Grammar and Meaning Interface in Political Discourse: A Functional-Systemic Grammar Study

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Abstract

Language is regarded as the principal means of transmitting, enacting, and reproducing meaning that is considered as a mental framework carried either explicitly or implicitly. The problem of this study lies, in specific cases, in the difficulty in determining the type of the material action process because the two different entities share the same process i.e. some grammatical and semantic interventions are involved. For instance in the seal fell down, one cannot recognize the Actor seal as animate or inanimate which eventually affects the type of material action process. This paper displays how processes are functioned to produce meaning in the light of functional grammar. The linguistic model adopted is An Introduction to Functional Grammar proposed by Michael Halliday (1985). The paper aims at: (1) Clarifying the significance of transitivity in identifying processes. (2) Discovering the categories of processes in political discourse. (3) Presenting a theoretical background of the term processes for their domineering use in interpreting the hidden meaning. This study has concluded that (1) Transitivity is a tool for understanding our experiences in terms of participants, process configurations, and external circumstances. (2) Verbalization processes are very similar to material action processes, only differing in the fact that they describe a verbal action.

الملخص

تُعتبر اللغة الوسيلة الرئيسية لنقل وتفعيل وإعادة إنتاج المعنى الذي يعتبر إطارًا عقليًا يحمله الفرد بشكل صريح أو ضمني. تكمن مشكلة هذه الدراسة، في حالات محددة، في صعوبة تحديد نوع عملية الفعل المادي لأن الكيانين المختلفين يتشاركان نفس العملية، أي أن هناك بعض التدخلات النحوية والدلالية المعنية. على سبيل المثال، في جملة " the seal fell down"، لا يمكن التعرف على الفاعل "seal" ككائن حي أو غير حي، مما يؤثر في النهاية على نوع عملية الفعل المادي. يعرض هذه البحث كيفية عمل العمليات لإنتاج المعنى في ضوء النحو الوظيفي. ان النموذج اللغوي المعتمد هو "مقدمة في النحو الوظيفي" الذي اقترحه مايكل هاليداي (2014). يهدف البحث إلى: (1) توضيح أهمية التعدي في تحديد العمليات. (2) اكتشاف فئات العمليات في الخطاب السياسي. (3) تقديم خلفية نظرية عن مصطلح العمليات لاستخدامها المهيمن في تفسير المعاني الخفية. توصلت هذه الدراسة إلى أن (1) التعدي هي أداة لفهم تجاربنا من حيث المشاركين، وتكوين العمليات، والظروف الخارجية. (2) العمليات اللفظية تشبه إلى حد كبير العمليات المادية، مع اختلاف أنها تصف فعلاً لفظياً.

List of Abbreviations

- IFD = Identified
- IFR = Identifier
- CDA = Critical Discourse Analysis
- M = Mental
- MC = Mental Cognition
- MP = Mental Perception
- MR = Mental Reaction
- Pro = Process
- X = Doer of an Action

1. Introduction

Functional grammar which is entirely involved with language use can critically evaluate our own discourse and those of others. So, it is concerned with how language can be manipulated to construct different identities or a particular way of viewing the world. Halliday's functional grammar places strong emphasis on how people use language to be part of groups leading their lives. People cannot express their meaning without using the functions of language.

The two linguistic terms 'grammar' and 'meaning' open a variety of interpretations. The term 'grammar' indicates two branches: syntax, the study of sentence structure, and morphology, the study of word structure, while the term 'meaning' refers to a truth-conditional conception of compositional and lexical semantics. It also refers to how meanings that the linguistic system (syntax and semantics) produce are contextually full of knowledge about different aspects of language and external world by speakers/writers and hearers/readers. Najim (2012) states that there are numerous researches that studied relating the elements of a sentence to each other by showing the functions they occupy by retrieving their functions elsewhere from the neighbouring environment.

For the significance of the elements of a sentence and their major role in showing the process and its participants, Jassim and Najm (2023) deal with these elements showing the different functions occupied by those elements. They assured that those functions can be found in most of English sentences.

2. Functional Grammar

Crystal (2008) denotes that functional grammar is a theory of language innovated in the 1970s that relies on a pragmatic understanding of language as social interaction rather than the structured, abstract view of language offered by transformational grammar. The method focuses on the rules that regulate verbal communication, which is viewed as a type of

cooperative activity, as well as the rules (of syntax, semantics, and phonology) that regulate the linguistic expressions that are employed as tools for this communication.

