

THE UNIVERSITY OF DANANG  
**UNIVERSITY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDIES**



**ĐINH THỊ LAN HƯƠNG**

**AN INVESTIGATION INTO PROCESSES  
IN ENGLISH QUOTES ON HAPPINESS  
IN THE LIGHT OF FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR**

**Major: ENGLISH LINGUISTICS**

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**(A SUMMARY)**

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## **Chapter One**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1. RATIONALE**

From practical experience, quotations are often used in diverse language fields and are extremely essential in spoken and written texts. The power of the citations is to prove the accuracy, credibility and specificity of the texts. Compelling and impressive quotes usually apply successfully in spoken and written language. Especially, appropriate quotations highlight real-life situations being easy to understand for their readers. Quotes are not only meaningful but also suitable for their situations. Every citation is presented and contained in their private content with different aspects in society. Diverse quotations play an important role in effectively applying for the texts.

In fact, quotations show every aspect of lives. Life is difficult and challenging. The lives of people evolve quite differently from time to time, and people are willing to face them. In order to maintain their good and happy lives, they understand and feel subtle, sweet, and soothing things. These things will light up and creep into their lives. It is also the source of inspiration for them to do any meaningful and passionate things in their lives. Happiness quotes show the strong and quality of lives. What is more, quotations are really important in the use of both spoken and written language. Experiential Meaning focuses the language on the clause level. At clause level, there are some common and distinctive features in English. A clause is the highest unit of FG. It includes at minimum, a predicate, and an explicit or implied subject and expresses a proposition. A clause has meaning as a representation, a figure, a construal of the going-ons in human experience with the actor as the active participant in that process and shows a representation as an experience of both external and internal realities. The Experiential or

Representational Function of language (clause) is realized by the transitivity system of the language and the outer world of reality inside texts. The clause is located in the text. Specifically, the clause represents a pattern of experiences through the system of “Transitivity” such as Processes, Participants, and Circumstances. This incarnates the principle for modeling experience “*the principle that reality is made up of processes.*” In the clause, participants are decided by the process, and circumstances are what surround the process. Process is the indispensable part in the finite and non-finite clauses.

Quotations refer to several aspects of life including friendship, affection, love, and family. The best special thing in our lives is happiness. Famous authors like George Burns, Tom Burdett, Christian D. Larson, Gandhi, Dalai Lama, and Shirley Malaise have their strong impacts on people's thinking and actions. These authors have produced quotes on happiness and conceptual diversity of happiness. Some valuable philosophies relate to the range of happy life in their own lives.

“*English Quotes on happiness*” are all quotes presented the contents of the quotes related to the topic of happiness. The 64 authors presented their factually private and different experiences, perspectives, and visions of happiness. Each author has his or her own experiences, perspectives, and views. Diverse colors of 64 quotes on the topic of happiness combine FG during thesis.

Happiness is a necessary part of human life. A happy person is often experiencing positive emotions such as joy, interest. Pride is expressed in their own lives. Happiness is also said to be related to the satisfaction of life, appreciation of life and moments of joy. Overall, it has to do with the positive experiences of emotions. Positive emotions do not mention negative emotions. A “*happy person*” must experience the same emotional spectrum as anyone

else, but they often experience many different negative emotions. It is possible that "*happy people*" do not experience many negative emotions because they treat and overcome them so skillfully in their own way. Everybody has an appropriate concept of happiness as long as they feel satisfied with things bringing them happiness. Philosophers, politicians, and actors consider their own happy views. Since then, the quotes on happiness have been published.

Halliday has found that language has three metafunctions, and he has shown them clearly such as "*ideational metafunction*", "*interpersonal metafunction*", and "*textual metafunction*". Ideational metafunction is to use to access new information's and share contents that listeners do not know. Ideational metafunction is also presented in the use of all languages. Interpersonal metafunction is to show all of the matters used language of social and personal relationships.

