

Character Depiction with Behavioral Process in *Nouvelles Vertes* Short Stories

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the forms of clauses with behavioral processes that explain characterizations in the short story anthology *Nouvelles Vertes*, and the characterization techniques realized by the behavioral processes. This research uses a descriptive approach with qualitative method. The data of this research are clauses that explain characterization with behavioral process in the short stories of *Nouvelles Vertes* anthology. This research uses the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics by Halliday and Matthiesen (2014) and characterization technique by Nurgiyantoro (2018). The results show that there are three types of behavioral processes used to explain characterization, i.e. verbal, mental, and physical. The characterization techniques realized with behavioral processes are in the form of character reaction techniques and thoughts and feelings techniques. The tendency to use behavioral processes with character reaction techniques shows that each event in the short story directly affects the character's behavior in terms of speech, actions, and feelings.

Key words: behavioral process, characterization, short story, systemic functional linguistics

INTRODUCTION

Verbal communication acts as the primary kind of communication which can be made in oral or writing form. Regarding written verbal communication, Nurrahmah et al. (2020) states that every writer has different ideas, along with the characteristics of the language and text produced. In addition, Rafiq (2021) explains that every text contains a message as a result of the interaction between text and context. Sugiyanti and Anwar (2023) also claim that language can be used to build meaning and reveal the context of a text. Written verbal communication can be realized in various ways, one of which is through literary works. One type of literary works is prose. According to Lafamane (2020), the characteristics of prose that distinguish it from other types of literary works are that it can be used to describe facts and display dialogs without any role-playing.

Fictional prose is a popular literary work in society. Besides having several types, fictional prose products are also relevant to society, both for connoisseurs and for creators. There are three types of fictional prose that can be found in society, i.e. novels, novelettes, and short stories (Wicaksono 2017). These three types are different in the length of the story. When novels are the type of prose fiction with the longest story, short stories are the shortest one. The term 'short' in short stories is not only limited to the number of words used, but also the theme, plot, characterization, and setting of the story (Widayati 2020). It can be said that the intrinsic elements in short stories are not as extensive and complex as those in novels and novelettes.

Fictional literary works are composed of various intrinsic elements related to story building, including theme, setting, plot, storytelling point of view, style and characterization (Wicaksono 2017). The element of characterization is not only related to the characters and their personality in the story, because basically personality is just one way how the author describes a character. More than that,

characterization is related to how a character is depicted in the story. Therefore, characterization is also closely related to the manifestation of other intrinsic story elements.

In general, studies on characterization still use the literary structural approach where the analysis is carried out by paying attention to the sequence of texts obtained based on the storyline and sourced from sentences or paragraphs (Andini 2010). This can give rise to different interpretations because literature works themselves are hermeneutic. In other words, structural characterization analysis in literature is not yet empirical because the reference is uncertain. Moreover, there have not been many studies on characterization in literary works using the linguistic approach.

Characterization in literary works can be studied empirically with a linguistic approach, especially with Systemic Functional Linguistics (hereinafter abbreviated as SFL). Language studies based on the SFL paradigm focus on the clause level because it is seen as a source of meaning. A clause contains three dimensions of meaning called metafunctions (Wiratno 2018), one of which called ideational metafunction whose linguistic system is called transitivity (Banks 2002). The concept of ideational metafunction is interesting to be applied in literary analysis, especially related to characterization because clauses are considered as the representations of experiences as well as tools for carrying out social processes (Halliday and Matthiessen 2014). In other words, the application of transitivity to characterization analysis makes it possible to tell the experiences and social processes of the characters in the story.

