

A Comparative Ideational Analysis of "The Shadow of the Crescent Moon" and "The Reluctant Fundamentalist" in Contemporary Pakistani Literature



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Abstract: This study conducts a comparative transitivity analysis of Mohsin Hamid's *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* and Fatima Bhutto's *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon* using the UAM corpus tool for qualitative and quantitative analysis. The analysis highlights similarities and differences in story structures, emphasizing character development, narrative dynamics, and thematic exploration. Both novels focus on character study, with high percentages of participants in their grammatical ranks, indicating the centrality of character development in their narratives. Bhutto's novel shows 28.94% and Hamid's 27.78%. The number of processes in both novels is significant (25.16% for Bhutto and 25.30% for Hamid), suggesting dynamic, event-driven plots. Circumstances in each novel provide unique contextual frameworks: cultural landscapes in *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* (17.33%) and sociopolitical instability in *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon* (17.18%). A key difference lies in the clause categories: Bhutto's novel has a higher proportion of material clauses (14.02%), indicating a focus on external conflicts, whereas Hamid's novel features more verbal clauses (2.26%), emphasizing dialogue and character interactions. Both novels utilize mental clauses to explore characters' inner thoughts, fostering reader empathy. Relational clauses depict connections and dependencies, with Hamid's novel focusing more on these dynamics (3.76% vs. 2.74% in Bhutto's). This comparative analysis offers insights into the narrative styles, thematic focuses, and linguistic expressions of both novels, enriching the understanding of their narrative structures and stylistic variations.

Keywords: the reluctant fundamentalist, the shadow of the crescent moon, transitivity analysis, Halliday

Introduction

Transitivity

According to Halliday (2014), transitivity is a method of clause analysis that conveys a particular set of ideational meanings. The primary role of the clause is to represent experiences, capturing events and mental states that pertain to both the external and internal

worlds (Halliday & Hasan, 1985). Transitivity is composed of three key components: Processes, Participants, and Circumstances, as depicted in the following figure.

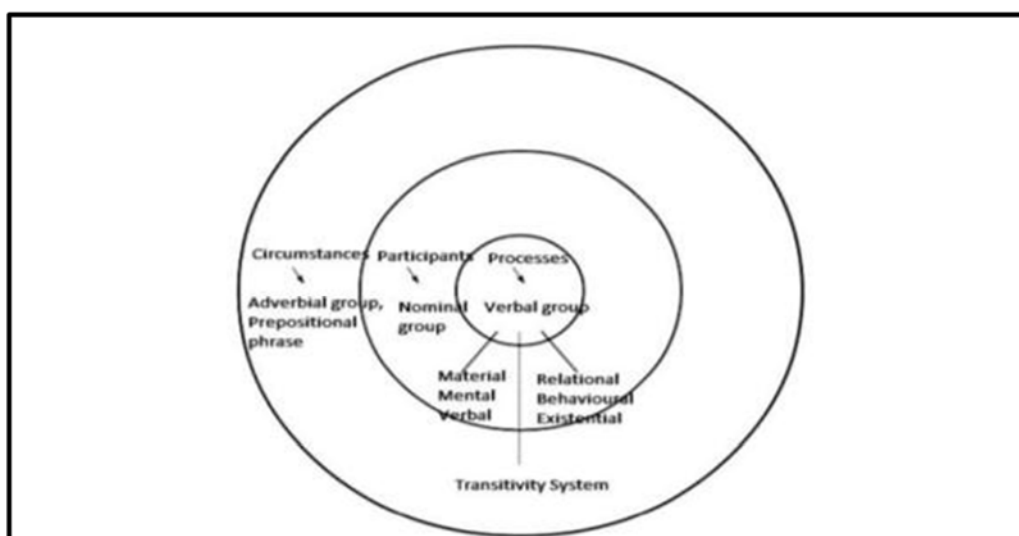


Figure 1: Transitivity System (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p. 176)

The six distinct types of processes, as outlined by Halliday (2014), correspond to different verbs of action: Material Processes involve physical actions, events, and interactions with the physical world. Mental Processes relate to conscious actions and experiences within the inner realm of thought and perception. Relational Processes explore relationships and

attributes between entities, including ownership and characteristics. Verbal Processes focus on the act of speaking and communication. Existential Processes address the presence or existence of entities and events. Behavioral Processes encompass psychological and physiological activities.