Functional grammar has a distinctive characteristic of having the notion that each linguistic element is not seen isolated, but in relation to others, as it has the ability to realize various functions. Configurations of functions, such as those of subjects, verbs, and complements, modifiers and the head of a noun, or participants and processes, are considered structural patterns. These are then realized in a variety of ways based on the intended communication effect. Within the bounds of what a given language may offer, writers and speakers are free to select patterns that best serve their communicative goals at every turn in their interactions with readers and other speakers. The transitivity structures encode the representational meaning of the phrase through the following aspects of structure or functions: Agent, Recipient, Goal, Process, Attribute, and Circumstance. The semantic structure in *Tomorrow, Janice will present the bill to Chris* consists of a few of these. The agent process (activity) Affected Recipient Situation (time) The participant who performs the action mentioned by the verb in a process of "doing," like the act of giving, is called the Agent; the participant who receives the "goods" or "information" encoded as the Affected is called the Recipient. The attendant circumstances of the process are categorized as temporal, locative, conditional, concessive, causative, consequent, etc. (Downing and locke, 2009).

3. Transitivity

According to its description, transitivity is a tool for understanding our experiences in terms of participants, process configurations, and external circumstances. The two main systems that govern these arrangements are process type and circumstantial. (1) Process type is the tool used to condense our experience of a wide range of occurrences into a limited number of categories. (2) Circumstances are generic across all process types as they are less prominently involved in the process than participants (Sihura, 2019).

Banks (2012) assures that one of the main components of the ideational metafunction is "transitivity," which is the interaction between a process and its participants and circumstances. The idea of transitivity is limited in other theories to the differentiation between transitive and intransitive verbs, although as is evident, the phrase in Systemic Functional Linguistics refers to a far more intricate set of interactions.

4. Grammar and Meaning

Greenbaum and Nelson (2009) denote that the foundation of language is grammar. It acts as a mediator between the written symbol or sound system and the meaning system. Grammatical analysis has various applications: (a) Knowing grammatical structures is frequently necessary for punctuation; (b) Understanding one's own grammar is beneficial while learning a foreign language; (c) Understanding grammar is helpful for interpreting both literary and non-literary texts since grammatical analysis can occasionally be a key factor in how a paragraph is understood; (d) Researching the grammatical resources accessible in English is helpful when writing; specifically, it can assist someone in assessing the options he has while editing a previous manuscript.

In the realm of language, however, the subject of "meaning" demands consideration of non-linguistic elements. These elements should include intention, use, knowledge, context of situation and thought. The main areas of interest for linguists are differentiating between the analysis of meaning (meaningfulness, meaninglessness) in the context of everyday speech instead of literature or abstract reasoning by comparing the structures of meaning across a variety of languages and the evolution of meaning; and by trying to integrate meaning with the other elements of a general linguistic theory (especially with grammar) (Crystal, 2008).

The semantic roles that the Participants play are mentioned by Yule (1996) to be as follows:
- **Agent** who is the doer of the action.
- **Theme or Patient** who/which is affected by the action.
- **Instrument** that is the entity used by an agent to perform the action.
- **Experiencer** which is a noun phrase used to designate an entity as a person
 having a feeling, perception or state.
- **Location** which is the place where an entity is.
- **Source** that is the point where an entity moves from.
- **Goal** which is the point where an entity moves to.

5. Representing Actions, Events and States

Sihura (2019) denotes that in the experiential perspective, the essence of the clause is in processes: it is mainly concerned with the action, event, or state that the participants are a part of. Generally, the word group in the clause expresses or realizes the process. Other than the linguistic group itself, the process may occasionally be perceived as incorporating another component**.**

Banks (2019) claims that material processes are actions and events that occur in the real world. Events of a cerebral character are referred to as mental processes. These can be "cognitive," which deal with thinking processes, "perceptive," which deal with perceiving processes (seeing, hearing, etc.), or "affective," which deal with liking and disliking. Relational processes describe the relationship between two entities or between an entity and its properties. Here, we have three types: "identifying," which refers to the same entity in a different way, "attributive," which describes qualities or features of an entity, and "possessive," which, in addition to properly define possession, also deals with concepts like inclusion relationships, which are related to possession.

6. Types of Processes

There are four principal categories of processes, these are: Material, Verbal, Mental and Relational. Each one of the four categories will be explained in detail in the following few lines.

