

news,
views

NETWORK no. 3

and reviews in systemic linguistics and related areas

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EDITORIAL

April 1981

This issue of Network is mainly concerned with the forthcoming Ninth International Systemic Workshop in Toronto, which will be particularly large this year; with three reports, from contrasting viewpoints, of the 1981 Workshop; with news of readers activities and research; with a new publication opportunity; with a proposal for future reviewing arrangements; and with an important review article.

A considerable amount of material has been held over to Network No. 4, which is scheduled for June. This will include: (1) Brief descriptions of some important recent publications and - with the workshop in North America this Summer - a special emphasis on the U.S. and Canada in each of the following: (2) News of research projects and other activities of readers (with a special section on post-graduate research students' work); (3) News of papers available in mimeo form; (4) bibliographies of published works; (5) reviews.

In addition we shall publish Part I of an outstandingly interesting document: an annotated bibliography of Michael Halliday's works. The notes, which are written by Michael himself, bring out in a particularly clear way his view of how his thinking has developed over the years, and in so doing they provide a fresh view of the development of the theory.

When the first issue of Network appeared, it had 16 sides, and it seems likely that we could produce about four copies for £1. Network No. 2, however, was about twice as long, and included one 10-page article. We hope you will feel that, with the present fairly full issue as well, there have been if not four newsletters, at least the equivalent of four. At all events, the fact is that the subscriptions so far will not cover another issue.

With the length of issues so variable and costs increasing all the time, it seems wiser to continue to ask you to send a lump sum, and to tell you when we need more to continue producing Network. May we suggest that following rates?

payment —	British pounds	£2
	U.S. dollars	\$5
	Canadian dollars	\$6

We have added about 35% to the overseas rates because of the commission charges, which are ridiculously high on small amounts such as these subscriptions. (We lost a lot in this way on the first set of payments in foreign currencies.) Would others who wish to pay in other currencies than £ sterling please add 35 - 50% for the same reason?

Network's administrative staff consist simply of the Editor and his Research Assistant: the departmental secretarial staff are too few and too busy with other matters to help. So it would help us a lot if you would SEND THE MONEY NOW, so that we can cut down on reminders. Could you, please? Thank you.

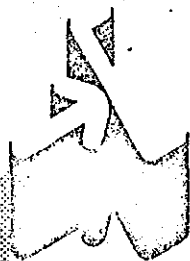
And, so long as you can also find a quarter of an hour now, so that there is no delay, could you also include a brief note telling us what YOU are busy with? (Visits, moves, research, talks, mimeo'd papers, publications, etc.) And would you welcome any of the following in future issues?

- a) Lists of subscribers in particular areas, e.g. the U.S.
- b) Descriptions of syllabuses with a systemic content.
- c) Literature surveys of specific areas from a systemic/Firthian viewpoint - e.g. literary stylistics, EFL, etc. - what other areas might we consider?
- d) Mini-grammars, to illustrate how various scholars see their type of systemic grammar as working, and to facilitate teaching.
- e) More short articles (have you one?).
- f) Any other topic?

Finally, please send us the names of any persons, including students, who you think might be interested in taking Network. Is there anyone, for example, who should be told about the Toronto Workshop later this year, and who may otherwise not get the details? If you send us her or his name, we will do the rest.

Editor.

NEWS OF FORTHCOMING EVENTS



9th
INTERNATIONAL
SYSTEMIC WORKSHOP
CURRENT APPLICATIONS
OF SYSTEMIC THEORY

Glendon College
York University
Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
August 25-28, 1982

Keynote speakers:

M.A.K. Halliday, University of Sydney
Ruqaiya Hasan, Macquarie University

Invited speakers (one from each of the two schools of linguistics with most in common with systemic linguistics):

Kenneth Pike (Tagmemics)
Sydney Lamb (Stratificational grammar)

The workshop this year will be in Canada rather than Britain; it will be a day longer than usual; and in terms of numbers and organisation it will have many of the characteristics of an international congress of linguists. Nonetheless we hope that it will retain much of the workshop atmosphere of our eight previous gatherings. While these workshops have ALL been international, a particular effort is being made this year to bring sizeable delegations to Toronto from the United States, Australia, Britain and the rest of Europe, together with representatives of other areas such as India, West Africa and the Middle East where there is strength in the theory and application of systemic linguistics.

Further details of the current state of planning follow these notes. It is important to stress that the titles of individual speakers and the schedule as a whole are only provisional - for example the information that Sydney Lamb will be an invited speaker came in after the provisional schedule was drafted.

The cost of the conference is very reasonable: it is the Registration Fee of Canadian \$25 (\$15 if before 1st August) plus full board and lodging of \$93.24 for three full days and nights (with a refund for meals not taken). This is £42.30 at current exchange rates, and since the cheapest return air flight to Toronto from Britain that is bookable in advance seems to be £324, the total cost is about £366.30 (excluding insurance and local travel in Toronto and beyond London).

Many of those attending the workshop will want to spend a few more days or even weeks, in Canada and the U.S., in order to get full value for money. Notice, for example, that you could also attend the Ninth LACUS Forum early in August if you wished (see below). Alternatively, if you would like to join those who are arriving in Canada early or staying late (or both), and who wish to visit, for example, Niagara and the Great Lakes, please send me your name and address, and I'll put you in touch with others in a similar position, so that those who wish to can do all or part of their touring together.

So if you want to be at this important conference, but have not so far indicated this, NOW is the time to write to Bill Graves at the address below (and in addition, if you wish, to me, as mentioned above). As for financial help, you should try to obtain this from within your own country - first from your home institution and next from any other relevant sources of funding. There is no central 'systemic' fund that you can draw on, and each area or country is making its own arrangements. If in doubt, please consult the Assistant Editor of Network nearest to you, who will normally be a good source of information as to what help is available. In some cases an application to your local British Council office may bear fruit. If you let Bill Greaves or me know, we should be able to arrange for appropriate letters of support to be sent.

Finally, it is encouraging to note that a number of publishers have already shown active interest in publishing papers given at the workshop and that Ablex, who have a series on discourse, has agreed to publish a book of papers in this area. Indeed, with the large number of papers and the wide range of applications of systemic linguistics covered at the workshop, it may turn out to be sensible for us to think in terms of two or even more volumes of 'applied systemic linguistics' books (perhaps in some cases incorporating other papers, whether published, mimeographed or yet to be offered). In another capacity, I would be keen to hear from anyone interested in editing, or co-editing, such a volume. (see 'News of forthcoming publications' section)

All enquiries other than about British sources of finance, flight costs and the possible North American Systemic Touring Party or Parties should go to Bill Greaves at this address :

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Applied Linguistics Research Working Group
Glendon College, York University
2275 Bayview Ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada M4N 3M6 Tel: (416) 487-6194

Robin Fawcett

PROVISIONAL PROGRAM

Short titles of workshop presentations

1. Bruce McKellar (Northwestern and Berkeley): "On the contribution of systemic linguistics and sociosemantic theory to a comprehensive neuro-linguistics"
2. B.N. Colby (Univ. of Calif., Irvine): "The study of knowledge structures from a cognitive anthropological viewpoint"
3. Gunter Kress (Hartley CAE): "The development of textual structure in children's writing"
4. Ila Fleming (SIL): "Kinds and potential sources of data observed in a narrative text"
5. Geoffrey Turner (Hatfield): "Discourse structure"
6. Peter Fries (Central Michigan): "How does a story mean what it does?"
7. Elda Weizman (Hebrew Univ.): "Some characteristics of discourse structure in journalistic language"
8. Jim Monaghan (Hatfield): "The phonological signalling of text structure"
9. Margaret Berry (Nottingham): "Roles and rules: how to constrain them"
10. Tom Bloor (Aston): "Discourse structure in a television language program"
11. Bill Downes (UEA): "Explanation in discourse analysis"
12. Jim Martin (Sydney): "Generating schematic structures"
13. Mary Ann Eiler (Oakland Univ., Rochester, NY): "Meaning and Choice in writing about literature"
14. Fred Chambers (Essex): "An analysis of the role of systemics in discourse analysis"
15. Michael Jordan (Queens): "Non-thematic re-entry"
16. Oluwole Adejare (Ife, Nigeria): "Towards a systemic textlinguistics"
17. C.S. Butler (Nottingham): "Discourse systems and structures, and their place within an overall systemic model"
18. Robin Fawcett (Polytechnic of Wales): "On the potential complexity of reading a sentence"