These process types and their associated meanings are illustrated in the following diagram:

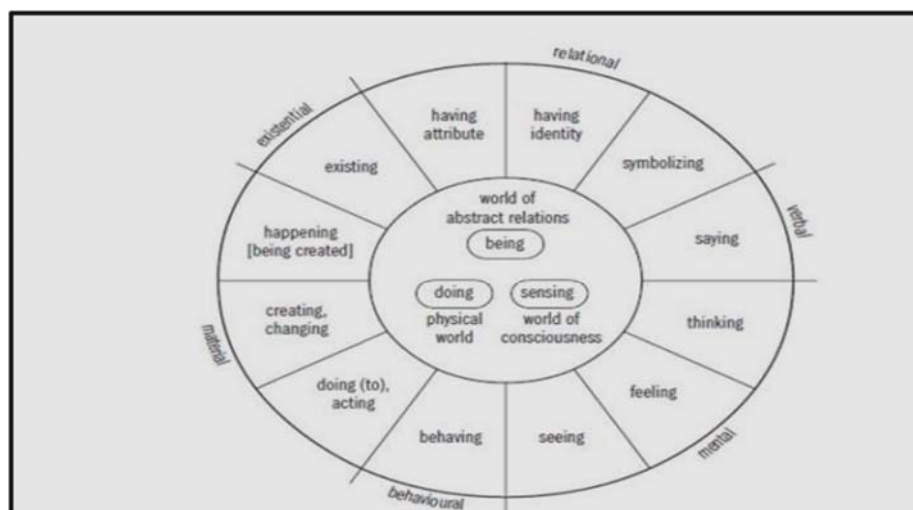


Figure 2: Processes with their meanings (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p. 172)

In a clause, the person plays multiple roles. According to Halliday and Hassan (1985), each member of a process has a unique purpose. The

processes and linked parties have a basic relationship. Attendees are needed components (Halliday, 2014). The table below shows the many types of processes, their definitions, and the parties involved.

Types of Process	Meanings	Functions of Participant
Material	Act of Doing (go, come, give)	actor, goal, recipient, client
Mental	Experiencing, Sensing (think, feel, seeing)	sensor, phenomenon
Verbal	Act of Saying (said, tell, argue)	sayer, verbiage, receiver, addressee
Relational	Being, becoming (be, become, has, own)	carrier, attribute, possessor, possessed
Behavioural	Act of Behaving (laugh, smiling, staring)	behaviour
Existential	Existing (there, exist, occur)	existent

Figure 3: Types of Processes

Research Questions

This research answers the main problem:

1. What types of transitivity patterns are used in *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon* and *The Reluctant Fundamentalist*
2. How does the gender perspective of the respective authors, Mohsin Hamid, *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* and Fatima Bhutto, *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon*, influence the transitivity analysis in their novels?

Research Objectives

The objectives of this research are

1. To identify and classify the types of transitivity patterns employed in *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon* by Fatima Bhutto and *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* by Mohsin Hamid.
2. To examine the gender perspectives of the respective authors, Fatima Bhutto and Mohsin Hamid, and their potential influence on the portrayal of transitivity in their novels.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is an extensive linguistic framework introduced by British linguist Michael Halliday in the 1960s. SFL views language as a social semiotic, serving not only as a tool for communication but also as

a system for generating meaning within various social contexts. The theory outlines three primary metafunctions of language: the ideational metafunction, which represents experience; the interpersonal metafunction, which addresses social interactions and relationships; and the textual metafunction, which deals with the organization and structure of language to ensure coherent meaning. SFL emphasizes the concepts of register and genre, where register refers to the variations in language used in specific contexts and genre relates to the types of texts created for particular social functions. In its grammatical approach, SFL considers linguistic structures as interconnected components within a larger system. This framework is extensively utilized in education, shaping language teaching practices and enabling the analysis of various discourses, including both written and spoken forms.

