Discourse Analysis of News Texts by the Application of Systemic Functional Grammar

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This study is an attempt to examine how two sample texts, both from English newspapers, are textualized differently so as to accomplish the writers' overall objective to persuade the readership of the validity of their respective argument. Although the two texts are from the same discourse domain (i.e. politics), they adopt rather different evaluative positions regarding the primary protagonists they are concerned with. By utilizing various aspects of Systemic Functional Grammar, this paper analyzed the texts in terms of their communicative functionality: that is, how each text seeks to deal with potentially contentious propositions, how it acts to win over readers to its particular evaluative position, and how its lexco-grammatical and text organizational choices serve to lend more or less covert support to the particular stance each writer adopts. The result not merely showed how skillfully the writers utilize various language resources to achieve their purposes but it also demonstrated how powerful analytical tools Systemic Functional Grammar can be in analyzing written discourse.

Key words: discourse analysis, news texts, Systemic Functional Grammar

1. Introduction

When reading is defined as an interaction between the writer and the reader, or a dialogue between the two, it would be quite natural that the writer—encoder of the message—attempt to anticipate how the reader is likely to respond to what he/she has to say and employ accordingly all the language resources available to help the reader interpret the message as successfully as possible. This should hold true whether the writer's objective is to entertain readers in narratives or to convince them of the points in his/her argument in expository texts.

The writer's effort to help readers decode and interpret the message "successfully", however, could be motivated by his/her not so entirely conscientious scheme to win them over to his/her particular view of an issue and in fact could manifest itself in the form of language manipulation. Newspapers, for example, can report one and the same incident of a demonstration quite differently in line with a particular ideological stance they adopt. "Protesters" in one newspaper might find themselves described as "rioters" in another, the dividing line between "the fact" and "the opinion" obviously becoming blurred depending on the subjective judgment of the newspaper. The following is part of an article in *Greenpeace News* [1] (November 18, 2007):

> Despite claims that the Japanese are conducting a "research project," the whale hunt isn't science. The International Whaling Commission has said the data the whalers gather isn't helpful, and virtually everything the Japanese will learn by harpooning the whales could be learned by non-lethal means.

Since *Greenpeace News* naturally aims to propagate the ideological policy of the Greenpeace organization, which in this case happens to denounce Japan's whaling practice as unnecessary and cruel, no statement from the opposing party regarding this issue, that is, Japan, is to

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be found here. Furthermore, the use of the double quote (*"research project"*) and the choice of the words *harpooning* and *lethal,* among others, clearly indicate their intentional discrediting and denunciation of the Japanese government's whaling policy. This example demonstrates that journalistic writings, whose primary purpose is supposed to be reporting "facts", can in fact be more interested in advancing their own cause than in being fair, objective, and informative to general readers.

Not all newspaper articles are as palpably biased as the example above; rather, some can be so ingenious, so subtle in leading the reader to accept their side of the story that the reader may not even be aware of it. Herein lies the necessity of sociolinguistics and Critical Discourse Analysis to analyze language in a social context, or how language functions in political and ideological processes.

In this study two British newspaper articles (see Appendix 1 for the scripts) will be examined to investigate, by utilizing various analytical resources of Systemic Functional Grammar (hereafter FG), how they are textualized in order to defend and promote the writers' ideological stances.

After the Introduction, Section 2 briefly overviews the two texts in their structural organization. Sections 3, 4, and 5 explore their textual, experiential, and interpersonal meanings of FG respectively. Section 6 examines their evaluative language use, and Sections 7 and 8 will be the conclusion and future developments.

2.   The Texts and Structural Organizations

The two sample texts chosen for analysis in this study are 1)'The Other Extradition'[2] written by Norman Stone in *The Guardian* newspaper (Nov. 28, 1998), which is henceforth to be called Text A, and b)'Will Castro be next in the dock?'[3], which was contributed by Maurice Walsh in *New Statesman* (Dec. 11, 1998) and is called Text B here. They have some similarities in the field (i.e. they both are journalism discussing political figures), in the tenor (i.e. the relationship between addresser and addressee is that of writer and unknown readership), and in the mode (i.e. they are both newspaper articles). However, they take rather different evaluative positions on their respective primary protagonists, which is reflected in their different employment of structural and lexico-grammatical resources.

Structurally, Text A seems to be organized in a three-level hierarchical framework embedding such schematic patterns (Martin, 1992: 505)[4] as Question—Answer (Hoey, 2001: 170-78)[5], Problem—Solution (ibid.: 123) and Claim—Counterclaim/Response (ibid.: 178)(see Appendix 2). This seems most suitable for the writer to focus on a limited number of points of argument (see Section 3.1.1). Text B, meanwhile, has a simpler framework of Discussion (Issue–Argument For (Claim)–Argument Against (Counterclaim)–Conclusion) (see Appendix 3), reflecting the writer's intention to present his argument in a more fair and rational way (see Section 3.2.1), which is quite different from Text A's one-sided argumentative style.

If structural analysis can provide a macro perspective of the texts, lexico-grammatical analysis in the following sections can offer a micro perspective to complement the analysis. Sections 3, 4, and 5 will look into the textual, experiential, and interpersonal meanings of the texts respectively.

3. Textual Meanings

The textual function of language is to 'organize our experiential and interpersonal meanings into a liner and coherent whole' (Butt et al., 2000: 39)[6]. Let us start by investigating how the two articles are organized textually and why.

3.1 Text A
3.1.1 Theme Choices and Progression

The Theme, which is "the point of departure of the message" (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 64)[7], would tell which element in the clause the writer has chosen to start his/her message with. Thus the tracing of Theme choices would help clarify "its underlying coherence, and…its method of development" (Thompson, 2004: 165)[8] and consequently the writer's overall organizing principle.

This paper uses the T-unit (henceforth T) as the Theme analysis unit and has adopted the 'enhanced Theme' category (ibid.: 163). This means that the following elements are classified as the 'Contextual Frame' (ibid.: 173): the circumstantial Adjunct and subordinate clause in the initial position of the T-unit (see *'[h]ypotactic' clause as Theme* in Martin et al., 1997:36[9]) as well as the embedding clause starting with the anticipatory *it*. The first element that follows the Contextual Frame is hence regarded as an unmarked Theme, which Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: 103fn) term 'displaced Theme'. The rationale behind this adoption of the enhanced Theme category in this study is that it can better help trace the Theme progression.

The Theme analyses of the two texts are shown in Appendices 4 and 5. The topical Themes of Text A are grouped together (see Appendix 4) in four columns under the categories of: *Pinochet, Ocalan/PKK, Italy*, and *Kurdish/Turkish Problems*. Marked Themes are shown in bold face, and the ellipse and the arrow indicate the Thematic focus and progression respectively. Appendix 4 clearly demonstrates that Text A has three main Themes– *Ocalan, Italy,* and *Kurdish/Turkish problems* – among which the most important is *Ocalan* as is shown by the Theme progression of *Pinochet* → ***Ocalan*** → *Italy* → ***Ocalan*** → *Kurdish/Turkish problems* → ***Ocalan***. With Theme *Pinochet* never reappearing in the text, it is also clear that the writer makes no more use of *Pinochet* than as a mere introduction to Ocalan.

