

Exploring Gendered Voices against Racial Discrimination in Angelou and Hughes's Poems: An Analysis of Transitivity

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ARTICLE INFO		ABSTRACT
Article History:		<i>In this study, the researcher has conducted the transitivity analysis of Angelou and Hughes's poems that portray the theme of racial discrimination. By conducting the transitivity analysis of the selected poems of African-American writers, the researcher has compared the types of process, participants, and circumstances that are represented in the poems of writers of two opposite gender. Therefore, the researcher has conducted a comparative analysis of the poems of male and female writers who have written on the same subject of racial discrimination through transitivity system. This research has the objectives, to find out the difference in the process types in the poems of Angelou and Hughes and the way they have used the subject of racial discrimination through transitivity analysis. The data for this research paper have been two poems: I, Too (1926) and Little Old Letter (n.d.) by Hughes and the two other poems, I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings (1983) and Africa (n.d.) by Angelou. The researcher has conducted a mixed method study by doing both qualitative and quantitative data analysis. This research paper has substantiated with the common elements of transitivity explained in An Introduction to Functional Grammar (1994) by M A K Halliday and An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics (2004) by Suzanne Eggins. The researcher has suggested that there are still so many complexities in the selected poems that other researchers can explore. Future researchers can compare more poems of Angelou and Hughes or other poets from different perspective.</i>
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Introduction

Language is a means by which people can know what they can do with language and how they can do things by using language. They can know how people make meanings by using language and how they can be understood through grammatical choices and words.

Afrianto, Indrayani, and Soemantri (2014) argued that language is a means by which people express and transfer ideas or experiences among themselves. And in order to indicate, what the people are doing something and how they do something in the text, we can know it by concerning on the clause. The researchers can conduct transitivity analysis because according to

Simpson (1993) “transitivity refers generally to how meaning is represented in the clause” (p. 88). Therefore, through transitivity system that was introduced by Halliday (1994), researchers can explore the meanings behind the text at clause level.

As described by Bloor and Bloor (2004) people have experiences and language symbolically represents those experiences. Language represents experiences, it is same as the spoken form and text is an alternative means of representing experiences and expressing ideas. Afrianto (2014) conducted transitivity analysis on Shakespeare sonnets in order to indicate the process types, their frequency of occurrence and calculated them with the help of tables. Yokossi

(2017) explored the experiential meaning in Achebe’s novel, *Arrow of God* and Thiong’o’s *Petals of Blood*. By conducting transitivity analysis, the researcher compared both the novels on the basis of findings. The researcher also identified the distribution of process types per participant.

The researcher got inspired from previous researches in order to conduct this research and to investigate the transitivity system in poetry. This research has not only investigated the transitivity system in the selected poems but has also used transitivity as a tool in order to explore the difference in the portrayal of racial discrimination by Angelou and Hughes in the selected poems.

The data for this paper have taken from two poems written by African-American male poet, Langston Hughes, *I, Too* (1926) and *Little Old Letter* (n.d.) and the other two poems that have written by black female writer Maya Angelou, have been *Africa* (n.d.) and *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings* (1983). The researcher has chosen these poems because these have written on racial discrimination and the researcher has gotten interest in investigating deeply the ideational meaning realized in the selected poems.

The objective of this research has to compare and contrast the portrayal of racial discrimination portrayed by male and female poets who belong to the race of color. And how the male and female poets of color have used the subject of racial discrimination in their poems. It has explained through qualitative as well as quantitative analysis of the selected poems and transitivity has been used as a tool for analysis.

Literature Review

Halliday (1994) explored three metafunctions of language that are Textual, Ideational and Interpersonal metafunctions, as a way by which researchers can classify available various options and the choices that speakers made. Researchers can analyze language by using these metafunctions. Halliday described transitivity in Ideational metafunction which has emphasized circumstances, events, and the world of experience. This statement is supported by Halliday (1994) such as:

Language enables human beings to build a mental picture of reality, to make sense of what goes on around them and inside them. Here again the clause plays a central role, because it embodies a general principle for modeling experience- namely, the principle that reality is made up of PROCESS (p. 106).

Through language human beings understand the happenings around them and Halliday (1994) described it in ideational metafunction or experiential metafunction. In ideational metafunction of language, Halliday (1994) described process types which make it possible to analyze language at clause level.