19. Barbara Couture (Wayne State): "A systemic network for analyzing writing quality"
20. J.C. Catford (Michigan): "'Rest' and 'Open transition' in a systemic phonology of English"
21. Christine Pappas (Oregon): "The cohesive density and cohesive harmony of children's oral and written stories"
22. Jean Bear (Hawaii Pacific): "Topic units in written discourse"
23. Ivan Lowe, Carl Whitehead (SIL): "The causal systems of Korafe and English"
24. Anneliese Kramer-Dahl (British Columbia): "A systemic approach to linguistic theories"
25. Martha King, Victor Rentel (Ohio State): "Cohesion in young children's writing"
26. J.L. Lemke (CUNY): "Ideology, intertextuality and the notion of register"
27. Catherine Pettinari (Michigan): "A comparison of the production of surgical reports by native and non-native surgeons"
28. E.L. Smith, Jr. (Univ. of Texas): "Functional types of scientific prose"
29. Tony Lyne (Sheffield): "The macrofunctions applied to lexicometric work"
30. Stephen Bernhardt (Southern Illinois): "Text structure and graphic design: the invisible design"
31. Yon Maley (Macquarie): "The semantic field of homicide"
32. Margie Berns (Illinois): "Functional approaches to English: another look"
33. Linda Gerot (Dunmore Lang College): "Intergrative work: an exploration in what makes reading comprehension test questions easy or difficult to answer"
34. Andre Golding (Don Mills Collegiate): "A case study of applying systemic linguistics to high school English evaluation"
35. Jean Ure (Edinburgh): "Languages in multilingual classrooms in the UK"
36. David Young (UWIST): "Some applications of systemic linguistics in EFL"
37. Dick Walker (Mount Gravatt): "An analysis of the English used by tribal aboriginal children"

38. Robert Veltman (Canterbury): "Comparison and intensification: an ideal but problematic domain for systemic-functional theory"
39. Erich Steiner (Universität des Saarlandes): "Problems of working with transitivity networks in semantic-grammatical descriptions"
40. Donald Ross (Minnesota): "What surface-structure parsing can tell us about style"
41. Bill Mann (ISI, USC): "Knowledgeable choice in systemic grammar"
42. Christian Matthiessen (ISI, USC): "A systemic grammar frame work in text production"
43. Martin Phillips (Birmingham): "Computer-assisted text analysis and the CLOC package"
44. Janet Gilbert (Duluth): "Lexical Cohesion systems in spoken and written English"
45. Barry Calder (Doncaster): "Motivation of transitivity systems"
46. Michael Gregory and Karen Malcolm (Glendon): "Towards communication linguistics: a framework and sample analysis"
47. Louis Baxter and Michael Cummings (Glendon): "Computerized analysis of systemic tree diagrams in old and modern English"
48. Roy O. Freedle (ETS): "Some interactions between false starts and fill pauses and levels of cohesion in children's recall of texts"
49. Carol Mock (Missouri): "A systemic phonology of Isthmus Zapotec prosodies"
50. Richard W. Bailey (Michigan): "Negotiation and Meaning: Revisiting the 'Context of situation'"
51. Kenneth L. Pike (SIL): "The curious tagmeme matrix - whose four cells are neither just a list nor merely a two-times-two structure"
52. David Lidov (York): "Semiotics of music as a model for linguistics"

PROVISIONAL SCHEDULE

Wednesday, August 25:

7:30 pm Keynote Address, M.A.K. Halliday

Thursday, August 26:

Session 1 (Plenary Session)
9:15 Matthiessen & Mann
-10:45

	<u>Room A</u>	<u>Room B</u>	<u>Room C</u>	<u>Room D</u>	<u>Room E</u>
Session 2 11:00 -12:30	Fawcett Gerot	Gilbert Pappas	Turner Adejare	Mock Catford	
Session 3 2:15 - 3:45	Berns Kress	Freedle Lowe	Fleming Bloor	Ross Cummings/ Regina	Lidov Simpson
Session 4 4:15 - 5:45	Couture Golding	Maley Lyne	Butler Chambers	Phillips	Veltman McKellar

8:00 Keynote Address, Ruqaiya Hasan

Friday, August 27:

Session 5 9:15 -10:45	Bailey Young	Bernhardt Smith	Martin Monaghan	Mann Matthiessen	Calder Steiner
Session 6 11:00 -12:30	Ure Walker	Bowers Pettinari	Bear Fries	Eiler Weizman	

8:00 Invited Speaker, Kenneth Pike

Saturday, August, 28:

Session 7 9:15 -11:45	Colby Kramer- Dahl	Lemke King	Berry Downes	Jordan Gregory	
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**9th
INTERNATIONAL
SYSTEMIC WORKSHOP
CURRENT APPLICATIONS
OF SYSTEMIC THEORY**

I N F O R M A T I O N S H E E T

DATES

August 25-28, 1982

LOCATION

Winters College, York Campus, York University,
4700 Keele St., Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P1

**PERSONAL
MAIL**

If you want personal mail sent to you during the Workshop,
it should be sent to the above address, c/o The Master of
Winters College.

FAMILIES

Families are welcome to attend meetings or to tour Toronto.

PAYMENT

There are three basic charges: a registration fee; a room fee;
and a meal fee. For details see below, and also the attached
pre-registration form. Your cheque or money order should be
in Canadian dollars, payable to York University.

**REGISTRATION
FEE**

This will be \$15.00 before August 1st or \$25.00 after that.
Please take advantage of the early rate!

ROOM FEES

These are considerably lower than local hotel rates. Rooms
will be available before the Workshop and up to August 30th.
They are air conditioned; soap, bedding, towels and glasses
are provided; washing machines, pay phones and vending machines
are available; a swimming pool and tennis courts are also
available for a small fee.

MEAL FEES

These should be included with your registration. Unused meal
tickets will be refunded.

PARKING

This is included in the registration fee. A parking permit will
be waiting for you if you have prepaid.

CLOSE BY

The "Central Square" is five minutes walk away: post office,
bank, travel agent, bookstore, drug store, convenience store,
etc. Open during normal business hours.

XEROX ETC

No secretarial help will be available. There will be a photocopy
machine available on a cash basis only (7¢ a page plus 7% tax)
at Vanier College from 8:30 to 4:30. Please do not expect
handouts to be run off at the Workshop.

BOOK DISPLAY

There will be both manned and unmanned exhibits. If there are books you think should be included, please ask the publisher to write to Bill Greaves (address below) as soon as possible.

WALL DISPLAY

There will be plenty of space for displaying handouts, charts, etc.

PUBS

There will be at least one open nearby, as well as the cash bars scheduled.

PUBLICATION

We are pleased to announce that selected papers will be published by Ablex in the series Advances in Discourse Processes, edited by Roy Freedle. If you wish your paper to be considered, please leave a final copy with the organizing committee before you leave. Use the Journal of Linguistics style sheet, type double spaced, and add footnotes at the end of the paper. Please make sure that you retain a copy in case of loss.

TENTATIVE
SCHEDULE

Wednesday August 25: 10:00- 5:00 Registration
5:00- 6:00 Cash Bar
6:00- 7:15 Dinner
7:30 Keynote Address by MAK Halliday
followed by cash bar.

Thursday August 26: 8:00- 9:00 Breakfast
9:15-10:45 1st Session
10:45-11:00 Coffee break
11:00-12:30 2nd Session
12:30- 2:00 Lunch
2:15- 3:45 3rd Session
3:45- 4:15 Tea
4:15- 5:45 4th Session
6:00- 6:30 Cash bar
6:30- 7:30 Dinner
8:00 Keynote Address: Ruqaiya Hasan
followed by cash bar.

Friday August 27: 8:00- 9:00 Breakfast
9:15-10:45 5th Session
10:45-11:00 Coffee break
11:00-12:30 6th Session
12:30- 2:00 Lunch - Free time (explore
Toronto or Ad hoc workshops)
5:30- 6:30 Cash bar
6:30- 7:30 Dinner
8:00- 9:30 (Panel or invited guest speaker)
Followed by Cash bar

Saturday August 28: 8:00- 9:00 Breakfast
9:15-10:45 7th Session
10:45-11:00 Coffee
11:00-12:00 Business Meeting and wrap up
12:30- 1:30 Lunch
1:30 Farewells

For more information contact: Wm. Greaves
English Department
Glendon College, York University
2275 Bawview Ave

THE TORONTO WORKSHOP : A NOTE FOR THOSE IN BRITAIN (OR TRAVELLING VIA BRITAIN) WHO ARE CONSIDERING GOING.

Well over a dozen people from Britain have so far expressed formally their interest in going to Toronto, and there are certainly a number of others who may do so. Finance is clearly a major consideration, and we owe a debt of gratitude to the British Council, who have responded generously to a request from Professor Richard Hanscombe of York University, Toronto, and made it possible for five delegates from Britain to attend the conference. At Bill Greaves' request, Margaret Berry and I have provided a list of a dozen or so names, placed in order according to a simple points system, giving two points for organising (one for co-organising) a systemic workshop and one for giving a paper or leading a session. (We could not take account of attendance, as the records are incomplete.) The latest state of information that I have is that those with British Council support will be Chris Butler, Barry Calder, Robin Fawcett, Jim Monaghan and Jean Ure, and that Margaret Berry, Tony Lyne, Geoffrey Turner and David Young are either paying for themselves or have obtained support from their home institution. Others from Britain are going, as the Provisional Program shows, but I have no information yet on their funding. If any of the above obtain substantial support from elsewhere, it may become possible for the British Council grant to be used to help others.

