# Unit 1

# Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

within the SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL model of language

Slides for the session of Exploring English Grammar – the world of clauses held on 16.xi.2020 / 26 brumaire CCXXIX



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

### Goals

About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in

producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

Clause as message: THEME

Robert Spence LangSciTech Saarland University

# About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar Lexicogrammar Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

# 2 Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions' Clause as interaction: MOOD

Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in

producing a clause Strata: semantics vs grammar

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

Clause as message: THEME

vs phonology/orthography

Clause as interaction: MOOD

# 1 To understand four choices we'll make about how to 'do' grammar:

Descriptive vs prescriptive grammar



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in

Strata: semantics vs grammar

vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a.

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation:

Clause as message: THEME

1 To understand four choices we'll make about how to 'do' grammar:

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar

producing a clause

'metafunctions'

Descriptive vs prescriptive grammar

Lexis + Grammar = Lexicogrammar

1 To understand four choices we'll make about how to 'do' grammar:



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in

producing a clause Strata: semantics vs grammar

vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in

producing a clause Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

- 1 To understand four choices we'll make about how to 'do' grammar:
  - Descriptive vs prescriptive grammar
  - 2 Lexis + Grammar = Lexicogrammar
  - 3 Functional vs formal grammar



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in

producing a clause Strata: semantics vs grammar

vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

- 1 To understand four choices we'll make about how to 'do' grammar:
  - Descriptive vs prescriptive grammar
  - 2 Lexis + Grammar = Lexicogrammar
  - 3 Functional vs formal grammar
  - 4 Systemic vs structural grammar



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

- 1 To understand four choices we'll make about how to 'do' grammar:
  - Descriptive vs prescriptive grammar
  - 2 Lexis + Grammar = Lexicogrammar
  - 3 Functional vs formal grammar
  - 4 Systemic vs structural grammar
- 2 To introduce some concepts useful in studying grammar

Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

Goals

About grammar

### Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

### Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

- 1 Lay people often say grammar is about prescribing what is good, or proscribing what is bad.

proscribing what is bad.

1 Lay people often say grammar is about prescribing what is good, or

2 A modern grammarian just describes how people actually use

language (rather than how they think they do, or claim to do)

Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

Goals

About grammar

Lexicogrammar

Systemic vs structural grammar

### Some choices involved in producing a clause

vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a.

'metafunctions' Clause as interaction: MOOD

Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

Clause as message: THEME

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Functional vs formal grammar

Strata: semantics vs grammar

14

proscribing what is bad.

statements of observed fact.

1 Lay people often say grammar is about prescribing what is good, or

2 A modern grammarian just describes how people actually use

3 Grammatical "rules" therefore need to be reinterpreted as

language (rather than how they think they do, or claim to do)

something like "laws of nature" (like gravity, or conservation of

energy, or evolution by means of natural selection): generalized

Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

Goals

About grammar

### Prescriptive vs descriptive

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar

# Some choices involved in

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

Clause as message: THEME

Systemic vs structural grammar

producing a clause

'Functional components' a.k.a.

Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

Goals

About grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar

# Some choices involved in

producing a clause

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

Clause as message: THEME

Prescriptive vs descriptive

Systemic vs structural grammar

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

Clause as interaction: MOOD

1 Lay people often say grammar is about prescribing what is good, or proscribing what is bad.

2 A modern grammarian just describes how people actually use language (rather than how they think they do, or claim to do)

3 Grammatical "rules" therefore need to be reinterpreted as something like "laws of nature" (like gravity, or conservation of energy, or evolution by means of natural selection): generalized statements of observed fact.

4 We'll try to work with real examples taken from linguistic corpora; but sometimes, when trying to illustrate a particular grammatical point, it can be convenient to use (carefully) constructed examples.



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

### Goals

About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

### Lexicogrammar

Systemic vs structural grammar

# Some choices involved in

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

Clause as message: THEME

### Functional vs formal grammar

producing a clause

# 'Functional components' a.k.a.

# 1 Some approaches treat lexis (vocabulary) separately from grammar



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

### Goals

About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

### Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

# Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

- Some approaches treat lexis (vocabulary) separately from grammar
- We will treat both together, as "lexicogrammar"
- (a) Lexicogrammar covers all the knowledge in the dictionary plus all the knowledge in the grammar book
- With this knowledge, you can produce and understand very many sentences
- 6 But you still need to know about the context before you can really use or understand lexis and grammar appropriately.



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

Goals

About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in

Strata: semantics vs grammar

'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

Clause as message: THEME

Functional vs formal grammar

producing a clause

vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a.

- 3 Lexicogrammar covers all the knowledge in the dictionary plus all the knowledge in the grammar book



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

Goals

About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a.
'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

- Some approaches treat lexis (vocabulary) separately from grammar
- We will treat both together, as "lexicogrammar"
- S Lexicogrammar covers all the knowledge in the dictionary plus all the knowledge in the grammar book
- With this knowledge, you can produce and understand very many sentences
- But you still need to know about the context before you can really use or understand lexis and grammar appropriately.



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

Goals

About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in

producing a clause
Strata: semantics vs grammar

vs phonology/orthography
'Functional components' a.k.a.

'metafunctions'
Clause as interaction: MOOD

Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

- Some approaches treat lexis (vocabulary) separately from grammar
- We will treat both together, as "lexicogrammar"
- S Lexicogrammar covers all the knowledge in the dictionary plus all the knowledge in the grammar book
- With this knowledge, you can produce and understand very many sentences
- Set you still need to know about the context before you can really use or understand lexis and grammar appropriately.

Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English

### Goals

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

# Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a.

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

Clause as message: THEME

grammar

About grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar

'metafunctions'

- ① Consider the simple sentence: "Socrates runs".

Socrates	runs
S	Р
Actor	Process
Theme	Rheme

noun followed by a verb.

Onsider the simple sentence: "Socrates runs".

2 A formal grammar might analyze this by saying that it consists of a

- Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

- Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar
- Lexicogrammar
- Systemic vs structural grammar
- Some choices involved in
- producing a clause Strata: semantics vs grammar
- 'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'
- Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY
- Clause as message: THEME

- Goals

- Functional vs formal grammar

About grammar

Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

### Goals

About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

# Functional vs formal grammar

Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in producing a clause Strata: semantics vs grammar

vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

- Onsider the simple sentence: "Socrates runs".
- 2 A formal grammar might analyze this by saying that it consists of a noun followed by a verb.
- 3 A functional grammar might analyze it by saying that it consists of:

Socrates	runs
S	Р
Actor	Process
Theme	Rheme

Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

### Goals

About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

# Functional vs formal grammar

producing a clause

vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

Clause as message: THEME

### Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in

Strata: semantics vs grammar

- Onsider the simple sentence: "Socrates runs".
- 2 A formal grammar might analyze this by saying that it consists of a noun followed by a verb.
- 3 A functional grammar might analyze it by saying that it consists of:
  - 1 a subject, of which something is predicated

Socrates	runs
S	Р
Actor	Process
Theme	Rheme

Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

### Goals

About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

# Functional vs formal grammar

producing a clause

vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a.

