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

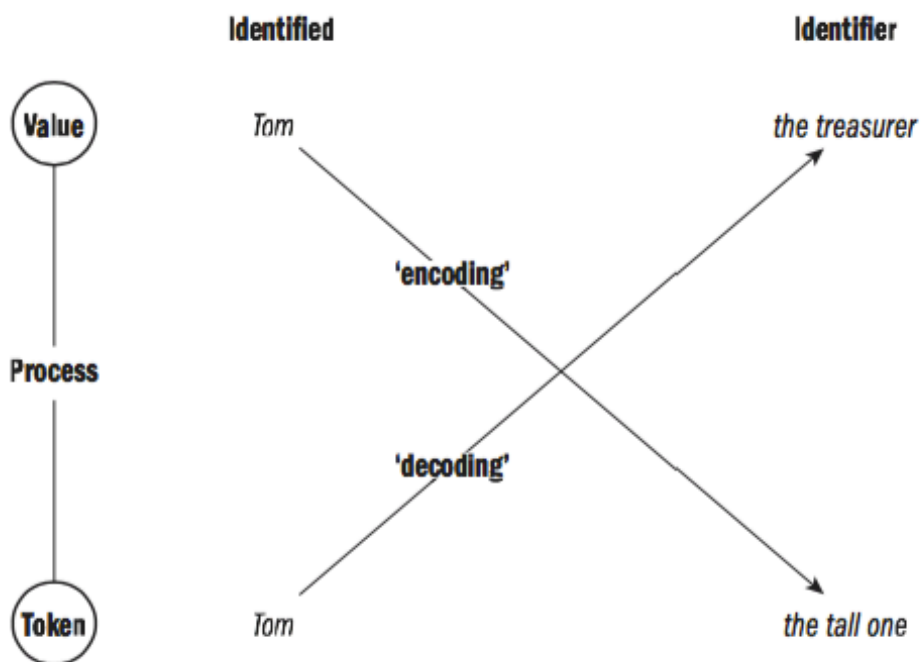|	(i) attributive '*a* is an attribute of *x*'	(ii) identifying '*a* is the identity of *x*'
(1) intensive '*x* is *a*'	Sarah is wise	Sarah is the leader; the leader is Sarah
(2) possessive '*x* has *a*'	Peter has a piano	the piano is Peter's; Peter's is the piano
(3) circumstantial '*x* is at *a*'	the 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[50]

decoding (which is Tom?)	Tom	is/plays	**the leader**	**the leader**	is/is played	by Tom
transitive:	Id/Tk	Process	Ir/Vl	Ir/Vl	Process	Id/Tk
ergative	Medium		Range	Range		Medium

encoding (who's the leader)	**Tom**	is/plays	the leader	the leader	is/is played	by **Tom**
transitive:	Ir/Tk	Process	Id/Vl	Id/Vl	Process	Ir/Tk
ergative	Agent		Medium	Medium		Agent

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[50] 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.

□ □ □ R e l a t i o n a l   c l a u s e s :   p r o c e s s e s   o f   b e i n g   &   h a v i n g

(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

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

(a) attributive

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

(b) identifying

	the mother	called	the baby	Amanda
	the team	voted	Tom	captain
transitive	Assigner	Process	Identified/Token	Identifier/Value
ergative	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	**Limestone**	can		form		in many ways
effective: receptive	**Limestone**	is	presently	being formed	by chemical precipitation	on the shallow Bahama banks
	Medium	Pro-		-cess	Agent	(circumstance)
	Theme	Rheme				

