

Physiological And Psychological Verbs In Behavioral Process: A Systemic Functional Grammar Approach

Fuji Alamsari
English Department of STBA YAPARI ABA Bandung
fujialamsari@stba.ac.id

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Abstract: The aim of this study is to analyze *the English Verbs in Behavioral Processes using a Functional Grammar Approach*. The object of this study is Behavioral processes. Then, the purpose of this study is to analyze the English verbs in behavioral process which are classified physiological and psychological verbs. The, the researcher found the meaning of the verbs using physiological and psychological terms. The method of this study is descriptive. The writer has classified physiological verbs which are physiological and psychological verbs of behavioral process. The result based on data of physiological verbs in behavioral process are *take a deep breath, clear throat, smell, listen to, watch, notice, look* and *sniff*. In addition to, the psychological verbs of behavioral process are *give a short laugh, cry out, gaze, smile, laugh, groan, fear* and *growl*.

Keywords: physiological verb, psychological verb, behavioral process

INTRODUCTION

Human beings use a language involving physiological and psychological behavior. This phenomenon can be analyzed in the systemic functional linguistic approach. This will be a part of the processes called behavioral process. Halliday argues that behavioral processes are processes of physiological and psychological behavior, like 'breathing', 'dreaming', 'snoring', 'smiling', 'hiccuping', 'looking', 'watching',

'listening', and 'pondering'. Hence, there are some verbs in which contain not only physiological function in human body but also some expressions which deal with psychological matters beneath the meaning of the verbs. Additionally, there is one obligatory participant in this process, it is *the behaver*. The behavior is a 'conscious' being. However, the process is one of 'doing', not 'sensing'. Here is an example:

a. He
Behaver

snores
Behavioral

loudly.
Circumstances: manner

Since behavioral process is near to material and mental process, it is difficult to classify the verbs 'breath', 'dream', 'snore', 'smile', 'sneeze', 'hiccup' in a specific process. Some theories include the verbs into behavioral process. Based on the rationale above, the writer is greatly

interested in analyzing and describing the verbs in the data also classifying the verbs. It is expected to be one of contributions to develop of linguistic field specifically Functional Grammar (FG).

The clause as representation is a grammatical system by which this is

achieved of 'transitivity'. The three semantic categories explain in a general way how phenomena of the real world are represented as linguistic structures. They are 'circumstances', 'processes' and 'participants'. The transitivity system construes the world of experience into a manageable set of 'process types'. These are seven different Process types. The processes are: 'material' process which is the process of doing, 'behavioral' process which is the process of behaving, the 'mental' process which is the process of sensing, the 'verbal process which the process of saying, the 'relational' process which is the process of being, the 'existential' process as the process of existing, and 'meteorological' process that is the process of weathering. For, these arguments will be the foundation of theories toward this research.

This formulation of the study will acquire findings of English verbs which are physiological and psychological in behavioral processes. In addition to, the objectives of the study is to analyze English verbs in behavioral processes. Therefore, reaching larger comprehension of meaning of English verb in behavioral process in the field of linguistics will be the benefit of this research.

A. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

a. Behavioral Process

In conducting an action, human beings involves their physiological an psychological behavior. In the clause of representation, the process is realized in the behavioral process. As in Halliday, he said that behavioral process in the process of physiological and psychological behavior. (2004: 248). This process basically overlaps to the meaning in mental and material process. However, the physiological and psychological processes at least distinct to both mental and material

process since behavioral process is partly like mental and material process.

According to Thompson, one group of processes that is intermediate between mental and material processes are behavioral processes. Unlike verbal processes, however, they have few obvious grammatical features that set them apart, and are largely identified on semantic grounds. They relate to specifically human physiological processes; and one on the main reason for setting up this category is that they allow us to distinguish between purely mental processes and the outward physical signs of those processes. For example, many mental perception processes have paired processes which express a conscious physical act involved in perception: 'see' (mental) and 'watch', 'look', etc. (behavioral); 'hear' (mental) and 'listen' (behavioral) and so on. (2004:103)

Additionally, Halliday and Matthiessen in Thomson (2004:251) also include, for example, verbs referring to actions which reflect mental states: 'laugh', 'cry', 'sob', 'frown', etc. Thomson also adds that typically, behavioral processes have only one participant: the human Behaver.