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation:

Clause as message: THEME

### Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in

Strata: semantics vs grammar

'metafunctions'

TRANSITIVITY

- Onsider the simple sentence: "Socrates runs".
- 2 A formal grammar might analyze this by saying that it consists of a noun followed by a verb.
- 3 A functional grammar might analyze it by saying that it consists of:
  - 1 a subject, of which something is predicated
  - an actor, who is involved in a process of doing something

Socrates	runs
S	Р
Actor	Process
Theme	Rheme

Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

### Goals

About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

### Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in producing a clause

vs phonology/orthography

Clause as interaction: MOOD

Clause as message: THEME

Lexicogrammar

Strata: semantics vs grammar

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

- Onsider the simple sentence: "Socrates runs".
- 2 A formal grammar might analyze this by saying that it consists of a noun followed by a verb.
- 3 A functional grammar might analyze it by saying that it consists of:
  - 1 a subject, of which something is predicated
  - 2 an actor, who is involved in a process of doing something
  - 3 a theme (specifying the topic), followed by a rheme (conveying a message about the topic)

Socrates	runs
S	Р
Actor	Process
Theme	Rheme

Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

### Goals

### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

### Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in

producing a clause Strata: semantics vs grammar

vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a.

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation:

Clause as message: THEME

'metafunctions'

TRANSITIVITY

- Onsider the simple sentence: "Socrates runs".
- 2 A formal grammar might analyze this by saying that it consists of a noun followed by a verb.
- 3 A functional grammar might analyze it by saying that it consists of:
  - 1 a subject, of which something is predicated
  - 2 an actor, who is involved in a process of doing something
  - 3 a theme (specifying the topic), followed by a rheme (conveying a message about the topic)

Socrates	runs
S	Р
Actor	Process
Theme	Rheme

γρα

Theoretical
Introduction and
Overview of English
grammar

### Goals

About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

# Functional vs formal grammar

Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a.

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation:

TRANSITIVITY
Clause as message: THEME

'metafunctions'

- Consider the simple sentence: "Socrates runs".
- A formal grammar might analyze this by saying that it consists of a noun followed by a verb.
- **3** A functional grammar might analyze it by saying that it consists of:
  - a subject, of which something is predicated
  - 2 an actor, who is involved in a process of doing something
  - a theme (specifying the topic), followed by a rheme (conveying a message about the topic)

Socra	ites	runs
S		Р
Act	or	Process
Ther	ne	Rheme

- **5** From now on, we'll use initial capitals for function labels.
- We'll also include information from formal grammar as well

Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

### Goals

About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Systemic vs structural grammar

# producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

Clause as message: THEME

Functional vs formal grammar

# Some choices involved in

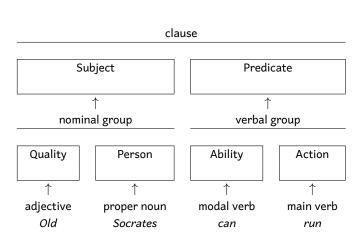
Clause as interaction: MOOD

- Onsider the simple sentence: "Socrates runs".
- 2 A formal grammar might analyze this by saying that it consists of a noun followed by a verb.
- 3 A functional grammar might analyze it by saying that it consists of:
  - 1 a subject, of which something is predicated
  - 2 an actor, who is involved in a process of doing something
  - 3 a theme (specifying the topic), followed by a rheme (conveying a message about the topic)

Socrates	runs
S	Р
Actor	Process
Theme	Rheme

- 5 From now on, we'll use initial capitals for function labels.
- 6 We'll also include information from formal grammar as well:

# Functional and formal grammar combined





Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

### Goals

### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

### Functional vs formal grammar

Systemic vs structural grammar

# Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar

vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY



- A structural approach is interested in the horizontal (syntagmatic relations: what is connected to what, and how?
- A systemic approach gives priority to the vertical (paradigmatic) dimension: what choices are available, and how do they differ from each other?
- Once the focus has been shifted from structure to system, the choices available can be stated in a more abstract way:





Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

### Goals

### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

'metafunctions'

Functional vs formal grammar

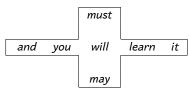
### Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a.

Clause as interaction: MOOD
Clause as representation:

TRANSITIVITY
Clause as message: THEME



- A structural approach is interested in the horizontal (syntagmatic) relations: what is connected to what, and how?
- A systemic approach gives priority to the vertical (paradigmatic) dimension: what choices are available, and how do they differ from each other?
- Once the focus has been shifted from structure to system, the choices available can be stated in a more abstract way:





Theoretical
Introduction and
Overview of English
grammar

### Goals

### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar

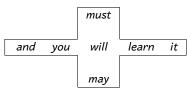
### Systemic vs structural grammar

# Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY



- **1** A structural approach is interested in the horizontal (syntagmatic) relations: what is connected to what, and how?
- A systemic approach gives priority to the vertical (paradigmatic) dimension: what choices are available, and how do they differ from each other?





Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

### Goals

### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar

### Systemic vs structural grammar

### Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar

vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation:

Clause as message: THEME

TRANSITIVITY



- A structural approach is interested in the horizontal (syntagmatic) relations: what is connected to what, and how?
- A systemic approach gives priority to the vertical (paradigmatic) dimension: what choices are available, and how do they differ from each other?
- Once the focus has been shifted from structure to system, the choices available can be stated in a more abstract way:





Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

### Goals

### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar

### Systemic vs structural grammar

# Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar

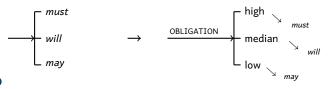
vs phonology/orthography
'Functional components' a.k.a.