Eggins (2004) in her book gave complete description about transitivity and she discussed the types of process, participants and circumstances by giving different examples in reference to the types of process. According to Eggins (2004), six process types exist, these are process material, process mental, process verbal, process behavioural, process relational, and process existential. Researchers can see process types in the text and therefore can explore the hidden meanings behind the text by looking at the text through transitivity or by conducting transitivity analysis of the text.

After finding out the researches of previous researchers who described the system of transitivity and transitivity analysis of texts, other researchers such as: Kennedy (1982) took one scene from *The Secret Agent* by Joseph Conrad, he analyzed the scene by examining the process type in the scene in order to reveal the truth by showing how the murderer has been detached from the murder that she has committed in reality.

Yaghoobi (2009) by following systemic functional linguistics and transitivity analysis developed by Halliday examined the relationship between language and ideology and how they have represented in analysis of texts. He conducted a comparative analysis of an American magazine, Newsweek and an Iranian newspaper, Kayhan International with opposing ideologies. His study found that the representation of the same news actors, Hizbullah and Israeli forces by two ideologically opposed and different printed media are opposite to each other. In functional analysis of news articles, Yaghoobi identified not only the process but also the participants that were associated with those processes in news articles.

Nguyen (2012) investigated a short story through transitivity system and has proved in research that by employing the transitivity system one can identify and interpret the characteristics of the characters. Nguyen (2012) investigated the application of the theory of transitivity of Halliday in the construction of personality and identified how the personality of the main character of *Heroic Mother* by Hoa Pham is represented and portrayed through language. Nguyen's findings proved that the linguistic choices in transitivity have very significant role in building up the main character of short story. Nguyen (2012) said:

The study of transitivity through the analysis of processes and the participants involved in these processes shows that the main character, known as a heroic mother, is suffering from the loneliness, boredom, and inadequate consideration from her family (p. 90).

The above quotation has taken from Nguyen (2012), it has represented that by using transitivity the researcher has explored the main character through language that has been used in the selected text. The study of process types and participants that have been used in the selected text showed the true character and identity of heroic mother.

Another researcher Sujatna (2013), applied the types of processes described in transitivity and mood, in the flight department of national and regional airlines. The study of Sujatna (2013) investigated the mood system and transitivity system on the fourteen national airlines slogan and forty regional airlines slogan. The researcher found that material process, mental process and relational process have used in the national airlines slogans while the material process, mental

process, relational and behavioural process have used in regional airlines slogans. Both national and regional airlines slogans have relational process as the major process. The researcher of this paper got inspired and therefore has conducted this research in order to investigate the selected poems through transitivity and explored the process types as well as their frequency of occurrence in poems.

Afrianto, Indrayani, and Soemantri (2014) in their research paper occupied descriptive analysis method and have conducted transitivity analysis of Shakespeare's sonnets. They found four process types in three Shakespeare's sonnets such as: mental, material, experiential, and relational process. The researcher has also calculated the process types and has made tables in order to identify which process types more often appear in the selected sonnets. Similarly, the researcher of this paper aimed to conduct the transitivity analysis of the selected poems of Angelou and Hughes but the researcher has also conducted the comparative analysis of the frequency of occurrence of process types in poems. And the researcher's main aim has been to compare the portrayal of racial discrimination by male and female poets who belong to the race of color.

Zahoor and Janjua (2016) analyzed the transitivity patterns that have used in a popular song, *I am Malala* that has attempted by the Western media in order to pay tribute to Malala Yousafzai, who is internationally acknowledged young girl from Pakistan and became popular for her advocacy of women's education. The researcher's objective has been to analyze the Malala's character that has portrayed in a tribute song. The selected song subjected to close textual analysis by using transitivity analysis as a tool in order to portray the main character of the text.

Many researchers have conducted transitivity analysis and have analyzed novels, dramas, short stories, newspaper articles, slogans, sonnets and even television adds through transitivity. But in this paper researcher has conducted transitivity analysis of poems that have written on the same subject in order to explore a distinctive purpose. Gendered voices against racial discrimination have been explored in the selected poems of the poets of color through transitivity analysis. This research can be used by future researchers as a literature review for the next research and for teachers as a reference in teaching transitivity analysis. For readers, this research can be used to attain more knowledge about transitivity analysis and literature.

