Realization of Authorial Ideations & Purposes through Transitivity Analysis of Media Texts Written by Native and Non-native Writers of English: A SFG Perspective

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Abstract
This study explores how ideational meaning is realized in media texts written by native and non-native writers of English. Particularly, the paper attempts to analyze transitivity or process types from a semantic-grammatical point of view based on Halliday's (1985) framework of Systemic Functional Grammar. The study aims to describe and compare the process types used by the authors to transmit their experiences/ideations and fulfill the intended purposes. To this end, eight articles from Washington Post (WP) & Arab News (AN) online newspapers were analyzed. The selected texts were divided into clauses and the process types (material, mental, relational, verbal, existential & behavior) were identified and compared. The analysis reveals that the authors of both newspapers give prominence to the use of material and relational processes seeming to focus exclusively on the actions of physical nature and make links between actions and actors with some qualities associated with them. The subsequently used processes in WP articles are verbal, mental and existential; whereas in AN articles they are mental, existential and verbal. Behavior process is the last and least frequently used process type in both newspapers articles showing that the physiological responses of the actors are not a major involvement. However, the rates of process types in all articles of both newspapers differ considerably. This variation is ascribed to the authors' choice to include a process type more than the other or exclude another to transmit their own experiences and bring about the intended purpose.
Keywords: ideational meaning, process types, systemic functional grammar, transitivity

1. Introduction

Halliday (1985) states, "A fundamental property of language is that it enables human beings to build a mental picture of reality, to make sense of their experience of what goes on around them and inside them" (p. 101). Therefore, what writers produce in texts is a reflection of their world experiences. However, texts are written for a particular purpose in mind. To fulfill the intended purpose, linguistic choices have to be made and these choices are due to the writers' outer world experiences including inner consciousness. In an attempt to understand the writer's underlying purpose, interpreting the context of the writing, to see why writers make the decisions they do from the largest decisions about what information to include and what words to use; a lexico-grammatical analysis of Transitivity was carried out from the perspective of Systematic Functional Grammar. "Transitivity specifies the different types of process that are recognized in the language, and the structures by which they are expressed" (Halliday, 1985). So, through clause analysis using transitivity system we can realize all the processes in a language and know how writers state their experience in the world.

2. Literature Review

According to Halliday (1985, citeded in Mehmood, Amber, Ameer & Faiz, 2014, p. 79) language is used functionally, what is said depends on what one needs to accomplish. Halliday & Hassan (1985) describe the Systematic Functional Grammar (SFG) view of language as "attempt to relate Language primarily to a particular aspect of human experience, namely, that of social structure" (p. 4). This implies that language use is viewed as a system of choices made among other options within the context.

The context of the situation is thus arranged in categories. They are Field, Tenor and Mode. Halliday's ideas of metafunctions; the ideational, interpersonal and textual are corresponding to them respectively. According to him, each of these metafunctions is related to grammatical systems. Experiential/ideational Metafunction considers grammar of a clause as representation, and it is realized by the systems of transitivity, whereas Interpersonal Metafunction reflects grammar of a clause as exchange and the systems of mood and modality recognize it. Textual Metafunction looks at the grammar of clause as message and it is realized by the systems of theme and Rheme . Our major concern in this work lies in the grammatical choice of transitivity system or process types.

According to Fowler (1986) transitivity refers to how meaning is represented in clauses; transitivity patterns can reveal the certain worldview "framed by the authorial ideology" (p.138). Mehmood, Amber, Ameer & Faiz (2014) refer "transitivity can show how speakers/writers encode in language their mental reflection of the world and how they account for their experience of the world around them" (p. 80).

The Hallidayian proposed transitivity system consists of three major types of processes, they are, material, mental, and relational. Other three minor types: the behavioral, verbal, and existential processes are also identified by Halliday which lie on the boundaries of the major processes. Each process type provides its own model or schema for construing a particular domain of experience (Halliday &Matthiessen, 2004).

According to Halliday (1994), each situation includes three constituents: "the process itself, participants in the process, and the circumstances associated with the process" (p.107).The process is recognized by a verb and it is the essential part of the situation. A nominal group considers participants and circumstances are realized by adverbial groups or prepositional phrases. For the current study, detailed analysis of the six process types are carried out. But analysis of the participants and circumstances are not dealt with.

The process types are clarified by Ezzina (2015, pp. 287-288) as follows:
-The Material process includes clauses of doing and happening.
-The Mental processes are grouped into four subtypes which are perception (see, hear, feel), cognition (know, understand, believe), affection (like, love), and desire (hope, want, wish).
-The relational process occurs outside and inside human being. Relational processes are typically realized by the verb 'be' or some verbs of the same class (known as copular verbs); for examples, seem, become, appear, etc., or sometime by verbs such as have, own, possess. This type is realized by the verbs: sound, look, play, cost, have, get, seem, etc.
-The behavioral process lies between the material and mental processes. It characterizes the outer expression of inner working and reflects physiological and psychological behaviors.
-The verbal process is between mental and relational processes, which represents the act of saying.
 - The existential process is between relational and material processes which proves states of being, existing, and happening. Existential processes typically employ the verb be which follows [there] or its synonyms such as exist, arise, occur.