Incidentally, the idea of a block booking was considered and then dropped. The saving would not be really significant, and in any case the fact that most of us will probably be going and coming back on different days, according to our commitments at each end, make it impossible.

We hope, nevertheless, that more people from Britain and the rest of Europe will be coming - and it MAY not necessarily be too late to fit in an extra paper or two, for those who can offer one and whose institution requires them to in order to support them. But such decisions rest, of course, with the organisers.

R.P.F.

NINTH ANNUAL LACUS FORUM OF THE LINGUISTIC ASSOCIATION OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

It is interesting to note that the annual LACUS fora began in North America in exactly the same year, 1973, as the Systemic Workshops began in Britain. This is surely no coincidence : both began when scholars working in frameworks other than the then dominant Chomskyan paradigm found a need to meet and exchange ideas in an atmosphere free from the requirement to accept the particular set of assumptions associated with Chomskyan linguistics - 'generativism' as John Lyons has termed it in his recent language and linguistics (C.U.P. 1981).

While the atmosphere nowadays is rather more free in linguistics at large, both groups are going from strength to strength, and they clearly continue to meet a need.

But there are considerable differences between the two groups. While the systemic workshops are organised from year to year on an informal basis, with no official membership list except the Network readership and no formal officers, LACUS is an incorporated organisation, officially registered for tax purposes, and with a Board of Directors, a President, Vice President, Executive Director and Secretary-Treasurer. Adam Makkai, the Executive Director, writes that LACUS has over 700 members in 26 countries on 5 continents, and the proceedings of each annual forum are published. (Perhaps the time has come for

us too to have something a little more formalised?) But the main difference, I suggest, is this. Although systemic linguists see their work as relating out to work in the Firthian tradition in general, and although we acknowledge the similarities between systemic theory and theories with some overlap in the basic assumptions that they make about the nature of language and in the aspects of language upon which they focus attention (such as stratificational and tagmemic grammar), there is an over-riding principle to which systemic linguists would give absolute priority, which is the concept of meaning as choice. LACUS, on the other hand, seems to exist to provide a forum for a wide range of theories : tagmemic, stratificational, systemic and indeed ANY scholarly approach to linguistics that differs markedly from the Chomskyan and neo-Chomskyan paradigm. Not that this makes the two groupings incompatible; on the contrary, it seems likely that each group has something to give to the other, and this Summer will provide a considerable overlap between the two. Readers of Network might perhaps begin to think about what changes, if any, in our organisation may be indicated, and what our relationship to LACUS should be.

Past Presidents of LACUS are Dwight Bolinger, Roger Westcott, Kenneth Pike, Ernst Pulgram, H.A. Gleason Jr. and Saul Levin; the President and Vice President for the 1982 Forum are Charles Hockett and Michael Halliday respectively.

Readers of Network - and especially those going to the Toronto Workshop - will be interested in the following notice, recently received from Valerie Becker Makkai, the LACUS Secretary-Treasurer.

"The Ninth Annual LACUS Forum of the Linguistic Association of Canada and the United States will be held August 2-6, 1982, at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. Members of LACUS are entitled to submit an abstract (before March 15, 1982) for consideration for inclusion on the conference program. Papers presented at the Forum will appear in the society yearbook, The Ninth LACUS Forum. Membership dues may accompany abstracts submitted. The LACUS professional membership fee of \$16 per year (\$18 Canadian) and student membership fee of \$11 (\$13 Canadian) includes a free copy of the current year's Forum. For further information regarding the Ninth LACUS Forum, including abstract submission rules, or to join LACUS, please write to Prof. Valerie Becker Makkai, Secretary-Treasurer, LACUS, P.O.B. 101, Lake Bluff, Illinois, U.S.A. 60044."

NEWS AND VIEWS OF RECENT EVENTS

We summarise here the contents of the EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL SYSTEMIC WORKSHOP, and this is followed by three descriptions of this enjoyable and successful event. The first is by a seasoned attender who has been at almost all of them, the second by a newcomer to the Workshops, and the third by one of the organisers.

SUMMARY OF THE WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

I. The motivation of features in system networks (specifically, transitivity in English)

- | | | |
|----------------|---|---|
| Margaret Berry | : | Evaluation of system networks (network in Berry 1975:189). |
| Robin Fawcett | : | Four pairs of concepts for talking about system networks (network and realisation rules in Fawcett 1980 : 137 and 149). |

- Chris Butler : Semantic networks and the use of tests
(network on handout).
- David Young : An extended version of the transitivity network in
Young 1980 (network on handout).

II. Approaches to textual analysis

- Doris Dallimore : Syntactico-semantic analysis : a research assistant's
viewpoint (a presentation of the system used on the
Polytechnic of Wales Child Language Development
Project, with examples from the circulated text, taken
from the project's corpus).
- Eirian Davies : Roles in discourse and mood.
- Kay Richardson : Dual discourses (based on the circulated text).
- Roger Hilyer : Cohesion analysis (based on the circulated text).
- Geoffrey Turner, as chairperson, gave a brief overview of discourse
analysis as interpreted by the presenters.
- Bill Greaves : Field, field shift and functional tenor in a text
from the York University (Toronto) Child Language
Project.
- Jim Benson : A stylistic analysis of Barchester Towers.

III. Concluding paper

- Michael Gregory : Systemics and tagmemics : a partial comparison of
their theoretical frameworks.

THE EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL SYSTEMIC WORKSHOP : A VIEW FROM THE FLOOR?

The 1981 workshop took place in a landscaped version of pastorale at
Wyddrington Hall, University of Birmingham, from Thursday 10 to Saturday 12
September. As usual, it was attended full-time by over thirty linguists, plus
others who visited for particular sessions.

The workshop took its place in the canon of previous workshops, combining
animated critical discussion with the joy of meeting in a group of systemicists
and others who not only understood what was being talked about but were willing
to temper their criticism constructively.

Systemic workshops have by now established a tradition of concentrating on one
of two areas of linguistic theory. In the main, they discuss either the internal
workings of systemic theory, or the external (to language) motivation for it.
This workshop was decidedly of the former sort, focussing on criteria for the
internal adequacy (Langacker 1972:24; but see also Berry 1981:19 (ii)) of such
a theory, rather than discussing the ontological reasons for approaching the
study of language in this way. Hence this time there was little mention of
language variety, little use in their technical senses of words like
situation, context and culture, and - by contrast with the 1980 workshop - the
word semiotic was never even uttered during workshop sessions (audibly, anyway!).

Within this concentration on criteria for internal adequacy, discussion focussed on the areas of semantico-syntax and discourse. In fact, this year's workshop was unusual in that one half of the time was given over explicitly to one particular area of semantico-syntax - namely, transitivity, the major network realising the experiential metafunction at clause rank. Much of remainder was allotted to the analysis of a particular spoken text, from the syntactico-semantic, cohesive and discourse viewpoints. This represented a radical departure. Here for the first time there had been a concerted attempt prior to the workshop to get people to bring along their (transitivity) networks, with a view to pulling networks to pieces and so comparing what different systemicists are doing and trying to do. Here for the first time a text-for-analysis had been circulated beforehand and participants invited to contribute their conclusions. The result was a lively and even more controversial discussion with, perhaps uniquely, attempts to criticise each others' work in the presence of both work and author. There were also register-related discussions of a text of two beguiling small Canadian children and of 'Barchester Towns', a paper on the grammar-discourse interface, and one on tagmemics (see below).

It is doubtful, however, whether such a method was ultimately more successful - for example, at the end there were still those who wanted two levels of networks and those who held that one level was enough - but it did enable a clearer picture of the different positions to emerge, by systematically pinpointing areas of agreement and disagreement. On the whole, it turned out that this method worked rather better for discussing the transitivity networks than it did for the textual analysis, probably because the networks were at a more advanced stage of formalisation, but there was some progress in formulating and articulating the different approaches to discourse.

Another first achieved by the 1981 workshop was the use of a tape recorder to present spoken text, whilst workshop participants followed an edited transcription (thanks to the Polytechnic of Wales child Language Project team and Bill Greaves). This kind of organisational efficiency did a great deal to generate discussion, and seemed to make it easier for first-time participants to contribute.

The final session was however rather different. Here Michael Gregory gave a vivid account of recent relevant work in tagmemic grammar. His paper recalled to mind Bob Longacre's excellent paper at the 1977 workshop, and his argued declaration of interests common to both systemic and tagmemic linguistics (see Nigel Gotteri in *Network 2* (1981: page 6) was a timely reminder that systemicists are not alone and need not be alone in their contribution to the study of language. This was the more so from a perspective which held that a linguist's function is to be of use to the layman "in a positive and demonstrable way".

The workshop closed with an appreciation of the success of its discussion-based "bring-your-own-network" approach, its getting away from the presentation of formal papers (although it was agreed that these should not be excluded if people wanted to offer them), and with a sense of anticipation for next year's workshop in Toronto. That workshop, like this year's, will break new ground: not only in the format and the purpose of the exercise, but also by virtue of the fact that it will be the first workshop to be held outside Britain. If it is as successful as this year's, then the organisers and participants will have every right to feel well pleased; our thanks and appreciation are due to Robin Fawcett and Margaret Berry for achieving this.