Lastly, T37 may be worth commenting upon. While the initial dependent clause (Contextual Frame) signals the change of Thematic focus from *Kurdish Problems* to *Ocalan* for one last time, the following displaced Theme effectively reminds readers of the other target of the writer's condemnation—*the Italian government*.

3.1.2 Marked Themes

There are several marked Themes in Text A (see Appendix 5-1). The Theme in T6b has a contrastive effect (Lock, 1996: 224)[10] whereas those in T8, 23 signal a transition to a new Thematic thread. T29a and T29b at the end of Paragraph 4 seem a little strange because they both use the existential Theme *there*, which usually serves for 'launching a new topic' (Thompson 2004: 272), but nothing follows them.

The Theme of T30 (*What the answer to the Kurdish problems is*) is, according to Butt (2000: 140), 'extremely marked' since it is a Complement that is thematized. The reason for this thematization would be not merely for signaling a Theme change but also for 'specifying the framework for the interpretation of the following clauses' (Thompson, 2004: 165). In fact, the following clauses are about possible answers to the Kurdish problems, until yet another marked Theme of T34 (*Whatever the answer*) specifies one more shift of the frame, this time from answer to assessment, which corresponds to the structural transition from 'Response' to 'Evaluation' in Text A's Problem-Solution pattern (see Level 3 of Appendix 2).

Finally, the marked Theme of T37 in Paragraph 5 (*By giving aid and comfort to this murderer*) signals the section boundary and the start of a new framework: the conclusion. What is significant about this Theme is that one Thematic element – *this murderer* – originates from the Rheme of the T-unit immediately before (T36) whereas the other element – *giving aid and comfort* – does so from

the Rheme of T6b in Paragraph 1. This contributes not only to drawing readers' attention back to his central concern, *Ocalan*, after the lengthy deliberation on *Kurdish/Turkish problems*, but also to giving the text a sense of structural cohesion (see Appendix 6-1 for the diagrammatic representation).

As for the textual Themes, the writer uses the conjunction of adversative addition *but* four times (T4b,18, 26b, 29a) to signal a change of direction, two of which correspond to the start of a Counterclaim (T18, 29a). The writer's scarce use of Interpersonal Themes (except for *Of course* (T4a), the interrogative in T7, and the thematized comment *it seems* (T13)) indicates his major concentration on the experiential meanings of the text.

3.2 Text B
3.2.1 Theme Choices

There are several notable characteristics about Text B (see Appendix 5-2). First, there are many lengthy Themes, both marked and unmarked, in a clear contrast with Text A, whose Themes often consist of just one or two words. These 'heavy' (Thompson, 2004: 144) Themes in combination with many abstract lexical items (e.g. *jurisdiction, genocide, tribunal*) may help create a tone of complexity, which could serve to enhance the relative image of the writer as authority. Second, it is not easy to discern any clear Thematic patterning. In fact, it is difficult to identify any distinct text chunks or dominant Themes as with Text A. No two same Themes appear in succession except for two instances (T13-14, 29-30), which reflects not focused but diverse Theme choices, consequently leaving readers with little chance to stop and contemplate on one Theme. Third, contrary to its distinct structural organization (Appendix 3), there is a puzzling lack of cohesive devices between the three sets of Claim and Counterclaim as is shown in Table 1 below, in which the last sentence of each Claim and the first sentence of the corresponding Counterclaim are juxtaposed to clarify the relations between the two. Especially troublesome is the absence of conjunctive elements of adversative extension (e.g. *but*, *however*) between the second set. Without a conjuction, S22 probably cannot be recognized as the start of Counterclaim 2.

Table 1: Absence of conjunctive elements between Claims and Counterclaims in Text B

	Claim	conj.	Counterclaim
1	*One would be the executions of former soldiers… carried out immediately after the revolution in Cuba[.](S10)*		*[T]he revolutionaries described this as the "cleansing" of the defeated army.(S11)*
2	*It included electric shocks, … and beatings to extract information or confessions.(S21)*		*Thousands of political prisoners were released in the 1970s. (S22)*
3	*The third possible basis…might be found in specific incidents…when a tugboat… was rammed…. (S24)*		*Castro said it was an accident. (25)*

Note. conj.=conjunctive element

A similar lack of explicit signposting is observable at the start of the second paragraph, or the start of the second Claim (see Appendix 6-2). Although there should be a clause here such as *The second possibility is the regime's cruel treatment of political prisoners,* which should serve as a predicted member (D) in Tadros's (1994: 71-73)[11] Enumeration, there is none. This section reads as if it were a historical recount, not a second point of argument (see also Eggins, 1994: 304[12]).

If the choice of Themes always reflects the writer's intention, it might be theorized that Text B's deliberate use of varied and heavy Themes and no employment of clarifying signposting may derive from his twofold motivations: 1) to present himself as a knowledgeable expert to readers, and 2) to

avoid the risk of alienating them by sounding too logical, rational, or confrontational. The latter concern seems natural considering the likely negative reactions from Imaged Readers (Coulthard, 1994: 5)[13] who should probably be much less understanding and supportive of the actions of the Cuban dictator than he seems to be.

3.2.2 Marked Themes

There seem to be two salient characteristics of the marked Themes in Text B (see Appendix 5-2). One is the three successive use of the conditional clause (T1-3) at the outset, which sets a tone of strong hypothetical nature of the coming argument. The other is the frequent (7/14) use of temporal Themes (see Table 2 below) if not ordered chronologically. They could create an overall impression of this newspaper article being more of a historical recount of a past event (hence objective and difficult to argue about) than a political argument consisting of a series of Claim-Counterclaim which this text actually is.

Table 2: Marked topical Themes of time in Text B

T	Marked Themes
5a	In 1980
6	Over the years
14	within a few months
15	At the time
16	As the revolution was consolidated
18	In the mid 1960s
28	In 1990, after an imperfect democracy was re-established

Note. T = T-unit

Lastly, the marked Theme in T8 (*although there is…*) seems of interest. After spending several clauses in apparent endorsement of the general anti-dictator sentiment (*can we look forward to…?*), the writer finally indicates a hint of his own stance on this issue, which certainly is not going to be well taken by the general readership. This interrupting dependent clause of T8 is in fact unnecessary or even distractive since it is the beginning of Establishment of Common Ground, which is explicitly signaled by the initial adversative conjunction *But*. However, the writer seems to have felt it necessary to place this concessive clause here as one additional reassurance to readers that he does share their concern and stands on their side.

4. Experiential Meanings

The two texts will now be examined in terms of their transitivity.

4.1 Process Types

The results of the analysis of the Process types of Texts A and B are summarized in Table 3 below. Obviously, the two texts contrast strikingly in the process types they employ: in Text A the most frequent is material (40.9%) whereas in Text B it is relational (39.3%), or relational identifying (21.4%) to be exact. This may indicate that Text A construes the world more in terms of actions and happenings with Ocalan at its center (see Table 4) whereas Text B does so more in terms of static beings and relations, where emphasis is more on abstract attributes and identifications in line with the hypothetical approach of the writer to Text B (see Section 3.2.2).