3. Purpose of Study

The main purpose of this study is to explore and compare how ideational meaning and purposes are realized in media texts written by native and non-native writers of English from two online newspapers through the analysis of transitivity or process types within the framework of SFG.

4. Data Description

The data for analysis in this study comprises eight online articles; four from Washington Post (WP) newspaper and the other four articles are from Arab News (AN) newspaper. Selection of the sample articles is based on two factors: authenticity and variation of topics. The selected articles were paired; one from the WP and the other from AN for the sake of comparison. Each pair deals with different topic, but articles in the same pair discuss similar idea.

For the following analysis, Texts' transitivity is examined exploring the mentioned six process types, adopting the criteria set by Halliday, but the detailed analysis of the participant types has not been dealt with in the present work. First, clauses in WP & AN articles were identified. Secondly, clause constituents were determined considering the type of the process (verbal phrases) that was used in the clause. Then, the frequencies and percentages were calculated for each category. Finally, tables of frequency and percentage were formed for each newspaper articles. (For full texts of the data, the articles' links are provided in the appendix) A comparison between data from each table was made.

5. Data Analysis

The tables 1 & 2 present a summary of the process types analysis showing the percentage of each process choice to the total number of clauses in each article.

Table 1
Frequency and Percentage of Process Types in WP Articles

Article No.	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		
Process Types	Freq	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Total
Material	28	58.33	18	51.42	9	20.45	30	38.96	85
Mental	5	10.41	0	0	6	13.63	2	2.59	13
Relational	9	18.75	10	28.57	8	18.18	24	31.16	51
Verbal	4	8.33	5	14.28	16	36.36	17	22.07	42
Existential	1	2.08	2	5.71	1	2.27	3	3.89	7
Behavioral	1	2.08	0	0	4	9.09	1	1.29	6
Total Processes	48		35		44		77		203

Table 2
Frequency and Percentage of Process Types in AN Articles

Article No.	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		
Process Types	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq.	%	Freq	%	Total
Material	28	50	32	50.79	3	18.75	27	72.97	90
Mental	10	17.85	6	9.52	0	0	3	8.10	19
Relational	12	21.42	20	31.74	6	37.5	1	2.70	39
Verbal	3	5.35	0	0	2	12.5	2	5.40	7
Existential	3	5.35	5	7.93	3	18.75	2	5.40	13
Behavioral	0	0	0	0	2	12.5	2	5.40	4
Total Processes	56		63		16		37		172

Before doing any further analysis, it is worth mentioning that the length of articles in pairs differs noticeably. Despite the choice of articles from WP and AN was made on the basis of topic similarity dealt with in each newspaper, they remained unequal in length. As long as the total number of process types of per article are concerned, the above tables show that AN articles are longer than WP articles in pair 1 & 2, whereas it is the reverse in pair 3 & 4. The density of process

types in certain articles points out that they are more informative than the others including many details.

Since it seems there is no one to one relationship to account for the length of the articles, we may assume that the authors' origin factor; being native or non-native of English, does not affect the information density.

5.1. Material Process

The predominance of material process in all pair articles except pair 3 indicates that the writers of both newspapers, WP & AN, have a tendency to focus on the expression of 'doing and happening' and doers of actions to transmit their external experiences as far as they are reporting facts about particular issues. Despite the difference of the authors' origins , their matrix of thoughts and the texts' contexts, both WP and AN newspapers center exclusively on using the material process to give details on actions and doings to fulfill the writing purposes.

The following are examples from each pair, though they deal with similar topics, they display that the writers used certain actions and definite clause structures through different word-choice to manifest their writing purposes. Hence, they bring about some world realties as they experienced.

Pair 1 :

a- *"The price tag of the bailout **is** suddenly **going up**. As a result, the administration said it **will seek** twice as much money from its proposed bank tax ..."* **[WP 1]**

b- *"the administration **put** the cost of the government's financial rescue at $28 billion. Now, it's expected to reach $54 billion".*   **[WP 1]**

c- *"The proposed "Financial Crisis Responsibility Fee," which **would charge** big banks $61 billion over 10 years, **would square** with President Obama's political strategy to harness the anger against Wall Street reelection campaign".*   **[WP 1]**

d- *"The tax **would apply** to J.P. Morgan, Goldman Sachs and other banks with more than $50 billion in assets, even though these firms **have** generally **repaid** their bailouts to the Treasury with interest. Taxpayers **may lose** far more money in companies, such as the automakers, which **won't have to pay** the fee".* **[WP 1]**

e- *"What's more, the bailout also **sets aside** $46 billion for programs to help homeowners. But only $3.3 billion **has gone** out the door for this purpose, and it is difficult to know how much **will** ultimately **be spent".*** **[WP 1]**

f- *"Together with the 2014 budget, the government **issued** the most detailed statement to date about actual performance of both government finances and the economy as a whole during 2013. Government expenditure **rose** in 2013 to $247 billion, an increase of 15 percent over 2012. Spending **went over** budgeted outlays by about 13 percent. Remarkably, however, despite lavish government expenditure, the economy **did not heat up**. Inflation was **kept** at around three percent (3.35%), only slightly over the 2012 level of 2.9 percent".* **[AN 1]**

g- *"Actual revenue in 2013 **exceeded** budgeted revenue by a massive 34 percent. However, the government statement **reveals** a substantial drop in actual oil revenue from the previous year. While oil revenue hit the record level of $1,140 billion in 2012, it has **declined** to $1,017 billion in 2013, a drop of about 11 percent".* **[AN 1]**

h- *"Looking at GDP components, we see that oil GDP in fact **declined** in 2013 by nearly four percent, while non-oil sector **grew** by over 9 percent. The healthy growth in the private sector **moderated** the impact of the oil sector decline, pointing again to the significance of economic diversification…."* **[AN 1]**