One of the literary works written in French language that can be found is the short story anthology entitled *Nouvelles Vertes*. This anthology was compiled by Mikaël Ollivier et al. (2005) and is a collection of short stories that criticize environmental issues. *Nouvelles Vertes* received a rating of 4.5 out of 5 from customers on the e-commerce site Amazon.com. As an ecocritic literature work, this rating is considered good since literary works with environmental themes are also rarely found in this era of contemporary literature (Dewi 2016). Besides, *Nouvelles Vertes* is a futuristic literary work and is a 'messenger' for future generations to always love, protect, and care for the earth they live on (Armini 2016). The characters' personalities in each short story in the anthology *Nouvelles Vertes* are depicted by transitivity processes, one of which is behavioral process. The interesting fact is that the behavioral process is classified as secondary transitivity process, but it appears as the third most used process after the material process and mental process when it is used to depict the characters in the short stories of *Nouvelles Vertes* anthology.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Previous studies related to SFL, especially related to transitivity, have been done before and some of them become references for this research literature. The study conducted by Pulungan et al. (2022) described perceptive mental processes in Angkola language. The data is clauses containing perceptive mental process produced orally by a 36 years old man who is native of Angkola language. The results of their study showed that there are two patterns of perceptive mental clause in Angkola language, i.e. Senser + Process + Phenomenon and Process + Phenomenon + Senser. Meanwhile, the study by Semadi (2021) described the clauses with behavioral processes in the narrative text *I Durma Anak Lara* through the syntax framework. The data was obtained from a Balinese story book entitled *Kumpulan Satua (Dongeng Rakyat Bali)*. This study found that behavioral process is used to explain the good manner through the behaviors of I Durma, the main character of the story.

Rafiqa (2021) in her study used transitivity to analyze characterizations in five folktales from five continents. The use of SFL framework aims to comprehend and interpret meanings. The result of the study shows that the five folktales tend to use material and relational processes to explain characterization. Besides that, the characters are mostly depicted with indirect techniques rather than direct techniques. The study of Nurrahmah (2020) et al. described transitivity in the daily short story texts from *Kompas*. The data was obtained from five short story texts retrieved from *Kompas* newspaper. This study found that material clauses are mostly used in the five short story texts from *Kompas*. Furthermore, the Actor realized by noun group and personal pronouns is the most dominant Participant alongside the material process, while the most appearing Circumstance is locative circumstances. Lastly, the study of Septiana et al. (2019) described the material process in clauses contained in English life insurance texts. The data source of the study is the brochures of life insurance from randomly selected insurance companies. This research found two types of material clauses mainly used in life insurance brochures, i.e. transformative material clauses and creative material clauses.

Compared to the previous studies, only the study by Semadi which specifically discusses behavioral processes in a text. On the other hand, it can be said that the research of Rafiqa is closest to this study because both analyze characterization in literary works from an SFL perspective. However, the transitivity process described by Rafiqa is comprehensive. Similarly, the transitivity process found in the research by Nurrahmah et al. has covered all six processes. Interestingly, both studies found that the behavioral process did not appear much in the texts studied. Nurrahmah et al. only found 15 behavioral processes (1.20%), while Rafiqa did not find any behavioral processes at all.

Based on the literature review above, there are still few studies that specifically discuss behavioral processes in texts. This is probably because behavioral processes are difficult to identify due to the lack of clear boundaries with other processes (Halliday and Matthiessen 2014, Thompson 2014). Besides, there is has been no research that identifies clause forms containing behavioral processes and classifies them based on their types. Therefore, this study tries to describe the forms of clauses with behavioral processes that explain characterizations in the short story anthology *Nouvelles Vertes*. In addition, this research also describes the characterization technique realized by the behavioral process.

UNDERLYING THEORIES

Thompson (2014) classifies transitivity processes into primary and secondary. The primary transitivity process consists of material, mental, relational, and verbal processes. Meanwhile, the secondary transitivity process consists of existential and behavioral processes. It is called secondary or additional process because each of them has a slice with the primary processes. For example, as stated by Zulprianto and Fanany (2023), behavioral process is closer to material and mental process, while existential process is closer to material and relational process. In this case, the behavioral process is interesting to study because it comes from two pairs of primary processes. In addition, behavioral processes are more likely to appear in clauses that express characterization than existential processes. As asserted by Agustien through Arigusman (2018), there are five transitivity processes which are also part of narrative linguistic features, i.e. material, mental, verbal, relational, and behavioral.

