter nature. Instead, the main characters encountered human and non-human participants during the conflict.

Based on the analysis of the types of participants in the Selected English Nursery Tales, the most dominant participant found in the Selected English Nursery Tales is the actor, who appears 239 times with a percentage of 51.96%. This is followed by the sayer, who appears 85 times (18.48%), senser appearing 64

times (13.91%), carrier appearing 43 times (9.35%), existent appearing 11 times (2.39%), behaver appearing 10 times (2.17%), and token and possessor appearing the same number of times, namely 4 times (0.87%). This indicates that the most frequently found first participant in the Selected English Nursery Tales is actor because this is related to the most frequently found type of process in the Selected English Nursery Tales, which is material process, so the most dominant first participant is also actor. This is because actor is the participant who performs actions or deeds in the stories Jack The Giant-Killer and Tom Tit Tot.

Meanwhile, in the analysis of the second participant in the Selected English Nursery, the second participant most frequently found in the Selected English Nursery Tales is goal, which appears 248 times with a percentage of 49.21%. This is followed by verbiage, which appears 98 times (19.43%), "phenomenon" with a frequency of 66 occurrences (13.10%), 'attribute' with a frequency of 42 occurrences (8.33%), 'recipient' with a frequency of 23 occurrences (4.56%), 'receiver' with a frequency of 11 occurrences (2.18%), possessed appears 5 times (0.99%), value appears 3 times (0.40%), behavior, beneficiary, and target appears the same number of times, namely 2 (two) times (0.405%), and finally, range and initiator appears the same number of times, namely only 1 time (0.20%). This indicates that goal, as the second participant, is the most dominant participant in the Selected English Nursery Tales. This aligns with the first participant, actor, who is also the most dominant participant in the Selected English Nursery Tales. Goal, as the second most frequently found participant in the Selected English Nursery Tales, is the participant who is acted upon by the first participant.

Based on the analysis of the types of circumstances in the Selected English Nursery Tales, the most dominant circumstance found in the Selected English Nursery Tales is the circumstance of location, which appears 191 times with a percentage of 54.57%. The circumstance of location is most commonly found in these stories because they place great emphasis on the location or place where the actions and events take place. These stories attempt to present a strong setting, describing the physical or magical world in which the characters move, act, and interact. This aligns with the most frequently found material process in the Selected English Nursery Tales, where the material process requires a temporal and spatial setting for an action or event to occur. Additionally, the circumstance of location sets the mood, frames the event, and builds a strong narrative world within the stories of Jack the Giant-Killer and Tom Tit Tot.

This is followed by circumstance of manner, which appears 84 times (24%). Circumstances of manner are found in the stories of Jack the Giant-Killer and Tom Tit Tot because these stories describe the manner, style, or attitude of the characters when performing an action. This helps to strengthen the characterization of the characters, show their ingenuity, and create dramatic nuances or tension in the story. Circumstance of cause, which appears 38 times (10.86%). Circumstances of cause are found in the stories of Jack the Giant Killer and Tom Tit Tot because these stories emphasize the reasons, goals, or motives behind the characters' actions. This enriches the narrative by providing a moral, emotional, and strategic basis for the characters' actions. Circumstance of accompaniment, which appears 16 times (4.57%). The circumstance of accompaniment is found in the stories of Jack the Giant-Killer and Tom Tit Tot because the narrative emphasizes with whom or without whom an action is performed. This indicates that the story pays attention to the social relations or cooperation of the characters, whether with other creatures, humans, or objects or tools.

Circumstance of extent, which appears 15 times (4.29%). Circumstances of extent are found in the stories Jack the Giant-Killer and Tom Tit Tot because these stories emphasize how far (distance) or how long (duration) an action or event lasts. This shows the spatial or temporal scale of the actions of important characters in children's stories. Circumstance of matter with a frequency of 4 occurrences (1.14%). The circumstances of the matter are found in the story because it emphasizes certain things or topics that are the focus of attention or the basis for action in the story. This indicates that the story not only describes the action, but also relates it to certain things or issues that are of concern to the characters. Circumstance of angle with a frequency of 2 occurrences (0.57%) as the least frequently found circumstance in the Selected English Nursery Tales. Circumstance of angle is found in the story because it pays attention to the point of view, or perspective from which something is said. This shows that the story not only conveys events objectively, but also reveals who is viewing or assessing the events.

The results of this study differ from those of a previous study entitled A Transitivity Analysis of An EFL Teacher Talk conducted by Wachyudi & And (2021), where the results of this study indicate that mental processes are the most dominant processes used by English teachers in the classroom, with mental processes appearing 9 times, whereas the results of this study show that material processes are the most frequently found in the Selected English Nursery Tales, with material processes appearing 405 times, accounting for 59.47% of the total.

4. Conclusion

All of the types of processes are found in the Selected English Nursery Tales, that are material process, mental process, relational process, behavioral process, verbal process, existential process, except meteorological process. From all of the process, material process is the most frequently used in the Selected English Nursery Tales which reaches 405 times occurrence (59,47%) from 678 data in the Selected English Nursery Tales. All of the types of participants I are found in the Selected English Nursery Tales, that are actor, senser, carrier, token, possessor, behaver, sayer, and the last is existent. From all of the participants I, actors are the most frequently found participants I in the Selected English Nursery Tales, appearing 239 times with a frequency of 51.96%. All of the types of participants II are found in the Selected English Nursery Tales, that are goal, verbiage, phenomenon, attribute, recipient, receiver, possessed, value, behavior, beneficiary, target, range, and the last is initiator. From all of the participants II, goal is the most frequently found participant II in the Selected English Nursery Tales, with a frequency of 248 occurrences and a percentage of 49.21%. Almost all of the types of circumstances are found in the Selected English Nursery Tales, that are circumstance of extent (distance, duration, frequency), circumstance of location (place, time), circumstance of manner (means, quality, comparison, degree), circumstance of cause (reason, purpose, behalf), circumstance of accompaniment (comitative), circumstance of matter, circumstance of angle (source), except circumstance of contingency (condition, default, concession), circumstance of role (guise and product), and circumstance of accompaniment: additive). From all of the circumstances that found in the data, the most dominant circumstance is the circumstance of location: place which reaches 125 times occurrence (65,45%) from 678 data in the Selected English Nursery Tales.

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