These examples show that the WP author's purpose is to present facts concerning the budget and describe some economic issues in the present and relate it to future planning and expectations. So, through the choice of material process (e.g. *going up, seek, pay, repaid, lose, apply, spent, …etc.*), and relating them to participants/ doers/ actors such as (*administration- taxpayers, automakers*) the author could achieve his writing purpose and influences the readers about the subject matter showing what he knows and what he does not. Besides, the use of modal operators in verb groups adds influential sense about the writer's expectations.

As the example above illustrates, the AN author's purpose is to deal with the governmental recent years financial and economic performances and compare them with previous years and private sectors. So, the use of the material processes (e. g. *issued, rose, went over, kept, exceeded, declined, grew*) in the past tense form- with actors like (*government, economy, spending, oil revenue, growth, private sector*) were appropriate to accomplish his purpose of writing. The comparative structure used by the author makes the statements more influential.

On the other hand, processes of knowledge formation are implied in the authors' language use of verbal phrases. Through the use of future tense along with present tense, the WP writer showed that he built his expectations for the future budget depending on current resources or experiences. But, the AN writer showed that he has an exposure to KSA previous years' budget and performances while discussing the current one as long as the past tense is the most frequent. So he depended on his previous experience or encountered knowledge to introduce his ideas.

Pair 2:

a- *"Men **were hit** harder and earlier by job losses than women in the downturn".* **[WP 2]**

b- *"But men **are** also **recovering** faster and **have made back** about 28 percent of the 6.1 million jobs they've lost; women **have regained** about 10.8 percent".* **[WP 2]**

c- *"Women **get back** into the workforce".* **[WP 2]**

d- *"While unemployment rates for Saudi men **moved** slightly **downwards** between the first and fourth quarters, they **declined** dramatically for non-Saudi men and non-Saudi women. However, for Saudi women, unemployment rates **continued** their upward climb from previous years"* **[AN 2]**

e- *"For non-Saudi men and women, unemployment also **declined** at a much brisker rate during 2012".* **[AN 2]**

f- *"For non-Saudi men and women, unemployment also **declined** at a much brisker rate during 2012".* **[AN 2]**

g- *"women who **have been** seriously **searching** for work during the month preceding the survey. It thus does not include in the rate those women who **are not looking for** work"* **[AN 2]**

h- *"Saudi Arabia **has made** great advances in educating women"* **[AN 2]**

Both writers of WP & AN discussed the issue of unemployment & gender showing the employment gap between men and women. Each author referred to his related context; the American and Saudi one. So we find different word choice of material processes connected with particular participants, and different comparative styles. For instance, The WP used verb phrases such as (*men **are recovering/ have made back**, women **have regained /get back***), but the AN author used (*Saudi men **moved downwards** /they **declined** / Saudi women unemployment rates **continued** upward/ non-Saudi men and women, unemployment also **declined**/ women who **have been searching** /who **are not looking for**/ Saudi Arabia **has made***). In addition, the AN author included several statistics regarding men and women's unemployment rates to achieve the intended purposes. All these components (the participants, the process types, the comparative style and the statistical figures) hang together and support the authors' intentions to produce influential texts.

Pair 3:

a- *"Thousands of book enthusiasts **flocked** to the Mall on Saturday to experience the small but exuberant world of literature".* **[WP 3]**

b- *"The event, **organized** by the Library of Congress"* **[WP 3]**

c- *"DeLillo, whose 1985 novel, "White Noise," **won** the National Book Award"* **[WP 3]**

d- *"DeLillo **will receive** the award at a public ceremony on the Mall on Sunday".* **[WP 3]**

e- *"The Riyadh International Book Fair 2014 **was inaugurated** by Culture and Information Minister Abdulaziz Khoja".* **[AN 3]**

f- *"The book fair **focused** on Saudi-Spanish relations".* **[AN 3]**

g- *"The book fair **serves** as a great networking platform for publishers, writers and scholars, as well as academic institutions".* **[AN 3]**

The material process in pair 3 does not constitute high frequency. In WP article the rate is 20.45 % and it is 18.75 % in AN article. This low frequency shows that the writers' major intention was not to present the participants' doings and actions. Instead, we realize that the WP author's chief purpose is to report the National Book Festival visitors' opinions and insights as long as the verbal process forms the highest frequency rate in the article. For the AN article, the relational process was the author's concentration as it forms a rate of 37.5 % to total process types. This highest rate of relational process reveals the author's intention to identify and classify the books in the International Book Fair in Riyadh. In addition, the material processes such as (*focused & serves*)

make a clear indication about the writing purpose as to illuminate the International Book Fair value.

