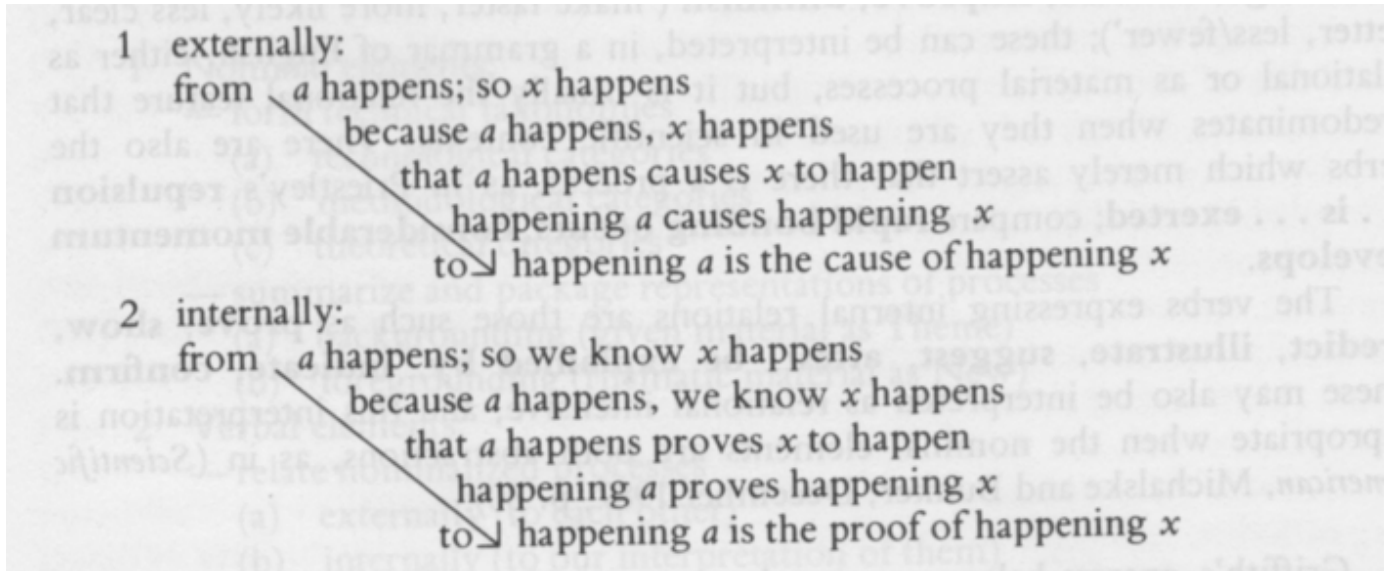


Lexical Density and Grammatical Metaphor (1)



- 1 processes (actions, events, mental processes, relations) are expressed by verbs;
- 2 participants (people, animals, concrete and abstract objects that take part in processes) are expressed by nouns;
- 3 circumstances (time, place, manner, cause, condition) are expressed by adverbs and by prepositional phrases;
- 4 relations between one process and another are expressed by conjunctions.

For example:

			relation			
parti-		circum-	between			
cipant	process	stance	processes	participant	process	circumstance
the cast	acted	brilliantly	so	the audience	applauded	for a long time
[noun]	[verb]	[adverb]	[conjunction]	[noun]	[verb]	[prepositional phrase]

If this is now reworded metaphorically as:

<u>the cast's brilliant acting</u>	drew	<u>lengthy applause</u>	<u>from the audience</u>
[noun]	[verb]	[noun]	[prepositional phrase]

Lexical Density and Grammatical Metaphor (2)

The Construction of Knowledge and Value in the Grammar of Scientific Discourse

Table 5.2: Common Types of Logical-Semantic Relation, with Typical Realizations as Conjunction and Preposition

expansion type	category	typical conjunction	typical preposition
1 elaborating	expository	in other words; i.e.,	namely
	exemplificatory	for example; e.g.,	such as
2 extending	additive	and	besides
	alternative	or	instead of
	adversative	but	despite (in contrast)
3 enhancing	temporal	then (at that time)	after
	causal	so (for that reason)	because of
	conditional	then (in that case)	in the event of
	concessive	yet	despite (contrary to expectation)
	comparative	so (in that way)	like

Table 5.3: Examples of Lexicalization of Logical-Semantic Relations (as Verbs)

category	examples of lexicalization (verbs)
expository	be represent constitute comprise signal reflect
exemplificatory	be exemplify illustrate
additive	accompany complement combine with
alternative	replace alternate with supplant
adversative	contrast with distinguish
temporal	follow precede anticipate co-occur with
causal	cause produce arise from lead to result in prove
conditional	correlate with be associated with apply to
concessive	contradict conflict with preclude
comparative	resemble compare with approximate to simulate

Note: Verbs in the same category are not, of course, synonymous, since they embody other features such as negative, causative. No distinction is shown here between 'external' (*in rebus*) and 'internal' (*in verbis*).