

AN INVESTIGATION INTO PROCESSES IN ENGLISH CHALLENGE QUOTES IN LIGHT OF FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR

NGHIÊN CỨU CÁC DIỄN TRÌNH TRONG CÁC LỜI TRÍCH DẪN TIẾNG ANH VỀ CHỦ ĐỀ THỬ THÁCH DƯỚI ÁNH SÁNG CỦA NGỮ PHÁP CHỨC NĂNG

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Abstract - According to Halliday [1] in “An Introduction to Functional Grammar”, the process is considered as the main organized form of the clause as representation and used as a procedure to describe figures of happening, doing, sensing, saying, being or having. This article is an attempt to apply Halliday’s Functional Grammar to the identification of Processes in English Challenge Quotes (ECQs) with the aim of identifying and clarifying the nature of dominant processes demonstrated in the English Challenge Quotes, describing the verbs as part of the Processes as well as the Participants and Circumstances involved in the Processes. The data under investigation were in the form of written clauses of English Challenge Quotes collected from the website named BrainyQuote. The findings show that the Material Process is the most dominant one. It is hoped that the results of the research can illustrate the processes and provide a useful reference for people who are interested in Functional Grammar.

Key words - Functional Grammar; Processes; Participants; Circumstances; English Challenge Quotes

1. Rationale

Life is full of challenges that seem insurmountable sometimes. In fact, no one grows up without facing at least one challenge in life, through which they learn and become stronger. The challenging times that we all face may be common situations such as medical diagnosis, divorce, job loss, disappointment in love, or financial crises, etc. When we accidentally encounter one of them, we may let ourselves become depressed and be not sure how to move forward; even small challenges may build up over time and turn into bigger ones. Whatever the case, some words of wisdom or challenges quotes can give us extra mental motivation that we need to keep going in order to overcome such obstacles and thus improve our life situations.

Quotes are sayings repeated exactly as written or spoken texts without changing any of the words compared to the original. Most English challenges quotes (ECQs) can be found in literary works, speeches, movie scripts, music lyrics, etc. In general, challenge quotes may consist of one or more sentences, complete or incomplete ones, but they are all successful in conveying the authors’ messages and bringing motivation to others. Good challenge quotes must draw the attention of the readers by creating in them a desire to overcome obstacles in life. Feelings of depression or sadness during tough times are

Tóm tắt - Theo Halliday [1] trong “Dẫn luận Ngữ pháp Chức năng”, diễn trình được xem là hình thức tổ chức chính của cú như là sự biểu hiện, được sử dụng như là một tiến trình miêu tả sự hình thành của sự kiện, hành động, cảm nhận, phát ngôn, hiện hữu hoặc sở hữu. Bài viết này áp dụng Ngữ pháp Chức năng vào việc nhận diện các diễn trình trong các lời trích dẫn tiếng Anh về chủ đề thử thách (ECQs) với mục tiêu nhận diện và làm sáng tỏ bản chất của các diễn trình nổi trội, miêu tả các động từ thuộc các Diễn trình, Tham thể và Chu cảnh tham gia vào các Diễn trình đó. Dữ liệu khảo sát là các cú ở dạng viết trong các lời trích dẫn tiếng Anh về chủ đề thử thách thu thập từ trang web BrainyQuote. Kết quả cho thấy Diễn trình vật chất là diễn trình nổi trội nhất. Hy vọng rằng kết quả nghiên cứu có thể minh họa cho các diễn trình, đồng thời là một nguồn tham khảo hữu ích cho những ai quan tâm đến Ngữ pháp Chức năng.

Từ khóa - Ngữ pháp Chức năng; Diễn trình; Tham thể; Chu cảnh; Lời trích dẫn tiếng Anh về chủ đề thử thách

normal, but problems may get worse when we become stuck in those emotions.