Wiratno (2018) asserted that behavioral process is close to material, mental, and verbal processes. Behavioral process can involve participants performing

physical actions, as in material process, but also include aspects of consciousness and thought, as in mental process. Besides, behavioral process is also related to language use, similar to verbal process, where participants communicate and interact through words. However, behavioral process has its own characteristics that make it different from the three processes. Compared to material process, the behavioral process is able to show 'behaving' process instead of simply 'doing' process. Moreover, behavioral process is different from mental and verbal process because it is impossible to project a clause using behavioral process (Halliday and Matthiessen 2014). Hence, these three types of behavioral processes can be named as 'physical behavioral process', 'mental behavioral process' and 'verbal behavioral process'.

Regarding the characterization, it is not only related to the choice of character personality, but also how the character is presented appropriately so that readers can interpret the personality of the character by themselves (Wicaksono 2017). In this case, the narrator plays an important role so that the characterization can be in line with the plot of the story. Characterization is not about classifying characters as protagonists or antagonists, as a main or side character, etc. However, readers can classify them based on how they are portrayed. Nurgiyantoro (2018) divides characterization techniques into two types, i.e. direct and indirect. This theory is a development of the previous theories proposed by Pickering (1993), Pradopo (1995), and Waluyo (2009). Direct technique tries to depict characters directly based on their attitude, character, behavior, and physicality. In addition, Nurgiyantoro (through Rafiq 2021) describes the character depictions with indirect techniques into eight types, i.e. conversation, behavioral, thoughts and feelings, stream of consciousness, character reaction, other character reaction, background portrayal, and physical portrayal techniques.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a descriptive approach with qualitative method. The data in this study are clauses that explain characterizations in the short stories in the anthology *Nouvelles Vertes*, especially clauses that contain behavioral processes. The data source of this study is the short stories in the anthology *Nouvelles Vertes* by Mikaël Ollivier et al. from which the data were collected by scrutinizing and note-taking techniques. The first stage was to read attentively the short stories in the *Nouvelles Vertes* anthology. Secondly, marking the clauses that explain characterization using the behavioral process. Thirdly, noting the data and conducting the analysis.

The transitivity analysis from SFL framework is applied for clauses analysis. It serves to identify how characters' behaviors are depicted by different types of behavioral process. The analysis method used in this study is the distributional method with the element classifying technique. The distributional method is used because the determiner comes from the language element itself (Sudaryanto 2015). The advanced technique used is the mark-identification technique. This technique is used to identify verbs that are included in the behavioral process. To validate the data, we use the French Larousse dictionary to check the meaning of verbs and to verify that the verb is included as behavioral process. Furthermore, other advanced techniques are used to classify the type of behavioral process, i.e., paraphrase, omission, insertion, and replacement techniques. Thereafter, the clauses containing behavioral processes were identified with the characterization technique. Finally, the analyzed data is presented and concluded based on the results and discussion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

There are 36 clauses explaining characterization in the short story anthology *Nouvelles Vertes* that contain behavioral processes. According to Hamdache (2016), the behavioral process contains only one participant, namely Behaver. Behavioral process can be used to express the process of physical and psychological behavior. Thus, this process involves humans as participants. However, Wiratno (2018) states that behavioral processes can also involve three other transitivity processes, i.e. material, mental, and verbal. This is in line with Semadi (2021) statement that behavioral processes are close to mental, material, verbal, psychological, and physical processes. The description of the types of behavioral processes is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: The Distribution of Behavioral Process

Type	Occurrence	Percentage
Verbal Behavioral Process	20	55,56%
Mental Behavioral Process	6	16,67%
Physical Behavioral Process	10	27,78%

The explanation below aims to describe the form of clauses using behavioral process that expresses characterization in the short story anthology *Nouvelles Vertes* as well as characterization techniques that are realized using behavioral process.

