



Critical Discourse Analysis: A Scrupulous Look at Invisible Man in Terms of Bakhtin's Point of View

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Abstract

The linguistic study of African-American literary texts opens up a wide area of research. Due to this fact this research tries to establish a connection between two areas of study. The first one is Critical Discourse Analysis and the second one focuses on Bakhtin's ideas of novel. This study applies transitivity as a tool of Critical Discourse Analysis in order to examine the ideologies of a racial society adopted in *Invisible Man*. In addition, what is highlighted in this novel is the presence of the author who tries to make a new ideology. Here a new dialogue emerges and this is a key to establish a connection between the two areas of study. This novel, according to Bakhtin is neither homophonic nor polyphonic. A new kind of novel develops which the researcher calls it a *novel of dialogic ideology*.

Keywords: CDA, Transitivity analysis, Experiential meta-function, Process, Participant, Polyphony, Carnival

1. Introduction

As the title of this research indicates, it deals with two areas of study, the first is a critical analysis of the discourse of the *Invisible Man* novel and the second one examines this kind of analysis from the view point of Bakhtin.

According to assembled data, there is a meaningful relation between what is mentioned as the key point in CDA and Bakhtin's ideas.

Since the novel *Invisible Man* by Ralph Ellison, from the researcher's point of view, points to the dialectical relationship of society and writer, it definitely opens up an area of thought-provoking research in relation to power struggle and ideology as it symbolizes a wider discursal, cultural, ideological and social spectrum of a narrative discourse.

The foremost aim of the study is to scrutinize how by the means of a critical discourse model, ideological structures are being expressed in a racial discourse to demonstrate various issues of oppression which have huge influence on the lives of the Blacks. By this, the purpose is to illuminate the roles of the society and the writer in carrying the underlying meanings essential in the narrative discourse, while concurrently illustrating the dialectic relationship between discourse and society as well as writer and society.

First, by applying CDA, this research is going to reveals the ideologies behind the linguistic elements presented in the text. By analyzing the text that presents the situations of society, we reach to conscious or unconscious goals of writer to write or even their characters' deeds. CDA through using linguistic tools, helps us to find the ideas behind a text.

Moreover, there is a focus on Bakhtin's idea of novel. He believes that in a polyphonic novel instead of a single world which is created by the author, there is a variety of consciousness thus the reader is imposed to *the* reality instead of *a* reality. Furthermore, this novel is about a racial society which denies black people. In one side the writer is affected by an ideology of this society and shows it by the events, behaviors and characters, which means that the writer and his novel is based on one voice and all characters show the voice of a sole dominant ideology. At this time the novel according to Bakhtin is a monological or homophonic novel. However, on the other side when the writer takes action against this dominant ideology by an *invisible* person, his invisibility makes a new dialogue with this controlling ideology.

As a whole, it can be said that a novel which is going to show a minority group who are in dominance of a powerful group can be regarded as a dialogical novel due to the fact that there is a voice of a minor group against a powerful one which makes a dialogue between them.

All in all, the author of this novel, according to Bakhtin's idea, has not different voices due to the fact that he is under the authority of a powerful force and ideology of a racial society. The author is affected by this ideology. Moreover, he just hears the voice of it and tries to show such a racial society. Besides, in his novel, he raised an invisible man and by expressing his invisibility the author tries to show a new voice along with that of the society and at this point the novel makes its own dialogic system.

2. Review of Related Literature

In this part a short review of both Critical Discourse Analysis, Systemic Functional Grammar, Transitivity analysis and Bakhtin's idea of novel are presented.

2.1 Critical Discourse Analysis

CDA stands for Critical Discourse Analysis and is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance and inequality are enacted, reproduced and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context (Van Dijk, 1998).

According to Evans (2013) "CDA is a branch of linguistics" which "through the analysis of grammar, it aims to uncover 'hidden ideologies'" in texts. Moreover there different tools and models which are used in analyzing a text but "many of the tools used in CDA are drawn from Stylistics, which looks at the way literary texts create meaning." The traditional tools "include modality, transitivity and nominalization.