1. *He* stares in amazement as she leapt through the window.
2. *We* all laughed.

Behavioral processes are processes of physiological behaviour, like breathing, dreaming, snoring, smiling, hiccuping, looking, watching, listening and pondering. Halliday said that the processes have no clearly defined characteristics of their own; rather, they are partly like the material and partly like mental. (2004:250). Bloor and Bloor stated that this process is grey area between material and mental processes. Gerot and Wignell give an example of this process as follows:

3. She lives in the fast lane.
Behaver Behavioral Circumstantial: place

Additionally, Halliday in Eggins states that behavioral processes semantically as a “half-way house” between Mental and Material processes. That is, the meanings they realize are midway between materials on the one hand and mentals on the other. They are in part about action, but it is action that has to be experienced by a conscious being. Behaviorals are typically

processes of physiological and psychological behaviour. Here some examples of verbs in behavioral process based on Eggins: ‘watch’, ‘look over’, ‘taste’, ‘sniff’, ‘stare’, ‘gawk’, ‘work out’, ‘think on’, ‘dream’, ‘breathe’, ‘cough’, ‘snuffle’, ‘smile’, ‘frown’, ‘laugh’, ‘grimace’, ‘scowl’, ‘grin’, and ‘pout’. (1994:250).

(i)	[near mental]	processes of consciousness represented as forms of behavior	look, watch, stare, listen, think
(ii)	[near verbal]	verbal processes as forms of behavior	chatter, grumble, talk, gossip, argue, murmur, mouth
(iii)	-	physiological processes manifesting states of consciousness	cry, laugh, smile, frown, sigh, sob, snarl, hiss, whine, nod
(iv)	-	other physiological processes	breathe, sneeze, cough, hiccup, burp, faint, shit, yawn, sleep
(v)	[near material]	bodily postures and pastimes	sing, dance, lie (down), sit (up,down)

b. Physiology

Mc.Graw stated that physiology is the study of how living organisms work. It is concerned with complex processes that depend on the interplay of many widely separated organs in the body—for example, how the brain, heart, and several glands all work together to cause the excretion of more sodium in the urine when a person has eaten salty food.(2001:2). Some physiologists said that they are always interested in function and integration—how things work together at various levels of organization and, most importantly, in the entire organism. Thus, physiologists study parts of organisms, all the way down to individual molecules. The intention is always ultimately to have whatever information is gained applied to the function of the whole body. (2001:2). Additionally, Derrickson defines that physiology is the science of body functions that is how body parts work. (2:2006). So that, physiology correlates the function of body to do an action.

Derrickson also said that the structure of a part of the body allows performance of certain functions. For example, the bones of the skull join tightly to form rigid case that protects the brain. The bones of the fingers are more loosely join to allow a variety of movement. The walls of the air sacs in the lungs are very thin, permitting rapid movement of inhaled oxygen into the blood. The lining of urinary bladder is much thicker to prevent the escape of urine into the pelvic cavity, yet it construction allows for considerable stretching as the urinary bladder fills with urine. (2:2006). In sum, physiological function are done by body’s part of human in which perform specific use for life such as the function of bones in the structure of skull and the function of brain.

c. Psychology

The term of psychological can be derived from the term psychology. According to Cowles psychology is the scientific study of human behavior and cognition (i.e., how we think). (2010:10).

It can be assumed that psychological is the term which has relation between human behavior and cognition to the human's action. Basically, human being will conduct their action in which related to their psychological matter that express their thoughts, feelings, behaviors, actions, manner, and so on. Psychology is defined as the science which learns the behavior and experience of living organism (Hilgard:1953). To complete this definition Hilgard specifies what is meant by behavior and experience.