Forms of Clauses Using Behavioral Process

Verbal behavioral process

There are 20 out of 36 clauses which are classified as verbal behavioral process, i.e., verbal processes as forms of behavior (Halliday and Matthiessen 2014: 302). Here are the examples.

- (1) "*Y a rien d'autre à bouffer?*" ***grogna*** Joz.
"Is there nothing else to eat?" Joz grunted.
- (2) "*Peut-être, mais j'commence à en avoir ras le bol!*" ***maugréa*** Joz.
"Maybe, but I start to be fed up with it!" Joz grumbled.

The behavioral process in clause (1) in bold is realized by the verb *grogna* which came from infinitive verb *grogner* 'grunt'. Meanwhile, in clause (2) in bold, the behavioral process is found in the verb *maugréa* which came from infinitive verb *maugréer* 'grumble'. Both verbs are conjugated in *passé simple* form. The character Joz in the short story *Césium 137* is the Behaver participant of both clauses above. Those two clauses have Behaver element, Process, and Verbiage which are generally found in the verbal process. Furthermore, compared to another French verb *dire* 'say', both *grogner* and *maugréer* verbs tend to express emotions in the form of verbal behavior rather than to report something. In other words, it emphasizes the way the character talks, not what the character talks about.

According to Wiratno (2018), Verbiage can be defined as something reported or informed in a verbal process. Verbiage can be in the form of direct speech or indirect speech. However, with behavioral process, it is impossible to project an indirect speech (Halliday and Matthiessen 2014). Consider the following clauses.

- 1a. **Joz grogna s'il y a rien d'autre à bouffer.*
*Joz grunted if there is nothing else to eat.
- 1b. *Joz grogna.*
Joz grunted.

- 2a. **Joz maugréa qu'il commence à en avoir ras le bol.*
*Joz grumbled that he starts to be fed up with it.

- 2b. *Joz maugréa.*
Joz grumbled.

On clauses 1a and 2a, it can be seen that paraphrasing verbal behavioral clauses make the clauses unacceptable. According to *Larousse French Dictionary*, *grogner* and *maugréer* are intransitive verbs which do not require an object. On the contrary, if the Verbiage is omitted, the clause remains acceptable. This is as stated by Hamdache (2016) that behavioral clause is intransitive because it only has one Participant. Therefore, the verbal behavioral clauses which explain the characterization in the short stories of anthology *Nouvelles Vertes* have the following characteristics: using reporting verb which involves emotion and behavior, having Verbiage in the form of direct speech, and remain acceptable even if the Verbiage is omitted.

***Mental
behavioral
process***

In the short stories of anthology *Nouvelles Vertes*, there are 6 clauses which use mental behavioral process. This type of behavioral process encompasses any process of consciousness represented as forms of behavior (Halliday and Matthiessen 2014: 302). However, we only found those which involve perceptive mental process. Here are the examples.

- (3) ***Andra leva un regard effrayé sur son grand frère Joz.***
Andra looked up in fear at her big brother Joz.
- (4) ***Mélodie lui jeta un regard capable d'incinérer un déchet ménager.***
Mélodie gave him a look capable of incinerating household waste.

In clause (3) in bold, mental behavioral process is realized by the verb *leva* which is the *passé simple* form of infinitive verb *lever* (rise). Meanwhile, mental behavioral process in clause (4) in bold can be found in the verb *jeta* which is the *passé simple* form of infinitive verb *jeter* (throw). However, the meaning of both verbs changed when they collocate with the Phenomenon whose main element is *un regard* (a glance). The phrase *leva un regard* means 'looked up', while *jeta un regard* means 'glanced'. Both phrases are classified as mental behavioral process because they demonstrate sensing toward entity through five senses, which in this case is visual perception (Afrianto et al. 2021).

On the other hand, we also found the mental behavioral clauses followed by the sense organ as its Phenomenon instead of the sensing itself. Consider the following clauses.

- (5) ***Il roulait des yeux ronds.***
He rolled his eyes.
- (6) ***Isabelle ouvrit des yeux ronds.***
Isabelle is popeyed.