Identifying processes, which are used most frequently in Text B, need their Tokens and Values to be specific to readers, and hence this might help create an impression that the writer is describing something objectively identifiable, not attaching subjective attributes to Carriers. This might further serve to solidify the writer's image as an expert.

Table 3: Process types of the two texts

Process type	**Text A**	%	**Text B**	%	difference
Material	27	**40.9**	14	25	15.9
Relational	19	28.8	22	**39.3**	-10.5
(attributive)	(12)	(18.2)	(10)	(17.9)	(0.3)
(identifying)	(7)	(10.6)	(12)	(21.4)	(-10.8)
Behavioural	1	1.5	2	3.6	-2.1
Verbal	9	13.6	10	17.9	-4.3
Mental cognitive	5	7.6	5	8.9	-1.3
Existential	5	7.6	3	5.4	2.2
total	66	7.6	56	100	0

4.2 Participant Types

Participant types and their frequencies in both texts are shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Participant types and their frequencies in the two texts

	Text A	%	**Text B**	%
Actor	20	**19.6**	8	9.2
Goal	13	12.7	6	6.9
Carrier	12	11.8	10	11.5
Attribute	12	11.8	10	11.5
Token	7	6.9	12	**13.8**
Value	7	6.9	12	**13.8**
Sayer	8	7.8	10	11.5
Senser	3	2.9	3	3.4
Behaver	1	1	1	1.1
Existent	5	4.9	3	3.4
Range*	12	11.8	9	10.3
Target	2	2	1	1.1
Assigner	0	0	2	2.3
total	102	100	87	100

Note. *Range includes Phenomenon, Scope, and Verbiage.

As can be expected from the analysis of the process types, the dominant participant type in Text A is Actor, occupying about one fifth (19.6%) of all the participant roles and more than twice as many as in Text B (9.2%) whereas that in Text B is Token/Value (13.8%). Moreover, the most dominant Actor among the five participants in Text A is Ocalan (36.8%) (see Table 5), who also plays Actor more frequently than any other roles as participant (see Table 6).

Table 5: Breakdown of Actors in Text A		
Actors	frequency	%
*Ocalan**	7	**36.8**
PLO men	2	10.5
Italy	2	10.5
Selim	2	10.5
others	6	31.6
total	19	100

Note. * *Ocalan* includes Ocalan himself and the PKK

Table 6: Participant roles of Ocalan and Castro		
	Ocalan	Castro
Actor	**7**	0
Carrier	3	0
Sayer	2	**4**
Goal	1	0
Behaver	1	0
Senser	1	0
Target	1	0
Token	1	0
Existent	1	0
Range	1	0
total	19	4

The following are some examples of a material clause from Text A in which Ocalan plays Actor .

(Sentence 3)   *Ocalan… has waged a terrorist war…*
(S6)   *He flew to Italy…*
(S21)   *…; he himself was imprisoned by Ocalan*
(S23)   *…, Ocalan broke a ceasefire…*
(S23)   *…Ocalan… killed 20 unarmed young conscripts….*

It can be seen that in the action-oriented world of Text A, Ocalan is the most dominant and negatively described participant. This could contribute to his characterization as a man of actions of aggressive nature with little verbal or mental inclinations. On the other hand, Castro is depicted as someone who does more talking than acting (see Table 6); in fact, Castro is never portrayed as anything but Sayer, and is inconspicuous as any Participant (a mere 4 appearances in the total of 87 Participants (4.6%), much less than Ocalan's 19 appearances in 102 (18.6%)). The following are the Verbal clauses where Castro is Sayer:

(S13)   *…Castro declared….*
(S14)   *…, he ordered….*
(S18)   *…, Castro himself admitted to….*
(S25)   *Castro said….*

In conclusion, Text A foregrounds Ocalan as the prominent figure who is violent and incommunicable whereas Text B keeps Castro in the background except as a Sayer who has willingness to communicate.

4.3 Goals and Agentless Passive

As the last analysis of transitivity, Goals and agentless passives in both texts are examined. Some example clauses are as follows:

Tex A:
(S4)   *four defectors... **were killed**.*
(S10)   *He (=the tourist) **was shot**, and **dumped**....*
(S11)   *The four killers **were** later **arrested** in Italy.*
(S25)   *They (=two teachers) **were killed**.*
Tex B:
(S14)   *550 people had **been executed**,...*
(S22)   *political prisoners **were released**....*
(S24)   *a tugboat of passengers...**was rammed**....*
(S26)   *the survivors and their families **were harassed** and **intimidated**...*

Difference between the two texts seems to lie in the degree of identifiability of the implicit Actors. In Text A, implied Actors are easily traceable endophorically as shown below in the right column in bold (the numbers in the parenthesis indicate the sentences where the Actors have appeared anaphorically).

(S4)   *four defectors... were killed.*   ***by Ocalan*** (S4)
(S10)   *He (=the tourist) was shot, and dumped....* ***by the PLO men*** (S8)
(S11)   *The four killers were later arrested in Italy.* ***by the Italian government*** (S11)
(S25)   *They (=two teachers) were killed.*   ***by Ocalan*** (S23)

In Text B, on the other hand, specific Actors of these material processes cannot be easily traced back although Castro should be the one ultimately responsible for all the actions.

(S14)   *550 people had been executed,...*   ***by the firing squad?   by Castro?***
(S22)   *political prisoners were released....* ***by his regime?   by Castro?***
(S24)   *a tugboat of passengers...was rammed....* ***by whom?***
(S26)   *the survivors and their families were*
        harassed and intimidated...   ***by whom?***

If S14 were rewritten with an intent to negatively evaluate Castro as the responsible agent, the rewording could cast him in quite a different light:

*(S14)   But within a few months, after acknowledging that 550 people **had been executed**, he ordered the firing squads to stop.*

↓

*(S14)' And a long two months later, after acknowledging that **he had executed** 550 people, he finally ordered the firing squads to stop.*

In addition, similar instances of passives without agents can be found in Qualifiers in Text B. It is not immediately clear who *carried out the executions* or who *executed many of those* in the clauses below.

(S10)   *One would be the executions of former soldiers from the Batista regime[[**carried out** immediately after the revolution in Cuba[.]]]*
(S15)   *and many of those [[**executed**]] had a reputation for brutality.*

To summarize, passives in Text A are without agents because they are self-evident whereas in Text B it is because the writer has expected them to be unidentifiable.

5. Interpersonal Meanings

Halliday (1985: 20)[14] explains that '[w]hereas in its experiential meaning language is a way of reflecting, in its interpersonal meaning language is a way of acting'. Now the focus of discourse analysis will be on how the two writers interact with readers through Mood choices, person, tense, and modality.

5.1 Mood choices and Person

In terms of the Mood, most of the clauses in both texts are construed in declarative Mood, which would be natural considering their primary purpose of providing information to persuade readers. There is, however, one interrogative sentence in Text A:

(S7) *Has the Italian government got a soft spot for murderers?*

This is of course not used congruently to ask for information from the addressee but is used rhetorically to express the writer's strong frustration at the action of the Italian government and to seek agreement from readers (*Don't you think so?*).

There is one sentence in the declarative Mood where the writer presents himself as Participant:

(S30) *What the answer to the Kurdish problems is, **I** do not know.*

This is in the last paragraph, and the writer may be trying to strengthen relationship with readers by appearing honest and acknowledging his ignorance, even at the risk of departing from the safe ground of invisibility and authority.