2.2 Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG)

Systemic functional grammar (SFG) is a kind of grammatical description which was first proposed by Michael Halliday. By the terms Systemic and Functional, he subsequently means that language is as "a network of systems, or interrelated sets of options for making meaning" (*Introduction to Functional Grammar*, 15) functional refers to Halliday's outlook of language i.e. language is as it is owing to what it has progressed to carry out. Halliday in his "On the 'Architecture' of Human Language" (2003) believes that human experience and their interpersonal relations are multidimensional and it is the language which reflects such dimensionality.

In his view to language there some concepts which are of the utmost importance. These are system, (meta) function and rank and lexicogrammar.

What has to be brought into consideration is that in order to analyze grammar there are three levels which, lexicogrammar can be analyzed it from two more levels, these two levels are semantic and phonology. This grammar gives importance to the outlook from semantic.

All languages include resources for making experience (the ideational component), resources for performing humans' various and multifaceted social links (the interpersonal component), and resources for facilitating these two meaning types to collaborate in a logical text (the textual function). Each of the grammatical systems suggested by Halliday is related to these metafunctions. . As an example, the grammatical system of 'mood' is regarded to be mainly linked to the appearance of interpersonal meanings, 'process type' to the appearance of experiential meanings, and 'theme' to the appearance of textual meanings.

2.3 Metafunctions

Halliday alleged that language is essentially functional. He mentions to the functional components of language, as "generalized uses of language, which, since they seem to determine the nature of the language system, require to be incorporated into our account of that system." ("Functional Diversity," 167). Halliday continues that this functionality "determines the form taken by grammatical structure". ("Functional Diversity," 166).

He used the term metafunction in order to define functions of language; therefore, he introduced the ideational, the interpersonal and the textual metafunctions.

2.3.1 Experiential Meta-function

According to Thompson (*Introducing Functional*, 86) although experiential meaning is blind to modal and auxiliary verbs as well as the differences between statement and question, it only focuses on the action of the main verb Thompson (*Introducing Functional*, 86) believes that language consists of some parts that help for mentioning particular entities in the world. He continues that language consists of "goings-on (verbs)", "involving things (nouns)", "with some attributes (adjectives)" and some "background details such as place, time, manner and etc." (86)

In functions there is a deal with the 'content' of a clause as process, participants and circumstances. The center of focus in experiential perspective is generally on the processes (just main verbs are important).

Thompson describes each of the above items from the experiential perspective as below: (*Introducing Functional*, 87)

Process:

- “Is the core of the clause”
- “The clause is primarily ‘about’ the event or state that the participants are involved in.
- “The process is typically expressed- or realized- by the verbal group in the clause.

Participant:

- “Every major clause normally includes at least one participant, which is normally realized by a nominal group.”
- “In interpersonal terms it is usually the subject.”
- “There can be other up to two other participants” that are complements.
- “In some cases, a participant may not be explicitly mentioned but is understood as part of the experiential meaning.”

Analyzing a text according to process/participant/circumstance model is a way to begin but it is not sufficient due to the fact that it is too general. Thus there is a need to set up some new categories. But the important point according to Thompson is that these new cat

Categories “must be based on grammatical as well as semantic differences” (*Introducing Functional*, 88). As he believes there are two ways, one is transitivity and the other is ergativity. The first one deals with “classification of the different kinds of processes” and the second one is related to analysis of the clause and the “relationship that is set up between the process and the participants.” (*Introducing Functional*, 88)

2.4 Transitivity analysis

To start, it has to be specified that most of times when we are talking about transitivity it reflects the type of the verbs whether they need object or not. Having a closer look on the issue of Transitivity, it appears in a broader way i.e. it mentions the entire clause. In other words it emphasizes on the verbal group due to the fact that the different types of processes control the participants and categorized them in different groups. For instance whether the process is a mental or physical one, its doer will be a doer of mental or physical process (thinking or running).

