Critical Stylistic Analysis of Trafficking Victims in Corban Addison "A walk Across the Sun"

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Abstract

Human trafficking across borders and even continents is one of the numerous ways that slavery is practiced today. For the victims, the effects are invariably devastating. The harsh world of child prostitution is described in a novel .The present study shed light on the issues of human trafficking and its impact in the lives of human beings. Critical stylistic analysis seeking the ideological consequences of human trafficking that deals with literary representation i.e novel of "A walk across the Sun" by Corban Addison who pay attention for different aspects of human exploitation where in victim of sex trafficking as a common trade of exploitation. The study focuses ideological perspective of human trafficking. The analysis of the discourse "A walk across the Sun" explore the traumatic conditions of young victims of trafficking of trafficking .The hidden ideologies of the novel reveal the concept of domination, violence, maltreatment of women. By analyzing of the text critical stylistic applying Jeffries (2010) tools, the researcher identifies different types of human trafficking nature.

Keywords: critical stylistics, criticality, ideology, A walk across the Sun

1. Literature Review

Every day, violence against women occurs all across the world. The oppression of women and violence against them are significantly influenced by patriarchy. In every area of life—family, society, religion, etc.—the woman had a lower status than a man. Her father takes care of the woman before marriage, and her spouse takes care of her after marriage. Male dominance dominates Indian society. Woman is regarded by men like a slave. At all circumstances, a woman must respect a man. It is accepted practice for women to see their husbands as deities. According to society, a woman's responsibility to her husband and children comes first. Woman is unable to engage in any social or public affairs. There are new forms of violence against women today, such as kidnapping, rape, molestation, etc. Along with these crimes, sex trafficking is another crime that is spreading rapidly over the world. After drugs and weapons, sex trafficking is the third-largest criminal enterprise. In the modern world, it still counts as a type of slavery and is a huge worldwide industry worth billions of dollars every year. It is the exploitation of women for sex labor in brothels or other commercial sex industries that include pornography, whether it occurs domestically or internationally.

Trafficking in women includes all acts associated in the acquisition, transportation, forced movement, border crossings, and the sale and purchase of women through unethical or deceptive methods ,For the goal of setting a woman against a man, coercion, direct or indirect threats, misuse of power .In exploitative and abusive circumstances, such as forced prostitution, people are abused against their will. When girls and women are trafficked, the traffickers send them to various locations both domestically and abroad. These girls are being moved from their own countries to other areas and countries, travelling between several traffickers as they do so. When females are trafficked across national and international borders, they are sold for exorbitant fees to a variety of establishments that engage in prostitution and sexual services, such as brothels, massage parlors, strip clubs, etc. A Walk Across the Sun by Corban Addison brings attention to the problem of sex trafficking. The dark world of sex trafficking and prostitution is not only covered in India but also in France and America in the novel.

Ahlya and Sita, their parents hope to attend an English university, and they think that being fluent in the language will get them into Cambridge or Oxford. They attend a convent school where they are learning Tamil, the language of Tamil Nadu, and Hindi, our national language. Ahalya and Sita experienced exploitation after they lost their parents in the tsunami. As a result, they made the decision to enroll at St. Mary, where they are currently receiving their education. But regrettably, they are kidnapped sending it to Mumbai. When they arrived in Mumbai, they traded both females for $75,000 with Suchir in the Mumbai's brothels.

Ahalya was coerced into working in the brothel as a prostitute or the sisters would be killed. She consented to become a prostitute in order to save Sita's life.However, she never consented to them touching her sister.Shankar, a client coming into the brothel for sex, takes advantage of Ahalya firt .Suchir provides him wit description of Sita and Ahalya. Sita is chosen by Shankar for a sexual act. She is led down the hall by Shankar, who grabs her hand. She was drawn up the steps by him. She and Shankar remained in the space after Sumeera exited.

The present work is concerned with finding how human trafficking as an ideology is stylistically introduced (expressed) in selected novels. Critical stylistics argues that all texts are ideologically based. According, to Jeffries there are sets of analytical tools through which critical stylistics uncovers the ideologies hidden in the text thereby saving the analyst from subjectively looking for them in an attempt to confirm preconceived assumptions.1-What are the stylistics strategies employed by the writers in dealing with given topic?.2-What are the types of human trafficking utilized in the selected novels? 3-How are the stylistic tools used to express the topic under study?

