A Comparison of Three Recipes Using Systemic Functional Grammar

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Module 3 Assignment

March 2014

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FG1302

Below you will find three texts all devoted to the subject of cooking and which all provide guidance in the preparation of certain recipes. They differ markedly, however, in key aspects of their lexico-grammar and textual organisation. Apply the systemic functional framework to identify the key aspects of this variation, using your grammatical analysis to reach conclusions as to the ultimate stylistic and communicative differences between the texts.

Text 1 (Ceefax recipe, cited in Goddard, A, 1998, *The Language of Advertising*, Routledge, London: 48)

Chinese style duck with pilau rice

Ingredients

(for 2 persons) 2 duck breasts 1 oz root ginger, peeled and crushed 4 tbsp water

Method

- 1. Heat a heavy-based frying pan and cook the duck breasts, skin side down, for five minutes over a medium heat. Do not add oil, or the breasts will produce a surprising amount of fat.
- 2. Pour most of the fat out of the pan and discard. Turn the breasts over, add the root ginger and water. Cook for about 10 minutes until the water has evaporated and the duck is cooked through.

Text 2 (Transcript of spoken television cooking program – cited Goddard, A, 1998, *The Language of Advertising*, Routledge, London: 47

Today it's going to be a duck recipe, duck breasts, just searing two wild duck breasts in there to serve with a lovely Chinese set of flavours and a wild rice pilau. Speaking of wild, I've been cooking these duck breasts for a little while now, in fact you can use domestic or wild duck like barbary or, err, campbell khaki, a wonderful name for duck. I'm going to start adding flavours ginger first, now you can... this is crushed fresh ginger I've taken it from the root and peeled and crushed it but you can buy jars of it ready crushed which are hugely useful and valuable if you're in a bit of a hurry, about an ounce or so of ginger, a couple of big tablespoons if you're using the crushed version and then a little water, just a wineglass of water and a quick stir so that the flavours of the ginger and the duck start to mingle. Now that needs to simmer for about ten minutes until the duck's almost cooked through and meanwhile you can be starting the pilau, the delicious wild rice dish that goes with this.

Text 3 (extracted from a Delia Smith cookery book, cited Goddard, A, 1998, *The Language of Advertising*, Routledge, London: 53

Perfect Roast Potatoes

The amounts here are not vital because it depends on who's greedy and who is on a diet and so on, but I find that 8oz (225g) per person is enough - yielding three each and a few extras for inevitable second helpings.

Four Nut Chocolate Brownies

If you've never made brownies before, you first need to get into the brownie mode, and to do this stop thinking cakes. Brownies are slightly crisp on the outside but soft, damp and squidgy within. I'm always getting letters from people who think their brownies are not cooked, so once you've accepted the description above, try and forget all about cakes.

Cranberry and Orange One-Crust Pies I seem to have a craze at the moment for cooking everything in individual portions. I love individual steamed puddings and now I'm into making individual pies as well. These are dead simple to make, easy to serve and the rich, luscious flavour of the cranberries is extremely good.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 Introduction	4
2.0 The theory of systemic functional grammar	5
2.1 Metafunctions: the three meanings	5
2.1.1 Experential meaning	5
2.1.2 Textual meaning	6
2.1.3 Interpersonal meaning	6
2.2 Mood block and residue.	7
2.3 Register	8
3.0 Analysis	9
3.1 Analysing metafunctions	9
3.2 Analysing register	11
4.0 Conclusion	13
5.0 References	15
6.0 Appendices	16
6.1 Appendix 1: Clause analysis of Text 1	16
6.2 Appendix 2: Clause analysis of Text 2	18
6.3 Appendix 3: Clause analysis of Text 3	22

1.0 Introduction

The theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics is grounded in the notion that language is inherently functional, and it explores how language is used to enable social communication and the representation of ideas (White, 2001). Within this field falls Systemic Functional Grammar, an approach to language put forward by Halliday in the late 1960s. He revised his work in 1985, 1994 and 2004, and the theory has been further developed in later years, notably by Thompson (1996) and Dik (2002). This model views language as 'a resource that is fundamentally shaped by the uses that people make of it; it therefore aims to explain the forms of language in terms of the meanings that they express (Halliday 1994: xv).