In order to classify different processes, Halliday sets up some categories in which different kinds of processes go through them. He mentioned some of the most prominent processes thus each stands for other processes and they labeled according to their chief feature. For instance “physical action” includes: going, calling, washing and etc.

Below are mentioned different categories of processes:

Material Processes, Mental Processes, Relational Processes, Verbal Processes.

2.5 Bakhtin's idea of novel

Along with Critical Discourse Analysis of the novel “Invisible Man”, this research is going through Bakhtin's ideas about novel. As he is well-known, Bakhtin is a Russian philosopher and scholar who examined philosophy of language and literary theory.

Somewhere in his career he got involved with Fyodor Dostoevsky and wrote one of his important works named “Problems of Dostoyevsky's Art”. In this work he introduces the three crucial concepts of which this research is also dealing with. The first concept is ‘unfinalizability’ or ‘unfinalizable self’. Bakhtin by this concept means that every individual person cannot be totally understood or known due to the fact that every single person always can change.

The second concept is the relationship between self and others. He believes that every single person influenced by each other thus, how a person thinks, behaves or sees her/himself and the world around is affected by others.

The third concept is polyphony which literally means many voices. By this concept which he found in Dostoevsky's works he means that every character in a novel has its own voice and it does not merged with that of the author.

He believes that the truth is created by multiple minds and various voices. In other words although it cannot be constructed by a single mind, it must be formed with participation of many minds. Due to this fact truth is polyphonic.

Indeed, Seen in this light Polyphonic discourse in novels indicates different points of view and Bakhtin by the use of this concept tries to explain the differences of characters and their ideas. This concept is also developed to the truth existed in a text as well as to different discourses in it.

Above these concepts, Bakhtin added a fourth concept named Carnival.

Carnival is a concept which indicates a setting that multiple different voices are heard. What is significant in carnivalesque situation is that all conventions are fragmented and a new dialogue appeared.

By this concept Bakhtin tries to describe Dostoevsky's works in which multiple voices exist and each individual influence the other. Thus what has to be brought into consideration is the structure of each character that constructed under the influence of others.

Here are some examples which are chosen from different parts of the novel. For each part at first a text (chosen from the chapters) is given and after each there is its own table which shows the details of analysis.

3. Methodology

As mentioned before the novel of *Invisible Man* written by Ralph Ellison is chosen in order to work upon. To proceed, first of all two pages from each chapter are chosen randomly as a touch stone for the whole chapter. There is a prologue, then 25 chapters and finally an Epilogue. Thus there are 54 pages to be analyzed. In the second step the text under analysis is scrutinized in order to find all kinds of Processes which will be mentioned below.

Then the Processes were categorized according to their types in each chapter. It means that there is a separate analysis of Processes in each chapter and finally there is a final assessment of all chapters together.

In other words in each chapter all Material, Mental, Verbal, Relational and Behavioral were sought. Then their frequencies were considered in relation to one another. At last these frequencies were measured according to all chapters. For instance at first, the frequency of Mental process was calculated in the first, second and ... the last chapter individually. Then the frequency of Mental process was estimated according to all chapters.

All in all what is highlighted in this regard is that the different frequencies of each processes present a case for different participants and characters of the novel which indicate and decode different meanings behind characters' deeds and so designate the author's intention of the whole novel.

Finally this research takes into consideration Bakhtin's ideas about novel. Based on the discussions of the next chapter which are about consequences of a Critical Discourse Analysis of a novel, this study talks about the novel of "Invisible Man" from the viewpoint of Bakhtin.

4. Analysis

In order to analyze the processes there is a need to answer such questions:

- What is involved in which kind of processes?
- Who is involved in which kind of processes?

In order to answer these questions, it is necessary to find the participants. Here, due to the lack of space, some of the sentences of the Prologue are presented but the frequencies which are given are based on the total numbers of selected pages of the Prologue.

In these two pages there are about 49 sentences in which different participants are contributed. But the most active participant in these pages (which are selected from the Prologue) is the invisible man himself.