Barry Calder
Doncaster Metropolitan Institute of
Higher Education

A HALF-BAKED REVIEW OF THE EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL SYSTEMIC WORKSHOP

I came to the workshop having only just emerged from undergraduate status, and with no preconceived ideas of what systemic linguistics might be about beyond having dabbled in a little Halliday, and looked somewhat vaguely at Fawcett (1980) on the train to Birmingham; so it should be clear that the expression 'half-baked' reflects only on myself! What had attracted me was in the first place the word "transitivity", since I was planning to do research into the reasons speakers may have for choosing such formal options (in English) as the intransitive use of verbs which also occur as transitives (e.g. The bell rang // Somebody (or something) rang the bell); passives; get passives; get ...-self passives; and any other structure that may turn out relevant, such as perhaps the reflexive use of verbs. This is a regular marker of some kind of "passive" or "middle voice" function in, for example, Spanish, Italian, and French, and an instance of a possibly similar use in English was provided by this utterance, heard at the workshop: 'These are questions that have raised themselves with me since then.'

The first sessions of the workshop (on transitivity networks) rapidly convinced me that what I had thought transitivity might mean was definitely half-baked compared with what systemic linguists appeared to understand by it. I wrote a large note to myself to distinguish clearly between transitivity and voice. The "consolidated" networks presented, and even their "displayed" variants (Fawcett's terms*), I found difficult to take in because of my general unpreparedness, and in particular my unfamiliarity with the terminology. There was also the (? inevitable) familiar problem that different people use the same terminology with different meanings. The general claim - if I have got it right - that such networks represent simultaneous choices made by language-users seemed extremely reasonable, but I was puzzled by two things.

First, were the networks exclusively semantic (as Chris Butler's was explicitly labelled), or were they both semantic and syntactic? The need (or not) for separate levels of analysis corresponding to syntax and semantics immediately and repeatedly emerged as a point of discussion and disagreement. Personally, while I would certainly not argue for the autonomy of syntax, it seems to me that there is a logical distinction between form and meaning which is surely better explicitly reflected in any linguistic theory.

My second problem was to understand just how these abstract networks were intended to relate to actual language. The answer seemed to be that realisation rules had to be formulated for precisely this purpose (and, indeed, Chris Butler's and Robin Fawcett's handouts included some, though I did not find these easy to follow, either). A related point of discussion was how the claims made by a particular network could be tested and justified. But surely the categories of the networks proposed were arrived at by working backwards, as it were, through the realisation rules from actually occurring linguistic forms; so would not explicit realisation rules in themselves provide some justification? If not, on the other hand, how were the networks arrived at, and to what extent can they then be claimed to be linguistic?

Further matter for concern seems to be the significance, given the claimed simultaneity of the choices in a network, of their relative positions. Are categories further to the left more likely to be semantic primes; are any claims being made as to their possible universality; what criteria can be invoked to justify network configurations? No clear answers, but lots of interesting questions, and I think I began to get some idea of what system networks are about and may be able to do.

The second part of the workshop, concerned mainly with the analysis of natural text, was also something which had attracted me to come to Birmingham since I believe firmly in linguists working with "real data" as much as possible, so as not to prejudice our findings by ruling out as ungrammatical structures which are nevertheless attested in use.

These sessions were altogether less esoteric, and it was a relief to be able to relax, feel a little less naive, and take more part in discussion; though paradoxically now, several weeks later, I find them less memorable than the first sessions - perhaps because the latter had tired me out mentally! At any rate I was alerted to some of the practical problems of obtaining, recording, transcribing, and analysing natural data, together with a lasting impression of the extraordinary noise Lego makes being poured onto a table! The final session also included an application of linguistic analysis to the style of a Trollope novel; and what was for me a welcome introduction to yet another unfamiliar school of linguistics, tagmemics.

Altogether I found the workshop most interesting and full of useful information, including bibliographical references which I might not otherwise have come across. Perhaps much of the discussion was inconclusive, but this is scarcely unusual and many interesting questions, central to the task of linguistic analysis, were raised.

In view of the importance and general application of these concerns, I was surprised to find that some systemicists appear to feel themselves to be a group apart from other linguists. Just as I am saddened to see the evident split between sociolinguists and "core" linguists, so I am saddened to see yet another apparent split, which can surely only be deepened by any feelings of paranoia. I feel that, whatever our particular personal or group slant, there is a community of interest among all linguists, and we should try not to let our undoubted differences obscure this.

I should like to thank Robin Fawcett and Margaret Berry very much for their excellent organisation of the workshop; and for making a newcomer to systemic linguistics feel so welcome. A small detail: I believe the wearing of name-labels was an innovation; to carry this trend further, perhaps it might be helpful at future workshops to give first names as signed, rather than initials only, in the list of registered participants.

Diana Woollard
University College London

- * 'Displayed' networks are, I would argue, a notational variant of the usual way in which networks are presented ('consolidated' networks), in which complex entry conditions to systems and simultaneous systems are avoided but, as a consequence, it is permitted to repeat systems and indeed entire sub-networks. Displayed networks are easier to interpret, and in my paper at the workshop I argued that they should be used more, so as to make systemic theory more accessible to non-systemicists. I hope to publish a revised version of the paper at some point.

R.P.F.

(For references, see the end of this section.)

THE BIRMINGHAM '81 WORKSHOP : ONE PRACTICAL AND TWO THEORETICAL ISSUES

Perhaps the main feature of this workshop from the organisers' viewpoint was that we made a determined effort to create a 'workshop' atmosphere in the formal sessions. There has always, of course, been plenty of open discussion - between the sessions, in the bar, walking round the grounds and late at night in bedrooms and kitchens - but we planned this time to build it more centrally into the programme itself. How far did we succeed? Only to some extent, I would say, and more in the text-centred sessions than the network-centred ones. It may be useful to ask why this was so.

The transitivity sessions Barry Calder, in his report, rightly describes our aim as having been 'to get people to bring along their transitivity networks, with a view to pulling them to pieces and so comparing what different systemicists are doing and trying to do'. But did we in fact do this? Very little, in fact, and this was disappointing.

Part of the reason was that although the time spent on this topic allowed us to go into more detail than we might otherwise, we still did not have time to reach the level of comparing networks in detail, and arguing for and against including specific features, that we had originally hoped for. (The nearest that I personally have come to this was in the footnotes on papers 140 - 147 of my book (Fawcett 1980), where I compared my transitivity proposals with those in Berry 1977.) And the reason for the lack of detailed discussion was that both Margaret Berry (to some extent) and I (to a greater extent) introduced our sessions by presenting certain general comments and concepts which were intended to be helpful in the detailed examination of networks, but which in fact led on to a discussion of general matters rather than to the close criticism of the networks themselves. Much the same thing occurred in Chris Butler's session, though less so in David Young's, where he led us in detail through his network.

In retrospect, I think that the reason may have been that the first three speakers were aware that many members of the audience would have had the opportunity to examine their networks in detail, so that we skipped the detailed presentation. But this was probably a mistake, because most of our listeners were almost certainly less familiar with the details of the networks than we appeared to assume. David Young's network was, in contrast, new to most of us, being a considerable advance on what appears in Young 1980. Perhaps we might try again another time - perhaps with mood/illocutionary force networks, whether purely formal/syntactic, semantic, semiotic or whatever?

Even though we fell short of this ambitious idea, I think most of those present would agree that the sessions were very worthwhile. Where we certainly succeeded was in moving away from the 'paper-and-questions' format to one of 'introductory-paperlet/network-presentation, plus discussion'. One positive outcome of the discussion was a checklist, as it were, of the phenomena that all - or, in some cases, most - systemic linguists thought should be included in transitivity networks - either integrated in the transitivity network itself or as closely dependant sub-networks. These are as follows:

- inherent roles (participants)
- circumstantial roles (circumstances)
- process/predication types
- complementation types
- the embedding of processes/predications
- overt and covert roles
- the passifizability of roles (leading to thematic and information focus systems)
- voice types (process-oriented, be vs. get)

Form and meaning Next, I'd like to take up an important theoretical point from Diana Woollard's insightful review. This is where she emphasises that 'there is a logical distinction between form and meaning which is surely better explicitly reflected in any linguistic theory'. Fine. But notice that this does not necessarily imply (as one might take it to do in that context) that a systemic grammar must include networks of contrasting features at both levels. This is simply ONE possible systemic answer to explicating the relationship between form and meaning. But it is, so far, simply a programmatic proposal, and I have not yet seen any sizeable portion of a grammar which illustrates this approach in detail. Such a grammar would need to include (1) rules for how one network is mapped onto the other and (2) an adequate means of knowing what 'semantic' / 'conceptual' features are and are not to be included in the grammar. (I would exclude Halliday's 1973 outline of how socio-semantic networks may 'pre-select' some of the options in the networks at the level of 'lexico-grammar', because they are limited to a highly specific context of situation, as Halliday himself agrees. Nor is it clear that such networks constitute THE semantic stratum : (see Fawcett 1975). What we need is a semantics that is not context-specific.