Quotes on happiness apply five Processes efficiently and successfully in spoken and written language. The essential value of English quotes on happiness in our lives is described the five types of processes: namely, *Material, Relational, Mental, Behavioral, and Existential*. They are applied to succeed for each individual in means of effective communication. They are used widely in spoken and written texts. The text contains different aspects of human, diverse culture, situations and social life. Therefore, the recognition of the need for such a research, this thesis which I am really passionate and interested in choosing titled "***An Investigation into Processes in English Quotes on Happiness in the light of Functional Grammar***". The researcher hopes that this study's result will provide some useful and practical knowledge of lexico- grammatical features of texts. The texts are presented the five processes in EQHs for linguistic learners and teachers of FG as well as for people being interested in this essential field. They are applied in speaking and

writing language effectively. Particularly for those who are interested in the “*quotes on happiness*” field.

## **1.2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

### **1.2.1. Aims of the Study**

The study is aimed at identifying and describing the Processes embedded in *English Quotes on Happiness (EQHs)* in the light of Functional Grammar (FG). The findings of the study may provide learners of English with a better insight into the language of EQHs in the light of FG.

### **1.2.2. Objectives of the Study**

The study tries to fulfill the following objectives:

- To identify and describe the Processes, Participants, and Circumstances involved and found in EQHs in the light of FG.

## **1.3. SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

In this study, the major characteristics of Processes, Participants, and Circumstances are described *in EQHs* based on the metafunctions of language, the valuable and useful transitivity system. The data is comprised of 64 EQHs collected from the official and famous website of Brainy Quote as follows:

<https://www.brainyquote.com/topics/happiness>

## **1.4. RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

In order to achieve the aims and objectives of the study, the following research questions must be made.

1. *What types of Processes are involved in EQHs in the light of FG?*

2. *What Participants are included in the processes in EQHs in the light of FG?*

3. *What Circumstances are included in the processes in EQHs in the light of FG?*

## **1.5. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS**

**“Process”**

**“Quote”**

***“English Quotes on Happiness”***

**“Text”**

## **1.6. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

It is hoped that performing a study of EQHs in the light of FG can help Vietnamese teachers of English to have a full insight into EQHs in the light of FG in order that they can make use of this as a source of inspiration for their teaching.

## **1.7. ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY**

**Chapter 1: Introduction**

**Chapter 2: Literature Review and Theoretical Background**

**Chapter 3: Research Methodology**

**Chapter 4: Findings and Discussion**

**Chapter 5: Conclusions and Implications**

## Chapter Two

### LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

#### 2.1. LITERATURE REVIEW

Language is extremely important and communicative means of all humanity in the world. It has greatly been influenced by cultures throughout the age's different development. The development of culture is the foundation for the development of language. What is more, Quotes are really necessary when the researcher applies them in both spoken and written texts.

The researcher collected a lot of the English quotes from many scholars.

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary – 7<sup>th</sup> Edition (2005), A quotation is “a group of words or a short piece of writing taken from a book, play, speech, etc. and repeated because it is interesting or useful”.

Particularly, Quotes on happiness have been applied successfully in practice and various fields in daily life. People use them in spoken and written texts. The quotes on happiness are really essential for learning and studying.

With the perspective of Halliday and Hasan, the word "*text*" in the linguistic description for any part is spoken and written. "*Text*" has a certain length and is formed a unified whole. "*Text*" and "*discourse*" by Halliday and Hasan (1976) were considered interchangeably. "*A text is considered to be the best as a semantic unit; a unit is not a form that is meaningful*". Brown and Yule (1983) considered the language used, and the text is verbal communication actions. It is thought that discourse analysis is the study of the use of language in certain contexts of situations. They mean which language is used to accomplish language goals.

Halliday's FG (2014) is studied, and presented, and applied

for the processes of Halliday's FG in this thesis as well as many different authors applied and developed FG in the world and the Vietnamese authors.

However, to the best of the researchers' knowledge, there has been no research into "*Processes in English Quotes Happiness in the light of Functional Grammar.*" Hence, the researcher chooses to do the research entitled "*An Investigation into Processes in English Quotes Happiness in the Light of Functional Grammar*" with the hope to make a small contribution to this distinctive field.

