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EXISTENTIAL CLAUSES AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE STAGES
OF NARRATIVE IN OSCAR WILDE'S *A HOUSE OF POMEGRANATES*
IN ENGLISH AND BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

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IN ENGLISH AND BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for MA in Linguistics at Universidade Federal de Uberlândia.

Field: Linguistics and Applied Linguistics Studies.

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Igor A. Lourenço da Silva.

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Iniciando os trabalhos, o presidente da mesa, o Prof. Dr. Igor Antônio Lourenço da Silva, apresentou a Comissão Examinadora e o candidato, agradeceu a presença do público e concedeu ao discente a palavra para a exposição do seu trabalho. A duração da apresentação do discente e o tempo de arguição e resposta foram conforme as normas do Programa.

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Behind every exquisite thing that existed,
there was something tragic.
(Wilde, 2016, loc. 2829)

ABSTRACT

Existential clauses have long been addressed within linguistic studies of English language, but the body of research on Portuguese existential clauses is still modest. In general, the incipient academic research touches upon existential Processes as one of the choices available from the system of TRANSITIVITY itself. This study aims at investigating prototypical existential clauses in both English and Portuguese languages via system of TRANSITIVITY applied to the stages of narrative in a small parallel literary corpus comprising the short stories in the collection *A house of pomegranates* (1891), by Oscar Wilde, as the English source texts and two translations of this collection in Brazilian Portuguese, dating back to 1961 and 2012, as target texts. The study is built upon Corpus Linguistics as a method of collecting and preparing data: after being aligned using Wordfast Anywhere, source and target texts were imported to Wordsmith Tools to retrieve the existential clauses from the source texts along with their corresponding lines from the target texts, which were then compiled in a study corpus file imported to UAM Corpus Tool to be manually coded according to predefined annotation schemes. Drawing on Systemic-Functional Linguistics (SFL) as theoretical framework, data were then analysed so as to meet the study's four specific objectives: to compare existential Process patterns between source and target texts; to classify translation shifts in target texts; to identify the stages of narrative in which existential clauses may occur; and to identify the functions that existential clauses have in a narrative. On the one hand, the findings show that the English prototypical existential clauses (*there-be* construction) mainly selected non-conscious material object as Participant and were attended by a Location Circumstance within a configuration of Process followed by Participant and Circumstance in this order; they occurred in all stages of the narrative, particularly in the Complication stage, and served functions other than the presentative function in the narrative, namely, describing, introducing, listing, pointing, and pondering functions, specially the first one and the last one. On the other hand, target texts roughly followed the patterns found in the source text as to types of Participants, Circumstances, stages, and functions in narrative, and yet they realised more instances of existential clauses than the source text especially in the Complication and Evaluation stages, predominantly serving the describing and the pondering functions. Existential Processes were primarily realised by the prototypical verbs *haver* and *existir* (there was no instance of the informal existential *ter*). This study

proposes an original correlation between lexicogrammatical resources and context by deriving functions from existential clauses in each stage of narrative. Contextualising existential clauses proved to be an opportunity to look beyond their lexicogrammatical features and to recognise functions – or ways of functioning – other than those already documented in the literature. As such, this MA thesis may serve as a reference for future studies interested in looking "beyond" the corpus, i.e., integrating automatic data analysis of small parts of text with manual handling of the entire text(s), especially in the case of small-sized literary corpora.

RESUMO

As orações existenciais há muito são objeto de pesquisa nos estudos da língua inglesa de modo geral, mas pouco se tem pesquisado no tocante à língua portuguesa. Normalmente a incipiente pesquisa acadêmica aborda os Processos existenciais como opção do sistema de TRANSITIVIDADE. Nesse contexto, esta pesquisa objetiva investigar as orações existenciais prototípicas em inglês e em português a partir do sistema de TRANSITIVIDADE aplicado aos estágios da narrativa em um pequeno *corpus* literário bilíngue constituído da coleção de contos *A house of pomegranates* (1981), de Oscar Wilde, como texto-fonte e duas traduções dessa coleção para o português brasileiro – uma de 1961 e a outra de 2012 – como textos-alvo. Tomou-se a Linguística de *Corpus* como método de coleta e preparação dos dados: alinhados no Wordfast Anywhere, os textos fonte e alvo foram carregados no Wordsmith Tools, por meio do qual as orações existenciais foram localizadas no texto-fonte e extraídas com as respectivas linhas dos textos-alvo; em seguida, essas linhas, compiladas, foram submetidas à ferramenta UAM Corpus Tool para codificação do *corpus* segundo esquemas de anotação predefinidos. Os dados foram então analisados com base no arcabouço teórico da Linguística Sistêmico-funcional de modo a cumprir os objetivos do estudo: comparar os padrões dos Processos existenciais do texto-fonte e dos textos-alvo; classificar as mudanças encontradas nos textos-alvo; identificar os estágios da narrativa em que ocorrem as orações existenciais; e identificar as funções que as orações existências podem desempenhar em uma narrativa. Por um lado, os resultados mostraram que a oração existencial prototípica do inglês no *corpus* – a construção com *there be* – seleciona principalmente objeto material não consciente como Participante e se faz acompanhar de Circunstância de Localização, na ordem Processo seguido de Participante e de Circunstância; encontra-se em todos os estágios da narrativa, mas se concentra na Complicação; e desempenha mais funções além daquelas apontadas na revisão de literatura, a saber, as funções de introduzir, listar e apontar, mas principalmente descrever e ponderar. Por outro lado, os textos-alvo em geral apresentaram padrões semelhantes àqueles do texto-fonte no tocante a tipos de Participante, Circunstâncias, estágios e funções na narrativa, mas individualmente instanciaram mais orações existenciais que o texto-fonte, sobretudo nos estágios de Complicação e Avaliação, exercendo principalmente as funções existenciais de descrição e ponderação. Os Processos existenciais foram realizados

majoritariamente pelo verbo prototípico *haver*, mas também pelo verbo *existir*, embora com bem menos ocorrências (não foram identificadas instâncias do verbo existencial informal *ter*). Sublinha-se que o presente estudo propõe uma correlação nova entre recursos lexicogramaticais e contexto, ao depreender funções que as orações existenciais podem exercer em cada estágio narrativo. A contextualização das orações existenciais mostrou-se oportuna para se olhar além dos aspectos lexicogramaticais e reconhecer funções – ou modos de funcionar – além daquelas já documentados na literatura sobre orações existenciais. Dessa forma, esta dissertação pode servir de referência para estudos futuros interessados em olhar "além" do *corpus*, isto é, aliar a análise automática de dados de pequenos trechos de texto à manipulação manual de textos inteiros, especialmente em relação a *corpora* literários de pequeno porte.

Palavras-chave: Linguística Sistêmico-funcional; sistema de TRANSITIVIDADE; Linguística de Corpus; Estudos da Tradução; contos.

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1   INTRODUCTION

Existential clauses have long been investigated as an object of interest within linguistic studies of English. A quick survey for "English existential" on academic databases, such as *Portal de Periódicos da Capes* and *Jstor*, retrieves hundreds of papers, proceedings, books and chapters that draw on a number of theoretical frameworks to address existential clauses either as a main topic or as a subsidiary topic. As one of the first comprehensive studies on existential clauses in English within the functional grammar perspective, Hannay (1985) cites fourteen in-depth studies of English existential clauses published from 1975 to 1984, and Davidse (1992) summarises studies which investigate the changes in existential construals from Old English to Modern English.

Conversely, the body of research on existential clauses in Portuguese language is still modest, let alone in Brazilian Portuguese. In the current stage, academic research has touched upon existential Processes as one of the choices available from the system of TRANSITIVITY itself (Lima, 2013). The system of TRANSITIVITY provides the lexicogrammar resources to construe the world of experience through a set of six general types of Process, namely, material, mental, relational, behavioural, verbal, and existential. Studies concerning Portuguese language have usually focused on material and verbal Processes (Lima, 2013).

Halliday provides his first ideas on existential clauses in *An Introduction to Functional Grammar* (first published in 1985 and later reedited in collaboration with Matthiessen). Despite the work's title, his introduction is focused on a description of the English language. Yet, it has been extensively applied to other languages without a proper description of their own systems and a delimitation of the boundaries and delicacies of their Process types, which may or may not converge with those in the English system.

Additionally, understanding existential clauses may shed light onto some genres. For instance, existential clauses indicate sites of interest in guidebooks or they impersonalise the discourse in academic writing, whilst in narratives they introduce things and events into the material stream of narration (Halliday; Matthiessen, 2014). However, those are general functions existential clauses perform in different genres. As genres are staged, goal-oriented social processes (Martin; Rose, 2007), it is worth investigating whether existential clauses perform the same general function throughout

text, in all of its stages. Identifying the functions existential clauses perform in a narrative, therefore, may help understand the meanings they contribute to the story. However, to the best of the author's knowledge, the body of studies focusing on existential clauses and their role in the stages of narrative (focus of this MA thesis) has been incipient and limited to the English language (Hasan, 1984; Lima; Barros, 2018).

Thus, this MA thesis aims to investigate the functions that the prototypical existential clauses may perform in (the stages of) narratives in both English and Portuguese languages via system of TRANSITIVITY applied to the stages of narrative in a small parallel literary corpus To this end, it draws on Systemic-Functional Linguistics (SFL) as theoretical framework and Corpus Linguistics as a method of data collection and analysis. Considering languages, text status, and directionality (Frankenberg-Garcia, 2009; Jesus, 2014), the parallel corpus comprised the English source texts within Oscar Wilde's 1891 collection of short stories *A house of pomegranates* (Wilde, 1891) and two translations into Brazilian Portuguese, one by Oscar Mendes (Wilde, 1961) and the other one by Luciana Salgado (Wilde, 2012).

Approaching a parallel corpus was defined as a method to both understand and compare both English and Brazilian Portuguese system of TRANSITIVITY. Comparing existential clauses in both languages captures how each language uses the lexicogrammatical resources to construe existential meaning contextualised in the stages of narrative. Highlighting the similarities and, more importantly, the differences between both systems may also point out strategies used by translators to render existential clauses in Portuguese, thereby revealing instances of authorship in translation.

A literary text, regarded as a special use of language, may offer instances of existential clauses that differ lexicogrammatically from those of the common use of language. Wilde (1891) particularly provides an opportunity to study language in some *fleshly*, aesthetic pieces of writing that recreate experiences of prototypically human life in a fashion that resembles "the catalogue of a high art furniture dealer" (Mr. Oscar…, 1891).

Texts were thus aligned in such a way that source texts and target texts could be examined concurrently through parallel concordance lines (Frankenberg-Garcia, 2009). Parallel concordances help researchers understand the uniqueness of each language system and provide translators with translation options based both on formal correspondents and shifts. This draws on Catford's notion of equivalence: a "textual

equivalent is any TL text or portion of text which is observed on a particular occasion […] to be the equivalent of a given SL text or portion of text" (Catford, 1965, p. 27). Textual equivalence provides the linguist with explanations otherwise unpredictable in a study limited to formal correspondences and reveals different relationships that the linguist must explain by using a broad, comprehensive perspective like that of Systemic-Functional Linguistics (Da Silva, 2012).

Table 1 shows the assumptions, the research questions, and the objectives of this MA thesis.

Table 1 – Assumptions, research questions, and objectives

ASSUMPTIONS	RESEARCH QUESTIONS	OBJECTIVES
Being an act of construing equivalences that is not restricted to the order, translation allows for shifts (Catford, 1965).	To what extent is there any pattern for translating English existential clauses into Portuguese?	To compare existential Process patterns between source and target texts.
In translation, metafunction tends to be equivalent, but within a metafunction, there may be considerable variation (Matthiessen, 2001).	What are the most significant shifts in translating English existential clauses into Portuguese?	To classify translation shifts in the target texts.
In narrative, existential clauses serve to introduce central participants in the Placement (Setting, Orientation) stage at the beginning of a story (Halliday; Matthiessen, 2014)	What other stages of narrative existential clauses may attend?	To identify the stages of narrative in which existential clauses may occur.
After the Placement stage, existential clauses are also used to introduce phenomena into the (predominantly) material stream of narration (Halliday; Matthiessen, 2014).	Which roles do existential clauses perform in narrative besides being a presentative construction?	To identify the functions that existential clauses have in a narrative.

Source: the author.

For the sake of standardisation, Table 2 provides some SFL convention labels applied to systems (sets of features or options) and realisations (the features and options selected from a system).

Table 2 – Notational conventions

NOTATION	FUNCTION	EXAMPLE
lower case, or lower case with single quotes	name of entries in a system (feature, option)	'indicative', 'imperative'
small capitals	name of system	MOOD, TRANSITIVITY
initial capitals	name of structural function or the stages of narrative	Existent, Subject, Theme, Orientation, Complication
^	order operator meaning "followed by"	Orientation^Complication
[[ ]]	embedded clause delimiters	"no other sound [[heard]]"
< >	enclosed phrase/group delimiters	"there is some one <here> we know not!"

Source: adapted from Halliday and Matthiessen (2014).

This MA thesis consists of six chapters, including this Introduction. Chapter 2 provides the theoretical framework which supports this research: the concepts of equivalence and shifts, the existential clauses within SFL, and the stages of narrative. Chapter 3 provides an overview of the Wilde's work analysed in this study. Chapter 4 describes the Corpus Linguistics-based methodological procedures used for compiling and aligning the corpus, identifying and extracting existential clauses, as well as annotating the data as to elements, configurations, stages of narrative and functions. Chapter 5 reports on data analysis and discusses the findings in the light of the literature. Chapter 6 concludes this MA thesis by summarising its major finding, identifying some of its potential contributions and limitations, as well as providing concluding remarks. Furthermore, following the References list, the Appendix A provides glosses for some of the Portuguese language samples quoted in this thesis.

2   REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Within SFL, language is a resource for making meaning and serves different social functions in human life. It actualises the meaning potential, construes experiences, and establishes social relationships. As a complex semiotic system, language is organised in various levels, or strata semantics, lexicogrammar, phonology, and phonetics: semantics is the system of MEANING and is realised by lexicogrammar (the system of WORDING), which in turn is realised by phonology (the system of COMPOSING), which is then realised by phonetics (the system of SOUNDING). All these interdependent systems are surrounded by the context (Halliday; Matthiessen, 2014).

2.1 The system of TRANSITIVITY within SFL

As a system, language is instantiated in the form of text, i.e., "any instance of language, in any medium, that makes sense to someone who knows the language; we can characterise text as language functioning in context" (Halliday; Matthiessen, 2014, p. 3). Unlike the common sense, a text does not *consist of* clauses, but is rather *realised by* clauses. It is a unit of meaning, in the flow of meaning at the instance pole of the cline of instantiation; it represents a choice from the set of options that constitute what can be meant and, therefore, it is the realisation of the meaning potential (Halliday, 1978; Halliday; Matthiessen, 2014). Text is a semantic entity, i.e., a construct of meaning, an intersubjective event with exchange of meaning within the context of culture and context of situation (Webster, 2009).

On the one hand, the most general context of a text is that of culture. Context of culture is the environment of the linguistic system and corresponds to the potential pole of the cline of instantiation. It is what can be meant in cultural terms by the members of a community (i.e., culture as a system of higher-level meanings) (Halliday; Matthiessen, 2014). It also relates to the idea of social purpose: when using language for similar purposes, people develop typical kinds of written and oral texts, i.e., genres, to achieve common goals (Fuzer; Cabral, 2014).

On the other hand, context of situation is the immediate environment wherein text operates and is represented as a complex of three dimensions, or variables: field, tenor, and mode. Field relates to the nature of the activity and is determinant in

selecting options from experiential systems; it is the social action wherein the text is embedded. Tenor focuses on the relationship between the interactants involved in a communicative event and the social roles they occupy, determining the selection of interpersonal options. Mode relates to the symbolic organisations of the text involved in the selection of options in textual systems (Halliday, 1978; Webster, 2009).

The variables of context of situation are neither different kinds of language use nor simply components of the speech setting; rather, they establish a conceptual framework for both representing the social context as the semiotic environment wherein people exchange meaning and enabling people to make predictions about the semantic properties of texts associated with the context by means of a concept of text variety, or register (Halliday, 1978). The "structuring of the context in terms of field, tenor and mode helped bring out the mechanisms whereby context *activates* the meanings and wordings of the content plane, and these, in turn, *construe* the features of the context" (Halliday; Webster, 2009, p. 83, emphasis as in the original).

Register refers to the configuration of semantic resources typically associated with a situation type. It is, then, understood as the semantic variety of which a text is an instance. Whereas register is recognisable as a particular selection of words and structures, it is defined in terms of meaning: it is the selection of meaning that constitutes the variety to which a text belongs (Halliday, 1978).

The variables of context of situation relate to the functions, or metafunctions, of language, i.e., ideational, interpersonal, and textual metafunctions. Within a language system, metafunctions realise three modes of meaning in the organisation of the clause: to construe human experience ideationally (field), to relate speaker and audience interpersonally (tenor), and to organise the flow of information textually (mode). All three modes of meaning form a multifunctional unit, as they concur in the construal of meaning (Fuzer; Cabral, 2014).

Each metafunction has its own system in lexicogrammar. The textual metafunction construes clause as message and enables language users to build up sequences of discourse, as they organise a cohesive discursive flow, by means of the system of THEME. The interpersonal metafunction, in turn, construes clause as exchange of information and goods-&-services by means of the system of MOOD. Along with its organisation as message, the clause is also built up as an interactive event which involves one who speaks or writes, on the one hand, and their audience, on the other hand. It enacts personal and social relationships, by either informing or

questioning, either giving an order or making an offer, either expressing appraisal of or acting towards the addressee (Halliday; Matthiessen, 2014).

Finally, the ideational metafunction is twofold and comprises the experiential and logical components. It combines groups and clauses (logical component) and construes clause as representation of human experience (experiential component). It is realised in the lexicogrammar by means of the system of TRANSITIVITY (Halliday; Matthiessen, 2014).

While the main concern here lays on the experiential construal of meaning, resources from the other two metafunctions (interpersonal and textual) are brought up whenever they help account for a specific case.

2.2 Existential clauses

Human experience is perceived as a flow of events that are represented in the grammar of the clause. Experientially, the clause models events as *figures*, i.e., configurations of Process, Participants, and Circumstances[1], by means of the system of TRANSITIVITY[2], the ideational lexicogrammar resource to construe the world of experience into a set of general types of Process.

Initially, the system of TRANSITIVITY was said to consist of three major Process types, namely, action, mental, and relational (Halliday, 1976, p. 161). Eventually, Halliday and Matthiessen (2014, p. 170) came to name six Process types: material, mental, relational, behavioural, verbal, and existential. These different groupings are different ways of representing the space of Processes typologically.

Each Process type has a grammar of its own and construes a domain of experience as a figure of a particular kind. An existential Process, strictly speaking, construes an existential clause as a figure of existing, i.e., it represents that something exists or happens.

The boundaries between Process types, however, are not always clear-cut; rather, Process types are distributed in a cline whose poles constitute the core cases,

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[1] Process, Participant, and Circumstance (initial capitals) refer to the functions the elements perform on the experiential structure of the lexicogrammartical stratum. In any other sense, those words follow the general conventions of capitalisation.

[2] The term *transitivity* within SFL differs from that on the traditional grammar (TG): whereas on TG transitivity refers to the relationship of verbs and their complements, on SFL it is a system describing the entire clause in terms of process, participants, and circumstances (Halliday; Matthiessen, 1999).

or the prototypical ones. Existence, for example, may be construed either creatively (material), as in "little mounds formed", meaning that little mounds has been brought into existence (by a river), or existentially, as in "there formed little mounds", meaning that little mounds exist, or are "in existence" (Matthiessen, 1995, p. 225).

2.2.1 English existential clauses

In the English system of TRANSITIVITY, existential clauses are typically realised by the verb *be* along with *there*. Within SFL, the existential *there* does not have any representational function in the transitivity structure of the clause – experientially, it only indicates the feature of existence and is interpersonally required as Subject;[3] textually it allows the addressee to prepare for something (the New information) that is about to be introduced (Halliday; Matthiessen, 2014). Other verbs[4] may also construe existential clauses, regardless of the presence of the existential *there*:

There	exists	a large enough pool of funds[5]
	Process	

In June	came	three wet days
	Process	

The first example states the existence of many investors and the second one indicates that three wet days happened somewhere in June of a previous year.

When the Circumstance is anticipated as a marked Theme, the word *there* may be omitted, but it still appears in the mood tag:

At the end of the hall (Ø: there) hung a richly embroidered curtain of black velvet,	wasn't *there*? (HP2)
	mood tag

In such cases, mood tag evinces the Subject and, therefore, serves as a probe to check if the clause construes existential meaning with existential Process.

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[3] Following the SFL notation conventions, Subject (initial capital) is the functional element in the interpersonal structure of the clause that bears the responsibility for validating the clause's proposition/proposal. For a discussion on *there* as Subject in existential clause, see Davidse (2017, 1999).

[4] Halliday and Matthiessen (2014, p. 310) enumerate other verbs that can serve as process in existential clauses.

[5] This and the next example from Davidse (1992).

In addition to indicating the ontological existence of the Participant, the existential clause is frequently associated with a circumstantial element of time or place:

There is blood	in the heart of the ruby (HP1)[6]
	Location: place

It may also be followed by a non-finite clause that locates the Process in space and time, thus forming a clause complex:

There were hollowed moonstones of great size	piled up with red rubies (HP3)
	Location: place
existential clause	*non-finite clause*

clause complex

The existential clause represents the limiting case of being (mainly represented by relational Process) – a mode of being with only one Participant, the Existent, that which is said to exist or happen. The Existent is realised by a nominal group as a member of a general class – the Existent *exists* if it belongs to a class of thing; or it *occurs* if it is an event (Matthiessen; Teruya; Lam, 2010).

There were	grey catkins	on the hazels (HP2)
	Existent: thing	

There is	war	in the mountains of Tartary (HP1)
	Existent: event	

An existential clause is a presentative construction: textually, the Existent is commonly considered as either not presumed by or unknown to the addressee, which coincides with the *newness* of the Existent as a component of the message in the clause.

Davidse (1992) indicates some constraints that act upon the nominal group realising the Existent. An existential clause usually takes an indefinite nominal group as Participant, introducing it in the flow of discourse. This can be accounted for by the *positive set-totality constraint* that principles the use of determiners and quantifiers in

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[6] For the sake of brevity, quotes from the ST were labelled as HP1 for "The young King"; HP2 for "The birthday of the Infanta"; HP3 for "The Fisherman and his Soul"; and HP4 for "The Star-child", instead of making them be followed by quotation as standardised by *ABNT NBR 10.520/2002*, which this MA thesis is concerned to meet. The numbers followed their order in the book. Target texts quotes were labelled as TT1 and TT2.

the Existent: by and large, the nominal group is determined by either (i) a non-specific or (ii) a cardinal positive quantitative value or it may express (iii) a negative set-totality. In other words, the Existent realises a member of a set, but not the set as a whole, although it can deny the entire set.

(i)	There was	a	palace	of a King.	a palace = any one out of the total set of palaces, not all of it
	(HP4)	*non-specific*			
		nominal group			
		Existent			

(ii)	There were	forty	camels	in the caravan.	forty camels = a number of the total set of camels, not all of it
	(HP3)	*positive quantitative*			
		nominal group			
		Existent			

(iii)	There was	no	idol	in it.	no idol = the entire set of idol, all of it
	(HP3)	*negative set-totality*			
		nominal group			
		Existent			

The Existent, however, may comprise a nominal group with (iv) definite article followed by an adjective restricting the set of things (post-Deictic) or (v) a definite partitive expression; or may even depict (vi) a definite list of options/members of a class:

(iv)	There was	the usual	wild disagreement.[7]	the usual = a specific type of disagreement, not the entire set
		post-Deictic		
		nominal group		
		Existent		

(v)	There was	the form of	a man.	the form of = partitive expression
		partitive		
		nominal group		
		Existent		

(vi)	There are	the	dancing-girls of Samaris.	an example of the set "what to see in Samaris"
	(HP3)	*definite article*		
		nominal group		
		Existent		

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[7] Examples iv and v come from Davidse (1992), as no examples were found in the corpus.

In any case, the positive set-totality constraint remains valid, since those definite nominal groups still realise part of the set, not the entire set. Moreover, the ergative analysis of an existential clause shows that it has no feature of agency and, thus, is neither active nor passive, but middle, that is, the existential Process is realised by the Medium (the Existent) without an external causer, or an Agent.