Systemic Functional Grammar is primarily concerned with the way in which grammar functions to realise meaning in text and allows the intentions of interlocutors to manifest through choices made in the selection and organisation of language (Martínez Lirola 2010). It differs from the formal or traditional approach to grammar, which outlines a set of rules that determine the parameters of how the building blocks of a language – syntax, word classes and so on – can be coherently structured (Lock 1996). In contrast, Systemic Functional Grammar adopts a broader and less abstract perspective, examining how language works within social structures (Butt 2000:29). As such, it is considered a framework for 'describing, interpreting and making meaning' (Butt 2000:3, Whittaker et al. 2006).

The first section of this paper outlines the main elements of Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar framework. This model will be used to grammatically analyse three authentic discourses: Text 1, a recipe written on the televised information retrieval service Ceefax; Text 2, a transcript of speech taken from a TV cookery programme and Text 3, an extract from the cookery book of the famous British TV chef Delia Smith. Important similarities and differences in style and function will be identified and discussed. Finally, conclusions will be drawn as to the deeper communicative properties of the texts and these are linguistically realised.

2.0 The theory of systemic functional grammar

2.1 Metafunctions: the three meanings

Penn-Edwards (2012) refers to Systemic Functional Grammar as concerning 'a system made of interconnecting subsystems, all of which need to be operating for meaning to be maintained'. Central to Halliday's theory is that meaning is found at the level of the clause, and that in any utterance or sentence the comprising clauses are said to possess three inherent meanings or 'metafunctions' - these are either experiential (or ideational), textual or interpersonal in nature. According to Eggins (2004), these inherent meanings are interrelated and operate simultaneously, presenting the speaker with a number of choices in the structuring and organisation of language that evidence meaning (Halliday and Matthiessen 2004).

2.1.1 Experiential meaning

The experiential aspect of a clause is considered the 'content function of language' (Halliday 2007: 183) and relates to the way in which language users interact with the world and represent their experience of it - the actions, entities, and conditions in which these events exist and occur, both in reality and within in the minds of those concerned. Systemic Functional Grammar adopts the labels Process, Participants and Circumstances to describe the happenings and states, the entities and the conditions in which these events occur, respectively; together they form the components of experience.

Although word classes (as used in the formal approach to grammar) are not the primary domain of Systemic Functional Grammar, the three elements of experiential metafunction are interlinked with them. The Process, which identifies the occurrence or the state in which the reality takes place, is typically realised by verbal groups. Participants, entities that are the target of or directly connected to that Process are realised by nominal (noun) groups, while Circumstances are denoted through the use of adverbials or prepositional phrases (Butt 2000, White 2001). Circumstances give context to the Processes and Participants, framing and developing the other experiential elements using signifiers of manner, time, degree, accompaniment, and so on.

2.1.2 Textual meaning

The textual metafunction organises text in a coherent manner appropriate to a particular situation, generating the necessary signals to lift a collection of words or clauses into something that is recognisably a text (White 2001:215). Halliday (1985) considers textual meaning as the construction of the message, and essentially what creates discourse by evidencing the interpersonal and experiential functions linguistically, both within and between clauses.

Halliday (1985, 1994; also Butt 2000) states that in the textual domain, there must be a point of origin for the message that is at the heart of the matter we are concerned with. Labelled the Theme, this forms the beginning of any clause and incorporates every element up to and including the first Participant, Process or Circumstance of the experiential meaning. When this not also the subject of the clause, this Theme is said to be *marked*, as opposed to *unmarked*. (Butler 2003). In cases where a clause begins with connectives/conjunctions or modals/adjuncts, these are referred to as *topical* and *interpersonal* themes respectively (Martin & Rose 2003). Beyond this departure point, the Rheme is the remainder that in some way expands on the Theme of the clause.

2.1.3 Interpersonal meaning

The third metafunction – interpersonal meaning – expresses the relationship between the interlocutors involved in a given discourse. The types of interactions represented by this metafunction operate at a lexico-grammatical level. At its most basic, interpersonal meaning is demonstrated through statements (in the form of declaratives), questions (in the form of interrogatives) and commands (in the form of imperatives) that facilitate the speaker's desire to give or demand information, goods or services. It is through these grammatical structures that clauses gain their interactivity, determining the positionality of the speaker and – if the proposition prompts argument, negotiation, compliance etc. – that of its intended audience. (White, 2001).