Behavior means those activities of an organism that can be observed by an outside of person, or by an experimenter's instruments and by experience the psychologist means those events of which only the experiencing person can be fully aware. An individual's perception of the world, as well as one's memories, imagination, dreams, pleasures and pains belong to one's private realm. Additionally, psychology has something to do with human being behavior in relation to social attitudes (Atkinson:2000). Thus, human being with their surroundings will have their psychological aspects in which they carry out their behavior.

In language, the psychological terms connect to certain meaning and function. There was relatively little interaction between the study of psychology and linguistics for the next couple of decades. Psychologists were still interested in language—very much so—but focused more on issues of performance, such as the processes by which syntactic structures are constructed in real time, how ambiguities in language are resolved, and how word knowledge is accessed upon encountering a word. Linguists were still interested in language as a mental phenomenon, but focused on issues of competence—what knowledge of a language entails, and formulating theories that could apply to all languages, regardless of the apparent differences among them.

1. METHODS

A. The Method of the Study

Since this study relates to analyses texts, the method which is applied in this research is qualitative study. The writer also uses descriptive study. Hence, the writer has a key role to include, exclude, and define the data and to describe the behavioral processes selected in the text.

B. The Method of Collecting Data

All of the data employed in this study were taken from English novels. Here is the method of collecting data. First, the writer classified the type of verbs in behavioral process from the novels. Then, the data were classified based on the physiological and psychological processes. The next was the analysis of the verbs in both physiological and psychological processes.

C. The Method and Study Technique

The technique of the study employed in this research includes identifying, labeling and classifying the clauses that are in behavioral process. In order to answer the research questions, the writer classifies and identifies the semantic roles of the behavioral processes. After classifying, the writer analyzes the types and meanings of the verbs in behavioral processes.

D. The Data Source

The data in this study will be elicited from English novels, *The Field Guide* (2003), *The Ironwood Book* (2004), *The Golden Compass* (2007), *The Witch of Portobello* (2007). The reason why the writer used the novels from the data source is based on the content of the story expressed many behavioral processes. This happened because most of the behavioral processes were expressed so that it helped the writer to collect data. Thus, these novels were regarded to be appropriate as the data source for this study.

2. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Physiological Verbs in Behavioral Processes

(1) *Mallory took a deep breath.* (The Field Guide:62)

Mallory	took	a deep breath
Behaver	Behavioral process	Range

The clause *Mallory took a deep breath* consists of behavioral clause. The process in clause is in the verb *took*. The verb is the past form of the verb *take*. The verb *take* is one of dummy verbs which can be understood if the verb followed by other word which creates meaning. Based on the data, the verb *took* is followed by the range *a deep breath*. Since the word *take* is dummy verb and followed by *a deep breath*, the word *took* is the process in the clause. The data *Mallory took a deep breath* represents behavioral because the clause has the meaning of physiological meaning. The behavioral process can be seen in the process of *take a deep breath*. The process is *take* followed by *a deep breath*. It is the dummy verb *took* which is followed by the group of *a deep breath*. Semantically, the dummy verb *take* does not have meaning. Therefore, the verb *take* is restated by the range *a deep breath*. The verb *took* is not meaningless anymore since it is the behavioral process. That, *took a deep breath* similarly has meaning of verb *breathe*. The verb *breathe* is the verb which contains physiological meaning. Physiologically, *breathe* is to take air into the lungs and send it out again. When a breath is taken, air passes in through the nostrils, through the nasal passages, into the pharynx, through the larynx, down the

trachea, into one of the main bronchi, then into smaller bronchial tubules, through even smaller bronchioles, and into a microscopic air sac called an alveolus. It is here that external respiration occurs. Simply put, it is the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between the air and the blood in the lungs. Blood enters the lungs via the pulmonary arteries. It then proceeds through arterioles and into the alveolar capillaries. Oxygen and carbon dioxide are exchanged between blood and the air. This blood then flows out of the alveolar capillaries, through vacuoles, and back to the heart via the pulmonary veins. Based on the context, the behavior Mallory had a bad condition when she was looking for her brothers in fact she met the ogre. She took a deep breath in condition she felt frightened. Thus, she took a deep breath to make herself being relax facing her situation. According to this condition, the behavior consciously took a breath to make her strong in facing the situation. Since the process of *breathe* involves respiratory organ in which meaning implies human physical function and the context of situation supports the behavioral process, the clause *Mallory took a deep breath* is included into behavioral clause.

