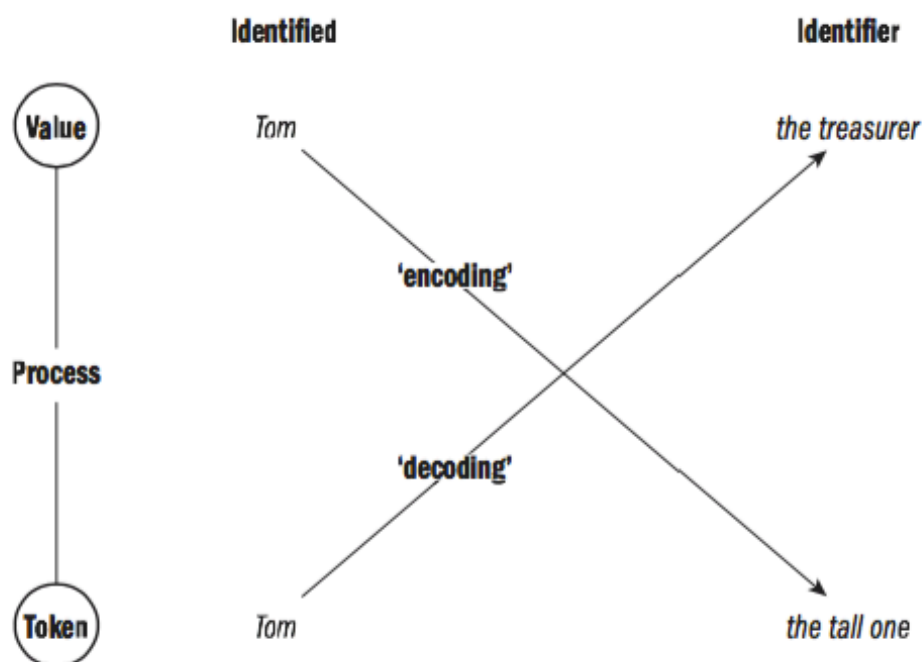


**Table 5(12)** The principal categories of 'relational' clause

	(i) <b>attributive</b> 'a is an attribute of x'	(ii) <b>identifying</b> 'a is the identity of x'
(1) intensive 'x is a'	Sarah is wise	Sarah is the leader; the leader is Sarah
(2) possessive 'x has a'	Peter has a piano	the piano is Peter's; Peter's is the piano
(3) circumstantial 'x is at a'	the fair is on a Tuesday	tomorrow is the 10th; the 10th is tomorrow

**Fig. 5-22** 'Identifying' clauses: direction of coding**Table 5-42** Transitive and ergative in identifying relational clauses<sup>50</sup>

decoding (which is Tom?)	Tom	is/plays	<b>the leader</b>	<b>the leader</b>	is/is played	by Tom
transitive:	Id/Tk	Process	Ir/VI	Ir/VI	Process	Id/Tk
ergative	Medium		Range	Range		Medium

encoding (who's the leader)	<b>Tom</b>	is/plays	the leader	<b>the leader</b>	is/is played	by <b>Tom</b>
transitive:	Ir/Tk	Process	Id/VI	Id/VI	Process	Ir/Tk
ergative	Agent		Medium	Medium		Agent

<sup>50</sup> Note: Those in the top row are **decoding** clauses; the receptive is a medio-receptive and hence rare. Those below are **encoding**; the receptive is a 'true' receptive.

Relational clauses: processes of being & having

(which are you? – which part do you play?)

Which	am	I
Identified/ Value		Identifier/ Token
Complement/ Wh-		Subject

I	am (= play)	the villain
Identified/ Token		Identifier/ Value
Subject		Complement

the villain	is (= is played by)	me
Identifier/ Value		Identified/ Token
Subject		Complement

(which is you? – which picture shows you?)