2.2 Mood block and residue

According to Halliday and Mathiessen (2004), under the systemic approach, interpersonal choices in clauses are articulated using the three-part grammatical structure called the Mood Block, considered by Butt (2000:110) to be 'nub of [a] message'. This comprises the Subject, Finite and a Polarity. The two most crucial elements, the Subject and Finite, work together: the former to identify the participant (as nominal group) that the clause is most concerned with – essentially who or what 'validates' the clause (Chong 2011); the latter to place the occurrence in a timeframe relative to their position while speaking 'in the moment'. The capability of the Finite also extends to asserting judgments of probability, obligation, capability, inclination or commonality (White 2001). Most commonly these are actuated by modal verbs (can, may, could and so on) of varying certitude (Leong 2014).

Those parts of a clause that fall outside the Mood Block are labelled the residue. Typically this will include three parts. Complements are usually nominal groups that are not the Subject, and Circumstantial Adjuncts will appear in the form of adverbial and prepositional phrases. Finally, the Predicator is the verbal element of the clause (White 2001; Chong 2011). Coupled with the polarity (whether a statement is positive or negative - for example, has and hasn't), it is the Mood Block - and most significantly the arrangement of it - that defines the nature of the interpersonal function that the clause serves.

In addition to independent and dependant clauses (the latter being unable to stand alone as a message), the omission or inclusion of the comprising elements can be manipulated to create finite and non-finite clauses (where a finite verbal group is included or excluded). Similarly it is possible to alter clauses and construct imperatives (where there is no Subject or Finite), declaratives (Subject, Finite and Predicator) interrogatives (minimally involving Finite, Predictor and Complement), which will affect the interpersonal meaning in the discourse.

2.3 Register

The theory of Systemic Functional Grammar also explores the socio-cultural perspective of language, making links between language function and social functionality (Leckie-Tarry 1993). Halliday (1978:32, 27) adopts the term register when describing how texts vary according to situation and context. Halliday and Hasan define it as:

"a configuration of meanings that are typically associated with a particular situational configuration [including]... the lexico-grammatical and phonological features that typically accompany or realise these meanings"

(Halliday and Hasan 1985:39)

Chapman and Routledge (2009:59) further note that members of a given culture accept these 'configurations of language' as the tools through which communicative aims are achieved.

Register is subdivided into the functions of Field, Tenor and Mode, which explain the organizational choices made in the text concerning the occasion for or purpose of discourse. In the simplest terms, the functions served by these three variables correspond with and address the 'what', 'who' and 'how' of communication respectively.

Field refers to what the language is being used to talk about and the nature of the interaction that is taking place. Its function is most evident in the range of lexicon used (Turner 1998); whether comprehension of its meaning requires specialist or only common knowledge and subsequently, who the intended audience might be.

Tenor refers to the social relationships that are constructed and maintained by interlocutors. It is concerned with the communicative tone of the exchange, and the degree of familiarity or connection between participants. This can be reflected in the relative status, and expected level of formality between interlocutors. Tenor is also of use in determining the attitudinal positions that are being asserted in lexico-grammatical choices.

Mode refers to the means of communication, or the organization of the text according to channel. Written and spoken discourse are two examples of Mode, and in each of them different expectations will be made by the interlocutors of how the language will function, its interactive potential and how it will be composed semantically.

3.0 Analysis

The analysis of the three texts will be conducted at the level of the clause, which is defined as 'the smallest unit in language that is able to convey a complete message' (White 2001). In this paper, the clauses will be examined using Halliday's three meanings as outlined in Section 2. A clause-by-clause breakdown of the texts according to these metafunctions can be found in Appendices 1-3, and it is this classification of the text that forms the basis of the analysis detailed here.

3.1 Analysing metafunctions

From an experiential standpoint, there is significant variation between the types of Process included in each of the texts. As recipes are procedural in nature, the expectation - for the written texts at least - may be that Processes are largely material (of doing and happening), whereas in the spoken Mode it will rely on a combination of Processes that are material and relational (of identifying and being) (Thompson, 1996).

Processes	Text 1	Text 2	Text 3
Material	11	18	8
Relational	0	5	10
Mental	0	0	5
Verbal	0	0	0
Total Clauses	11	23	23

Table 1: Breakdown of Process types in the three texts

Table 1 shows that only in the case of Text 1 are the Processes entirely material, and the discourse is very clinical in its use of imperatives (cook, add, discard etc.), abbreviated sentences and numbered steps to create a series of succinct instructions. Though the majority of Processes in Text 2 are material, the speaker employs a small number of relational Processes such as 'it's *going to be* a duck recipe' (CL1) and 'this *is* fresh crushed ginger'

(CL9), presumably as a means of involving and engaging the television audience and/or accenting the accompanying visuals.