Relationship between SFL and Transitivity

In the context of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), transitivity plays a fundamental role in analyzing how language constructs meaning by examining the representation of processes and participants in clauses. SFL categorizes processes into types such as material, mental, and relational, reflecting the diverse ways actions are expressed in language. Transitivity analysis within SFL involves exploring participant roles and distinguishing between actors, goals, and themes to understand the structure and semantic nuances of clauses. The concept also extends to the examination of agency and causation,

providing insights into who or what is responsible for an action. Additionally, transitivity choices contribute to the realization of registerial meanings, allowing for the identification of variations in language use across different social contexts. SFL's consideration of thematic structure, involving the ordering of participants based on thematic importance is intricately connected to transitivity analysis. Ultimately, transitivity in SFL offers a systematic framework for understanding how language choices shape the representation of events, participants, and relationships, contributing to a comprehensive analysis of meaning in diverse communicative contexts.

Ideational Meaning and Transitivity Analysis

Ideational/experiential meaning is a way to use language to talk about the world. Here, "world" refers to both the actual world and the world that exists within our emotions and thoughts. So ideational meaning is linked to what happens in our 'outer' and 'inner' worlds. Ideational meaning relates to how entities in the world interact or connect. Language, on the other hand, expresses our perspective on what is going on (verbs), including things (nouns) with traits (adjectives) in a certain location, time, circumstance, method, and so on (adverbials). Ideational meaning is made up of three components: participants, process, and context. The parties involved are referred to as "doers." It does a task. The doer is about to engage in a process. Additionally, the situation is the background information on the process, including the place, timing, manner, and circumstances. Ideational meaning involves a variety of processes, together referred to as transitivity analysis. We can infer certain details about the participants—what they are saying, doing, thinking, sensing, or being—from a sentence. We refer to this situation as transitivity. In certain cases, the clause may contain additional information referred to as circumstantial. Circumstantial can be a prepositional phrase or an adverbial group. Ideational meaning expressed through the system of transitivity. It consists of processes, participants, and circumstances.

The Related Previous Studies

Bintoro (2012) sought to provide answers to queries on the ideational meaning components in the 2011 feature article "The Wreck of the Lady Mary," which won the Pulitzer Prize. The transitivity system was examined, along with the ideational meaning's transmission. Bintoro used methods like data selection, documentation, and analysis throughout the text to accomplish this. The primary conclusions showed that the majority of the feature's clauses were statements, suggesting a one-way communication approach. The writer's primary responsibility was to provide information about the Lady Mary's sinking, with a strong emphasis on research.

Salsabil (2014) study was to use transitivity analysis to illustrate process types, participant functions, and circumstantial elements using English texts from the textbook "Bahasa Inggris When English Rings the Bell." The overarching objective was to characterize and elucidate the linguistic proficiency disclosed in the textbook. This study included note-taking, free conversation observation, and recording as data-gathering methods. Study results showed that Relational Process Types and Participant Functions were most prevalent (41.22%), and that Carrier, Attribute, Identified, and Identifier participants made up 42.59% of the sample. Place-Location was shown to be the significant circumstantial element (55.51%). According to the analysis, the texts' genre fit that of descriptive texts, and more significantly, the textbook accurately reflected the competencies listed in the current Curriculum.

Nguyen (2012) study's major goal was to pinpoint and clarify the ways in which Hoa Pham's "Heroic Mother" uses language to represent and convey the main character's characteristics. This study's transitivity analysis was based on Halliday's SFL. The study's conclusions suggested that using transitivity analysis in conjunction with Halliday's linguistic framework provided a more complex and nuanced interpretation of the main character's personality in "Heroic Mother." Through an analysis of the narrative's linguistic elements, readers were given comprehensive assistance in understanding the story. It provided linguistic

evidence that enabled readers to understand the interactions and dynamics of the acts taking place in the world of the main character. As a result, readers had a stronger basis on which to build to understand the story's broader meaning.

Anggraini (2018) conducted a study which focused on examining three speeches that Donald Trump made during the 45th US Presidential Election. Using Norman Fairclough's model for ideological construction and Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory for transitivity process analysis, Anggraini used a qualitative and descriptive study methodology. Her focus was on using transitivity procedures to identify the beliefs that Trump has expressed in his talks. She illustrated how SFL, transitivity processes, and Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) model are related, emphasizing the Description stage in particular. In her investigation, Anggraini looked at 708 clauses and found that the processes were distributed as follows: Mental Process (9%), Relational Process (25%), Material Process (52%), Verbal Process (8%), and behavioral Process. In Fairclough's model's Interpretation and Explanation stages, Anggraini investigated the ideologies implicit in Trump's utterances. She recognized and elucidated the national unity, equality, citizen involvement, and national priority ideals that Donald Trump expressed in his speech.