6.1 Material Action Process

Various kinds of "material" clauses have additional characteristics that are unique. The material reality is quite large, encompassing actions, events, activities, and involving both animate and inanimate Actors. However, we are able to identify certain characteristics in the tangible environment, enhancing the description tenderness. Other participant roles that could be involved in the creation of a "material" clause include Scope, Recipient, Client, and (less frequently) Attribute. Both the Recipient and the Client roles construct a beneficial role, which is how they are similar to one another. They stand as party that gains something—either goods or services—from the process execution. The Recipient is someone to whom things are given, and the Client is someone to whom services are rendered. Depending on where it falls in the sentence, either can come with or without a preposition. The preposition *to* is with Recipient, and *for* with Client (Halliday, 2014)

1)

I	gave	my book	to John
Actor	Pro: material	Goal	Recipient

2)

He	bought	a present	for his wife
Actor	Pro: material	Goal	Client

3)

They	trampled	the field flat
Actor	Pro: material	Goal

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4) They   crossed   the field flat

     Actor   Pro: material   Scope

Thompson (2014) stresses that the "doer" of this kind of action, known as the Actor, is present in all material processes even if they are not explicitly stated in the sentence. Material processes can be further classified as either representing the action as involving simply the actor or as affecting or "being done to" another participant. Since the activity is aimed toward this second participant, we refer to them as the Goal. When the Actor is human and the Goal, if any, is inanimate, these labels for the participants are probably easiest to understand as in the example below:

5) The little girl smashed the glass

However, the Actor may also be an inanimate or abstract entity, and the Goal may، of course, be human as in:

6) Most of historical books admired him

Morley (2000) states that material processes, according to Halliday (1985a/1994a), are "doing" processes since an actor is always required. They are involved with physical matters and physical behaviour.

Banks (2019) denotes that every process type has one, two, or occasionally three participants associated with it. Participants in material processes are usually of the "agentive" sort. This participant is responsible for carrying out or causing the process to occur. The majority of Systemic Functional Linguistics introductions combine these into one participant type, which is typically referred to as the "Actor."

Halliday (2014) claims that the process affects the Goal as well as the Recipient/Client which is the one who gains from the process. The process execution has no bearing whatsoever on the scope of a "material" clause. The Scope is usually seen in "intransitive" clauses, meaning that there is just one direct participant—that is, one Actor and no Goal. Consequently, it is not always clear how to differentiate between a Scope and a Goal because both are potential readings of a nominal group that comes after the verbal group acting as Process. Although the Scope element is treated grammatically as though it were a participant, semantically it is not in any particularly clear sense a participant in the process; that is, it is not directly participating in the process by bringing it about, being influenced by it, or benefiting from it in order for it to become the Subject of the clause as in the example below:

7) Five games were played before tea.

As for Butt et al. (2012), they point out that material processes interpret actions; they provide an answer to the question, "What did X do? or "What happened?" Actor, Goal, Range, and Beneficiary are examples of potential participant roles.

Material Processes with Actor as the sole Participant

    8) Michael   succeeded.

       Actor   Pro: material

 Alfred   ate   in the morning.

       Actor   Pro: material   Circumstance

Material Processes with Actor and Goal

    9) Jane   caught   the white bird.

       Actor   Pro: material   Goal

Material Processes with Beneficiary

Keep in mind that the Beneficiary Participant roles can be further separated into Recipient, who receives the outcomes of the process, and Client, who is the one who undergoes the process itself. The roles are more obvious because of all these subtle distinctions.

10) The student   gave   his friend   a gift.
        Actor   Pro: material   Beneficiary: Recipient   Goal

Active and passive clauses

Clauses can be in active or passive voice in English. In material Process, the first Participant in the clauses that are in passive voice is Goal Range or Beneficiary. This can be done by using examples of passive clauses with both Actor an goal which will be clarified in Example (12). Keep in mind that compared to the active construction, the passive construction presents the Actor and additional Participant(s) in the opposite order. It is common practice to refer to the Actor of a passive material clause as the Agent instead of the Actor. Additionally, the use of the passive voice makes it possible to completely omit the Agent (the so-called "agentless passive") as in Example (13) below:

11) The glass   was broken   by Jenny.
        Goal   Pro: material   Actor

12) The cricket ball   was caught.
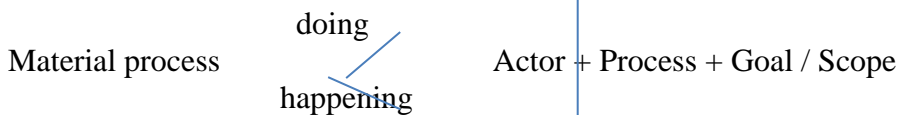   Goal   Pro: material

Material process   doing / happening

Material process   Actor + Process + Goal / Scope

Figure (1) Material Process and its Participants

6.2 Verbalization Process

Butt et al. (2012) point out that verbal Processes interpret speech. Sayer (the one who talks), Receiver (the one who hears the message), Target (the Participant who or which is the subject of the discussion), and Verbiage (the message) are examples of possible participant roles. The verbiage is projected within the sentence; it summarizes the content of one nominal group or embedded clause.

Verbal Process with Verbiage (the message) as nominal group

13) Deena   recited   her essay.
        Sayer   Pro: verbal   Verbiage

Verbal Process with Verbiage as embedded clause

14) Jack   said   [[what he thought]].
        Sayer   Pro: verbal   Verbiage

Verbal Process with Receiver

15) Harry   told   his old friend   a secret.
        Sayer   Pro: verbal   Receiver   Verbiage

Verbal Process with Goal

16) The teacher   praised   the clever student.
        Sayer   Pro.: verbal   Goal

Verbalization Process————— Sayer + Process + Verbiage / Goal

Figure (2) Verbalization Process and its Participants

6.3 Mental Processes

Butt et al. (2012) see that the inner world of cognition, perception, inclination, and liking/disliking (sometimes referred to as affect) are all encoded by Mental Processes. A conscious participant is required to fulfill the role of Senser (or doer) of the Process, whereas a nominal group is responsible for realizing the role of Phenomenon.

The participant roles (the doer of the process) is called Senser (must be conscious) and the nominal group is called phenomenon. Let us consider the examples below:

17) Zeki   realised   the trick.
     Senser   Pro: mental/cognition   Phenomenon
18) Sara   sees   the board.
     Senser   Pro: mental/perception   Phenomenon
19) The kid   desires   her dad's phone
     Senser   Pro: mental/reaction   Phenomenon
20) The girl   loves   pizza
     Senser   Pro: mental/reaction   Phenomenon

Banks (2019) argued that mental processes are those processes that happen in the brain and the cerebral area of the mind. Also he agrees with Butt et al. (2012). He mentioned three types of mental processes viz: cognition (discerning), perception (perceiving) and affective (liking or disliking). These kinds of mental processes require the same type of participants where the same participants can be found in the sentence, but the process can be understood from the verb in the sentence as in the following examples:

21) The teachers   think   students will be the leaders of future.
     Senser   pro: mental/cognition   Phenomenon

Banks (2019) believes that "mental processes are events of a cerebral nature: these can be "cognitive", dealing with types of thinking, "perception", dealing with types of sensing (seeing, hearing, etc.), or "affective", dealing with liking and disliking". (27)

Examples above 25, 26, 27 and 28 refer to Mental process with a nominal group functions as a phenomenon. Besides, Mental process can be with an embedded clause as a phenomenon which must be enclosed between square brackets, see the following instance:

22) Mary   knows   {{why he left}}.
  Senser   pro: mental/cognition   Phenomenon

Butt et al. (2012) classified the elements of a sentence into three participants: senser, process and phenomenon or projected clause. This classification seems to be fixed in every sentence unlike the other processes.
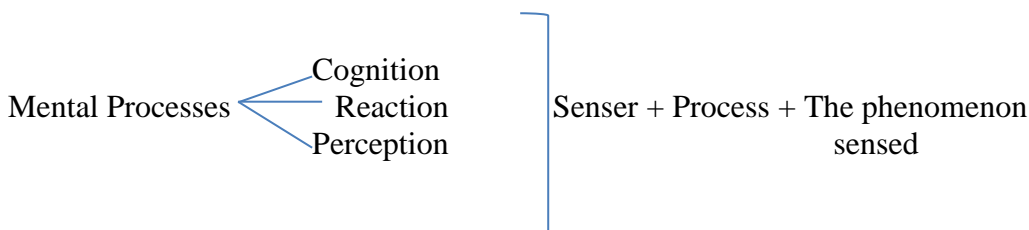

Figure (3) Mental Process and its Participants

6.4 Relational Processes

As far as relational process is concerned, it consists of three subcategories which are Intensive Relational, Possessive Relations and Circumstantial Relations.