Text 3 uses the largest variety of Processes, including mental ones (experiences of sensing, thinking and feeling): 'I *find* that' (CL5), 'stop *thinking* cakes' (CL11). The makeup of these clauses denotes a form of interaction between speaker and listener that allows for the projection of personal experience, something that does not occur in the other two texts. Most significantly, the greatest proportion of interpersonal meaning in Text 3 is made through the relational Process. Many of these are of an attitudinal nature – 'who's greedy and who's on a diet' (CL3/4), 'I *seem to have* a craze for' (CL18), 'I *love* individual steamed puddings' (CL20) – and this imbues the discourse with personal affects.

	Text 1	Text 2	Text 3
Participants (Actors)	You*: 8	You*: 4	You: 3
	Breasts: 1	I**: 3	I: 2
	Water: 1	I*: 2	It: 1
	Duck: 1	It: 1	You**: 1
			8oz**: 1
Circumstances	3	5	2
Finite modals	0	5	1

Table 2: Breakdown of experiential meanings in the three texts (* imperative ** ellipsis)

Table 2 outlines the types of experiential meaning adopted in each of the three texts. For each of them 'You' is the most frequently chosen Participant – this is expected given the instructional nature of a recipe. However, it should be noted that in Text 3, You is explicitly stated (as part of a Mood Block), whereas in Texts 1 and 2 it is implicit – that is to say, you, the reader/viewer, will be the Actor carrying out the Processes. Text 2 includes the most Circumstances, perhaps because for spoken procedures there is a greater need to signify the way in which a Process should be undertaken before moving on to a new theme. In any case, for all three texts the Circumstances usually refer to manner or time, as in:

^{&#}x27;skin side down' (Text 1, C2)

^{&#}x27;for about 10 minutes' (Text 2, CL21)

^{&#}x27;I seem to have a craze at the moment' (Text 3, CL18)

Clauses in Text 2 such as 'You *can* buy' (CL14), 'You *can* be starting' (CL24) and 'You *need* to' (CL9) in Text 3 use finite modals to create low-level obligations, even though the imperatives are central to the cooking procedure. This can be considered a direct contrast to Text 1, which has no modality at all, instead favouring the clause construction 'Predicator plus Complement' (and optionally an additional adjunct). The result is the absence of a 'Participant plus Process' pattern – i.e. in interpersonal terms, a Mood Block – and an unequivocal sense of necessity created by the Residue that remains.

	Textual Topical Interpersonal No Theme				Total Clauses
Text 1	5	5	1	0	11
Text 2	15	9 (elided: 2)	0	0	24
Text 3	9	13 (elided: 1)	0	1	23

Table 3: Breakdown of textual meanings in the three texts

When analysing the textual metafunction, it is necessary to examine the Themes of each clause. Table 3 shows that for the first discourse, the initial meanings in the comprising clauses are equally divided between the textual and the topical. In contrast, Text 2 uses textual meaning in much greater numbers. As a spoken discourse (and one that may be only partially scripted), this can be accounted for by the inclusion of features that are typical in speech: commencing clauses with conjunctions such as 'and', 'but' or 'if' that function as signaling and connecting devices. Finally, in Text 3 over half of the meanings are topical, which is evidenced in the expressly stated interactions between *I* (the cook) and *you* (the reader). This feature is of interest, as it interlinks with the aforementioned findings regarding the Actors in the interpersonal domain.

3.2 Analysing register

Firstly, let us examine the Field of the three texts. Though the recipes themselves differ, it is clear that all of the texts are concerned with the same subject - that of cooking and the procedural steps in the preparation of food. Therefore it can be said that they share the same Tenor.

None of the texts operate at a highly specialised level, however they can be seen as existing on a *cline* of Tenor, with the formality of the texts being influenced to some extent by their Modes. These vary between a spoken recipe transcribed from a television cookery

programme (Text 2) and written recipes as found on Ceefax and in a cookbook (Texts 1 and

3 respectively).

Turner (1998) asserts that a reader will stand in a different relationship to a writer than a

listener does to a speaker. Thus, in adopting a certain Mode, the likelihood of making certain

linguistic decisions over others increases. It is anticipated that the written texts will adopt a

more formal tone than the spoken one, opting for longer and more clearly organised clauses

and sentences, as well as structures that do not encourage further involvement by the reader

beyond carrying out the 'demands' (imperatives) in the recipes.

In actual fact, Text 1 is the most abbreviated discourse, effectively compiled into a list of

concise commands. Again, taking Mode into consideration, it should be remembered that

the Ceefax system has inherent limitations on data usage, meaning that it is advantageous

to reduce or simplify messages so that they can be more quickly transmitted.