On the other hand, Text B has two interrogative sentences at the beginning:

(S1) *If Pinochet gets away with it, can **we look forward to** the possibility of more cases being brought against foreign dictators?*

(S3) *And if there is a case against Pinochet, shouldn't there, asks the right, also be a case against Fidel Castro?*

The first sentence serves not only to introduce the main issue of this article but also to establish close relationship with readers by the use of inclusive 'we' as well as the positively evaluative phrasal verb 'look forward to'. The interpersonal meaning would be quite different if the clause is construed in declarative Mood and without using the first person plural (e.g. *it may be worthwhile to consider the possibility of ….)*

The second (negative) interrogative sentence (S3),which is a rhetorical question expecting an affirmative response from the addressee, is not a question asked by the writer but by *the right*. He is carefully avoiding from committing himself to any particular stance, the first advance notice of his different position on this potentially volatile issue.

5.2 Tense

Tense in the Finite can also reflect the writers' different evaluative positions. McCarthy (1991: 62)[15] argues that the 'tenses and aspects do not seem so much strictly bound to time as to issues such as the sender's purpose…'. Table 7 summarizes the uses and frequencies of different tenses in the Finite clauses in both texts.

Table 7: Tenses used in the two texts

tense	Text A	%	Text B	%
present	47	**70.1**	24	39.3
(simple present)	(37)	(55.2)	(18)	(29.5)
(present perfect)	(10)	(14.9)	(6)	(9.8)
past	20	29.9	37	**60.7**
(simple past)	(19)	(28.4)	(33)	(54.1)
(past perfect)	(1)	(1.5)	(4)	(6.6)
total	67	100	61	100

In Text A, about 70% of the Finite clauses are either in the simple present or present perfect tense whereas in Text B about 60% are either in the simple past or past perfect tense. This could be translated that 'the sender's purpose' in Text A is to make readers think about the subject matter in the context of the present, as something that is still influencing the current situation whereas in Text B it is to have them regard the matter more in the context of the past, as part of history and hence something not changeable or arguable.

5.3 Modality

Through various means of Modality, the speaker's opinion (Butt, 2000: 89) or the validity of the proposition can be conveyed. Although there are not many uses of Modality in Text A (see Appendix 7), there is a sentence which should have a Modal Finite but does not:

> (S36)　*Not many Kurds **wish** to throw this away for the sake of the PKK's flyblown variant of Che Guevara's romantic agony.*

The Finite *wish* only expresses tense aspect of the proposition (present) and embodies no Modality. Realistically, however, it should be impossible for the writer to speak for *many Kurds* about an issue of such significance, and hence a Modal Finite seems due here (e.g. *Not many Kurds **would** wish to throw this away ….*). This absence of Modality indicates the writer's absolute certainty and conviction of this proposition.

Text B, on the other hand, employs modal hedging (mostly in Modal Finite) every time it discusses the likelihood of Castro's criminality (Table 8).

Table 8: Modality in Text B

(S1)	*…can we look forward to the **possibility*** *of more cases being brought against foreign dictators?*	(probability—low)
(S3)	*…**shouldn't** there, asks the right, also be a case against Fidel Castro?*	(obligation/ probability—high)
(S8)	*But …charges…**would** have to [be] based on crimes subject to universal jurisdiction*	(probability—low)

(S9)	*The evidence against Castro **might** fall into three broad categories.*	(probability—low)
(S10)	*One **would** be the executions of former soldiers….*	(probability—low)
(S24)	*The third **possible** basis for charges against Castro under international law **might** be found in specific incidents…*	(probability—low) (probability—low)

Note. *A case of Modality through nominalization or 'experientialization of interpersonal meaning' (Thompson, 2004: 234)

These Modality choices are striking for their consistent low probability values, except for S3, which, however, is not the writer's but *the right*'s assessment of the situation. The writer's message covertly conveyed throughout the text is that incrimination of Castro is quite unlikely.

6. Language Characteristics

In Section 6, language characteristics of both texts will be examined in terms of nominalization, surrogate agents, and evaluative language use.

6.1 Nominalization

Thompson (2004: 225) defines nominalization as the use of a nominal form to express a process meaning, a kind of grammatical metaphor, and argues that 'by removing the option of a Mood, a nominalized process has been made non-negotiable' (ibid: 230). He concludes that:

> …the non-negotiability…can clearly be a powerful weapon in cases where the speaker or writer wishes, for whatever reason, to avoid negotiation, with its possible outcome of rejection. In persuasive text, one common technique is to objectify opinion by nominalizing it, so as to make it more difficult for the reader or hearer to disagree with it. (ibid: 234)

Related to this non-negotiable nature of nominalization, it has another effect. Derewianka (1990: 80)[16] explains that:

> [i]f the actions disappear from the text, then so do those who perform them. No longer is there an identifiable, real person… This is a common ploy of adult writers when they don't want to be explicit about who is involved in or responsible for certain actions.

This latter explanation is perfectly applicable to some agentless passives used in Text B (discussed in Section 4.3). There are several instances of nominalization in Text B (shown in bold in Table 9 below). On the right column are possible questions for the identities of the invisible agents.

Table 9: Instances of Nominalization in Text B

(S6)	*Over the years, independent human rights monitors have found that **violations** of rights to privacy…are consistent and systematic in Cuba.*	Who violated the rights?
(S8)	*But although there is a clear link between Castro's leadership and **the repression** of dissent in Cuba, charges …would have to [be] based on….*	Who repressed dissent?
(S10)	*One would be the **executions** of former soldiers from the Batista regime carried out immediately after the revolution in Cuba[.]*	Who executed former soldiers?
(S11)	*[T]he revolutionaries described this as the "**cleansing**" of the defeated army.*	Who 'cleansed' the army?

(S21)	*It included electric shocks, **the incarceration** of prisoners in dark isolation cells the size of coffins, and **beatings** to extract information or confessions.*	Who incarcerated and beat the prisoners?
(S24)	*The third possible basis for charges against Castro…might be found in specific incidents such as the **drowning** of 41 people in July 1994, when….*	Who drowned the people?

Agents of these nominalized processes cannot seem to be identified easily. It is doubtful whether readers are even aware of their potential existence. Although these agents can be all variants of Castro, 'identifiable, real' agents have been conveniently erased.

6.2 Surrogate Agent

In addition to the disappearance of agents by means of nominalization, there seems to be another way in Text B to divert attention from Castro, with whom the 'final decisions' reside. It is by putting his subordinates as his surrogate. Here are some examples:

(S11) *[T]he revolutionaries described this as the "cleansing" of the defeated army.*

If *the revolutionaries* are the agents who 'cleansed' the defeated army, their leader would no longer be held directly responsible.

(S12) *Many of the prisoners [[shot **by firing squads**]] were judged within a few hours **by special tribunals supervised by Che Guevara.***

Although the agent in the embedded clause is explicitly stated (*firing squads*), the commander in chief who ordered them to shoot is again invisible. A similar phenomenon of obscuring Castro's responsibility occurs in the ranking clause: the Sayer who *judged* the prisoners is *special tribunals*, but they are in turn *supervised by Che Guevara*, who must have been appointed by Castro in the first place. To illustrate, below is an alternative version rewritten in the active voice with Castro depicted as the responsible party.