In clause (5), mental behavioral process can be found in the verb *roulait* which is the (*imparfait*) 'imperfective' form of infinitive verb *rouler* (roll). The mental process in clause (6) can be found in the verb *ouvrit* which is the *passé simple* form of infinitive verb *ouvrir* (open). Both verbs are followed by the same Phenomenon, namely *des yeux ronds* (round eyes). However, the collocation of Process-Phenomenon in clause (5) and (6) make different meanings, hence it explains different behavior, i.e. *roll the eyes* in clause (5) and *open the eyes round* or *be popeyed* in clause (6).

The mental behavioral process shares the same Participant with the mental process, namely Phenomenon (Wiratno 2018). The collocation of Process-

Phenomenon can be used as variation instead of using verb *regarder* which is the prototypical verb in French language to explain 'an action of seeing something'. Even the verb *regarder* still requires collocation because its meaning depends on the element that follows it (Grezka 2016: 96). Besides that, this variation is a form of language style that is used to provide variations in the use of certain varieties (Kridalaksana through Maulina and Azmi 2019: 287). The collocation of Process-Phenomenon in mental behavioral processes is also permanent. Consider the following clauses.

- 3a. **Andra leva* (?)
*Andra rised (?)
- 4a. **Mérodie lui jeta* (?)
*Mérodie threw him (?)
- 5a. **Il roulait* (?)
*He rolled (?)
- 6a. **Isabelle ouvrit* (?)
*Isabelle opened (?)

It can be seen that the clauses 3a, 4a, 5a, and 6a above become unacceptable if the Phenomenon element is omitted. The presence of Phenomenon is mandatory to form the behavioral process. Therefore, the mental behavioral clauses explaining the characterization in the short stories of anthology *Nouvelles Vertes* have the following characteristics: using Phenomenon related to sensing or sense organ, having permanent collocation of Process-Phenomenon, and the clause become unacceptable if the Phenomenon is omitted.

*Physical
behavioral
process*

Out of 36 clauses containing behavioral processes, 10 of them are categorized as physical behavioral processes. This category represents physiological processes manifesting states of consciousness (Halliday and Matthiessen 2014). The first type of physical behavioral process only consists of Behaver and Process. Here are the examples.

- (7) *Andra [...] trembla* d'épouvante une grande partie de la nuit
Andra [...] trembled with terror most of the night.
- (8) *Il sourit* en pensant à la manière dont il pourrait raconter tout cela à sa sœur
He smiled thinking about how he could tell all this to his sister.

The physical behavioral process in clause (7) in bold is realized by the verb *trembla* which came from infinitive verb *trembler* (tremble) in *passé simple* form. Meanwhile, the physical behavioral process in clause (8) in bold can be found in the verb *sourit* which came from infinitive verb *sourire* (smile) in *passé simple* form. In contrast to the previous clauses with the participants which tend to be mandatory, the elements following *trembla* and *sourit* are followed by circumstantial elements.

According to Banks (2002), Circumstance is the optional element in transitivity. It is realized by adverbial clause or prepositional clause (Wiratno 2018). Hence, the absence of Circumstance element in the clause should not be a problem. Moreover, the main elements of behavioral process are the behavior and the Process itself, so other participants are not too necessary (Alhumsi and Alsaedi 2023, Akinmusuyi 2023). This can be proven by the fact that the behavioral clauses remain acceptable even if the Circumstance are omitted. Consider the clauses below.

- 7a. *Andra trembla*.
Andra trembled.

8a. ***Il sourit.***

He (Justin) smiled.

On the other hand, we also found the physical behavioral clauses which contain elements similar to Goal in material process, but it merges with its preceding behavioral process. Here are the examples.

(9) ***Le père avait relevé la tête*** du journal.

The father had raised his head from the newspaper.

(10) ***Mélodie fronça un sourcil*** à la vue des sachets de chips.

Mélodie frowned at the sight of the bags of chips.