Which	is	me
Identified/ Token		Identifier/ Value
Subject/Wh-		Complement

the ugly one	is (= shows)	me
Identifier/ Token		Identified/ Value
Subject		Complement

I	am (= am shown by)	the ugly one
Identified/ Value		Identifier/ Token
Subject		Complement

Fig. 5-23 Subject-Complement, Identified-Identifier, and Token-Value

Henry	is	the villain	is to	the villain	is	Henry
Token/ Subject	Process	Value/ Complement	as	Value/ Subject	Process	Token/ Complement
Henry	plays [active]	the villain	is to	the villain	is played [passive]	by Henry

Fig. 5-24 ‘Operative’ and ‘receptive’ in ‘identifying’ clauses

The form that would be impossible is *which is I?*, with its clash between nominative case and Complement function (cf. the impossible *which represents I?*). Equally anomalous, for exactly the same reason, is *it is I*, which was constructed on a false analogy with Latin (and used to be insisted on by English teachers, though they seldom used it themselves). The clause *it is I* is simply ‘bad grammar’, in the sense that it conflicts with the general principles that apply to such a clause. The corresponding ‘correct’ forms – that is, those that are

**Table 5-40** Ergative and transitive functions in 'material' clauses

		Initiator	Actor	Goal
effective	Agent + Medium	Agent/Initiator 'Ag/In makes ...	Medium/Actor ... Me/Ac do sth'	
		The <u>police</u> exploded the bomb The <u>sergeant</u> marched the <u>prisoners</u>		
middle	Medium		Medium/Actor	
			The bomb exploded The prisoners marched	
middle	Medium		Medium/Actor	
			(The cake <u>cut</u> easily) The tourist ran	
effective	Agent + Medium		Agent/Actor 'Ag/Ac does sth ...	Medium/Goal ... to Me/Go'
			Alice <u>cut</u> the <u>cake</u> The <u>lion</u> chased the <u>tourist</u>	

## (a) attributive

transitive ergative	the news	made	Bill	happy
	the result	proves	you	right
	Attributor	Process	Carrier	Attribute
	Agent		Medium	Range

## (b) identifying

transitive ergative	the mother	called	the baby	Amanda
	the team	voted	Tom	captain
	Assigner	Process	Identified/Token	Identifier/Value
	Agent		Medium	Range