2. The Concept of Critical Stylistics

In order to get a clear image about the nature of the critical part pinpointed to the current study, it is indispensible to sketch rapidly the dawn and the nature of this terrain. As a word, "critical" means, to criticize severely and unfavorably as stated in Merriam Webster dictionary (1828). As a notion, Fairclough (1992: 9) determines that "critical" exposes hidden social relations, ranking and reasons as well as "intervention". This reveals that language has missions other than being a mere means of communication such as doing social functions and reflecting intentions. Consequently, too long ago, critical approaches to language have been existed early in human civilizations. They have been emerged under different names and titles like "critical linguistics CL", "critical discourse analysis CDA","critical discourse studies CDS" and recently "critical pragmatics CP" and "critical stylistics CS". The initial roots of all critical studies particularly of critical linguistics are affected by the critical theory of philosophy.

Critical stylistics is a new approach of analyzing texts to reveal the ideological construction. Critical stylistics attempts to link CDA, the critique of ideology, and stylistics. It does not support a political view but tries to solve a social problem occurred because of power abuse . It shows that most documents are ideologically written whether the author has intended them to be so or not (Jeffries, 2016: 160) and this approach unravels these ideologies to awake people for their danger. Jeffries has introduced ten components as textual conceptual functions to set a model of critical stylistics. These are: "Naming and Describing", "Representing Actions/Events/States", "Equating and Contrasting", "Exemplifying and Enumerating", "Prioritizing", "Assuming 60 and Implying", "Negating", "Hypothesizing", "Presenting the Speech and Thoughts of other Participants" and "Representing Time, Space and Society". After stating the basic tents of the most prominent approaches in critical linguistics, the current study adopts the next hybrid components within the next section to represent the critical part of analyzing the selected data.

3. The Basic terms of Criticality

The following key concepts represent the basics of critical analysis adapted to the realm of the current study:

1. Ideology

The notion of ideology refers to "a set of concepts, doctrines and beliefs that forms the basis of a political, educational or economic system" (Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics, 2002). Importantly, the relationships between ideology, language, and discourse are a central focus of critical theory and critical linguistics. On a similar note, Verschueren (1999, p. 238) defines ideology as "any constellation of fundamental or commonsensical, and often normative, beliefs and ideas related to some aspect(s) of 'reality'". Also the term is common as "linguistic ideology" or "language ideology" that is marked to characterize any set of beliefs about languages as they are used in their social worlds. Language ideologies link implicit and explicit assumptions about a language or languages in general to their social experience as well as their political and economic interests. Language ideologies are conceptualizations about languages, speakers, and discursive practices. Like other kinds of ideologies, language ideologies are influenced by political and moral interests, and they are shaped in a cultural setting. According to Terry (1991, p. 2) ideologies are typified into positive, negative and neutral while they are recognized by others as political, social, and ethical ideologies.

2. Critique

Connerton (1976,p. 18) maintains that "Critique…denotes reflection on a system of constraints which are humanly produced: distorting pressures to which individuals, or a group of individuals, or the human race as a whole, succumb in their process of self-formation….". In other terms, it means to put under deep scrutiny any aspect of human life in an attempt to improve it. Accordingly, critique denotes "making explicit the implicit relationship between discourse, power and ideology, challenging surface meanings, and not taking anything for granted" (Wodak and Meyer, 2013,p. xxiv). In spite of the fact that the two terms critique and criticism often overlap, they are different in essence. On the one hand, criticism indicates a negative evaluation of things and mainly focuses on highlighting faults and weaknesses. On the other hand, critique "is a detailed analysis of something...giving an objective assessment that includes both negative and positive comments" . This is actually the working definition that is considered by the current study. Critique means to reveal or explicate the hidden and implicit ideologies and power relation in the discourse.

3. Stance.

The concept of stance refers to the point of view or vision which people adopt in saying and interpreting the propositions they make. Van Dijk (2001, p. 353) claims that in the processes of speaking and hearing, certain views and perspectives are spelt out presenting the speaker's and hearer's ideological position, i.e., their own stances from what has been stated. A major aspect of critical pragmatic analysis is to recognize the stance of speakers and hearers through revealing their own attitude and opinion in relation to the proposition asserted and attempting to show why particular linguistic choices have been selected. Ultimately, such a stance can be either explicit or implicit; conscious or unconscious, (Bloor and Bloor, 2007, p. 33).