The physical behavioral process in clause (9) in bold is realized by the phrase *avait relevé la tête* which came from infinitive phrase *relever la tête* (raise one's head) in *plus-que-parfait* form. Meanwhile, the physical behavioral process in clause (10) in bold can be found in the phrase *fronça un sourcil* which came from infinitive phrase *froncer un sourcil* (frown) which is conjugated in *passé simple* form.

The element that resembles Goal is called Scope. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), Scope is the element of material clause which is not affected by the performance of the process and allows to construe the process itself. In fact, Scope only exists in material process. However, behavioral process which is close to material process generally consists of bodily postures and activities that only involve one Participant (Halliday and Matthiessen 2014). The use of Scope is because in French, some physical behaviors cannot be mentioned with specific verbs (Martin and Pinon 2020). It has to use verbs and the limbs involved, so the collocation of Process-Scope is fixed. This can be proven by the unacceptability of the phrase if one of its elements is replaced. Consider the following clause.

9a. ****Le père avait relevé un sourcil*** du journal.

*The father had raised his eyebrow from the newspaper.

10a. ****Mélodie fronça la tête*** à la vue des sachets de chips.

*Mélodie wrinkled her head at the sight of the bags of chips.

The collocation of *avait relevé un sourcil* in clause 9a in bold does not make sense because it is impossible to raise one's eyebrow from a newspaper. It is also the case in clause 10a in bold where the collocation of *fronça la tête* also does not make sense. Therefore, the clauses expressing characterization with physical behavioral processes that do not involve certain body parts have the following characteristics: consist of Behaver and behavioral process, do not involve other Participant, can be expanded with Circumstance, and cannot be inserted with non-circumstantial elements. On the other hand, the clauses expressing characterization with physical behavioral processes that involves certain limbs have the following characteristics: the Process is expressed with phrase, the phrase consists of Process and Scope, and the phrase is a fixed unit.

**Characterization
Techniques
Realized with
Behavioral
Process**

We found 36 clauses that reveal characterization in the short story anthology *Nouvelles Vertes* that contain behavioral processes. After being classified based on their form, the clauses will be associated with the characterization techniques used. According to Baldic through Nurgiyantoro (2018), characterization is the way the author presents the character in the story, either directly or indirectly, so that the reader can interpret the character's quality through his words and actions.

The following will discuss characterization techniques that are realized with behavioral processes.

The characterization technique by depicting the character reaction is mostly realized with behavioral processes in 27 clauses. The following example is the characterization of Mélodie in *Noir destin pour plastique blanc* short story which is depicted as a persistent person who does not want to lose to the argument of others.

(11) *Tu rêves ta vie, toi!* **cingla** Mélodie.

"You dream of your life!" Mélodie snapped.

(12) *C'est toujours mieux que jouer le Schtroumpf Cradoc!* **rétorqua** Mélodie.

"It's always better than playing Cradoc Smurf!" Mélodie retorted.

Clauses (11) and (12) both narrate how Mélodie protested against Jérémy, a man who intended to confess his feelings for Mélodie. However, when she sees Jérémy carrying a plastic bag, Mélodie immediately gets angry and scolds Jérémy. Every time Jérémy tried to defend himself, Mélodie would not relent and continued to tell Jérémy about the impact and dangers of plastic for the earth. The use of the behavioral process shown in the verbs *cingla* (snap) and *rétorqua* (retort) not only describes the verbal action, but also the emotion and way of speaking of the character.

Besides verbal reactions, there are also character depictions that use non-verbal reactions. Below are clauses that portray the character of Sophie in the *Longue vie à Monsieur Moustache* short story. She was very emotional when she called her boyfriend Marc. She cried and whined after hearing Marc's answer, who tried to calm her down because the research project of Sophie is having problems. Consider the following clause.

(13) *Sophie* **fondit** en larmes.

Sophie burst into tears.

(14) *Sophie* **poussa** un gémissement d'enfant boudeur en guise de réponse.

Sophie let out a sulky childish moan in response.