Research Methodology

The type of this study is mixed methodology, means both qualitative and quantitative in nature. The data for this research paper have been four poems of two African-American writers, Maya Angelou (1928-2014) and Langston Hughes (1902-1967). Two selected poems of Angelou have been *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings* (1983) and *Africa* (n.d.) the other two poems that have written by Hughes have been *I, Too* (1926) and *Little Old Letter* (n.d.). The selected poems have written on the subject of racial discrimination and have selected through purposive sampling. Because the researcher's objective has to compare as well as contrast the portrayal of racial discrimination in the poems of Angelou and Hughes.

The researcher has treated the data in two ways: firstly, the researcher has conducted the transitivity analysis of the selected poems in order to explore the contrast and comparison between the portrayal of racial discrimination in the selected poems. Secondly, the researcher has given the interpretation of process types, participants and circumstance in forms of tables by using simple percentage method. However, in the end, researcher has conducted the comparative analysis of the

poems in form of tables and charts that has shown whether there lies a difference between the poems written by male and female writers on the same subject or not.

The researcher has interpreted the data in form of tables and has also described the percentage of each process type with the help of tables and charts. The researcher has also explained the data qualitatively by interpreting the clauses in the selected poems through transitivity. Halliday (1994) described three kinds of meanings: ideational, textual and interpersonal, among them the ideational meaning referred to as an experiential meaning in which clause acts as representation. Transitivity is a part of experiential meaning and at clause level transitivity makes it clear that how the action is performed, by whom it is performed and on what it is performed (Nguyen, 2012). It means that clause acts as representation and represents processes of various types and transitivity is referred to how the meanings are represented in clauses.

Transitivity covers not only process types but also two other elements that are participants and circumstance. According to Bloor and Bloor (2004) processes are the central part in clause and expressed by verbal group while on the other hand, noun or nominal groups express participants, and circumstance is expressed by adverbial group and prepositional phrase.

According to Eggins (2004), transitivity describes three aspects of clause these are given below:

1. Process type that is realized in the verbal group of the clause. They are of six types such as: material, relational, mental, verbal, behavioural and existential process.
2. Participants that are realized in the nominal groups of the clause.
3. Circumstances that are expressed in prepositional phrases and adverbial groups. They show time, location, manner, cause, or accompaniment etc. in the clauses.

The following table presents process types and their participants (Halliday, 1994, Eggins, 2004).

Process types	Participants
Material	Actor, Goal, Range, Beneficiary
Mental	Senser and Phenomenon (Act and Fact)
Relational	Carrier/Attribute, Token, Value,
Verbal	Sayer, Receiver and Verbiage
Behavioural	Behaviour and Behavior
Existential	Existent

Different processes are distinguished in transitivity according to whether they represent speech, actions, states of beings or states of mind. The following argumentation is supported by Halliday (1994), Eggins (2004), Bloor and Bloor (2004) and Nguyen (2012).

1. Material process: the clauses that show an action of doing something, mostly tangible actions having material process.
2. Mental process: the clauses which have verbs of knowing, thinking, understanding, fearing, liking, hearing etc. have mental process, and with these clauses one can ask question like: what does someone feel/know/think about x?
3. Verbal process: the clauses having verbal actions such as: saying, have verbal process, and verbal processes have three main participants: sayer, verbiage, and receiver.

4. Existential process: the clauses having process of existence.
5. Relational process: these are the process of having, and being. These are further divided into identifying and attributive relational process, which are further divided into intensive, possessive, and circumstantial process.
6. Behavioral process: these are the process of psychological and physiological behavior.

After understanding the theory of transitivity, different process types, from Halliday's *An Introduction to Functional Grammar* (1994), and *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics* (2004) by Eggins the researcher has analyzed the data.

Data Analysis and Discussion

Types of process, participants and circumstances

In this section, participants, process types and circumstances in the selected poems of Angelou and Hughes have thoroughly analyzed one by one through transitivity.