- 1) **Most of the time (although I do not choose as I once**
 Senser Mental process Actor
Did to deny the violence of my days by ignoring it)
 Material Process
- 2) **I am not so overtly violent.**
 Carrier Relational Process
- 3) **I remember that I am invisible and**
 Senser Mental Process Carrier Relational Process
- 4) **(I) walk softly so as (I) not to awaken the sleeping ones.**
 Actor Material Process Actor Material Process
- 5) **It is best not to awaken them;**
 Carrier Relational Process
- 6) **There are few things in the world as dangerous as sleepwalkers.**
 Existential
- 7) **I learned in time**
 Senser Mental Process
- 8) **It is possible to carry on a fight against them without their realizing it.**
 Carrier Relational Process
- 9) **I have been carrying on a fight with Monopolated Light &
 Actor Material Process
 Power for some time now.**
- 10) **I use their service and (I) pay them nothing at all.**
 Actor Material Process Actor Material Process

- 11) **They** **don't know** **it.**
 Senser Mental Process
- 12) **They** **suspect** **that** **power** **is being drained off**
 Senser Mental Process
- 13) **They** **don't know** **where.**
 Senser Mental Process

4.1 Mental Clauses

Invisible man himself occurs in subject position of 14 (out of 23) Mental clauses. Therefore, in these clauses he appears as a Senser.

- In sentence number 1 he as a Senser participant mentions that he has not a choice.
- In sentence number 2 he proclaims by all of his senses that I am a person who others don't want to see him.
- In sentence number 7 he as well as the writer tells us that although the invisible man is rejected by the community of the Whites, he can wage a war or a battle against them (in a hidden way) in order to (maybe) fulfill his inner desires which are suppressed and obtains his rights. The wars such as over using the electricity in a large amount without paying even a penny in a way that no one can understand how this amount of energy is wasted. Another battle is that of the writer who makes himself responsible to write such a novel in order to draw people's conscience and attention to the affairs, calamity and adversity of the blacks which are engendered by the proud of the Whites who see themselves upper hand because of the color of their skins.

There are two other participants, one is 'the reader' and the other is 'they' which means the community of the Whites. 'The reader' and 'they' each are the subject of 3 sentences out of 23 mental clauses.

In this part the analysis of the clauses with the participant of 'they' is important.

- In sentences 12 and 13 invisible man talks about the community of the Whites in a way that he degrades their understandings by saying words such as: they suspect and they don't know. By using such processes in this way he omits the characteristic of certainty in their deeds and thoughts.

4.2 Material Clauses

Invisible man himself occurs in subject position of 21 (out of 32) Material clauses. Therefore, in these clauses he appears as an Actor as well as Goal.

- In sentence number 1 he utters that he tries to ignore the behavior of the Whites toward the Blacks.
- In sentence 4, he tells that he walk without any sound in order not to awaken the Whites from the sound of his hidden deeds.
- In sentences 9 and 10, he mentions that he wage a hidden war against the community of the whites with exploitation of electricity power that no one can understand where this huge amount of power is being used.

4.3 Verbal Clauses

Invisible man himself occurs in subject position of 2 (out of 6) Verbal clauses. Therefore, in these clauses he appears as a Sayer as well as Goal. And in none of them he becomes a Receiver.

4.4 Behavioral Clauses

Invisible man himself occurs in subject position of 1 (out of 3) Behavioral clauses. Therefore, in these clauses he appears as a Behaver.

4.5 Relational Clauses

Invisible man himself occurs in subject position of 10 (out of 25) Relational clauses. Therefore, in these clauses he appears as a Carrier.

- In sentence number 2, he introduces himself that although there are lots of adversities in his life, he generally is not a violent person and mostly has a mild personality.
- In sentence number 3, he tells the reader that he becomes invisible.

Here is the end of the analysis of page five and six from the Epilogue in the novel of Invisible Man.

An important point is that Existential clauses are mentioned like other clauses but they are not examined in the statistical analysis.