At such times, reading one or two meaningful challenge quotes absolutely helps us to stay resilient and positive in order to cope with any difficulty. For example, this is a motivating quote by Michelle Obama, the First Lady of the USA in the period 2009-2017: “*You should never view your challenges as a disadvantage. Instead, it’s important for you to understand that your experience facing and overcoming adversity is actually one of your biggest advantages.*”

Challenge quotes are usually given in the form of single sentences or short paragraphs available on a number of websites. Linguistically, challenge quotes can be analyzed in light of Functional Grammar. According to Halliday [1], there are six types of processes: Material, Relational, Mental, Behavioural, Verbal and Existential. The process is considered as the main organized form of the clause as representation and used as a procedure to describe a figure of happening, doing, sensing, saying, being or having.

It is hoped that the findings of this research can provide some useful knowledge of lexico-grammatical features of ECQs for Vietnamese teachers and learners who are interested in Functional Grammar.

2. Theoretical Background

2.1. Functional Grammar

Functional Grammar is a definite consequence of the global development of English language. In general, it emphasizes the way spoken and written language handled in different social situations. In particular, it is very helpful in presenting how texts operate beyond the level of the sentence, how different texts are structured, and how language varies to suit the purpose of the users. It acquires a descriptive approach and concentrates on groups of words that function to make meanings.

Functional Grammar is clearly a 'natural' grammar", in the sense that everything in it can be basically explained, by reference to how language is used. It can be said that Functional Grammar is a study of context, meaning and structure of language.

2.2. The Process

For Halliday and Matthiessen [3], a Process often consists of three elements: the Process itself, Participant associated with the process, and Circumstance. A Process typically has the potential of organizing Participant into a structural configuration and developing by time. A Process is realized by a verbal group while a Participant is often realized by a nominal group. A Circumstance elaborates different circumstantial roles in the process. It is an optional element and realized by an adverbial group or a prepositional phrase.

"Process" is the central element of Transitivity. Participants and Circumstances are involved in the doings, happenings, feelings and beings. "Process" is divided into two, they are Nonrelational Processes (Process of doing) and Relational Processes (Process of being and having). Nonrelational Processes are subdivided into Material Processes, Mental Processes, Behavioural Processes and Verbal Processes. Relational Processes are also divided into Attribute, Identifying Processes, Existential Processes and Meteorological Processes.

2.3. Types of Process

This section describes the six kinds of Processes and their Participants. The researcher concludes this section with table showing these six types of Processes and their associated Participants.

Halliday and Matthiessen [3] categorized six different Process types in English. They are: (1) Material Process, (2) Mental Process, (3) Relational Process, (4) Behavioural Process, (5) Verbal Process, and (6) Existential Process.

Table 1. Types of Processes and Their Participants [3]

Types of Process	Its associated Participants
Material Process	Actor, Goal, Recipient, Client, Scope, Attribute
Mental Process	Sensor, Phenomenon
Verbal Process	Sayer, Receiver, Verbiage
Relational Process	Carrier, Attribute, Token, Value
Existential Process	Existent
Behavioural Process	Behavior, Behavior

2.4. Circumstances

Circumstance is the third part of a sentence. It can be a word, a group, or a clause. They often come before or after the Processes. Halliday and Matthiessen [3] categorized them as nine types of Circumstances including: Extent, Location, Cause, Matter, Manner, Role, Accompaniment, Contingency and Angle. They are illustrated in the table below:

Table 2. Types of Circumstance in English [3]

Type	
Extent	Distance
	Duration
	Frequency
Location	Place
	Time
Manner	Means
	Quality
	Comparison
	Degree
Cause	Reason
	Purpose
	Behalf
Contingency	Condition
	Default
	Concession
Accompaniment	Comitative
	Additive
Role	Guise
	Product
Matter	
Angle	Source
	Viewpoint

2.5. Texts on ECQs

2.5.1. Definition of Text

According to Halliday and Hasan [4], "Text is regarded as a semantic unit of language in written form that is used to convey a complete message". In addition, Nunan [5] stated "Text is a written record of a communicative event which conveys a complete message and the size of the text can vary from single words to books spreading to hundreds of pages". In this study, text is considered as a semantic unit of language in written form with a definable communicative function that is used to convey a certain message.