'metafunctions'
Clause as interaction: MOOD

Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY



- A structural approach is interested in the horizontal (syntagmatic) relations: what is connected to what, and how?
- A systemic approach gives priority to the vertical (paradigmatic) dimension: what choices are available, and how do they differ from each other?
- Once the focus has been shifted from structure to system, the choices available can be stated in a more abstract way:





Theoretical
Introduction and
Overview of English
grammar

### Goals

### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar

### Systemic vs structural grammar

# Some choices involved in

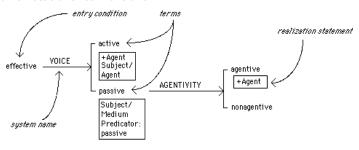
producing a clause
Strata: semantics vs grammar

vs phonology/orthography
'Functional components' a.k.a.

'metafunctions'
Clause as interaction: MOOD

Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

# Some notational conventions



Oswald	shot	Kennedy
Subject/	Predicator	
Agent		Medium

Kennedy	was shot	by Oswald
Subject/	Predicator:	
Medium	passive	Agent

Kennedy	was shot
Subject/	Predicator:
Medium	passive



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

### Goals

### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar

### Systemic vs structural grammar

# Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

# Some choices involved in producing a clause

γρα

Theoretical
Introduction and
Overview of English
grammar

### Goals

### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

### Some choices involv

# Strata: semantics vs grammar

vs phonology/orthography
'Functional components' a.k.a.
'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD
Clause as representation:

TRANSITIVITY

- In winter semester you tried to guess a clause that I was thinking of; you asked 'closed' questions (e.g. 'yes/no' for binary choices, or 'wh-' questions for sets of choices with three or more terms).
- 2 Some of the results from that experiment can be generalized.

# Some choices involved in producing a clause

1 In winter semester you tried to guess a clause that I was thinking

'wh-' questions for sets of choices with three or more terms).

2 Some of the results from that experiment can be generalized.

of; you asked 'closed' questions (e.g. 'yes/no' for binary choices, or

Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

### Goals

### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

Clause as message: THEME

Clause as interaction: MOOD

### Strata:

- "Is it a question?"
- $\longrightarrow$
- OR:



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

### Goals

### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in producing a clause

### Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

- "Is it a question?"

- OR:



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

#### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in producing a clause

#### Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

- "Is it a question?"
- ---
- "Does it function as a question?"
- OR:
- "Does it have the grammatical structure of a question?"
- OR
- "Does it sound like ( / Is it written like ) a question?"



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

#### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar

# vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

- "Is it a question?"
- —
- "Does it function as a question?"
- OR:
- "Does it have the grammatical structure of a question?"
- OR
- "Does it sound like ( / Is it written like ) a question?"



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

#### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar

# vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a.

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions' Clause as interaction: MOOD

Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

- "Is it a question?"
- \_\_\_\_\_\_
- "Does it function as a question?"
- OR:
- "Does it have the grammatical structure of a question?"
- OR:
- "Does it sound like ( / Is it written like ) a question?"



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

#### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in

producing a clause

#### Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD
Clause as representation:

TRANSITIVITY
Clause as message: THEME

- "Is it a question?"
- "Does it function as a question?"
- OR:
- "Does it have the grammatical structure of a question?"
- OR:
- "Does it sound like ( / Is it written like ) a question?"



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

#### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in

producing a clause

#### Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

- "Is it a question?"
- —
- "Does it function as a question?"
- OR:
- "Does it have the grammatical structure of a question?"
- OR:
- "Does it sound like ( / Is it written like ) a question?"



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

#### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in

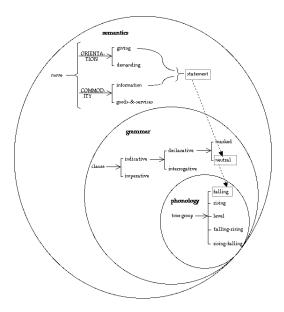
producing a clause

# Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a.
'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD

Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY





Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

#### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in producing a clause

#### Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a.

'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD

Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

#### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Systemic vs structural grammar

### Some choices involved in producing a clause

vs phonology/orthography

#### 'Functional components' a.k.a.

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

Functional vs formal grammar

Strata: semantics vs grammar

'metafunctions'

Clause as message: THEME

1 13

- Clause as interaction: grammatical systems of MOOD
  - enacting social relationships

Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

#### Goals

About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

'metafunctions'

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

### 'Functional components' a.k.a.

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation:

TRANSITIVITY

- Clause as interaction: grammatical systems of MOOD enacting social relationships
- Olause as representation: grammatical systems of TRANSITIVITY construing a model of reality

Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

#### Goals

About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

'metafunctions'

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

## 'Functional components' a.k.a.

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation:

TRANSITIVITY

- Clause as interaction: grammatical systems of MOOD enacting social relationships
- Olause as representation: grammatical systems of TRANSITIVITY construing a model of reality
- 3 Clause as message: grammatical systems of THEME creating relevance to context

Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

#### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

#### Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar

vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a.

# 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation:

TRANSITIVITY

- Clause as interaction: grammatical systems of MOOD
- enacting social relationships Olause as representation: grammatical systems of TRANSITIVITY
  - construing a model of reality
- 3 Clause as message: grammatical systems of THEME
- creating relevance to context
- 4 These three sets of choices are simultaneous to and independent of each other (i.e. they are 'in parallel')

		eat		
				MOOD
			Complement	
	Actor/			TRANSITIVITY
	Agent			
Them				THEME

	shot		the sheriff?
		Predicator (shoot)	Complement
Agent			

		Complement	
Proce ascript	Attribute/ Range		



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

#### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

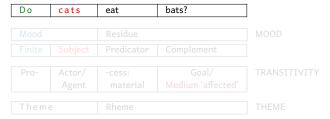
Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar

vs phonology/orthography

#### 'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD
Clause as representation:
TRANSITIVITY
Clause as message: THEME



	shot		the sheriff?
		Predicator (shoot)	Complement
Agent			

		Complement	
Proce ascript	Attribute/ Range		



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

#### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

#### 'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD
Clause as representation:
TRANSITIVITY
Clause as message: THEME

סט	cats	eat	bats!
Mood		Residue	

Finite Subject Predicator Complement

Pro- Actor/ -cess: Goal/
Agent material Medium 'affected'

Theme Rheme THEMI

	shot		the sheriff?
		Predicator (shoot)	Complement
Agent			

MOOD

		Complement
		Attribute/ Range



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

#### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

#### 'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD
Clause as representation:
TRANSITIVITY
Clause as message: THEME

1.14

		1	
Mood		Residue	
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement

eat.