5. Results and Discussion

Another issue worth reflecting upon is that the analytical statistics which are presented in this chapter are based on two participants, one is the invisible man himself and another is the White community (every person who takes part in favor of the White community in each chapter).

Below the statistical analysis of the analyzed pages is presented. As the table of Crosstabulation shows there are two kinds of comparisons the first of which is about the two participants of i.e. Invisible Man and the Community of the

Whites which are the basis of the thesis analysis and the second one is among different types of processes. At first the results of the comparison of the different processes are going to be discussed.

Table 1.1 Participant * Process Crosstabulation

| | | Process | | | | | Total | |
|--------------|---------------|------------|----------|----------|--------------|--------------|--------|-------|
| | | 1 material | 2 mental | 3 verbal | 4 relational | 5 behavioral | | |
| Participants | Invisible man | Count | 166 | 106 | 33 | 94 | 14 | 413 |
| | | % of Total | 18.8% | 12.0% | 3.7% | 10.6% | 1.6% | 46.8% |
| | Community | Count | 121 | 224 | 31 | 80 | 14 | 470 |
| | | % of Total | 13.7% | 25.4% | 3.5% | 9.1% | 1.6% | 53.2% |
| Total | Count | 287 | 330 | 64 | 174 | 28 | 883 | |
| | % of Total | 32.5% | 37.4% | 7.2% | 19.7% | 3.2% | 100.0% | |

As shown in the table, Material Processes account for 32.5% and Mental Processes 37.4% of the total number of the processes in the 54 pages of the novel which they together account for 69.9% of all other processes while other processes account for 30.1%. Thus Material and Mental Processes together in the text are 39.8% more than the other process types. This observation presupposes that the majority of the processes belong to processes of doing and sensing.

Now we are going to discuss the results according to statistical analysis mentioned above.

The given statistical analysis presupposes that the Material and Mental Processes have the highest amount of all the processes. According to the novel, this indicates that in a racist society as well as a novel which is written on this subject (here the novel of *Invisible Man*), the existing ideologies enter the society mostly through these two kinds of processes. These two processes are the representatives of doings and sensing. Mostly it is through different actions as well as mental thinking that an ideology is born and grown in a society. This relates to different actions which the racist society did in order to suppress the Black people who are related to the racist ideology of the Whites. Moreover, it is a truism that the Blacks also take action in order to give their own rights. Thus all these struggles appear through their deeds. Some examples in the novel are seen in different parts such as when the Whites force the Blacks to go on an electrifying rug to gain some fake gold coins. Or when 'the doctors let themselves to use electrifying shocks on invisible man's body who is a black while this experiment is forbidden on the Whites'.

The second part of analysis is on the behalf of the two participants. The Crosstabulation table shows that in Material clauses the invisible man uses 18.8% of Material Processes while the community of the Whites uses 13.7% of them. This indicates that there isn't any significant relationship among the numbers of frequency of the processes which are used by the two participants. Although there is no significant relation among them, and the amount of Material Processes that the two participants use is very close to each other, it presupposes the following information:

It conveys that although the racist society all the times try to suppress the Blacks, the Blacks take part in order to thwart it. All in all, the crosstabulation table shows that both two participants confront each other in their deeds and actions similarly.

About the Mental Processes, the statistical analysis shows that invisible man (as the symbol of Blacks) uses 12.0% of the Mental Processes while the community of the Whites uses 25.4%. This indicates that there is a significant difference between the frequencies of occurrences in this type between these two participants. In other words, it is the community of the Whites who is more dominant. It is the community of the Whites who decides how people and the society must think. Although the invisible man also tries to confront this domination, he is the subordinate one, who cannot control this supremacy.

According to Crosstabulation table the frequencies of Verbal, Relational and Behavioral Processes among the two participants is highly similar to each other and there is no significant relationship between them.

Table 1.2 Chi Square Tests

| | Value | df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) |
|------------------------------|---------------------|----|-----------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square | 46.955 ^a | 4 | .000 |
| Likelihood Ratio | 47.736 | 4 | .000 |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | .002 | 1 | .966 |
| N of Valid Cases | 883 | | |

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 13.10.