4. Ideology in Narrative

Ideology can be defined in the context of narrative as the set of values that informs the story. This frame establishes hierarchical relationships between opposing terms such as true vs. false, good vs. bad, and beautiful vs. ugly. These preferences may be stated explicitly in the text or remain somewhat implicit. The reader can interact with the frame in a variety of ways: he or she can make it explicit (and thus engage with the discovered hierarchy in the text), partially construct it, or completely disregard it, (Davis, 1987, p. 145).

Furthermore, the reader is always the one who deciphers the ideology of the fiction at hand, but relevant choices typically emerge from an interaction of three elements: reader, context, and text. Ideology theories can be classified based on the element they emphasize: psychological approaches are mostly concerned with the reader, sociological analyses are mostly concerned with the context (including the author), and discursive investigations are mostly concerned with the actual text. Any aspect of narrative form can lead to multiple ideological interpretations by the reader, (Eagleton, 1979, p.236).

Williams (1977, p. 176) associates "narrative stance" (for example, the use of an omniscient narrator) with social mechanisms and "conventions of selection and exclusion [...], involving radical social assumptions of causation and consequence"). Goldmann's (1964) genetic structuralism connects literature and the social realm through the mediation of class worldview: the successful author elaborates, systematizes, and makes explicit the vision du monde that non-artistic class members retain implicit.

Moreover, Ideology in fiction has been studied most frequently as the "range of cultural stereotypes or accepted knowledge" (Culler [1975] 1994, p. 141) contained within the narrative and accepted by the reader as natural and self-evident. Ideology is part of the "cultural code" in Barthes (1974, p.), which refers to a body of cultural knowledge activated by the narrative. The ideology of a narrative, according to Genette (1973, p.72) the founder of classical structuralism narratology, can be found in the "body of maxims and prejudices that make up both a world-view and a system of values".

5. Social Ideology

Language ideologies are conceptualizations about languages, speakers, and discursive practices. Language ideologies expose how the speakers' linguistic beliefs are linked to the broader social and cultural systems to which they belong, illustrating how the systems create such beliefs. Nicki Lisa Cole (2019) says that an individual's worldview is shaped by their ideologies. Ideology is generally regarded in the discipline of sociology to refer to a person's entire set of values, beliefs, presumptions, and expectations. Societies, communities, and individuals all have ideologies. It influences society as a whole as well as our thoughts, actions, and interpersonal relationships.

Ideology is a fundamental concept in sociology. Sociologists study it because it plays such a powerful role in shaping how society is organized and how it functions. It can be said that , in this respect ideology is seen from the lens of language critically associated with linguistic choices which buried in narrative context .(Rehmann, 2013)

Since the human trafficking the core of the study that it tackles the social ideology of sex- slavery or dehumanization, this term will be discussed showing the text producers perspectives. There are many different kinds of ideologies, including political ideologies (Communism, Fascism, Liberalism, Nationalism etc.,), social ideologies (Racism, Sexism, Feminism, Sectarianism etc.,) Religious ideologies (Buddhism, Christianity etc.,) and Personal ideologies   includes the ideologies of prominent figure in the societies .

6. Power

Power always exists in any interaction. Power can operate at a range of different levels: the social, individual, military, state-based, legal, and so on. Watts (2003,p. 276) defines power as the freedom of action to achieve one's goals, regardless of whether or not this involves the potential to impose one's will on others to carry out actions that are in one's interests. .

7. Naturalization

Ideologies are mental systems that organize socially shared attitudes, and these mental systems are social representations that serve as "models that influence how individuals behave, talk, or write, or how they comprehend the social practices of others" (van Dijk, 1995, p. 2). Naturalization may be defined as an unconscious process in which beliefs, values, concepts, perceptions, and patterns of thought of a society and a class are absorbed at a specific moment in time (Yewah, 1993). Naturalization brings certain ideological representations to the rank of common sense, keeping them opaque and no longer evident as ideologies (Fairclough, 1995, p. 42). A specific discourse type dominates other discourses to the point where it is no longer arbitrary and is considered natural. However degree of naturalization, however, is determined by the 'balance of forces' in social conflict.