Do

cate

MOOD

	shot		the sheriff?
		Predicator (shoot)	Complement
Agent			

		Complement
		Attribute/ Range



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

#### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

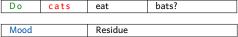
Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in producing a clause Strata: semantics vs grammar

vs phonology/orthography

#### 'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY



 Mood
 Residue

 Finite
 Subject
 Predicator
 Complement

Pro- Actor/ -cess: Goal/
Agent material Medium 'affected'

MOOD

TRANSITIVITY

 
 Who
 shot
 the sheriff?

 Mood
 Residue

 Subject/Wh (did) Finite
 Predicator (shoot)
 Complement

 Actor/ Agent
 Process: material
 Goal/ Medium

 Theme
 Rheme

		Complement
		Attribute/ Range



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

#### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

#### 'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

Do	cats	eat	bats!
Mood		Residue	
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement

MOOD

Pro-	Actor/	-cess:	Goal/
	Agent	material	Medium 'affected'

TRANSITIVITY

Theme Rheme	THEME
-------------	-------

	shot		the sheriff?
		Predicator (shoot)	Complement
Agent			

			Complement
			Attribute/ Range



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

#### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

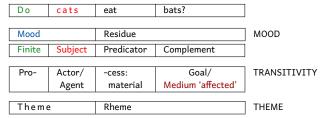
Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

#### 'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY



Who	shot		the sheriff?
Mood		Residue	
Subject/Wh-	(did) Finite	Predicator (shoot)	Complement
Actor/	Process:		Goal/
Agent	material		Medium
Theme	Rheme		

		Complement
		Attribute/ Range



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

#### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

'metafunctions'

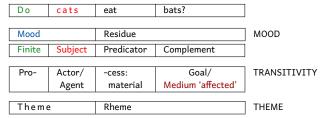
Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

# Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

## 'Functional components' a.k.a.

Clause as interaction: MOOD
Clause as representation:
TRANSITIVITY



Who	shot		the sheriff?
Mood		Residue	
Subject/Wh-	(did) Finite Predicator (shoot)		Complement
Actor/	Process:		Goal/
Agent	material		Medium
Theme	Rheme		

I	have		a dream.
Mood		Residue	
Subject	(do) Finite Predicator (have)		Complement
Carrier/	Process: relational:		Attribute/
Medium	ascriptive/possessive		Range
Theme	Rheme		



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

#### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

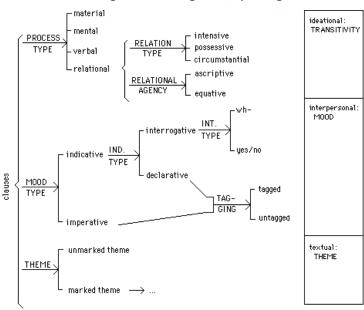
Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

# Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

# 'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY





Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

#### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

# Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

### 'Functional components' a.k.a.

### Clause as interaction: MOOD

Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY Clause as message: THEME

'metafunctions'

### MOOD TYPE

either 'imperative' or 'indicative'



Theoretical
Introduction and
Overview of English
grammar

### Goals

About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

 $\label{prop:components} \mbox{`functional components' a.k.a.} \\ \mbox{`metafunctions'} \mbox{}$ 

# Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation:

TRANSITIVITY
Clause as message: THEME

### MOOD TYPE:

- either 'imperative' or 'indicative',
  - if 'indicative', then either 'declarative' or 'interrogative



Theoretical
Introduction and
Overview of English
grammar

### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar

Systemic vs structural grammar

#### Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

# Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation:

TRANSITIVITY

### MOOD TYPE:

- either 'imperative' or 'indicative',
  - if 'indicative', then either 'declarative' or 'interrogative',



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

# Some choices involved in

producing a clause Strata: semantics vs grammar

vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

#### Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation:

TRANSITIVITY

### MOOD TYPE:

- · either 'imperative' or 'indicative',
  - if 'indicative', then either 'declarative' or 'interrogative',
    - if 'interrogative', then 'yes/no' or 'WH-',



Theoretical
Introduction and
Overview of English
grammar

### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

# Some choices involved in

producing a clause Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a.
'metafunctions'

# Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation:

TRANSITIVITY
Clause as message: THEME



- either 'imperative' or 'indicative',
  - if 'indicative', then either 'declarative' or 'interrogative',
    - if 'interrogative', then 'yes/no' or 'WH-',

if 'WH-', then 'WH-subject' or 'WH-other



Theoretical
Introduction and
Overview of English
grammar

### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar

Systemic vs structural grammar

### Some choices involved in

producing a clause
Strata: semantics vs grammar

vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

# Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation:

TRANSITIVITY



- either 'imperative' or 'indicative',
  - if 'indicative', then either 'declarative' or 'interrogative',
    - if 'interrogative', then 'yes/no' or 'WH-',

if 'WH-', then 'WH-subject' or 'WH-other



Theoretical
Introduction and
Overview of English
grammar

### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar

Systemic vs structural grammar

### Some choices involved in

producing a clause
Strata: semantics vs grammar

vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

# Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation:

TRANSITIVITY



Theoretical
Introduction and
Overview of English
grammar

#### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

#### Some choices involved in

producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a.

'Functional components' 'metafunctions'

# Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation:

TRANSITIVITY

Clause as message: THEME

# MOOD TYPE:

- · either 'imperative' or 'indicative',
  - if 'indicative', then either 'declarative' or 'interrogative',
    - if 'interrogative', then 'yes/no' or 'WH-',

if 'WH-', then 'WH-subject' or 'WH-other'.



major clause +Predicator



free major clause TYPE +Predicator



```
_{\Gamma} imperative
         MOOD
+Predicator
```

free



```
_{\Gamma} imperative
        MOOD
         TYPE
+Predicator
                L indicative
```

free major



```
_{\Gamma} imperative
         MOOD
         TYPE
+Predicator
                L indicative
```

free major

> Close the window!



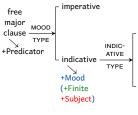
```
┌ imperative
       MOOD
       TYPE
+Predicator
              L indicative
               +Mood
               (+Finite
               +Subject)
```

free major

clause

the window! Close

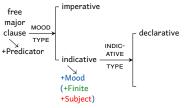




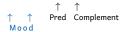
free

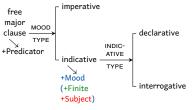
the window! Close



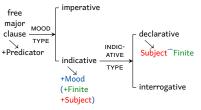


Close the window!

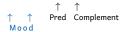


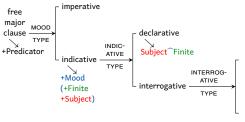






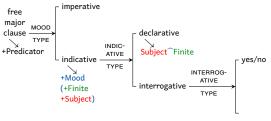
 $\label{eq:He} \mbox{He} \quad \mbox{is} \quad \mbox{closing} \quad \mbox{the window}.$ 





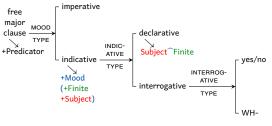
He is closing the window.





