

# FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR– CHAPTER FIVE

## CONCEPTUALISING PATTERNS OF EXPERIENCE

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# CHAPTER FIVE OUTLINE

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- Conceptualising experiences expressed as situation types
- Material processes of doing and happening
- Causative processes
- Processes of transfer
- Conceptualising what we think, perceive and feel
- Relational processes of being and becoming
- Processes of saying, behaving and existing

# CONCEPTUALISING EXPERIENCES EXPRESSED AS SITUATION TYPES

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- Processes, participants, and circumstances

Fred	bought	a new shirt	in Oxford Street	yesterday
Participant	Process	Participant	Circumstance	Circumstance

- Types of processes:

Material processes are processes of 'doing'

Mental processes, or processes of 'experiencing' or 'sensing'

Relational processes, or processes of 'being' or 'becoming'

- Inherent participants and actualised participants

E.g. Do you drive? (a car); Have you eaten yet? (lunch, dinner)

# MATERIAL PROCESSES OF DOING AND HAPPENING

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- Agent and Affected in voluntary processes of “doing”

E.g.: The Prime Minister (Agent) resigned (Process). (*What did X do?*)

Ted (Agent) hit (Process) Bill (Affected).

- Force

E.g.: The earthquake (Force) destroyed (Process) most of the city (Affected)

- Affected subject of involuntary processes of “happening”

E.g.: Jordan (Affected subject) slipped (Involuntary Process) on the ice (Circum

# CAUSATIVE PROCESSES

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## Causative material processes and ergative pairs

<b>Initiating Agent</b>	<b>Process</b>	<b>Affected</b>
Paul	opened	the door
Pat	boiled	the water
I	rang	the bell

*Figure 5.7* Transitive-causative structure.

<b>Affected</b>	<b>Process</b>
The door	opened
The water	boiled
The bell	rang

*Figure 5.8* Anti-causative structure.

# PROCESSES OF TRANSFER

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PROCESSES THAT ENCODE TRANSFER: GIVE, LEND, CHARGE, PAY, OFFER OWE

Examples:

Ed gave *the cat* a bit of tuna.

Bill's father has lent *us* his car.

Have you paid the *taxi-driver* the right amount?

# CONCEPTUALISING WHAT WE THINK, PERCEIVE, AND FEEL

MENTAL PROCESSES: COGNITION (know, understand), PERCEPTION (see, notice, hear, feel), EMOTION (like, love, admire, miss), and DESIDERATION (hope, want, desire)

Experiencer	Process	Phenomenon
<b>1</b> I <b>2</b> Most people <b>Phenomenon</b>	don't understand are horrified <b>Process</b>	his motives by the increase in violence <b>Exeriencer</b>
<b>3</b> His motives <b>4</b> The increase in violence	elude horrifies	me most people

Figure 5.11 Examples of mental processes.

<b>-ing clause</b>	<b>to-infinitive clause</b>
They enjoy <i>walking in the woods</i> . She likes <i>visiting her friends</i> . I hate <i>having a tooth out</i> .	They love <i>to walk in the woods</i> . She would like <i>to visit Janet</i> . I would hate <i>to have my teeth out</i> .

Figure 5.12 Examples of cognitive processes.

# RELATIONAL PROCESSES OF BEING AND BECOMING

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- The attributive pattern

<b>Carrier</b>	<b>Process</b>	<b>Attribute</b>
Their eldest son	was	a musician
The unemployment figures	are	alarming
Sports equipment	is	on the third floor

Figure 5.13 Carrier with its Attribute.

- The identifying pattern

<b>Reversibility in Identifying clauses</b>		
<i>Identified</i>		<i>Identifier</i>
Mont Blanc	is	<b>the highest mountain in Europe.</b>
My father-in-law	is	<b>the one in the middle.</b>
<i>Identifier</i>		<i>Identified</i>
<b>Mont Blanc</b>	is	the highest mountain in Europe.
<b>My father-in-law</b>	is	the one in the middle.



# PROCESSES OF SAYING, BEHAVING, AND EXISTING

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- **Verbal processes:**

Silvia (Sayer) had to say (Verbal process) her name twice (Said)

Jill (Sayer) told (Verbal process) him (Recipient) what she knew (Said)

- **Behavioural processes:**

He yawned rudely.

- **Existential processes:**

There is a good film on at the Scala.