2.5.2. Definition of Quotes

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, quote is regarded as "a group of words or a short piece of writing taken from a book, play, speech... and repeated because it is interesting or useful". In this research, the quotes were chosen from a prestigious quote website namely <https://www.brainyquote.com>.

2.5.3. English Challenge Quotes

ECQs are texts denoting challenges. They help to convey the message of authors and give motivation to

others to overcome obstacles in life. The quotes collected on the BrainyQuote site are analyzed for the purpose of detailed investigation.

3. Research Methods

To reach the aim of examining and describing types of Processes, verbs, Participants and Circumstances involved in the Processes in ECQs, the study was conducted based on a combination of different methods as follows:

- The descriptive method was used to give a detailed description of the lexico-grammatical features of ECQs.

- The inductive method was useful in drawing out the generalizations from the findings and making conclusions.

The data for this research are collected from a reliable website named <https://www.brainyquote.com>. BrainyQuote was originally introduced in 2001. It is considered as the oldest and most popular website which has been providing inspirational quotes about a variety of topics to the global community. With the aim of educating and entertaining audiences of all ages, BrainyQuote has been updating more and more famous quotes made by outstanding figures from all over the world with excellent quality and accuracy.

In this study, the quotes for investigation were selected based on the following two criteria:

- Firstly, the sample must be clauses taken from English quotes which denote challenges, convey the messages of authors and motivate others to overcome obstacles in life.

- Secondly, the quotes' authors must be native English speakers from the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and Australia.

With such criteria, a total of 120 texts of ECQs were collected from the website <https://www.brainyquote.com>.

4. Findings and Discussion

4.1. Process Types Found in English Challenge Quotes

An examination of ECQs in terms of Processes shows many results that deserve more consideration. It was found in the selected data that there are three main processes namely Material, Relational, Mental, and minor processes which are Verbal, Existential, and Behavioural. They are used in different ways with distinct functions. The findings of the participants allow understanding who and what is presenting the process or influenced by it. The distribution of the Process Types characterized in ECQs can be seen in the following table.

Table 3. Types of Processes Used in ECQs

Process	Frequency of Occurrence	Percentage (%)
Material	1242	71.75
Relational	382	22.06
Mental	68	3.92
Verbal	26	1.50
Existential	12	0.69
Behavioural	1	0.05
Total	1731	100

According to the statistics, Material Process accounts for the highest proportion with 1242 times (71.75%) of the total and it refers to Process of construing material world of doing. Standing at the second position of frequency is Relational Process. It is approximately 22.06% and it construes relationships of description. Mental Process constitutes the third highest percentage with 68 times (3.92%). It refers to Process of thinking, knowing, liking, wanting, and perceiving. Verbal Process occurs 26 times (1.50%) in the texts and it is the process of construing something said by its participant. The proportion of frequency of Existential Process is just 12 times (0.69%). Lastly, the lowest number of occurrence of process types is Behavioural Process with only 1 time (0.05%) which refers to the process of existing. These figures indicate the general statistic of occurrence of process types used in ECQs.

4.1.1. Material Process

In this research, the Material Process is found as the most-used processes in ECQs. As mentioned before, Material clauses explain the process of “doing”. Therefore, in these English Challenge Quotes, this process type occurred frequently to show the information and view of writers. Based on the analysis, it is obvious that these Material clauses are direct. Moreover, the sentences start with Material Processes, as well as involve Actor and Goal as Participants. This explains that the author is showing the relevant action with other information. Particularly, Actor appears 202 times (31.02%) and Goal occurs 356 times (54.68%). There are other Participants in the Material Process namely Recipient, Scope, Client and Attribute. Recipient occurs 24 times (3.68%), Scope occurs 56 times (8.60%), Client occurs 1 time (0.15%) and Attribute occurs 12 times (1.84%) in the texts.