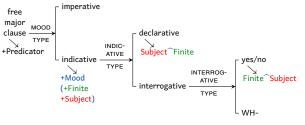
He is closing the window.





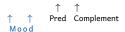
He is closing the window.

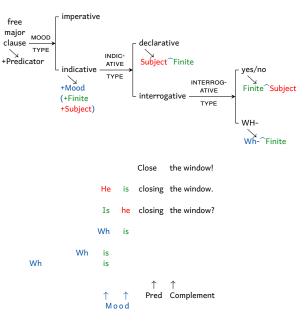


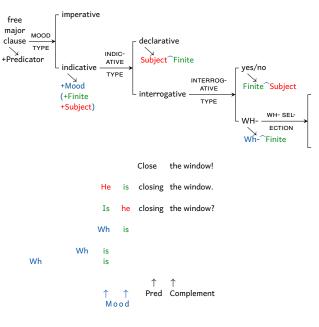


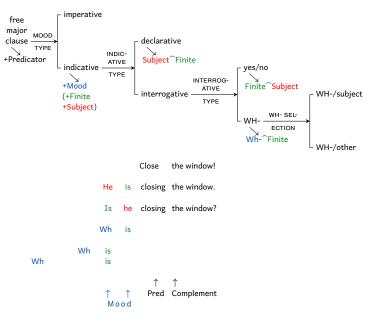
He is closing the window.

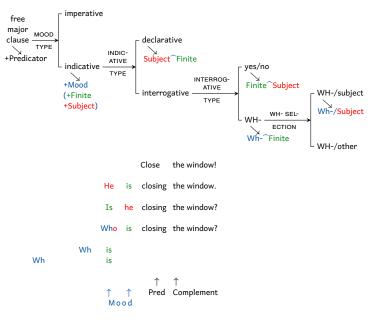
Is he closing the window?

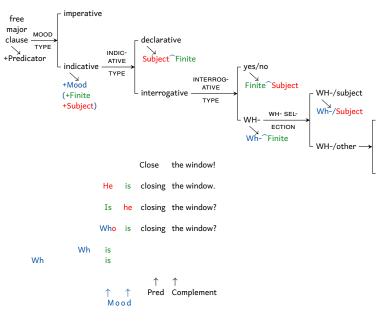


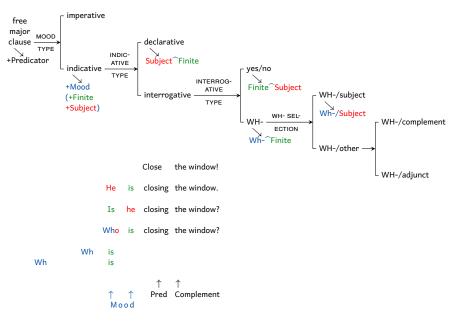


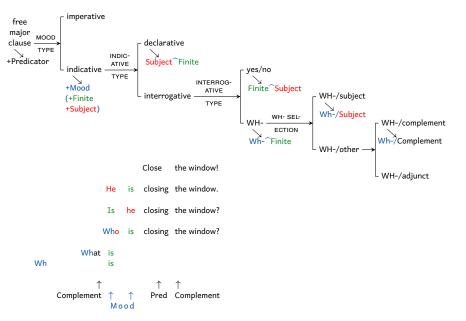


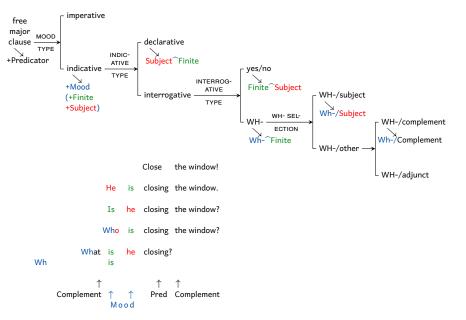


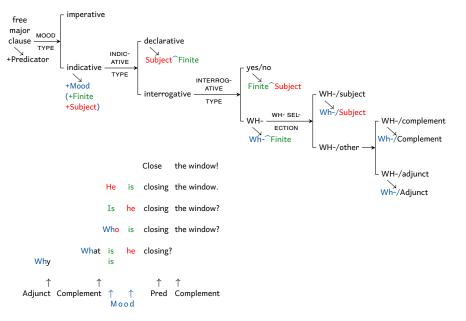


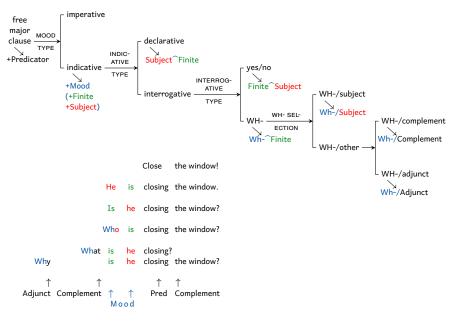












- non-finite or finite
- bound (e.g. reported speech)
- major
- clause

Cidas

•

to close the window. closing the window. closing the window. closing the window. closing the window. closing.

- non-finite or finite
- bound (e.g. reported speech)
- major
- clause

•

Close the window!

He is closing the window!
Is he closing the window?
Who is closing the window?
What is he closing?
hy is he closing the window?

([free])
(She told me)
(She told me)

he was whether he was who was what he was closing the window.

ndow. [non-finite]
ndow. [finite]

[finite]

- non-finite or finite
- bound (e.g. reported speech)
- major
- clause

What is he closing?

	to close the window.	

- non-finite or finite
- bound (e.g. reported speech)
- major
- clause

•

What is he closing?

	to close the wind closing the wind closing the wind closing the wind closing.

- non-finite or finite
- bound (e.g. reported speech)
- major
- clause

What is he closing?

	bound] to close the window.	

- non-finite or finite bound (e.g. reported speech) major clause
  - [free] ([free]) Close the window! (She told me) He is closing the window (She told me) Is he closing the window? (She asked me) (She asked me)

(She asked) me

(She asked me)

- Who is closing the window? What is he closing?
- Why is he closing the window?

[bound] to close the window. he was whether he was closing the window.

closing.

who was

what he was

why he was

closing the window.

closing the window.

