

Table 1: Summary of Analysis of Urban Studies Text

	Field	Examples	Tenor	Examples
Empirical level (data)	Material Processes	<i>shows, demonstrates, rose, fell, is growing, is declining, influences</i>	Declarative Mood Active Voice	<i>they all show a trend, all other deciles fell</i>
	Participants (nominal groups: numbers & ratios) Circumstances: Location: Place/ Time: definite, Manner: comparison	<i>the shares of the top decile of household incomes, the proportion of professionals, the proportion of managers and employers</i> <i>in global cities, in different cities, in London 1981-1991, in New York and Los Angeles from 24.8 per cent of the total ... to 28.3 per cent, by 4.7 percentage points</i>		
Mediated by 'evidence'	Mental/ Verbal Processes Participant (evidence)	<i>evidence from other Western cities does not support this, evidence from London suggests, (it is) to argue</i>	High Modalisation	<i>It is clear, this is not simply, at all</i>
Causal level (theory)	Relational Processes Participants: Tokens, Values (abstract nominal groups)	<i>there is, is, reflects, accompanied by, have become, suggests</i> <i>the social polarisation of occupational structures and incomes, the nature and form of welfare state regimes, the form of economic restructuring, the professionalisation of the occupational structure</i>	Grammatical metaphor allows author to hedge claims about causal relations	<i>Changes in occupational structure were <u>a more important cause of income polarisation</u>, Economic structuring is <u>extremely important as a major force</u>, Different structures will cushion <u>the impact</u> in different ways</i>

Table 2: Summary of Analysis of Diversity Studies Text

	Field	Examples	Tenor	Examples
Empirical level (data)	Material Processes (marked) Participants (oppressed groups) Circumstances: purpose, cause, matter	<i>suffer, face, (cannot) develop, (cannot) exercise</i> <i>Many people, people, all oppressed people, some groups, the haves, the have-nots, these movements</i> <i>for contemporary social movements, for those of us, for this task, among others women, Blacks, ... Jews, Lesbians and gay men, ... working-class people and the physically and mentally disabled.</i>	Declarative Mood Active Voice Modulation: imperative: obligation: high	<i>(oppression refers to the vast and deep injustices) some groups suffer</i> <i>must be said (to be oppressed), we must ask, social justice requires</i>
Mediated by Knower	Mental: Cognitive/ Verbal (majority) Participants: author, reader	<i>perceiving, unpacking, interpreting, to name, adopting, analysing, evaluating, persuade, understand, to recognise</i> <i>I, We</i>	Definitions: Modalisation: low (definition of social group based on internal subjectivities) Actors, Active Voice	<i>it is not possible (to define) sometimes, often, partly, Nearly all, if not all</i> <i>(a social group is defined)not by a set of shared attributes, but by a sense of identity, by a specific affinity</i> <i>I believe x 3</i>
Causal level (theory)	Relational Processes: intensive/ attributive Participants: Tokens, Values (abstract nominal groups)	<i>oppression, exploitation, cultural imperialism, the dominant culture, social structures and practices, the injustice of class division, unequal distributions, social institutions</i>	Declarative Mood (unqualified)	<i>Oppression is structural, These kinds of oppression are a matter of concrete power, Its causes are embedded in unquestioned norms</i>