Salsabil (2014) investigated an English text in 'Bahasa Inggris —When English Rings the Bell,' which focused on the English textbook for seventh-grade pupils. Salsabil used a descriptive qualitative approach and only applied Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory. She examined 740 clauses in the selected textbook for her analysis. Her study aimed to investigate the text's transitivity processes, participant functions, contextual aspects, competencies, and linguistic qualities, with a particular emphasis on their applicability to the process of teaching and learning. Three primary sections comprised Salsabil's work: Participants Function, Transitivity Process, and Circumstantial Elements. The data was categorized using special data sheets in accordance with these subsections. Salsabil

asserted that the relational process was essential to the teaching and learning process and emphasized its importance in light of her research. Comparing relational processes (41.22%) to participant functions (42.59%) and circumstantial factors (55.51%), the percentage of relational processes was noticeably greater. According to Salsabil (2014), these procedures, subjects, and situations revealed the text's linguistic characteristics and offered insightful information on its educational applications. Silvi Salsabil did not analyze minor and embedded clauses. She has a good analytical style. However, she disregarded the situations and process subcategories during her analysis. She did not categorize the circumstances in the process or participant's labeling. This item leaves readers perplexed.

Awuku (2018) wrote a thesis which focused on a sermon delivered by Jesus and cited the New International Version of the Bible. The sermon highlighted societal vices such murder, violence, and persecution in addition to addressing a variety of social topics like marriage, cohabitation peacefully, divorce, adultery, and religious matters. Awuku investigated Jesus' grammatical choices in the sermon using a mixed research method, focusing on the participant and process parts. There were 543 individuals and 401 processes in the analysis. The following percentages were found in the distribution of processes: The categories are: Material (50.25%), Behavioral (7.75%), Mental (9.75%), Relational (21.75%), Verbal (10.25%), and Existential (0.25%). Awuku also looked at participant and process subtypes, emphasizing verbal as a key process where the target participant is the one who dominates the discourse. While other researchers used qualitative descriptive methods for transitivity analysis, such as citing sources in text after authoring, Beatrice employed a mixed strategy for his work. Furthermore, the study discovered that Beatrice neglected to address the conditions surrounding transitivity processes.

Kurnia (2018) examined the short story "No Witchcraft for Sale" by Doris Lessing through the lens of transitivity. Kurnia collected and analyzed data using a variety of methods,

including finding, selecting, reading, reducing, and classifying, all in the framework of a qualitative research approach. Finding the meanings underlying the short story's clauses was the main goal, along with a thorough analysis of the participants and procedures. Kurnia identified 467 transitivity events involving 639 persons in her investigation. With 44.75% of all processes, the material process was found to be the most prevalent process. Mental (10.06%), behavioral (8.77%), linguistic (12.41%), intensive relational (21.84%), circumstantial (0.21%), possessive (1.49%), causal (0.64%), and existential (2.4%) processes were among the other processes. Kurnia argued, based on her research, that the story's plot could not be told without the existence of material processes. These procedures shed light on the participants' (characters') bodily behaviors and offered insights into the story's developing events.

Sihura (2019) used Systemic Functional Grammar to investigate the Transitivity Process in the film "Frozen." The analysis showed how different process kinds were distributed throughout the movie. The results showed that there were 148 mental processes, 68 relational processes, 22 linguistic processes, 53 behavioral processes, 9 existential processes, and 149 instances of material processes. In another way, this indicates that the material process is the most common kind of process in the film "Frozen". This indicates that the story prioritizes concrete activities and physical acts, such as characters interacting with their surroundings. The analysis sheds light on the movie's linguistic elements and emphasizes how important material processes are for telling the plot and expressing character behavior in the framework of systemic functional grammar.

The above studies ignited an interest in the researchers to conduct a comparative study using transitivity analysis as a framework.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study employed a comparative textual analysis approach to examine transitivity patterns in the novels *The Shadow of the*

Crescent Moon and *The Reluctant Fundamentalist*. A qualitative study design was employed to investigate the writers' linguistic structures and narrative techniques for conveying meaning and constructing character identities. Specifically, this work employed a corpus-based analysis methodology to investigate transitivity trends throughout the selected texts thoroughly.