Consequently, In Fairclough's words, the discourse is naturalized, and he notes that "Naturalization is the royal road to common sense" i.e when people have inhabit, values, beliefs, assumptions in their minds and draw upon when they interact by texts – including their knowledge of language, representations of the natural and social worlds. When such expectations are shared, they are also common-sense.Actual texts become resources for interpreting the assumptions that need to be shared in order for what is said to be natural, common sense or simply "right" (Fairclough, 2001, p. 20-76).

4. Methodology

4.1 Framework of Model of Analysis

The framework model of "Awalk Across the Sun" by Corban Addision   Based on the work of Simpson (1993), Halliday (1985) An Introduction to Functional Grammar, and Short (1996) Exploring the Language of Poems, Plays, and Prose, Jeffries (2010) proposes a

comprehensive approach. There are ten tools overall in it.

Naming and Describing

Naming indicates the choices of a noun that may be used to denote the same entity. It can be done directly by choosing nouns from the available alternates, using certain modifications to describe that referent within the noun phrase domain, and using nominalization in specific contexts that can be expressed using verbs. The above mentioned are essential methods that can invent ideological meaning in the text.

Representing Actions/Events/States

Jeffries (2010) uses this tool to display how the speaker or writer expresses the event in terms of actions, events, and states. It deals with the noun phrase semantic function according to the verbal elements.

Exemplifying and Enumerating

The choice of using exemplification or enumeration in specific text relies on pragmatic inferencing. It is used to decide which one is more relevant than the other in a given case. This case happens because there is no linguistic difference in functions between them.

Negating

It is used In a general term to deal with the conceptual practice rather than the verb negative form. It helps the speaker produce a hypothetical version of reality. It has the power of a persuasive kind. It can be a negative power or a positive one. Such constructions create implicatures about the other realities that may occur by disregarding the Gricean maxim of quantity.

Prioritizing

The syntactic opportunities of prioritizing certain information over the other rely on the fact that while structuring the sentence of the language, in specific structures, we put the essential information at the beginning as in fronting through the transformational process and in other structure we put the prioritizing information in the final position as insubordination as the main obligatory clause bears the most critical information.

Hypothesizing

The hypothetical reality in the text can be manifested by using modality. Halliday (1994) believes that the language's interpersonal metafunctions can be expressed by using the modal system. However, Jeffries assumes that modality is ideational according to the conceptual meaning that it has. It can show the different ways of influence on the reader or hearer (Jeffries, 2016).

Presenting other's speech and thoughts

This is 'a very manipulative way of implanting other people's views in the reader' (Tabbert, 2012). This

is especially true with quoting authorities which assigns the verbiage a high rate of presumed truthfulness. This further paves the way for manipulation because the less faithful the quotation is compared to the original utterance, the bigger the potential for 'slanting or misrepresentation' (Jeffries, 2010). Leech and Short identifies the following: Direct Speech (DS), Indirect Speech (IS), Free Indirect Speech (FIS), Narrator's report of Speech Act (NRSA) and Narrator's presentation of Voice (NV) in descending order of faithfulness.

5. Ideological Analysis of Human Trafficking in "Walk across the Sun"

This section will base on the above model of Jefferies (2010) of selected tools to deduct the ideological consequences of the novel "A walk Across the Sun " by Corban Addison (2012). The writer sheds light on the nowadays crime and violence against the women. The following analysis of the extracts explains the different types of human trafficking or the action of dealers around the world how exploits the victim to invest them for their profit.

Extract 1

"Ahalya?"   Sita whispered at long last. "**Where are we going to go?**" Ahalya blinked and her mind reengaged. She let go of her sister and felt the weight of the phone in her hand. Numbly, she pressed the familiar numbers. "**We need to get to St. Mary's," she said. "Sister Naomi will know what to do." "But how?"** Sita asked, hugging herself. **"There is no one to drive us." Ahalya** closed her eyes and listened to the ringing of the phone.

Sister Naomi picked up. Her words were anxious. **What had happened? Were they in danger?** When Ahalya spoke, her voice seemed far away. A wave had come. Her family was dead. She and Sita had survived, but their home was destroyed. They had no money, only the phone. (Addison, 2012, p.12).