## **2.2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.2.1. Functional Grammar**

### **2.2.2. Ideational Metafunction**

### **2.2.3. The process**

### **2.2.4. Types of Processes**

#### ***2.2.4.1. Material Processes and Participants***

#### ***2.2.4.2. Mental Processes and Participants***

#### ***2.2.4.3. Relational Processes and Participants***

#### ***2.2.4.4. Behavioral Processes and Participants***

#### ***2.2.4.5. Verbal Processes and Participants***

#### ***2.2.4.6. Existential Processes and Participants***

### **2.2.5. Participants**

### **2.2.6. Circumstances**

#### ***2.2.6.1. Extent***

#### ***2.2.6.2. Location***

#### ***2.2.6.3. Cause***

#### ***2.2.6.4. Matter***

#### ***2.2.6.5. Manner***

#### ***2.2.6.6. Role***

#### ***2.2.6.7. Accompaniment***

#### ***2.2.6.8. Contingency***

#### ***2.2.6.9. Angle***

### **2.3. SUMMARY**

Functional Grammar is very useful for applying language in many different fields of communicative approaches as well as practicing in spoken and written texts. Researchers have successfully applied functional grammar in researching linguistics.

## **Chapter Three**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1. RESEARCH DESIGN**

The primary purpose of this thesis is to make an investigation into the linguistic features of EQHs in the light of FG in terms of their Processes, Participants, and Circumstances. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were adopted in the study. Thanks to the qualitative and quantitative design, the research could identify, describe, analyze, and then draw out useful and essential conclusions in order to reach the key goals already set.

#### **3.2. RESEARCH METHODS**

In order to achieve its aim, the research made use of different research methods as follows:

The descriptive method was used to give a detailed description of linguistic features of EQHs in the light of FG.

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

#### **3.3. DESCRIPTION OF DATA**

Based on the definition of EQHs already mentioned, they must be identified and collected as available quotations through the official website <https://www.brainyquote.com/topics/happiness>, which belongs to X-Plore Incorporation in the United States. Originally published online in 2001, Brainy Quote is one of the oldest and most established quote sites on the official website with many different famous authors. There are 64 samples of EQHs collected from the official website of well-known topics of the happiness quotes with many different authors in the world.

#### **3.4. DATA COLLECTION**

In this thesis, 64 samples were collected for analysis from the brainy quote for the quote topic of Happiness.

The samples have to be collected on the official website

<https://www.brainyquote.com/topics/happiness>. All happiness quotes must be about happiness.

### **3.5. DATA ANALYSIS**

The data collected were analyzed as follows:

The researcher identified clauses in EQHs. The clauses were classified into the types of the verb as the main part of the Processes. Specially, they were classified into the types of Processes namely Material Process, Mental Process, Relational Process, Behavioural Process, and Existential Process.

After classifying into the types of the Processes, the researcher analyzed the Participants and Circumstances involved in EQHs.

### **3.6. RESEARCH PROCEDURE**

- Collecting EQHs in English from the official website of brainy quote in the United States, classifying them by length and choosing those of medium length to examine.

- Analyzing data to point out of those collected EQHs in term of types of processes, participants and circumstances as well as verbs involved in EQHs.

- Synthesizing the findings and drawing out conclusion.

- Putting forward some implications for teaching and leanings as well as for writing “*English Quotes on Happiness*” and making suggestions for further researches.

### **3.7. RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY**

Most of the samples of English Quotes on Happiness derived from the official website of brainy quote in the United States were a totally authentic source of data, not invented examples. Thus, the quality of the data was quite exact and reliable.

## Chapter Four

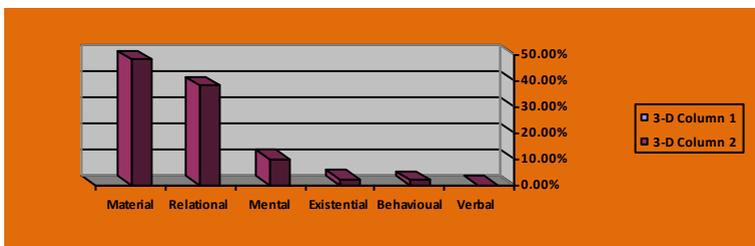
### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

#### 4.1. PROCESS TYPES

Performing a meticulous examination of English Quotes on Happiness in terms of Processes reveals a lot of worth-considering results. In the data chosen, it was found that there are five major and essential Processes namely Material, Relational, and Mental and minor Processes which Behavioral and Existential. Manifestly, there is not a Verbal process in English Quotes on Happiness.