**Fig. 5-43** Transitive and ergative analyses of relational clauses

he	set out	poor
Actor	Process: material	Attribute: depictive

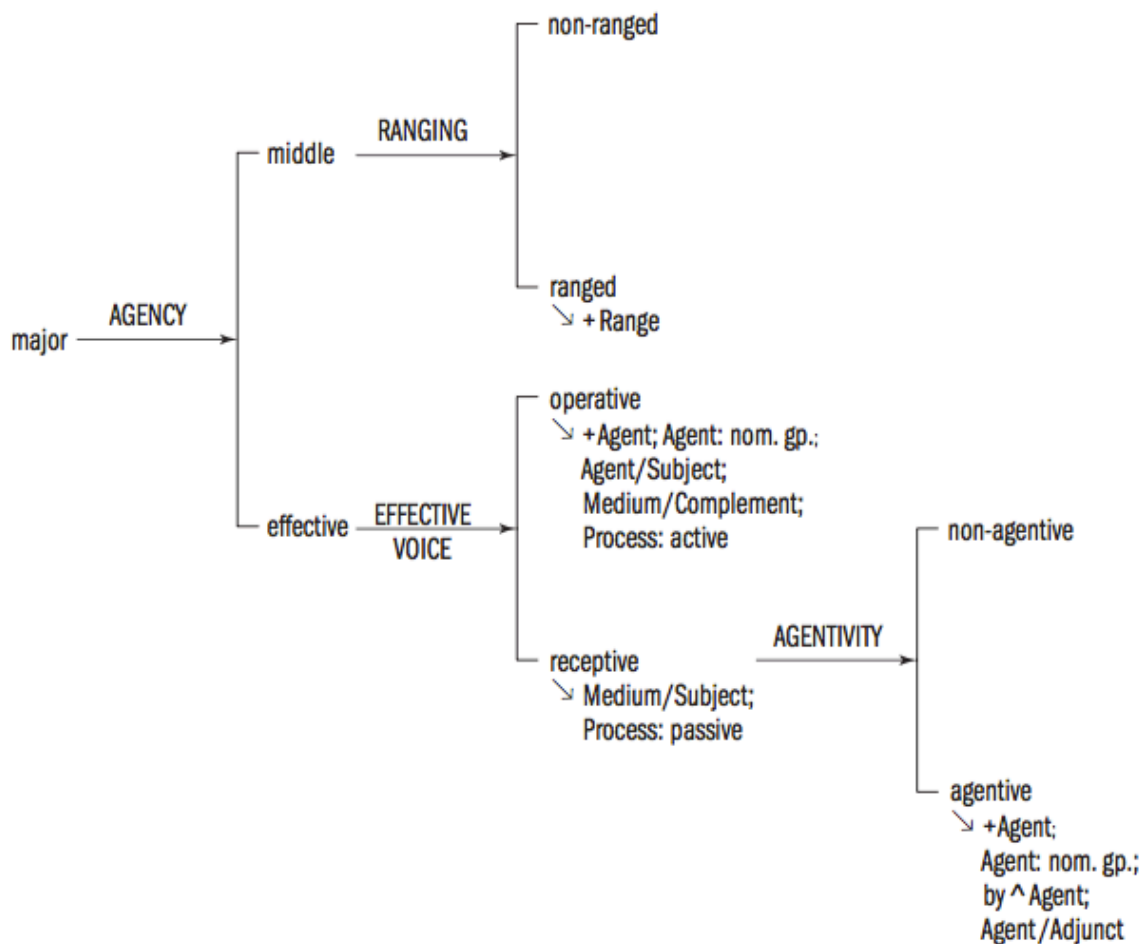
he	set out	as a pauper
Actor	Process: material	Role: guise

bend	that rod	straight
Process: material	Goal	Attribute: resultative

bend	that rod	into a straight line
Process: material	Goal	Role: product

middle	<b>Limestone</b>	can	form			in many ways
effective: receptive	<b>Limestone</b>	is	presently	being formed	by chemical precipitation	on the shallow Bahama banks
	<b>Medium</b>	Pro-		-cess	Agent	(circumstance)
	<b>Theme</b>	Rheme				

**Fig. 5-36** Analysis of 'middle' and 'effective' clauses with Process = 'form'



**Fig. 5-39** The systems of AGENCY, RANGING and VOICE

**Table 5(27)** Process types, their meanings and characteristic participants

PROCESS TYPE	category meaning	participants, directly involved	participants, obliquely involved
material: action event	'doing' 'doing' 'happening'	Actor, Goal	Recipient, Client; Scope; Initiator; Attribute
behavioural	'behaving'	Behaver	Behaviour
mental: perception cognition desideration emotion	'sensing' 'seeing' 'thinking' 'wanting' 'feeling'	Senser, Phenomenon	
verbal	'saying'	Sayer, Target	Receiver; Verbiage
relational: attribution identification	'being' 'attributing' 'identifying'	Carrier, Attribute Identified, Identifier; Token, Value	Attributor, Beneficiary Assigner
existential	'existing'	Existent	

**Table 5(36)** Participant functions realized by prepositional phrases

preposition	examples	general function
by	the bridge was built by the army (material: Actor) the children were frightened by a ghost (mental: Phenomenon) the calm was followed by a storm (relational: Token)	Agent
to	I sent a letter to my love (material: Recipient) don't tell these secrets to anybody (verbal: Receiver)	Beneficiary
for	she baked a pie for the children (material: Client)	
on, in, &c.	he plays well on all three instruments (material: Scope) I spoke to him in fluent Russian (verbal: Verbiage)	Range
as	she acted magnificently as St Joan (relational: Attribute)	