- closing the window.
  - [finite]
- [finite] [finite] [finite] [finite]

[non-finite]



Theoretical
Introduction and
Overview of English
grammar

#### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a.
'metafunctions'

#### Clause as interaction: MOOD

Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

Clause as message: THEME

## SUBJECT PERSON:

either 'non-interactant' or 'interactant',

• if 'interactant', then 'speaker' ("I") or 'speaker-plus' ("we") or 'addressee' ("you");



Theoretical
Introduction and
Overview of English
grammar

### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar

Systemic vs structural grammar Some choices involved in

# producing a clause Strata: semantics vs grammar

vs phonology/orthography
'Functional components' a.k.a.
'metafunctions'

# Clause as interaction: MOOD

Clause as representation:

TRANSITIVITY
Clause as message: THEME

### SUBJECT PERSON:

- either 'non-interactant' or 'interactant'.
  - if 'interactant', then 'speaker' ("I") or 'speaker-plus' ("we") or 'addressee' ("you");
    - if 'addressee', then: no further differentiation (unlike German)
      - You kenn say You to me. :-D



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar

Systemic vs structural grammar Some choices involved in

producing a clause
Strata: semantics vs grammar

vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

## Clause as interaction: MOOD

Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY Clause as message: THEME

# SUBJECT PERSON:

- either 'non-interactant' or 'interactant',
  - if 'interactant', then 'speaker' ("I") or 'speaker-plus' ("we") or 'addressee' ("you");
    - if 'addressee', then: no further differentiation (unlike German)
    - You kenn say You to me. :-D



Theoretical
Introduction and
Overview of English
grammar

# Goals

# About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

## Some choices involved in

producing a clause
Strata: semantics vs grammar

vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

# Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation:

TRANSITIVITY
Clause as message: THEME

# SUBJECT PERSON:

- either 'non-interactant' or 'interactant',
  - if 'interactant', then 'speaker' ("I") or 'speaker-plus' ("we") or 'addressee' ("you");
    - if 'addressee', then: no further differentiation (unlike German)
    - You kenn say You to me. :-D



Theoretical
Introduction and
Overview of English
grammar

# Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

### Some choices involved in

producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar

vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

# Clause as interaction: MOOD

Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

# SUBJECT PERSON:

- either 'non-interactant' or 'interactant'.
  - if 'interactant', then 'speaker' ("I") or 'speaker-plus' ("we") or 'addressee' ("you");
    - if 'addressee', then: no further differentiation (unlike German)
    - You kenn say You to me. :-D



Theoretical
Introduction and
Overview of English
grammar

# Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

#### Some choices involved in

producing a clause
Strata: semantics vs grammar

vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a.

'Functional components' 'metafunctions'

#### Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation:

TRANSITIVITY
Clause as message: THEME



#### FINITE TYPE

either 'temporal' (primary tense) or 'modal'

If 'tomporal', then PRIMARY TENSEs 'post' or 'present' or 'ununnated and the state of the sta

[past] she knew ('yester
RIMARY TENSE [present] she knows ('no

[high] she must know ('surely')

MODALITY [median] she will know ('probably')

[low] she may know ('perhans')



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

# Goals

About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

'metafunctions'

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a.

Clause as interaction: MOOD

Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY Clause as message: THEME

# FINITE TYPE:

either 'temporal' (primary tense) or 'modal';

if 'temporal', then PRIMARY TENSE: 'past' or 'present' or 'future';

if 'modal', then MODALITY: 'high' or 'median' or 'low

[past]

she knew ('yesterday'

Y IENSE [presen

uturel she will know ('tomorrow

[high

she must know ('surely')

median] [low]

she may know ('perhaps'



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

#### Goals

About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a.

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation:

'metafunctions'

TRANSITIVITY
Clause as message: THEME

Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

#### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

#### Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

#### Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation:

Clause as message: THEME

# TRANSITIVITY

# FINITE TYPE:

- either 'temporal' (primary tense) or 'modal';
  - if 'temporal', then PRIMARY TENSE: 'past' or 'present' or 'future';
  - if 'modal', then MODALITY: 'high' or 'median' or 'low'.

# γρα

Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

#### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

#### Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

#### Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation:

Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

Clause as message: THEME

# FINITE TYPE:

- either 'temporal' (primary tense) or 'modal';
  - if 'temporal', then PRIMARY TENSE: 'past' or 'present' or 'future';
  - if 'modal', then MODALITY: 'high' or 'median' or 'low'.

[past] she knew ('yesterday')
PRIMARY TENSE [present] she knows ('now')
[future] she will know ('tomorrow

[high] she must know ('surely')
MODALITY [median] she will know ('probably'

[low] she may know ('perhaps'

# γρα

Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

#### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

# Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

#### Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation:

TRANSITIVITY

Clause as message: THEME

# FINITE TYPE:

- either 'temporal' (primary tense) or 'modal';
  - if 'temporal', then PRIMARY TENSE: 'past' or 'present' or 'future';
  - if 'modal', then MODALITY: 'high' or 'median' or 'low'.

[past] she knew ('yesterday')

PRIMARY TENSE [present] she knows ('now')

[future] she will know ('tomorrow

[high]
MODALITY [median]

she must know ('surely') she will know ('probably' she may know ('perhaps''

Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

#### Goals

#### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

#### Some choices involved in

producing a clause Strata: semantics vs grammar

vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a.

'metafunctions' Clause as interaction: MOOD

# Clause as representation:

TRANSITIVITY

Clause as message: THEME

# FINITE TYPE:

- either 'temporal' (primary tense) or 'modal';
  - if 'temporal', then PRIMARY TENSE: 'past' or 'present' or 'future';
  - if 'modal', then MODALITY: 'high' or 'median' or 'low'.

[past] she knew ('yesterday') PRIMARY TENSE [present] she knows ('now') [future] she will know ('tomorrow')

[high] she must know ('surely') [median] she will know ('probably') MODAL ITY she may know ('perhaps') [low]



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

#### Goals

About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in producing a clause Strata: semantics vs grammar

vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation:

TRANSITIVITY

Clause as message: THEME



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

## Goals

### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in producing a clause Strata: semantics vs grammar

vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a.

'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation:

TRANSITIVITY

Clause as message: THEME

# POLARITY:

either 'positive' or 'negative';



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

## Goals

### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation:

TRANSITIVITY

Clause as message: THEME

## POLARITY:

either 'positive' or 'negative';



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

## Goals

### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

# Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation:

TRANSITIVITY
Clause as message: THEME

# POLARITY:

either 'positive' or 'negative';

## POLARITY MARKING:

 if 'positive' or if 'negative', then either 'marked' (emphatic) or 'unmarked'.