Ramadan (2019) denotes that Relational Processes are established between two entities in which one notion can be defined or described for another using this established relationship. Therefore, we are dealing with identifying or attributive relationships. The first is the Attributive Relational Process, which assigns an attribute or quality to an item. "The Carrier

is the entity that has the mentioned feature or the attribute. The Attribute is the quality used for ascribing the Carrier".

According to Banks (2019), examples of such a type of process use the terms "carrier" and "attribute" to refer to the thing being described and the description, respectively. For the first category which is intensive relations, the two participants are linked by the copula to be as in the instance below:

23) The last exam was very easy

The Attribute could also take the shape of a statement with a preposition. The item in the following example is placed in its starting position, and its location is indicated by a prepositional phrase. Although the place is fixed in this case, even a transient location might be regarded as a feature and thus serve as an attribute, consider the following example:

24) On the green tree are three colorful birds chirping loudly.

Possessive Relations make up the third subcategory. The two participants in this are once more referred to as the "possessed" and the "possessor." see the instance below:

25) Mr Karl has a new car.

Butt et al. (2012) stress that the Relational process ties an individual to its identification or description, which is its primary feature. Thus, there are two primary categories of relational processes: relational identifying, which links a participant to their identity, role, or significance, and relational attributive, which links a participant to their generic qualities or description. In relational attributive clauses, the characteristic is referred to as the Attribute and the Participant carrying the qualities or attributes is known as the Carrier. Typically, the Attribute is an adjective-headed nominal group or an indeterminate nominal group.

Actually, they serve two distinct functions experientially, that is why we have two sets of labels. Giving something an identity is one of the functions relational processes. The nominal group that is the subject of the question is labeled identified, regardless of its position in the sentence. The identity, or response to the query, is called the identifier. IFD and IFR are common acronyms for these function labels, see the examples below:

26) Your office   is   the room on the right.
   Identified (IFD)   Pro: relational identifying   Identifier (IFR)

27) The room on the right   is   your office.
    Identifier (IFR)   Pro: relational identifying   Identified (IFD)

The second function is that we can take any form and identify its function in a relational identifying process clause. So, we can take any function and identify its form. Stated differently, we take a token and assign a value to it, or we take a value and determine its token. It should come as no surprise that the Participant roles for this function are Value, the function, and Token, the form. It is the function that allows us to supply a token for a known value or provide a new value to a known token:

28) Zina   is   a dancer.
    Carrier   Pro: relational attributive   Attribute

29) Zina   is   the dancer.
     Token   Pro: relational: identifying.   Value

With the analysis of Identified and Identifier, there is also an analysis of Token and Value. For the response to the query, this double analysis can be displayed in examples below:

30) Your office   is   the room on the right.
    Value (IFD)   Pro: relational identifying   Token (IFR)

31) The room on the right   is   your office.

Token (IFR)   Pro: relational identifying   Value (IFD)

The following figure shows the main category in relation to its subcategories and participants:
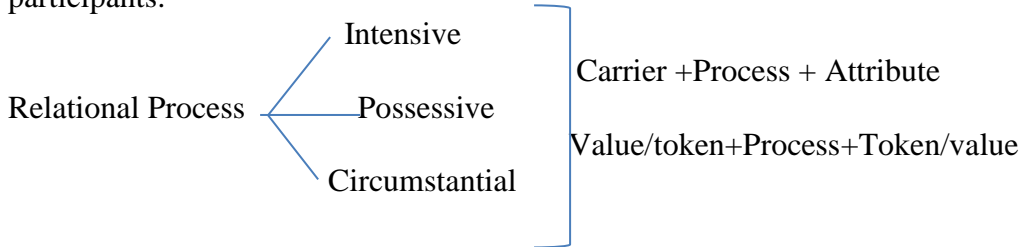
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                        Intensive          ⌉
                                            | Carrier +Process + Attribute
Relational Process  <   Possessive          |
                                            | Value/token+Process+Token/value
                        Circumstantial      ⌋
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Figure (4) Relational Process and its participants

6.5 Behavioural Process

With regard to Behavioural processes, Butt et al. (2012) point out that they shape an individual's physiological or psychological responses. If the primary Participant, the Behaver, is not a conscious creature, the clause is said to be personification. These processes are frequently the Verbal or Mental Processes in action. Sometimes, especially in regard to those closest to Mental Processes, the Range is a separate entity much like a Phenomenon; other times, there is a Range-like Participant known as Behaviour, which extends the Process.