In this extract, the inaugural of the novel begins by the with a family live near coastal(seaside) Indian community called Tamil Nadu , one of the area south east India that is effected by tsunami was happened in 2005, the largest tornado happens in the twenty first century. The protagonists of the story Ahalya seventeen year and Sita fifteen years orphaned teenage sisters. Tsunami waves destroy their house and their parents are died, they left alone with nothing only the phone. Tsunami leaves them orphaned and homeless. The writer uses rhetorical question where they are going now? to make the reader think in such situation where the teenagers go they do not no anyone. This hidden question will tell us the hidden ideology in this story, before tsunami happens their family intended to send them to convent school. Ahalaya calls the woman called Naomi the responsible for St. Mary school to live and study there. It could be seen here the writer explains

the speech of the character in directly to show the faithfulness of the speech rather than indirect speech to reveal the unpack ideology in their speeches. This can give an affect of the character's voice speaking through narration. Repeatedly the rhetorical question show the scene of ambiguity but how they reach the Mary school? The terribleness increased no one drive them there? Negative shows us the alternative reality of the world. Once again, in this text the writer uses transitivity verbs such as mental action process to show the unpleasant situation and the emotion of fear and anxiety they have. The two sisters intent to walk to the convent school ready for the journey , the sisters walk side by side   for nearly a mile no sign of life.

Extract 2

"Then you **must** practice. You must become proficient in twenty four hours. I will use oil as lubrication. It will help."

She **watched** as he took a grape from the bunch and dipped it in the coconut oil until its skin was shiny. He **offered** it to her, but she didn't take it.**"Why do I have to do this?"** she asked, staring at the grape in fear Ignoring her question, he reached out, prized open her fingers, and put the grape in her palm. "You **will** feel like you are choking, but you **must** overcome the urge to regurgitate. Swallowing the grape is a matter of the mind." Sita felt the grape in her hands

(Addison, 2012,p.126)

In the extract above, the novelist explains another type of trafficking and girl exploited which is drug- dealer of heroine .Sita the second sister is exploited by men is sold again and again from one country to country with drug in her body. Transitivity choices are of high rate by employing material action verb mental verb, possessive and intensive relational verb then the hypothesizing of using deontic modality of obligation that Sita must do whatever they tell her. Furthermore, the analysis shows that the ideology of drug –trader of girl exploitation is buried in the text. Another critical point which is deducted by rhetorical question "Why do I have to do this?" it symbolizes the mistreatment of woman and exploited her for illegal trade which has bad effect in society. The selected extract mainly focuses on the trafficker treats Sita force her to drink the coconut oil in this way he put the drugs in Sita's body.

Extract 3

 "**I will buy** her for twenty thousand," the man said. Alexi bristled. "**She is worth fort**y. **I will take no less**." They **haggled** about the price, and Sita **closed her eyes**. Another **transaction was** about to be made. **The stranger was** the next link in the chain of her destiny. The bargain was struck at thirty thousand dollars. The blond man made **payment with an envelope** full of cash and then **disappeared** through the door to the club.   (Addison, 2012, 272)

In the extract above, This social situation is painted through this discourse of hypothesizing strategy impeded by epistemological verb of "will buy" " I will take no less" describes the kind of social configuration that causes bargaining about the price that he will be sure to buy Sita. The word "transaction" noun phrase refers to naming the world of trade employed in the text to show the ideological consequences of trafficking of girl from one dealer to another for specific benefit. The representation of the text is configured transitivity of verb choice , thus, material action of intention of "buying the girl," " haggled about the price" "closed" " payment" , "struck" , relation process which is expressed by verb to be "she is worth", "Transaction was" ",the stranger was". The process represent the violence , maltreatment of women and present the corrupt image of political society, verbal processes of the verb" say". The direct speech style is adopted " She is worth forty. " I will take no less." To emphatically stresses the sold and bargaining about the price .Here, it could be said that there is an implied metaphor to compare selling the girl with object when the dealer haggling about the price. Thus, to show the truthfulness of situation, then mixed with free indirect speech expresses the novelist point of view against the situation of the bargaining of the women in such away.