Some of the Material Processes found are:

A good spicy challenge	strikes	a balance	between flavour and fear.
Actor	Process: Material	Goal	Circ.

Circumstance (Circ)

I	challenge	you	to be	dreamers
Actor	Process: Material	Recipient	Process: Relational	Value

4.1.2. Mental Process

The Mental Process is “concerned with our experience of the world of our own consciousness” Halliday and Matthiessen [3]. These clauses are with Perception, Emotion, Cognition and Desideration. Mental Process is based on which one is ‘undergoing’. It has Senser and Phenomenon as the Participants. The Mental Process occurs 68 times in the texts. In addition, Mental clauses give a virtual experience to be experienced which will definitely help the targeted readers to understand and encourage them to overcome the problems.

An example of the Mental Process is as follows:

Nobody	knows	what	is	around the corner
Sensor	Process: Mental	Actor	Process: Relational	Circumstance

4.1.3. Relational Process

The Relational Process are the second most commonly used process types in these texts on English Challenge Quotes. According to Halliday and Matthiessen [3], Relational clauses are construed by the outer experience and inner experience. However, “they model this experience as ‘being’ rather than as ‘doing’ or ‘sensing’”. There are two sub-types of Relational Process which are very complicated, known as the Attributive and Identifying. The Relational Process has 382 occurrences and comprises 22.06 % of the total Process Types. It is supported by the number of Carrier (195) and Attribute (212) as the Participants.

Below are some examples:

That	means	pursuing another job that's just one step closer to your ultimate goal.
Token	Process: Relational	Value

Other people and other people's ideas	are	often better than your own.
Carrier	Process: Relational	Attribute

4.1.4. Behavioural Process

The Behavioural Process is very close with the Material Process and Mental Process. According to Halliday [6] and Eggins [7], Behavioural Processes have mixed characteristics of the Mental Process and Material Process. These are very distinguished process types. However, there is also a combination of physical and psychological behavior. Behavior is the participant for Behavioural Processes. There is just 1 Behavioural Process which is found in these texts. It occurs 1 time in the texts with Behavior as the Participant.

Here is an example:

The people	looked at	solutions.
Behaver	Process: Behavioural	Behaviour

4.1.5. Verbal Process

Verbal clauses are clauses of ‘saying’ according to Halliday and Matthiessen [3]. It usually has a Sayer as the main participant. Sometimes, many clauses contain implicit Sayer. The other Participants in Verbal Process are Receiver and Verbiage. Receiver occurs 3 times and Verbiage occurs 2 times.

Some examples of Verbal Process found in the texts can be seen below.

I	could talk	to my younger self
Sayer	Process: Verbal	Receiver

It	tells	us	to tell each other
Sayer	Process: Verbal	Receiver	Verbiage

4.1.6. Existential Process

The Existential Process is another unique process that has only one participant known as the Existent. In the texts, the Existential Process has 12 occurrence and accounts for 0.69% of the total. Thus, the Existent also occurs 12 times.

Below are some examples:

There	are	So many competing things.
	Process: Existential	Existent

There	will always be	obstacles and challenges
	Process: Existential	Existent

4.2. Identification of Verbs as Part of Processes

According to Halliday [6], the Process of a clause is symbolised by its verb or verbal group. He also categorised six Process types namely processes of doing (Material), processes of being and having (Relational), processes of sensing and feeling (Mental), processes of saying (Verbal), processes of human behavior (Behavioural) and processes which are signally by “there”, such as “there is/are” (Existential). The identified Processes are discussed in detail below.

4.2.1. Verbs as part of Material Process

Material verbs/clauses construe ‘doing’ (Transitive verbs) and ‘happening’ (Intransitive verbs) processes. These verbs explain our experience of the world.

Table 4. Distribution of Transitive Verbs and Intransitive Verbs in ECQs

Total	Transitive verbs	Intransitive verbs
1242	928	314
100(%)	74.72%	25.28%

Table 4 demonstrates that Transitive verbs account for the largest proportion (74.72%) compared to the other type. The authors used Transitive verbs widely in ECQs. The reason is, texts on Challenge Quotes include actions to gain the achievement in life in order to encourage people to try their best.