*Table 4.1. Types of Processes Used in EQHs*

Process	Frequency of Occurrence	Percentage (%)
Material	91	48.1%
Relational	72	38.1%
Mental	19	10%
Behavioural	3	1.6%
Existential	4	2.2%
Verbal	0	0%
Total	189	100%



*Figure 4.1. Types of Processes Used in QHs*

**Figure 4.1.** Shows the distribution rates of Process types in the English Quotes on Happiness.

##### 4.1.1. Material Process

In this research, the Material Process or the process of doing

is found as the superior process in EQHs.

#### **4.1.2. Relational Process**

The Relational Processes are the popular used process types in these English Quotes on Happiness. To be showed by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p.21).

#### **4.1.3. Mental Process**

The Mental Processes are “concerned with our experience of the world of our own consciousness” (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004, p.97).

#### **4.1.4. Behavioral Process**

The Behavior Processes, the Material Processes, the Mental Processes fall closely together. Halliday and Eggins (1994), Behavioural Processes have mixed characteristics of the Mental Process and Material Process.

#### **4.1.5. Verbal Process**

Verbal Processes as well as Verbal clauses of ‘saying’ according to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p.252). Obviously, Verbal Process is not described to the clauses in the happiness quotes due to the characteristics of the quotes on happiness. 64 authors do not also use Verbal Process in their happiness quotes.

#### **4.1.6. Existential Process**

The Existential Process is another unique process that looks the same as Relational Process. In the happiness quotes has only 4 occurrence and accounts 2.2% of total Process.

### **4.2. IDENTIFICATION OF VERBS AS PART OF PROCESSES**

Halliday (2014) showed that the Process of a clause is represented by its verb or verbal group. Halliday identified six Process types namely processes of doing (Material). However, EQHs only have five Processes applied.

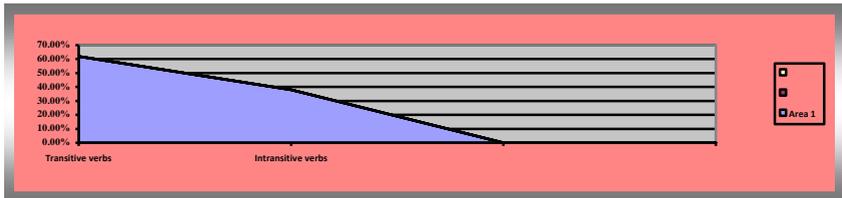
#### **4.2.1. Material Process**

Material verbs /clauses construe ‘doing (Transitive verbs)

and ‘happening’ (Intransitive verbs) Processes. All of the verbs construe our experience of the world.

*Table 4.3. Distribution of Transitive Verbs and Intransitive Verbs in EQHs*

<b>Total</b>	<b>Transitive verbs</b>	<b>Intransitive verbs</b>
131	81	50
100%	61.9%	38.1%



*Figure 4.2. Distribution of Transitive Verbs and Intransitive Verbs in EQHs*

#### **4.2.2. Relational Process**

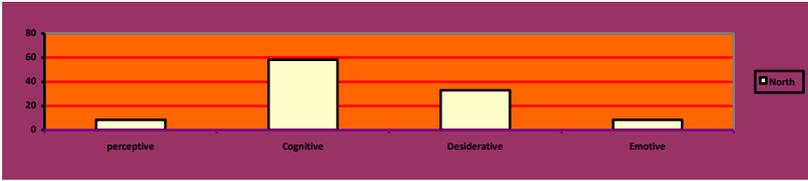
The type of Process is Relational Process found in the English Quotes on Happiness. The data classified into Relational Process is 72 data, and the Relational Processes are categorized into Attribute and Identify of the total Relational Processes.

#### **4.2.3. Mental Process**

Mental Process is a type of process found in EQHs. The Mental Process consists of the general class of "Mental" clauses. There are four different subtypes of sensing: "Perceptive", "Cognitive", "Desiderative", and "Emotive".