> [unmarked] [marked] he closed it he did close

negative] *he di* 



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

## Goals

### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

### Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

Clause as representation:

'metafunctions'

'Functional components' a.k.a.

Clause as interaction: MOOD

TRANSITIVITY

Clause as message: THEME

## POLARITY:

either 'positive' or 'negative';

## POLARITY MARKING:

• if 'positive' or if 'negative', then either 'marked' (emphatic) or 'unmarked'.



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

## Goals

### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

## Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar

vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a.

'metafunctions'

# Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation:

TRANSITIVITY
Clause as message: THEME

## POLARITY:

either 'positive' or 'negative';

## POLARITY MARKING:

 if 'positive' or if 'negative', then either 'marked' (emphatic) or 'unmarked'.

[unmarked] [marked]

[positive] he closed it he did close it [negative] he didn't close it he did not close it

- A "GOING ON" consists of
  - PROCESS +
  - PARTICIPANTS +
  - CIRCUMSTANCES
- PROCESS TYPE
  - material ('doing')
    - Lola runs. [intransitive
    - Tom films Lola. [transitive]
  - mental ('sensing'
    - Mary liked the gift. ['like' type]
    - The gift pleased Mary. ['please' type]
    - relational ('being')
      - Mary is a teacher. [ascriptive
      - Mary is the teacher. [equative
  - (plus other minor types)
- TWO WAYS OF MODELLING REALITY:
  - Pat cooked. [intransitive]
  - Pat cooked the rice. [transitive]
  - The rice cooked. [middle
  - Pat cooked the rice. [effective]

ypu

Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

## Goals

About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD

Clause as representation:

- A "GOING ON" consists of
  - PROCESS +
  - PARTICIPANTS +
  - CIRCUMSTANCES
- - Pat cooked the rice. [transitive]
  - The rice cooked. [middle]

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

TRANSITIVITY

Clause as message: THEME



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

### Goals

About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in producing a clause Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

Clause as interaction: MOOD

Clause as representation:

- A "GOING ON" consists of
  - PROCESS +
  - PARTICIPANTS +
  - CIRCUMSTANCES
- PROCESS TYPE:
  - material ('doing'
    - Lola runs. [intransitive]
    - Tom films Lola. [transitive]
  - mental ('sensing
    - Mary liked the gift. ['like' type]
    - The gift pleased Mary. ['please' type]
  - relational ('being')
    - Mary is a teacher. [ascriptive]
    - Mary is the teacher. [equative]
  - (plus other minor types)
- TWO WAYS OF MODELLING REALITY:
  - Pat cooked. [intransitive]
  - Pat cooked the rice. [transitive]
  - The rice cooked. [middle]
  - Pat cooked the rice. [effective]



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

### Goals

## About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in

producing a clause Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD

Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

- 1 A "GOING ON" consists of
  - PROCESS +
  - PARTICIPANTS +
  - CIRCUMSTANCES
- PROCESS TYPE:
  - material ('doing')
    - Lola runs. [intransitive]
    - Tom films Lola. [transitive]
  - mental ('sensing')
    - Mary liked the gift. ['like' type]
    - The gift pleased Mary. ['please' type]
  - relational ('being')
    - Mary is a teacher. [ascriptive]
    - Mary is the teacher. [equative]
  - (plus other minor types)
- TWO WAYS OF MODELLING REALITY:
  - Pat cooked. [intransitive]
  - Pat cooked the rice. [transitive]
  - The rice cooked. [middle]
  - Pat cooked the rice. [effective]



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

### Goals

### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

## Some choices involved in

producing a clause Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation:

Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

- 1 A "GOING ON" consists of
  - PROCESS +
  - PARTICIPANTS +
  - CIRCUMSTANCES
- PROCESS TYPE:
  - material ('doing')
    - Lola runs. [intransitive]
    - Tom films Lola. [transitive]
  - mental ('sensing')
    - Mary liked the gift. ['like' type]
    - The gift pleased Mary. ['please' type]
  - relational ('being')
    - Mary is a teacher. [ascriptive]
    - Mary is the teacher. [equative]
  - (plus other minor types)
- TWO WAYS OF MODELLING REALITY:
  - Pat cooked. [intransitive]
  - Pat cooked the rice. [transitive]
  - The rice cooked. [middle]
  - Pat cooked the rice. [effective]

ypu

Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

## Goals

## About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

# Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD

Clause as representation:

TRANSITIVITY

- 1 A "GOING ON" consists of
  - PROCESS +
  - PARTICIPANTS +
  - CIRCUMSTANCES
- PROCESS TYPE:
  - material ('doing')
    - Lola runs. [intransitive]
    - Tom films Lola. [transitive]
  - mental ('sensing')
    - Mary liked the gift. ['like' type]
    - The gift pleased Mary. ['please' type]
  - relational ('being')
    - Mary is a teacher. [ascriptive]
    - Mary is the teacher. [equative]
  - (plus other minor types)
- TWO WAYS OF MODELLING REALITY:
  - Pat cooked. [intransitive]
  - Pat cooked the rice. [transitive]
  - The rice cooked. [middle]
  - Pat cooked the rice. [effective]



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

### Goals

## About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

## Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD

### Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

- 1 A "GOING ON" consists of
  - PROCESS +
  - PARTICIPANTS +
  - CIRCUMSTANCES
- PROCESS TYPE:
  - material ('doing')
    - Lola runs. [intransitive]
    - Tom films Lola. [transitive]
  - mental ('sensing')
    - Mary liked the gift. ['like' type]
    - The gift pleased Mary. ['please' type]
  - relational ('being')
    - Mary is a teacher. [ascriptive]
    - Mary is the teacher. [equative]
  - (plus other minor types)
- 3 TWO WAYS OF MODELLING REALITY:
  - Pat cooked. [intransitive]
  - Pat cooked the rice. [transitive]
  - The rice cooked. [middle]
  - Pat cooked the rice. [effective]

ypu

Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

## Goals

## About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

## Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a.
'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD

### Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

- A "GOING ON" consists of
  - PROCESS +
  - PARTICIPANTS +
  - CIRCUMSTANCES
- PROCESS TYPE:
  - material ('doing')
    - Lola runs. [intransitive]
    - Tom films Lola. [transitive]
  - mental ('sensing')
    - Mary liked the gift. ['like' type]
    - The gift pleased Mary. ['please' type]
  - relational ('being')
    - Mary is a teacher. [ascriptive]
    - Marv is the teacher. [equative]
  - (plus other minor types)
- TWO WAYS OF MODELLING REALITY:
  - Pat cooked. [intransitive]
  - Pat cooked the rice. [transitive]
  - The rice cooked. [middle]
  - Pat cooked the rice. [effective]

MODEL 1 IS THE

MODEL 2 IS THE

'FRGATIVE' MODEL

'TRANSITIVE' MODEL

Clause as representation:

TRANSITIVITY

Clause as message: THEME



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

### Goals

## About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

'metafunctions'

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

### Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a.