Pair 4 :

a. *"Nick Lynch, the Suitland High School football coach and athletic director and one of the most respected figures in Prince George's County athletics,* ***was killed*** *early yesterday morning in a two-car collision about a mile from his Brandywine home".* **[WP 4]**

b. *"Lynch -- known as "Nick," even though his given name was David --* ***was traveling*** *south on Branch Avenue about 2:30 a.m. when he* ***attempted to turn*** *left onto Brandywine Road, said Trooper Wesley Brown of the Maryland State Police. Lynch's car, a 2008 Dodge Magnum,* ***was struck*** *by a 2000 GMC Sierra* ***traveling*** *north on Branch Avenue, Brown said".* **[WP 4]**

c. *"He* ***took over*** *a Suitland program in 1996 that* ***had never made*** *the playoffs and* ***turned*** *it into a state power, winning two Maryland championships and qualifying for the playoffs nine times in his 13 years. He also* ***never stopped*** *doing the little things; he usually* ***collected*** *yard-markers and goal-post pads after home games and occasionally* ***could be found*** *making sure the bathrooms were clean".* **[WP 4]**

d. *"He* ***tried to give*** *his players a family atmosphere that some of them may have lacked at home. His players regularly* ***joined*** *Lynch for services at the Ebenezer AME church in Fort Washington, and he* ***held*** *postgame meals for his team in the school gymnasium".* **[WP 4]**

e. *"It* ***takes*** *a special guy to work at Suitland and be effective at Suitland. And he was the guy".* **[WP 4]**

f. *"the veteran player* ***died*** *on the spot when the BMW car he* ***was driving*** *at top speed* ***flipped over*** *after the front tire* ***burst throwing*** *him 80 meters away from the scene of the accident".* **[AN 4]**

g. *"Saad and his friends* ***were coming*** *from the Eastern Province to Riyadh* ***traveling*** *on the Dammam-Riyadh highway. The accident* ***happened*** *180 kilometers away from Riyadh".* **[AN 4]**

h. *"Al-Dossary* ***began*** *his professional career at Riyadh Club. In 2002 he* ***transferred*** *to Al-Ahli*" **[AN 4]**

Both newspapers deal with the death of a sportsman. But the two authors reported the news differently. WP author did not only report the death of 'Nick Lynch' but he also presented some interviews with his family and friends (as long as some verbal process are included) and gave a brief history of his achievements and contributions to society through material processes as in examples *c & d* (*never stopped doing , collected ,could be found making , give , joined , held*). This can be considered a cultural aspect as it is experienced by the WP author, especially when this article is compared to the corresponding article in the same pair. The author in AN article was stuck to present details about the accident through material processes as (*was driving , flipped over, burst throwing*) and just reporting the death of "Al-Dossary" without adding any information about his life and contributions, apart from his shift to 'Hilal' team as in example *h* through the verbs (*began & transferred*). Such

a way of reporting death news in AN is also considered a cultural issue since good deeds and social contributions of a person are not publically posted in Saudi Arabia.

Additionally, the expression 'guy' occurs 4 times as goal in the WP article to refer to the dead man 'Nick Lynch' with the main aim to praise him. If the writer in AN newspaper uses 'guy' to refer to the Saudi dead man, it would be seen as disrespectful. This is, in fact, a purely cultural way of experiencing things. Here, we may draw an assumption that cultural aspect affect the reporting style and word choice of participants and process types.

The material process utilized by the authors shows their different word-choices and their appropriateness to contexts bringing about the intended purpose. The choices display what they experienced, what they know about the concerned topic, and what they expect to be done.

5.2. Mental Process
The use of mental process represents the writers' internal experiences; their feelings and personal point of view. Below are some examples from the pair articles.

Pair 1:

    a- *"But Obama's team **may see** political advantage in its proposal…".* **[WP 1]**

    b- *"Administration officials **note** that, under the law that created TARP, they are required to recoup the costs of the financial bailout".* **[WP 1]**

    c- ***"Looking at** GDP components, we **see** that oil GDP in fact declined in 2013".* **[AN 1]**

    d- ***"Looking at** the trade side of things, we also **see** a drop in the overall value of exports….."* **[AN 1]**

    e- ***"looking at** trade more closely, we **see** a more pronounced drop in the value of oil exports"* **[AN 1]**

As long as pair 1 articles are concerned, the writers differ considerably in their attitudes. The WP writer seemed to have neutral tone reporting facts about the United State budget depicting the participants' cognitions or senses and detaching himself from them. *'Obama's team' & 'Administration officials'* are the participants in WP examples whose mental processes are (*see & note*). Here the writer did not include himself and therefore he did not express his believe or point of view, but rather transmitting experiences he encountered with. So, he appeared to be neutral or objective.

On the contrary, the AN writer in order to transmit his inner believe regarding the Saudi budget, he included himself with the audience and shared them their cognitions and senses in process as (*looking & see*). He made use of the first person plural pronoun *'We'* showing the inclusion with the audience to express his internal views influencing them to accept these views.