*Table 4.7. Distribution of Four Classes of Verbs in Mental Process in EQHs*

<b>Total</b>	<b>Perceptive</b>	<b>Cognitive</b>	<b>Desiderative</b>	<b>Emotive</b>
19	1	11	6	1
100%	5.3%	57.9%	31.5%	5.3%



*Figure 4.3. Distribution of Four Classes of Verbs in Mental Process in EQHs*

As can be seen in Figure 4.3, Cognitive accounts for the highest (57.9%) followed by Desiderative (31.7%). Perceptive and Emotive are the same. They occur only one time and account for 5.3%.

While studying the process of Perceptive, the researcher found the verb "feel".

#### **4.2.4. Verbal Process**

Verbal Process can be realized as the processes of saying which are expressed by verbs "tell" "say", "ask", "suggest", etc. On the other hand, EQHs were not applied the Verbal Process due to the characteristics of the happiness quotes.

#### **4.2.5. Behavioral Process**

Halliday and Matthiessen (2014, p.302) discussed the intermediate boundaries of Behavioural Processes and discovers the five kind of verbs serving as process in behavioural clauses as in table 4.11

In the data selected, the researcher identified, analyzed, and found three different verbs used in EQHs as well as in the behavioural clauses. They are "listen", "smile", and "lie". Specially, Behavioural Processes convey "behaving" meaning. These processes are presented as described in the data.

#### **4.2.6. Existential Process**

Existential Processes aim to represent experience by positing that "there was / is something". Due to the function of Existential

Processes is to construe being as simple existence. This process is unlike the other processes. There is only one participant known as Existent in existential process.

The Existential Process is the last type of process found in the English Quotes on Happiness. In the data collected, there is 3 data. In the three data involved one only verb, it is verb "be".

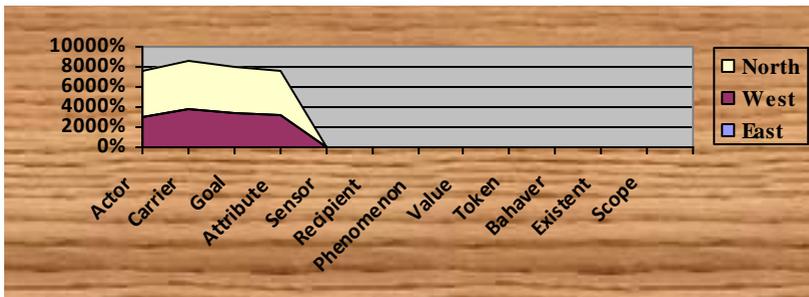
#### **4.3. PARTICIPANTS**

There are 308 Participants found in this research. It reflects the Process Types that are characterized in the happiness quotes. Specially, the amount of Participants in a Process also represents the dominant Process.

*Table.4.13. Participant Functions Used in EQHs*

<b>Participant Function</b>	<b>Frequency of Occurrence</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Actor	89	29%
Goal	45	14.6%
Recipient	13	4.2%
Scope	2	0.6%
Attribute	4	1.3%
Client	0	0%
Sensor	21	6.8%
Phenomenon	9	3%
Carrier	59	19.1%
Attribute	45	14.6%
Token	6	1.9%
Value	9	2.9%

Participant Function	Frequency of Occurrence	Percentage (%)
Behaver	3	1%
Behavior	0	0%
Existent	3	1%
Sayer	0	0%
Receiver	0	0%
Verbiage	0	0%
<b>(Sum)</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>100%</b>



*Figure 4.4. Participant Functions Used in EQHs*

From **figure 4.4**. It can be concluded that the most dominant Participants found in the data were related to the most dominant Process, which is Material. The sum of Participant from both Scope and Goal of Material that of Participants from the processes though Scope only refers to 2 times.

#### **4.3.1. Material Process**

The Material Process involves Actor (29%) and Goal (14.6%) like Participants. In addition, there are other Participants in the

Material Process namely Recipient (4.2%). Attribute (1.3%), and Score (0.6%). Specially, Client does not apply in the happiness quotes.

#### **4.3.2. Mental Process**

The Mental Process has Sensor and Phenomenon as the Participants. Sensor occurs 21 times (6.8%) and Phenomenon occurs 9 times (3%).The Mental Processes are found out below:

#### **4.3.4. Behavioral Process**

The Behavioural Process has a Behaver and a Behavioral as Participants. Behaver occurs 3 times (1%) and Behavior as a participant also disappears in EQHs. Some examples of Behavioural Process found in the data can be presented below:

#### **4.3.5. Existential Process**

The Existential Process has participants named Existent. It occurs 3 times (1%).