Research Instrument

The primary research tool used in this study was the UAM corpus tool (Universal Annotation Model). The UAM Corpus Tool makes annotating and analyzing linguistic aspects of a text corpus easier.

Technique of Collecting Data

Data collection combined textual samples from female author Fatima Bhutto's *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon* and male author Mohsin Hamid's *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* into a cohesive corpus. These extracts were chosen based on their relevance to the research objectives, with a concentration on passages containing key narrative events or character interactions concerning issues such as identity, politics, and cultural conflict. The produced corpus was then loaded into the UAM Corpus Tool, which was used to annotate and analyze transitivity patterns.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Statistics features of Transitivity analysis of the Novel *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon*

Table 1: ideational features of *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon*

Feature	N	Percent
GRAMMATICAL-RANK		
N=38339		
participant	11094	28.94%
process	9647	25.16%
circumstance	6586	17.18%
configuration	8593	22.41%
configuration-complex	0	0.00%
CLAUSE-TYPE		
N=38339		
material	5377	14.02%
mental	1008	2.63%
verbal	503	1.31%
relational	1052	2.74%
modal	41	0.11%
existential	130	0.34%

Participants in the novel *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon* contributed 28.94% of the grammatical structure. This indicated a tale that heavily relied on character-driven storytelling, with the characters' interactions and experiences playing a key part in moving the storyline. Characters appeared 11,094 times and were most likely the main method readers navigated the story's intricacies. Processes accounted for 25.16% of instances and had a substantial impact on the novel's dynamic events. They shaped the story's narrative and gave it a feeling of urgency and drive, alternating between fierce fighting sequences and more contemplative and sorrowful moments. The plot's dynamic and ever-changing nature was underscored by the 9,647 times that processes were repeated. Circumstances accounted for 17.18% of instances, providing important background information and context for what was happening. The locales in the novel were beautifully depicted, with atmospheric subtleties adding to their realism. They functioned not merely as backgrounds, but also as important elements in shaping the main characters' actions and experiences. With 6,586 occurrences, circumstances add to the narrative by giving readers a feeling of location and defining the story's cultural and geographic context.

Configuration, which accounted for 22.41% of cases, most likely comprised structural elements that helped keep the tale cohesive and ordered. The story's structure had a significant influence on how readers understood the key themes and motifs, impacting everything from flashbacks to shifts in viewpoint and the narrator's tone. The novel flowed more easily and efficiently because to its good structure, which included 8,593 occurrences.

It guided readers through the plot's complexity.

Material clauses, which accounted for 14.02% of all cases, focus on action and external events within the story. Material clauses progress the plot by altering the characters' pathways and bringing the story to a dramatic finish, ranging from combative to resolved scenes. The narrative's dynamic and active nature is highlighted by the 5,377 material clauses found throughout it.

Mental clauses, which make up 2.63% of all instances, provided insight into the characters' inner lives, sentiments, and ideas. Introspective reflections and inner monologues provide readers with access to the protagonist's inner thoughts, desires, and concerns, adding subtlety and complexity to the representation. With 1,008 instances, mental clauses provide readers insight into the characters' brains and allow them to relate to their struggles and triumphs. Verbal clauses, which accounted for 1.31% of the total text, emphasize conversation and human exchanges. These clauses illustrate the complexity of human contact and communication by capturing the intricacies of language and rhetoric in various contexts, from intimate talks to contentious discussions. They used 503 times and helped to explore themes such as identity, power, belonging, and character connections.

Relational clauses study the relationships and connections between characters, objects, and concepts in the story; they accounted for 2.74% of all instances. Readers can understand the characters' interpersonal dynamics, conflicts, and loyalty through relational descriptions and comparisons, making the connections more complicated and deep. Relational clauses, which appeared 1,052 times in the text, highlighted the complicated network of links that connect the characters. Modal and existential clauses in narratives add ambiguity, unpredictability, and philosophical exploration to the text. Modal clauses accounted for 0.11% of the cases, while existential clauses accounted for 0.34%. These linguistic strategies enrich the depth and complexity of the story by expressing possibilities, requirements, or existential concerns. Furthermore, they encourage readers to critically reflect on agency, fate, and existential validity issues.