2.2.2 Portuguese existential clauses

The verb *haver* (in formal registers), followed by *ter* (in informal registers) and *existir*, is the one which most typically construes existential clauses in Portuguese (Ferreguetti; Pagano; Figueredo, 2012; Franchi; Negrão; Viotti, 1998; Pagano; Figueredo; Ferreguetti, 2012). Ferreguetti, Pagano and Figueredo (2012) showed that *haver* was the most frequent Process construing existential meaning in socio-semiotic activities Recommending and Reporting in the Portuguese language Corpus Catálogo da Língua Brasileira (Calibra). Moreover, they found many different existential Processes in the Reporting subcorpus. Then they compared their findings to a literary bilingual Portuguese-Italian corpus and identified fewer prototypical existential Processes in translations (*esistere* and *esserci*) compared to the corresponding prototypical Portuguese Processes (*haver*, *ter*, and *existir*). Shifts in translation due to translator choices may explain their results: some Portuguese existential clauses were translated into material, relational, and even mental clauses in Italian, and some were not instantiated (Ferreguetti; Pagano; Figueredo, 2012).

Similarly, Pagano, Figueredo and Ferreguetti (2012) extended their previous investigations into existential clauses in Corpus Calibra. Socio-semiotic activity Sharing featured the largest number of existential clauses, followed by Enabling and Doing. The most frequent existential Processes were again *haver*, *ter*, and *existir*.

Based on an analysis of a corpus consisting of sixteen cover articles (eight scientific articles and eight historical articles) from a Brazilian science/culture magazine, Lima (2013) identified fifteen verbs construing existential meaning. The prototypical verbs *haver* and *existir* were the most recurrent in scientific articles, whilst *morrer* (*die*) and *nascer* (*be born*) were the most frequent verbs in historical articles. His findings also showed that the Existent realised mainly non-conscious entities (88 % in scientific articles, and 60 % in historical articles) and was thematically placed (54 % of the total of instantiations). Nonetheless, the prototypical existential Processes

realised by the verbs *haver* and *ter* did not instantiate any thematically-placed Existents, and only eighteen (34 %) out of fifth-three instances of Existent with the verb *existir* were thematically places.

Ferreguetti (2014) aimed at identifying a prototypical configuration of existential clauses in English and examining how they were translated into Brazilian Portuguese in eight different types of text (including Fiction) retrieved from the Klapt! Corpus. Her results pointed to different configurations and meanings of existential clauses according to text type. Her analysis of the translations revealed that most of the English existential Processes were rendered into existential Processes in Portuguese, but with different frequencies across text types. She also observed that the most frequent types of shifts were those from existential Processes in English to relational and material Processes in Portuguese.

Pagano, Figueredo and Ferreguetti (2015) examined equivalence in the translation of existential clauses in a Portuguese-English parallel corpus. The existential clauses were annotated according to the system of TYPE OF EXISTENTIAL CLAUSE (Contingency or Permanence) and the system of EXISTENCE (Introduction or Reappearance). Their results showed that Portuguese existential Processes can be translated into any other Process type in English, for English provides many resources to construe existential meaning.

Lastly, existential clauses may also be impersonalising devices, especially in academic writing. Miranda and Oliveira (2020) analysed one hundred existential clauses in academic papers selected from Corpus Acadêmico do Português Brasileiro (CAPB) and showed that existential clauses have an important role in construing the scientific reasoning and providing researchers with a non-committal position, as the Existent does not carry the feature of agency and may be construed by means of nominalisations (allowing for grammatical metaphor). In such context, the absence of an explicit agent works as an argumentative strategy, producing an effect of objectivity. Moreover, the use of existential constructions is not found to be bound to any section in specific, and they may occur for instance in both the review of the literature and the conclusion (Miranda; Oliveira, 2020).

In sum, the existential clause is a figure of existing, one which selects a Process concerned with existence in the system of TRANSITIVITY and a single Participant inherent to the Process, the Existent, and one which may be followed by some circumstantial element. Functionally, an existential clause recognises that phenomena

of all kinds exist or occur. It may, for instance, introduce characters in the flow of a narrative, present sites of interest in a guidebook, and serve as an impersonalising device in academic discourse or as a resource for listing examples of a class of things.

The next section approaches existential clauses within the environment of translation, based on the concepts of equivalence and shift in translation.

2.3 Equivalence and shift in translation

The notion of equivalence as posited by Catford (1965) is relevant to investigating how metafunctional dimensions of the source text relates to those of the target texts (Matthiessen, 2001) and is a key concept in thinking translation as "a certain type of relation between languages" (Catford, 1965, p. 20). To understand equivalence, Catford (1965) builds on the assumption that any analysis of translation, as an operation performed on languages, should be based upon a consistent theory of language – in his case, the Hallidayan Systemic-Functional Linguistics.

Catford (1965) defines translation as the replacement of textual material in the source language (SL) by the equivalent textual material in the target language (TL). Thus, finding translation equivalents is the main concern of translation practice.

Equivalence, or rather textual equivalence, then, refers to any TL (portion of) text which is observed to be the equivalent to a given SL (portion of) text on a particular occasion, that is, the TL form is functionally similar to the SL form. Translators and other competent bilingual informants can provide equivalence between languages, or it can be determined by using quantifying methods of frequency and probability.

Considering that equivalence is a matter of degree rather than an absolute category, Catford (1965) posits the notion of formal correspondence: any TL category which occupies, as nearly as possible, the "same" place in the organisation of the TL as that of the SL category in the SL. Any departure from formal correspondence produces shifts.

Two major types of shifts may occur in translation, namely, level shifts and category shifts. In **level shifts**, an SL item at one linguistic level has a TL translation equivalent at a different level, and it can only occur from grammar to lexis and vice-versa:

he	had been [stolen away] (HP1)
deictic	

o menino	tinha sido [arrebatado] (TT1 Gloss A)[8]
deictic+noun	

where the deictic *he* (a item of the grammatical system of DETERMINATION[9]) was rendered in Portuguese as a combination of deictic (*o*) + lexical noun (*menino*), partially corresponding to the lexical level.

In turn, **category shifts** comprise four different subtypes:

1. *structure shift* causes changes to the order of the elements in TL text, such as in

but there	was	disdain	in it (HP3)
	Process	*Participant*	*Circumstance*

mas	havia	nêle	desdém (TT1 Gloss E)
	Process	*Circumstance*	*Participant*

where the order of the elements of the English clause was changed in Portuguese, with the Circumstance being placed between Process and Participant.

2. *class shift* occurs when SL item and the translation equivalent belong to different classes, such as in

nor any	earthly	thing	(HP3)
	adjective		

nada	sobre a Terra		(TT2 Gloss DD)
	adverbial group		

where the English adjective (*earthly*), which serves as a Modifier for the Head (*thing*), was rendered as an adverbial group (*sobre a Terra*) that qualifies the Head (*nada*), which also entailed a structure shift, as the English order Modifier^Head shifted to Head^Qualifier in Portuguese.

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[8] The reader which is not familiar with Portuguese language can make use of the glosses provided in the Appendix A.

[9] On the system of DETERMINATION, see Halliday and Matthiessen (2014, p. 364).

3. *unit shift* occurs when SL item and its equivalent in TL are at different ranks, such as in

there is no doubt	but that he would have formally abdicated
(existential) clause	

realmente teria abdicado,	sem dúvida (TT1 Gloss B)
	(adverbial) group

where the unit *clause* (*there is no doubt*) shifted to the unit *group* (*sem dúvida*) in Portuguese.

4. *intra-systemic shift* occurs when SL and TL systems approximately correspond formally as to their constitution, but translation selects a non-corresponding term

there were no windows	to it	(HP3)
	adverbial group	

não havia janelas		(TT2 Gloss CC)
	Ø	

where the adverbial group (*to it*) had no equivalent instantiated in the translation, even though the Portuguese system of CIRCUMSTANCE allows for the realisation of a location element similar to that of the English system.

Catford's (1965) concepts were then reinterpreted in terms of metafunctions by Matthiessen (2001), according to whom Catford

> develops a very comprehensive picture of translation by systematically examining it in the light of a general theory of language and it can serve as a basis for similar efforts now. The central theoretical task is to expand his account in the light of new theoretical developments and descriptive findings (Matthiessen, 2001, p. 43).

Building on the notion of metafunction, Matthiessen (2001) proposes his model of environments of translation. Matthiessen (2001) states that translation is maximally effective when it is maximally contextualised. Since language is organised in a number

of dimensions, the wider the environment of translation, the higher the degree of translation equivalence, while the narrower the environment, the higher the degree of translation shift. Translation equivalence and translation shift are two opposite poles on a cline of difference between languages. In SFL terms, the widest environments are those of context of culture, semantics (stratum), and clause (rank); the narrower environments are those of the lexicogrammar ranks of word and morpheme (Da Silva, 2012). Translation is, thus, a matter of degree, varying according to the number of features two expressions in two different languages share.

Unlike Catford (1965, p. 49), to whom "translation equivalence can nearly always be established at sentence-rank", Matthiessen (2001, p. 78) argues that "the highest degree of equivalence is to be found in the widest environment – that of context". It must be set on the semantic unit of text, rather than on grammatical units.

Matthiessen (2001) states that the shifts occur locally in rank and in delicacy, including shifts in metafunction. Even though his working hypothesis is that metafunction tends to be equivalent between source and target texts, there are cases in which a metafunction in one language is rendered into a different metafunction in another language. Metafunctional shifts would often comprise the interpersonal metafunction in one language and the logical mode of the ideational metafunction in clause complexes of projection in the other language.

The most frequent translation shifts occur within metafunction, locally on the rank scale or along the dimensions of system and structure – be that as it may, the metafunctional effect is expected to be equivalent. Shifts in rank may occur up or down the rank scale, and the meaning is construed in different rank environments between languages; the change along rank scale may be *systemic* – which means that the shift is due to differences in systems between languages – or *realisational* – when systems are similar, and the shift is a matter of instantiation. Shifts in system refer to changes in translation along the cline of delicacy, with metafunctional and rank equivalences remaining. Finally, shifts in structure consist of changes in the cline of instantiation, with metafunctional, rank and system equivalences standing. Table 3 sums up the metafunction shifts according to Matthiessen (2001) and provides samples from the corpus.

In (1), the whole figure *there is no doubt* (ideational metafunction) was rendered into the Portuguese modal Adjunct *sem dúvida*, an interpersonal metafunction resource, configuring thus a metafunctional shift in translation.

Table 3 – Metafunction shifts and examples

TYPES		INSTANCES
(1) Metafunctional shift		Indeed, **there is no doubt** but that he would have formally abdicated […] (HP2) E realmente teria abdicado, **sem dúvida** para retirar-se […] (TT1 Gloss B)
(2) Shifts within metafunction	(a) shift in rank	There is a little city hard by **in which there is a garden of tulip-trees**. (HP3) Muito perto daqui há uma pequena cidade **com um jardim de tulipas**. (TT1 Gloss C)
	(b) shift in system	So he ran away into the forest and called out to his mother to come to him, but **there was no answer**. (HP4) E deitando a correr para a floresta, chamava sua mãe para que viesse ter com êle, mas **não obtinha resposta**. (TT1 Gloss D)
	(c) shift in structure	But there was disdain **in it**. (HP3) Mas havia **nêle** desdém. (TT1 Gloss E)

Source: based on Matthiessen (2001).

The next three shifts in (2) all occurred within the ideational metafunction. In (a) the clause *in which there is a garden of tulip-trees* (which itself is a clause downranked to a circumstantial element of Location: place) was rankshifted to a prepositional phrase in Portuguese, *com um jardim de tulipas*, which extends the preceding nominal group (*uma pequena cidade*) as a Qualifier, by adding to it a circumstantial feature of Accompaniment: comitative. In (b), metafunction (ideational) and rank (clause) are equivalent, but there occurred a shift in the system of TRANSITIVITY: the figure of existing, consisting of a Process (*was*) and one Participant (the Existent *answer*), was rendered as a figure of being, with a relational Process (*obtinha*) and two Participants, an elliptical Carrier (Ø: *êle*) and an Attribute (*resposta*). In (c) metafunction (ideational), rank (clause) and system (TRANSITIVITY) are equivalent, but a shift takes place at the structure: while the English figure followed the typical order of the elements in a figure of existing, that is, Process^Participant^Circumstance[10], the Portuguese rendition anticipated the circumstantial element, which is a realisational choice rather than a constraint of the Portuguese system.

The next section approaches the stages of narrative, which provide the context for analysing the occurrences of existential clauses in the short stories.

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[10] The order operator ^ means "followed by".

2.4 The stages of narrative

Language operates in context and, thus, any use of language (text included) has a context (Halliday; Hasan, 1989). The context of culture is the environment of the linguistic system and corresponds to the potential pole of the cline of instantiation. According to Fuzer and Cabral (2014), it also relates to the idea of social purpose: when using language for similar purposes, people develop typical kinds of written and oral texts, i.e., *genres*, to achieve common goals.

As previously mentioned in 2.1, the context of situation is the immediate environment wherein text operates and is represented as a complex of the dimensions of field, tenor, and mode. Within the context of situation, *register* refers to the configuration of semantic resources typically associated with a type of situation. It is, then, understood as the semantic variety of which a text is an instance (Halliday, 1978).

Thus, a taxonomy of text is expected to rely on contextual consideration. From the perspective of field, texts may be classified as socio-semiotic activities, i.e., "the social and/or semiotic process that the interactants in the context are engaged in" (Matthiessen; Teruya; Lam, 2010, p. 95): *Doing*, *Enabling*, *Exploring*, *Expounding*, *Recommending*, *Recreating*, *Reporting*, and *Sharing*. Figure 1 depicts the context-based text typology, according to the socio-semiotic processes.

This MA thesis deals with a small corpus of short stories, which are, as indicated by the red square in Figure 1, written, monologic instances of the socio-semiotic process of Recreating: a short story recreates experiences in prototypically human life, by narrating a flow of (imaginary) events which involve a number of key characters and develop through time and space according to a plot (Matthiessen; Teruya; Lam, 2010).

Martin and Rose (2007) consider narratives as a particular type of the genre story. The authors define genre as a staged, goal-oriented social process, which means that people (socially) interact with each other to get things done (goals) by taking some steps (stages) to reach their goals. Genre refers, thus, to different pieces of texts with consistent patterns of meaning by enacting several social contexts.

Stories are the most widely studied family of genres and are central in all cultures. Starting from previous models of genre classification, Martin and Rose (2008) propose their own model based on the SFL framework of context and culture as socio-semiotic strata. The authors distinguish six types of stories, namely, anecdotes, exemplum,

narratives, news stories, observations, and recount. Each one comprises a specific way of engaging interactants, reaching goals, and combining predefined stages.

Figure 1 – Context-based text typology

Source: adapted from Matthiessen, Teruya and Lam (2010, p. 221).

Narrative genres entail a disrupting event which is evaluated and then resolved by the characters, restoring the story's balance – "[s]o the 'point' of a narrative is how the protagonists resolve a complication in their lives, once they have evaluated the complicating action with some type of attitude" (Martin; Rose, 2008, p. 67). Narrative genres typically comprise the Orientation, Complication, Evaluation, Resolution and Coda stages (Table 4).

Table 4 – Stages of narrative

STAGE	FUNCTION
Orientation	To set the scene of the story
Complication	To introduce a disruption in the flow of events
Evaluation	To provide characters with thoughts on what is happening and how to solve problems
Resolution	To resolve the disrupting events and restore the story's balance
Coda	To assess the whole story and to provide it with a moral

Source: based on Martin and Rose (2008).

Complication and Resolution are the only obligatory stages in narrative genres. Despite being typical stages in the beginning and in the middle of narrative respectively, Orientation and Evaluation are optional stages and may be interspersed with other stages throughout the narrative. Coda is an optional, final stage that serves to bring a closure and a sense of resolution to narrative, providing a reflection on the events that have taken place and a consideration of their significance or consequences (Martin; Rose, 2008).

The next section presents some notes on Oscar Wilde and *A house of pomegranates*.

3 NOTES ON WORK AND AUTHOR

Oscar Wilde, born Oscar Fingal O'Flahertie Wills Wilde, in Dublin, Ireland, in 1854, is one of the most important writers of the 19th century in English language. Having published numerous pieces of literary work – including plays, poems, short stories, and a single novel, *The picture of Dorian Gray* – Wilde was an exponent of the Aesthetic and Decadent movements of the Victorian age in literature (Laver, 1961).

In his work, the decadent pessimism and scepticism appear in the tragic endings and in the disdain of some characters. The Aestheticism has left its mark as well. The movement slogan "art for art's sake" and the idea that art should improve nature are easily detected in Wilde's writing. *The picture of Dorian Gray* epitomises the spirit of the movement. On charges of gross indecency for consensual homosexual acts, Wilde was kept imprisoned in Reading Gaol from 1895 to 1897, where he wrote his well-known *The ballad of Reading Gaol*. Soon after, he would die of meningitis in Paris in 1900, at the age of 46 (Laver, 1961).

Wilde lived and died during the Victorian Age (1837-1901), when Queen Victoria reigned the United Kingdom, with all its values of progress, technology, foreign market, and individualism. In many ways, the Victorian Age reflected values that Queen Victoria herself espoused, namely, moral responsibility and domestic propriety (Bowyer; Brooks, 1938).

Changes in industrial production techniques had a profound impact on all aspects of life for every class of citizen, and unregulated industrialisation created great prosperity for a few but great misery for the masses. Victorian Age writers were mixed in their reactions to industrialisation: some celebrated the new age of promise, progress, and triumph, while others challenged the so-called benefits of industrial growth when so many were being affected so negatively (Ford; Christ, 1993).

A practical, utilitarian spirit, concerned with applying science's discoveries and inventions to everyday life fostered the Victorian literature. The struggle for independence between press and politics, in addition to the development of means of transport, the improvement of means of communication, the expansion of popular education, opened the way for publishers to reduce production costs, increase distribution, and gain more subscribers. Thanks to the cheap press, the popularisation of knowledge and the democratisation of the means of communication, the Victorian Age witnessed the largest number of authors ever seen in English literature until then,

and great Victorian authors achieved notoriety by publishing essays, novels, and poetry in monthly magazines that offered an alternative to traditional literary patronage. In addition, virtually all literary forms – novel, essay, biography, satire, parody, dramatic text, literary criticism, and so on – were published in the period (Bowyer; Brooks, 1938).

The spirit of rationalism, the practical materialism resulting from the Industrial Revolution, the development of science, the teachings of the political economists, and mid-Victorian prosperity fostered realism in literature, as a reaction against romanticism. Victorian writers were engaged in demands for social justice and social responsibility. "If the Elizabethans wrote from the joy of living and the romanticists from the joy of dreaming, the Victorian wrote from the sense of duty and the desire to make life better" (Bowyer; Brooks, 1938, p. 22).

Some writers, however, refused to "take the responsibility for their age" (Bowyer; Brooks, 1938, p. 22), such as Wilde, who was less concerned with art as a social force than with art for its own sake. By the end of the 19th century, there were three distinct literary movements in England:

> *socialism*, the long-range influence, was vigorously championed by William Morris and later by Shaw; *imperialism*, the gospel of English pre-eminence, implicit at times in Tennyson, assumed a more virulent form in Kipling; *aestheticism*, a type of hedonism, had both its renascence and decay in a group headed by Oscar Wilde (Bowyer; Brooks, 1938, emphasis added).

Emerging as a response to the prevailing utilitarian social philosophies and the materialism of the Victorian age, aestheticism highlighted the importance of beauty, art, and aesthetic experience over moral or social values and rejected the idea that art should have a moral or utilitarian purpose. The idea of "art for art's sake" – controversially attributed to the philosopher Victor Cousin, since the phrase cannot be found in any of his works – became the motto of the movement.

Wilde is the main exponent of aestheticism in literature, developing the movement ideas in his writings. In 1891, Wilde published *Intentions*, a collection of four essays wherein he gathers his aesthetic ideas, and *The picture of Dorian Gray* (for the first time as a book), whose characters – mainly Basil – "enact" the principles of the movement.

In the same year, Wilde published *A House of pomegranates* (*HP*), comprising four short stories. In "The young King" (previously printed in the 1888 Christmas

number of *The Lady's Pictorial*), the illegitimate shepherd son of the recently dead king's daughter refuses to wear the robe, the sceptre and the crown prepared for his coronation, haunted by nightmares at dawn. In "The birthday of the Infanta" (previously printed in *Paris Illustré* on March 1889), a hunchbacked dwarf naively believes the Infanta of Spain is in love with him, only to discover how ridiculous he looks to her during her birthday party. "The Fisherman and his Soul" concerns a young fisherman who disposes of his own soul for the love of a mermaid, but he loses his lover after being deceived by his selfish, manipulative soul. Finally, in "The Star-child", a poor, mean boy endures great suffering to deserve the love of his mother, on who he had inflicted hatred and cruelty.

Such a collection of short stories did not enjoy immediate success, as did the first one, *The happy prince and other stories*, partially because of the discomfort brought about by *Dorian Gray*'s combination of gothic, supernatural elements with grave sins of the decadent French literature (Bagno, 2005).

The collection received negative reviews, and critics considered the stories to be too dark and lacking in the wit and humour from Wilde's earlier works. A reviewer of *The Pall Mall Gazette* considered the illustrations and the "rather 'fleshy' style of Mr. Wilde's writing" to be unsuitable for children, who "would certainly prefer Hansel and Grethel's sugar-house to any amount of Mr. Wilde's 'rich tapestries' and 'velvet canopies" (Mr. Oscar…, 1891, p. 3), referring to "The young King".

The following year, critics slated the stories. *The Athenaeum*'s reviewer criticised the wordy descriptions – "but at the same time there is a good deal of forcible and poetic writing scattered through its pages" – and the illustrations that would make a child "scream, according to his disposition, with terror or amusement" (Mr. Oscar…, 1892). And *The Saturday Review*'s blamed the printing techniques for the uncomely illustrations and added a cutting remark on the mermaid's tail of "The young Fisherman and his Soul":

> It is particularly satisfactory to learn that the mermaid's tail was of pearl-and-silver. There has been an impression in many circles that mermaids' tails are green, and we have always thought that it would be unpleasant to embrace a person with a green tail. But pearl-and-silver is *quite* different (A house…, 1892, p. 160).

Notwithstanding the poor reception at the time of publication, the *HP* stories – and Wilde's works as a whole – have been often reissued and (re)translated. In Brazil,

for instance, publisher Landmark reissued all Wilde's works – *A house of pomegranates* included – as bilingual e-publications (e-Pub format) in 2017, and Folha de S.Paulo published "The birthday of the Infanta" in the following year as part of a thirty-issue bilingual (English-Portuguese) collection, *Inglês com classicos da literature*, comprising stories by different authors and different literary movements.

HP has also been addressed in the academia. Pendlebury (2011), for instance, argues that the pomegranate in the title refers to the Greek myth of Persephone, thus evoking themes such as fertility, prosperity, wealth, cyclicity, and death. It is also the unifying principle that gathers the individual stories, as the chambers within a pomegranate communicate to each other in the same fashion as the rooms do in a house.

Hou (2014) argues that *HP* operates as an experiment in aestheticism that differs from the tradition represented by Anderson's and Grimm's fairy tales. It presents three aestheticism-defining features: the detailed beauty and pain, the digression from the main plot, and the unexpected death endings.

Palma (2018) investigates how two formal aspects of Wilde's writing style – wordy complex sentences and old-fashioned vocabulary – in "The young King" are rendered in ten target texts in Brazilian Portuguese from 1961 to 2011. Results showed that most of the target texts tended to feature equivalent writing styles.

4   METHODOLOGY

This descriptive research adopts Corpus Linguistics as a method for analysing and describing existential clauses in a literary bilingual corpus of English and Portuguese texts. Corpus Linguistics is a way of investigating language by observing large amounts of naturally-occurring, electronically-stored data, processed and analysed by means of pieces of software which select, sort, match, count, and calculate data. Some principles underly data compiling: data must be representative and authentic, not selected on linguistic grounds, systemically organised, and not annotated in terms of existing theories (Hunston; Francis, 2000; Sardinha, 2004).

Linguistic analysis uses text as data upon which all grammar description is based. Thus, a corpus is fundamental in analysing language, first because its data are authentic (and may include spoken language) and secondly because it makes it possible to study grammar in quantitative terms, as grammatical systems are probabilistic in nature (Halliday; Matthiessen, 2014). The approach adopted in this MA thesis is corpus-based: the corpus provides theory with evidence that directly reflects it. Recurrent patterns and frequency distribution form the basic evidence for linguistic categories, but absence of pattern is also potentially meaningful (Tognini-Bonelli, 2001). Table 5 provides an overview of the methodological steps.