Text 3, while more diffuse overall, is striking in that it exhibits a number of linguistic

features typically associated with spoken discourse. There are several instances where the

reader is addressed personally (clauses with I and you as explicitly stated Participants)

which generates frequent interaction and hence a far more conversational tone than can be

found in the other texts. This level of intimacy and personalisation is usually emblematic of

spoken communication, most likely between interlocutors who have a long-standing

relationship. As such, it can be supposed that the author has selected their language to reduce

the level of detachment between herself and her audience:

I *find* that (CL5)

I'm always getting letters from people (CL12)

I love individual steamed puddings (CL19)

These are *dead* simple to make (CL21)

I'm into making individual pies (CL20)

12

In the case of Text 2, it is expected that there will be a greater potential for interactivity and possibly more colloquialisms, with the speech of a television cookery programme having not been rigidly scripted prior to being spoken by the presenter. This is evidenced in several evaluative and suggestive statements, as well as through the range and quantity of adverbs and adjectives:

Today *it's going to be* duck breasts (CL1)

Just searing two wild duck breasts in there (CL2) *Speaking of* wild (CL4)

If you're in *a bit of* a hurry (CL15)

Ultimately it is possible to say that although the three texts share the same Field, their Tenor and Mode (and hence the aspects of lexico-grammar in the discourse) are a reflection of the different types of relationships between interlocutors.

4.0 Conclusion

The application of Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar framework clearly illustrates the interplay that occurs between all of the metafunctions, resulting in texts appropriate for different situations and contexts. Overall, it is possible to say that although the texts are concerned with a similar topic, they differ in terms of their communicative aims and primary audiences. Though there are a number of similarities between the three texts, the most marked differences are between Text 1 and Texts 2/3.

It was expected that because Texts 1 and 3 share the same Mode they would subsequently include lexico-grammatical features commonly found in written discourse. In fact, Text 1 differs significantly in that it maintains the furthest relational distance of the three because of a focus on the material Process and the 'demand' for goods or services. From an interpersonal perspective, the absence of Mood Blocks increases the density of information given, which in turn drives the imperative tone and low interpersonal theme.

In Texts 2 and 3, the Mood Blocks (especially those that incorporate Finite modals) allow the speaker to put forward more subjective and personalised assessments. Indeed, Text 3 contains several clauses that express opinion or give the reader opportunity to speculate, without directly influencing the preparation of the food in any way. The style of address, additional commentary and adjectival embellishments in the latter texts mean that there is a much lower level of formality – particularly in the case of Text 3, which is surprising as it is a written text, whereas the aforementioned characteristics are most commonly associated with conversation.

5.0 References

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6.0 Appendices

6.1 Appendix 1: Clausal analysis of Text 1 (Ceefax Recipe)

CC1/C1	Heat		a heavy-based frying pan
Experiential	Process (material)		Participant (goal)
Interpersonal	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood Block		Residue
Textual	Theme		Rheme

CC1/C2	and	cook	the duck breasts	skin side down for five minutes
				over a medium heat.
Experiential		Process (material)	Participant	Circumstance (manner, time, place)
Interpersonal		Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
		Mood Block	Residue	
Textual	Textual	Topical		
	Theme		Rheme	

CC2/C3	Do not	add	oil
Experiential	Process (material)		Participant (goal)
Interpersonal	Finite -	Predicator	Complement
	Residue		
Textual	Interpersonal	Topical	
	Theme		Rheme

CC2/C4	or	the breasts	will	produce	a surprising amount of fat.
Experiential		Participant (actor) Process (material)		Participant (goal)	
Interpersonal		Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
		Mood Block		Residue	
Textual	Textual	topical			
	Theme		Rheme		

CC3/C5	Pour	most of the fat	out of the pan
Experiential	Process (material)	Participant (goal)	Circumstance (place)
Interpersonal	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
	Residue		
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

CC3/C6	and	discard.
Experiential		Process (material)
Interpersonal		Predicator
		Residue
Textual	Textual	Topical
	Theme	

CC4/C7	Turn	the breasts	over,
Experiential	Process (material) Participant (ac		Process (material, continued)
Interpersonal	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
	Residue		
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

CC4/C8	add	the root ginger and water.
Experiential	Process (material)	Participant (goal)
Interpersonal	Predicator	Complement

Residue	
Theme	Rheme

CC5/C9	Cook	for about 10 minutes
Experiential	Process (material)	Circumstance (time)
Interpersonal	Predicator	Adjunct
	Residue	
Textual	Theme	Rheme