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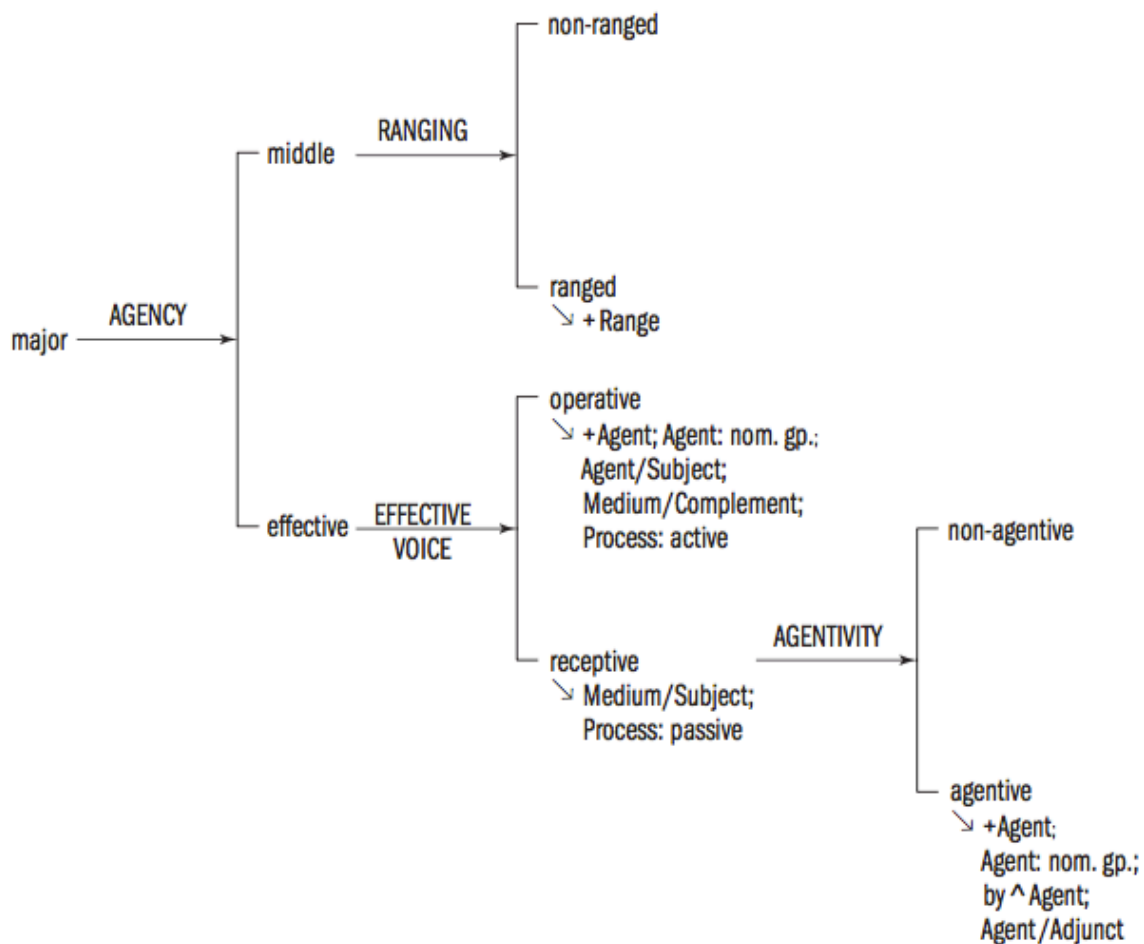

Fig. 5-39   The systems of AGENCY, RANGING and VOICE

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)	

major
↘ +Process;
Process: verbal group

AGENCY

middle →*
RANGING
— non-ranged →**
— ranged
↘ +Range

effective →†
EFFECTIVE VOICE
operative
↘ +Agent; Agent: nom. gp.;
Agent/Subject;
Medium/Complement;
Process: active

receptive
↘ Medium/Subject;
Process: passive
AGENTITY
— non-agentive
— agentive
↘ +Agent;
Agent: nom. gp.;
by ^ Agent;
Agent/Adjunct

PROCESS TYPE

material
↘ +Actor;
Actor: n. gp.
TYPE OF DOING
— transformative
— creative

IMPACT
intransitive (non-impacting)
↘ Actor/Medium
[effective]
initiated
↘ +Initiator;
Initiator/Agent
<operative/agentive>

transitive (impacting) †→
↘ +Goal; Goal: nom. gp.;
Goal/Medium
Actor/Agent <operative/agentive>

behavioural*→
↘ +Behaver;
Behaver: conscious;
Behaver/Medium

mental
↘ +Senser;
Senser; conscious;
Senser/Medium
TYPE OF SENSING
higher
— cognitive
— desiderative
lower
— perceptive
— emotive

PHENOMENALIZATION
— unspecified
— specified
PHENOMENALITY I
— hyperphenomenal
— phenomenal
↘ +Phenomenon;
Phen.: nom. gp.
[middle]
[effective]
ranging phenomenon
↘ +Phenomenon/Range
agentive phenomenon
↘ +Phenomenon/Agent
<operative/agentive>

verbal
↘ +Sayer;
Sayer; symbol source;
Sayer/Medium
ORDER OF SAYING
activity
[middle]
[effective]
— talking
— targeting
↘ +Target;
Target: nom. gp.
Target/Agent <operative/agentive>
— semiosis

RECEPTION
— non-reception
— reception
↘ +Receiver;
Receiver/Beneficiary;
Receiver: (*to/of**) nom. gp.