Statistics Features of Transitivity analysis of the novel *The Reluctant Fundamentalist*

Table 2: Ideational Features of *The Reluctant Fundamentalist*

Feature	N	Percent
GRAMMATICAL-RANK	N=25698	
participant	7138	27.78%
process	6501	25.30%
circumstance	4453	17.33%
configuration	5819	22.64%
configuration-complex	0	0.00%
CLAUSE-TYPE	N=25698	
material	2723	10.60%
mental	743	2.89%
verbal	580	2.26%
relational	966	3.76%
modal	46	0.18%
existential	38	0.15%

In *The Reluctant Fundamentalist*, participants dominated, making up a significant portion of the text (7138 times, or 27.78% of the total). This suggested a great emphasis on the behaviors or experiences of the characters. The fact that participants were so common indicated that the storyline was advanced by the interactions, motivations, and changes among the characters. Processes, which stood for the acts or events that took place in the story, came in second place with 6501 instances, or 25.30% of the total. Their significant presence referred to a lively and exciting plot in which the events propelled the narrative forward. Procedures maintained the flow of the story by engrossing readers in a succession of happenings and discoveries.

Circumstances gave background details like place, time, and style. They were present in 4453 cases (17.33%), which added to the story by establishing the story in particular environments and moods. Events added to the rich imagery and engrossing reading experience for readers. The narrative's components, including time intervals and geographical relationships, were structured using configurations, which occurred 5819 times. Configurations provided important contextual cues for readers, helping them understand the story and characters.

Material clauses were used to advance the plot and bring the story to life by portraying real-

world events and character interactions. They accounted for 2723 occurrences, which was 10.60% of the total. These clauses kept the readers engaged and interested in the unfolding events. Mental clauses described characters' perceptions, feelings, and thoughts. Although they are less prevalent (743 instances, or 2.89%), they provide background for characters' motivations and inner lives, making their relationships and personalities more nuanced. Readers can acquire a better understanding of characters' motivations and points of view by using mental clauses. Verbal clauses referred to verbal actions and communication, especially discussion. With 580 instances or 2.26%, their presence underscores the importance of speech in propelling the action forward, revealing character intentions, and establishing thematic developments. Verbal clauses allow characters to converse with one another, forging ties and creating tension in the plot.

Relational clauses contributed to character development and theme exploration by describing states of being or relationships between entities. They demonstrate interpersonal dynamics and identity creation with 966 examples, or 3.76% of the total; these provide insights into the roles that characters play in the story and how they interact with others. Modal clauses expressed concepts such as requirement, opportunity, or duty. Despite their rarity (46 occurrences, or 0.18%), they add depth to characters' motivations and decision-making processes by reflecting their viewpoints and ambiguities. Modal clauses urge readers to consider how a character's decision-making might affect the plot as a whole.

Existential clauses imply the existence or presence of entities or phenomena. Because of their rarity (just 38 appearances, or 0.15%) and discussion of existential themes, they contributed to the narrative's thematic depth. Existential sentences prompt readers to contemplate the nature of existence in the story, as well as the broader implications of the characters' experiences.

Comparison

Table 3: Ideational Features Statistic

Comparison

Ideational Features				
	The Shadow of the Crescent Moon		The Reluctant Fundamentalist	
Feature	N	Percent	N	percent
Grammatical-Rank	N=38339		N=25698	
Participant	11094	28.94%	7138	27.78%
Process	9647	25.16%	6501	25.30%
Circumstance	6586	17.18%	4453	17.33%
Configuration	8593	22.41%	5819	22.64%
Configuration-complex	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Clause-Type	N=38339		N=25698	
Material	5377	14.02%	2723	10.60%
Mental	1008	2.63%	743	2.89%
Verbal	503	1.31%	580	2.26%
Relational	1052	2.74%	966	3.76%
Modal	41	0.11%	46	0.18%
existential	130	0.34%	38	0.15%

The statistical findings for *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* and *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon* showed significant similarities and contrasts in their story structures. Both novels place a high value on characters, as indicated by the large number of participants in their grammatical ranks. This shows that character study and development are fundamental to both storylines, allowing readers to fully interact with the protagonists' experiences and viewpoints.

Furthermore, both novels had a significant number of processes, indicating an active and eventful narrative in which individuals engage in numerous actions and endeavors. This dynamic feature added a sense of speed and suspense to the narratives, driving the plot ahead.