Table 5 – Methodology overview

PHASE	STEP	MAIN RESOURCES
Preparation	corpus compilation	*A house of pomegranates* (WILDE, 1915) *Uma casa de romãs* (WILDE, 1961) *A casa das romãs* (WILDE, 2012)
	text alingment	Wordfast Anywhere, WST8
	data retrieval	semi-automatic: existential process on WST8
	corpus annotation	semi-automatic: existential process pre-tagging on WST8 manual: stage of narrative and existential function tagging on text processor semi-automatic: Process, Participant, and Circumstance, equivalence, shift, stage of narrative, and existential function on UAM3
Analysis	existential clauses	Halliday and Matthiessen (2014)
	stages of narrative	Martin and Rose (2008)
	existential functions	Davidse (1992, 1999), Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), and Martin and Rose (2008)

Source: the author.

The methodological steps are described as follows.

4.1 Compiling the corpus

Research data comprises an English-Portuguese parallel corpus. The English source-text subcorpus Wilde gathered the four short stories that make up the collection *A house of pomegranates* (henceforth referred to as *HP*), by Oscar Wilde, originally published in 1891. For the purposes of this research, the 1915 seventh edition of the book (Wilde, 1915) was retrieved from Project Gutenberg[11], which contains the book in proofread digital format. The entire text was copied from the HTML source and pasted into a document file named W_HP0 (henceforth source text, or ST).

The Brazilian Portuguese target text subcorpus comprises subcorpora Mendes (henceforth target text 1, or TT1) and Salgado (henceforth target text 2, or TT2), which together formed a monolingual corpus used to compare translations with each other. TT1 consisted of the translation of *HP* by Oscar Mendes, published by José Aguilar Editor in 1961 within a one volume of the complete works of Wilde. Firstly, the target texts were scanned using a Zeutschel full-HD-resolution scanner available at Universidade Federal de Uberlândia's Santa Mônica Library and saved as a single PDF file, which was then converted into a document using the OCR feature of Adobe Acrobat Pro DC and named M_HP0. Each translation was carefully read and revised to correct any conversion error.

TT2 consisted of the translations of *HP* by Luciana Salgado, published by Landmark in 2012 as a bilingual edition of Wilde's work. For the purposes of this research, a digital version of the book was bought in an online bookstore and then converted into a document file named S_HP0 using the DOCX output converter plugin in Calibre 5. In addition, each translation was carefully read and revised to correct any conversion error.

In each document file, paragraph tag pairs (<p> and </p>) were inserted by means of the Find and Replace command in the MS Word®: the open tag was typed before the first character of the text and, in the Find and Replace dialogue box, the paragraph character ^p was searched for and replaced with the regular expression <p>^p</p> (Figure 2).

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[11] Project Gutenberg is an online library of free e-books.

Figure 2 – Find and Replace dialogue box for adding paragraph tag pairs
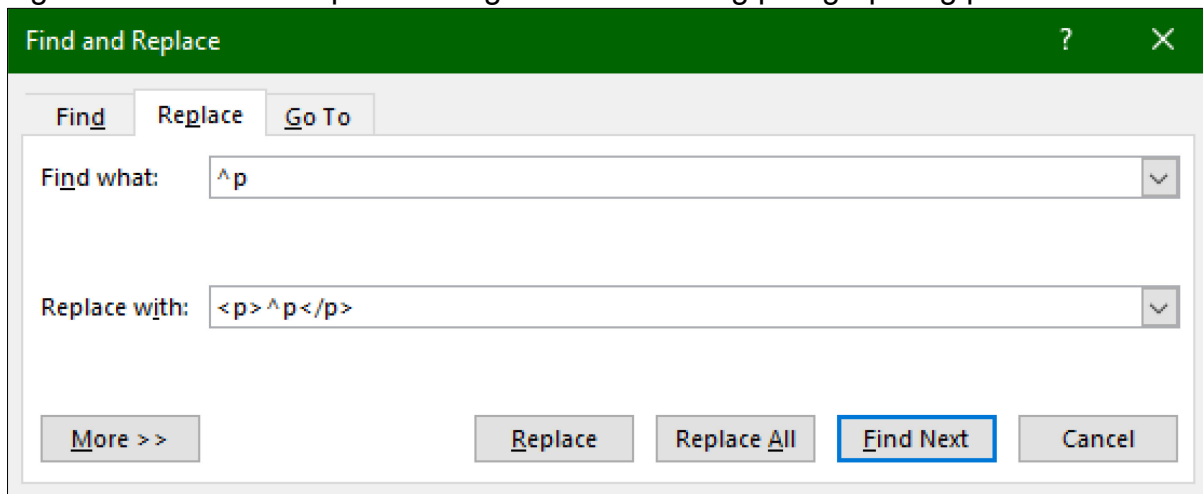
Source: the author.

Moreover, the em dash sign (—) was replaced by a double dash (--), by means of find-and-replace procedure as well, and words and phrases which were italicised in the original publication received italics tag pairs (<i> and </i>), as plain text files do not support emphasis formatting. Since font, font size and paragraph settings were consistent throughout the file, all instances of italic text were first selected by (1) positioning the cursor on any italicised word and (2) clicking Select Text with Similar Formatting in the Editing group of the Home ribbon (Figure 3), and then a highlight colour was applied to the selection. This procedure made it easier to find each instance of text in italics and manually add italics tag pairs.

Figure 3 – Locating italics throughout the text
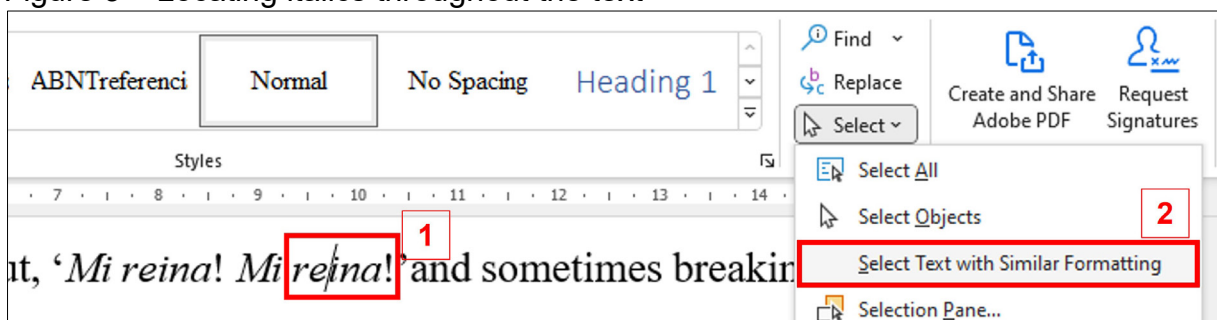
Source: the author.

Finally, each document file was saved as a UTF-8-encoded plain text file named W_HP0, M_HP0 and S_HP0 in order to be read by Wordsmith Tools 8 – WST8 for Windows (Scott, 2020). Settings were adjusted to the files' language and marked to

recognise hyphens as separating words. Then, each plain text file was loaded into WST8 Wordlist program, which provided the corpus statistics shown in Table 6.

Table 6 – Research corpus statistics

	ST	TT1	TT2
tokens (running words) in text	33,466	30,456	30,575
tokens used for wordlist	33,466	30,456	30,575
types (distinct words)	3,780	5,538	5,407

Source: the author.

According to the number of tokens in text, this is a small-medium-sized corpus[12] (94,497 tokens), considering all the three subcorpora together, or a small-sized one, considering each subcorpus in its own or the source-text corpus (33,466 tokens) on the one hand and the target-text corpus (61,031 tokens) on the other hand (Sardinha, 2004). The following section describes the procedure for aligning source and target texts.

4.2 Aligning the corpus

Source and target texts were aligned using Wordfast Autoaligner (Wordfast, 2021). The three document files with the entire text were uploaded to the tool. The alignment process resulted in an electronic spreadsheet (.xls) placing each corpus in a distinct column (horizontal alignment, Figure 4). Although the tool had accuracy of up to nearly 100%, there remained some minor segmentation adjustments to be made, as Autoaligner is designed to break units based on punctuation, i.e., full stops, exclamation marks, and interrogation marks, even when they are followed by a comma, as in English direct speech.

Figure 4 – Corpus alignment (horizontal alignment)

ID	EN_WILDE	PT_MENDES	PT_SALGADO
1	<title>THE YOUNG KING</title>	<title>O JOVEM REI</title>	<title>O JOVEM REI</title>
2	<p>IT was the night before the day fixed for his coronation, and the young King was sitting alone in his beautiful chamber.	<p>ERA A NOITE anterior ao dia marcado para sua coroação e o jovem rei estava sentado sozinho em seu belo quarto.	<p>Era a noite que precedia a coroação, e o jovem Rei estava sentado sozinho em seu belo aposento.
3	His courtiers had all taken their leave of him, bowing their heads to the ground, according to the ceremonious usage of the day, and had retired to the Great Hall of the Palace, to receive a few last lessons from the Professor of Etiquette; there being some of them who had still quite natural manners, which in a courtier is, I need hardly say, a very grave offence.</p>	Os cortesãos tinham-se todos despedido dêle, curvando as cabeças até o chão, de acôrdo com o uso cerimonioso da época e retiraram-se para o Grande Salão do Palácio, a fim de receber umas últimas lições do Mestre de Etiquêta, pois havia alguns que conservavam ainda maneiras demasiado naturais, o que num cortesão é, não necessito dizê-lo, ofensa bem grave.</p>	Todos os cortesãos haviam se despedido, curvando a cabeça até tocar o chão, de acordo com o cerimonial usado, e se retirado para o grande salão do palácio, para receberem as últimas lições do Professor de Etiqueta, pois havia alguns dentre eles que ainda se portavam muito naturalmente, o que, para um cortesão, devo enfatizar, é uma ofensa muito grave.</p>

Source: the author.

---

[12] Corpus size according to the number of tokens (in million): small: < 0.08; small-medium: 0.080 ~ 0.250; medium: 0.250 ~ 1; medium-large: 1 ~ 10; large: > 10 (Sardinha, 2002).

Then each column of text was copied and pasted in separate plain text files which were named W_HP0_aligned, M_HP0_aligned, and S_HP0_aligned and grouped into a folder Corpora Aligned. The files were then loaded into WST8 in the next step to provide the instances of existential clauses in the corpus.

4.3 Identifying existential clauses in the corpus

The identification of existential clauses in the corpus comprised two steps: searching for and tagging existential processes. The search for existential clauses was first performed on the ST. After importing the W_HP0_aligned plain text file into the WST8 Wordlist programme, the prototypical *there be* was identified by searching for the type *there*. By selecting the type in the Frequency tab and clicking the Concordance option in the Compute menu (or pressing the key combination CTRL+SHIFT+C on the keyboard), the Concord window opened. All lines were carefully read and marked with EX (standing for "existential [process]") in the Set column, when the Process construed an existential clause – otherwise, the line was deleted (Figure 5).

Figure 5 – Concordance lines of the type *there*

Source: the author.

The data were sorted by clicking the Concordance column head and, in the Concordance Sort dialogue box, selecting Centre option in the Main Sort tab and L1 in the Sort 2 tab and checking the box next to Ascending option, in order to find any instance of *there be* in its inverted form (*be there*). Subsequently, the Sort 2 tab was changed to R1, to find any other instances of *there be*. Finally, the Concordance results were zapped, in order to keep only the lines containing existential clauses and backed up both as a Concord file (THERE.cnc) and an Excel file (THERE.xlsx).

As a way of pre-tagging the corpus, the Set column information was transferred to the source-text file by using the Modify Source Texts command in the Compute menu, choosing the option Set, leaving 'your initials (optional)' field blank, and unchecking the box next to *add time & date stamp*. WST8 adds a tag on the left side of the search word and updates the plain text file used to generate the word list and the concordance lines (Figure 6).

Figure 6 – Example of pre-tagged text


```
*W_HP0_aligned_tagged - Bloco de Notas                              —   □   ×
Arquivo  Editar  Formatar  Exibir  Ajuda
<p><title>THE YOUNG KING</title></p>
<p>IT was the night before the day fixed for his coronation, and the young King
was sitting alone in his beautiful chamber.
His courtiers had all taken their leave of him, bowing their heads to the
ground, according to the ceremonious usage of the day, and had retired to the
Great Hall of the Palace, to receive a few last lessons from the Professor of
Etiquette; <ut_EX/>there being some of them who had still quite natural manners,
which in a courtier is, I need hardly say, a very grave offence.</p>
```

Source: the author.

The corpus was then searched for existential constructions not realised by *there be*. A lemma list with all the third persons of the Process *be* and the W_HP0_aligned plain text file were loaded into WST8 Wordlist programme, and a new wordlist was created. In the Concord window for the lemmatised entry, the lines were thoroughly assessed. Lines with previously tagged *there* were promptly deleted, as well as any instance of *be* as an auxiliary verb. To be considered existential, the clause was probed as to its number of Participants (one only) and its potential to construe agnates with *there* (Ferreguetti, 2014), as in:

> In front of the temple <u>was</u> a pool of clear water paved with veined onyx. (HP3)
> In front of the temple <u>there was</u> a pool of clear water paved with veined onyx. (agnate)

Additionally, whenever necessary, other probes were performed: addition of mood tag or replacement of the Process by a prototypical one (e.g., *to exist*). This was applied, for instance, to the following clause:

> […] and on his right hand and on his left <u>were</u> the marvellous vessels of gold, the chalice with the yellow wine, and the vial with the holy oil. (HP1)

At first glance, the clause was considered as an existential clause with a thematic Circumstance dispensing with the realisation of there. The definite nominal groups *on his right* and *on his left*, however, seem to provide the readers with an orientation rather than the Circumstance for an existential realisation of the character's surroundings. Moreover, the mood tag selects the Subject/Carrier "they", proving that this is a circumstantial attributive relational clause:

> […] and on his right hand and on his left *were* the marvellous vessels of gold, the chalice with the yellow wine, and the vial with the holy oil, *weren't they*?

There was no instance of *exist* in the source text.

Then in the tagging step, stage-of-narrative tags and existential-function tags were manually added to the file, by reading the stories through carefully and identifying the stage of narrative in which the existential processes occur and the function they perform. The new tags were placed in the beginning of the existential clause, as depicted in Figure 7.

Figure 7 – Instance of tagged line


```
*W_HP0_aligned_tagged - Bloco de Notas                           —   □   ×
Arquivo  Editar  Formatar  Exibir  Ajuda
<p><title>THE YOUNG KING</title></p>
<p>IT was the night before the day fixed for his coronation, and the young King
was sitting alone in his beautiful chamber.
His courtiers had all taken their leave of him, bowing their heads to the
ground, according to the ceremonious usage of the day, and had retired to the
Great Hall of the Palace, to receive a few last lessons from the Professor of
Etiquette; <Orientation><describing><ut_EX/>there being some of them who had
still quite natural manners, which in a courtier is, I need hardly say, a very
grave offence.</p>
<p>The lad -- for he was only a lad, being but sixteen years of age -- was not
```

Source: the author.

A similar procedure was applied to the translation corpus. After setting WST8 to Portuguese language, the M_HP0_aligned and S_HP0_aligned plain text files were loaded into the Wordlist programme. The three prototypical existential Processes in Portuguese, i.e., *haver*, *existir* and *ter* were searched for. To help find all the possible existential instances of each Process and join them in a single Concord window, a lemma file was loaded as well, containing the inflections of *existir* and the third person forms and participles of the verbs *haver* and *ter*.

Whenever the case, the Set column in the Concord window received EP_EXISTIR, EP_HAVER or EP_TER, according to the lemma. The lines that did not construe existential clauses were deleted. The Concordance results were then zapped, in order to keep only the lines containing existential clauses, and backed up both as a Concord file (.cnc) and an Excel file (.xlsx).

Again, the Set column was filled with EX_EXISTIR, EX_HAVER or EP_TER, according to the lemma, which was then transferred to the plain text files by using the Modify Source Texts command in the Compute menu and choosing the option Set. There was no instance of existential *ter* in the target text. Finally, target text files were also manually tagged as for stage of narrative and function of the existential clauses.

The tagged texts were saved first in separate plain text files to provide dispersion plots of the existential clauses throughout the narratives. Then, they were copied and pasted into the corresponding column in the aligned spreadsheet, to update the vertical alignment file. Lines with no tags were deleted, and only lines with existential clause tag at least in one column were kept.

Each text from each column was then copied and pasted into a separate UTF-8 plain text file, named W_HP_studycorpus, M_HP_studycorpus, and S_HP_studycorpus. These were then loaded into and realigned with WST8 Aligner in order to collate source text and corresponding translations in different lines one after the other (vertical alignment), as shown in Figure 8. Each line was also marked with either W_EN, M_PT or S_PT, followed by an order number.

Figure 8 – Study corpus sample (vertical alignment)

```
<W_EN 1> His courtiers had all taken their leave
<M_PT 1> Os cortesãos tinham-se todos despedido d
<S_PT 1> Todos os cortesãos haviam se despedido,
<W_EN 2> All rare and costly materials had certai
<M_PT 2> Todos os materiais raros e caros exercia
<S_PT 2> Seguramente, todos os materiais caros e
<W_EN 3> A large press, inlaid with agate and lap
<M_PT 3> Um grande armário, encrustado de ágata e
<S_PT 3> Um grande armário, incrustado com ágata
```

Source: the author.

The file was then saved as an ANSI-encoded plain text file to be annotated.

4.4 Annotating the corpus

After the ANSI-encoded plain text file was loaded into UAM Corpus Tools 3.3x for Windows (O'Donnell, 2007), annotation involved two procedures. Firstly, all English existential clauses were annotated as for their inherent elements, namely, Process and Participant, as well as for Circumstance, if any, using the Source Text layer (Figure 9).

Figure 9 – UAM layer for annotating the ST
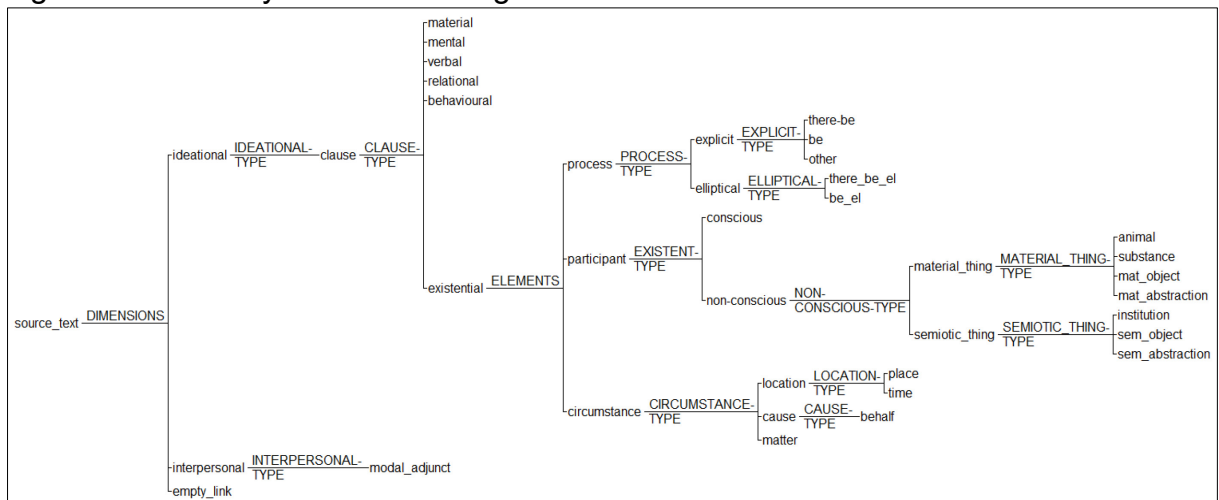
Source: the author.

The Process was annotated as for the system of PROCESS TYPE – either 'explicit' or 'elliptical' – and then as to the verbal group, either 'there be', 'be', or 'other' (in case of a non-prototypical existential Process). Where the verbal group was elided, annotations for Process were added to the nominal group instantiating the Existent.

Circumstances were selected from the system of CIRCUMSTANCE TYPE according to the function (location, cause, matter) of the adverbial group or prepositional phrase within the clause. This also included WH- elements *when* or *where* (also *in which*), whenever the existential clause was instantiated by either a defining or a non-defining relative clause, since they have "as domain some expression of time and place respectively" (Halliday; Matthiessen, 2014, p. 466).

Since the Thing is the core of the nominal group, Participants were annotated according to the class of things which instantiated the Thing in the Existent, based on the taxonomy of (simple) things in Halliday and Matthiessen (1999). The Existent could be either 'conscious' (typically human) or 'non-conscious'; if 'non-conscious', it

selected in either 'material' (animal, object, substance, or abstraction) or 'semiotic' (institution, object, or abstraction) realms.

Considering that existential clauses take one, and only one, Participant, figures such as "there was *peace and plenty*" seemed to pose an apparent contradiction. Nonetheless, a thoughtful analysis proved that the Thing elements in the nominal group could be treated as a *word complex*[13] in a paratactic extension within a single figure. Conversely, where the elliptical verbal group was clearly retrievable (considering the definiteness of the Thing), Things were treated separately, constituting different figures.

Thus, the following clauses was treated as a single figure each:

There were	opals and sapphires
There was	peace and plenty
There was	neither love nor loving-kindness nor charity for him
	Existent

whereas the following one was treated as a sequence of three figures in paratactic extension with ellipsis of the Mood element[14]:

| there was | no idol | in it, |
| | *Existent* | |

| nor (Ø: was there) | image of any kind, |
| | *Existent* |

| but (Ø: there was) | only a mirror of round metal set on an altar of stone |
| | *Existent* |

that is, each figure conveys a single meaning and together they form a clause complex.

Furthermore, the corresponding segments in target texts were annotated (Figure 10) in two separate but similar layers, one for each translator, with a view to comparing the findings between TT1 and TT2 later.

---

[13] See Halliday and Matthiessen (2014, p. 558).

[14] The Mood element is an interpersonal element consisting of Subject (nominal group) + Finite operator (part of the verbal group related to tense or modality). It is the 'there is/are' element in an existential clause, where *there* is the Subject (see also note 3) and *is/are* is the Finite operator.

Figure 10 – UAM layer for annotating target texts
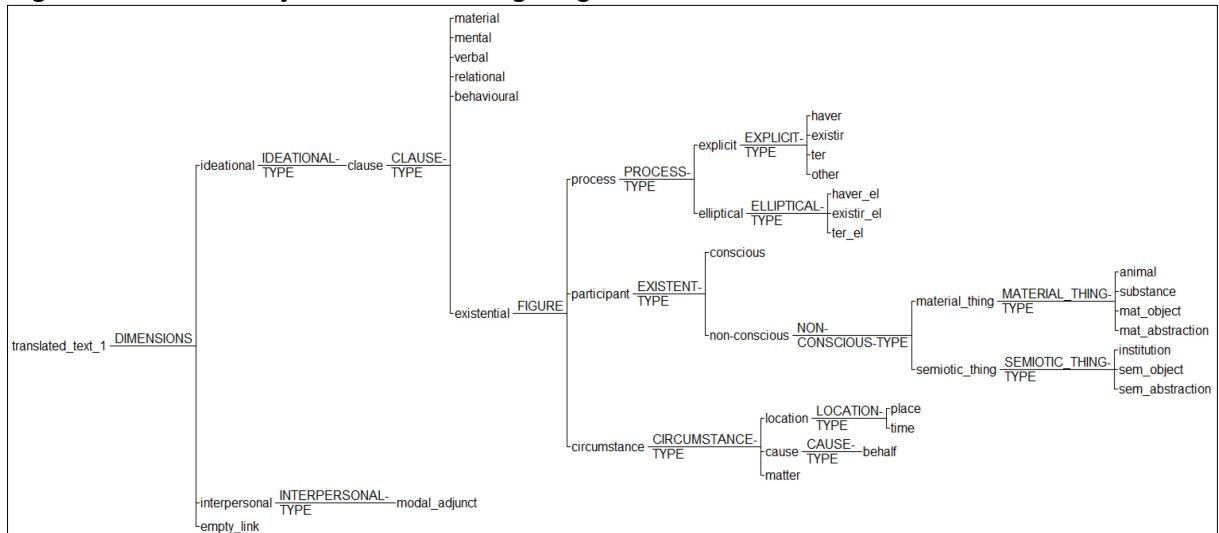
Source: the author.