projecting
— quoting
— reporting
— indicating
— imperating

non-projecting
— −verbiage
— +verbiage
↘ +Verbiage;
Verbiage: nom. gp.;
Verbiage/Range

relational
TYPE OF RELATION
— intensive
— possessive
— circumstantial

MODE OF RELATION
attributive
↘ +Carrier; Carrier: nom. gp.;
+Attribute; Carrier/Medium;
Attribute/Range
[effective]
attributed
↘ +Attributor;
Attributor/Agent
<operative/agentive>

identifying
↘ +Token; +Value;
Token/Medium; Value/Range;
+Identified; +Identifier
[effective]
assigned
↘ +Assigner;
Assigner/Agent
<operative/agentive>

existential→**
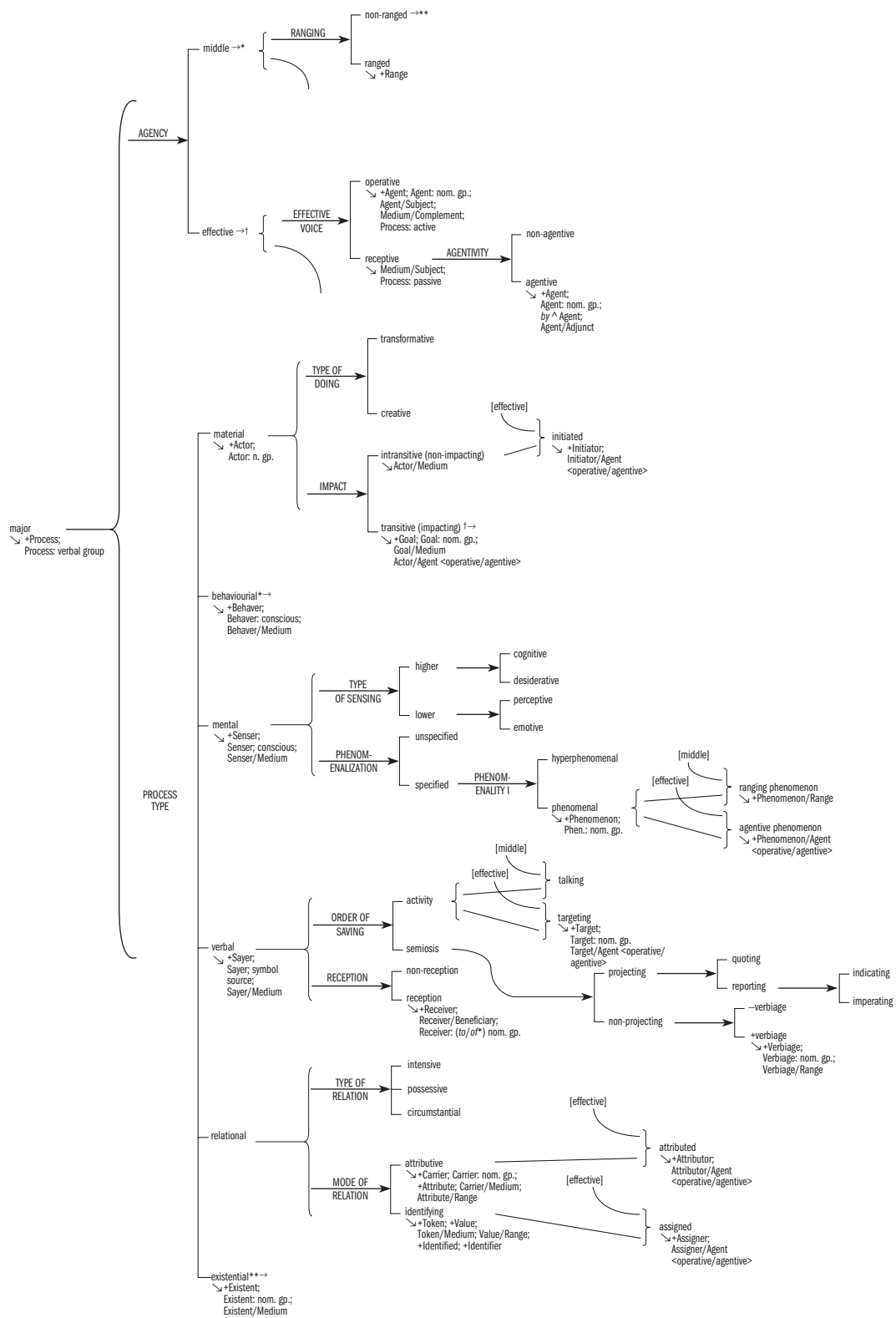↘ +Existent;
Existent: nom. gp.;
Existent/Medium

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