(S12)' *Castro had appointed Che Guevara, who supervised special tribunals that judged many of the prisoners firing squads had shot a few hours earlier.*

There are two further examples of surrogate agents.

(S20) *Torture was institutionalized and several accounts leave little doubt that **the Cuban version**…did not fight shy of the malevolent ingenuity that is the trademark of its practitioners.*

(S21) ***It included** electric shocks, the **incarceration** of prisoners in dark isolation cells the size of coffins, and **beatings** to extract information or confessions.*

The Actor who '*did not fight shy of the malevolent ingenuity*' is not even human; it is *the Cuban version*, a non-animate system of torture. In S21, nominalized processes (*incarceration, beatings*) not only need no Actors but they are now participants playing the role of Value in the possessive identifying relational clause. Compare it with the following process-oriented version with Castro and the other human participant clearly denoted:

> (S20-21)' *Castro institutionalized torture, and several accounts leave little doubt that the practitioners did not fight shy of the malevolent ingenuity that is their trademark: they gave electric shocks, incarcerated prisoners in dark isolation cells the size of coffins, and beat them to extract information or confessions.*

In sum, Text B seems to try to make Castro appear less responsible than he probably is in reality by making other participants take his place.

6.3 Evaluative Language Use

Finally, the use of evaluative or judgmental language by the authors will be looked into.

6.3.1 Text A

There are many vocabulary items with highly negative connotations in Text A.

> (S4)   *Of course, he claims the usual **indulgence** for terrorism…*
> (S27) *The PKK is a terrorist organization with links to **gangland** and its aim is ….*
> (S36) *Not many Kurds wish to throw this away for the sake of the PKK's **flyblown** variant of Che Guevara's **romantic agony.***
> (S37) *By giving aid and comfort to this **murderer**, the Italian government has behaved **contemptibly**.*

Together with the comment Adjunct *of course* and the pre-modifier expressing usuality *usual*, the word *indulgence* amplifies the writer's contempt for Ocalan. A similar sentiment is also expressed by *gangland,* and his outright repulsion of Ocalan by *flyblown,* which can bring up a nauseating image. *Romantic agony* is also used scornfully. Calling him a *murderer* (as opposed to *terrorist*) may help degrade his image further down as a brutal individual with no cause.

> (S6)   *He…has not been made to face justice…—instead there he sits, in a **comfortable** house near Rome.*

No one should really know how *comfortable* the house is, but the word serves to emphasize the irrationality of Ocalan's favorable treatment.

> (S7)   *Has the Italian state **got a soft spot** for murderers?*
> (S13) *Now, it seems, the Italian state is **at it again**.*
> (S17) *The PKK claims to speak for "the Kurds", and there is in some quarters an **easy** acceptance of this claim.*

These provocative and disdainful wordings expressed in colloquialism demonstrate the writer's subjective and even emotional involvement in this issue, which contrasts markedly with Text B's apparently objective style.

> (S10) *He was shot, and **dumped** over the side, wheelchair and all.*

The Predicate *dump* (as opposed to *throw*) enhances the ferocity of the perpetuators as it suggests a rough treatment of an inanimate thing.

> (S16)   *The problem is that Ocalan himself is **hugely** complicating a difficult enough….*
>
> (S24)   *A particularly **horrible** case involved two young primary school teachers, who….*

These modifiers (modal adjuncts) again illustrate the writer's subjectivity. Along with multiple uses of colloquial expressions, he does not hesitate to disclose his angry self. This emotional appeal to readers may or may not prove to be advantageous to the writer. There certainly would be some readers who become skeptical about these overstatements of his.

6.3.2 Text B

As it has been observed, Text B seems to be covertly maneuvering to keep Castro unobtrusive or not directly responsible for the atrocities his regime has committed. The following instances take one step further and make them look even better:

> (S8)   *But although there is a clear link between Castro's **leadership** and the repression of dissent in Cuba….*
>
> (S12)   *Many of the **prisoners** shot by **firing squads** were **judged** within a few hours by **special tribunals supervised** by Che Guevara.*
>
> (S17)   ***State security agents** were **on the lookout** for anyone regarded as counter-revolutionary.*

All the vocabulary items used here are of positive or at least neutral evaluation, and they sound legal. A possible alternative of S12, for example, with negatively evaluative language use may prove illuminating.

> (S12)'   *Many of the soldiers executed by Castro's revolutionary army were 'judged' a few hours after the fact by their self-appointed committee directed by Che Guevara.*

The writer has succeeded in rendering what Americans accused of as a *bloodbath* (S13) something quite legitimate.

7.   Conclusion

It became clear that the writers of both Texts A and B utilize various language resources to achieve their own objectives. With Text A it is to denounce Italy and Ocalan outright whereas with Text B it is to defend Castro in a covert subtle way. This difference is notable in their varied employment of structural and lexico-grammatical devices. Structurally, Text A has a three-tier framework whereby the writer can press his points persistently while Text B has a simple Discussion pattern to appear fair and rational, which works advantageously to his minority position.

Textually, the analysis of Theme choices identified three central Themes in Text A (*Ocalan, Italy, Kurdish problems*), with Ocalan the most dominant Theme. The topical Themes are mostly unmarked, and the Theme progression is easy to follow, reflecting the writer's concentration on the Themes. Text B has many heavy and diverse Themes with focuses shifting rapidly from one element to the next. Consistency, though, are observable in the marked Themes of temporality, reflecting the author's intent to merge his argument in the recount of Cuban history, or in objective 'facts' difficult to refute.

Experientially, the transitivity analysis established that Text A is predominantly material-oriented with Ocalan prominently represented as Actor whereas Text B is relational-oriented with Castro portrayed only as Sayer. In other words, Text A foregrounds Ocalan as a dynamic and dangerous figure whereas Text B depicts Castro as a loud but harmless character. Text B's frequent use of agentless passives also contributes to Castro's inconspicuousness.

Interpersonally, Text A approaches readers in a much more straightforward, personal way than Text B, by the writer presenting himself as a frustrated, honest self whereas Text B adopts much more cautious approach, which would be obligatory considering its supportive stance on Castro. The writer of Text B is thus required to balance the need to be persuasive as a knowledgeable expert with the other need not to offend and alienate readers by being too explicit in his siding with Castro. His use of the inclusive 'we' to identify himself with the general antipathy towards dictators, consistent use of modals of low probability values, dominant choices of the past tense, all seem to serve covertly to fulfill this latter need.

Finally, in terms of language features of the two texts, Text A tends to choose highly negative terms directed at Italy and Ocalan whereas Text B uses positively evaluative or at least neutral wording to describe Castro and his regime. Text B is also notable in its frequent utilization of nominalization to make responsible parties invisible, as well as in its employment of surrogate agents to divert attention from Castro.