I, Too

In this poem, the researcher has found 33.333% of material process, 25% of relational process, 16.66% of behavioural and verbal process and 8.333% of mental process. Hughes has written his poem *I, Too* from the perspective of an African-American man and in this poem, he described the common experiences of many African-Americans during his time. He began his poem by declaring he too sings America and claimed his right to feel patriotic towards America such as:

I too	sing	America
Sayer	Process verbal	Verbiage

He described in the poem he is the darker brother that is why he cannot sit at the table and eat in the kitchen such as:

I	am	the darker brother
Token	Intensive identifying	Value

They	send	me to eat	in the kitchen
Actor	Process material	Goal	Cir. Location

When	company	Comes
	Actor	Process material

In the above analyzed lines of the poem, the darker brother Hughes is at goal position and 'company' and 'they', are at actor position and represent the white people who sent him to eat in a separate place. Kitchen represents segregation and lack of opportunity and the table represents opportunity, power and status. In next lines Hughes claimed that:

But	I	laugh and eat	Well
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	Behaver	Process behavioural	Cir. Manner
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And	grow	Strong	
	process material	Cir. Manner	

In the above line that shows process behavioural, Hughes is behaver, and in the next line he is in actor position, since actor is presupposed from the context that is the darker brother, Hughes. The poet also claimed that one day he will eat at the table and nobody will dare say to him eat separately and they will be ashamed and see how beautiful Hughes is such as:

Nobody	will dare say to me	eat in the kitchen
Sayer	Process verbal	Cir. Location

They	will see	how beautiful I am
Senser	Process mental	Phenomenon

In the above line ‘nobody’ is sayer that represents white people and again the circumstance of location is ‘kitchen’, which represents segregation of the people who have black skin. The next line shows process mental and ‘they’ represents white people who are at ‘senser’ position.

Little Old Letter

In this poem, the researcher has found 53.846% of process material, 30.769% of process relational and 15.384% of process behavioural. In this poem, the poet described that even a little old letter that was not even one page long can take a life of a person who belong to black race. It is evident in the following lines:

I	looked	in my box	for mail
Behaver	Process. Behavioural	Cir. Location	Cir. Cause

The letter	[that I	found	there]	made	me	turn	right pale
Agent	Actor	Process material	Cir. Location	Process material	Actor	Process material	Goal

In this line of the poem, there is one embedded clause such as: “that I found there” it is used for ‘letter’ that he found in the mail box and that made him turn right pale because not a word was written on its back. The letter symbolizes the hate mail for the people of color and the feeling of fright is established by the phrase ‘turn right pale’. Further Hughes said:

Just a little old letter	wasn’t	even one page long
Carrier	Intensive attributive	Attribute

It shows that the letter that is not even one page long is more powerful than a man of color because it carries a racist message of hate. Hughes continued his poem by saying:

But it	made	me	Wish
Agent	Process material	Actor	Goal

I	was	in my grave and gone
Carrier	Circumstantial attributive	Attribute

The above lines show his feelings of 'dread'. In the above line, the poet is carrier and has given an attribute 'in my grave and gone'. By looking at the letter the poet felt so lonesome.

I	never felt	so lonesome
Behaver	Process behavioural	Behavior

The feelings of loneliness show that he is not welcomed in the society of white people. Hughes raised the issue of race and he is the target of hate mail because of his color of skin. It shows that the people who 'born black' are not welcome in the society of white people such as:

Since I	was born	Black
Carrier	Circumstantial attributive	Attribute

He further described as he was born black so one can kill him with just pencil and pen.

Just a pencil and paper	you	don't need	no gun or knife
Goal	Actor	Process material	Goal

A little old letter	can take	a person's life
Actor	Process material	Goal

So that, it is evident from the above-mentioned lines that how Hughes has portrayed racial discrimination. He has shown the worth of pencil and paper and even a little old letter is more than a man of black color. It is evident from the above line that 'A little old letter' is at the position of actor and a life of a man of color is at goal position.

I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings

In this poem, the researcher has found 46.153% of process material 19.230% of process verbal 15.384% of process behavioural and relational and 3.846 of process mental. This is an autobiographical poem in which she has used a caged bird as a metaphor whose feet are tied and wings are clipped. In the first stanza, she talked about a free bird that how he enjoys the sun and 'dares to claim the sky'. In the second stanza, she introduced a caged bird and the only thing that is left for him is to sing of his anger and pain. The analyzed lines of this poem show how she has described the subject of racial discrimination by using a metaphor of caged bird for the people of color. First, she described about a free bird such as:

The free bird	Leaps	on the back of the wind
Behaver	Process behavioural	Cir. Manner

And	Floats	Downstream
	Process material	Cir. Location

Then in the second stanza she described about a caged bird that represents the people of color such as:

Can seldom	see	through his bars of rage
Cir. Manner	Process mental	Cir. Location

In the above analyzed clause, senger is presupposed that is caged bird and circumstance of location is 'bars of rage'. Further she said:

His wings	are	Clipped
Carrier	Intensive attributive	Attribute

His feet	are	Tied
Carrier	Intensive attributive	Attribute

In the above lines, the wings and feet of caged bird are carrier and 'clipped' and 'tied' are attributes that are given to the wings and feet of a caged bird respectively. Angelou further described that the caged bird opens his throat to sing but he sings of only freedom and he sings of the things he does not know such as:

The caged bird	sings	with fearful trill	of the things unknown
Sayer	Process verbal	Cir. Manner	Cir. Matter

The caged bird	sings	of freedom
Sayer	Process verbal	Cir. Cause

The above lines explain very well that the caged bird sings of freedom that he has never experienced. 'With fearful trill' is circumstance of manner that shows the manner of singing of a caged bird, and 'of freedom' is circumstance of cause. All the circumstances used in the above analyzed lines also show the suppression of the people of color.

Africa

This is another poem of Angelou on the subject of racial discrimination. In this poem, the researcher has found 50% of process relational 31.25% of process material and 18.75% of process mental. In this poem, Angelou seems to describe a female figure such as:

Thus she	had	Lain
Carrier	Possessive attributive	Attribute

Black	through the years
Attribute	Circumstantial attributive

The researcher has found, as the poem continues it becomes clear that Angelou actually has described the continent of Africa that is personified as a beautiful woman such as: sugar cane sweet, 'deserts her hair', 'mountains her breasts' 'golden her feet' and 'two Niles her tears'. Then she clearly has described how the people of Africa have faced the difficulties because of their race such as:

Brigands ungentled icicle bold	took	her young daughters
Actor	Process material	Goal

Sold	her strong sons
Process material	Goal

Churched	her	with Jesus
Process material	Goal	Cir. Accompaniment

Bled	her	with guns
Process material	Goal	Cir. Matter

In the above lines, the young daughters and strong sons of Africa are at goal position and process material is used in these lines and actor position is given to people who are most likely the white Europeans. The white Europeans arrived and killed many Africans and also imposed their religious beliefs on Africans. It is also described by Achebe (1959) such as given below:

The white man is very clever. He came quietly and peaceably with his religion. We were amused at his foolishness and allowed him to stay. Now he has won our brothers, and our clan can no longer act like one. He has put a knife on the thing that held us together and we have fallen apart (p.176).

The researcher has found the process mental in the clause in which Angelou has pointed out the pain and loss of the people of color such as:

Remember	her pain
Process mental	Phenomenon

Remember	the losses
Process mental	Phenomenon

Angelou has used process relational in which she described about the loud and vain screams of the people of color and the history of Africa that is filled with blood and murders such as:

Her screams	loud and vain
Carrier	Attribute

Her history	Slain
Carrier	Attribute

In the above clauses the history of the people of color is given an attribute ‘slain’ and the screams of the black people are given attribute ‘loud and vain’.

Percentages of process types, participants and circumstance

After analyzing the poems through transitivity, the researcher has interpreted the data in form of tables such as following is the quantitative interpretation of four poems. The process types, participants and circumstances, along with their frequency of occurrence and percentage are shown below in form of tables.

Process types in poem *I, Too* by Hughes

Process types	Frequency	%age
Pr:Material	4	33.333%
Pr:Mental	1	8.333%
Pr:Verbal	2	16.66%
Pr:Behavioural	2	16.66%
Pr:Existential	0	0%
Pr:Relational	3	25%
Total	12	100%

The above table shows that there have been total 12 process types in poem *I, Too* by Hughes. There have been 4 process material, 1 process mental, 2 process verbal and process behavioural and 3 process relational in poem, *I, Too* by Hughes. Process existential has not used in this poem.

Participants in poem *I, Too* by Hughes

Participants	Frequency	%age
Sayer	2	11.764%
Verbiage	2	11.764%
Token	2	11.764%
Value	2	11.764%
Actor	3	17.647%
Goal	1	5.882%
Behaver	1	5.882%
Senser	1	5.882%
Phenomenon	1	5.882%
Carrier	1	5.882%
Attribute	1	5.882%
Total	17	100%

The above table shows the list of participants that have used in *I, Too* by Hughes. This table shows that out of total 17 participants that have used in *I, Too* there have been 3 participants that have on

actor position. There have been 2 token and 2 value in process relational (identifying relational process). There has been one sensor, phenomenon in process mental and one carrier and attribute in process relational (attributive relational process).