CC5/C10	until	the water	has	evaporated
Experiential		Participant (actor)	Process	(material)
Interpersonal		Subject	Finite	Predicator
		Mood Block		Residue
Textual	Textual	Topical		
	Theme		Rheme	•

CC5/C11	and	the duck	is	cooked	through.	
Experiential		Participant (actor) Proce		Process (material)		
Interpersonal		Subject	Finite	Predicator	Adjunct	
		Mood Block		Residue		
Textual	Textual	Topical				
	Theme		Rheme			

6.2 Appendix 2: Text 2 (Transcript of a spoken television cooking program)

CC1/C1	Today	it	's going to be		a duck recipe, duck breasts,
Experiential	Circumstance (time)	Participant (token)	Process	(relational)	Participant (value)
Interpersonal	Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
		Mood Block		Residue	
Textual	Textual	Topical			
	Theme		Rheme		

CC1/C2	just	searing		two wild duck	in there
				breasts	
Experiential		Process (n	naterial)	Participant (goal)	Circumstance (place)
Interpersonal		Finite	Predicator	Complement	adjunct
		Residue			
Textual	Textual	Topical			
	Theme			Rheme	

CC1/C3	to serve	with a lovely Chinese set of flavours and a wild rice pilau.
Experiential	Process (material)	Circumstance (manner)
Interpersonal	Predicator	Complement
	Residue	
Textual	Theme	Rheme

CC2/C4	Speaking	I	've	be	en	thes	se duck	for	a little while
	of wild		coc	cooking		breasts		nov	W,
Experiential		Participant (actor)	Proc	ess		Parti	cipant	Circ	cumstance (time)
			(ma	teria	.1)	(goal	.)		
Interpersonal		Subject	Fini	te	Predica	tor	Compleme	ent	Adjunct
		Mood Block		Re	esidue				
Textual	Textual	Topical							
	Theme		Rhe	me					

CC2/C5	In fact	you	can use		domestic or wild duck	like babary or, err, Campbell khaki,
Experiential		Participant (actor)	Process (material)		Participant (goal)	
Interpersonal		Subject	Finite (modal)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
		Mood Block		Residue		
Textual	Textual	Topical				
	Theme	•	Rheme			

CC2/C6	[which	is]		a wonderful name for duck.
Experiential	Participant (carrier, ellipsis)	Process (relational attributive, ellipsis)		Participant (attribute)
Interpersonal		Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood Block		Residue	
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

CC3/C7	I	'm	going to start adding	flavours ginger first,
Experiential	Participant (actor)	Process (material)		Participant (goal)
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite (modal)	Predicator	Complement
	Mood Block	Residue		
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

CC3/C8	Now	you	can	[add/use]
Experiential	Circumstance (time)	Participant (actor)	Process	
Interpersonal	Adjunct	Subject	Finite (modal)	Predicator
		Mood Block		Residue
Textual	Textual	Topical		
	Theme		Rheme	

CC3/C9	this	is		is		crushed fresh
				ginger		
Experiential	Participant	Process		Participant		
_	(carrier)	(relational attributive)		(attribute)		
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement		
	Mood Block	Residue				
Textual	Theme	Rheme				

CC3/C10	I	've taken		it	from the root
Experiential	Participant	Process		Participant	Circumstance
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite Predicator		Complement	Adjunct
	Mood Block		Residue		
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

CC3/C11	and	[I	have]	peeled	[it]	
Experiential		Participant	Process		Participant	
		(ellipsis)	(material, partial ellipsis)		(goal, ellipsis)	
Interpersonal		Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	
		Mood Block		Residue		
Textual	Textual	Topical				
	Theme		Rheme			

CC3/C12	and	[]	have]	crushed	it
Experiential		Participant (ellipsis)	Process (ellipsis)	Process (material)	Participant (goal)
Interpersonal		Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
		Mood Block		Residue	
Textual	Textual	Topical			
	Theme		Rheme		

CC3/C13	but	you	can	buy	jars of it ready crushed
Experiential		Participant (actor)	Process (material)		Participant (goal)
Interpersonal		Subject	Finite (modal)	Predicator	Complement
		Mood Block	Mood Block		
Textual	Textual	Topical			
	Theme		Rheme		

CC3/C14	[which	are]		hugely useful
Experiential	Participant (carrier, ellipsis)	Process (relational, ellipsis)	Participant (attribute)
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood Block		Residue	
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