Extract 4

"Shankar, my friend," said the brothel owner, "I have something delectable for you tonight. Two girls—both sealed pack. This is the older one." Shankar murmured his delight. He stood up and walked toward Ahalya. He admired her skin, touched her hair, and grazed her left breast with the back of his hand. "Ravas," he said with a sigh. "Magnificent. I do not need to see more. Save the other girl for another day. How much for this one? With no condom." "Condoms are required," Suchir replied. "You know the rule." Shankar shrugged. "Rules are worthless. How much do you want?" Suchir seemed to hesitate, but then quickly conceded. "For a girl like this, sixty thousand, and only this time." "Suchir, you drive a hard bargain," Shankar said. "I came only with fifty thousand in bills." (Addison,2006,p.70)

In this extract, the writer offers for us a scene of barganing money with sex- trade. ***"Shankar, my friend," said the brothel owner, "I have something delectable for you tonight. Two girls—both sealed pack. This is the older one." Shankar murmured his delight.*** The writer depicts his point of view of using the direct speech to show the faithfulness – how close the words are to the original speech and can have a range of possible effect on the ideology of the text .Free indirect speech is merging narrator's voice with the original speaker. The benefit of presenting character speech and thought to account the authority of the text producer, the content , and give background and attitude to the readers in addition to give the manner of speech and thought .

In the process of displaying ideology, transitivity is another aspect explaining by different types of verbs processes *I have something* such as relational verbs " have" martial action processes of intention, and behavioral processes ***murmured*** and mental verb processes like "admired, touch" etc., ***He admired*** *her skin,* ***touched*** *her hair, and* ***grazed*** *her left breast with the back of his hand.****;* in the lines above, show that men treated women like an object. ***delectable for you tonight*** this noun phrase which modify the girls gives the impact ideology for a man, women are only entertainment for them. However, the status of women in India is not equal to men. They are

struggling to establish their identity as a human being, not only daughter, wife or mother. They are facing fears burdened everyday.

Sex trafficking, kidnapping, rape, ill-treated after various laws are available in constitution. In this picture of conversation the rhetorical question "**_How much for this one_**"? of this question gives the readers the impression of the investment of women for sex –trafficking . It is worth mentioning in this concept that writer is exaggerated in his the way of dealing with a girl in specific and women in general they treated badly by the buyers and force them to what they want.

However, **_With no condom." "Condoms are required," Suchir replied. "You know the rule." Shankar shrugged. "Rules are worthless_** from the direct speech of the characters show that the buyers have rules and conditions for sex-trade , representing action of relational verb of verb to be "are" and mental verb " know , _shrugged_ .Actually the writer has obsessed in describing the details of situation to shed light on this brutal crime towards women.

Extract 5

"Desire is the enemy," she said. "Desire for the past, desire for the future, desire for love, desire for family. Everything. You will never be happy here. But you don't need to be sad." When Sita fell asleep that night, Ahalya watched her with a trace of envy. She resembled one of the angels stained in glass at the convent school, her peace unbroken. Ahalya lay back against her pillow and stared at the ceiling, certain in the knowledge of what the night would bring. She couldn't sleep. She knew he would always come again.   (Addison , 2012,   )

The above extract employs the description of the daily rapping of Ahayla by the son of owner of brothel house . The word "everything" is an implied metaphor for investment of girls in the house. "Here" refers to the deictic of the place to direct attention of reader of the bad situation that is happened in this house. The process contrasting "but you don't need to be sad" reveal the harshness of life in the sin house . Once again the writer uses Ahayla describes her feeling by direct speech " desire is enemy" to reveal her passion to the readers , furthermore, here , desire is resemble to the enemy , past, future , love, family . **_"Desire is the enemy," she said. "Desire for the past, desire for the future, desire for love, desire for family. Everything. You will never be happy here. But you don't need to be sad."_** Thus, the process of numeration is give ideological consequences is that desire can be negative and positive. But in this context is negative used as sex- slave –trade for young abducted poor girls showing physical abuse and inhumanity. **_She resembled one of the angels stained in glass at the convent school, her peace unbroken. Ahalya lay back against her pillow and stared at the ceiling, certain in the knowledge of what the night would bring_** Ahalya feels sad, her flashback memories goes back to convent school when she looks to her sister sleeping like an angle, she compare her Sita peace and calmness by using .The writer again uses implied metaphor comparing the situation of their life convent school and their family with peace and happiness and the brothel house or sin house with aggressiveness and ugliness. Once again, the author representing action and state of the situation of lexical choices of the verbs of mental action processes **_resembled,_** material action **_lay_** to show hypothetical reality of the world represented which gives the perspective of cruelty of the new life of they live.