In pair 2, the WP writer did not use mental process. Accordingly, his inner experience or consciousness was not revealed. The participants' emotions, feelings and cognitions were not apparent insofar as they were not depicted as sensors or cognizants. Quite the reverse, the AN

author transmitted his inner consciousness through the use of mental process (*expected & look*). Illustrations are shown below*:*

- a- ***"As expected*** *in a segmented labor market, unemployment rates in Saudi Arabia are drastically different between Saudis and non-Saudis, as well as between men and women". [Cognition]* **[AN 2]**
- b- ***"Let us look more closely*** *at the unemployment rates for each of the four groups. For Saudi men, unemployment declined from (6.9) percent in the first quarter of 2012 to (6) percent in the fourth quarter, or a (13) percent decline, thus reversing a decade-long trend of rising unemployment among Saudi males".[Cognition]* **[AN 2]**

In *a* example, the doer is not stated as the verb phrase is used in the passive voice *'As expected'*, but it is implied as *'WE'*. Here, with the use of mental process, the author manifested his internal ideas and awareness about the subject matter trying to convince the readers by including them in *'we'* as it is implied. Similarly, in example *b* there is an apparent inclusion of the author with the audience through the use of the first person plural pronoun *'us'* attempting to influence the readers communicating with them mentally.

Unlike pair 2, the WP article in pair 3 is characterized by the use of mental process while AN article is not. This, in fact, proves that it is the authors' choice to select particular process types and avoid others in order to transmit their experiences and fulfill the intended purposes and influence the readers. Below are some examples:

- a- *"they* ***heard*** *their favorite authors…"* [Sense] **[WP 3]**
- b- *"that experience* ***inspired*** *him to work* …" [Cognition] **[WP 3]**
- c- *"she* ***enjoyed*** *interacting with famous costumed characters*…" [Feeling] **[WP 3]**
- d- *"the girl who* ***knows*** *all the words in the dictionary".* [Cognition] **[WP 3]**
- e- *"Tania and her three younger siblings also* ***listened*** *to Nelson talk*…" [Sense] **[WP 3]**
- f- *"she* ***looks forward*** *each year to meeting her favorite authors…"* [Feeling] **[WP 3]**

Hence, the WP author's inner consciousness, as he experienced, was exposed to the readers through the participants' depiction as sensors. As the author's main purpose was to report the visitors' insights and opinion about the International Book Festival, the choice of certain mental processes (the bold ones above) support the transmission of the participants' (the visitors') feelings and cognitions. The readers can realize these feelings and have mental impact.

In pair 4, both WP and AN authors used mental process but with different rates (2.59 % for WP vs. 8.10 % for AN). Even though the length of the WP article is longer than the AN article, the rate of mental process use in AN is higher than WP use. This again is ascribed to the author's choice to include a particular portion of a process type or another. However, it also could be attributed to authors' different intentions in reporting the events. The WP writer intended to include many quotations or indirect speech to report the death of a football coach. Hence, the

mental process did not form the majority of occurrence, instead, it is the verbal process. So, many of the writer's own words were not exposed to the readers but someone else's words. In contrast, the AN writer used direct speech uncovering his personal words to the readers transmitting the participants' mental states. (Regarding direct and indirect speech, more explanation will be provided in the discussion of verbal process).

   a- *"Lynch -- **known** as Nick"* **[WP 4**]
   b- *"Police **theorized** the accident"* **[AN 4]**
   c- *"Saad **was** last **seen** at Hilal club on Wednesday"* **[AN 4]**

5.3. Relational Process

Among the six major types of process, relational process forms the second large group in the pair articles. Writers of both newspapers, WP & AN, use the relational process to provide descriptive information about the phenomenon concerned and qualities of the relevant participants.

Tables 1 & 2 above display that the relational usage percentages vary from one article to another in all pairs. The higher rate in a particular article signifies that more descriptive information is included. Therefore, realization of the process type supports the audience getting the author's intended purpose whether to describe, to inform, to argue or to transmit opinion.

The relational process type is oriented with being, possessing and becoming. It means that an entity has some characteristics that ascribed to it. Below are some examples:

Pair 1:

   a- *"A main reason for the increased bailout cost **is** that the government's stock holdings of companies rescued by taxpayers have fallen in value"* **[WP 1]**
   b- *"Shares of AIG and GM, for instance, **are** above what they **were** at the end of November"* **[WP 1]**
   c- *"The bright spot of the financial rescue **is** the program to aid banks".* **[WP 1**]
   d- *"This **is** the sixth budget since the global financial crisis".* **[AN 1]**
   e- *"government finances **remain** solid"* **[AN 1]**
   f- *"Slow implementation **has been** the bane of many ordinary Saudis".* **[AN 1]**