#### **4.3.6. Verbal Process**

The Verbal Process usually has a Sayer as the main participant in Verbal. The other Participants in Verbal Process are Receiver and Verbiage. Particularly, the Verbal Process does not apply in the happiness quotes because of the process “say, tell, and ask” without being suitable with the happiness quotes.

### **4.4. CIRCUMSTANCES**

There are 194 Circumstances found in this research. The results of Circumstances English Quotes on Happiness are able to be seen in the table 4.14.

*Table 4.14. Circumstances Involved in the Processes in EQHs.*

<b>ircumstancetial Elements</b>		<b>Frequency of Occurrence</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>Extent</b>	Distance	1	0.5%
	Duration	13	6.7%
	Frequency	6	3.1%

<b>Location</b>	Place	8	4.2%
	Time	32	16.6%
<b>Manner</b>	Means	12	6.1%
	Quality	9	4.7%
	Comparison	12	6.1%
	Degree	13	6.7%
<b>Cause</b>	Reason	9	4.6%
	Purpose	36	18.5%
	Behalf	3	1.5%
<b>Accompaniment</b>	Comitative	0	0%
	Additive	3	1.5%
<b>Matter</b>		19	9.8%
<b>Role</b>	Guise	5	2.7%
	Product	3	1.5%
<b>Contingency</b>	Condition	3	1.5%
	Default	1	0.5%
	Concession	0	0%
<b>Angle</b>	Source	1	0.5%
	Viewpoint	5	2.7%
<b>Total</b>		194	100%

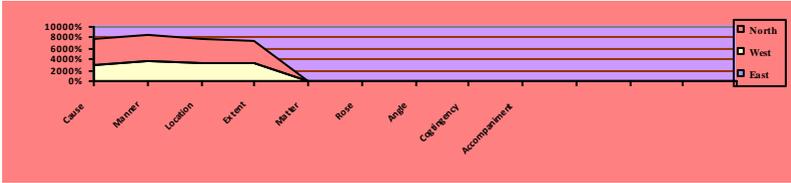


Figure 4.5. The Percentage of Circumstance Type in EQHs

From **Figure 4.5** the Circumstances that are characterized in the data were Extent, Location, Manner, Cause, Accompaniments, Matter, Role, Contingency and Angle in order.

#### 4.4.1. Circumstance of Extent

Extent refers to Distance, Duration, and Frequency. The type of Extent occurs in the data is Duration. It occurs 13 times (6.7%). Distance occurs 1 time (0.5%). Frequency occurs 6 times (3.1%). Some of the data are shown the existence of Extent as Circumstance Used in EQHs.

#### 4.4.2. Circumstance of Location

There are 40 Circumstantial Elements of Location, and it ranks the third position in the happiness quotes. It refers to Place and Time when the process occurs. This is a feasible result because of being suitable for the place and time that the author has shown in the happiness quotes.

#### 4.4.3. Circumstance of Manner

Circumstance of Manners are circumstance which look into answering the question on ‘how’ (Halliday &Matthiessen, 2004, p.262). Manner occurs 46 times (23.6%) in the happiness quotes, and it refers to Means, Quality, Comparison, and Degree. It can be probed by “how?”, “What with?”, “what like?”, and “how much”. The type of Manner is Means, Quality, Comparison and Degree.

#### 4.4.4. Circumstance of Cause

Cause is the highest frequency of occurrence in EQHs. Cause refers to Reason, Purpose, and Behalf. In the data, it occurs 48

times. The type of Cause occurring are Reason, Purpose and Behalf.

#### **4.4.5. Circumstance of Accompaniment**

Accompaniment refers to some probes. They are “who, what with?” and “who, what else?”. Additive type found in the happiness quotes is 3 times (1.5%). However; Combative type is not applied in the happiness quotes. Obviously, the happiness quotes cannot commit anything to anyone. This is the characteristics of the happiness quotes, so the authors do not use Comitative type in the happiness quotes.

#### **4.4.6. Circumstance of Matter**

Matter refers to a probe “what about” It occurs 19 times (9.8%) in the happiness quotes. The Processes involved in this type of Circumstances are Material and Relational.