Translation lines comprising a figure of existing were annotated as for inherent elements (Process, Participant, and Circumstance) – otherwise, they were annotated only as to the type of clause or as modal Adjunct. Processes were selected from the system of PROCESS TYPE (either 'explicit' or 'elliptical') and then as to the verbal group ('haver', 'existir', or 'ter'). Again, Participants were annotated according to the class of the Thing in the Existent. Circumstances were selected from the system of CIRCUMSTANCE TYPE according to their meaning (location, cause, matter etc.).

Secondly, bearing in mind that there are more prototypical existential clauses in translations than in the source text, annotation was also performed in the perspective from the target texts to the source text, using the layers previously mentioned.

In addition, the English lines were also annotated as to the stages of narrative, i.e., whether the clause occurred in the Orientation, Complication, Evaluation, Resolution, or Coda stage, using the scheme in Figure 11:

Figure 11 – Narrative stage scheme
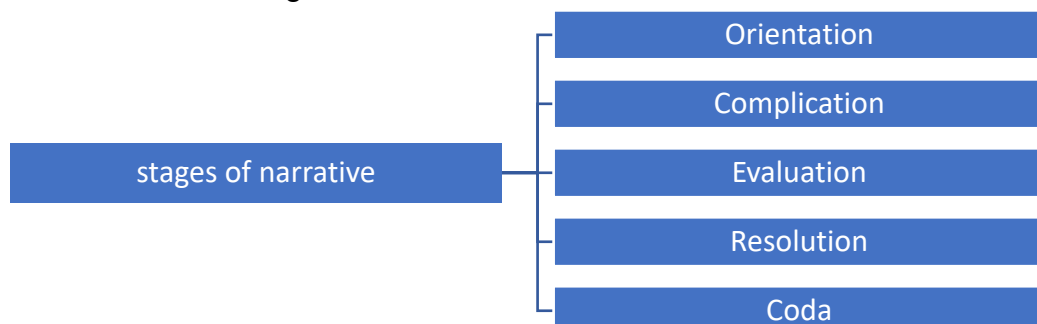
Source: based on Martin and Rose (2008).

Translation lines were also annotated as for equivalence (Figure 12). For the purposes of this MA thesis, the ST, TT1 and TT2 lines are (metafunctionally) equivalent if they are equivalent in all translation environments (metafunction, rank, system, and structure).

Figure 12 – Equivalence scheme
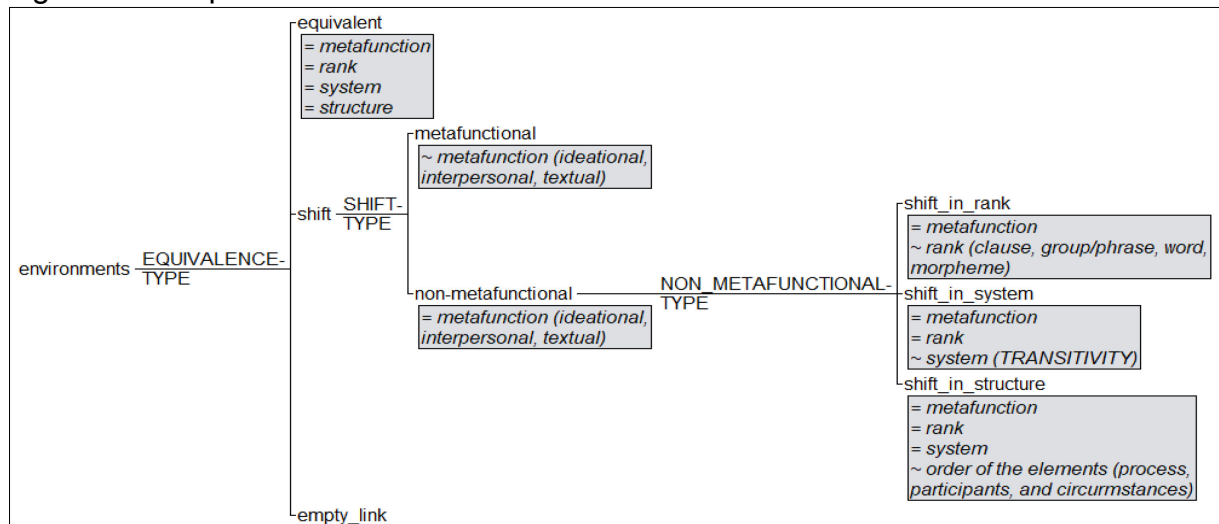
Source: the author.

If that was the case, the TT1 and TT2 lines were marked as 'equivalent' in the system of EQUIVALENCE. Otherwise, they were marked as 'metafunctional' in the system of SHIFT if the ST and target text lines instantiated different metafunctions, or as 'non-metafunctional' if the shift affected rank, system or structure.

4.5 Analysing data

Data analysis was divided into three major sections. Firstly, data concerning existential clauses in the English corpus were quantified and analysed in terms of configuration and type of Process, Participant, and Circumstance, so as to produce a profile of the existential clauses and provide a basis for equivalence analysis. Then, data concerning existential clauses in the translation corpus were quantified and analysed in terms of equivalence or shift, according to configuration and type of Process, Participant, and Circumstance. Lastly, existential clauses were analysed in terms of narrative stage and the function they perform in each short story. This supported an account of the contributions of existential clauses to the stories of *HP*.

The following section describes and analyses the findings.

5 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section describes and analyses the existential Processes in the corpus and relates them to the stages of narrative. Firstly, the existential clauses were analysed as to their elements and configurations in the ST. Then, the existential clauses in TT1 and TT2 were analysed as to their elements and configuration and compared to the ST so as to identify any equivalence or shift pattern that could account for similarities or differences in how English and Portuguese construe existential meaning. Finally, existential clauses were analysed as to the stages of narrative and to the functions they perform in the stories with a view to identifying any correlation between stages and functions.

The following sections discuss the findings, which are organised according to the specific objectives of this study.

5.1 Existential clauses in the ST

Existential clauses are construed with Process, Participant and sometimes circumstantial elements in all short stories in *HP*. Figure 13 depicts the dispersion of existential clauses throughout the ST.

Figure 13 – Dispersion of existential clauses throughout the ST

N	File	Hits	Words	Dispersion	Plot
1	EX (OVERALL)	84	33.242	0,80	
2	EX HP_1	8	5.377	0,32	
3	EX HP_2	13	7.411	0,71	
4	EX HP_3	49	14.046	0,77	
5	EX HP_4	14	6.408	0,86	
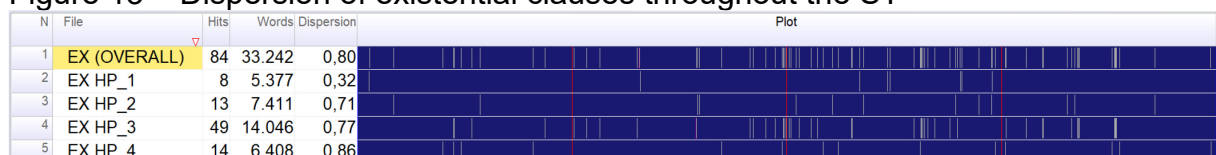
Source: the author.

The dispersion plot window displays the distribution of a given search word across text(s) and helps visually identify linguistic patterns. The blue area is a graphical representation of text files. The vertical red lines (quartile) divide the plot into four quarters, which roughly correspond to the beginning, middle, and end of the text. The vertical white lines represent each instance of the search word (in the figure, the content of the tag <EX>, previously added to the text files in the annotation step of the methodology). The first line (overall) sums up the findings, and the following lines display the results of each file separately. The window also displays the number of occurrences (Hits) of the search word in the files, the total number of tokens (Words),

and the dispersion value. The dispersion value ranges from 0 to 1, where 0 suggests "burstiness" and 1 suggests very uniform dispersion (Scott, 2020).

On the one hand, the individual dispersion values[15] of HP2 (0.71), HP3 (0.77), and HP4 (0.86) suggest a tendency for existential clauses to be uniformly dispersed along the stories, corroborating the overall dispersion value (0.80). Nonetheless, there is an increasing overall occurrence of existential clauses from the second quarter, reaching the maximum in the third quarter, mainly because of HP3, which accounts for the highest number of existential clauses. Actually, the third quarter gathers the highest number of existential clauses in all four stories, whereas the first quarter gathers a low figure, suggesting that the least existential clauses do in the corpus is "to introduce central participants in the Placement (Setting, Orientation) stage at the beginning of a story" (Halliday; Matthiessen, 2014, p. 308). This is one of the main findings of this study and is further elaborated in section 5.4 Functions of existential clauses in narrative.

On the other hand, the dispersion value of HP1 indicates a "bursting" occurrence of existential clauses, scattered through the story and loosely grouped in the third quarter, with a single occurrence in the first and second quarters each, but none in the last. The following sections explore the elements that comprise the existential clauses in the ST.

5.1.1 Process

Process plays the most central role in a figure. A figure of existing usually takes the verbal group *be* as prototypical Process. The findings revealed three modes of presenting the verbal group operating as Process in an existential clause: elliptically or instantiated either with or without the Subject *there*. Searching for and analysing the occurrences of *there* in the corpus provided the instances of *there be* construction. Searching for and analysing the occurrences of the lemma *be* showed the instances of ($\emptyset$: *there*) *be* construction. Furthermore, a careful manual examination of those lines revealed a third construction of existential clauses, that with elliptical Mood element ($\emptyset$: *there be*). Table 7 summarises the findings.

---

[15] According to the WST8 Help files (Scott, 2020), the dispersion value ranges from 0 to 1, where 0 suggests "burstiness" and 1 suggests very uniform dispersion.

Table 7 – Prototypical existential Process in the ST

PROCESSES	TOTAL	FREQUENCY (%)
there be	67	79.76
(Ø: there be)	11	13.10
(Ø: there) be	6	7.14
Total	84	100.00

Source: the author.

Instances with *there* is by far the most common representation of the prototypical existential Process in the ST: almost 80 % of all the figures of existing in ST is construed with explicit verbal group with *there*, as in

There	is	war in the mountains of Tartary (HP1)
	verbal group	

The word *there*, however, was omitted in six out of twenty cases where there occurred a thematic Location: place circumstantial element, as in

On its forehead	(Ø: there) was a ruby (HP3)
Location: place	
Theme	*Rheme*

but not in

In the flat oval shields	there were carbuncles (HP3)
Location: place	
Theme	*Rheme*

Within the scope of this study, no reasons were found that would support the instantiation or not of *there* in such cases. However, cohesion supports the ellipsis of the Mood element (*there be*), whenever there was a sequence of figure of existing, was ellipsed:

There be some who lack raiment,	and (Ø: there be) others who lack bread (HP3)
clause 1	*clause 2*
sequence (clause complex)	

In fact, as a textual resource, ellipsis helps create cohesive relations within the text without resorting to a grammatical structure, that is, "ellipsis sets up a relationship that is not semantic but lexicogrammatical – a relationship in the wording rather than directly in the meaning" (Halliday; Matthiessen, 2014, p. 635). This holds the reader responsible for supplying the missing words.

5.1.2 Participant

Existential clauses represent that something exists or happens. The entity or event that exists is labelled Existent. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), there can exist any kind of thing. Thus, the Existent was analysed according to the taxonomy of things which instantiated the Thing in the nominal group. Table 8 summarises the findings.

Table 8 – Types of Things realising the Existent in the ST

THING	TOTAL		FREQUENCY (%)		
conscious	**17**		**20.24**		
non-conscious	**67**		**79.76**		
material		*41*		*61.19*	
object			31		75.61
substance			7		17.07
abstraction			2		4.88
animal			1		2.44
semiotic		*26*		*38.81*	
abstraction			26		100.00
institution			0		0.00
object			0		0.00

Source: the author.

Numbers show that non-conscious was the category of thing that most frequently construed Existent in the ST and accounted for a total of sixty-seven instances (79.76 %), whereas the conscious category contributed with seventeen instances (20.24 %). It confirms that the Participant of an existential clause is not bond to any category of things,[16] such as the Senser in a figure of sensing, which must be of the conscious type. Table 9 depicts all the instances per class of thing in the ST.

---

[16] Nonetheless, the nominal group that realises the Existent is bond to quantity restrictions, as held by Davidse (1992) and briefly considered in section 2.2.

Table 9 – Instances of Thing realising the Existent in the ST

THING	INSTANCES
Conscious	any one, dancing-girls, figure, man, men, no one, none (= nobody), one, others (= people), robbers, some (= courtiers), some (= people), someone, who, widows
Material: object	bags, berries, catkins, chamber, city, court, crook, door, flowers, garden, gates, god, Heaven, Hell, house, idol, image, inn, mirror, mitre, palace, pieces of gold, pool, room, sword, thing of gold, tortoise-shells, veil, windows
Material: substance	Blood, carbuncles, chrysolite, moonstones, opals, poison, ruby, sapphires
Material: abstraction	sound
Material: animal	camels
Semiotic: abstraction	answer, anything, charity, deal, Death, difference, disdain, division, doubt, famine, gilding, grace, love, loving-kindness, none (= precedents), nothing, pain, peace, plenty, pleasure, precedents, reason, thing, war
Semiotic: institution	–
Semiotic: object	–

Source: the author.

Within the non-conscious category, the material realm accounted for forty-one instances (61.19 %), whereas the semiotic realm accounted for twenty-six instances (38.81 %). Moreover, material object alone accounted for the greatest number of instances (31) for a single class, suggesting that the existential clauses are mainly used to present props and characterise scenery in the corpus, rather than presenting characters, which would have to be of the conscious type. The semiotic classes of institution and object did not occur in any instance.

Figures may be specific to Wilde's short stories, as they contrast with Ferreguetti's (2014) findings. In her study, the semiotic realm instantiated most of the Existents both in Klapt! Corpus in general (63.61 %), comprising different socio-semiotic activities, and in the Fiction subcorpus (Recreating) in particular (41.90 %).

5.1.3 Circumstantial elements

The findings for Circumstances showed that forty-six instances of existential clauses were attended by at least one circumstantial element (Table 10). As some clauses are attended by more than one Circumstance at once, the total of circumstantial elements (forty-nine) is greater than the sum of clauses with Circumstance (forty-six).

Table 10 – Circumstantial elements in existential clauses in the ST

CIRCUMSTANCES	TOTAL	FREQUENCY (%)
clauses with Circumstance	**46**	**54.76**
Location: place	42	85.71
Cause: behalf	4	8.16
Location: time	2	4.08
Matter	1	2.05
clauses with no Circumstance	**38**	**45.24**

Source: the author.

The type of circumstantial element within existential clauses was by far Location, accounting for fourty-four instances (about 90 %) alone or conflated with other type in the ST, providing the figure of existence with Circumstances of place (fourty-two) and time (two). There occurred also instances of Cause: behalf and Matter.

Moreover, the relative pronouns *when* and *where* (sometimes *in which*) played a twofold role in the existential clauses: in addition to performing the function of Circumstance of time or place, serving both as structural textual Theme and topical Theme, they introduced some finite existential clauses:

during that terribly bitter winter,	when	there were no berries on the trees […] (HP2)
	relative pronoun	
	Circumstance	
	Theme	*Rheme*
		existential clause

Table 11 shows examples of Circumstances.

Table 11 – Instances of Circumstances in the ST

CIRCUMSTANCE TYPE	INSTANCE
Location: place	There were flowers, too, **in the forest** […]
Location: time	The Lizards were extremely philosophical by nature, and often sat thinking for hours and hours together, **when there was nothing else to do** […]
Cause: behalf	[…] there were none **for a Princess of the blood royal making so merry before those who were her inferiors in birth**.
Matter	There was a stately grace **about these slim Spanish children** […]

Source: the author.

All things considered, the results here are inversely proportional to Ferreguetti's (2014), where existential clauses with no Circumstances outnumbered existential clauses with Circumstances and corresponded to 67.6 % of the total of existential clauses found in the FIC subcorpus (67 % of the total of the corpus). The findings may point to some characteristic of Wilde's writing in general or may be peculiar to these short stories; the corpus, however, is too small to allow any extrapolation.

It is worth noting that this MA thesis considered only circumstantial meaning instantiated by Circumstances. Nonetheless, different lexicogrammatical resources other than Circumstances may also provide circumstantial meaning, as does the prepositional phrase in the following sentence:

There are	the dancing-girls	of Samaris	who dance in the manner of all kinds of birds and beasts (HP3)
		prepositional phrase	
	Existent		

Not only does the prepositional phrase 'of Samaris' qualify the Head 'dancing-girls' of the preceding noun phrase (= Existent 'the dancing girls'), but it also locates it in space, indicating where the dancing-girls are – or what their origin is. Such possibility of creating similar meanings by means of different lexicogrammatical realisations is called (semiotic) *fractal* (Braga, 2021; Matthiessen; Teruya; Lam, 2010).

5.1.4 Configuration of the elements

Figure represents the experience in a form of configuration of elements, that is, the way Processes, Participants and Circumstances are arranged in the clause that realises the figure. A typical configuration of a figure of existing is P^E(^C), that is, a Process P followed by a Participant E (the Existent) and by a Circumstance C (if any), but other configurations are equally possible, sometimes resulting in marked structures. Table 12 depicts the different configurations that realised existential clauses in the ST. In the Instance column, <u>Processes</u> (P) are underlined, *Participants* (E) are in italic, and **Circumstances** (C) are in boldface. The symbol Ø indicates an elliptical element. The symbol pair < > indicates an enclosed phrase or group.

Table 12 – Different configurations of existential clauses

CONFIG.	N	%	INSTANCE
P^E	36	42.86	There is *no thing more precious than a human soul*, nor (Ø: is there) *any earthly thing that can be weighed with it*.
P^E^C	22	26.19	There is *Blood* **in the heart of the ruby**, and (Ø: there is) *Death* **in the heart of the pearl**.
C^P^E	18	21.43	**On its forehead** was *a chrysolite*, and its breasts were smeared with myrrh and cinnamon.
E^P	2	2.38	*Many other mirrors* are there, but they are mirrors of Opinion.
C^P^E^C	2	2.38	For the space of three years he wandered over the world, and **in the world** there was *neither love nor loving-kindness nor charity* **for him** […]
P^E<C>	2	2.38	'Phew!' they cried, as they lit upon the ground, 'there is *some one* **<here>** *we know not*!' […]
P^C^E	1	1.19	And the thing shall be done to-night, for I would not that the Sun, who is my father, should see that there is **in my city** *a man whom I cannot slay*.
P^E^C^C	1	1.19	although there were *many precedents* **in Spain** | **for a King's daughter weeping before her equals**

Source: the author.

Results pointed out some major configurations: the pair Process-Participant arranged as either P^E (thirty-six instances) or E^P (two); and two circumstantial variants where Circumstance comes after (twenty-two) or before (eighteen) the pair.

Most instances (69.05 %) followed the standard configuration for an existential clause with *there be*, i.e., P^E(^C), with the most frequent configuration consisting of Process and Participant only (P^E). Nonetheless, the P^E configuration is outnumbered by the sum of all configurations that include at least one Circumstance (forty-six instances, 54.76 %), as displayed in Figure 14.

Figure 14 – Configurations (a), Prototypical form (b), and attending Circumstances (c)
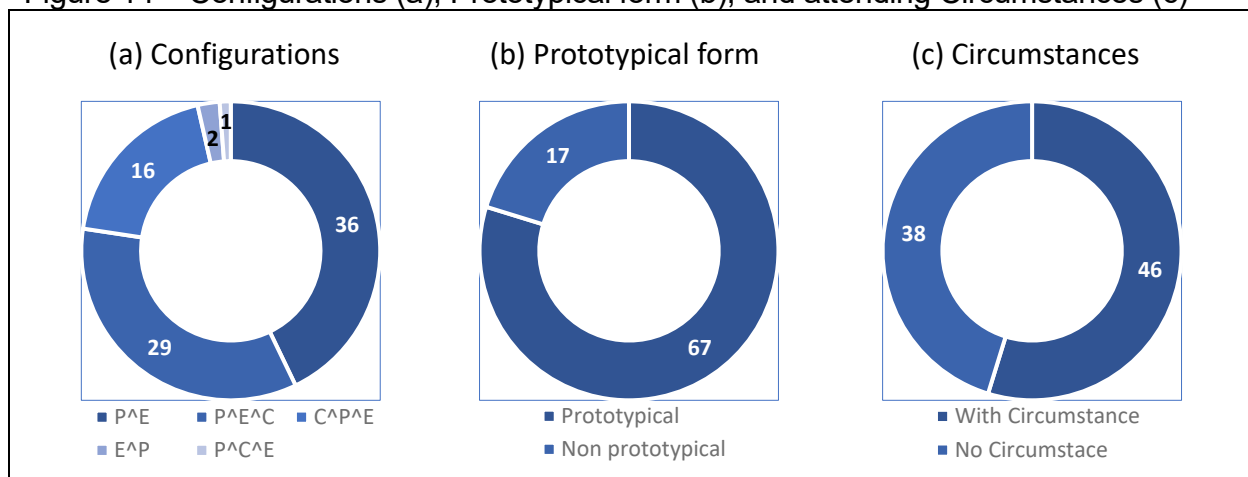
Source: the author.

The third more frequent configuration was that where the circumstantial element is thematic. This configuration allows for the ellipsis of the Subject *there*. Nonetheless, only six out of 20 instances (30%) of the pattern C^P^E were realised with elliptical *there*, always introduced by a Circumstance of Location: place, as in

On its forehead	(Ø: there)	was	a chrysolite (HP3)
Location: place		Process	Existent
Theme		Rheme	

The six instances are found in the speech of a single character, suggesting that it may be a feature of that character's speech when it comes to using existential clauses.

In addition, some minor configurations were also found. Three instances were provided with two Circumstances, as in

There were	many precedents	in Spain	for a King's daughter weeping before her equals. (HP2)
		Location: place	Cause: behalf

The circumstantial element also occurred enclosed[17] in the nominal group that realised the Existent in two instances, splitting the Thing and the embedded clause[18] that serves as Qualifier (the unit that follows and characterises the Thing):

There is	a	chamber	<in the palace>	[[that has eight walls of red porphyry]] (HP3)
		Thing		Qualifier
	nominal group		prepositional phrase	embedded clause
	Existent			

As for the two instances in which the Existent is thematically placed, only one is a marked structure

Many other mirrors	are	there (HP3)
Existent	Process	
Theme	Rheme	
existential clause		

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[17] "Under certain circumstances it is possible for one unit to be **enclosed** within another; not as a constituent of it, but simply in such a way as to split the other one into two discrete parts" (Halliday; Matthiessen, 2014, p. 10, emphasis as in the original). Enclosed phrases or groups are marked off by a pair of single angle brackets < >.

[18] Embedded clauses function inside the structure of a nominal group as defining relative clauses. Embedded clauses are marked off by a pair of double square brackets [[ ]].

It places the focus on the Existent, rather than on the existential Process. The other instance is a WH- interrogative clause:

who	is	there	who careth for us? (HP2)
Existent	*Process*		
Theme	*Rheme*		

whose configuration follows the pattern of the English language for an interrogative clause. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014, p. 101), "Interrogative clauses […] embody the thematic principle in their structural make-up", meaning that the typical function of an interrogative clause is to ask a question and the word that indicates what the speaker wants to know always comes first in thematic position in English. Placing the missing information in the first position of the clause does not represent an "instantial choice of the speaker"; rather, it is the regular pattern whereby the interrogative is expressed in English and is part of the system of the language. Lastly, in a single instance, the circumstantial element was placed between the Process and the Participant:

there	is	in my city	a man whom I cannot slay (HP3)
	Process	*Location: place*	*Existent*

Cross-checking data for elements (Process, Participant, and Circumstance) and configuration, there emerged the following pattern in the ST:

There	were	grey	catkins	on the hazels (HP2)
			Thing: material object	*Location: place*
	verbal group		*nominal group*	*prepositional phrase*
	Process		*Participant*	*Circumstance*

that is, the prototypical existential clause in the English source text features both 1) a Participant realised by a nominal group with an object from the material realm as the Thing and 2) a circumstantial element realising a Location: place feature within a P^E^C configuration.

5.2 Existential clauses in target texts

As previously mentioned in section 4.4, target texts were annotated as for equivalence or shift. The ST, TT1 and TT2 units were considered as an equivalence or shift depending on how many features (metafunction, rank, system, and structure) they shared. There follow the findings.

5.2.1 Equivalence

On the whole, the number of prototypical existential clauses in the target texts (Table 13) was slightly higher than that in the ST. Table 13 shows the total instances of existential clauses across the short stories in each subcorpus.