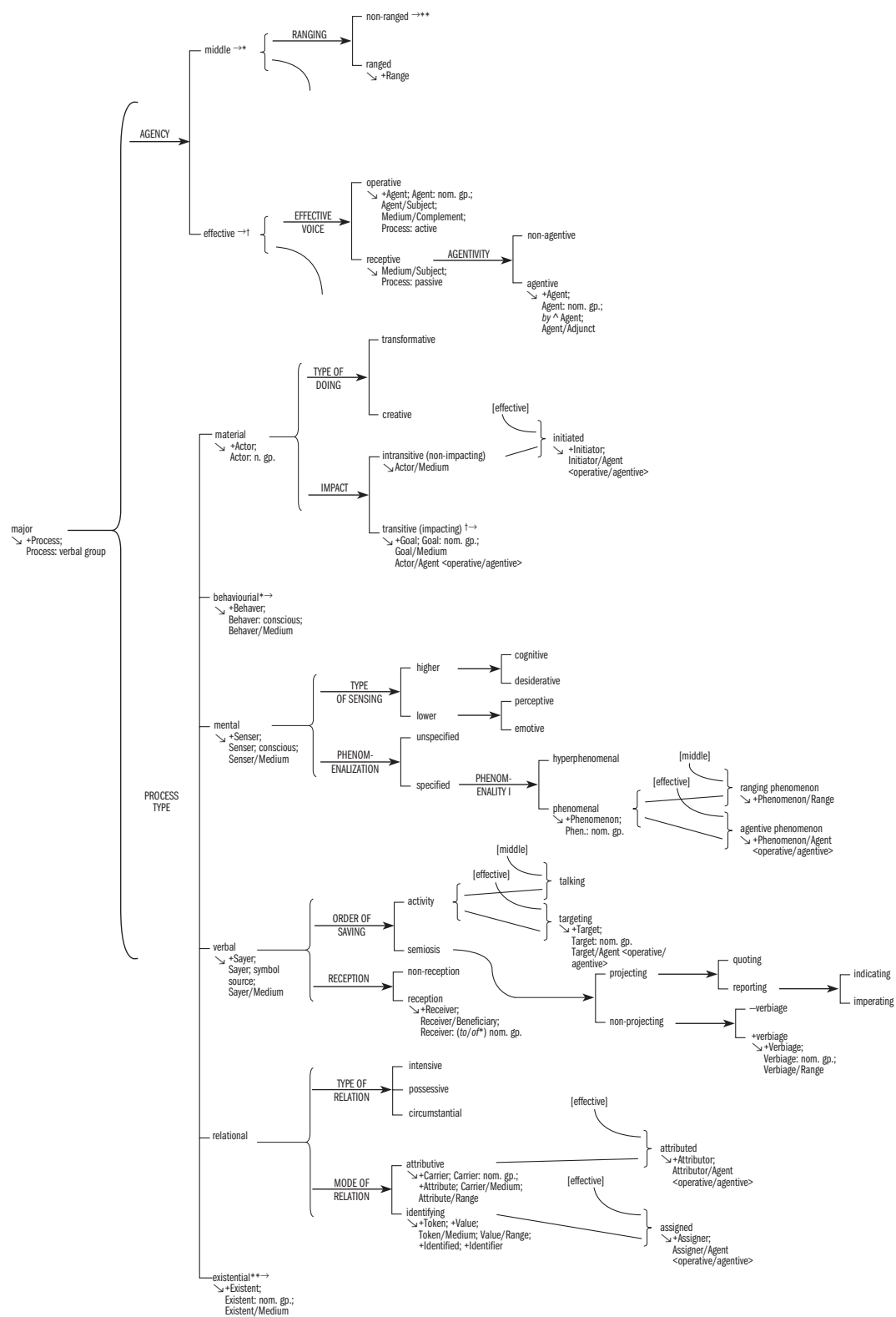


Fig. 5-44 System network of TRANSITIVITY (AGENCY and PROCESS TYPE)