Clause as interaction: MOOD

- **1** THEME SELECTION
  - Theme = Predicator (<u>Close</u> the window!)
  - Theme = Adjunct (<u>In summer</u> the students drink lots of beer.)
  - Theme = Subject (<u>Maria</u> likes **Mozart**.)
  - Theme = ...
- THEME FOCUSSING
  - THEME PREDICATION
  - it was Oswald who shot Kennedy
  - THEME IDENTIFICATION
    - the one who shot Kennedy was Oswald
    - Oswald was the one who shot Kennedy
  - ... probably VOICE belongs here, too:
    - Oswald shot Kennedy
    - Kennedy was shot by Oswald
- 3 INTERPERSONAL THEM
  - surely Anne
- 4 TEXTUAL THEM!
  - oh but in that case



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

## Goals

### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

# Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD

Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

- THEME SELECTION
  - Theme = Predicator (<u>Close</u> the window!)
  - Theme = Adjunct (<u>In summer</u> the students drink lots of beer.)
  - Theme = Subject (<u>Maria</u> likes **Mozart**.)
  - Theme = ...

## THEME FOCUSSING

- THEME PREDICATION
  - it was Oswald who shot Kennedy
  - THEME IDENTIFICATION
    - the one who shot Kennedy was Oswald
    - Oswald was the one who shot Kennedy
- ... probably VOICE belongs here, too:
  - Oswald shot Kennedy
  - Kennedy was shot by Oswald
- **(3)** INTERPERSONAL THEME
  - surely Anne
- 4 TEXTUAL THEM!
  - oh but in that case



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

### Goals

### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

## Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD

Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

- **1** THEME SELECTION
  - Theme = Predicator (<u>Close</u> the window!)
  - Theme = Adjunct (<u>In summer</u> the students drink lots of beer.)
  - Theme = Subject (<u>Maria</u> likes **Mozart**.)
  - Theme = ...
- THEME FOCUSSING
  - THEME PREDICATION
    - it was Oswald who shot Kennedy
  - THEME IDENTIFICATION
    - the one who shot Kennedy was Oswald
    - Oswald was the one who shot Kennedy
  - ... probably VOICE belongs here, too:
    - Oswald shot Kennedy
    - Kennedy was shot by Oswald
- INTERPERSONAL THEME
  - surely Anne
- **4** TEXTUAL THEMS
  - oh but in that case



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

### Goals

### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

# Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD

Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

- THEME SELECTION
  - Theme = Predicator (<u>Close</u> the window!)
  - Theme = Adjunct (<u>In summer</u> the students drink lots of beer.)
  - Theme = Subject (<u>Maria</u> likes **Mozart**.)
  - Theme = ...
- THEME FOCUSSING
  - THEME PREDICATION
    - it was Oswald who shot Kennedy
  - THEME IDENTIFICATION
    - the one who shot Kennedy was **Oswald**
    - Oswald was the one who shot Kennedy
  - ... probably VOICE belongs here, too:
    - Oswald shot Kennedv
    - Kennedy was shot by Oswald
- **(3)** INTERPERSONAL THEME
  - surely Anne
- **4** TEXTUAL THEMI
  - oh but in that case



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

### Goals

About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD

Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

- THEME SELECTION
  - Theme = Predicator (<u>Close</u> the window!)
  - Theme = Adjunct (<u>In summer</u> the students drink lots of beer.)
  - Theme = Subject (<u>Maria</u> likes **Mozart**.)
  - Theme = ...
- THEME FOCUSSING
  - THEME PREDICATION
    - it was <u>Oswald</u> who shot Kennedy
  - THEME IDENTIFICATION
    - the one who shot Kennedy was Oswald
    - Oswald was the one who shot Kennedy
  - ... probably VOICE belongs here, too:
    - Oswald shot Kennedy
    - Kennedy was shot by Oswald
- INTERPERSONAL THEME
  - surely Anne
- **4** TEXTUAL THEMI
  - oh but in that case



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

### Goals

## About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

## Some choices involved in

producing a clause
Strata: semantics vs grammar

vs phonology/orthography 'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY

- THEME SELECTION
  - Theme = Predicator (<u>Close</u> the window!)
  - Theme = Adjunct (<u>In summer</u> the students drink lots of beer.)
  - Theme = Subject (<u>Maria</u> likes **Mozart**.)
  - Theme = ...
- THEME FOCUSSING
  - THEME PREDICATION
    - it was <u>Oswald</u> who shot Kennedy
  - THEME IDENTIFICATION
    - the one who shot Kennedy was Oswald
    - Oswald was the one who shot Kennedy
  - ... probably VOICE belongs here, too:
    - Oswald shot Kennedy
    - Kennedy was shot by Oswald
- INTERPERSONAL THEME
  - surely Anne
- 4 TEXTUAL THEMS
  - oh but in that case



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

### Goals

## About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

## Some choices involved in

producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar
vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a.

Clause as interaction: MOOD
Clause as representation:

- THEME SELECTION
  - Theme = Predicator (<u>Close</u> the window!)
  - Theme = Adjunct (<u>In summer</u> the students drink lots of beer.)
  - Theme = Subject (<u>Maria</u> likes **Mozart**.)
  - Theme = ...
- THEME FOCUSSING
  - THEME PREDICATION
    - it was Oswald who shot Kennedy
  - THEME IDENTIFICATION
    - the one who shot Kennedy was Oswald
    - Oswald was the one who shot Kennedy
  - ... probably VOICE belongs here, too:
    - Oswald shot Kennedy
    - Kennedy was shot by Oswald
- INTERPERSONAL THEME
  - surely Anne
- **4** TEXTUAL THEME
  - oh but in that case



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

### Goals

## About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

## Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY



Theoretical Introduction and Overview of English grammar

### Goals

To be continued ...

### About grammar

Prescriptive vs descriptive grammar

Lexicogrammar

Functional vs formal grammar Systemic vs structural grammar

# Some choices involved in producing a clause

Strata: semantics vs grammar vs phonology/orthography

'Functional components' a.k.a. 'metafunctions'

Clause as interaction: MOOD

Clause as representation: TRANSITIVITY