Pair 2:

   g- *"The hiring gap **is** partly attributable to the fact that men and women are concentrated in different industries"* **[WP 2]**
   h- *"Women, by contrast, **hold** an outsize number of public-sector jobs"* **[WP 2]**
   i- *"Physical infrastructure projects that **have been** at the heart of most Democratic recovery plans"* **[WP 2]**
   j- *"unemployment rates in Saudi Arabia **are** drastically different between Saudis and non-Saudis, as well as between men and women".* **[AN 2]**

k- *"The only losers among the four groups **were** Saudi women".* **[AN 2]**

l- *"they **are** too discouraged"* **[AN 2]**

m- *"They .....**do not have** the means to "seriously" or properly search for employment"* **[AN 2]**

n- *"unemployed Saudi women **hold** university degrees".* **[AN 2]**

Pair 3:

o- *"The event....**has become** a must-go-to event in Washington"* **[WP 3]**

p- *"The event **is** even popular with young readers".* **[WP 3]**

q-   *"A large number of senior Saudi officials, intellectuals, publishers, scholars and writers **were** present to boost nationalization initiatives by the Saudi government".* **[AN 3]**

r- *"The book fair **serves** as a great networking platform for publishers"* **[AN 3]**

s- *"The Riyadh International Book Fair **is** the most prominent book fair in the Middle East".* **[AN 3]**

Pair 4:

t- *"Nick," even though his given name **was** David".*   **[WP 4]**

u- *"The accident **remains** under investigation".* **[WP 4]**

v- *"Lynch, 43, **carried an immense stature** in the District Heights community".* **[WP 4]**

w-   *"Lynch **became** adept at helping his team"* **[WP 4]**

x-   *"Turki Al-Ammar **was** in serious condition and with broken ribs"* **[AN 4]**

These examples prove that the writers have expressed their views and knowledge in a natural way which unconsciously draw the audience's acceptance. Via relational process choice, they provided descriptive information including possession as in examples (*h, m, n & v*), becoming as in (*e, o, r, u & w*), and being relations as in instances (*a, b, c, d, f, g, I, j, k, l, p, q, s, t &x*).

5.4. Verbal Process

Verbal process is also used by WP and AN authors to indicate the 'saying' and encode the physical act of speaking. According to tables 1 & 2, the portions of verbal process usage vary in the pair articles and it is not used by AN author in article 2.

Through the use of verbal process, the voices of the participants other than the writers' were also heard. The verbal process usage develops the use of quoted speech. The quoted language presents a speech said by others. Here the writers intend not only to enable the readers read the speech, but also they want them to hear it as it is actually spoken by others. Direct speech is also employed by the authors to give a more dramatic effect on meaning by reporting heard speech using their own words and expressions. By doing this, the two voices (the heard one and the writer's) are combined and not distinguished.

Examples are listed below:

Pair 1:

a- *"Despite claims to the contrary, the facts on [the federal rescue] are very clear: ....," Frank Keating, president and chief executive of the American Bankers Association, **said** Monday".* **[WP 1]**

b- *He **added**, "This would simply be an arbitrary tax with no regard to where losses actually occurred."* **[WP 1]**

c- *"Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah has several times publicly **admonished** ministers and other officials about unfinished projects".* **[AN 1]**

d- *He **said**, "We realize that what matters is not budget figures, but what they represent in reality as projects"* **[AN 1]**

In these examples, the writers used the verbal process to introduce quoted speech supporting their claims and confirming their viewpoints adding more proofs of what they believe.

Pair 2:

a- *"As the stimulus revealed, physical infrastructure projects often proved to be daunting logistical endeavors, some of which were not as "shovel-ready" as **promised"**.* **[WP 2]**

In this example, the WP author presents his point of view about 'infrastructure projects' showing how his knowledge or point of view was built; on the basis of a previous encounter or stimulus stated in the clause *'As the stimulus revealed'.* Then the verbal clause in the same example *' as promised'* shows the author's other source for his experience or knowledge. He stated that physical infrastructure projects were not as *"shovel-ready*". The idiom "*shovel-ready*" means that projects are complete. The clause *'as promised'* indicates that the writer heard someone else had spoken this before, *"that the projects would be complete"*, but he is opposing the idea.

The verbal process *'as promised'* displays the use of 'intertextuality', i. e., including someone else's speech or thoughts. In this case, it is used not to confirm the author's stand or claim; but rather to introduce an opposition state.

For this pair, the AN author did not use a verbal process or clause. This seems to be due to the way he presented his topic about unemployment where he included several statistics comparing gender's opportunities in the present and the past and there seemed no need to include any reported speech or other forms of intertextuality.

Pair 3 :

a- *"authors read from their most recent works and **discuss** a range of topics"* **[WP 3]**

b- *"Illustrator and author Kadir Nelson **told** a crowd of young readers about memorizing the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech"* **[WP 3]**

c- *"Singer and songwriter Linda Ronstadt **discussed** her new book, "Simple Dreams: A musical Memoir," and weighed in on the debate over immigration"* **[WP 3]**

d- *"The event is even popular with young readers. Tania Mendez-Lopez, 11, of the District* **said** *she enjoyed interacting with famous costumed characters"* **[WP 3]**

e- *"Saleh Al-Ghamdi, director of the Riyadh International Book Fair,* **said**: *"There is a special pavilion for Saudis….."* **[AN 3]**

The excerpts in this pair illustrate that the verbal process is employed not only to present reported speech directly or indirectly, but also to convey the participants' physical act of speaking (consider examples *a & c*).