As the name suggests, the character reaction technique is a way of describing a character in terms of their reaction to an event, problem, situation, word, and behavioral attitude of others that comes from outside the character (Wicaksono, 2017). In addition, there are differences in the selection of verbs to express verbal and non-verbal behavioral processes. According to Fowler through Eriyanto (2015), vocabulary selection in a discourse can be done by making classifications or limiting views. Furthermore, Wardani et al. (2023) explain that what is meant by the vocabulary of making classification is to summarize a reality and categorize it in a certain way. On the contrary, the vocabulary of limiting views is intended to limit the audience's mind in viewing a reality (Wardani et al. 2023). Hence, it can be concluded that character reaction techniques in the form of clauses with verbal behavioral processes use specific verbs to create an emotional impression. Meanwhile, character reaction techniques embodied by non-verbal behavioral processes use verbs that describe reality as it is to summarize the scene in the story.

Thoughts and feelings technique

The second characterization technique realized with the behavioral process is the thoughts and feelings technique. There are 7 clauses with behavioral processes that describe characters based on their thoughts and feelings. The thoughts and feelings in question are in the form of verbal and non-verbal behavior. An example of verbal behavior that comes from thoughts and feelings is found in the character Joz in the *Césium 137* short story. Consider the following clause.

(15) *Y a rien d'autre à bouffer?* **grogna** Joz

"Is there nothing else to eat?" Joz grunted.

- (16) *Peut-être, mais j'commence à en avoir ras le bol!* **maugréa** Joz
"Maybe, but I start to be fed up with it!" Joz grumbled.

Clauses (15) and (16) narrate the character Joz in the *Césium 137* short story who felt hungry on his way to the lair of Cesium 137 lair with Andra and Puc. However, he was upset because the only food he could eat was pect fruit (referred to 'it'), while he was bored with the fruit. The pect fruit in the short story is a fruit consumed to restore the condition of the body contaminated with radioactive material because of a nuclear reactor leak a few years earlier.

Besides that, there are also non-verbal behaviors which represent thoughts and feelings of the character. Below are clauses that portray the character of Justin in the *Chasses aux gorilles* short story.

- (17) *Il [...] pleurait sur son impuissance et l'injustice dont ils étaient victims.*
He [...] cried over his helplessness and the injustice they were victims of.

- (18) *Puis il [...] pleura en silence.*
Then he [...] wept in silence.

Clauses (17) and (18) represent the feelings of the character Justin who felt helpless. Justin himself is a young man who only lived with his sister, Jeanne, after his father was shot dead by a city park security guard. Justin wants to kill the gorillas in the city park because he felt that their presence has indirectly caused the death of his father. On the other hand, he was also stressed by the health condition of Jeanne, which continued to worsen. This cry was a manifestation of Justin's feelings which were expressed through his behavior.

According to Nurgiyantoro (2018), thoughts and feelings technique includes anything related to thoughts and feelings. Both can be limited to what the character is thinking or feeling as well as verbal or non-verbal behaviors that make those thoughts and feelings explicit. In this case, the verbs that have specific meaning are needed rather than a general meaning. However, for behaviors that do not have hyponyms, the verbs can be used as they are. This is as stated by Fowler through Eriyanto (2015) related to vocabulary making classifications and vocabulary limiting views. Thus, it can be said that the selection of verbs showing behavioral processes is done by looking at the hyponym of the behavior in question.

CONCLUSION

Even though it is included in the secondary transitivity processes, behavioral process can be an interesting narrative feature along with the other processes. It includes verbal, mental, and physical human behavior. Verbal behavioral process is mainly used to emphasize the way the character talks instead of what the character talks about. Mental behavioral process tends to be used to express specific and intentional mental behavior, especially visual perception. Lastly, physical behavioral process is used to explain behaviors not involving the five senses. Related to characterization technique, behavioral process tends to depict the character's reaction. By knowing the character's behavior, readers can find out how the character speaks, acts, and feels when responding to an event in the story.

This research is still limited to behavioral processes and their implications for characterization in short stories. We suggest conducting further study on other transitivity processes and their implication in characterization on the other types of literary works.

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