(2) *The Korting cleared his throat nervously [...]* (The Ironwood Book:103)

<i>The Korting</i>	cleared	his throat	<i>Nervously</i>
Behaver	Behavioral process	Range	Circumstance of manner

The clause *The Korting cleared his throat nervously* contains behavioral process. The process is the verb *cleared*. As seen, the verb *cleared* is followed by the range *his throat*. The verb *cleared his*

throat has certain meaning in which has behavioral meaning. The verbal group *cleared his throat* means to give a small cough. The process of coughing is a process by which body tries to

clear secretions or foreign particles from human lungs. In conditions such as pneumonia there are increased secretions in the lungs and cough helps to clear these secretions. If food or liquids go the wrong pipe into the lungs they initiate a coughing spell that helps clear the lungs. It can be normal for people to cough occasionally to clear the lungs of the normal secretions. After a deep inspiration, the glottis is closed and the expiratory muscles contract, compressing the lung and raising intrapulmonary pressure above the atmospheric pressure. The glottis then opens, and gas is expelled at a rapid rate. In the other hand, the cough reflex is such an important defense mechanism of the respiratory tract in respiratory disease. It is a well-integrated reflex, which has afferent limb consisting of receptors and afferent nerves, the central cough center in the brainstem and the efferent limb consisting of motor nerves supplying the muscles of coughing. The cough process consists of

inspiratory phase, compressive phase and expiratory phase. Stimulus that can initiate the cough process can be central or peripheral in the lungs or outside the lungs. The important function of the cough reflex is to maintain the airways and alveoli clear and healthy. The mechanisms by which it achieves this are high velocity of expiratory gas flows produced in the expiratory phase and the compression of the lungs and airways by high positive pleural pressure generated in the compressive phase. The verbal group *cleared his throat* has similar meaning to give small cough. This is sometimes intended to start speaking or to get someone's attention. Therefore, the situation the clause is intended to express the nervousness. However, the process is human behavior since it requires the process of physiological organ. So that, the verb group *cleared his throat* is behavioral process.

(3) *She even smelled different: a hot smell [...]*(The Golden Compass: 81)

<i>she</i>	<i>even</i>	<i>smelled different</i>	<i>a hot smell</i>
Behaver		Behavioral process	Range

The clause *She even smelled different: a hot smell* has behavioral process. The process is verb *smelled*. The verb *smell* means to perceive the scent of (something) by means of the olfactory nerves. Additionally the verb *smell* is defined as to sense the presence of by or as if by the olfactory nerves; detect or discover. However, if we describe the verb *smell* in the context of physiology, the verb *smell* is understood as the faculty or power of perceiving odors or scents by means of the organs in the nose. Odor molecules bind to the receptors on the dendrites of the olfactory cells and create an action potential. Smell adapts quickly and pathway of smell does not end at the thalamus. Some ends up in the limbic

system. Air enters the nasal cavity and makes a very tight turn to stimulate of factory receptors before entering the respiratory passageway. Chemoreception; chemical must be dissolved to pass through mucus and membranes of olfactory hairs; each chemical smelled must react with cellular chemical receptor for detection; only major sense that does not pass thalamus. Smelling scents involve some anatomy that function in physics so that the verb *smell* is behavioral in human body. Summarily, the process *smelled* is behavioral because the process involves human organ and its function. Therefore, this process is classified into perception process.