As table 1.2 displays, the value of Chi-square equals 46.955 which is significant at 0.05 level with 4 degrees of freedom ($df=4$) indicating that there is a significant difference between these two groups (invisible man and the community of the Whites) in their use of Mental Processes. The difference is that in the group of invisible man, observed frequency of Mental Process act is less than the expected count. In the group of Community of the Whites, observed frequency of Mental process is more than the expected count.

The different frequencies of processes used by these two groups and the comparison of all types of processes are best shown by a bar graph, as displayed in figure 1.1.

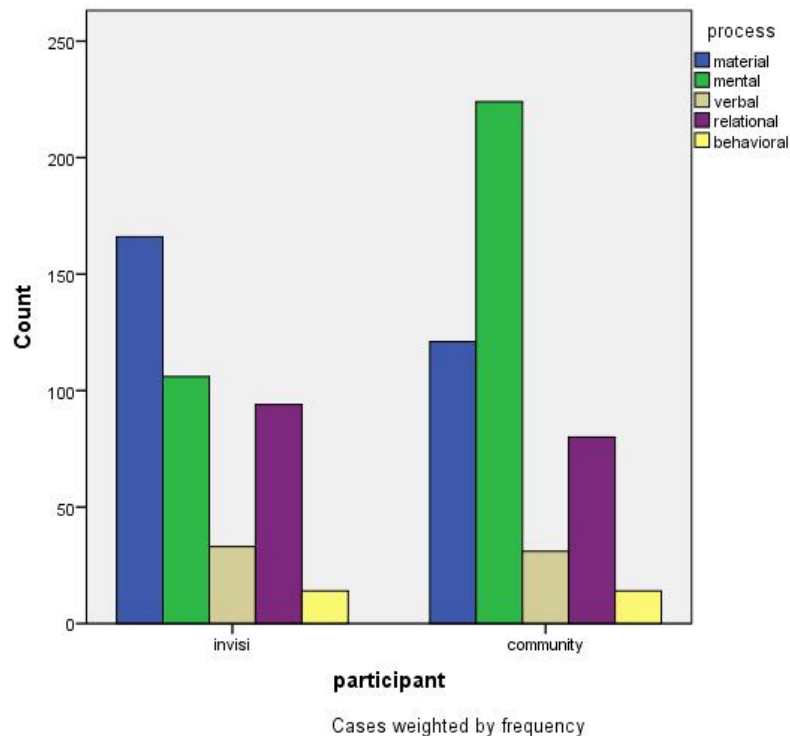


Figure 1. Comparison of Participants in the use of Processes

As this research deals with its second subject now it is time to deal with Bakhtin's idea of novel.

Bakhtin believes that novel gives an opportunity to informal culture to come to existence. Thus, it is considered as a kind of political resistance against official culture, state repression and totalitarian order. In this novel according to different events which happened to the Whites and especially according to the transitivity and statistics results which are mentioned before, it is obvious that the racist society tries to oppress the Black people.

As it is mentioned in chapter two Bakhtin's theory of novel has focused on three main concepts which two of them are the most essential ones here. The first concept is Carnival. By Carnival he means a setting that multiple different voices are heard. What is significant in carnivalesque situation is that all conventions are fragmented and a new dialogue appeared. The next important concept is a call for dialogue.

An important point here is that in this novel due to the fact that it focuses on racial problems there is not multiple voices thus, there is no carnivalesque setting. In other words, as it is shown in the previous sections, the researcher introduced only two different participants, and this happened because there are only two voices in the course of the story, one voice belongs to the community of the Blacks (as invisible man himself is its representative), and another one is related to the community of the Whites. These two participants just follow their own sounds. There is no fragmentation of voices.