4.2.2. Verbs as part of Mental Process

Mental Process is the next type of process found in ECQs. The data analysed into Mental Process is 68 data. Within the general class of ‘Mental’ clauses, there are four different subtypes of sensing: ‘Perceptive’, ‘Cognitive’, ‘Desiderative’ and ‘Emotive’

Verbs of Cognitive include the verbs of “thinking”, “knowing”, and “understanding”. Perceptive Processes convey ‘perceiving through the five senses’ [8]. Verbs of Perception include the verbs of “hearing”, “seeing”, “tasting”, and “smelling”. The term Desiderative as the type of verb: “want”, “desire”, and “wish”. Desiderative Processes convey “feeling”. As stated by Halliday and Matthiessen [3], verbs of Emotive are “like”, “love”, and “miss”.

Table 5. Distribution of Four Classes of Verbs in Mental Process in ECQs

Total	Perceptive	Cognitive	Desiderative	Emotive
68	7	32	12	17
100%	10.29	47.05	17.64	25

4.2.3. Verbs as part of Relational Process

Relational Process is the second type of Process found in the ECQs. The data categorised into Relational Process is 382 data. The Relational Processes are classified into Attributive and Identifying Relational Processes.

A finding of verbs serving as Process in Relational clauses in ECQs is:

You	have	conflicts	in your life.
Carrier	Process: Intensive	Attribute	Circumstance

4.2.4. Verbs as part of Behavioural Process

Halliday and Matthiessen [3] discussed and finds out the five kind of verbs serving as a process in behavioural clauses.

In the data selected, the researcher analyzed and found one verb used in the behavioural clause. It is “look”.

4.2.5. Verbs as part of Verbal Process

Verbal Process can be identified as the processes of saying which are represented by verbs “tell”, “say”, “ask”, “suggest”, etc.

A finding of verbs serving as Process in verbal clauses in ECQs is:

It	tells	us	to tell each other	right now
Sayer	Process: Verbal	Receiver	Verbiage	Circumstance

4.2.6. Verbs as part of Existential Process

Existential Process represents the experience by positing that “there was/is something” because the function of Existential Processes is to construe being as simple existence. Unlike other processes, there is only one participant known as Existent in the existential process. The Existential Process is the last type of processes found in the English Challenge Quotes. From the data collected, there are 12 data. From the 12 data, there is one verb involved, it is verb “be”. For example:

There	is	strength in numbers
	Process: Existential	Existent

4.3. Participants Used in ECQs

There are 2106 Participants found in this investigation. It reflects the Process Types that are characterized in the text. The number of Participants in a Process also represents the dominant Process. The result of the Participants that are characterized in the ECQs can be seen in the table below.

Table 6. Participants Used in ECQs

Participant	Frequency of Occurrence	Percentage (%)
Actor	524	23.86
Goal	852	38.79
Recipient	45	2.04
Scope	121	5.51
Attribute	22	1
Client	11	0.50
Senser	52	2.36
Phenomenon	42	1.91
Carrier	134	6.10
Attribute	174	7.92

Token	96	4.37
Value	79	3.59
Behaver	1	0.04
Behavior	1	0.04
Existent	12	0.54
Sayer	21	0.95
Receiver	5	0.22
Verbiage	4	0.18
(Sum)	2196	100

4.3.1. Participants associated with Material Process

The Material Process involves Actor (23.86%) and Goal (38.79%) as Participants. Besides, there are other Participants in the Material Process namely Recipient (2.04%), Client (0.50%), Attribute (1%), and Scope (5.51%).

Because	they	stretch	your imagination	and	challenge	your mind
Circumstance	Actor	Process: Material	Goal	Circumstance	Process: Material	Goal

4.3.2. Participants associated with Mental Process

The Mental Process has Senser and Phenomenon as the Participants. Senser occurs 52 times (2.36%) and Phenomenon occurs 42 times (1.91%).