Circumstances are also important in both novels, providing background and setting within their distinct story frameworks. Whether it's the cultural landscapes of Lahore and New York in

The Reluctant Fundamentalist or the sociopolitical instability of an unidentified Pakistani hamlet in *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon*, the protagonists' experiences and perceptions are shaped by their circumstances.

Furthermore, both novels have a considerable number of configuration occurrences, which most likely include structural features that contribute to the tales' organization and coherence. This shows that both authors use a variety of literary devices and narrative methods to create multilayered and deep reading experiences for their readers. When it comes to clause categories, *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon* has a higher proportion of material clauses than *The Reluctant Fundamentalist*, indicating a possible preference for plot-driven narratives with external conflicts and struggles. Conversely, *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* devotes a little higher amount of its story to verbal conversations, implying a focus on

character-driven interactions and contemplation.

Both works employed mental clauses to explore the characters' inner thoughts, emotions, and motivations, emphasizing the significance of digging into their inner worlds to help readers understand and empathize with their challenges and dilemmas. Relational clauses portrayed the characters' connection and dependency, and *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* devoted a greater amount of its narrative to such relational dynamics than *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon*. Both novels used modal and existential phrases to portray ambiguity, doubt, and philosophical inquiry in their storylines, but with tiny percentage differences. These disparities are most likely due to changes in the extent to which each novel addresses existential themes and narrative ambiguity, as well as differences in their overall thematic concerns and narrative styles.

Transitivity patterns

The study revealed that both novels prioritized character-driven narratives by making considerable use of participants and processes. This emphasis on characters highlights the importance of human experiences and interactions in propelling the narratives forward. Furthermore, the use of circumstances in both works emphasizes the importance of context and environment in influencing the characters' experiences and interactions. In *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon*, a higher number of material clauses implied a more action-oriented plot, illustrating external conflicts and struggles. In contrast, *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* emphasizes language and interpersonal connection. This distinction reflects different narrative approaches: Bhutto's novel focused on external action and sociopolitical processes, whereas Hamid's work delves into personal and relational complexities.

Influence of Gender Perspective on Transitivity Analysis

The authors' gender perspectives strongly influenced the transitivity patterns and thematic concerns of their various books. Mohsin Hamid's *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* explored themes like identity, cultural displacement, and

the impact of globalization. Hamid's perspective as a male author shapes how male protagonists are depicted, stressing their emotions, motivations, and interactions. The increased percentages of themes and rhemes, combined with a focus on discourse, indicate an examination of masculinity and cultural problems. Fatima Bhutto's *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon* is shaped by her perspective as a female author, focusing on the lives of female characters in a male-dominated sociopolitical setting. Bhutto's narrative focuses on human connections, emotional depth, and subtle character descriptions. Her gender approach emphasized themes of identity, resilience, and the human cost of conflict, providing a distinct prism through which to observe the sociopolitical landscape. This comparative analysis of transitivity patterns and gender perspectives in *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon* and *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* revealed important details about their narrative approaches, thematic emphases, and linguistic expressions. The research emphasized the significance of character-driven narratives, the function of context in creating experiences, and the influence of gender on storytelling. These findings helped to deepen our understanding of modern literary works and their ability to reflect and analyze socio-cultural reality using subtle narrative approaches.

Conclusion

The comparative transitivity study of Fatima Bhutto's *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon* and Mohsin Hamid's *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* provided valuable insights into their respective narrative styles, thematic concerns, and socio-cultural contexts. This study showed how evaluating participants, processes, and other linguistic aspects can improve our comprehension of character development, plot dynamics, and thematic resonance in each novel. Furthermore, including gender perspectives in the transitivity study indicated a complex interaction between authorial voice, theme inquiry, and socio-cultural factors. The statistical results showed both similarities and variations in the narrative structures of the two works. Both novels placed a strong emphasis on

character development, as indicated by the large number of participants, and maintain an active narrative with multiple procedures that move the plot ahead. The relevance of circumstances in influencing the characters' experiences emphasized the narratives' socio-cultural and geopolitical context. The research also found large variations in the use of clause categories. *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon* favors material clauses, indicating a plot-driven story with external conflicts, whereas *The Reluctant Fundamentalist* emphasizes verbal interactions, reflecting a character-driven narrative. Both works use mental clauses to explore the characters' interior thoughts and emotions, increasing reader empathy and understanding.

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