8. Future Developments

Obviously, Functional Grammar is a rather complicated and difficult grammatical system with its numerous innovative notions and technical terms. This will certainly pose a serious setback for English teachers, native or non-native, who have only a knowledge of traditional structural linguistics. It is also obvious, however, that FG can provide powerful analytical tools in evaluating texts as has hopefully been demonstrated in this paper. Incorporation of some, if not all, of its insights, especially the Theme choices and progression, into the discussion of texts in the classroom could be quite rewarding. In writing, the teacher can then analyze and evaluate the learner's work at the discourse level, well beyond the prescriptive instruction on orthography and syntax at the sentence level. In reading as well, the teacher can have learners trace the Themes and discover the focuses and structure of the text. Difficult as it may be, with greater awareness on the part of the teacher, the exploitation of Functional Grammar can prove to be rewarding in many important ways for the development of ELF teaching and learning in Japan.

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Appendix 1-1: Text A (*Sentences are numbered for later reference)

The Other Extradition:

(1) An interesting question: compare the fate of General Pinochet, aged 83, and Comrade "Apon (sic) Ocalan" aged 48. (2) Pinochet faces extradition. (3) Ocalan, who has led the Kurdish PKK since its foundation 20 years ago, has waged a terrorist war in south eastern Turkey. (4) Of course, he claims the usual indulgence for terrorism, but he has been personally charged with murder, in Germany, where four defectors from his organization were killed. (5) He is wanted on a red Interpol list, at the behest of the German government. (6) He flew to Italy, and requested political asylum, and has not been made to face justice there – instead there he sits, in a comfortable house near Rome. (7) Has the Italian state got a soft spot for murderers? (8) In 1985, PLO men hijacked a cruise ship, the *Achille Lauro*. (9) An elderly, crippled tourist, in a wheelchair berated them. (10) He was shot, and dumped over the side, wheelchair and all. (11) The four killers were later arrested in Italy. (12) They "escaped" while "on leave" from prison. (13) Now, it seems, the Italian state is at it again. (14) It will not extradite Ocalan to Turkey. (15) This is a strange contrast with British behaviour over Pinochet.

(16) The problem is that Ocalan himself is hugely complicating a difficult enough situation. (17) The PKK claims to speak for "the Kurds", and there is in some quarters an easy acceptance of this claim. (18) But most of his victims have been Kurds. (19) One of his onetime lieutenants, Selim Curukkaya, wrote his memoirs (PKK – Die Diktatur des Abdullah Ocalan). (20) Ocalan is a Communist, complete with hammer and sickle, and he runs the PKK in Stalinist style, complete with executions and purge trials. (21) You are not even allowed to cross your legs in his camps, says Selim Curukkaya, as it might be taken fore (sic) a sign of disrespect; he himself was imprisoned by Ocalan, and managed, with great difficulty, to get away, through Beirut.

(22) Other defectors have not been so lucky, most of them Kurdish innocents. (23) In 1993, Ocalan broke a ceasefire, and killed 20 unarmed young conscripts in a bus. (24) A particularly horrible case involved two young primary school teachers, who had gone to the south east out of idealism – bring education to the backward east. (25) They were killed. (26) The newly-married wife of one was going to be spared but she asked to be killed as well, and the PKK obliged.

(27) The PKK is a terrorist organization with links to gangland and its aim is the creation of a Maoist state in areas of Turkey and Iraq. (28) Such movements can talk the language of "national liberation", and gain credibility in serious circles. (29) But there is not A Kurdish Question: there are several.

(30) What the answer to the Kurdish problems is, I do not know. (31) Even nationalist Turks sometimes say that there should be a Turkish-Kurdish state, a federation of the kind suggested by the late Turgut Ozal at the time of the Gulf war, as an alternative to the survival of Saddam Hussein. (32) Others say that the answer must be decentralisation, which again, is not senseless. (33) Many observers, in view of the complications, just think that assimilation should go ahead and will do so. (34) Whatever the answer, this [is] not a situation where you can automatically apply minority statutes. (35) The Turkish Republic has done, overall, a pretty remarkable job of "modernization"; in some ways, it has been the only successful Third World country, with free media, respectable economic growth, and social circumstances that are way above those of any of her neighbours, except Greece. (36) Not many Kurds wish to throw this away for the sake of the PKK's flyblown variant of Che Guevara's romantic agony. (37) By giving aid and comfort to this murderer, the Italian government has behaved contemptibly.

(Norman Stone *The Guardian*, Saturday 28/11/98)

Will Castro be next in the dock?

(1) If Pinochet gets away with it, can we look forward to the possibility of more cases being brought against foreign dictators? (2) If nothing else, the Law Lords have set a legal precedent. (3) And if there is a case against Pinochet, shouldn't there, asks the right, also be a case against Fidel Castro? (4) Both, after all, were – and, in Castro's case, are – Latin American dictators, in countries of similar size. (5) In 1980, the population of Cuba was 11.1 million; the population of Chile, 9.7 million.

(6) Over the years, independent human rights monitors have found that violations of rights to privacy, freedom of expression, assembly and due process of law are consistent and systematic in Cuba. (7) Castro's biographer, Tad Szulc, has written that "final decisions concerning crime and punishment in Cuba are Fidel Castro's personal province." (8) But although there is a clear link between Castro's leadership and the repression of dissent in Cuba, charges similar to those made against Pinochet would have to [be] based on crimes subject to universal jurisdiction, such as genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

(9) The evidence against Castro might fall into three broad categories. (10) One would be the executions of former soldiers from the Batista regime carried out immediately after the revolution in Cuba[.] (11)* [T]he revolutionaries described this as the "cleansing" of the defeated army. (12) Many of the prisoners shot by firing squads were judged within a few hours by special tribunals supervised by Che Guevara.

(13) In response to American accusations of a bloodbath, Castro declared that "revolutionary justice is not based on legal precepts but on moral conviction". (14) But within a few months, after acknowledging that 550 people had been executed, he ordered the firing squads to stop. (15) At the time, the revolution was widely popular and many of those executed had a reputation for brutality.

(16) As the revolution was consolidated, people left Cuba in droves. (17) State security agents were on the lookout for anyone regarded as counter-revolutionary. (18) In the mid 1960s, Castro himself admitted to 25,000 political prisoners. (19) Some anti-Castro groups put the figure at 60,000. (20) Torture was institutionalized and several accounts leave little doubt that the Cuban version – despite the rhetoric about the "new man" – did not fight shy of the malevolent ingenuity that is the trademark of its practitioners. (21) It included electric shocks, the incarceration of prisoners in dark isolation cells the size of coffins, and beatings to extract information or confessions. (22) Thousands of political prisoners were released in the 1970s. (23) The Cuban Committee for Human Rights, established more than 20 years ago, estimated that in 1991 there were 3,000 political prisoners; some observers believe the number may now have dropped to 500.

(24) The third possible basis for charges against Castro under international law might be found in specific incidents such as the drowning of 41 people in July 1994, when a tugboat of passengers trying to get to Florida was rammed off the Cuban coast. (25) Castro said it was an accident. (26) Amnesty International said the survivors and their families were harassed and intimidated when they tried to commemorate the incident.

(27) One reason why it has been possible to bring a case against Pinochet is because [-] contrary to many assertions - Chile's reckoning with its past has been exemplary. (28) In 1990, after an imperfect democracy was re-established, a commission, including some who had been at least sympathetic to the dictator, investigated Pinochet's rule. (29) It produced two rigorously sourced volumes in February 1991.