Behavioural Processes with a conscious Behaver and with personification

32) The boy   cried.
   Behaver   Pro: behavioral

33) The boy   cried   running tears.
Behaver   Pro: behavioural   Behaviour

34) I   watched   the sunset.
   Behaver   Pro: behavioral   Range

35) The dog   slept   calmly   at night.
   Behaver   Pro: behavioural   Circumstance   Circumstance

36) The volcano   slept.
   Behaver   Pro: behavioural

Behavioural process —— Behaver + Pro: behavioural + Behaviour

Figure (5) Behavioural Process and its participants

6.6 Existential Process

Banks (2019) denotes that Existential processes only assert that something exists. Although there are other options, the most typical form for this is seen in clauses that start either *there is* or *there are*. The entity that is said to exist—referred to as the "existent"—is the lone participant in these clauses.

Halliday (2014) stresses that in these types of clauses, the word *there* does not operate as a participant or a circumstance; rather, it indicates a feature of existence and is necessary in interpersonal relationships as a Subject. This existential *there* cannot be questioned, theme-

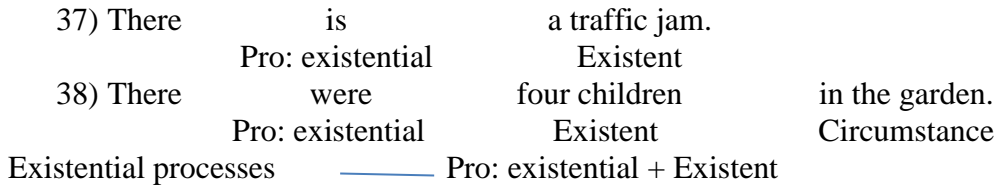predicated, or theme-identified, in contrast to participants and circumstances, consider the instances below:

37) There   is   a traffic jam.
                    Pro: existential   Existent
38) There   were   four children   in the garden.
                    Pro: existential   Existent   Circumstance

Existential processes ———— Pro: existential + Existent

Fig. (6) Existential Process and its Participants

7. Methodology

In this study, a descriptive-analytical approach is followed. Examples are given in a way that shows the different functions of language occupied by elements in general and processes in specific. Three extracts are taken from *The New-York Times Online* provided with diagrams to be analysed to show the effects of language use. The linguistic model adopted is *An Introduction to Functional Grammar* proposed by Michael Halliday (1985). The focus of this study is dedicated to functional grammar since it plays a vital role in clarifying the type of process in relation to the function occupied by the elements in the sentence. Some figures and diagrams are drawn so that the reader can understand the topic in a more simplified way. Representing actions, events and states is one of the most prominent tools used to show the significance of the relationship between the grammar the processes have and the meaning they carry within a discourse.

8. Analysis of Selected Data and Discussion of Results

We are going to review some articles written in the New York Times online concerning Donald Trump's attempt to take part in the American presidential nominations. All the extracts below are taken from the New York Times online and they all appeared in July 19, 2024 except the second one which appeared in July 15, 2024. These extracts are grammatically analyzed in relation to the meaning that they carry in the light of functional grammar.

-*They knew it was a shot to the head.*

The subject of the first sentence *they* is functionally the Senser taking the verb *knew* that encodes the inner world of cognition and is realized by a conscious Participant and denotes the Mental Process. The embedded clause *it was a shot to the head* represents the Phenomenon. The predicate *was a shot to the head* semantically represents the information that is conveyed by the theme *it*. The prepositional phrase *to the head* is functionally used to refer to Circumstance. Its function is to illuminate the Process in some way. It locates the Process in place, offering information about the Process. The process here construes the inner world of consciousness.