Table 13 – Number of existential clauses across the short stories

SUBCORPUS	HP1	HP2	HP3	HP4	TOTAL
ST	8	13	49	14	84
TT1	11	12	57	10	90
TT2	8	14	60	14	96

Source: the author.

Nonetheless, it does not mean that all the eighty-four existential clauses spotted in the ST were actually translated into existential clauses in target texts. The data from the equivalence annotation of the target texts showed that existential clauses in the target texts came either from formal correspondence (and consequently a higher degree of equivalence) or shifts, whereby the existential meaning of the target texts was rendered through the realisation of lexicogrammatical choices different from those in the ST (e.g., relational clauses and modal Adjunct).

Specifically, the existential clauses of TT1 comprised

- sixty-three translation equivalences with prototypical existential Process (*haver* rendering *there be*)[19],
- three translation equivalences with English non-prototypical existential Process (*haver* rendering some instances of *stand*),

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[19] Similarly, Ferreguetti, Pagano and Figueredo (2012) pointed out a decrease in the instantiation of existential clauses of the (Italian) target texts compared to the number of existential clauses of the (Portuguese) source texts.

- one translation equivalence with Portuguese non-prototypical existential Process (*jazer* rendering one instance of *there be*), and
- twenty-three shifts from either ST relational Processes or modal Adjunct.

Likewise, the existential clauses of TT2 comprised

- seventy-four translation equivalences with prototypical existential Process (*haver* or *existir* rendering *there be*),
- four translation equivalences with non-prototypical existential Process (*haver* rendering some instances of *stand* and *lie*),
- one translation equivalence with Portuguese non-prototypical existential Process (*repousar* rendering one instance of *there be*), and
- seventeen shifts from ST relational Processes.

Table 14 summarises the findings.

Table 14 – Sources of existential clauses in the target texts

SOURCE	TT1	%	TT2	%
prototypical equivalence	63	70.00	74	77.08
non-prototypical equivalence	4	4.44	5	5.21
shift to existential meaning	23	25.56	17	17.71

Source: the author.

Save for two instances of non-prototypical existential Processes, the verbs *haver* and *existir* were the prototypical existential Processes rendering the existential meaning in the target texts, similarly to findings of Ferreguetti, Pagano and Figueredo (2012), Ferreguetti (2014), and Pagano, Figueredo and Ferreguetti (2012, 2015):

There	is	in my city a man whom I cannot slay (HP3)
	há	na minha cidade um homem a quem não posso matar (TT1 Gloss F)
	existe	em minha cidade um homem a quem não posso matar (TT2)
	existential Process	

Table 15 summarises the number and the relative frequency of the verbs *haver* and *existir*. *Haver* is by far the most frequent verb realising existential meaning in the target texts. This seems to indicate that both *haver* and *existir* can be considered formal correspondents to *there be*.

Table 15 – Prototypical existential Processes in the target texts

TARGET TEXT	HAVER	FREQ (%)	EXISTIR	FREQ (%)
TT1	85	95.51	4	4.49
TT2	76	80.00	19	20.00

Source: the author.

Although less frequent, all instances of *existir* in TT1 occur in HP3 and are downranked[20], operating as a Qualifier realising defining relative clauses within a nominal group:

nos vales	[[que **existem** por baixo das ondas]] (HP3 Gloss G)
nos poços	[[que **existem** no fundo das profundezas]] (HP3)
na casa de chá	[[que **existe** na Rua das Romãs]] (HP3)
as atalaias	[[que **existem** sôbre essas muralhas]] (HP3)

defining relative clause
existential clause

There occurred more instances of *existir* in TT2, but data analysis did not identify any specific context of use besides preventing repeating *haver* in a sequence of existential clauses (regardless of taxis and embeddedness):

apesar de **existirem** muitos precedentes na Espanha […],	não **havia** nenhum a respeito de uma princesa […] (HP2 Gloss K)
existential clause	*existential clause*

sequence

Existe uma cidadezinha aqui perto	em que **há** um jardim de tulipas (HP3 Gloss C)
existential clause	*existential clause*

sequence

Being another major prototypical existential Process in Portuguese according to the literature, the verb *ter* did not occur in the target texts, most likely because *ter* is fairly common in informal registers, whilst the ST adopts a rather formal register throughout the stories.

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[20] Being downranked means that existential clause performs a function that is typical of a nominal group or a prepositional phrase.

The analysis of equivalence showed that not all prototypical existential clauses were rendered with existential meaning in the target texts. TT1 rendered sixty-three (75 %) out of eighty-four ST existential clauses as prototypical existential clauses realised by the verb *haver*; it also translated one instance as a non-prototypical existential clause realised by the verb *jazer* (*lie*). Meanwhile, TT2 rendered seventy-four (88 %) out of eighty-four ST existential clauses as prototypical existential clauses realised by either the verbs *haver* or *existir*; it also translated one instance as a non-prototypical existential clause realised by the verb *repousar* (*rest*). There was also equivalence between the Portuguese-language prototypical existential Processes *haver* and *existir* and the English-language non-prototypical existential Processes *stand* and *lie*.

Despite its higher frequency in TT2 (88 %) compared to TT1 (75 %), equivalence outnumbered shifts in both target texts, suggesting that existential Processes in English tends to be rendered into existential Processes in Portuguese when it comes to literary texts. Obviously, this is an extrapolation from a very limited small-sized corpus.

Haver was the main prototypical verb rendering existential meaning in Portuguese (Table 16), being the sole choice in TT1 (sixty-three instances) and the more frequent choice in TT2 (fifty-seven), which also featured instances of *existir* (seventeen):

There	is	famine in the walled cities of India (HP1)
	Há	fome nas cidades muradas da Índia (TT1 Gloss L)
	existential Process	

There	was	a great deal to look at in the forest (HP2)
	Existia	um grande número de coisas para se ver na floresta (TT2 Gloss U)
	existential Process	

Meanwhile, a single instance of *there be* in the ST was rendered by the verbs *jazer* (which resembles *lie*) and *repousar* (which resembles *rest*) in TT1 and in TT2 respectively, serving as existential Processes in the context:

and over the feet of the merchant there	was	lying a curved sword (HP3)
e aos pés do mercador	jazia	uma espada curva (TT1 Gloss M)
por sobre os pés do mercador	repousava	uma espada curva (TT2)
	existential Process	

The other way round, three and two instances of *haver* in TT1 and TT2 respectively rendered the non-prototypical existential Process *stand*, and two more instances of *haver* rendered the non-prototypical existential Process *lie* in TT2.

Between the windows	stood	a black ebony cabinet (HP2)
Entre as janelas	havia	um contador de ébano (TT1 Gloss N)
Entre as janelas	havia	um armário de ébano negro (TT2)
	existential Process	

On the grass beside him	lay	a plumed hat (HP3)
Na relva, a seu lado,	havia	um chapéu emplumado (TT2 Gloss O)
	existential Process	

This indicates that the range of existential Processes in a relationship of translation equivalence is not limited to prototypical verbal groups in one language, being translated as prototypical verbal groups in the other language or to non-prototypical verbal groups in one language being translated as non-prototypical verbal groups in the other language. This may be indicative of literary choices, as *repousar* and *jazer* have a higher register and Portuguese, or of topological restrictions, as the verb *stand* does not have any highly specific existential counterpart in Portuguese.

Table 16 summarises the instances of the existential Processes realising equivalence in the target texts.

Table 16 – Existential Processes in equivalence instances

TARGET TEXT	HAVER	%	EXISTIR	%	OTHERS	%
TT1	63	98.44	0	0.00	1	1.56
TT2	57	76.00	17	22.67	1	1.33

Source: the author.

The figures showed that almost all instances of equivalence in TT1 correspond to existential clauses with *haver* as existential Process, whilst TT2 rendered existential clauses using mostly *haver* but also *existir* as existential Processes. However, the data analysis did not point to any specific reason for the varied use of these two verbs, except for avoiding repeating the verb in a sequence of existential clauses.

Despite the higher number of existential clauses – and therefore the higher number of Existents – in the target texts compared to the ST, the realisation of the Existent according to the nature of the Thing was similar to that of the ST, as shown in the Table 17 (the equivalence columns are shaded in grey).

Table 17 – Equivalences of Things realising the Existent in the target texts

THING	ST(%)	TT1(%)*	EQU(%)**	TT2(%)*	EQU(%)**
conscious	**17 (20.24)**	**17 (18.89)**	**14 (20.89)**	**17 (17.71)**	**15 (20.27)**
non-conscious	**67 (79.76)**	**73 (81.11)**	**53 (79.11)**	**79 (82.29)**	**59 (79.73)**
material	*41 (61.19)*	*50 (68.49)*	*33 (62.26)*	*53 (67.08)*	*37 (62.71)*
object	31 (75.61)	39 (78.00)	27 (81.81)	39 (73.58)	28 (75.68)
substance	7 (17.07)	7 (14.00)	5 (15.15)	9 (16.98)	7 (18.92)
abstraction	2 (4.88)	1 (2.00)	0 (0.00)	2 (3.78)	1 (2.70)
animal	1 (2.44)	3 (6.00)	1 (3.04)	3 (5.66)	1 (2.70)
semiotic	*26 (38.81)*	*23 (31.51)*	*20 (37.74)*	*26 (32.92)*	*22 (37.29)*
abstraction	26 (100.00)	23 (100.00)	20 (100.00)	26 (100.00)	22 (100.00)
institution	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
object	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
Total	**84 (100.00)**	**90 (100.00)**	**67 (100.00)**	**96 (100.00)**	**74 (100.00)**

*Total instances of Existent in each target text. **Total instances of Existent coming from translation equivalences.
Source: the author.

On the one hand, both target texts instantiated the same number of conscious Things as the ST (seventeen instances each). Nonetheless, fourteen and fifteen instances of TT1 and TT2 respectively are translation equivalences – the remainder are (existential) shifts from relational Processes. An example of equivalence is:

There is	some one	here we know not (HP3)
		que não conhecemos (TT1
Há aqui	alguém	
		Gloss Q)
Há	alguém	aqui que nós não conhecemos (TT2)

	conscious Thing	
	Existent	
existential clause		

An example of existential shift is:

The world has	many	fairer than she is (HP3 Gloss R)
	conscious Thing	
	Attribute/Possessed	
relational clause		

No mundo há	muitas	que são tão formosas quanto ela (TT1)
	conscious Thing	
	Existent	
existential clause		

On the other hand, the number of instances of non-conscious Things is higher in both TT1 and TT2 compared to the ST and accounted for most occurrences in the ST and in the target texts as well. The material realm outnumbered the semiotic realm and had increased numbers in both target texts, whilst the semiotic realm counted less instances in TT1 and a decreased relative frequency in TT2, even though the number of semiotic abstraction instances in TT2 remained the same as in the ST.

An example of Thing considering existential equivalence is:

There were	grey	catkins	on the hazels (HP2)
Havia	cinzentos	amentilhos	sôbre as aveleiras (TT1 Gloss S)
Havia		amentos	acinzentados nas aveleiras (TT2)
		unconscious material object	
	Existent		
existential clause			

An example of Thing considering existential shift is:

But	no	fish	at all was in it (HP3)
		unconscious material animal	
	Carrier		
relational clause			

Mas não havia nela		peixe	algum (TT1 Gloss T)	
Mas não havia	nenhum	peixe		nela (TT2)
		unconscious material animal		
	Existent				
existential clause					

Considering the material realm, the degree of shifts increased. While the class of animal had higher numbers in both target texts, TT1 realised only one instance of material abstraction class, related to a shift from a relational Process; the count of substance in TT1 was the same as in the ST but increased in TT2 (including equivalences between *haver/existir* and the non-prototypical existential verbs *stand* and *lie*).

Finally, the material class of object increased in both target texts (including equivalences between *haver/existir* and the non-prototypical existential verbs *stand/lie*). In fact, it accounted for the highest contribution of the material realm in particular and the non-conscious category in general to the instantiation of the Existent in both target texts – it is three times and almost four times the sum of the substance, material abstraction, and animal together in TT2 and in TT1 respectively. Again, results suggest that the existential clauses are mainly used to present props and characterise scenery in the corpus, rather than presenting characters (Halliday; Matthiessen, 2014), which would have to be of the conscious type. Moreover, no instance of the semiotic classes of institution and object was found in the corpus. The findings are further elaborated in the section 5.4 (Functions of existential clauses in narrative).

Overall, the numbers indicate that the ST and the target texts alike tend to realise non-conscious, material objects as the Existent, regardless of the verbal group. Table 18 shows some examples of Things realising Existents in the target texts, avoiding repetitions between target texts.

Table 18 – Examples of Things realising the Existent in target texts

THING	TT1	TT2
Conscious	alguém, dançarinas, figura, homem, menininho, outros	bailarina, cortesãos, criancinha, ladrões, ninguém, Sereia, viúvas, vulto
Material: object	amentilhos, contador, custódia, deus, frutos, ídolo, imagem, inferno, lua, moedas, morada, pátio, pousada, salão, taça, tanque	biombos, bolsas, câmara, casa, cascos, chapéu, cidadezinha, cinturão, coisa, espelho, estalagem, estátuas, flores, janelas, jardim, luvas, mitra
Material: substance	opalas, ouro, prata, safiras, Sangue, veneno	carbúnculos, crisólito, prata, rubi, selenitas
Material: abstraction	sêres	som, coisas
Material: animal	camelos, monstro	coisa (de horror), peixe
Semiotic: abstraction	bondade, caridade, coisa, coração, diferença, graça	amor, décimo, desdém, divisão, dor, dúvida, fome, força, guerra
Semiotic: institution	-	-
Semiotic: object	-	-

Source: the author.

Both target texts realised most of the Circumstances in the ST existential clauses (Table 19), with equivalences peaking at 87 % in TT2. TT1 instantiated thirty-five out of forty-six existential clauses with circumstantial elements in the ST – thirty-three of Location: place, two of Location: time, and two of Cause: behalf, but no instance of Matter. Similarly, TT2 instantiated forty Circumstances – thirty-eight of Location: place, two of Cause: behalf and two of Matter, but no Location: time.

Table 19 – Circumstantial equivalences in the target texts

FEATURE	ST (FREQ %)	TT1 (FREQ %)	TT2 (FREQ %)
with Circumstance	**46 (54.76)**	**35 (76.09)**	**40 (86.96)**
Location: place	42 (85.71)	33 (89.20)	38 (90.48)
Cause: behalf	4 (8.16)	2 (5.40)	2 (4.76)
Location: time	2 (4.08)	2 (5.40)	0 (0.00)
Matter	1 (2.05)	0 (0.00)	2 (4.76)
no Circumstance	**38 (45.24)**	**34 (89.47)**	**37 (97.37)**

Note: the sum of circumstantial elements (regular type) is greater than the total of clauses with Circumstance (boldface), as some clauses are attended by more than one Circumstance. Frequency in regular type is relative to the some of circumstantial elements (ST n=49; TT1 n=37; TT2 n=42).
Source: the author.

Additionally, translation equivalence was also spotted in the clauses with no Circumstances in the ST. Thirty-four and thirty-seven out of thirty-eight non-circumstantial existential clauses were rendered without Circumstances in TT1 and TT2 respectively. The relative frequencies suggest that equivalence is higher for non-circumstantial existential clauses. The most frequent configuration in both target texts was P^E (Table 20), which is related to the frequency of non-circumstantial existential clauses.

Table 20 – Equivalence instances of configurations in target texts

CONFIGURATION	TT1	%	TT2	%
P^E	19	39.59	32	44.45
C^P^E	12	25.00	15	20.84
P^E^C	14	29.16	20	27.80
C^P^E^C	2	4.16	1	1.38
P^C^E	1	2.09	1	1.38
P^E<C>	0	0.00	2	2.77
P^E^C^C	0	0.00	1	1.38
Total	48		72	

Source: the author.

Nonetheless, the sum of all configurations with Circumstance (TT1=29 and TT2=40) outnumbered the instances of P^E (TT1=19 and TT2=32). Moreover, due to shifts in translation, TT1 did not instantiate P^E<C> nor P^E^C^C.

5.2.2 Shifts

Despite suggesting a tendency to render existential Processes in English as existential Processes in Portuguese, the results revealed numerous instances of shift in the target texts, especially in TT1. A potential explanation for the higher number of shifts in TT1 than in TT2 could be elaborated drawing on Berman's (1990) theory of retranslation. As the first translation of the four short stories in Wilde's *HP* into Brazilian Portuguese[21], dating back to the 1960s, TT1 would tend to be target-language oriented and therefore would be prone to translation deforming forces. In contrast, TT2, the most recent translation of the complete works of Wilde into Brazilian Portuguese dating back to 2012, would be source-language oriented. This assumption seems to hold even from the perspective of existential clauses in the target texts that realise non-existential clauses in the ST: there are twenty-three and seventeen shifts into existential clauses in TT1 and TT2 respectively. Table 21 shows the number of shifts found in the target texts.

Table 21 – Shift overview

TYPES	TT1			TT2		
	EN-PT	PT-EN	TOTAL	EN-PT	PT-EN	TOTAL
shifts	**35**	**23**	**58**	**10**	**17**	**27**
system	17	22	39	7	17	24
structure	16	0	16	3	0	3
rank	1	0	1	0	0	0
metafunctional	1	1	2	0	0	0

Source: the author.

Shifts may also be grouped according to the meaning they realise (Table 22). Since shift in structure still realises the existential meaning of the ST, only the order of the elements changed, it can be counted as an existential clause along with

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[21] See Ruffini (2015, p. 111) for a comprehensive chronology of translation of Wilde's short stories into Brazilian Portuguese.

equivalences, in contrast to the non-existential shifts, whose meaning is all but existential, comprising metafunctional shifts, shifts in system, shifts in rank, and empty links (analysed in the next section, 5.2.3).

Table 22 – Shifts according to the resultant meaning in target texts

MEANING	TT1		TT2	
existential meaning	**90**		**96**	
equivalences		*51*		*76*
shift in structure (EN-PT)		*16*		*3*
shifts in system (PT-EN)		*22*		*17*
metafunctional shifts (PT-EN)		*1*		*0*
non-existential shifts	**20**		**9**	
shifts in rank (EN-PT)		*1*		*0*
shifts in system (EN-PT)		*17*		*7*
metafunctional shifts (EN-PT)		*1*		*0*
empty links		*1*		*2*

Source: the author.

Shifts in system were by far the most recurrent shift in the target texts, representing departures from the system of TRANSITIVITY of the ST. It means that existential Processes were translated into/from another type of Process:

a) relational   there *was* a great deal to look at in the forest (HP2)
muito *era* o que se podia ver na floresta (TT1 Gloss U)

b) mental   nor *was* there any sound heard (HP3)
não se escutava nenhum som (TT2 Gloss V)

c) material   nor *is* there equal division of aught (HP4)
nada está repartido igualmente (TT1 Gloss W)

d) behavioural   there *was* seated one who was a leper (HP4)
estava sentado um leproso. (TT1/TT2
Gloss X)

Particularly, the relational Process accounted for 87 % (55 out of 63) of all shifts in system, as shown in Table 23.

Table 23 – Process types across shift in system in the target texts

TYPES	TT1		TT2	
	EN-PT	PT-EN	EN-PT	PT-EN
shifts in system	**17**	**22**	**7**	**17**
relational	*11*	*22*	*5*	*17*
mental	*3*	*0*	*1*	*0*
material	*2*	*0*	*0*	*0*
behavioural	*1*	*0*	*1*	*0*

Source: the author.

The numbers under EN-PT indicate that the target texts rendered the ST existential Process into another type of Process; numbers under PT-EN indicate that the target texts rendered other type of Process – specifically relational – of the ST as existential Process. This somehow counterbalanced equivalences and shifts: although seventeen out of the eighty-four existential clauses in the ST were shifted into another type of clause, TT1 also shifted twenty-two ST relational clauses into existential clauses, whilst TT2 shifted seventeen ST relational clauses into existential clauses.

The fact that the existential Process is somewhat related to the relational Process – being a type or a limiting case of relational Process or lying between relational and material Processes – may explain the great number of relational Processes. Its borderline with material Processes may also explain the cases of material Process rendering existential Processes or being rendered into them. Ferreguetti, Pagano and Figueredo (2012) and Ferreguetti (2014) also found similar shifts when analysing the translation of existential clauses.

Furthermore, the few mental and behavioural Processes that were used in the target texts to render the existential clauses in the ST may point to systemic differences in representing the world of experience. An example of existential to mental shift in translation is:

nor was there	any sound [[heard]]	(HP4)
	Existent	

existential clause

não se ouvia	nenhum outro ruído	(TT1 Gloss V)
	Phenomenon	

mental clause

não se escutava	nenhum som	(TT2)
	Phenomenon	

mental clause

In this case, the embedded clause [[heard]], which qualifies the Existent, was rendered as the mental Process in a single clause, with the former Existent being rendered as the Phenomenon. Moreover, the selection of a mental Process (*escutar*) in translation may be motivated by the Thing (*som*) in the nominal group realising the Participant.

An example of existential to behavioural shift in translation is:

there was [[seated]] one who was a leper (ST)
estava sentado um leproso (TT1/TT2
Gloss X)

In this case, the translators' choice may have been also motivated by the embedded clause [[seated]]. Ferreguetti, Pagano and Figueredo (2012) also found shifts from existential Process to relational or behavioural Process in the translation of existential clauses from Portuguese to Italian in a literary corpus.

Shifts in structure were the second major source of shifts in the target texts (Table 21) and were related to the order of the elements within the clause, not affecting the meaning the clauses realised, i.e., the existential meaning was realised in the target texts, but within a different configuration of Process, Participant, and Circumstance. From the viewpoint of semantics, they are equivalences; from the viewpoint of the lexicogrammar, they are shifts.

Findings showed that shift in structure was more frequent in TT1, comprising sixteen out of the sixty-three equivalence instances; in contrast, in TT2 there were only three shifts in structure out of seventy-four equivalence instances. One such shift occurred between Process and Participant, resulting in marked constructions, like

there	is	nothing better than Wisdom (HP3)
	Process	*Existent*

Nada	há	melhor do que a sabedoria (TT1 Gloss Y)
Exist-	*Process*	*-ent*

The marked construction in Portuguese may express an attempt to avoid an instance of negative concord, even though double negative (*Não há nada melhor…*, with *Não* denying the verb and *nada* also being negative and refering to *nothing*) is

quite a common construction in Portuguese, which is a negative-concord language. In a sense, TT1 avoids the double negative, as does the English construction, resulting in a shift and a marked – yet more literary – construction. This and other instances of such a construction in TT1 realise *pondering existential clauses*, which are discussed in 5.4.2 (Existential functions across the target texts).

In contrast, TT2 places the Existent after the Process and realises a double negative:

não	há	nada melhor que a Sabedoria (TT2 Gloss Y)
	Process	*Existent*

In another situation, the opposite occurred: the English marked construction was rendered into a non-marked construction:

many other mirrors	are	there (HP3)
Existent	*Process*	

há	muitos outros espelhos (TT1 Gloss Z)
Process	*Existent*

existem	muitos outros espelhos (TT2)
Process	*Existent*

The thematically-placed Existent of the ST was rhemathically realised in both target texts, shifting the focus to the Process. A Circumstance of place at the end of the clause, for example, could have better fitted the Participant-Process inversion in Portuguese: e.g., *muitos outros espelhos há 'na sala' [in the room]*, *muitos outros espelhos existem 'lá' [in there]*.

However, most shifts in structure consisted of either realising a circumstantial element that was not realised in the ST or changing the place of circumstantial elements (to display it between Process and Participant, thematically prior to the Process, and even enclosed in the Participant, between the Thing and the Qualifier).

Finally, shift in rank and metafunctional shift were rare: only one instance of the former and two instances of the latter, all in TT1. The single instance of shift in rank corresponds to an existential dependent clause with circumstantial value (Location:

place) to a main clause that is rendered as a prepositional phrase adding a circumstantial feature of Accompaniment: comitative.

There is a little city hard by	in which there is a garden of tulip-trees. (HP3)
	existential clause

Muito perto daqui há uma pequena cidade	com um jardim de tulipas. (TT1 Gloss C)
	prepositional phrase

In this case, the existential clause was downranked into a prepositional phrase functioning as Qualifier of the preceding nominal group (*uma pequena cidade – a little city*). Such shift seemed to be a way to prevent repeating the existential Process, as TT2 did, but alternating two of the prototypical existential verbs available in Portuguese (*haver* and *existir*):

Existe	uma cidadezinha aqui perto	em que	há	um jardim de tulipas
existential Process			*existential Process*	
existential clause			*existential clause*	

Besides, one instance of metafunctional shift corresponded to an existential clause in the ST rendered in TT1 as a modal Adjunct, which is located in the interpersonal metafunction:

Indeed,	there is no doubt	but that he would have formally abdicated [...] (HP2)
	existential clause	

E realmente teria abdicado,	sem dúvida	[…] (TT1 Gloss B)
	modal Adjunct	

In this case, the existential clause in the ST does have an interpersonal value, as it modalises the proposition that he (the Infanta's father) would have formally abdicated. However, the modal Adjunct does not have any ideational value.