(4) *He listened to a shout from downstairs.* (The Field Guide:19)

He	listened to	a shout	from downstairs
Behaver	Behavioral process	Range	Circumstance of Place

The clause *He listened to a shout from downstairs* contains behavioral process. The process of the clause can be seen as the verb *listened to* which is placed between two participants. The verb *listened to* in the clause can be described in physiological meaning. The verb *listened to* has meaning to perceive sounds with the ears. The verb *listened to* is followed by the range *a shout* that has meaning a loud

call or cry. Additionally, it has meaning to say something in a loud voice. This process involves human physical organ. Additionally, the process shows human behavior. In this case, the process in the clause is behavioral process. Based on the description, the verb has physiological meaning. Thus, the clause is behavioral clause.

(5) *She watched the process with fascination* (The Golden Compass:78)

She	watched	the process	with fascination
Behaver	Behavioral process	Range	Circumstance of manner

The clause has behavioral process. The process of the clause is shown in verb *watched*. The verb is included as behavioral process because the process of the verb has physiological meaning. The verb *watched* has base form of verb *watch*. The verb *watch* has meaning of *looking at something with attention* or *observing something*. The process of looking at something or observing something requires human organ eyes that physiologically have function to see something or to do vision. The human eye is the organ which gives human the sense of sight, allowing human to observe and learn more about the surrounding world .We use our eyes in almost every activity we perform, whether reading, working, watching television, and in countless other ways. The eye functions to see and interpret the shapes, colors, and dimensions of objects in the world by processing the light they reflect or emit. The eye is able to detect bright light or dim light, but it cannot sense object when light is absent. Physiologically, process of vision is that light waves from an object and enters the eye first through the cornea, which is the clear dome at the front of the eye. The light then progresses

through the pupil, the circular opening in the center of the colored iris. Fluctuations in the intensity of incoming light change the size of the eye’s pupil. As the light entering the eye becomes brighter, the pupil will constrict or get smaller, due to the papillary light response. As the entering light becomes dimmer, the pupil will dilate get larger. Initially, the light waves are bent or converged first by the cornea, and then further by the crystal line lens to a nodal point located immediately behind the back surface of the lens. At that point, the image becomes reversed that is turned backwards and inverted which is turned upside-down. The light continues through the vitreous humor, the clear gel that makes up eighty percent of the eye’s volume, and then, ideally, back to a clear focus on the retina, behind the vitreous. The small central area of the retina is the macula, which provides the best vision of any location in the retina. If the eye is considered to be a type of camera, the retina is equivalent to the film inside of the camera, registering the tiny photons of light interacting with it. Within the layers of the retina, light impulses are changed into electrical signals. Then they

are sent through the optic nerve, along the visual pathway, to the occipital cortex at the posterior of the brain. Here, the electrical signals are interpreted or seen by the brain as a visual image. From this

description, the verb watch requires human organs to the process. Thus, the process of the verb is human behavior so that the verb can be classified as physiological verb in behavioral process.

(6) *Jared barely noticed the path [...]* (The Ironwood Book:71)

<i>Jared</i>	<i>barely</i>	<i>noticed</i>	<i>the path</i>
Behaver	Circumstance	Behavioral Process	Range

The data contains behavioral process. The process in the clause is verb *noticed*. The verb *noticed* is defined as to become aware of through the senses, especially see and observe. This process is sensing but conscious being. The process involves physiological organ eyes so that it can be described in physiology. The verb *notice* has similar meaning to observe and see that the process is related to visual mechanism in human body. Visual processing poses an enormous computational challenge for the brain, which has evolved highly organized and efficient neural systems to meet these demands. The visual pathways perform the function of receiving, relaying, and ultimately processing visual information. These structures include the eye, optic nerves, chiasm, tracts, lateral geniculation nucleus of the thalamus, radiations, striate cortex, and extra striate association cortices. Form follows function, and structural relationships often directly determine the underlying mechanisms of

visual processing. The eye is the primary sensory organ for vision, responsible for collecting light, focusing it, and encoding the first neural signals of the visual pathway. To reach the retina, light must pass through the ocular media, consisting of the tear film, cornea, anterior chamber, lens, and the posterior-chamber vitreous. When light reaches the retina, its energy is converted by retinal photoreceptors into an electrochemical signal that is then relayed by neurons. Retinal veins drain into the central retinal vein, which lies temporal to the central retinal artery in the optic nerve head. The central retinal vein eventually drains into the superior orbital vein and the cavernous sinus. The choroid vasculature has a separate drainage route through vortex veins, the superior and inferior orbital veins, and finally into the cavernous sinus. This brief explanation can perform the meaning of human behavior that relates to the verb. Therefore, the verb *noticed* can be classified as the behavioral process.