Circumstances in poem *I, Too* by Hughes

Circumstance	Frequency	%age
Cir. Location	2	100%
Total	2	100%

The above table shows that there have been only two circumstance and both the circumstance are circumstance of location in poem *I, Too*.

Process types in *Little Old Letter* by Hughes

Process type	Frequency	%age
Pr:Material	7	53.846%
Pr:Mental	0	0%
Pr:Verbal	0	0%
Pr:Behavioural	2	15.384%
Pr:Existential	0	0%
Pr:Relational	4	30.769%
Total	13	100%

The above table is the qualitative interpretation of process types in poem, *Little old Letter* by Hughes. It shows that out of total 13 types of processes there have been 7 process material, 2 process behavioural and 4 process relational. Process mental, process verbal and process existential have not used in *Little Old Letter* by Hughes. Process material has been the most frequently used process type, process relational has been the second most frequently used process type and process behavioural has been the least used process type in poem *Little Old Letter*

Participants in *Little Old Letter* by Hughes

Participants	Frequency	%age
Token	1	4%
Value	1	4%
Behaver	2	8%
Agent	2	8%
Actor	6	24%
Goal	6	24%
Carrier	2	8%
Attribute	2	8%
Behavior	1	4%
Carrier	1	4%
Attribute	1	4%
Total	25	100%

The above table shows the list of participants that have used in poem *Little Old Letter* by Hughes. Out of total 25 participants, there has been 1 token and 1 value in process relational (identifying

relational process), 2 behavior and 1 behavior in process behavioural, 2 agent, 6 actor, and 6 goal in process material, 3 carrier and attribute in process relational (attributive relational process).

Circumstances in *Little Old Letter* by Hughes

Circumstance	Frequency	%age
Cir. Location	3	75%
Cir. Cause	1	25%
Total	4	100%

The above table shows the number of circumstance that has used in poem *Little Old Letter* by Hughes. In the above table out of total 4 circumstance there have been 3 circumstance of location and 1 circumstance of cause.

Process types in *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings* by Angelou

Process type	Frequency	%age
Pr:Material	12	46.153%
Pr:Mental	1	3.846%
Pr:Verbal	5	19.230%
Pr:Behavioural	4	15.384%
Pr:Existential	0	0%
Pr:Relational	4	15.384%
Total	26	100%

The above table is the quantitative representation of process types in poem *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings* by Angelou. The above table shows that out of total 26 process types there have been 12 process material, 1 process mental, 5 process verbal, 4 process behavioural and 4 process relational. Process relational has not found in poem *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*. Therefore, the process material has been the most frequently used process type, process verbal has been the second most frequently used process type, process behavioural and process relational have been the third most frequently used process type and process mental has been the least used process type in poem *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*.

Participants in *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings* by Angelou

Participants	Frequency	%age
Behaver	1	3.333%
Actor	7	23.333%
Goal	6	20%
Carrier	4	13.333%
Attribute	4	13.333%
Sayer	5	16.666%
Senser	1	3.333%
Token	1	3.333%
Value	1	3.333%
Total	30	100%

The above table shows the list of participants that have used in *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings* by Angelou. This table shows that out of total 30 participants there have been 1 behavior in process behavioural, 7 actor and 6 goal in process material, 4 carrier and attribute in process relational (attributive relational process), 5 sayer in process verbal, 1 senser in process mental and 1 token and 1 value in process relational (identifying process relational).

Circumstances in I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings by Angelou

Circumstance	Frequency	%age
Cir. Manner	2	15.384%
Cir. Location	6	46.153%
Cir. Matter	3	23.076%
Cir. Temporal	1	7.692%
Cir. Cause	1	7.692%
Total	13	100%

The above table represents the frequency of circumstance that have used in *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings* by Angelou. This table shows that out of total 13 circumstance there have been 2 circumstance of manner, 6 circumstance of location, 3 circumstance of matter and 1 circumstance of temporal and circumstance of cause in poem *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*.