Table (1) participants in relation to grammatical, semantic and functional roles

Participants	Grammatical roles	Semantic roles	Functional roles
They	Subject	Agent	Senser
It	Subject	Theme	Carrier
a shot to the head	Subject complement	Complement	Attribute

-*"I want to try to unite our country, but I don't know if that's possible," he told the New York Post on Sunday in an interview on his private plane as he travelled to Milwaukee for the convention.*

All the quoted words from the beginning to *possible* indicate Verbiage. While the pronoun *he* is the Sayer and the verb *told* represents Verbal Process, *The New York Post* is the Recipient. Semantically, this structure highlights the roles that each component plays in the act of telling whose participants Verbiage, Sayer and Recipient take the role of Theme, Agent and Recipient respectively. Concerning Material action process, it is represented by the clause *he travelled to Milwaukee* which indicates that the material action here is *Doing* as it is the answer for a question: *"what did he do?"*

Table (2) participants in relation to grammatical, semantic and functional roles

Participants	Grammatical roles	Semantic roles	Functional roles
I...…possible	Direct object	patient	Verbiage
he	Subject	Agent	Sayer
The New York Post	Indirect object	Recipient	Recipient
on Sunday	Adverbial phrase	Temporal	Circumstance
he	Subject	Agent	Actor
to Milwaukee	Adverbial phrase	Goal	Circumstance

-They saw the blood. And there's an interesting statistic.

In the first sentence, the lexical word *They* that is traditionally the subject and functionally the Senser has the verb *saw* to encode the inner world of perception and denote Mental Process. According to semantic accounts, *They* actively perceives the *blood* that is functioned as the Phenomenon sensed establishing a clear agent-theme relationship. The second sentence includes the Existential Process represented by the verb *was* which is the existential while the noun phrase following it which is semantically the Theme indicating the entity being presented represents the Existent. As for the word *there*, it does not have a clear referent in our experience of the world.

Table (3) participants in relation to grammatical, semantic and functional roles

Participants	Grammatical roles	Semantic roles	Functional roles
They	Subject	Experiencer	Senser
the blood	Object	Patient	Phenomenon
There	Existential subject		
an interesting statistic	Subject complement	Theme	Existent

-The ears are the bloodiest part.

This sentence indicates Relational Process recognized by the presence of the linking verb *are* which is semantically involved with identity as it connects the subject to its complement. So, it relates the two participants: *the ears*, Token and *the bloodiest part*, Value by which the latter, in the light of semantic considerations, represents Attribute, the description or quality attributed to the Theme *They*. The relationships in our example belong to the set of Relational Processes known as Intensive. Since *the ears* is Value, it gives an identity to Token, *the bloodiest part*, so *the ears* is Identifier and *the bloodiest part* is Identified.

Table (4) participants in relation to grammatical, semantic and functional roles

Participants	Grammatical roles	Semantic roles	Functional roles
The ears	Subject	Theme	Value / IFR
the bloodies part	Subject complement	Attribute	Token / IFD

-*No matter what you're making, it doesn't matter because inflation is eating you alive.*
The wh-clause *what you're making* represents material process realized by the use of the verb *making* which is characterized as doing material process. the pronoun you represents the Actor. The subordinate clause *inflation is eating you alive* is considered personification as the subject *inflation* is treated as an animate entity having the ability to eat. So, this clause represents Behavioral Process as *inflation* behaves as an animate creature through the act of eating. Semantically, the context *it doesn't matter* sets the whole meaning or the significance of the statement, affirming that the situation –inflation- is very important. *Alive* adds a qualitative aspect to the Theme referring to the condition or experience of being affected*.*

Table (5) participants in relation to grammatical, semantic and functional roles

Participants	Grammatical roles	Semantic roles	Functional roles
you	Subject	Agent	Actor
it	Subject	Theme	Actor
inflation	Subject	Agent	Behaver
you	Direct object	patient	Behaviour
alive	Object complement	State	adverbial

6. Conclusions
The present paper has arrived at the following findings:
1) In some situations, we can distinguish between Recipient and Client by using the preposition *to* with Recipient and *for* with Client.
2) Consequently, it is not always clear how to differentiate between a Scope and a Goal because both are potential readings of a nominal group that comes after the verbal group acting as Process.
3) It seems that there is a close connection between Behavioural Process and the other processes like: material, mental and relational. So it is sometimes very difficult to distinguish among them and this depends on Psychological and physiological responses.
4) Transitivity is essential to understanding the reader's intentions or actions associated with a particular Actor in political discourse. It plays a prominent role in shaping the function of any process. Transitivity is a tool for understanding our experiences in terms of participants, process configurations, and external circumstances.
5) According to the analysed extracts in this study, among the roles of subject that has Agent, Experiencer and Instrument as semantic roles; the most widely used role is the role of Agent. Concerning object which has Theme and Patient as semantic roles, the domineering role is Theme role.
6) In view of the analysis, when the subject takes the role of Senser realized by the inner world of perception, the semantic role of the subject is always the role of Experiencer.

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