What is important here is that in such novels one voice belongs to one group and the other one belongs to another group. Here a third voice appears which belongs to the writer. In other words, the community of the Whites expresses its own ideologies, the community of the Blacks confronts these ideologies, and the writer as a third participant creates a new ideology (who is hidden in this novel, due to the fact that he himself is not the narrator of the story). The writer himself is affected by such ideologies in the situation outside the novel, and by writing such a novel he tries to make to confront the ideologies of the Whites by making a new ideology. Although the voice of the Blacks is similar to that of the writer, they are totally different. The Blacks in this novel could not create an ideology. Their voices just confront to the Whites but the voice of the writer helps to create a new ideology due to the fact that according to Van dijk (1998) the ideology is created by the elites of a society.

Bakhtin acknowledged two types of discourses (1981). The first one is authoritative and the second one is internally persuasive. He pronounced authoritative discourse as "demanding that we acknowledge it... It binds us.... We encounter it with its authority already fused to it.... Its language is a special (as it were, demanding that we acknowledge it).... It binds us.... We encounter it with its authority already fused to it.... Its language is a special (as it were, hieratic) language.... It demands our unconditional allegiance.... It is indissolubly fused with its authority-with political power, an

institution, a person-and it stands and falls together with that authority. Language... It demands our unconditional allegiance.... It is indissolubly fused with its authority-with political power, an institution, a person-and it stands and falls together with that authority." (*Discover in the novel*, 342-343)

In contrast to authoritative discourse is the internally persuasive discourse which is "denied all privilege, backed up by no authority at all, and is frequently not even acknowledged in society" (342). He believes that it is the second form of discourse that is dialogic. It allows people not to adopting to especial codes and beliefs, but helps to take part in construction of a factual communication.

Thus, according to Bakhtin, and as the results show, a novel which is written on the theme of racism cannot be included in the category of polyphonic novels. This happens due to the fact that such novels have three participants and voices not many.

Finally, it can be said that it is the writer who takes part in such persuasive discourse and makes a dialogue. What is concluded is the appearance of a new category in the genre of novel which the author coined as "novel of dialogic ideology". Such novels are related mostly to the ones which are categorized in cultural studies.

6. Conclusion

This study was an attempt to investigate and analyze the possible relations which exist in a novel which is applicable to CDA rules and the theory of novel by Bakhtin.

In order to achieve this aim, a novel which based on cultural studies is chosen. There are lots of book on such themes such as those about feminist tragedies or the colonial countries. This novel is grounded on the racial theme of African-Americans.

Invisible Man is based on the life and experiences of a young man in the late 1920s or early 1930s.

In the whole novel there are different calamities and tragedies which are done by the community of the Whites who believes that the Blacks are fellow creatures. Invisible man tries to make his identity as a human being in a society which is proud of the color of their skins.

After all his calamities and adversities which are made by the Whites, finally he decides to go to a hole underground and live there freely.

There are many interpretations in every work of art especially the novels. Because they can be seen from different perspectives, such as Psychoanalytic, Formalist, Linguistics and etc. Here this novel goes under the lenses of linguistic analysis which is based on transitivity and Critical Discourse Analysis.

For achieving this aim, two pages of each chapter is chosen in order to be analyzed. This novel has a Prologue, twenty-five chapters and finally an Epilogue. Thus 54 pages were analyzed.

This study goes through transitivity analysis, in order to have a critical discourse analysis of this novel.

In order to do this at first all the Processes were scrutinized and after that they were categorized according to their own categories.

In this step all the Participants were examined. Then Chi-square tests were run in order to investigate the probable differences and similarities of using these Processes and Participants in different chapters of the book.

The results of Chi- square tests indicated the role of the protagonist of the novel (invisible man) and some other characters (under the name of the community of the Whites) as well as the writer himself in a racist society.

Statistical analysis shows the two participants of this study (i. e. invisible man and the community of the Whites) have a significant difference in their use of processes. In this way this shows that the community of the whites uses more Mental Processes than invisible man. However, it is worth highlighting that the invisible man uses more Material processes than the community of the Whites but there is a little difference in their use of Verbal, Behavioral and Relational Processes.

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