I	am	somebody who	constantly	wants to challenge	himself
Token	Process: Relational	Senser	Circumstance	Process: Mental	Phenomenon

4.3.3. Participants associated with Relational Process

There are two forms of Relational. The first form is Attributing. It is supported by the number of Carrier (6.10%) and Attribute (7.92%) as the Participants.

Another form of Relation Process is Identifying. In the Relational Process of Identifying, the number of the Participants is significant. Token occurs 96 times (4.37%) and Value occurs 79 times (3.59%).

Smiling	is	a wonderful way	to get	a boost of happiness
Token	Process: Relational	Value	Process: Material	Goal

4.3.4. Participants associated with Behavioural Process

The Behavioural Process has a Behaver and a Behavioral as Participant. Behaver and Behavioral both occur 1 time (0.04%).

The people	looked at	solutions.
Behaver	Process: Behavioural	Behaviour

4.3.5. Participants associated with Verbal Process

The Verbal Process usually has a Sayer as the main participant. The other Participants in Verbal Process are Receiver and Verbiage. Receiver occurs 5 times (0.22%) and Verbiage occurs 4 times (0.18%).

They	are	the ones who	constantly	ask	'What if?' and 'Why not?'
Token	Process: Relational	Sayer	Circumstance	Process: Verbal	Verbiage

4.3.6. Participants associated with Existential Process

The Existential Process has a participant named Existent. It occurs 12 times (0.54%).

There	are	a lot of mountains	to climb out	there.
	Process: Existential	Existent	Process: Material	Circumstance

4.4. Circumstances Involved In The Processes In ECQs

There are 871 Circumstances found and the result of Circumstances of ECQs can be seen in the following table.

Table 7. Circumstances Involved in the Processes in ECQs

Circumstantial Elements		Frequency of Occurrence	Percentage (%)
Extent	Distance	1	0.11
	Duration	0	0
	Frequency	97	11.13
Location	Place	234	26.86
	Time	156	17.91
Manner	Means	45	5.16
	Quality	50	5.74
	Comparison	11	1.26
	Degree	27	3.09
Cause	Reason	45	5.16
	Purpose	44	5.05
	Behalf	42	4.82
Accompaniment	Comitative	96	11.02
	Additive	0	0
Matter		20	2.29
Role	Guise	1	0.11
	Product	0	0
Contingency	Condition	0	0
	Default	0	0
	Concession	1	0.11
Angle	Source	0	0
	Viewpoint	1	0.11
Total		871	100

4.4.1. Circumstance of Extent

Extent refers to Distance, Duration, and Frequency. The most dominant type of Extent occurs in the data is Frequency. It occurs 97 times (11.13%). Meanwhile, Distance occurs only 1 time (0.11%) and no Duration-Extent Circumstance found in the texts.

4.4.2. Circumstance of Location

There are 390 circumstantial elements, accounting for the highest proportion of occurrence frequency in the texts. It explains Place and Time relating to the setting of the process. This is not a surprising result because they play an important part in completing the process by demonstrating in detail the exact location as well the time of the happening.

The analysis also represents that circumstantial Location frequently occur in Material Processes. It helps to

increase the comprehensibility of the author's message delivery.

The most dominant type of Circumstantial Element of Location is Place-Location. It occurs 234 times in the texts.

4.4.3. Circumstance of Cause

Cause refers to Reason, Purpose, and Behalf. In the data, it occurs 131 times. They can be enquired by questions "why?", "what for?" and "who for?". The most dominant type of Cause is Reason. It occurs 45 times in the data.

4.4.4. Circumstance of Matter

Matter refers to the question "what about?" It occurs 20 times in the texts. The Processes involved in this category of Circumstance are Material and Relational.