There is ANOTHER possible systemic interpretation of the form-meaning relationship, and this is that the SEMANTICS consists of the features in networks dealing with transitivity, mood/illocutionary force, theme, modality etc., and that the wordings (including the structural arrangements of wordings which realise them) are at the level of FORM : i.e. that a systemic grammar that combines insightfulness and economy will have system networks that show relations between choices in meanings and realisation rules that relate these to words and structural arrangements of words.

This, as those who know my work will know, is the position that I myself advocate, and I would claim that it is the more economical, the stronger and the more interesting claim of the two. It is also the more falsifiable - indeed, it seems to me that an infinitely pluri-stratal model is not of scientific interest (in a Popperian sense) in that it can be endlessly adapted to deal with any problem that arises. It therefore seems to me that the right strategy is to begin by adopting a Saussurean view of the nature of semantic systems, i.e. that they have two principle levels : signifieds (meanings) and signifiers (forms - which may be recoded in sounds). Moreover, the realisation rules that enable us to turn meanings into words and back again should be allowed to include quite complex conditions (e.g. as in the grammars of Hudson and myself). If we find, on extending such grammars, that they cannot cope with the full complexity of human language, advocates of this position such as myself would then need to consider models with more than one level, such as Chris Butler, perhaps more than any other currently active systemic linguist, is exploring.

Realisation rules Finally, I note with some delight that Diana Woollard, as a newcomer to systemic linguistics, puts her finger on what seems to me to be a critical weakness in the presentation (if no more) of a good deal of systemic work. 'Surely,' she asks, 'the categories of the networks proposed were arrived at by working backwards, as it were, through the realisation rules from actually occurring linguistic forms?' Yes, indeed; this describes succinctly what must in fact occur as systemic linguists develop their networks, but which they rather too often fail to make explicit through providing the relevant realisation rules. She goes on : 'Would not explicit realisation rules in themselves provide some justification (for the features in the networks)?' Yes, indeed, again. This is the notion that 'semantic features must have some correlate in form or intonation' that I at least would take to be criterial (Fawcett 1973/81 : 157; 1980 : 101).

Finally she asks : 'If not, ... how were the networks arrived at, and to what extent can they claim to be linguistic?' Once again I can only comment : Yes, indeed. One answer, in relation to the socio-semantic networks in Halliday 1973, is that they originate in part at least in Bernstein's social theory, but while this is clearly an illuminating and stimulating hypothesis, it is one for which it has proved hard to provide convincing evidence, however much many of us may sense that it is in essence 'right'. Then, if we consider situationally unrestricted 'semantic' networks of the type proposed by Butler, the question becomes extremely hard to answer, as Butler himself agrees (personal communication). But it seems to me to be an important question which a theorist who advocates this position should be able to answer.

In sum, then : a good workshop, leaving us with more work to do on our theory and its sub-theories, and a strong sense of its liveliness and relevance.

Robin P. Fawcett
The Polytechnic of Wales

References for all three reports

- Berry, M. 1975 An introduction to systemic linguistics : structures and systems. London : Batsford.
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- Fawcett, R.P. 1975 'Summary of "Some issues concerning levels in systemic models of language" (paper read to the Nottingham Linguistic Circle, December 1973)', in Nottingham Linguistic Circular 4.1.
- Fawcett, R.P. 1973/81 'Generating a sentence in systemic functional grammar'. University College London : mimeo and in Halliday, M.A.K., and Martin, J.R. (Eds.) Readings in systemic linguistics. London : Batsford.
- Fawcett, R.P. 1981 Cognitive linguistics and social interaction : towards an integrated model of a systemic functional grammar and the other components of a communicating mind. Heidelberg : Julius Groos & Exeter University
- Halliday, M.A.K. 1973 Explorations in the functions of language. London : E. Arnold.
- Langacker R.W. 1972 Fundamentals of Linguistic Analysis. New York Harcourt Brace.

NEWS OF READERS' VISITS, TALKS GIVEN, ETC.

What is included below is extremely patchy, as there have undoubtedly been a lot more visits and other items of news than those mentioned below. May I make a particular plea that you should send me a brief note of (1), visits by you, (2) visits to your department, (3) talks given including talks given at your local linguistics circle (for which the Cardiff linguistics circle will set the ball rolling in No 4 and (4) any other details of possible interest to readers. If in doubt about the degree of interest involved, please let me judge! In particular, it would be helpful if you would send me outline plans for any FUTURE visits, so that scholars other than those explicitly involved in the visit may have the chance to meet you, to invite you to address their Linguistics Circles, etc. In this way we can spread the network of systemic contacts even more effectively.

JEAN WALLWORK Many readers will know Jean Wallwork's Language and Linguistics (Heinemann 1969), which is still one of the very few linguistics textbooks that is genuinely introductory, and which contains an introduction to early Scale and Category work. Since the closure of the college of education at which Jean taught and her consequent redundancy, she has become much more involved in EFL work - now a field in which there are many other applied systemic linguists. In 1980 she taught on a course in South West China, and in 1980 at one in Inner Mongolia. Address : Court House, Hadlow Castle, Hadlow, Tonbridge, Kent, TN11 0EG.

ANGELA DOWNING, Facultad de Filología, Depto. de Lingüística Moderna, Universidad Complutense, Madrid-3, Spain writes:

'My work here as "Profesora Adjunta" involves teaching English as a second language to students whose practical command of English is usually very good : they are the fourth and fifth year students of the English Philology course. I am interested in applying a systemic orientation to this teaching.'

We were pleased to have Angela at the 1981 workshop.

GUNTHER KRESS, of the South Australia College of Advanced Education, has recently been in Britain. He divided his time chiefly between the Centre for Contemporary Culture Studies at Birmingham University and the University of East Anglia (where he formerly taught in the Linguistics Department). See the REVIEWS Section for a full length review of two of Gunther's recent books and a notice of a third. Address : Dean of the School of Communication and Cultural Studies, South Australian College of Advanced Education, Magill, Adelaide, S.Australia 5072, Australia.

DOUGLAS COURTS, who is the Head of the Department of English Studies at a college in Western Australia, and who formerly worked in teacher education in the West Midlands, U.K., visited Britain during 1981 and called on John Sinclair at Birmingham and a number of other colleges and universities. Home address (we lack his institutional address) : 24 Waitara Crescent, Greenwood, 6024, Western Australia, Australia.

MICHAEL HALLIDAY was one of the guest speakers at the Symposium on Directions in Linguistics and Semiotics, which was held at Rice University, Houston, Texas, 18-20 March 1982, to inaugurate the new Department of Linguistics and Semiotics,

of which the Chairman is Sydney Lamb. His topic was 'Linguistics to 2000 : a problem of social accountability', and according to one report 'he was in great form'. Other speakers included Mary Haas, Robert Longacre, Ilse Lehiste, Charles Fillmore, Winfred Lehmann, Edward Stankiewicz, Donald Preziosi, Sebastian Shaumyan, Thomas Sebeok, Michael Silverstein, Harold Conklin, Charles Hockett and J.R. (Haj) Ross.

ROBIN FAWCETT and some at least of MICHAEL GREGORY, BILL GREAVES, JIM BENSON and MICHAEL CUMMINGS (all of Glendon College, York University, Toronto) will be at the LACUS Forum at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois,, August 2 - 6, and these and many others will be at the Ninth International Systemic Workshop. (see forthcoming events).

JEFFREY ELLIS, Reader in the Department of Modern Languages at the University of Aston, has, as many readers will know, been ill. He had to miss the Birmingham Workshop and, owing to the resulting pressure on his study of the languages of the Balkans for C.U.P., he will unfortunately also have to miss the Toronto Workshop. We wish him well, both for his health and the Balkans project.

Many other readers have news to share. Please send me brief details of your and your colleagues' visits abroad, visits to your department, job moves, etc. It would be particularly helpful to readers if you could send me details of visits for NEXT YEAR.

NEWS OF READERS' RESEARCH

CHRIS JEFFERY writes (in a letter that includes news of his movement from University College, Dublin, as well as news of his research) :

'I am busy applying Firthian principles to lexical semantics. After some years as a lexicographer, on the Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue in Edinburgh, I began wondering if the traditional procedures of sense-analysis used by pragmatic lexicographers might be improved by applying modern linguistic theory to them. Chomsky-type theories are obviously useless for the

purpose, and it was while I was looking for something better that I came upon Firth and Halliday. Now, after a lot of experimentation, I am putting together a few chapters of theoretical exposition followed by a practical demonstration of my proposed procedures on some Old English verbs.

The whole lot is actually at the writing-up stage, and some of it already written-up, but we are now preparing to emigrate to South Africa (where I come from), so I can't estimate just now when it is all likely to be finished. And I am not sure what to do yet about publishing it, but maybe I could make it available to interested readers of Network in some form or other; I should certainly be glad of informed criticism of my ideas.