The other instance of metafunctional shift corresponded to a modal Adjunct in the ST rendered as an existential clause in TT1:

All rare and costly materials had	certainly	a great fascination for him […] (HP1)
	modal Adjunct	

Todos os materiais raros e caros exerciam sôbre êle grande fascinação,	não havia dúvida	[…] (TT1 Gloss AA)
	existential clause	

Such a shift replaced the statement of the existence of something – *doubt* – by the speaker's – i.e., the narrator's – evaluation of a proposition and vice versa.

Shifts brought about changes in both the number and the type of Participant and Circumstance. Even though there were no changes in category, realm, or class in the nominal group that realised the Existent, the difference in number shown in Table 24 is mainly due to shifts in system, since the Existent in the English clause was rendered as another type of Participant in the target texts, and, thus, was left out from the analysis.

Nonetheless, the proportion between non-conscious and conscious categories and between material and semiotic realms remained similar to that of the ST, resonating with the tendency for equivalence in translation: in both target texts, Existents were mainly realised by non-conscious, material Things.

Table 24 – Shifts in Things realising the Existent in the target texts

THING	TT1 EQU (%)	TT1 SHIFT (%)	TT2 EQU (%)	TT2 SHIFT (%)
conscious	**14 (20.89)**	**3 (15.00)**	**15 (20.27)**	**2 (22.23)**
non-conscious	**53 (79.11)**	**17 (85.00)**	**59 (79.73)**	**7 (77.77)**
material	*33 (62.26)*	*11 (64.70)*	*37 (62.71)*	*3 (42.85)*
object	27 (81.81)	7 (63.64)	28 (75.68)	2 (66.67)
substance	5 (15.15)	2 (18.18)	7 (18.92)	0 (0.00)
abstraction	0 (0.00)	2 (18.18)	1 (2.70)	1 (33.33)
animal	1 (3.04)	0 (0.00)	1 (2.70)	0 (0.00)
semiotic	*20 (37.74)*	*6 (35.30)*	*22 (37.29)*	*4 (57.15)*
abstraction	20 (100.00)	6 (100.00)	22 (100.00)	4 (100.00)
institution	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
object	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)
total	**67**	**20**	**74**	**9**

Source: the author.

The class of material abstraction had no instance in TT1 and only one in TT2 – the figure of existing was rendered into a figure of sensing:

nor was there	any sound [[heard]] (HP4)
	Existent

existential clause

não se ouvia	nenhum outro ruído (TT1)
	Phenomenon

mental clause

não se escutava	nenhum som (TT2)
	Phenomenon

mental clause

Again, the differences in Circumstances were mainly due to shifts in system. On the one hand, eleven Circumstances attending ST existential clauses were not count in TT1, because of one shift in structure that did not instantiate a Cause: behalf element and ten non existential shifts in system (ten Location: place elements being left out). On the other hand, TT1 realised Circumstances to four formerly non-circumstantial existential clauses, giving them an element of Location: place.

Likewise, six Circumstances attending ST existential clauses were not count in TT2, because of one shift in structure that did not instantiate a Location: place Circumstance, four non existential shifts in system (three Location: place and one Location: time elements being left out of the analysis), and one misprint – or an unintentional skip – that have left out the formal correspondent to one existential clause (see 5.2.3, example ii). On the other hand, TT2 realised one Circumstance to a formerly non-circumstantial existential clause, giving it an element of Location: place. Table 25 summarises the numbers for both TT1 and TT2.

Table 25 – Circumstantial shifts in the target texts

FEATURE	TT1 (FREQ %)	TT2 (FREQ %)
with Circumstance in ST	-11 (23.91)	-6 (13.04)
no Circumstance in ST	+4 (10.53)	+1 (2.63)

Source: the author.

Furthermore, there were shifts to existential meaning in twenty (TT1) and twelve (TT2) existential clauses followed by Location Circumstance, increasing the number of circumstantial elements in the target texts.

Overall, the circumstantial elements had different realisations (Circumstances in boldface):

a) Circumstances of one type were rendered as another type (leading to shifts in the system of CIRCUMSTANCE TYPE, which was not analysed here)

| matter | There was a stately grace **about these slim Spanish children** (HP2) |
| Location: place | Havia uma graça imponente **nessas esbeltas crianças espanholas** (TT1 Gloss BB) |

b) some circumstantial elements of the ST were not instantiated (leading to instances of empty link), but the circumstantial meaning is easily inferred

| Location: place | There were no windows **to it** (HP3) |
| Ø: Circumstance | Não havia janelas (TT2 Gloss CC) |

c) some circumstantial elements rendered other lexicogrammatical realisations of the ST (realising shifts in rank)

| Ø: Circumstance | nor (Ø: is there) any earthly thing (HP3) |
| Location: place | nem (Ø: havia) nada **sobre a Terra** (TT2 Gloss DD) |

5.2.3 Empty links

Two instances of existential clause in the ST did not have a formal correspondent in the target texts. One is as follows:

i) **Who is there** who careth for us? (HP1)

    Quem cuida de nós? (TT1 Gloss EE)

    Quem cuidará de nós? (TT2)

existential clause

Portuguese has the potential to realise an existential clause counterpart in higher registers (e.g., _há [Is there] quem cuide de nós_, or _há [Is there] alguém que cuide de_

nós, or <u>*haveria*</u> *[would there be] alguém para cuidar de nós*, or *Quem há [Who is there]*
de cuidar de nós?). As there are no topological constraints, this seems to be an instance
of translator's choice in the light of the register (Steiner; Yallop, 2001): the register would
tend to sound more formal, contrasting with the peasantry status of the character in
whose speech the clause appears. There follows the other instance of empty link:

ii) [...] and during that terribly bitter winter, **when there were no berries on the trees**,
    and the ground was as hard as iron, and the wolves had come down to the very gates
    of the city to look for food, he had never once forgotten them […] (HP2)
    [...] e durante aquêle terrível e penoso inverno, **quando não havia frutos nas**
    árvores e a terra estava dura como ferro, e os lôbos haviam chegado até as próprias
    portas da cidade em busca de alimento, êle nunca os esqueceu […] (TT1
    Gloss FF)
    [...] e durante aquele terrível e penoso inverno, quando não chegaram a descer até os
    portões da cidade, em busca de comida, ele não se esqueceu deles nem uma
    vez […] (TT2)

There seems to be a misprint – or an unintentional skip – in ii for TT2, leaving
out what might have been the formal correspondent to "there were no berries on the
trees, and the ground was as hard as iron, and the wolves". Even though this does not
seem to compromise the narrative flow, it does disrupt the presentation of scenery
elements in the narrative, which was found to be one of the uses of existential clauses
in *HP* (see section 5.4).

5.3 Existential clauses and the stages of narrative

Existential clauses are said to introduce New information to the addressee.
For this reason, they have been interpreted as *presentative* constructions in
narratives: existential clauses do not only represent that someone or something
happens or exists, but they also introduce things and events in the Placement stage
(Orientation, setting) at the beginning of a story and phenomena throughout the
narrative (Halliday; Matthiessen, 2014).

For a better understanding of the function of existential clauses in narratives,
the corpus was also annotated as to the stages of narrative. The objective was twofold:
first, to have an overview of at what point of the narrative eventual clauses are used,
and to what extent, and second, to have a better understanding of the function of
existential clauses in narrative, including across its different stages.

5.3.1 Narrative staging across the ST

As previously mentioned in section 2.4, narrative genres, such as short stories, entail a disrupting event which is evaluated and then resolved by characters, restoring the story's balance. They typically comprise the Orientation, Complication, Evaluation, Resolution and Coda stages.

Figures of existing occur in all typical stages in the corpus, except for Coda, which occurred in HP4 and did not instantiate any existential clause, meaning that no Existent appeared or reappeared in Coda[22]. Figure 15 depicts the dispersion plot of existential clauses according to the stages of narrative throughout the ST, sorted by number of occurrences (hits).

Figure 15 – Dispersion of existential clauses per stage of narrative in the ST

N	File	Hits	Dispersion	Plot
1	OVERALL	84	0,78	
2	COMPLICATION	33	0,65	
3	EVALUATION	22	0,44	
4	ORIENTATION	15	0,62	
5	RESOLUTION	14	0,57	
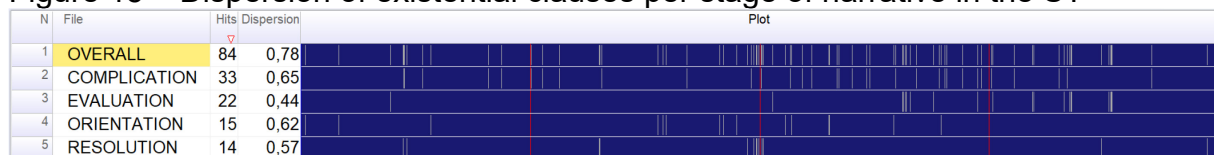
Source: the author.

The figures point to an unexpected result: as a presentative construal, existential clauses were expected to be more frequent in the Orientation stage, as this is the stage that sets the scene in a typical narrative, but Complication accounted for most occurrences of existential clauses in the ST (39 % of the total). This could be explained by the very structure of the narratives: like a pomegranate, each short story in *HP* is an intricate piece of narrative, comprising all the stages repeatedly and in different sequences. Moreover, at some points of the narrative, one stage lasted longer than the others, partially motived by Wilde's long paragraphs, which were studied by Palma (2018).

The Orientation stage had few instances of existential clause at the beginning of the narratives but none in the final quarter; most of them is grouped in the central quarters. The Complication stage had instances of existential clause dispersed throughout the narratives but they grouped mainly in the third quarter. Likewise, the Evaluation stage has existential clauses grouped mainly in the third and fourth

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[22] As indicated in section 4.4 of the Methodology chapter, the stages of narrative were only annotated in the ST and presumed to be similarly distributed in target texts, since the text alignment step in the methodology revealed that both target texts had a structure similar to that of the ST.

quarters, especially the last one, with thirteen instances. Finally, the Resolution stage had few instances, mainly at the end of the second quarter.

Results suggest that existential clauses participate mainly in the creation of problematic situations along the narratives, but also provide characters with a moment to think about the problems they are facing and to look for solutions. Although the Orientation stage may occur at any point, elaborating the narrative or unfolding it into new directions, existential clauses in Orientation stage occurred mainly in the central quarters of the narratives.

Cracking the first pomegranate, the reader follows a long Orientation stage which sets the scene of the night before the day of the coronation of the young King, provides the reader with the origins of the boy, and describes all the luxury that amazes him and moulds his dandy personality. He then falls asleep and has three disturbing dreams. The dreams have each an Orientation stage of their own and set a Complication stage each. After the young King wakes from the third dream, the narrative alternates between the Evaluation stage, as the boy starts evaluating all the wealth that surrounds him whilst common people starve, and the Complication stage, since the boy refuses to wear the raiment of a king and is scolded first by his Chamberlain, then by the people and finally by the priest. Finally, in the Resolution stage, he is mystically transfigured into a king with the face of an angel. Figure 16 depicts the dispersion plot of existential clauses per stage of narrative throughout HP1.

Figure 16 – Dispersion of existential clauses per stage of narrative across HP1

N	File	Hits	Words	Dispersion	Plot
1	OVERALL	84	112.769	0,78	
2	HP_1 ORIENTATION	1	5.377	0,00	
3	HP_1 COMPLICATION	6	5.377	0,21	
4	HP_1 EVALUATION	1	5.377	0,00	
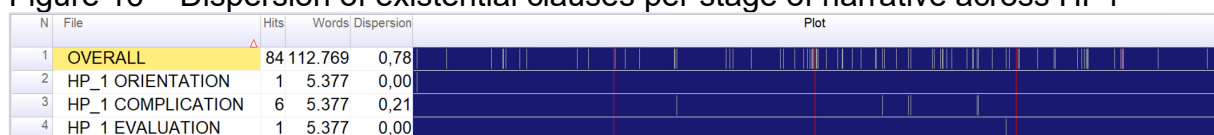
Source: the author.

Existential clauses occurred mainly in the Complication stage of HP1 – but also in Orientation and Evaluation stages – helping create the problematic situations after the young King refuses to wear his royal raiment.

Similarly, the house's second pomegranate begins with a long Orientation stage that sets the scene of the birthday of the Infanta, the daughter of the king of Spain, and describes all the agitation around the birthday celebrations. The last performance is that of the *little* Dwarf, who then becomes the focus of the narrative. Inadvertently and mistakenly, he falls for the Infanta. The sweet juice, however, becomes acrid before

long. Again, the narrative alternates between the Complication and Evaluation stages as the Dwarf enters the castle in search of the Infanta, determined to invite her to follow him to the forest. From room to room, he seeks her, only to find a mirror that shows him the reason why everyone find amusement in him, the Infanta included: "[he] was misshapen and hunchbacked, foul to look at and grotesque. […] and the little Princess who he had thought loved him – she too had been merely mocking at his ugliness, and making merry over his twisted limbs" (Wilde, 1891, p. 59). And the Resolution stage comes with a deadly heartbreak and the Infanta's decision that those who come to play with her must have no hearts.

Existential clauses occur only in Orientation and Complication stages of HP2. Figure 17 depicts the dispersion plot of existential clauses per stage of narrative throughout this short story.

Figure 17 – Dispersion of existential clauses per stage of narrative across HP2

N	File	Hits	Words	Dispersion	Plot
1	OVERALL	84	112.769	0,78	
2	HP_2 ORIENTATION	4	7.411	0,42	
3	HP_2 COMPLICATION	9	7.411	0,36	

Source: the author.

The existential clauses in the Orientation stage helped introduce the series of artists and performances before the Infanta. In the Complication stage, they helped bring about the problems the Dwarf faces as he looks for the Infanta.

The third story differs from the others in two major aspects: in addition to being the "fleshiest pomegranate" – with almost twice as many words as the other stories and more existential clauses than HP1, HP2 and HP4 together – it realised more instances of existential clauses in Evaluation stage, providing the story with an introspect and melancholic mood. Here the profusion of stages of narrative seems to best represent the kaleidoscopic structure of the seeds inside a pomegranate. The story is split in half: one focuses on a young Fisherman trying to dispose of his own soul, and the other follows the Soul trying to re-enter the Fisherman.

The first Orientation stage that presents the young Fisherman in his daily routine offshore is promptly replaced by a Complication stage as the boy finds a Mermaid in his nets instead of fish. As part of a Resolution stage, the two make a deal that she would surface every evening and sing to him, so he could catch plenty of fish with his nets. Before long, the Fisherman falls for her, and a new Complication ensues: to live

with her, he must dispose of his own soul. Seeking a solution for his soul-problem, he goes to the priest, to whom the soul was worth all the gold in the world, but he gets angry and sends the Fisherman away; then the Fisherman tries to trade his soul, but the merchants refuse it, claiming "it is not worth a clipped piece of silver" (Wilde, 1891, p. 72); at last, he comes to a witch, who promises him a solution. When the moon is full, he gets to the witches' sabbath but is frightened by the devilish figure that suddenly appears. Inadvertently, he makes the sign of the cross and dismisses the sabbath, but before all the witches are gone, he catches one of them and forces her to teach him how to send his soul away. Performing the ritual at the seashore as he has just been told, he finally separates from his Soul, which is then embodied in the form of a man and whose name is written with a capital S (nonetheless, the Soul is still referred to as 'it'). Up to this point, there occur ten existential clauses, mostly in the Complication stage, building up the tension over the Fisherman's effort to separate from his soul, until he succeeds, in the Resolution stage of the first half of the narrative.

The juice of the second half of the narrative has a bittersweet taste. The Soul, departed from the young Fisherman, goes on three one-year-long journeys around the world and gets back to report each of them to the young Fisherman, in an attempt to enter into his body again. Each journey report is a new story inside the main narrative and has narrative stages of its own. After the Orientation stage by the beginning of the third report, the Soul finally gets the Resolution for which it has been longing, luring the young Fisherman into following it inland and re-entering him. This situation creates a new Complication to the young Fisherman, who is separated from his beloved forever and to whom only death will provide solution, bringing the lovers together again. However, a new Complication ensues: the priest refuses them a Christian funeral and commands the bodies to be buried with no mark above them. Three years later, there appear strange flowers of curious beauty over the place where the lovers were buried. Learning of the origins of the flowers, the priest trembles and prays. The Resolution comes in the following morning: he blesses the sea, the sea folks, and all the wild things in the God's world.

The narrative instantiated thirty-nine existential clauses in all the stages, helping set the scene (Orientation) of each journey the Soul reported to the Fisherman and to provide temporary solutions (Resolutions), but mostly helping provide characters with reflections on their actual situation and to reconsider the value of things in the world (Evaluation). This result is different from those of the other stories, for which the most

frequent stage is Complication. Figure 18 graphically represents the dispersion of existential clauses per stage of narrative throughout HP3.

Figure 18 – Dispersion of existential clauses per stage of narrative across HP3

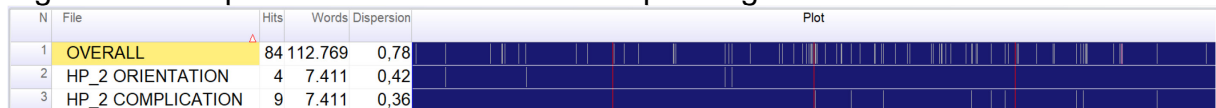| N	File	Hits	Words	Dispersion	Plot
1	OVERALL	84	112.769	0,78	
2	HP_3 ORIENTATION	9	14.046	0,42	
3	HP_3 COMPLICATION	11	14.046	0,77	
4	HP_3 EVALUATION	19	14.046	0,38	
5	HP_3 RESOLUTION	10	14.046	0,24	
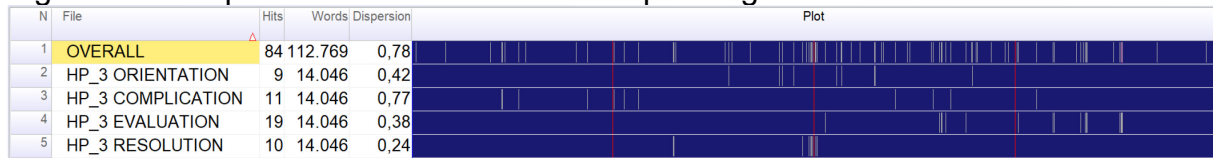
Source: the author.

The first and second quarters roughly correspond to the first half of the narrative, in which the young Fisherman succeeds in disposing of his soul (corresponding to the first mark in the Resolution track in Figure 18). Then there follow the journey reports the Soul narrates to the Fisherman, which have a narrative staging of their own, until the tragic ending, motivating thoughtful considerations.

The fourth and last pomegranate begins with the classic formula "once upon a time" – actually, this is the only short story by Wilde beginning so – as in a nursery tale. A brief introduction sets the origins of the Star-child at the beginning of the story: two poor woodcutters follow the trail of a shooting star, eager to find a crook of gold there, only to encounter a little baby instead. The two argue about saving the baby. At last, one of them takes the baby home, where he is scolded by his wife. Then the narrative jumps to the baby already grown into a mean and arrogant yet beautiful boy. After despising a beggar woman who claimed to be his mother, the Star-child (as the boy is referred to) suddenly becomes loathsome, and people start to mock him, save his foster family. He runs away into the forest, calling out for his mother. However, he endures such a ghastly ordeal in the hands of an evil magician who sends him to look for three pieces of gold in the forest, but a series of events (making up Complication stages) prevent the boy from bringing the gold to the magician, for what he is severely punished. In the end, after moulding a humble behaviour, he discovers he is the son of a king and a queen, recovers his beauty, and rules the land. The short story closes with the only Coda in the collection, which, however, contains no existential clause: three years later, he dies, "[a]nd he who came after him ruled evilly" (Wilde, 1891, p. 158).

There occurred fourteen existential clauses in the narrative, dispersed across the stages as depicted in Figure 19.

Figure 19 – Dispersion of existential clauses per stage of narrative across HP4

N	File	Hits	Words	Dispersion	Plot
1	OVERALL	84	112.769	0,78	
2	HP_4 ORIENTATION	1	6.408	0,00	
3	HP_4 COMPLICATION	7	6.408	0,73	
4	HP_4 EVALUATION	2	6.408	0,42	
5	HP_4 RESOLUTION	4	6.408	0,42	
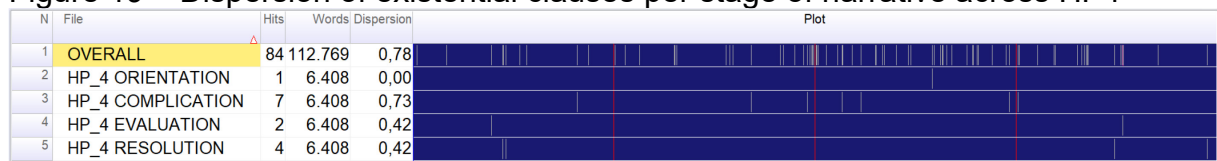
Source: the author.

The only existential clause in the Orientation stage occurred when the Star-child is sent to bring the magician the pieces of gold: the place where they are found is then introduced. The existential clauses are almost uniformly dispersed along the Complication stage throughout the story, instantiating the ordeal the boy undergoes. Evaluation instances of existential clauses occurred in the first quarter, whilst the woodcutters assess the harsh conditions in which they live, and last quarter when the Star-child assesses his own behaviour. Likewise, Resolution existential clauses instantiated the woodcutters' reasons to hunt for the alleged treasure at the beginning and the Star-child's redemption at the end.

5.3.2 Narrative staging across the target texts

Since the target texts have a structure that is similar to that of the ST, as evinced in the aligning step of the corpus preparation, TT1 and TT2 were assumed to follow the general tendency in the ST as for the distribution of existential clauses across the stages of narrative, as shown in Table 26.

Table 26 – Existential clauses across the stages of narrative in the target texts

TEXT	ORIENTATION		COMPLICATION		EVALUATION		RESOLUTION		TOTAL
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
ST	15	17.86	33	39.29	22	26.18	14	16.67	84
TT1	17	18.89	36	40.00	20	22.22	17	18.89	90
TT2	19	19.79	36	37.50	23	23.96	18	18.75	96

Source: the author.

Nonetheless, the number of instances of existential clauses in the stages of Orientation, Complication and Resolution increased mainly due to shifts *to* existential Processes, whereas the Evaluation count of TT1 decreased mainly due to shifts *from* existential Processes. Again, Complication accounted for the highest number of existential clauses in relationship of either equivalence or shift with the ST in both TT1 and TT2.

Additionally, non-existential shifts – departures from the existential meaning of the ST – were also more frequent in the Complication stage and corresponded mainly to shifts in system (Table 27), i.e., either the ST existential Process was rendered as another type of Process in the target texts or the existential meaning in the target texts is rendering another type of Process from the ST.

Table 27 – Non-existential shifts across the stages of narrative in the target texts

SHIFTS	ORIENTATION	COMPLICATION	EVALUATION	RESOLUTION
TT1	5	9	4	2
shift in system	*4*	*8*	*3*	*2*
shift in rank	*0*	*0*	*1*	*0*
metafunctional shift	*1*	*0*	*0*	*0*
empty link	*0*	*1*	*0*	*0*
TT2	0	7	1	1
shift in system	*0*	*5*	*1*	*1*
empty link	*0*	*2*	*0*	*0*

Source: the author.

TT2 did not realise any non-existential shift in the Orientation stage. That does not mean that there has not been any shift, only that the shifts identified did not change the existential meaning.

5.4 Functions of existential clauses in narrative

As argued by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), existential clauses are expected to primarily state the existence of any kind of thing. The review of literature pointed out that they are also presentative constructions and, in Portuguese, they can be employed as impersonalising device. However, existential clauses can provide narratives with more functions. Based on the literature and the stages of narrative as held by Martin and Rose (2008), this MA thesis proposes a set of functions – the *existential functions* – that existential clauses perform in a narrative, as shown in Table 28.