4.4.5. Circumstance of Manner

Circumstance of Manner looks into answering the questions on 'how' (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 262). Manner occurs 133 times in the texts and it refers to Means, Quality, Comparison, and Degree. It can be probed by "how?", "what with?", "what like?", and "how much?". The most dominant type of Manner is Quality. It occurs 50 times in the data.

4.4.6. Circumstance of Role

Role refers to Guise and Product of Process. However, in the data, only Guise is found with just 1 time and Product is not found in the texts.

4.4.7. Circumstance of Accompaniment

Accompaniment refers to some probes. They are "who/what with?" and "who/what else?". Comitative type occurs 96 times while Additive is not found in the texts.

4.4.8. Circumstance of Contingency

Contingency refers to Condition, Default, and Concession. Only Concession type that occurs 1 time and there is no Default and Condition found in the data.

4.4.9. Circumstance of Angle

Angle refers to Source and Viewpoint of Process done by the Participants. The texts contain Viewpoint only with 1 time of occurrence.

4.5. Combination of Process types found in ECQs

There are three main patterns of the combination of processes discovered in the collected data of ECQs: Relational Process + Material Process; Mental Process + Material Process and Existential Process + Material Process.

The distribution of these patterns characteristic of ECQs can be presented in the following table.

Table 8. Patterns of Process Combination in ECQs

Patterns of Process Combination	Frequency of Occurrence	Percentage (%)
Relational Process + Material Process	302	81.62
Mental Process + Material Process	56	15.13
Existential Process + Material Process	12	3.24
Total	370	100

The combination patterns namely Relational Process +

Material Process; Mental Process + Material Process and Existential Process + Material Process are illustrated in the following examples:

Relational Process + Material Process:

The key to life	is	accepting challenges.	Once someone	stops	doing this,	he	is dead
Carrier	Process: Relational	Attribute	Actor	Process: Material	Goal	Carrier	Process: Relational

Every single job	is	a challenge	You	are walking	into a new set, a new character,	creating	a world	and trying	to get comfortable to do your best work.
Carrier	Process: Relational	Attribute	Actor	Process: Material	Circ.	Process: Material	Goal	Process: Material	Scope

Mental Process + Material Process:

I	just want	to share with everyone	that no matter what challenges, adversities	you	face	in life,	that you	can overcome	them
Sensor	Process: Mental	Phenomenon	Goal	Actor	Process: Material	Circ.	Actor	Process: Material	Goal

Existential Process + Material Process:

There	are	no great people	in this world,	only great challenges which	ordinary people	rise to meet.
	Process: Existential	Existent	Circ.	Goal	Actor	Process: Material

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of the investigation, it can be concluded that all six types of Process are found in the texts of English Challenge Quotes, namely Material, Relational, Mental, Verbal, Existential and Behavioural. The dominant Process type is the Material process: it consists of a significant proportion of the total processes. This can be accounted for by the fact that the texts of ECQs aim to help people to stay resilient and positive in order to cope with any difficulty no matter what obstacles they may face. Therefore, the authors come up with simple sayings using a Material Process and Goal together with the Circumstances. In addition, the typical Participants of English Challenge Quotes are the ones associated with Material Process named Actor, Goal, Scope, Recipient, Attribute, and Client. The typical Circumstance of English Challenge Quotes is Location,

particularly Place-Location. It contributes more than a quarter of the total Circumstance. It denotes the Place and Time for the happening of the process.

Most importantly, this study discovers three main patterns of the combination of processes in the collected data of ECQs: Relational Process + Material Process; Mental Process + Material Process and Existential Process + Material Process. These patterns help the authors of the ECQs to convey their messages wishes effectively.

It is expected that the study can make a minor contribution to the illustration of six Processes and their elements in the clause for representing experience in light of Functional Grammar, especially the clauses in English Challenge Quotes. Additionally, analyzing these Process Types could help readers to get an insight into the purposes and messages the authors want to render through their statements. Therefore, this study can be a reference for those seeking examples to vividly illustrate how Processes, from the perspective of Functional Grammar, operate in the way speakers or writers express their opinions and give consultations on challenges in life.

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