I gather there are no systemic linguists in South Africa at present, so perhaps I can do a John-the-Baptist. I shall report back to Network if I make any progress, if you are interested. I might mention that I have already run one course on Systemic Linguistics and Stylistics here, and had actually persuaded the powers to let me teach all the first-years (350 of them) some rudimentary systemic grammar, as a foundation for their practical criticism; but this idea will come to naught now I am leaving. I was thinking of trying to use the 'self-teaching' techniques they have been using at Lancaster, and still hope to try them out in South Africa (once I get a job, that is). If I have any luck I shall report back.

ADDRESS : P.O. Box 5208, Walmer, Port Elizabeth, 6065, South Africa.

JOHN KIRK writes :

'I'm interested in constructing a number of systems where the realisations are not restricted to Standard English but where they include all the variants peculiar to Scotland, so that the system may help to explain more formally than hitherto the difference in status between them.' Any reader interested in the extension of systemic theory to include such dialectal (and historical) concepts should write to John.

ADDRESS : Department of English Language, University of Sheffield, Sheffield S10 2TN.



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INVITATION

This is to invite you to consider contributing to a new series of books in linguistics and related areas of study. A particular feature of the series is that it provides a forum for what might be termed 'alternative' approaches to linguistics.

Frances Pinter (Publishers) Ltd is an academic publisher with a list that has so far been predominantly in international relations, economics, sociology and other social sciences, with an emphasis on academic excellence and originality. In some fields this has led to supporting paradigms which challenge and conflict with traditional dominant views.

The new series will continue this pattern. Linguistics today is slowly emerging from a period in which most (but never all) lively minds in linguistics seemed to assume that Chomsky's transformational generative theory - or at least something closely derived from it - would provide the main theoretical framework for linguistics for the foreseeable future. In Kuhn's terms, linguistics appeared to have reached the 'paradigm' stage - but turned out not to have. Now, even Chomsky's own writings challenge what were once fundamental tenets of Chomskyan linguistics. More and more scholars are re-examining established alternative theories that were formerly scorned for not accepting the Chomskyan primes, such as Halliday's systemic theory, Lamb's stratificational theory and Pike's tagmemic theory, or developing new or partly new theories - often with a greater commitment to text or with interdisciplinary links.

But many publishers are still reluctant to support books that are not written for the supposedly 'safe' market that equates modern linguistics with Chomskyan linguistics. This new series will provide a forum for works associated with ANY school of linguistics or none, so providing a home for various approaches to finding an 'alternative linguistics'. The only criteria are originality, interest, interdisciplinary relevance and academic excellence.

The series will include a sub-series in which a number of linguists - some well-known, some less familiar - are invited to present a summary of their view of the overall shape and essential nature of language, including if they wish its relationship to other phenomena. This would be exemplified by a model of some central portions of a specific language (normally English, to facilitate the evaluation of the model's claims) but with references as appropriate to other languages. Authors would additionally be invited to outline their views on the goals, methods, notations etc. for the investigation of language, and perhaps to offer a critical summary of how many of the tenets of Chomskyan and other established schools of linguistics should be retained.

More generally, we wish to encourage works that are not afraid to explore the boundaries between linguistics and its neighbouring disciplines, such as sociology, psychology, artificial intelligence and cultural and literary studies, together with ones in which theory is bound up closely with description and application. This is because we believe that it is often in facing such challenges that theory develops most interestingly.

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Frances Pinter has excellent marketing arrangements, with agents and sales representatives world-wide. Co-publication is always arranged with an American publisher. Promotion is mainly by direct mail to universities, colleges, etc. and the marketing of this new series will receive particular attention. Authors will receive a standard royalty and prices are highly competitive.

If you have a work to offer, or an idea for one that you would like to discuss, please write directly to the series editor: Dr Robin P Fawcett, Department of Behavioural and Communication Studies, The Polytechnic of Wales, Tréforest, Nr Cardiff CF37 1DL.

IMPORTANT POSTSCRIPT : News has recently come through that co-publication of the series with the American academic publisher Ablex has been arranged. (Ablex is founded by Walter Johnson, who earlier founded Academic Press, and they have already agreed to publish papers from the Ninth International Systemic Workshop.) This means that books accepted for the series will also automatically be published in the U.S. and Canada, and this in turn helps greatly to ensure reasonable sales and world-wide coverage. The first four books for the series are now being prepared, and further details of those most relevant to systemic and related theories will appear in a future Network.

REVIEWS

FUTURE REVIEWS: YOUR POSSIBLE CONTRIBUTION

We at present hold review copies of the following books on the list given below.

Gregory and Carroll 1978

Fawcett 1980

Leech and Short 1981

Kress 1982

If you would like to review one of these, please let me know.

If you would like to review one of the OTHERS on the list, all of which seem worth reviewing from a systemic and Firthian viewpoint, please tell us and we will write to the publishers to ask them to send you a review copy. Even though some of these books were published some time ago, many have not been adequately reviewed, and hardly any have been reviewed from the viewpoint of their interest to neo-Firthian and systemic linguists.

There are certain to be other books that ought to be included, and we ask you to suggest ones for inclusion in Network No. 4.

Allerton, D.J. 1979

Essentials of grammatical theory :
a consensus view of syntax and
morphology. London : R.K.P.

Berry, Margaret, 1975 and 1977.

Introduction to Systemic Linguistics: Vol. 1
Structures and Systems and Vol. 2 Levels
and Links. London : Batsford.

Bolinger, Dwight, 1977

Meaning and form. London : Longman.

Brazil, D. 1975

Discourse intonation. Birmingham : English
Language Research, Birmingham University:
Discourse analysis monographs No. 1.

Brazil, D. 1978

Discourse intonation II (as above).

Coulthard, R.M., 1977

An introduction to discourse analysis.
London : Longman.

Coulthard, R.M. and
Montgomery, M.M. (Eds.)

Studies in discourse analysis
London : RKP.

Crystal, D. 1979

Working with LARSP. London : Arnold.

Crystal, D., Fletcher, P. and
Garman, M. 1976

The grammatical analysis of language
disability. London : Arnold.

- Davey, Anthony, 1978
Discours production : a computer model of some aspects of a speaker.
Edinburgh : Edinburgh U.P.
- Davies, E.C., 1979
On the semantics of syntax.
London : Croom Helm.
- de Joliva, A., and Stenton A.
1980
Terms in systemic linguistics: a guide to Halliday. London : Batsford.
- Fawcett, Robin P., 1980
Cognitive Linguistics and social interaction: towards an integrated model of a communicating mind.
Heidelberg: Julius Groos and Exeter University
- Fawcett, Robin P., 1981
Some proposals for systemic syntax.
Cardiff : Polytechnic of Wales.
- Gregory, Michael, and
Suzanne Carroll, 1978
Language and situation: Language varieties and their social context. London : R.K.P.
- Halliday, M.A.K., 1973
Explorations in the functions of language.
London : Arnold.
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Learning how to mean : explorations in the development of language. London : Arnold.
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System and function in language: selected papers. (ed. Gunther Kress). London : O.U.P.
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Language as social semiotic: the social interpretation of language and meaning.
London : Arnold.
- Halliday, M.A.K. and
Ruqaiya Hasan, 1976
Cohesion in English. London : Longman.
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Ruqaiya Hasan, 1980
Text and context: aspects of language in a social-semiotic perspective. Tokyo : Sophia University, Linguistic Institute for International Communication (Sophia Linguistica 6).
- Halliday, M.A.K. and
Martin, J.R. (Eds.), 1981
Readings in Systemic Linguistics.
London : Batsford
- Huddleston, R.D., 1971
The sentence in written English : a syntactic study based on the analysis of written texts.
Cambridge : C.U.P.
- Hudson, R.A., 1971
English complex sentences: an introduction to systemic grammar. Amsterdam : North Holland
- Hudson, R.A., 1976
Arguments for a non-transformational grammar. Chicago: Chicago U.P.