CC3/C15	If	you 're in a bit of		`a hurry	
Experiential		Participant (actor)	Process (relational)		
Interpersonal		Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
		Mood Block		Residue	
Textual	Textual	Topical			
	Theme		Rheme		

CC3/C16	[Use]	about an ounce or so of ginger,		
		a couple of big tablespoons.		
Experiential	Process (material, ellipsis)	Circumstance Participant (goal)		
Interpersonal	Predicator	Complement		
	Residue			
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

CC3/C17	If	you	're using		ng	the crushed
						version
Experiential		Participant	Proc	Process		Participant
		(actor)	(mat	(material)		(goal)
Interpersonal		Subject	Finit	e	Predicator	Complement
		Mood Block		Re	sidue	
Textual	Textual	Topical				
	Theme	Rheme				

CC3/C18	and	[add]		a little water,
	then			just a wineglass of water
Experiential		Process (material, ellipsis)		Participant (goal)
Interpersonal		Finite	Predicator	Complement
		Mood Block	Residue	
Textual	Textual	Topical		·
	Theme	•	Rheme	

CC3/C19	and	[give		it]	a quick stir	
Experiential		Process		Participant	Participant	
		(material, ellipsis)		(goal, ellipsis)	(goal)	
Interpersonal		Finite	Predicator	Subject	Complement	
		Mood E	Block	Residue		
Textual	Textual	Topical				
	Theme	•		Rheme		

CC3/C20	so that	the flavours of the ginger and the duck	start	to mingle.
Experiential		Participant (actor)	Process	(material)
Interpersonal		Subject	Finite	Predicator
		Mood Block		Residue
Textual	Textual	Topical		
Theme		Rheme		

CC4/C21	Now	that	needs to simmer		for about ten minutes
Experiential		Participant (actor)	Process (material)		Circumstance (time)
Interpersonal		Subject	Finite	Predicator	
		Mood Block		Residue	
Textual	Textual	Topical			
	Theme		Rheme		

CC4/C22	until	the duck	's	almost cooked
				through
Experiential		Participant (actor)	Process	s (material)
Interpersonal	Subject	Subject	Finite	Predicator
	Residue	Mood Block		Residue
Textual	Textual	Topical		
	Theme		Rheme	

CC4/C23	and meanwh		you	can	be starting	the pilau, the delicious wild rice dish
Experiential			Participant (actor)	Process (material)		Participant (goal)
Interpersonal			Subject	Finite (modal)	Predicator	
			Mood Block	Residue		
Textual	Textual		Topical			
	Theme			Rheme		
CC4/C24	that	goes	s with	this.		
Experiential		Proce	ess (material)	Participant (goal)		
Interpersonal		Finite	Predicator	Complement		
		Mood	l Block	Residue		
Textual	Theme	Rhem	ne			

6.3 Appendix 3: Clause analysis of Text 3 (extract from a Delia Smith cookery book)

CC1/C1	The	here	are	not	vital
	amounts				
Experiential	Participant	Circumstance	Process		Circumstance
	(carrier)	(place)	(materia	1)	(attribute)
Interpersonal	Subject		Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood Block			Residue	
Textual	Theme		Rheme	•	

CC1/C2	because	it	depends	on
Experiential		Participant (actor)	Process (material)	
Interpersonal		Subject	Finite	Predicator
		Mood Block		Residue
Textual	Textual	Topical		
	Theme	•	Rheme	

CC1/C3	who	's		greedy
Experiential		Process		Attribute
		(relational	attributive)	
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite +	Predicator	Complement
	Mood Block		Residue	
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

CC1/C4	and	who	is	on a diet	and so on,
Experiential		Participant	Process		Circumstance
		(actor)	(relational identifying)		
Interpersonal		Subject	Finite	Adjunct	
		Mood Block		Residue	
Textual	Textual	Topical			
	Theme		Rheme		

CC1/C5	but	Ι	find	
Experiential		Participant (actor)	Process (mental)	
Interpersonal		Subject	Finite	Predicator
		Mood Block	residue	
Textual	Textual	Topical		
	Theme	•	Rheme	•

CC1/C6	that	8oz (225g)	is		enough
		per person			
Experiential		Participant	Process		Circumstance
		(carrier)	(relational	l attributive)	(attribute)
Interpersonal		Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
		Mood Block		Residue	
Textual	Textual	Topical			
	Theme		Rheme		