Pair 4:

a- *"It was an accident that I deal with all the time in my career,"* **said** *Gansert"* **[WP 4]**

b- *"The football players had great respect for him,"* **said** *Lynch's brother"* **[WP 4]**

c- *"* ***According to doctors at the hospital****, Saad died from head injuries which resulted in severe internal bleeding. The other casualty,* **doctors added***, also died from similar injuries. The manager of the ambulance department at the hospital* **said** *that the final medical report would be released tomorrow."* **[AN 4]**

In this pair extracts, the authors also used the verbal process type to introduce quoted speech directly and indirectly to confirm their statements and get the readers convinced. The phrases *'according to, added, & said'* point out the verbal process. Though the phrase *'according to'* is not a verb phrase, but it implies the act of speaking. In example *c* the author paraphrases a heard speech said earlier. He states "*According to doctors at the hospital…"*. Instead, it is possible to state *"doctors at the hospital said…"* changing the paraphrased statement into reported speech. In addition, the verb *'added'* may not denote the act of speaking if it is used in another context. So, it is worth to note that verbs may be used in more than one way- the lexico-grammartical context determines the process type.

5.5. Existential Process

Existential process did not constitute a large portion among the process types. The reason why existential process was infrequently used compared to the material processes is that, in the pair articles the writers were largely concerned with the concrete or physical actions of the participants. Only on a few occasions, existential clauses were chosen so as to introduce the presence of a participant, or express positional states. In addition, such process type also tells the readers to what will take place or be detailed in the following discourse.

A correlation between tables 1& 2 above, it appears that the AN authors tend to use the existential process in their produced texts more than that of the WP authors. The total number of existential process frequency in AN articles is 13 while it is 7 in WP ones. This constitutes a total percentage of 37.43% for AN and 13.95 % for WP.

Some extractions from the pair articles are listed below.

pair 1:

- a- *"The bank tax first **appeared** in Obama's 2011 budget"* **[WP 1]**
- b- *"if the two trends **continue** in future years, we can expect to see a budget deficit before too long".* **[AN 1]**
- c- ***"there was** only a modest growth in GDP of only two percent"*   **[AN 1]**
- d- ***"There are** no published precise figures for the number of unfinished project"* **[AN 1]**

Pair 2:

- e- *"there's also evidence that women lost jobs"* **[WP 2]**
- f- ***"There may be** more direct ways to create jobs"* **[WP 2]**
- g- ***"There is** some good news as well as bad in the new figures"* **[AN 2]**
- h- ***"there was** also a sharp decline in the unemployment rate"* **[AN 2]**
- i- ***"there are** differentials in their unemployment rates".*   **[AN 2]**
- j- ***"there were** (604) thousand women employed"* **[AN 2]**
- k- ***"There are** in fact more women university students than men in Saudi Arabia"* **[AN 2]**

Pair 3:

- l- *"The two-day festival **continues** Sunday"* **[WP 3]**
- m- *"A large number of senior Saudi officials, intellectuals, publishers, scholars and writers **were present** to boost nationalization initiatives by the Saudi government".* **[AN 3]**
- n- *"A large number of books on Islam, Arab culture, medicine, law, science, technology and communication, in addition to biographical accounts, fiction and novels **are available** in the fair"* **[AN 3]**
- o- *"This event **is being held** for the second time"* **[AN 3]**

Pair 4 :

- p- *"Gansert, a former head football coach at Fairmont Heights and now an assistant at Eleanor Roosevelt in Greenbelt, **was less than a mile away** after leaving a house fire"* **[WP 4]**
- q- *"He always said **there is nothing** promised"* **[WP 4]**
- r- *"he pulled his team off the field with 1 minute 29 seconds **remaining** to protest the officiating"* **[WP 4]**
- s- *"The accident **happened 180 kilometers away** from Riyadh"* **[AN 4]**
- t- *"the Asian championship in Lebanon in 2000 and 17th Gulf Cup, which **was held in Qatar** recently".* **[AN 4]**

The choice of the existential process as shown in the examples above, expose the writers' experienced knowledge and purpose for the discussed subject matters. It is mainly employed by authors of both newspapers to present the existence of an event or entity rather than to show the positional states or what will take place or be detailed in the following discourse. This assumption is proper at least as far as the sample articles are concerned. The existence of an event or entity is illustrated in examples *a, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, q, r & t*. Unequally, there is only one case in which existential process is used to express what will take place next as in example *b* ; and other two instances to indicate positional states as in *p & s*.

5.6. Behavior Process

Behavior process is the second least occurrence among the six process types. Besides, it did not occur in pair 1 AN article and pair 2 both articles. This could be construed that the writers' chief intention was not to report the participants' physiological responses or the results of the material process produced by them. Instead, the writers were informative reporting facts about particular issues.

Unlike the existential process occurrence in WP articles in comparison to AN ones, the behavior process marks a higher portion of usage in the WP texts than the AN texts. The total number of this process frequency in WP articles is 6 when it is only 4 in AN. The variation of processes rates remains the authors' choice to include a particular process more than the other or exclude another based on their own experiences trying to transmit their knowledge and bring about the intended purpose in line with the targeted audience.