(30) Without once mentioning Pinochet by name, it concluded that 1,158 people had died at the hands of agents of the state or others operating from political motives and that 957 had disappeared. (31) The victims were classified by age, profession, region and political affiliation. (32) It was acknowledged at the time that there were other deaths and disappearances yet to be as firmly established.

(Maurice Walsh, *New Statesman* 11/12/98)

Note. Although the original text has Sentences (10) and (11) together as a paratactic clause complex without any conjunction between them (a 'run-on'), here in this paper it is divided into two separate independent clauses.

Appendix 2: Three-level Structural Organization of Text A

Pr	St	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1	1	Question		
	2	Answer 1		
	3	Answer 2	Situation/Problem	
	4			
	5			
	6		Response	
	7		Evaluation (Negative)	
	8			
	9			
	10			
	11			
	12			
	13			
	14		Response (repeated)	
	15		Evaluation (repeated)	
2	16		Bases of Negative Evaluation	
	17			Claim 1
	18			Counter-Claim
	19			Bases of Counter-Claim
	20			
	21			
3	22			
	23			
	24			
	25			
	26			
4	27			Counter-C (repeated)
	28			Claim 2
	29*			Counter-Claim
				Problem
5	30			Responses
	31			
	32			
	33			
	34			Evaluation
	35			Basis of Evaluation
	36			
	37		Evaluation (repeated)	

Note. Pr = Paragraph; St = Sentence.
Sentence 29* (*But there is not A Kurdish Question: there are several*) seems to function both as a Counterclaim in C-C pattern and a Problem in P-S pattern simultaneously.

Appendix 3: Overall Structural Organization of Text B

Issue
...if there is a case against Pinochet, shouldn't there, asks the right, also be a case against Fidel Castro?(S1-5)

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Argument For (Claim: general)
...human rights monitors have found that violations of rights...are consistent and systematic in Cuba..."final decisions are Fidel Castro's personal province." (S6-7)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">(Establishment of) Common Ground
But...charges...against Pinochet would have to [be] based on crimes subject to universal jurisdiction...The evidence against Castro might fall into three broad categories. (S8-9)</td></tr>
<tr>
<td>For (Claim 1)
One would be the executions of former soldiers from the Batista regime...(S10,13)</td>
<td>Against (Counter-Claim 1)
[T]he revolutionaries described this as the "cleansing" of the defeated army...Many of the prisoners were judged..."revolutionary justice is...based...on moral conviction". (S11-15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For (Claim 2)
... In the mid 1960s, Castro himself admitted to 25,000 political prisoners. Some...put the figure at 60,000. Torture was institutionalized and...malevolent...(S16-21)</td>
<td>Against (Counter-Claim 2)
Thousands of political prisoners were released in the 1970s... in 1991 there were 3,000; some observers believe the number may now have dropped to 500. (S22-23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For (Claim 3)
The third possible basis for charge...might be found in specific incidents such as the drowning of 41 people in July 1994, when a tugboat...was rammed...(S24,26)</td>
<td>Against (Counter-Claim 3)
Castro said it was an accident.(S25)</td>
</tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Conclusion (implied)
One reason why it has been possible to bring a case against Pinochet is because... Chile's reckoning with its past has been exemplary. In 1990,...a commission...investigated Pinochet's rule...It produced two rigorously sourced volumes in February 1991...(S27-32)</td></tr>
</table>

Note. There are several characteristics about Text B. First, contrary to the complicated three-tier structure of Text A (Appendix 2), Text B is much simpler in its framework. Although there is an additional section that could be called Establishment of Common Ground, the line of reasoning is not difficult to follow; it starts with an Issue followed by a series of Claim and Counterclaim and ends with a Conclusion. Second, again in a clear contrast with Text A with its one-sided argumentative style, Text B weighs both sides of the argument, for and against. Hence, organized simple and apparently fair, the text can check immature negative reaction from readers which could arise with a more straightforward declaration of pro-Castro stance that can probably antagonize the absolute majority of the readers. Lastly, although it is not difficult to deduce the writer's conclusion, a feeling of incompleteness persists in the absence of a final conclusive statement, such as 'Thus there would be no case against Castro at least for now'. What is also missing is the counterpart of Pinochet in the last Matching relations (Hoey, 2001: 30-32) in the last two paragraphs, which should naturally be Castro. It seems meaningless to bring up the subject of Pinochet in the conclusion without using him to contrast with Castro (e.g. "On the other hand, in Castro's case...).

Appendix 4: Theme choices, dominant Themes, and Theme progression of Text A

T	Pinochet	Ocalan/PKK	related	Italy	related	Kurdish/Turkish problems
1	compare					
2	Pinochet					
3		Ocalan				
4a		he				
4b		he				
5		He				
6a		He				
6b		he		**there**		
7				the Italian state		
8					**In 1985,** PLO men	
9					An elderly, crippled tourist in a wheelchair	
10					He	
11					The four killers	
12					They (= the four killers)	
13				the Italian state		
14				It (= the Italian state)		
15					This (=Italy's no extradition of Ocalan)	
16			The problem			
17a		The PKK				
17b			there is			
18			**most of his victims**			
19			One of his onetime lieutenants, Selim Curukkaya			
20a		Ocalan				
20b		he				
21a			'You			
21b			says			
21c			he himself (=Selim)			
22			Other defectors			
23		**In 1993** Ocalan				
24			A particularly horrible case			
25			They (=two teachers)			
26a			The newly-married wife of one			
26b			she			
26c		the PKK				
27a		The PKK				
27b			its (=the PKK's) aim			
28			Such movements			
29a						there [is not]
29b						there [are]
30						**What the answer to the Kurdish problems is**
31						Even nationalist Turks
32						Others
33						Many observers
34						**Whatever the answer,** this
35a						The Turkish Republic
35b						**in some ways,** it (=Turkey)
36						Not many Kurds
37		**By giving aid and comfort to this murderer**		the Italian government		

Note. T = T-unit; T21a is interpreted as a quote.

Appendix 5-1: Theme Analysis of Text A (categorized)

T	textual	interper	marked (Contextual Frame*)	unmarked
				topical
1				compare
2				Pinochet
3				Ocalan
4a		Of course		he
4b	but			he
5				He
6a				He
6b	instead		there*	he
7		Has		the Italian state?
8			In 1985*	PLO men
9				An elderly, crippled tourist, in a wheelchair
10				He
11				The four killers
12				They
13	Now	it seems		the Italian state
14				It
15				This
16				The problem
17a				The PKK
17b	and			there is
18	But			most of his victims
19				One of his onetime lieutenants, Selim Curukkaya
20a				Ocalan
20b	and			he
21a				'You
21b			says	
21c				he himself
22				Other defectors
23			In 1993*	Ocalan
24				A particularly horrible case
25				They
26a				The newly-married wife of one
26b	but			she
26c	and			the PKK
27a				The PKK
27b	and			its aim
28				Such movements
29a	But			there [is not]
29b				there [are]
30			What the answer to the Kurdish problems is	
31				Even nationalist Turks
32				Others
33				Many observers
34			Whatever the answer*	this
35a				The Turkish Republic
35b			in some ways*	it
36				Not many Kurds
37			By giving aid and comfort to this murderer*	the Italian government