#### **4.4.7. Circumstance of Angle**

Angle refers to Source and Viewpoint of Process done by the Participants. The happiness quotes contain Source only. It occurs 6 times (3.2%). It was followed by a preposition “*In all of my looking at*”. This example of Angle is showed in the table 4.12:

#### **4.4.8. Circumstance of Contingency**

Contingency occurs 3 times in the data and it refers to Conditions, Default and Concession. Only Condition type that occurs, and Default only occurs time and accounts 0.5%. However, Concession is not found in the data.

#### **4.4.9. Circumstance of Role**

Role refers to Guise and Product of Process. In the data, it occurs 8 times (4.2%). The most dominant type of Role occurs in the data is Guise.

### **4.5. SUMMARY**

In conclusion, this chapter discusses the findings of the study on Processes in EQHs. All the findings are presented and examined through 64 collected samples in terms of the five types of Processes

namely Material Process, Relational Process, Mental Process, Behavioral and Existential Process because the Verbal Process does not apply in EQHs. What is more, this section delves into identification of verbs as part of Process in EQHs. Lastly, this chapter presents Participant, Circumstance closely related to the processes as essential and key components so as to make EQHs more impressive and persuasive.

## Chapter Five

### CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

#### 5.1. CONCLUSIONS

The researcher found out the special characteristics of the Process types in the *English Quotes on Happiness* in order to describe the verbs used in each type of the Processes as well as identify Participants, and Circumstances involved in the Processes. Every Process is presented through activities of Participants companioning Circumstances.

The result of the research points out that there are five types of Processes found in English Quotes on Happiness namely Material, Relational, Mental, Behavioural, and Existential Processes.

All Participants in the happiness quotes contain an image of the author. Circumstances are associated with space and time in the happiness quotes. Each process is an expression of views, concepts, and perspectives on life and world.

The most dominant Process found is Material Process accounting for 48.1%, and its Participants named Actor, Goal, Recipient, Scope, and Attribute. They occupy 49.7%. Particularly, Client disappears because the Verbal Process was not employed in English Quotes on Happiness. The typical Circumstance is Place – Location accounting for 20.8%. The core verbs used in the dominant process, i.e. Material Process in *English Quotes on Happiness* are Transitive and Intransitive.

Among the five types of the processes, the Verbal Process has not been used in EQHs. The most common Process type found in *English Quotes on Happiness* is Material Process with 48.9% - the highest frequency of occurrence in the happiness quotes.

#### 5.2. IMPLICATIONS

It is hoped that the result of the study can make a minor contribution to the teaching and learning of English. This study also

provides an essential reference on processes in the light of FG for university undergraduates majoring in the English language. In addition, the results of thesis can be really useful for those who are interested in quotes, particularly in *English Quotes on Happiness*.

#### **For teachers**

With the findings, the study can provide an insight into the lexico-grammatical features of the English Quotes on Happiness in terms of types of Processes, Circumstances and Participants as well as verbs involved in the Processes. As a result, teachers can design their lessons on FG with suitable examples. Moreover, applying meaningful happiness quotes in practice in daily life; teachers disseminate student's passion for lifelong learning.

#### **For students**

With the findings, the study can provide English major university students with a deep and impressive insight into *English Quotes on Happiness*. This also helps them raise an awareness of the important terms involved in the types of Processes and related components namely Circumstances, Participants, and Verbs related to Processes. As a result, students not only improve their knowledge of linguistics but also apply the quotations in proper situations or contexts in order to achieve high effectiveness in spoken and writing as well as in daily communication. What is more, mastering these fundamental features, students can aim to penetrate further into understanding Functional Grammar.

### **5.3. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

Within the scope of the study, the results of the thesis, to some extent, have met the set goals. However, weaknesses are unavoidable. First, if the number of samples had been higher, the thesis could have arrived at more complete and convincing conclusions. Second, due to time pressure and limited ability of the researcher, the object under study was not explored as drastically and

satisfactorily as what had been expected.

#### **5.4. SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCHES**

There still remain other aspects related to the object of this study. Following are some suggestions for further researches: An investigation into coherence in English Quotes on Happiness. An investigation into stylistic devices in English Quotes on Happiness.