Some illustrations are presented below; the behavior process verbs are bold and underlined:

Pair 1:

- a- *"The Obama administration has repeatedly **boasted** how the historic rescue of Wall Street will cost taxpayers"* **[WP 1]**
- b- *"Republicans **pledged to oppose** the tax"* **[WP 1]**

Pair 3 :

- a- *"They **waited excitedly** at standing-room-only readings and **packed author appearances**, **hopping** from event to event".* **[WP 3]**
- b- *"Canadian novelist Margaret Atwood **drew laughs** from the audience when she talked about the competition betweene-readers and paper books".* **[WP 3]**
- c- *"Khoja **expressed gratitude** to Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah and **welcomed** Spain as the guest of honor for 2014".* **[AN 3]**

Pair 4:

- a- *"Lynch **didn't hide** his emotions. In a 2003 playoff loss to Eleanor Roosevelt, he pulled his team off the field"* **[WP 4]**
- b- *"**In deference** to his death the long-awaited clash between rivals Hilal of Riyadh and Al-Ittihad of Jeddah in the King Fahd Cup today in Riyadh **was postponed** to a later date".* **[AN 4]**
- c- *"he did training before **taking permission** from Hilal officials to drive his family to the Eastern Province"* **[AN 4]**

In fact, depicting the participants as behavers or physiological beings, acting out with consciousness unfolds the authors' inner experiences to the readers' eyes who may get influenced by their responses.

6. Findings

With the major objective to explore the ideational meaning or the transmission of the writers' world experiences to bring about some intended purposes, a lexico-grammatical analysis has been attempted on eight   articles from two newspapers, the Washington Post and Arab News,

detecting the process types. The analysis reveals that there is no one to one relationship to account for the length of the articles as the total number of all process types in per article randomly form inequality. AN articles are longer than WP articles in pair 1 & 2 , whereas it is the reverse in pair 3 &4 . Building on this result, it is assumed that the authors' origin factor; being native or non-native of English does not affect the information density. On the other hand, considering the process types frequency, the authors of both newspapers give the material and relational processes a prominence of frequency use to transmit their world experiences. The material process discloses the actions of physical nature which are employed by the authors. The relational process makes links between the actions as well as the actors with some qualities that are associated with them. Then the verbal process is the third frequent occurrence in WP articles but it is the fifth in AN ones. This represents that more intertextuality (reported speech) is used by WP authors to confirm and provide more evidence for their claims. While mental process is the fourth frequency in WP article, it is the third in AN ones. This reveals less inner status and psychological concerns are showed by WP authors as compared to AN writers. Thus the AN authors' inner consciousness and insights are more exposed to the readers than the WP authors. As still there is no much involvement with the mental process paralleled to material and relational processes, the authors appear to be more objective in nature than being subjective. Consequently, the readers may be led to frame their own insights on the basis of the actions represented through material and relational processes. Existential process is the fifth in WP and the fourth in AN articles. This embodies less positional states and presence of an entity are depicted in the articles. The behavior process is the last and least occurrence in both newspapers articles showing that the physiological responses of the actors are not a major concentration in the articles. However, the rates of process types in all articles of both newspapers differ considerably. This variation is ascribed to the authors' choice to include a process type more than the other or exclude another to transmit their own experiences and bring about the intended purpose trying to influence the readers.

7. Conclusion

Through the analysis we realize that despite the topic similarity of each pair, the texts' contexts of WP and AN articles differ remarkably along with the writing purposes. Different writing purposes led the authors select certain words and structures and avoid others through diverse process types as they served their purposes and the target audience. Thus, realization of the process types support the audience getting the authors' intended purposes and understanding their ideas.

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Appendix: (Washington Post & Arab News Articles)

Pair 1:
 [WP 1] "Price tag for Wall Street bailout goes up" by Jia Lynn Yang & Zachary A. Goldfarb, February 13, 2012
https://www.washingtonpost.com/business/economy/price-tag-for-wall-street-bailout-goes-up/2012/02/13/gIQAUdB3BR_story.html?utm_term=.fff9a0ffe25e
 [AN 1] "Saudi budget 2014 and economic performance", by Abdel Aziz Aluwaisheg.,
December 29, 2013
http://www.arabnews.com/news/500101

Pair 2:
[WP 2] "The recession's gender gap: from 'man-cession' to 'he-covery'", by Suzy Khimm, September 6, 2011
https://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/wonkblog/post/the-recessions-gender-gap-from-man-cession-to-he-covery/2011/09/06/gIQACdst6J_blog.html?utm_term=.141c24ca2b1f
[AN 2] "Unemployment and gender in Saudi Arabia", by Abdel Aziz Aluwaisheg , May 12, 2013
 http://www.arabnews.com/news/451262

Pair3:

[WP 3] "National Book Festival draws thousands to National Mall", by Luz Lazo, September 21, 2013
 https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/national-book-festival-draws-thousands-to-national-mall/2013/09/21/cff8e904-222e-11e3-b73c-aab60bf735d0_story.html
[AN 3] "21 nations take part in Riyadh International Book Fair, by Ali Fayyaz, March 5, 2014
http://www.arabnews.com/news/535041

Pair 4:

 [WP 4] "Suitland High School Football Coach Nick Lynch Dies in Car Accident", by Josh Barr , January 1, 2009
 http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2008/12/31/AR2008123101058.html
[AN 4] "Saudi Soccer Star Al-Dossary Dies in Car Accident", by Mahmoud Ahmad, December 12, 2004
http://www.arabnews.com/node/260319