Table 28 – Functions of existential clauses in narrative

FUNCTION	DESCRIPTION	INSTANCE
describing	to describe things and places across the narrative	On its forehead **was** a ruby, and thick oil dripped from its hair on to its thighs. (HP3) Context: Reporting its first travel after been sent away, the Soul describes a chamber in the city of Illel whereto it came, following a company of merchants.
introducing	to introduce things and places that will play a role in the narrative	[…] and at last he became aware that under the shadow of a rock there **was** a figure that had not been there before. (HP3) Context: During the witches' sabbath, the young Fisherman becomes aware of the intimidating presence of a man dressed in black which will try to bargain his soul.
listing	to give examples of a class of things along the narrative	There **are** the dancing-girls of Samaris who dance in the manner of all kinds of birds and beasts. (HP3) Context: The Soul tries to entice the young Fisherman to abandon the one he loves by offering him pleasures that the mermaid cannot grant him.
pointing	to state the existence of things and places (with no practical effect on the narrative)	Nor would he suffer any to be cruel to bird or beast, but taught love and loving-kindness and charity, and to the poor he gave bread, and to the naked he gave raiment, and there **was** peace and plenty in the land. (HP4) Context: After suffering a long ordeal for his arrogant manners, the Star-child is eventually redeemed and made a humble king.
pondering	to provide a thoughtful consideration on things along the narrative	'I had thought that there had **been** men who were kinglike,' he answered, 'but it may be as thou sayest. (HP1) Context: Being reprimanded by his chamberlain after refusing to wear his royal raiment because of three disturbing dreams, the young King ponders on the idea that he must be dressed accordingly to be recognised as the king.

Source: based on Davidse (1992), Martin and Rose (2008), and Halliday and Matthiessen (2014).

The distinction between one function and the others is subtle and relies upon context and some lexicogrammatical markers: in any function, existential clause brings places, objects and characters into play, but introducing and pointing functions, for instance, differ in that the former "puts things into motion", so to speak, along the stream of the narration, whereas the latter indicates the existence of phenomena that do not act upon anything else in the story; listing provides the narrative with a sort of inventory list construed with specific Deictic or mass noun in the nominal group, whereas describing details the setting and evokes sensual imagery; and pondering mainly occurs in the narrator's comments or in the characters' thoughts, sometimes in a mental projection, providing careful consideration on the Existent.

The introducing and pointing functions were drawn from the presentative function of existential clauses as stated by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014); the listing function came from the 'listing use' posited by Davidse (1992) when she describes the conditions for a definite nominal group instantiating the Existent; the describing function was based on the setting and description phases of narrative, and the pondering function was based on the comment and reflection phases of narrative, as proposed by Martin and Rose (2008). Table 29 displays the number of existential clauses realising each function in the corpus.

Table 29 – Total of existential functions in the corpus

FUNCTION	ST		TT1		TT2	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
describing	31	36.90	40	44.44	45	46.88
introducing	8	9.52	7	7.78	7	7.29
listing	8	9.52	8	8.89	8	8.33
pointing	6	7.14	8	8.89	5	5.21
pondering	31	36.90	27	30.00	31	32.29
Total	84		90		96	

Source: the author.

These figures are analysed in the following sections.

5.4.1 Existential functions across the ST

Although the functions may occur in any stage throughout the narrative, some of them tend to be more frequent in one stage than in the others. Table 30 summarises the distribution of the functions per stage of narrative in the ST.

Table 30 – Existential clause functions per stage of narrative in the ST

FUNCTION	ORIENTATION	COMPLICATION	EVALUATION	RESOLUTION
describing	9 (10.71)	6 (7.14)	7 (8.33)	9 (10.71)
introducing	3 (3.57)	4 (4.76)	1 (1.19)	0 (0.00)
listing	0 (0.00)	4 (4.76)	1 (1.19)	3 (3.57)
pointing	2 (2.38)	3 (3.57)	0 (0.00)	1 (1.19)
pondering	1 (1.19)	16 (19.05)	13 (15.48)	1 (1.19)
Total	15 (17.86)	33 (39.29)	22 (26.19)	14 (16.67)

Source: the author.

According to the data, describing and pondering existential clauses were the most frequent functions in the ST and occurred in all stages. Each function accounted for 36.90 % (Table 29) of all existential clauses in the ST. These figures resonate with Lima and Barros (2018), whose findings showed that existential clauses in the Portuguese translation of *The lord of the rings* contributed primarily to the description and reflection *phases* of narrative.

Since descriptive passages may occur at any point in a narrative, the describing function is almost evenly distributed across the stages. It helps create the scene in the Orientation stage, as when the narrator begins the story about the young king:

> His courtiers had all taken their leave of him, bowing their heads to the ground, according to the ceremonious usage of the day, and had retired to the Great Hall of the Palace, to receive a few last lessons from the Professor of Etiquette; **there being some of them who had still quite natural manners**, which in a courtier is, I need hardly say, a very grave offence (HP1).

Otherwise, the describing function adds colourful details to the story by providing descriptions of things with which it deals or and places wherein it takes place, as in the Complication stage when the dwarf, struggling to find the Infanta, makes his way into the castle:

> He slipped through, and found himself in a splendid hall, far more splendid, he feared, than the forest, **there was so much more gilding everywhere**, and even the floor was made of great coloured stones, fitted together into a sort of geometrical pattern (HP2).

The description of wealth and beauty contrasts with the dwarf's physical deformity, highlighting his fateful encounter with his own reflection in a mirror and leading to the tragic ending. In the Evaluation and Resolution stages, the describing existential clause provides the details of the places where characters assess the problems they experience and come up with feasible solutions, as the Resolution stage when the Soul restores the vision to a servant, after getting what it wanted, describes the room where it thought it could find the god it had been searching for:

> 'So I breathed with my breath upon his eyes, and the sight came back to them, and he trembled again, and led me into the third chamber, and lo! **there was no idol in it, nor image of any kind, but only a mirror of round metal set on an altar of stone** (HP3).

In turn, pondering existential clause occurred mainly in the Complication and Evaluation stages, when characters tend to ponder and assess their actions. An example is the passage when the priest replies to the young Fisherman's question about how to dispose of his soul: "There is no thing more precious than a human soul, nor any earthly thing that can be weighed with it" (HP3).

Listing and introducing existential clauses accounted for 12.50 % of the total existential clauses in the ST, both occurring mainly in the Complication stage. In the young king's third dream, for instance, the Avarice uses the listing function to send Death away by providing it with "an inventory" of the poor conditions in the neighbour countries:

> And Avarice shuddered, and put ashes on her head. 'Thou art cruel,' she cried; 'thou art cruel. **There is famine in the walled cities of India**, and the cisterns of Samarcand have run dry. **There is famine in the walled cities of Egypt**, and the locusts have come up from the desert. (HP1)

Furthermore, some functions seem to select some sort of Existent according to the Thing realm (Table 31).

The describing existential clause realised all kinds of thing, but tended to realise mainly non-conscious material things, especially material objects, presenting their existence as an element of the surroundings where the story unfolds, as in *There is no* god *but this mirror that thou seest, for this is the Mirror of Wisdom* (HP3). In turn, the pondering existential clause tended to realise both non-conscious semiotic abstractions – *Injustice has parcelled out the world, nor is there equal* division *of aught save of sorrow* (HP3) – and conscious things – *and their hired men drave him away, and there was* none *who had pity on him* (HP4) – providing narrator and characters with careful thought about people and things that disturb them somehow.

Table 31 – Thing realm across the existential functions in the ST

FUNCTION	CONSCIOUS		MATERIAL		SEMIOTIC	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
describing	1	1.19	27	32.14	3	3.57
introducing	3	3.57	5	5.95	0	0.00
listing	1	1.19	3	3.57	4	4.76
pointing	0	0.00	2	2.38	4	4.76
pondering	12	14.29	4	4.76	15	17.86

Source: the author.

Existential functions can also be related to the realisation or not of Circumstances in the clause (Table 32).

Table 32 – Circumstance realisation and existential functions in the ST

FUNCTION	NO CIRCUMSTANCE		WITH CIRCUMSTANCE	
	N	%	N	%
describing	14	36.84	17	36.96
introducing	0	0.00	8	17.39
listing	4	10.53	4	8.70
pointing	2	5.26	4	8.70
pondering	18	47.37	13	28.26

Source: the author.

Despite having an equal number of existential clauses with or without Circumstances (thirty-one each), describing and pondering functions are inversely related. The describing function accounts for most instances (seventeen) of circumstantial feature in the ST, as the Existent from the material realm may be best described when it is located in space (and time), as in "*In the flat oval shields* there were carbuncles, both wine-coloured and coloured like grass" (HP3); it also accounted for the most occurrences of C^P^E (eleven instances out of eighteen), as seen in Table 33.

Table 33 – Configuration per existential functions in ST

CONFIG.	DESCRIBING	INTRODUCING	LISTING	POINTING	PONDERING	TOTAL
P^E	13	0	4	2	17	36
P^E^C	6	2	4	2	9	23
C^P^E	11	5	0	0	2	18
E^P	1	0	0	0	1	2
C^P^E^C	0	0	0	1	1	2
P^E<C>	0	1	0	0	0	1
P^C^E	0	0	0	0	1	1
P^E^C^C	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	31	8	8	6	31	84

Source: the author.

In contrast, the pondering function is more frequently realised without Circumstance in the ST, accounting for most instances of P^E (thirteen instances out of thirty-six), as it seems to be of no use, in most cases, presenting semiotic abstractions, incorporeal by nature, in space and time, as in "there was no reason (Existent: semiotic abstraction) why one should admire a person because he was incurable" (HP2). In addition, the instances of conscious Existents provided the narrative with comments of a general, almost proverbial nature: "There be widows (Existent: conscious) who sit in purple, and widows (Existent: conscious) who sit in rags" (HP3).

Listing existential clauses had an even distribution of instances with and without Circumstances (two instances each), suggesting that it may not be Circumstance bound. In turn, circumstantial pointing existential clauses was slightly more frequent than pointing existential clauses without Circumstances (four vs. two instances), suggesting that the pointing function tends to ascribe at least one circumstantial feature to the existence. However, the frequency is too low in the corpus to allow any extrapolation.

Finally, circumstantial features attended the eight instances of introducing existential clauses in the ST, as in "There is a chamber *in the palace* that has eight walls of red porphyry" (HP3). In all cases, it ascribed a Location circumstantial feature to the existence. This suggests that the introducing function might be Circumstance bound. However, the frequency is too low in the corpus to allow any extrapolation.

5.4.2 *Existential functions across the target texts*

The distribution of existential functions in the target texts follows that in the ST. Describing and pondering were the most frequent functions in both target texts, as shown in Table 34.

Table 34 – Count of existential functions across the corpus

FUNCTION	ST	%	TT1	%	TT2	%
describing	31	36.90	40	44.44	45	46.88
introducing	8	9.52	7	7.78	7	7.29
listing	8	9.52	8	8.89	8	8.33
pointing	6	7.14	8	8.89	5	5.21
pondering	31	36.90	27	30.00	31	32.29
Total	84	100.00	90	100.00	96	100.00

Source: the author.

The major difference is in the describing function. Although the ST displayed a balance between pondering and describing functions, both target texts provided more instances of the latter, many of them – twenty-one in TT1 and eighteen in TT2 – being shifts from relational clauses in the ST, what may indicate a tendency for the target texts to prefer existential meaning to relational meaning when making description[23]. Moreover, the four instances of the verbal group *existir* in TT1 realise a describing existential clause, as in

| in the tea-house [[that | is | in the Street of Pomegranates]] | (HP3) |
| | *relational Process* | | |

| na casa de chá [[que | existe | na Rua das Romãs]] | (TT1 Gloss I) |
| | *existential Process* | | |

This suggests a tendency of TT1 to use *existir* only when realising describing existential clauses (see Table 35). Those instances of *existir* in TT1 are also instances of embedded clauses qualifying Things in HP3, suggesting the specific function of *existir* describing construction as Qualifier in the narrative. However, the frequency is too low in the corpus to allow any extrapolation.

Table 35 – Verbal group across the existential functions in target texts

FUNCTION	HAVER		EXISTIR		OTHER	
	TT1	TT2	TT1	TT2	TT1	TT2
describing	35	39	4	5	1	1
introducing	7	3	0	4	0	0
listing	8	7	0	1	0	0
pointing	8	4	0	1	0	0
pondering	27	23	0	8	0	0

Source: the author.

Differently, *existir* realised at least one instance of all existential functions in TT2, especially in pondering existential clauses, which realised solely conscious Existents in the corpus:

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[23] However, future investigations should evaluate the instances of relational processes and their contributions to the narrative in the corpus, which is beyond the scope of this work.

Existem	viúvas	que se sentam sobre púrpura,	e (Ø: existem)	as (Ø: viúvas)	que se sentam sobre farrapos (TT2 Gloss GG)
	conscious			*conscious*	
	existential clause			*existential clause*	

As mentioned in section 5.2.2, some pondering existential clauses with *haver* had realised a marked structure in TT1. Additionally, being the most frequent verbal group realising existential meaning in both target texts, as mentioned in section 5.2.1, *haver* also realised all existential functions. This suggests that this verbal group is not function bound.

The distribution of existential functions across the stages of narrative in the target texts was fairly similar to that of the ST (Table 36). The major difference is in the describing existential clauses associated with the Complication stage in both target texts, which feature doubles the amount found in the same stage in the ST.

Table 36 – Existential functions across the stages of narrative in target texts

FUNCTION	ORIENTATION			COMPLICATION			EVALUATION			RESOLUTION		
	ST	TT1	TT2	ST	TT1	TT2	ST	TT1	TT2	ST	TT1	TT2
describing	9	11	13	6	12	12	7	5	7	9	12	13
introducing	3	3	3	4	3	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
listing	0	0	0	4	4	4	1	1	1	3	3	3
pointing	2	3	2	3	4	2	0	0	0	1	1	1
pondering	1	0	1	16	13	15	13	13	14	1	1	1
Total	15	17	19	33	36	36	22	20	23	14	17	18

Source: the author.

Moreover, the number of listing existential clauses were the same in the ST and in both target texts. It is the sole existential function that cannot be associated with shifts in existential clauses in the corpus.

Finally, non-existential shifts (departures from the existential meaning) are also mainly related to the describing function. This function accounted for 60 % of all non-existential shifts in TT1 (mainly in the Orientation stage) and about 45 % in TT2 (in all stages but Orientation), as described in Table 37. These figures may be unsurprising as the describing function is the most common in the corpus, but it is still intriguing because the same does not take place for the pondering function, which is as frequent in the corpus. Further investigations should take a better look at this, especially in the case of TT1.

Table 37 – Shifts per functions and stages of narrative in target texts

FUNCTION	ORIENTATION		COMPLICATION		EVALUATION		RESOLUTION		TOTAL	
	TT1	TT2	TT1	TT2	TT1	TT2	TT1	TT2	TT1	TT2
describing	4	0	3	2	3	1	2	1	12	4
introducing	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
pointing	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
pondering	1	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	6	2
Total	5	0	9	7	4	1	2	1	20	9

Source: the author.

As previously displayed in Table 22, shifts in system accounted for most of the shifts in both target texts (85 % and 77.78 % in TT1 and TT2 respectively). They are mainly associated with the describing function, as shown in Table 37.

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In short, results showed that existential clauses occurred more frequently in the Complication stage and often associated with the describing function, partially refuting the assumption that "in narrative, they serve to introduce central Participants in the Placement (Setting, Orientation) stage at the beginning of a story" (Halliday; Matthiessen, 2014, p. 308). However, that does not mean existential clauses did not realise the function of stating the existence of any kind of thing in the corpus. This basic meaning is there, but others emerged, providing existential clauses with meanings that add more colour to the narrative.

Moreover, Hasan (1984) argues that the basic property of the Placement is to particularise characters, which is realised by some declarative clause with relational Process (existential Process included): "the important lexicogrammatical fact here," she says, "is not the nature of the Process but the characterization of the nominal group which realises some Participant role" (Hasan, 1984, p. 85). This reasoning may provide any shift found in the corpus with a practical justification.

6   FINAL REMARKS

This study aimed at investigating prototypical existential clauses in both English and Portuguese via system of TRANSITIVITY applied to the stages of narrative in a small parallel literary corpus, drawing on Systemic-Functional Linguistics (SFL) as theoretical framework and Corpus Linguistics as a method of data collection and analysis. The aim was accomplished along with the fulfilment of four objectives: 1) compare the existential Process patterns between source and target texts, 2) classify shifts in target texts, 3) identify the stages of narrative in which existential clauses may occur, and 4) identify the functions that existential clauses have in a narrative.

The study approached an English-Portuguese parallel corpus comprising the four short stories in Oscar Wilde's *A house of pomegranates* (originally published in 1891) and two translations of each story into Brazilian Portuguese, one dating back to 1961 and the other to 2012. Based on the theoretical framework presented in the Chapter 2 and following the methodological procedures described in Chapter 1, this study dealt with eighty-four instances of existential clauses in the ST. Each one was broken down into its lexicogrammatical elements and analysed as for Process, Participant, Circumstances, and configuration.

On the one hand, findings from the ST (section 5.1) showed that

1. the prototypical existential Process is mainly realised by the verbal group *be* along with the Subject *there*, corroborating the literature,

2. the sole Participant, the Existent, in existential clauses is most frequently realised by non-conscious, material objects, including fruits/flowers, buildings, and weapons, such as *berries*, *house*, and *sword* respectively,

3. Location: place (e.g., *in the forest*) is by far the most frequent Circumstance in the existential construal, and

4. the canonical order of the elements of an existential construal is process followed by Participant (and then by a Circumstance, if any). Specifically, the findings suggest that the English prototypical existential clause selects mainly an object from the material realm as Participant and is more frequently followed by a Location: place Circumstance, arranged as P^E^C.

On the other hand, findings from the target texts (section 5.2) revealed an increase in the number of existential clauses, as shifts also leads to existential clauses in both TT1 and TT2 as renditions from other types of Processes in the ST. Such shifts

adds to the existential clauses that represent translation equivalences through formal correspondences and that are a tendency in both target texts. The translation equivalence rate reached 75 % in TT1 (sixty-four out of eighty-four existential clauses) and 90 % in TT2 (seventy-five out of eighty-four existential clauses). The remainder, i.e., shifts, directly affect the instances of both Existents – insofar as many translation shifts changed the function of the nominal groups that realised the Participants – and Circumstances (however, in most cases, once shifts implied a departure from the existential meaning, the circumstantial elements were left out of the analysis).

Overall, the elements of the existential clauses follow the general equivalence tendency, which seems to be the result of a less cognitively effortful default pattern in the translation process (Da Silva; Pagano, 2017):

1. the instances of equivalence in TT1 are prototypically realised by the existential verb *haver* but oscillates between *haver* and *existir* in TT2. Besides the prototypical verbs, a single instance of *jazer* and another of *repousar* – both with a literary value – also render an existential clause of the ST as an existential clause in TT1 and TT2 respectively. No instance of existential *ter* occur in the target texts, probably because of registerial constraints,

2. Existents are mainly realised by non-conscious, material objects in both target texts, suggesting that existential clauses add mainly scenery and props to the narrative, but not many characters, who should be realised by conscious Thing,

3. Location: place is the circumstantial element most frequently realised in both target texts, suggesting a need to present, describe and list against a locational background. In addition, existential clauses with at least one circumstantial element outnumber those with no Circumstance, although the relative frequencies suggest that equivalence is higher among non-circumstantial existential clauses,

4. the most frequent configuration in both target texts is P^E, which is confirmed by the frequency of non-circumstantial existential clauses. Nonetheless, the sum of all configurations with Circumstance outnumbers the instances of P^E, which is consistent with item 3 above.

Shifts, in turn, account for nineteen and seven instances departing from existential meaning in TT1 and TT2 respectively. Most shifts relate to changes in the

system of transitivity, i.e., the existential Process of the ST is rendered into another type of Process in the target texts, mainly the relational Process. There occurred also one instance of shift in rank, whereby the existential clause is rendered into a circumstantial Adjunct, and one instance of metafunctional shift, whereby the existential clause is rendered as a modal Adjunct, both in TT1. Despite not changing the meaning of the Process in target texts, shifts in structure were relatively frequent in TT1 (sixteen instances vs. three in TT2), partially motivated by constraints of the language system in face of other choices in the clause.

The higher number of shifts in TT1 than in TT2 could be explained by Berman's theory of retranslation. Being the first translation of the four short stories in Wilde's *HP* into Brazilian Portuguese, dating back to the 1960s, TT1 seems to be more target-language oriented. Meanwhile, TT2, the most recent translation of the entire work of Wilde into Brazilian Portuguese (2012), seems to be more source-language oriented.

Furthermore, shifts *to* existential clauses are also present, i.e., clauses and elements that realise other meanings in the ST are rendered as existential clauses in the target texts. Again, TT1 counts the higher number of such shifts (twenty-three against seventeen instances in TT2).

Additionally, two instances of empty link were found. In such cases, no formal correspondent could not be located in the target texts.

All things considered, the high frequency of shifts in system endorses the relatedness between existential Processes and relational Processes and upholds the way they are theoretically described and graphically represented in the review of the literature about existential clauses (section 2.2).

After characterising the corpus, by comparing the existential Process patterns between source and target texts and classifying the shifts in target texts, the existential clauses were located in the stages of narrative (section 5.3). Existential clauses were spotted in all stages (Orientation, Complication, Evaluation, and Resolution), save Coda.

As a presentative construal, existential clauses were expected to occur more frequently in the Orientation stage, which has the basic property of particularising characters and setting the scene. However, such clauses proved to be most frequent in the Complication stage followed by the Evaluation stage. Orientation was only third in the stage frequency ranking, counting half the instances of existential clauses in Complication. Resolution was ranked fourth. Results suggest that existential clauses mainly participate in the creation of problematic situations along the narratives in the

corpus, but they also provide characters with a moment both to think about the problems they are facing and to look for solutions.

Individual analysis of the narrative staging indicated that the dispersion of existential clauses across the stories mirrors the very structure of the narratives. "Cracking" each *HP*'s short story revealed intricate pieces of narrative, comprising all the stages repeatedly and in different sequences, like the countless seeds disposed across the nonsymmetric chambers inside a pomegranate.

In HP1, the eight existential clauses mainly occur in the Complication stage – but also in the Orientation and Evaluation stages – helping create the problematic situations after the young King refuses to wear his royal raiment. In HP2, the thirteen existential clauses occur only in the Orientation and Complication stages: in the former they help introduce the series of artists and performances before the Infanta; in the latter, they help bring about the problems the Dwarf faced as he looked for the Infanta. Counting almost twice as many words as the other stories and more existential clauses than HP1, HP2, and HP4 together, HP3 was not only the "fleshiest pomegranate", but also the most intricate story: pervading all stages within two distinct "halves", existential clauses are mainly realised in the Complication stage in the first half of the narrative, building up the tension over the Fisherman's effort to separate from his soul, until he succeeded at the Resolution stage; afterwards, in the second half, existential clauses help set the scene (Orientation) of each journey the Soul reported to the Fisherman and to provide temporary solutions (Resolution), but mostly they help provide characters with reflections on their actual situation and to ponder over the value of things in the world (Evaluation). Overall, HP3 realised more existential clauses in the Evaluation stage, differing from the stage counts of the other stories individually and from the general distribution of existential clauses across the stages of narrative (with the most frequent stage being Complication). Finally, HP4 also realises existential meanings in all stages, like HP3 – albeit to a lesser extent – but mainly in the Complication, helping to instantiate the ordeal the Star-child undergoes before being redeemed.

Since the target texts have a similar structure to that of the ST, as evinced in the aligning step of the corpus preparation, TT1 and TT2 follow the general tendency in the ST as for the distribution of existential clauses across the stages of narrative. Nonetheless, the number of instances of existential clauses in the stages of Orientation, Complication, and Resolution increased mainly due to shifts *to* existential Processes, whereas the Evaluation count of TT1 decreased mainly due to shifts *from* existential Processes.

Finally, there emerged some functions that existential clauses can perform within the narrative (section 5.4). Drawing on the literature, this study proposed a set of five *existential functions*, namely, describing, introducing, listing, pointing, and pondering. The distinction between one function and the others relies upon context and lexicogrammatical markers, as in any function, existential clause brings phenomena into play, but

1. introducing and pointing functions, for instance, differ in that the former puts phenomena "into motion", so to speak, along the stream of the narration, whereas the latter indicates the existence of phenomena that do not act upon anything else in the story,

2. listing provides the narrative with a sort of inventory list construed with specific Deictic or mass noun in the nominal group, whereas describing details the setting and evokes sensual imagery, and

3. pondering mainly occurs in the comments of the narrator or in the thoughts of the characters, providing careful consideration on the Existent.