Negativity in this extract gives the ideological impression that "**she couldn't sleep**" to represent alternative reality of the world. Ahayla couldn't sleep she know the son of the owner of the house will come and rap here at this time of night when every one goes to sleep. The whole situation of the text is outlined by epistemic verbs "could" to represent certainty or truthfulness of the action .Transitivity of mental and relation processes like " sleep , knowledge , verb to be is" respectively .

Extract 6

The man appraised her openly but kept his seat.

"Suchir says you are an orphan," he said in Hindi. "Is this true?"

Sita nodded, confused.

"He says you are healthy and that you aren't pregnant."

She nodded again.

The man turned to Suchir and they exchanged a few words in an

indecipherable tongue. Eventually, the man nodded and shook Suchir's hand. He took a last look at Sita and left the brothel. During the entire exchange, he made no attempt to approach her

(Addison, 2012, p.99)

In this extract, the owner of the brothel house arranges another business for the second sister called Sita has fifteen years old, **_"Suchir says you are an orphan," he said in Hindi. "Is this true?" Sita nodded, confused._**

The lines above encompasses the use of transitivity modal of verbarial process of verbiage **sayer**, **_," he said in Hindi_** in addition to that relational verb processes of the verb be (is) **_Is this true?_**. In the same time threre is a rhetorical question, the writer tries to inspire the readers by using such question to give real picture of the event and persuade them just to make the readers to re- think and offer help to such situation, the writer does not need an answer. **_"He says you are healthy and that you aren't pregnant."_**

The owner of brothel house asks Sita and wants to be sure that she is not pregnant to prepare her to another business. The employment of the direct speech refers to faithfulness of the character speeches and the situation they behave to give the readers the impression of truth events.

The man turned to Suchir and they exchanged a few words in an indecipherable tongue. Eventually, the man nodded and shook Suchir's

hand. He took a last look at Sita and left the brothel. During the entire exchange, he made no attempt to approach her.

While the free direct speech merges the voice of narrator with voice of the character to develop the situation and reveal the hidden ideology to the reader. Once more, representing events by choosing lexical verbs ***turned, exchanged, nodded, took, left.*** All these verbs state the vital ideological effect it means of truthfulness of women's misery of sex –exploitation for exchange of money with strangers.

he made no attempt to approach her. Moreover, the employing of negation in this text envisages the world for alternative reality. Negativity here expressed by different syntactic aspect with verb to be "are not" and "no attempt". The negativity in this extract reinforces the idea of travelling Sita, and spread her out from her sister to do another job.

5. Conclusion

The study concludes that the women is the victim in poor societies that is result for lacking education and patriarchal society which make women are powerless, dominated by male. Thus, human trafficking has different faces to victimize women to invest them, through the critical stylistics analysis of " A walk across the Sun" there are different forms of trafficking and abuse to give the reader an overview of the real situation of Indian society, but actually not only Indian. Thus, all countries of Third World" that are suffer from poverty, lack of education, and natural disasters that leave an orphans, no works for almost peoples .Human trafficking is a crime against humanity. The traffickers exploit the victims which are the majority of women, girls. In "Awalk across the Sun" The dealer exploit girls for sex-trade, for drug dealer, transaction girl to another countries for selling heroines(drugs) In addition to that the Addison in his novel a new trade which is pornography. This new trade of selling sex on the website for forcing girl to have sex with a strange man and picture them to put it in internet for making sex arousal. These ideologies of the types of human trafficking are deducted by critical stylistics tools by Jefferies; naming of naming the world, transitivity of employing different types of verbs like material action processes of intention, behavioral all these verbs refer to show how the characters behave towards the action, mental process shows the reaction, feeling and passion of the characters in the story. In addition to that the writer uses direct speech to show the truthfulness of the speech in depicting the world .in the same time the writer also mix his voice or ideology with characters free indirect speech to deliver his thought showing his against of the crimes of human trafficking.

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