- Kress, Gunther, 1982
Learning to write. London : R.K.P.
- Leech, G.N., 1969
Towards a semantic description of English
London - Longman.
- Leech G.N., 1974
Semantics. Harmondsworth : Penguin.
- Leech, G.N. and J.Svartvik, 1975
A communicative grammar of English.
London : Longman.
- Martin, J.R. and John Rothery,
1980, 1981.
Writing project reports 1980 and 1981.
Sydney : University of Sydney
(Working Papers in Linguistics Nos. 1 and 2).
- Mitchell, T.F., 1975
Principles of Firthian Linguistics.
London : Longman.
- Muir, James, 1972
A modern approach to English grammar: an
introduction to systemic grammar.
London : Batsford.
- Munby, John, 1978
Communication syllabus design: a sociolin-
guistic model for defining the context of
purpose-specific language programmes.
Cambridge : C.U.P. (Not Longman, as
stated in Network No.1).
- Palmer, F.R., 1974
The English verb. London : Longman.
- Rochester, S.R. and
J.R. Martin, 1979
Crazy talk: a study of the discourse of
schizophrenic speakers. London and New York:
Plenum Press.
- Sampson, Geoffrey, 1980
Schools of Linguistics : competition and
evolution. London : Hutchinson.
- Sinclair, J. McH., 1972
A course in spoken English : grammar.
London O.U.P.
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Coulthard, R.M., 1975
Towards an analysis of discourse : the
English used by teachers and pupils.
London : O.U.P.
- Tomori, S.H.O., 1977
The morphology and syntax of present-day
English: an introduction. London and Ibadan:
Heinemann.
- Turner, Geoffrey and
Mohen, Bernard, 1970
A linguistic description and computer
program for children's speech. London : R.K.P.
- Young, David J., 1980
The structure of English clauses.
London : Hutchinson.
- Widdowson, H.G., 1978
Teaching English as communication.
London O.U.P.
- Wilkins, D.A., 1976
Notional Syllabuses: a taxonomy and its
relevance to foreign language curriculum
development. London : O.U.P.

Winograd, Terry, 1972

Understanding natural language.
Edinburgh : Edinburgh U.P.

Winter, E., 1977

A clause-relational approach to English texts: a study of some predicative lexical items in written discourse. Instructional science. 6 (Special Issue).

REVIEW ARTICLE

Roger Fowler, Bob Hodge, Gunther Kress, Tony Trew, Language and Control. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul. 1979; pp. 224, £8.95 net.

Gunther Kress, Robert Hodge, Language as ideology London: Routledge & Kegan Paul. 1979, pp. x + 163, £3.75 net (paperback).

Three basic theses are underlying the thoughts developed in the books under review:

1. The language we use embodies a certain "theory" of reality.
(For "theory" the authors use interchangeably "model" and ideology".)
2. Variation in types of discourse is inseparable from social and economic factors.

This is a truism which is nevertheless interesting in the context of Systemic Linguistics because the authors look at semantic variation and do not confine themselves to phonological and grammatical variations as do so many "socio-linguists".

3. Language is not just a reflection of social organisation; it is part of it.

Language is a reflex or a product of social reality. This product, however, being man's most powerful tool for comprehending and changing reality, is itself an active and structuring part of social organisation. Society is not just an arbitrarily structured body of individuals but a class society. These classes have different and conflicting interests, and different and conflicting theories (models, ideologies) of reality according to which they act and want others to act. Therefore, language is at the same time a reflection of reality and an instrument of control of that reality.

In the following, we give a summary of the contents of the two books.

LANGUAGE AND CONTROL

In the chapter "Orwellian linguistics" Hodge/Fowler show how an artificially constructed language is intended to promote certain ways of thinking and to prevent others. They engage in fairly detailed analyses of extracts from 1984.

In the second chapter "Rules and regulations" Fowler/Kress examine the semantic-syntactic structure of two samples of regulating texts: the rules of a private swimming club in one case and the "regulations for students"

(University of East Anglia) in the second. They look at the MOOD structure of clauses, passivization, nominalization and certain forms of lexicalization. The next step is to establish the functions which these processes have in the text: agent deletion, the presentation of processes as states (making these harder to change), the creation of an in-group jargon, and others. We did not find the results particularly convincing in the case of the swimming club rules: it may, for example, very well be irrelevant whether an agent is realized in grammatical surface structure when the agent is perfectly clear from the context of a democratically organized body such as (hopefully) a swimming club. The whole procedure does seem more convincing in the analysis of the UEA regulations.

Kress' chapter "The social values of speech and writing" contains an interesting discussion of the differences between the spoken and written medium. Among other things, he discusses INFORMATION structure and the structure of logical connections. He argues that the higher evaluation of the written language is a matter of social judgement and not founded on linguistic evidence. The social basis for this is the more important ~~role of the written language in the upper classes of society~~. In support of this Kress discusses a piece of "pathological speech", which is shown to be perfectly adequate in terms of a semantic analysis.

Next, we find Kress/Fowler's chapter "Interviews". They engage in an analysis of two interview texts, in the course of which they unveil how the power structures in the real situations are masked in the actual language texts. As typical structural devices they discuss certain question-answer sequences, surface form questions which are semantically not information-seekers, "agent-affected" patterns in the semantic structure which reverse the "agent-affected" patterns of the real situations, etc.

The chapter "The ideology of middle management" by Hodge/Kress/Jones discusses patterns of semantic-syntactic organization which are typical of a certain group in our society. From the various structural devices which are taken into consideration we should like to mention realizations of MODALITY, of which a quite remarkable variety is presented. There arises the question for a systemic linguist of whether all these are generated in MODALITY networks or perhaps via different paths through CONGRUENCE networks.

The following two chapters by Trew, "Theory and ideology at work" and "What the papers say: linguistic variation and ideological difference", seem especially important to us, because:-

- (1) the social conflicts which are reflected in the texts are very open and sharp: between demonstrators and the police in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) in one case, and between West Indian youths and the police in the other;
- (2) the "generators" of the texts, newspapers, are central institutions for transmitting and creating ideology;
- (3) the analyses of the texts are both thorough and convincing;
- (4) at the end of his first chapter, Trew gives a competent assessment of the role of the linguistic part of the whole textual analysis.

These articles contain detailed and interesting analyses for the sociologist, the linguist and the "ordinary reader".

Bob Hodge's article "Newspapers and communities" is similar to Trew's contributions mentioned above, whereas his chapter "Birth and the community" seems to be open to some of the objections which we have raised in connection with the analysis of the "rules" in Chapter 2 ("Rules and regulations").

We find a very good final chapter in Language and Control: Fowler/Kress's contribution "Critical Linguistics". This chapter contains an outline of the method applied in the books under review and should perhaps be taken as the first article when reading "Language and Control". We have already presented the basic ideas in our introductory section.

LANGUAGE AS IDEOLOGY

Kress and Hodge start with a chapter "The scope of linguistics". According to the basic assumptions of their theory, the function of linguistics is to explore the theories/models/ideologies underlying a certain language use, in other words: semantic networks, their relation to "socio-semantic" networks and their realization in grammar and phonology. We are speaking here of theories (plural) because in a class society we cannot expect to find a single theory underlying a language. Kress/Hodge define a large area of interest and work for linguistics:

- (1) there has to be a sociological theory on which our analysis of society is based;
- (2) we need a theory of action in this society; and
- (3) we as linguists have to develop our theory of language in a way that permits the linking up of linguistic action (meaning and saying) with extra-linguistic action (doing). As speaking is closely connected with thinking,
- (4) we shall have to correlate our linguistic theory with a theory of perception and cognition ('correlate with' in the sense of find part of our motivation in).

The authors illustrate the proceedings and terms of "critical linguistics" in the succeeding chapters.

In the chapter "Transformations and Truth" they introduce transformational rules into their linguistic theory, which is otherwise broadly speaking the theory of systemic linguistics. These rules are different from the Chomsky (1965) version, and Hodge/Kress sum up these differences at the end of the chapter (p. 34). The main differences are, from our point of view:

- (1) transformations apply to not only syntactic but also semantic structures (by "semantic structures" we refer to the output from TRANSITIVITY/MOOD/MODALITY, i.e. from the semantic networks);
- (2) the underlying semantic structure is recoverable in principle but is often not recovered unambiguously in actual conversations. (For other differences compare Kress/Hodge, p. 34).

The function of these processes is illustrated in the analyses of:

- (1) an editorial from the Guardian of the 20th of December 1973 on the miners' overtime ban of the winter of 1972/73, and
- (2) the opening section of Chomsky's Syntactic Structures (1957).

In both cases they look at certain transformations (passivization, deletion, nominalization, negation, "adjectivization" etc.), and at their functions in the text. Their function in the first text is to change the relationship between cause and effect: for the miners, their working conditions are the cause of their strike, whereas for the Guardian, the strike is not the consequence of something else, but the cause of the running-down of coal stocks, of a shortage in electricity, of a three-day week for industry, etc. In the passages of Syntactic Structures Hodge/Kress detect transformations which in this case have the main function of disguising a forceful attack on a still dominating scientific paradigm.

When Kress/Hodge in this second chapter talk about the semantic model of a certain passage they refer to a TRANSITIVITY system network which is a version of standard system networks (p. 8 and p. 120). In more technical terms, different models/theories/ideologies correspond to different sets of preferred (paths through the) networks. *

Chapter 3, "Language and processes: models for things that move" (p.38ff), discusses the possibilities of meaning in transactive vs. non-transactive models (two-participant vs. one-participant processes) and "ergative" vs. "transitive" models. In analyses of texts the authors show how such models are in interesting ways correlated with certain ways of scientific thinking, or with the way of thinking of a child vs. that of an adult.

Chapter 4, "Classification and control", looks closely at the processes of nominalization, adjectivization and their meaning for different and conflicting social groups, especially in the case of anti-languages.

Chapter 5, "Utterances in discourse" looks at "authority models" as they are reflected in options from the MOOD system (and some other options). It discusses the different and sometimes not immediately obvious realizations in surface structure of such options.