CC1/C7	yielding	three each	for inevitable second
		and a few extras	helpings.
Experiential	Process (material)	Participant (goal)	Circumstance (cause)
Interpersonal	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
	Residue		
Textual	Rheme		

CC2/C8	If	you	've never made		brownies	before
Experiential		Participant	Process		Participant	Circumstance
		(actor)	(material)		(goal)	(time)
Interpersonal		Subject	Finite - Predicator		Complement	Adjunct
		Mood Block	d Block Residue			
Textual	Textual	Topical				
	Theme		Rhe	me		

CC2/C9	you	first	need	to get into	the brownie mode
Experiential	Participant		Process		Participant
	(actor)		(material)		(goal)
Interpersonal	Subject	Adjunct	Finite (modal)	Predicator	Complement
	Mood Block			Residue	
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

CC2/C10	and	[i f	you	wish]	to do	this
Experiential			Participant (actor, ellipsis)	Process (material, ellipsis)		Participant (goal)
Interpersonal			Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
			Mood Block		Residue	
Textual	Textua	l	Topical		•	
	Theme	Theme		Rheme		

CC2/C11	stop	thinking	cakes.
Experiential	Process (mental cognition)		Participant (phenomenon)
Interpersonal	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood Block	Residue	
Textual	Theme	Rheme	

CC3/C12	Brownies	are	are		slightly crisp on the
					outside
Experiential	Participant	Proc	Process		Circumstance
	(actor)	(rela	itional a	ttributive)	(attribute)
Interpersonal	Subject	Fini	te	Predicator	Complement
	Mood Block		Resid	lue	
Textual	Theme	Rhe	me		

CC3/C13	but	soft, damp and squidgy
		within.
Experiential		Circumstance (attiribute)
Interpersonal		Complement
		Residue
Textual	Rheme	e

CC4/C14	I	'n	alway	getting	letters	from people
			S			
Experiential	Participant (actor)	Process (material)			Participant (goal)	Circumstance (place)
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite	•	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
	Mood Block			Residue		
Textual	Theme	Rhem	e			

CC4/C15	who		think		
Experiential	Participant		Process		
	(senser)		(mental cognitive)		
Interpersonal	Subject		Finite	Predicator	
	Mood Block			Residue	
Textual	Theme Rheme				

CC4/C16	their	brownie	are not	t	cooked,
		S			
Experiential	Participa	ant (actor)	Process (material)		Attribute
Interpersonal	Subject		Finite -	Predicator	
	Mood B	lock		Residue	
Textual	Theme		Rheme		

CC4/C17	so	onc	you	've	accepted	the	above
		e				description	
Experiential			Participant (actor)	Process (material)		Participant (goal)	Circumstance (place)
Interpersonal			Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
			Mood Block		Residue		
Textual	Textua	ıl	Topical				
	Theme	e	•	Rheme			

CC4/C18	try and forget	all about cakes.
Experiential	Process (mental cognition)	Participant
		(phenomenon)
Interpersonal	Predicator	Complement
	Residue	
Textual	Theme	Rheme

CC5/C19	I	seem to	have	a craze	at the moment	for cooking everything in individual portions.
Experiential	Participant	Process		Participant	Circumstance	
	(actor)	(relational a	ttributive)	(attribute)	(time, cause)	
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct	
	Mood Block		Residue	•		
Textual	Theme	Rheme				

CC6/C20	I	love		individual steamed puddings
Experiential	Participant	Process		Participant
	(actor)	(emotion)		(phenomenon)
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood Block			Residue
Textual	Theme	Rheme		

CC6/C21	and	I	'n	into	individual	as well.
	now			making	pies	
Experiential		Participant (actor)	Process (material)		Participant (goal)	Circumstance
Interpersonal		Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
		Mood Block			Residue	
Textual	Textual	Topical				
	Theme		Rheme			

CC7/C22	These	are		dead simple to	
				make,	
Experiential	Participant	Process		Participant	
	(carrier)	(relational attributive)		(attribute)	
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	
	Mood Block			Residue	
Textual	Theme	Rheme			

CC7/C23	[these	are]		easy to serve,
Experiential	Participant (ellipsis)	Process		Participant
Interpersonal	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood Block		Residue	
Textual	Theme	Rheme	•	

CC7/C24	and	the rich luscious	is		extremely good.
		flavour of the			
		cranberries			
Experiential		Participant	Process		Circumstance (attribute)
		(carrier)	(relation	nal attributive)	
Interpersonal		Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
		Mood Block			Residue
Textual	Textual	Topical			
	Theme		Rheme		