(7) *She looked at a softly illuminated figure [...]* (TGC:67)

<i>She</i>	<i>looked</i>	<i>at a softly illuminated figure</i>
Behaver	Behavioral Process	Range

The data contains behavioral process. The process in the clause is verb *looked*. The process is behavioral process because it has physiological meaning. Since the verb *looked at* is the process of the clause. The verb *looked at* will be analyzed in semantic point of view. As described that the verb *looked at* is behavioral process. The verb *looked at* is described in

physiological meaning. The verb has the process of physiological because the verb involves human organ eye that physiologically can be described to function of looking or looking also staring at something. Physiologically, the process of looking requires numerous components of the human eye and brain that works together. The step of this fascinating and

powerful sense is carried out in the retina of the eye. Specifically, the photoreceptor neurons or called photoreceptors in the retina collect the light and send signals to a network of neurons that then generate electrical impulses that go to the brain. The brain then processes those impulses and gives information about what we are

looking. In short, the vision can be reached in physiological function of human organ. Based on the description above, the verb *looked at* is behavioral. This is because the verb is described in the process of physiological term. In short, the clause in the data is classified into the behavioral clause.

(8) *He sniffed the flame, he stood in the darkness, so scared he could barely move.* (The Field Guide:37)

He	sniffed	the flame	he stood in the darkness, so scared he could barely move
Behaver	Behavioral process	Range	Complement

As known that behavioral process has related meaning to physiological meaning, it can be described the meaning of the verb *sniffed* in physiological point of view. The verb *snuffed* is basically derived from the verb *sniff*. The verb *sniff* is defined as to draw in air through the nose with a slight noise. Additionally, in physiology, sniff has meaning to draw air through the nose in short, audible inhalations. As described, the definition of the verb *sniff*, the process of it involved human physical organ that is

nose. Thus, this process is physiological. According to description above, the verb *snuff* in the clause is behavioral process. Based on the analysis above, the clause has been described in physiological point of view to figure out the meaning of the verb. Thus, the verb is classified into behavioral process as physiological verb. In sum, the clause is behavioral clause.

B. Psychological Processes

(9) *Jared gave a short laugh.* (The Ironwood Book:27)

<i>Jared</i>	<i>Gave</i>	<i>a short laugh</i>
Behaver	Behavioral Process	Range

The clause contains three semantic roles. The clause *Jared gave a short laugh* consists of two participants and one process. The process of the clause is shown by the verb *gave*. Then, the process of the clause is placed between behavior and range. The behavior is *Jared* and the range is the group of range *a short laugh*. The verb *gave* is the process in the clause. The process *gave* is meaningless without the extensional meaning from the range *a short laugh*. The process *gave a short laugh* is assumed to have similar to verb *laugh*. The verb *laugh* has meaning to

make the sounds and movements of the face and body that express amusement and happiness and sometimes also contempt or anxiety. According to the meaning above, it can be assumed that the process of laughing is emotion that is stimulated by happiness or amusement in which relates to psychological behavior. Thus, the verb *gave a short laugh* is the behavioral process because the process contains the psychological behavior. As described above, the clause contains behavioral process. Thus, the clause is classified as behavioral clause.