In chapter 6 "Classification as process" the authors discuss the relational/attributive part of TRANSITIVITY networks as the area of semantics where classification of participants and processes is expressed. There are interesting discussions on the relationship of predicative vs. attributive position of adjectives, on adjective order in the nominal group and on the relation between the presentation of processes as action/event vs. relation. The authors give a fuller version of a LATERAL (TRANSITIVITY) network. The presentation, by the way, uses the standard systemic notation for AND to model OR relationships. This is, however, not a serious drawback in this connection, as in Hodge/Kress's network the question of a distinction between these two types of brackets does not arise (all of them being in fact OR brackets).

* This should be understood in the sense that a given model corresponds not to a SINGLE path, but to a SET of preferred paths through the networks. Ed.

Chapter 8, "Reality, power and time", concentrates on MODALITY and its various realizations in surface structures. We found the treatment of tense as one possibility of expressing MODALITY especially interesting. number of realizations of MODALITY are discussed here which are usually, wrongly (we think) not regarded as such: mental process verbs, hesitation phenomena and intonation, as well as the better known modal auxiliaries and adverbials.

Chapter 9, "Negation", finally takes negation as one area of modalization. It contains an interesting exploration of the presuppositions of negated clauses and the function of this "strong presuppositionality" (Kress/Hodge do not use the term "presupposition" but instead regard negations as transformations of underlying clauses). This chapter, by the way, explores similar areas to the ones dealt with so interestingly in Talmy Givon's On understanding grammar (1979), Chapter 3.

All the hypotheses and techniques of analysis put forward in LANGUAGE AS IDEOLOGY are illustrated in analyses of numerous texts ranging from the scientific to "soft pornography" and everyday conversations.

Having introduced the contents of the books briefly, we think that it is necessary to deal with two questions. The first is :

1. To what extent does the method introduced achieve what it is intended to achieve?

The task is, in general terms "...to relate forms of thought to the existence of the producers of those thoughts, as individuals living in a material world under specific conditions in specific societies at given times" (back cover of the paperback edition of Language as ideology). The most important way of communicating thoughts (and of thinking) is language, and this is where the authors' detailed work on texts plays its part.

Accordingly, the authors show how information is deleted, made difficult to recover or simply distorted, as for example in the use of different (paths through) TRANSITIVITY networks. This is achieved rather convincingly, we think, as in Trew's articles in Language and control or in chapter 2 of Language as ideology. They show how the roles of participants in situations, in the sense of the real distribution of power among them, can be masked by using certain options from MOOD. They show how a speaker's expression of MODALITY is a powerful technique for getting across one's assessments of what is being said.

We found most of the articles convincing: they bring to our attention certain (unconscious?) techniques of building up and using ideologies. We became convinced that a linguistic analysis in this sense can be a valuable tool in making ideologies obvious. "Critical linguistics" needs a sociological theory which gives an independent motivation for this type of analysis. The choice of a theory within a broadly Marxian framework (we do not know whether all of the authors share this framework) seems to us to be a very good one.

This implies for the linguist (and indeed anybody else) "at work" that he himself is a member of a class society. The "why", "how" and "to what end" of one's (scientific) work have to be seen in this context, and a "neutral" observer in this sense will be a mere fiction.

In doing this type of "Critical Linguistics", we have to be constantly aware of the fact that language has to encode the infinite variety of concrete ways of action with a finite repertoire of means (networks, features, rules, etc.) This implies that one language form will normally have to have the potential to realize a variety of acts, will have to possess the potential of a whole variety of functions in different contexts. Let us take passivization as an example: passivization can be a device for deleting information about actor or causer in cases where there is no by-adjunct in surface structure, and where the actor/causer is not immediately obvious from the context. It can, on the other hand, be a device for emphasizing the actor/causer when actor/causer is realized in a by-adjunct and when it receives information focus in final position.

This means that we have to beware of formulations of the form "a linguistic form has function X" (such as "deleting information"). A linguistic form will normally have (potentially) a whole variety of functions; in actual discourse only one or some of them will be realized. The authors of the books under review work both on the actual (text/discourse) and the potential, the semantic networks.

Our second question is :

2. What do Language as control and Language as ideology have to offer to the linguist?

"Critical Linguistics" is not just the application of a ready-made linguistic method to the analysis of discourse, but it is the application of insights and methods taken from linguistics (mostly systemic linguistics) and at the same time the constructive criticism and further development of these methods in practice. Let us take four examples.

First, MODALITY. The realizations of MODALITY which are discussed include some which are not commonly regarded as such (Language and control, p.81ff). Among these we find hesitation phenomena, distancing devices like tense and certain pronouns, modal particles and hypothetical forms, some mental process verbs, and, of course, the better known auxiliaries and adverbs. Anyone working on the formulation of MODALITY system networks should have a look at such articles if he wants to establish a motivation for the insertion of features into his networks.

Second, consider the relation between socio-semantic ('second-level') networks and networks encoding only formal meaning (first-level networks).^{*} The motivation for the insertion of features into socio-semantic networks will have to come from articles such as the ones under review here (and some other areas as well).

The impression one gets from the numerous analyses of texts in the books under review is that the realizational statements (rules) from second-level to more syntactically oriented networks will be anything but simple, but, let us emphasize, manageable in principle.

* We are using here the terms of J.R. Martin's "The meaning of features in Systemic Linguistics" (1978, University of Sydney, mimeo). The question remains as to whether we need different levels with different kinds of networks encoding 'non-formal' and 'formal' meaning. An alternative position, in which it is argued that 'first level' networks such as transitivity, theme etc. are NOT purely formal, is taken by R.P. Fawcett, in Cognitive linguistics and social interaction (1980)

Third, there are the techniques of textual analysis. The current discussion on methodology in discourse analysis (for important contributions see M. Berry's "They're all out of step except our Johnny" and the papers mentioned in her article in Network No. 2, 1981) rightly insists on the necessity of limiting the number of variables which we take into account in our samples. We must, however, be aware of the fact that in doing this we are abstracting away from pieces of discourse many features of the situation which may be relevant at a later time when we can methodologically afford to widen our perspective. The books under review deal with a wealth of variables in discourse analysis - sometimes, of course, at the price of having to rely on intuition. We think it would be healthy for anyone engaged in discourse analysis to keep in touch with such attempts.

Fourth, there is the question of whether and how our language influences cognition. This has been especially relevant in the explanation of educational failure (as in the work of Bernstein, of The Schools Council Programme in Linguistics and English Teaching 1967-71, of Labov and of many others). This problem seems to be largely unsolved. We think that the only answer can be expected from a theory which tries to explain the semantic systems underlying certain language uses in a community rather than (exclusively) phonological or grammatical systems. Anyone working in this area would find a fruitful approach to this question in the books under review. Let us mention a fairly recent publication in this connection: B. Bernstein, 1980, Codes, modalities and the process of cultural reproduction: a model, Department of Education, University of Lund, Box 7009, S-220 07 Lund 7, Sweden. It would be interesting to compare these recent developments in Bernstein's thinking with the view expressed in the books under review.

We come now to our final point. This is that there is a fundamental thesis which many of us share and which goes back at least to Malinowski and Firth (and Wegener before them): meaning = function in context.

There is a second thesis, which derives from this one, stating that the form of any meaningful social activity has to be explained ultimately by its function (the form is, however, derived from function via several levels of networks). If these two theses are accepted we can meaningfully ask for the "meaning" of linguistics. We have furthermore to explain the systems and structures of our science as consequences of its function(s). This is necessary for two reasons at least:

(1) if we want to criticise our scientific activity constructively, improve it, we have to know why we are doing precisely what; and

(2) Currently we all have struggles with the institutions which decide on the material (financial and otherwise) foundations of our science. If we want to defend what we are doing in order to justify public expenditure we have to be sure of the meaning of our science in the sense mentioned above. This is very important at a time when many governments and authorities are more interested in nuclear weapons than in linguistics (and other forms of activity in the scientific/educational field). The authors of the books under review and their method, "Critical Linguistics", can show us part of the meaning of linguistics.

At the L.A.U.T. symposium in Trier/West-Germany in the Autumn of 1980 we heard someone in the final discussion tell Michael Halliday that people like Fowler, Kress, Hodge etc. had "misused" his theory for political purposes. At that time we were not familiar with these books, so we would like to give the appropriate answer now. This is not "misuse", but the natural and fruitful consequence of a socio-semantic theory of the scope and content of Systemic Linguistics.

Both books contain an index, bibliographies at the end of chapters and, in the case of Language as ideology, a general bibliography as well.

We should like to end our review with some words taken from the million-selling song "DO DO DO, DA DA DA" by the pop group POLICE (1980):

Poets, priests and politicians
Have words to fend for their positions
Words that scream for your submission
No one's jammin' their transmission

When their eloquence escapes you
Their logic ties you up and wrecks you

Erich Steiner and Werner Schmitz

University of the Saarland, Saarbrücken, West Germany.

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