Process types in Africa by Angelou

Process type	Frequency	%age
Pr:Material	5	31.25%
Pr:Mental	3	18.75%
Pr:Verbal	0	0%
Pr:Behavioural	0	0%
Pr:Existential	0	0%
Pr:Relational	8	50%
Total	16	100%

The above given table is the quantitative interpretation of process tapes that have used in poem *Africa* by Angelou. This table represents that out of total 16 process types there have been 5 process materials, 3 process mental and 8 process relational. Therefore, the most frequently used process type has been the process relational in *Africa* by Angelou. Process material has been the second most frequently used process type and process mental has been the least used process type in poem *Africa*. Process verbal, behavioural and existential have not used in this poem.

Participants in poem Africa by Angelou

Participants	Frequency	%age
Possessor	3	9.677%
Possession	3	9.677%
Attribute	9	29.032%
Carrier	7	22.580%
Actor	2	6.451%

Goal	4	12.903%
Phenomenon	3	9.677%
Total	31	100%

The above table represents the list of participants that have used in poem *African* by Angelou. This table shows that out of total 31 participants there have been 3 possessor and possession in process relational (possessive relational process), 9 attribute and 7 carrier in process relational (attributive relational process), 2 actor and 4 goal in process material and 3 phenomenon in process mental.

Circumstances in poem *Africa* by Angelou

Circumstance	Frequency	%age
Cir. Location	1	33.333%
Cir. Accompaniment	1	33.333%
Cir. Matter	1	33.333%
Total	3	100%

The above table shows the frequency of occurrence circumstances that have used in poem *Africa* by Angelou. The above table portrays that out of total 3 circumstance that have used in *Africa* there have been 1 circumstance of location, 1 circumstance of accompaniment and 1 circumstance of matter.

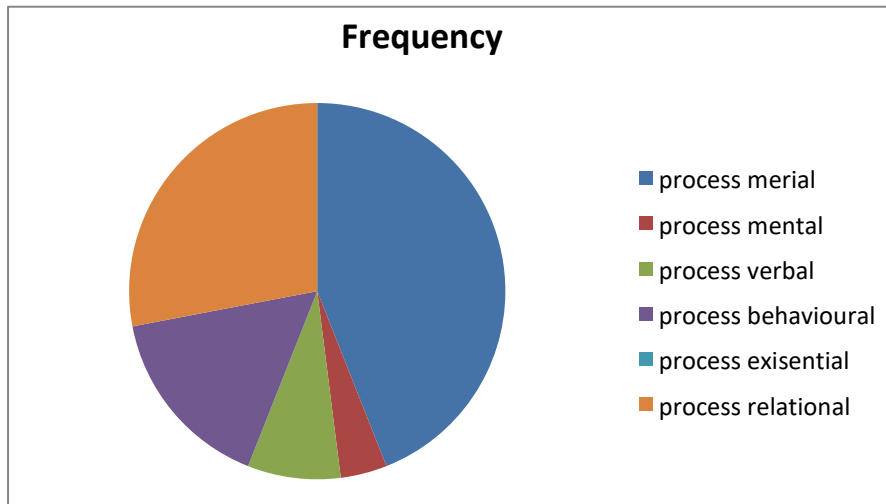
Comparison and contrast between Angelou's and Hughes's poem

In this section, the researcher has compared and contrasted the portrayal of racial discrimination in the selected poems that have analyzed through transitivity analysis.

Below is the quantitative interpretation of process types in the poems of Hughes

Process type	Frequency	%age
Pr:Material	11	44%
Pr:Mental	1	4%
Pr:Verbal	2	8%
Pr:Behavioural	4	16%
Pr:Existential	0	0%
Pr:Relational	7	28%
Total	25	100%

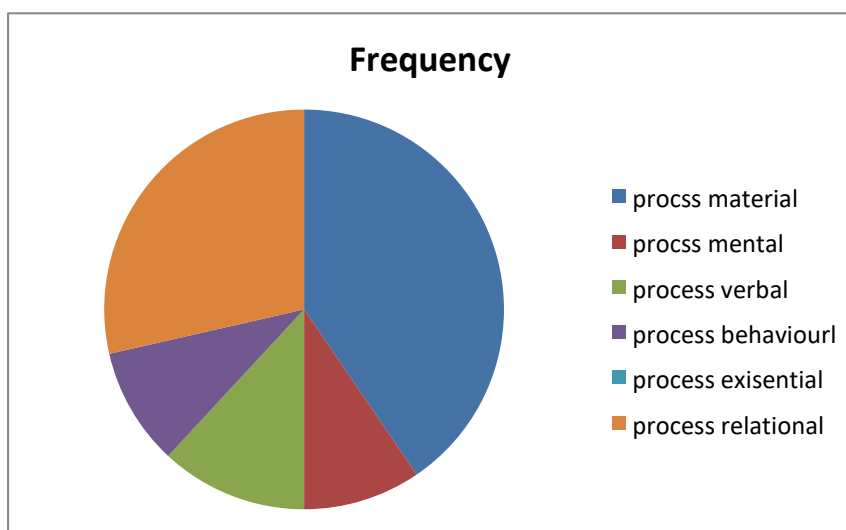
The above table shows that Hughes has used 44% of process material, 28% of process relational, 16% of process behavioural, 8% of process verbal and 4% of process mental. The most frequently used process has been process material. Its interpretation in form of chart is given below:



Below is the quantitative interpretation of process types in the poems Angelou

Process type	Frequency	%age
Pr:Material	17	40.476%
Pr:Mental	4	9.523%
Pr:Verbal	5	11.904%
Pr:Behavioural	4	9.523%
Pr:Existential	0	0%
Pr:Relational	12	28.571%
Total	42	100%

The above table shows that in the poems of Angelou, the most frequently used process type has been process material. So that, Angelou has used 40.476% of process material, 28.571% of process relational, 11.904% of process verbal and 9.523% of process mental and process behavioural. The interpretation of the above table in form of chart is given below:



This quantitative interpretation of the poems made it possible to compare and contrast the frequency of occurrence of process types in the poems of Hughes and Angelou. The frequency of occurrence of the process types in the poems of Hughes is given below:

1. Process material
2. Process relational
3. Process behavioural
4. Process verbal
5. Process mental

Similarly, the frequency of occurrence of process types in the poems of Angelou is given below:

1. Process material
2. Process relational
3. Process verbal
4. Process mental and process behavioural

The above frequency of occurrence shows that both male and female have used the process material most frequently and process relational has been the second most used process. Both the poets have not used process existential. The third most used process type has been process verbal in the poems of Angelou and in the poems of Hughes the third most used process type has been process behavioural. However, the least used process type in the poems of both Angelou and Hughes is process mental but in the poems of Angelou another least used process type is process behavioural. Hughes has used process behavioural comparatively more than Angelou has used in her poems.

Conclusion

After analyzing the poems through transitivity analysis and looking at the tables and charts of calculation, it can be summed up that five out of six process types have been found in the poems of Angelou and Hughes. Such as: material, mental, verbal, behavioural, and relational process and the process material occurred more often than others and relational process has been on the second rank. Mental process has been on the last rank in the poems of both Angelou and Hughes. Hughes has used process behavioural more than Angelou has used in her poems. Process verbal has been on the third rank in the poems of Angelou but it has been on the fourth rank in the poems of Hughes.

Both the poets have portrayed racial discrimination in their poems that has analyzed through transitivity system.

Transitivity analysis has shown that in process material the people of color have been at goal position and subjected to violence and oppressed by white people. In process relational, people of color have been called 'black' and 'the darker brother'. In poem *Little Old Letter*, Hughes has used

‘a little old letter’ that has given an attribute: ‘one page long’ in process relational and has represented as more powerful than the darker people since it can even take the life of the people of color. However, Angelou has used a caged bird as a metaphor for the people of black race.

Sometimes, the caged bird has used as ‘senser’, and sometimes, it has used as ‘sayer’ and ‘actor’. Caged bird has given the position of actor and sayer more frequently as compared to other participants. In process relational, the wings of caged bird have given an attribute, ‘clipped’, and his feet have given an attribute ‘tied’. Angelou in her poem *Africa*, has represented that how the invaders attacked Africa and oppressed the people of color. White invaders have given attributes such as: ‘brigands ungentled icicle bold’ in process relational. In process material, ‘young daughters’ and ‘strong sons’ of Africa have been in goal position. In relational process, screams of the people of color have been given attributes such as ‘loud and vain’.

This research paper has identified process types, participants and circumstances that have used by male and female poets of color and the researcher has also discussed how they have used the subject of racial discrimination in their poems. There may be so many other complexities in the selected poems that other researchers can explore. Future researchers can also compare and contrast more poems of Angelou and Hughes or other poets from different perspective through transitivity. Researchers can also conduct critical discourse analysis, and feminist critical discourse analysis of poems, and they can also analyze poetry through interpersonal as well as textual metafunction.

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