(10) [...] *she did cry out all the tears* [...] (The Witch of Portobelo:41)

<i>She</i>	<i>did cry out</i>	<i>All the tears</i>
Behaver	Behavioral Process	Range

The clause *she did cry out all the tears* contains behavioral process. The verb *cry out* is the process in the clause. The verb *cry out* is meant to make loud sounds without words, expressing fear, pain etc. According to the meaning, it can be assumed that the process of crying out is an expression that is stimulated by fear or pain in which relates to psychological situation. Additionally, the clause involves the range *all the tears*. Tear is substance that comes out from eyes which is caused

by someone cries. This is emphasizes the meaning of psychological situation in the process of crying done by the behaver. Generally, people cry out in case there is stimulus of fear or pain in something. Then the reaction can be crying. According to the description, the verb *cry out* is the behavioral process because the process contains the psychological situation. Thus, the verb *cry out* is classified by behavioral process.

(11) *A middle-aged man was saying, as the young woman gazed at him in admiration.* (The Golden Compass:78)

A middle-aged man was saying,	the young woman	Gazed	at him in admiration.
Complement	Behaver	Behavioural Process	Range

The clause *A middle-aged man was saying, as the young woman gazed at him in admiration* restrains behavioral process. The behavioral process is the verb *gazed*. The verb *gazed* has meaning to look long and steadily of something or someone usually in surprise or admiration. Additionally, it is an expression that is stimulated by the situation of being surprised. Due to it, the verb *gazed* can be assumed to be the reaction of the context of the surprise in admiration. More over the clause has range *at him in admiration* that this range can add the meaning of the happiness as seen in the nominal group *in admiration*. This group emphasizes the meaning of human behavior that requires

psychological influence. The word *admiration* adds meaning to the verb *gazed* since the word *admiration* is meant as a feeling of respect, warm approval or pleasure. Additionally, the feeling *pleasure* that means a state or feeling of being happy or satisfied shows that there is stimulus of happiness that influences the process *gazed*. Thus, the verb *gazed* is behavioral process since the word *admiration* emphasizes the context of situation that expresses pleasure of the process. In sum, the clause *young woman gazed at him in admiration* is the clause that confirms the psychological verb. Thus, the clause is classified as the behavioral clause.

(12) *Mrs. Coulter smiled with white teeth in a grin of pleasure.* (The Golden Compass:63)

Mrs. Coulter	smiled	with white teeth in a grin of pleasure.
Behaver	Behavioral	Range

The clause *Mrs. Coulter smiled with white teeth in a grin of pleasure* restrains behavioral process. The behavioral process

is the verb *smiled*. The verb *smiled* has meaning to give smile that is an expression of the face in which the concerns of the

mouth turn up, showing happiness, amusement, pleasure and so on. In the other hand, smile is an emotion formed by flexing the muscles near both ends of the mouth and by flexing muscles throughout the mouth. Some smiles include contraction of the muscles at the corner of the eyes. Additionally, it is an expression denoting pleasure, sociability, happiness, or amusement. As described. The process of smiling is stimulated by social and human behavior that influenced by happiness, pleasure, amusement in which has relation with facial expression in psychological matter. More over the clause has range *with white teeth in a grin of pleasure* that this range can add the

meaning of the happiness as seen in the nominal group *white teeth in a grin of pleasure*. This group emphasizes the meaning of human behavior that requires psychological influence. The word *grin* adds meaning to the verb *smiled* since the word *grin* is meant as to smile widely particularly with mouth open. Additionally, the nominal group *pleasure* that means a state or feeling of being happy or satisfied shows that there is stimulus of happiness that influences the process *smiled*. Thus, the verb *smiled* is behavioral process since the word *grin* and *pleasure* emphasizes the context of situation that expresses happiness of the process.