Note. T= T-unit; interper =interpersonal; T21a is interpreted as a quote not a reported clause.
*Adopting the 'enhanced Theme' category (Thompson, 2004: 163) this paper regards circumstantial Adjuncts (S6b, 8, 23, 34, 35b) and subordinate clauses (S37) in their initial position as 'Contextual Frame' (ibid.: 173) and hence it also includes the following element as 'displaced (unmarked) Theme'.
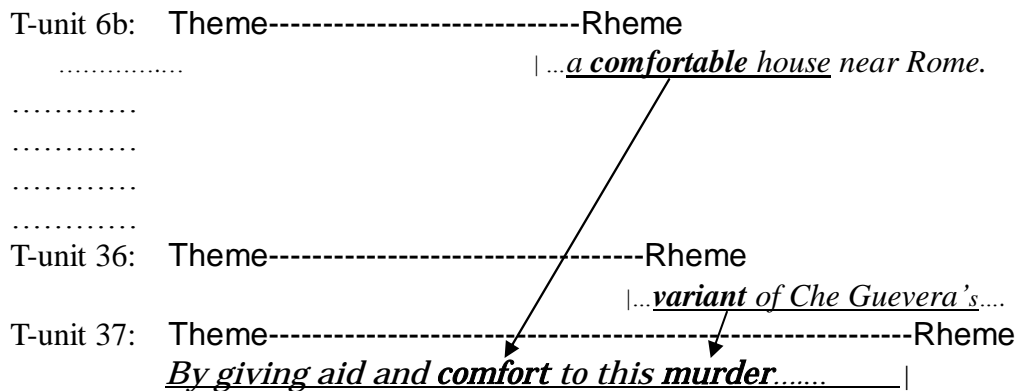
Appendix 5-2: Theme Analysis of Text B (categorized)

T	textual	interper	marked (Contextual Frame*)	unmarked
				topical
1			If Pinochet gets away with it*	can we?
2			If nothing else*	the Law Lords
3a	And		if there is a case against Pinochet*	shouldn't there
3b			asks	
4				Both
5a			In 1980*	the population of Cuba
5b				the population of Chile
6			Over the years*	independent human rights monitors
7				Castro's biographer, Tad Szulc
8	But		although there is a clear link between Castro's leadership and the repression of dissent in Cuba*	charges similar to those made against Pinochet
9				The evidence against Castro
10				One
11				[T]he revolutionaries
12				Many of the prisoners shot by firing squads
13			In response to American accusations of a bloodbath*	Castro
14	But		within a few months, after acknowledging that 550 people had been executed*	he
15			At the time*	the revolution
16			As the revolution was consolidated*	people
17				State security agents
18			In the mid 1960s*	Castro himself
19				Some anti-Castro groups
20a				Torture
20b	and			several accounts
21				It
22				Thousands of political prisoners
23a				The Cuban Committee for Human Rights, established more than 20 years ago,
23b				some observers
24				The third possible basis for charges against Castro under international law
25				Castro
26				Amnesty International
27				One reason why it has been possible to bring a case against Pinochet
28			In 1990, after an imperfect democracy was re-established, a commission, including some who had been at least sympathetic to the dictator*	a commission
29				It
30			Without once mentioning Pinochet by name*	it
31				The victims
32			It was acknowledged that*	there were

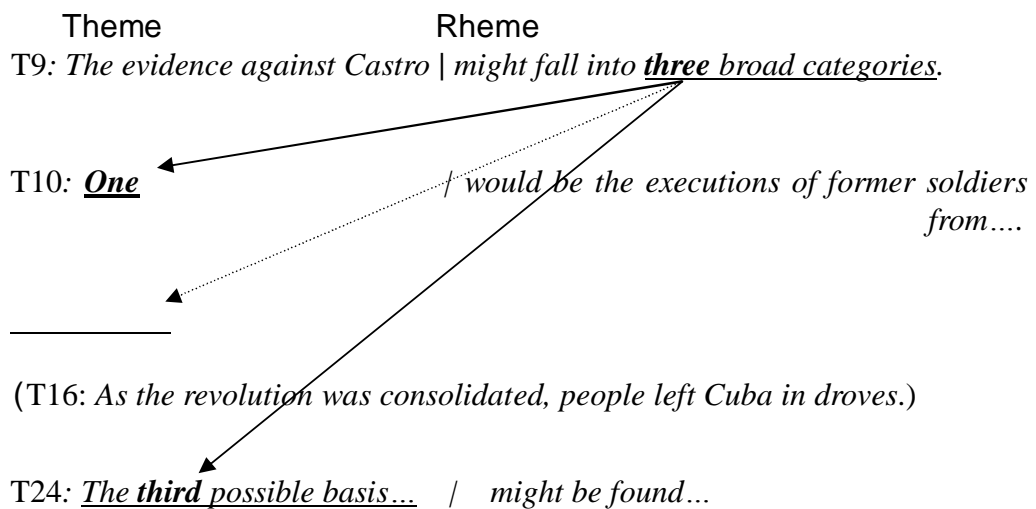Note. T= T-unit; interper = interpersonal
*Again the circumstantial Adjuncts (S5a, 6, 13, 14, 15, 18, 28) and subordinate clauses (S1, 2, 3, 8, 14, 16, 28, 30) in their initial position, and the embedding clauses of sentences with the anticipatory *it* (S32) are regarded as 'Contextual Frames' (Thompson, 2004: 173) and hence the elements that follow are also included as 'displaced (unmarked) Themes'.

Appendix 6-1: Theme-Rheme Progression of Text A

T-unit 6b: Theme----------------------------Rheme
.... | ...*a **comfortable** house near Rome.*
....
....
....
....
T-unit 36: Theme--------------------------------Rheme
                                          | ...***variant** of Che Guevera's*....
T-unit 37: Theme--Rheme
            *By giving aid and **comfort** to this **murder**.......* |

Appendix 6-2: Theme-Rheme Progression in Enumeration of Text B

Theme   Rheme
T9: *The evidence against Castro | might fall into **three broad categories**.*

T10: ***One***   *| would be the executions of former soldiers from….*

(T16: *As the revolution was consolidated, people left Cuba in droves*.)

T24: *The **third** possible basis… | might be found…*

Appendix 7: Modality in Text A

(S4)	***Of course**, he claims the usual indulgence for terrorism, but…* (Mood Adjunct)
(S13)	*Now, **it seems**, the Italian state is at it again.* (Modal Adjunct: explicit objective)
(S14)	*It **will not** extradite Ocalan to Turkey.* (Modal Finite: inclination)
(S21)	*You are not even allowed to cross your legs in his camps, says Selim Curukkaya, as it **might** be taken fore (sic) a sign of disrespect;* (Modal Finite: probability-low)
(S31)	*Even nationalist Turks sometimes say that there **should** be a Turkish-Kurdish state….* (Modal Finite: obligation-high)
(S32)	*Others say that the answer **must** be decentralisation, which again, is not senseless.* (Modal Finite: obligation-high)
(S33)	*Many observers, in view of the complications, **just** think that assimilation **should** go ahead and will do so.* (Mood Adjunct; Modal Finite: obligation-high)