(13) *She laughed loudly at the joke.* (The Golden Compass:73)

<i>She</i>	<i>laughed</i>	<i>loudly</i>	<i>at the joke</i>
Behaver	Behavioral Process	Circumstance	Circumstance

The clause has behavioral process. The verb ***laugh*** is the process in the clause. The verb *laugh* has meaning to make the sounds and movements of the face and body that express amusement and happiness and sometimes also contempt or anxiety. According to the meaning above, it can be assumed that the process of laughing is emotion that is stimulated by happiness or amusement in which relates to psychological behavior. Additionally, the clause involves the range *at the joke*. Joke is something that causes amusement

or laughter for example humor, funny ending in a story. This is emphasizes the meaning of psychological behavior in the process of laughing. People laugh in case there is stimulus of amusement or some funny things. Then the response can be laughter. Based on the description, the verb *laugh* is the behavioral process because the process contains the psychological behavior. As described above, the clause contains behavioral process. Thus, the clause is classified as behavioral clause.

(14) *Jared groaned in frustration.* (The Field Guide:52-53)

<i>Jared</i>	<i>groaned</i>	<i>in frustration</i>
Behaver	Behavioral Process	Circumstance

The clause in this data represents the behavioral process. The verb *groaned* is behavioral process that can be analyzed the meaning in the psychological point of view. The verb *groaned* is the past form of the verb *groan* that means to make a deep sad sound when in pain or when expressing despair, disapproval or disappointment or

to make sound caused by pressure. According to the meaning above, it can be concluded that the verb *groan* is influenced by social and psychological situation. The condition of being in pain, pressures, despaired even disappointed will cause groaning thus the situation relation to psychological human behavior.

Additionally, as seen in the data in *frustration* the range emphasizes the meaning of pressure or pain in the situation. According to the description, the clause *Jared groaned in frustration* contains

behavioral process. In sum, the verb *groan* is classified as behavioral process. Based on the analysis above, the clause contains behavioral process. Thus, the clause is behavioral clause.

(15) *I feared for my daughter's safety.* (The Witch of Portobelo:18)

I	feared	for my daughter's safety.
Behaver	Behavioral Process	Circumstance

As mentioned the data above, the process is the verb *fear*. The verb *fear* means to be afraid of something. This feeling is stimulated by condition that caused by the possibility of danger, pain, threat, etc. Based on the description, the verb *fear* is followed by the circumstance

for my daughter's safety. This range emphasizes the context and situation that show the psychological behavior in which gains the psychological feeling of fear about someone's condition. Thus, the verb *fear* in the data can be classified as the behavioral process.

(16) *And his daemon growled with a deep savage rumble that notice, she suddenly aware of what it would be like to have teeth meeting a throat.* (The Golden Compass: 26)

And his daemon	growled	with a deep savage rumble	that noticed She suddenly aware of what it would be like to have teeth meeting a throat
Behaver	Behavioural process	Range	Complement

The process in the data above is shown by the verb *growled* that is behavioral process. The process *growled* is behavioral due to the psychological meaning in the process. The verb *growled* means to make a low threatening usually showing anger. Based on the meaning, the process of growling is done to show anger as known that expressing anger relates to human psychology. This is the behavior that is stimulated by unpleasant situation. The verb *growled* is also added by the range *with a deep savage rumble*. The range emphasizes the meaning to the verb *growled*. This context strengthens the psychological behavior in the process *growled*. Additionally, the clause has a complement *that noticed, she suddenly aware of what it would be like to have teeth meeting a throat* to add meaning in the context in the clause. The situation encourages the behavior to make *growling*.

In sum, the verb *growled* is the process in which contains psychological behavior that is supported by the context of unpleasant situation. Thus, the verb *growled* can be classified as the behavioral verb.

3. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Having been analyzed, this study described some data about the physiological and psychological verbs of behavioral process. The findings based on data of physiological verbs in behavioral process *take a deep breath, clear throat, smell, listen to, watch, notice, look* and *sniff*. In addition to, the psychological verbs of behavioral process are *give a short laugh, cry out, gaze, smile, laugh, groan, fear* and *growl*.

B. Suggestion

After analyzing this topic, the writer has some suggestion for the next research with which use the approach of systemic functional grammar. That is, the phenomenon of weather which nowadays has become very crucial because of the climate issues. The text about weather can be analyzed using SFL theory. So, the writer suggests that there will be an analysis about English verbs in a text about weather.

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