Describing and pondering are the most recurrent functions in the ST and in the target texts. They are instantiated in all stages of narrative, with the describing function almost evenly distributed across the stages (as descriptive passages may occur at any point in a narrative), and the pondering function mainly in the Complication and Evaluation stages, highlighting the introspective mood.

Moreover, describing existential clauses in the corpus tend to realise non-conscious material things, especially material objects, and mainly followed by a Location: place Circumstance, whereas pondering existential clauses realise mainly non-conscious semiotic abstractions, but also conscious things, with no Circumstances in the corpus. Introducing existential clauses realise either conscious or material things, always followed by a Location Circumstance in the corpus. Pointing existential clauses realise only non-conscious things mainly with Circumstances in the corpus. Listing existential clauses realise a few of each category/realm of thing with or without Circumstances in the corpus.

The distribution of existential functions in the target texts fairly follow that in the ST, despite a slight increase in the number of describing and pondering functions in both target texts, especially due to shifts from relational Processes in the ST, mostly realised by the verb *haver* in both target texts. However, the verb *existir* realises some

particular lexicogrammatical features: the four instances of *existir* in TT1 realise describing existential clauses as embedded clauses, qualifying a previous Thing, suggesting the specific function of *existir* construction as Qualifier in the narrative, whereas all instances of *existir* functioning as pondering existential Process in TT2 only realise conscious Existents, providing the narrative with comments of a general, almost proverbial nature.

This study has potential limitations. Firstly, since it focused on prototypical existential Processes only, while other Processes were neglected in the analysis. Mapping and studying other types of Processes, including non-prototypical existential Processes, may provide quantitative and qualitative data to add to the present findings.

Secondly, it dealt with a small-sized corpus (approximately ninety thousand words) consisting of only one author and one type of narrative. Broadening the study to the rest of Wilde's work or even applying it to larger, balanced, annotated, parallel corpus may provide data on how writing style and typological or registerial constraints could affect the realisation of the existential meaning(s) in both source and target texts.

Thirdly, the existential functions proposed in this MA thesis need to be fully tested. Despite studies on the functions and uses of existential clauses, Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) included, as indicated in the review of the literature (section 2.2), the scope is generally limited to the lexicogrammatical features and does not approach the stages of narrative. Further investigation based on different corpora may test the validity of the proposal and provide additional functions.

Lastly, it investigated existential clauses at the level of stages of narrative as context. Moving down to the phases of narrative as proposed by Martin and Rose (2008) may provide further insights into the functions that existential Processes – and the other types of Processes – may perform in a narrative.

Notwithstanding its limitations, this MA thesis seems to provide meaningful contributions. Firstly, this study proposed an original correlation between lexicogrammatical resources and context by deriving functions from existential clauses in each stage of narrative. Contextualising existential clauses proved to be a good opportunity to look beyond their lexicogrammatical features and to recognise functions – or ways of functioning – other than those already documented in the literature. As such, this MA thesis is innovative and may serve as a reference for future studies interested in looking "beyond" the corpus, i.e., integrating automatic data analysis of

small parts of text with manual handling of the entire text(s), especially in the case of small-sized corpora.

Secondly, it also contributes to Corpus-Based Translation Studies in that it explores the concept of translation equivalence building on a parallel corpus. Theoretically grounded on Systemic-Functional Linguistics, the equivalence concept proved to be a useful linguistic resource for drawing comparisons between source text and target texts. It adds to the tradition of previous works developed in the Laboratory of Experimentation in Translation at Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, including Domingos and Da Silva (2015). In following but also expanding this tradition, this study pointed to under what (lexicogrammatical and contextual) conditions source text and target texts realise existential meanings, or – more importantly – under what conditions the target texts do not realise it, leading to instances of shift. Ultimately, equivalence in translation helped explain the functioning of existential clauses across and between languages. Translator training programmes, especially literary translation courses, may benefit from this study as well, to raise students' awareness of equivalence (and shift) between source and target texts.

Thirdly, it made some contribution to Berman's (1990) theory of retranslation, despite not being a central concern of the study. The analysis of equivalences and shifts in prototypical existential clauses indicated that the older target text (dating back to the 1960s) seems to be target-language oriented and thus prone to translation deforming forces, explaining why it realises more instances of shift than the most recent target text (dating from the 2010s). This finding is consistent with that reported by Domingos and Da Silva (2015) for reported speech in another work by Wilde translated more than once into Brazilian Portuguese. Further studies on other types of clauses using a similar corpus could shed new light on the matter.

Fourthly, this study sheds light on aspects of authorship in translation. The differences between the target texts and the shifts spotted when relating the target texts to the source text are some of many instances of an authorial realisation. Translation is rather an act of creation and transformation of meanings and cannot be reduced to an operation of discovering/recovering the right meanings of an "unchanging", "original" text. Being the product of ongoing selection in a system network (Halliday; Matthiessen, 2014), the text (source text, target text, any text) is an active product of deciding on how to realise the meaning potential of a language. Translators in this study drew up their own blueprint for building the house, selecting

from the tree of language their own pomegranates. The differences between target texts may ultimately indicate further understanding of the source text or new possibilities for rendering it, which is consistent with Malta, Fontes and Da Silva (2019). In a sense, this study may also contribute to translator learning programmes to raise students' awareness of the status of the translation not as a copy of the "original" but as a "new original". This also resonates with recent studies on the non-authorial use of machine-translated output to produce literary texts, such as Costa and Da Silva (2020) and Da Silva and Costa (2021).

Fifthly, this study contributes to the use of interlinear glosses in linguistic research. Being part of the analysis, not of the data (Comrie; Haspelmath; Bickel, 2015), glosses proved to be very useful in elucidating and making it explicit to the readers – which may not be familiar with the language of the target texts, depending on their background knowledge – the different writing strategies translators implemented in their target texts, which eventually highlights the creative process of their task. This also helps the very researcher "crack" equivalence and shifts from a theoretically-grounded perspective.

Finally, this MA thesis also contributes to the literary studies, specifically those concerning the works of Oscar Wilde, to the extent that the present linguistic analysis helps (re)tell the story. Approaching *A house of pomegranates* via stages of narrative within the systemic-functional framework helps "crack" Wilde's stories and highlight their intricate structure, showing how the profusely arranged stages communicate with one another using the "language" of existential clauses.

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APPENDIX A – Glosses

There follow the glosses for the target text samples cited in this MA thesis, following the Leipzig glossing rules for interlinear morpheme-by-morpheme glosses (Comrie; Haspelmath; Bickel, 2015). They are presented according to the order of appearance.

Gloss A – He had been [stolen away] (HP1)

(TT1) o menino tinha sido [arrebatado]
o   menin-o   ti-nha   s-ido   arrebat-ad-o
the.M.SG   boy-M.SG   have.IPFV-3SG   be-PTCP   snatch-PTCP-M.SG
'The boy had been [snatched].'

Gloss B – Indeed, there is no doubt but that he would have formally abdicated and retired (HP2)

(TT1) E (Ø: ele) realmente teria abdicado
e   real-mente   ter-ia   abdica-do
and   real-ly   have-PST.IPFV.3SG   abdicate-PTCP.SG.M
'And he would have really abdicated

sem dúvida para retirar-se
sem   dúvida   para   retira-r   se
without   doubt   to   leave-INF   REFL
surely to leave.'

Gloss C – There is a little city hard by in which there is a garden of tulip-trees (HP3)

(TT1) Muito perto daqui há uma pequena cidade
Muito   perto   d-aqui   há   um-a   pequen-a   cidade
very   close   of-here   there.be.PRS.3SG   a-F.SG   little-F.SG   city
'Very close from here there is a little city

com um jardim de tulipas
com   um   jardim   de   tulipa-s
with   a   garden   of   tulip-PL
with a garden of tulips.'

(TT2) Existe uma cidadezinha aqui perto

Existe	um-a	cidade-zinh-a	aqui	perto
exist.PRS.3SG	a-F.SG	city-little-F.SG	here	close

'There exists a little city nearby

em que há um jardim de tulipas

em	que	há	um	jardim	de	tulipa-s
in	that	there.be.PRS.3SG	a	garden	of	tulip-PL

in which there is a garden of tulips.'

Gloss D – Called out to his mother to come to him, but there was no answer (HP4)

(TT1) mas não obtinha resposta

mas	não	obti-nha	resposta
but	not	receive.IPFV-3SG	answer

'but did not receive answer.'

Gloss E – But there was disdain in it (HP3)

(TT1) Mas havia nêle desdém

mas	havia	n-êle	desdém
but	there.be.IPFV-3SG	in-it.M.SG	disdain

'But there was disdain in it.'

Gloss F – There is in my city a man whom I cannot slay (HP3)

(TT1) há na minha cidade um homem

há	n-a	minha	cidade	um	homem
there.be.PRS.3SG	in-the.F.SG	my.F.SG	city	a.M.SG	man

'There is in my city a man

a quem não posso matar

a	quem	não	posso	mata-r
to	who	not	can.PRS.1SG	kill-INF

whom I cannot kill.'

(TT2) existe em minha cidade um homem

existe	em	minha	cidade	um	homem
exist.PRS.3SG	in	my.F	city	a.M.SG	man

'There exists in my city a man

a quem não posso matar

a	quem	não	posso	mata-r
to	who	not	can.PRS.1SG	kill-INF

whom I cannot kill.'

Gloss G – in the valleys that are under the waves (HP3)

(TT1) nos vales que existem por baixo das ondas

n-o-s	vale-s	que	existem	por	baixo	d-a-s	onda-s
in-the.M-PL	valley-PL	that	exist.PRS.3PL	by	under	of-the.F-PL	wave-PL

'In the valleys that exist under the waves.'

Gloss H – in the wells that are at the bottom of the deep (HP3)

(TT1) nos poços que existem no fundo das profundezas

n-o-s	poço-s	que	existem	n-o	fundo	d-a-s	profundeza-s
in-the.M-PL	well-PL	that	exist.PRS.3PL	in-the.M.SG	bottom	of-the.F-PL	deep-PL

'In the wells that exist in the bottom of the deep.'

(TT2) nos poços que existem no fundo do mar

n-o-s	poço-s	que	existem	n-o	fundo	d-o	mar
in-the.M-PL	well-PL	that	exist.PRS.3PL	in-the.M.SG	bottom	of-the.M.SG	sea

'In the wells that exist in the bottom of the sea.'

Gloss I – in the tea-house that is in the Street of Pomegranates (HP3)

(TT1) na casa de chá

n-a	casa	de	chá
in-the.F.SG	house	of	tea

'In the house of tea

que existe na Rua das Romãs

que	existe	n-a	Rua	d-a-s	Romã-s
that	exist.PRS.3SG	in-the.F.SG	Street	of-the.F-PL	Pomegrate-PL

that exists in the Street of Pomegranates.'

Gloss J – the watch-towers on the walls (HP3)

(TT1) as atalaias que existem sôbre essas muralhas

a-s	atalaia-s	que	existem	sôbre	essa-s	muralha-s
the.F-PL	watchtower-PL	that	exist.PRS.3PL	on	that.F-PL	wall-PL

'The watchtowers that exist on those walls.'

Gloss K – Although there were many precedents in Spain […], there were none for a Princess (HP2)

(TT2) apesar de existirem muitos precedentes na Espanha

apesar	de	existi-rem	muito-s	precedente-s	n-a	Espanha
in.spite	of	exist.INF.3PL	many.M-PL	precedent-PL	in-the.F	Spain

'In spite of there being many precedents in the Spain.'

(TT2) não havia nenhum a respeito de uma princesa

não	havi-a	nenhum	a	respeito	de	um-a	princesa
not	there.be.IPFV-PST.3SG	none.M.SG	to	respect	of	a-F.SG	princess

'There was not none in respect of a princess.'

Gloss L – There is famine in the walled cities of India (HP1)

(TT1) Há fome nas cidades muradas da Índia

Há	fome	n-a-s	cidade-s	mura-da-s	d-a	Índia
there.be.PRS.3SG	hunger	in-the.F-PL	city-PL	wall.PTCP-F-PL	of-the.F.SG	India

'There is hunger in the walled cities of the India.'

Gloss M – and over the feet of the merchant there was lying a curved sword (HP3)

(TT1) e aos pés do mercador

e	a-o-s	pé-s	d-o	mercador
and	to-the.M-PL	foot-PL	of-the.M.SG	merchant

'And by the feet of the merchant

jazia uma espada curva

jazi-a	um-a	espada	curv-a
lie.IPFV-PST.3SG	a-F.SG	sword	curved-F.SG

lay a curved sword.'

(TT2) por sobre os pés do mercador

por	sobre	o-s	pé-s	d-o	mercador
by	over	the.M-PL	foot-PL	of-the.M.SG	merchant

'Upon the feet of the merchant

repousava uma espada curva

repousa-va	um-a	espada	curv-a
rest.IPFV-PST.3SG	a-F.SG	sword	curved-F.SG

rested a curved sword.'

Gloss N – Between the windows stood a black ebony cabinet (HP2)

(TT1) Entre as janelas havia um contador de ébano

Entre	a-s	janela-s	havi-a	um	contador	de	ébano
between	the.F-PL	window-PL	there.be.IPFV-PST.3SG	a.M.SG	cupboard	of	ebony

'Between the windows, there was an ebony cupboard.'

(TT2) Entre as janelas

Entre	a-s	janela-s
between	the.F-PL	window-PL

'Between the windows,

havia um armário de ébano negro

havi-a	um	armário	de	ébano	negro
there.be.IPFV-PST.3SG	a.M.SG	sideboard	of	ebony	black.M.SG

there was a black ebony sideboard.'

Gloss O – On the grass beside him lay a plumed hat (HP3)

(TT2) Na relva, a seu lado

N-a	relva	a	seu	lado
in-the.F.SG	grass.SG	by	his	side

'On the grass by his side

havia um chapéu emplumado

havi-a	um	chapéu	emplumad-o
there.be.IPFV-PST.3SG	a.M.SG	hat.SG	plumed-M.SG

there was a plumed hat.'

Gloss P – Is there poison in that which is sweet to drink? (HP3)

(TT1) há veneno no que é doce de beber?

há	veneno	n-o	que	é	doce	de	bebe-r?
there.be.PRS.3SG	poison	in-the.M.SG	that	be.PRS.3SG	sweet	of	drink-INF

'Is there poison in what is sweet to drink?'

(TT2) Há veneno naquilo que é doce de se beber?

Há	veneno	n-aquilo	que	é	doce	de	se	bebe-r?
there.be.PRS.3SG	poison	in-the.m.sg	that	be.PRS.3SG	sweet	of	PASS	drink-INF

'Is there poison in that which is sweet to be drunk?

Gloss Q – There is some one here we know not (HP2)

(TT1) Há aqui alguém que não conhecemos

Há	aqui	alguém	que	não	conhece-mos
there.be.PRS.3SG	here	someone	that	not	know.PRS-1PL

'There is someone here that we do not know.'

(TT2) Há alguém aqui que nós não conhecemos

Há	alguém	aqui	que	nós	não	conhece-mos
there.be.PRS.3SG	someone	here	that	we	not	know.PRS-1PL

'There is someone here that we do not know.'

Gloss R – The world has many fairer than she is (HP3)

(TT1) No mundo há muitas

N-o	mundo	há	muita-s
in-the.M.SG	word	there.be.PRS.3SG	many-PL

'In the word there are many

que são tão formosas quanto ela

que	são	tão	formos-a-s	quanto	ela
that	be.PRS.3PL	so	pretty-F-PL	as	she

that are as pretty as she is.'

Gloss S – There were grey catkins on the hazels (HP2)

(TT1) Havia cinzentos amentilhos sôbre as aveleiras

Havi-a	cinzent-o-s	ament-ilh-o-s	sôbre	a-s	aveleira-s
there.be.IPFV-PST.3SG	greyish-M-PL	catkin-small-M-PL	on	the.F-PL	hazel-PL

'There were greyish catkins on the hazels.'

(TT2) Havia amentos acinzentados nas aveleiras

Havi-a	amento-s	acinzentad-o-s	n-a-s	aveleira-s
there.be.IPFV-PST.3SG	catkin-PL	greyish-M-PL	on-the.F-PL	hazel-PL

'There were greyish catkins on the hazels.'

Gloss T – But no fish at all was in it

(TT1) Mas não havia nela peixe algum

Mas	não	havi-a	n-ela	peixe	algum
but	not	there.be.IPFV-PST.3SG	in-it.F.SG.	fish.SG	some.M.SG

'But there was not any fish in it.'

(TT2) Mas não havia nenhum peixe nela

Mas	não	havi-a	nenhum	peixe	n-ela
but	not	there.be.IPFV-PST.3SG	no.M.SG	fish.SG	in-it.F.SG.

'But there was no fish in it.'

Gloss U – there was a great deal to look at in the forest (HP2)

(TT1) muito *era* o que se podia ver na floresta

muito	era	o	que	se	podi-a	ver	n-a	floresta
Much	be.PAST.3SG	the.M.SG	that	PASS	can-PAST.3SG	see.INF	in-the.F.SG	forest

'Much was what could be seen in the forest.'

(TT2) existia um grande número de coisas

existi-a	um	grande	número	de	coisa-s
exist.IPFV-3SG	a.M.SG	great.SG	number.M.SG	of	thing.F-SG

'There existed a lot of things

para se ver na floresta

para	se	ver	n-a	floresta
to	PASS	see.INF	in-the.F.SG	forest

to be seen in the forest.

Gloss V – nor was there any sound [[heard]] (HP4)

(TT1) não se ouvia nenhum outro ruído

não	se	ouvi-a	nenhum	outro	som
not	PASS	hear.IPFV-3SG	no.M.SG	other.M.SG	noise

'One did not hear any other noise.'

(TT2) não se escutava nenhum som

não	se	escuta-va	nenhum	som
not	PASS	listen.IPFV-3SG	no.M.SG	sound

'One did not listen to any sound.'

Gloss W – nor is there equal division of aught (HP4)

(TT1) nada está repartido igualmente

nada	está	reparti-do	igual-mente
nothing	be.PRS.3SG	divide-PTCP.SG.M	equal-ly

'Nothing is evenly divided.'

Gloss X – there was seated one who was a leper (HP4)

(TT1/TT2) estava sentado um leproso.

esta-va	senta-do	um	leproso
be-PAST.3SG	sit.down-PTCP.SG.M	a.SG.M	leper

'A leper was sitting down.'

Gloss Y – There is nothing better than Wisdom (HP3)

(TT1) Nada há melhor do que a sabedoria

Nada	há	melhor	d-o	que	a	sabedoria
nothing	there.be.PRS.3SG	better	of-the.M.SG	than	the.F.SG	wisdom

'Nothing is better than the wisdom.'

(TT2) Não há nada melhor que a Sabedoria

Não	há	nada	melhor	que	a	Sabedoria
not	there.be.PRS.3SG	nothing	better	than	the.F.SG	Wisdom

'There is not nothing better than the wisdom.'

Gloss Z – Many other mirrors are there (HP3)

(TT1) há muitos outros espelhos

há	muito-s	outro-s	espelho-s
there.be.PRS.3SG	many.M-PL	other.M-PL	mirror-PL

'There are many other mirrors.'

(TT2) existem muitos outros espelhos

existem	muito-s	outro-s	espelho-s
exist.PRS.3PL	many.M-PL	other.M-PL	mirror-PL

There exist many other mirrors.'

Gloss AA – All rare and costly materials had certainly a great fascination for him (HP1)

(TT1) Todos os materiais raros e caros exerciam

todo-s	o-s	materia-is	raro-s	e	caro-s	exerci-am
all.M-PL	the.M-PL	material-PL	rare.M-PL	and	expensive.M-PL	exert.IPFV-3PL

'All the rare and expensive materials held

sôbre êle grande fascinação, não havia dúvida

sôbre	êle	grande	fascinação,	não	havi-a	dúvida
on	he-OBJ	great	fascination	not	there.be.IPFV-PST.3SG	doubt

a great fascination for him, there was no doubt.'

Gloss BB – There was a stately grace about these slim Spanish children (HP2)

(TT1) Havia uma graça imponente

Havi-a	um-a	graça	imponente
there.be.IPFV-PST.3SG	a-F.SG	grace	stately

'There was a stately grace

nessas esbeltas crianças espanholas

n-essa-s	esbelt-a-s	criança-s	espanhol-a-s
in-that.F-PL	slim-F-PL	child-PL	Spanish-F-PL

in those slim Spanish children.'

Gloss CC – There were no windows to it (HP3)

(TT2) Não havia janelas

não	havi-a	janela-s
not	there.be.IPFV-PST.3SG	window-PL

'There were not windows.'

Gloss DD – Nor any earthly thing (HP3)

(TT2) nem nada sobre a Terra

nem	nada	sobre	a	Terra
nor	nothing	on	the.F.SG	Earth

'Nor anything on Earth.'

Gloss EE – Who is there who careth for us? (HP1)

(TT1) Quem cuida de nós?

Quem	cuida	de	nós?
Who	care.PRS.3SG	of	we.OBJ

'Who cares for us?'

(TT2) Quem cuidará de nós?

Quem	cuida-rá	de	nós?
Who	care-FUT.3SG	of	we.OBJ

'Who will care for us?'

Gloss FF – When there were no berries on the trees (HP2)

(HP2) [...] and during that terribly bitter winter, when there were no berries on the trees, and the ground was as hard as iron, and the wolves had come down to the very gates of the city to look for food, he had never once forgotten them […]

(TT1) [...] e durante aquêle terrível e penoso inverno, quando não havia frutos nas árvores e a terra estava dura como ferro, e os lôbos haviam chegado até as próprias portas da cidade em busca de alimento, êle nunca os esqueceu [...]

e	durante	aquêle	terrível	e	penoso	inverno,
and	during	that	terrible	and	bitter	winter

'And during that terrible and bitter winter,

quando	não	havi-a	fruto-s	em-a-s	árvore-s
when	not	there.be.IPFV-PST.3SG	berry-PL	in-the.F-PL	tree-PL

when there was not berries on the trees

e	a	terra	esta-va	dura	como	ferro,
and	the.F.SG	earth	be.IPFV-3SG	hard.F.SG	as	iron

and the Earth was hard as iron,

e	o-s	lôbo-s	havi-am	chega-do
and	the-PL	wolf-PL	have.IPFV-3PL	come-PTCP

and the wolves had come

até	a-s	própri-a-s	porta-s	d-a	cidade
to	the.F-PL	very-F-PL	door-PL	of-the.F	city.SG

to the very doors of the city

em	busca	de	alimento,	êle	nunca	o-s	esquece-u
in	search	of	provisions.SG	he	never	him-PL	forget-PST.3SG

in search of provisions, he never forgot them.'

(TT2) [...] e durante aquele terrível e penoso inverno, quando não chegaram a descer até os portões da cidade, em busca de comida, ele não se esqueceu deles nem uma vez [...]

e	durante	aquele	terrível	e	penoso	inverno,
and	during	that	terrible	and	bitter	winter

'And during that terrible and bitter winter,

quando   não
when   not
when not

chega-ram   a   descer   até o-s   portõ-es d-a   cidade,
come-PST.3PL to go.down.INF to   the.M-PL gate.PL   of-the.F.SG city.SG
to go down to the gates of the city

em busca de comida, ele não se   esquece-u   d-ele-s   nem   uma vez
in   search of food   he not REFL forget-PST.3SG of-him-PL even.NEG one   time
in search of food, he had not even once forgotten them.'

Gloss GG – There be widows who sit in purple, and widows who sit in rags

(TT1) Há viúvas que se vestem de purpura
Há   viúv-a-s   que se   vestem   de   púrpura
there.br.PRS.3PL widow-F-PL that REFL wear.PRS.3PL of   purple
'There are widows who wear purple

e viúvas que se vestem de andrajos
e   viúv-a-s   que se   vestem   de   andrajo-s
and widow-F-PL that REFL wear.PRS.3PL of   rag-PL
and the ones who wear tatters.'

(TT2) Existem viúvas que se sentam sobre púrpura,
existem   viúv-a-s   que se   sentam   sobre   púrpura
exist.PRS.3PL widow-F-PL that REFL sit.PRS.3PL on   purple
'There exist widows who sit on purple

e as que se sentam sobre farrapos
e   a-s   que se   sentam   sobre   farrapo-s
and the.F-PL that REFL sit.PRS.3PL on   rag-PL
and the ones who sit on rags.'

APPENDIX B – Source Text Lines

STORY	SOURCE TEXT LINES	N_STAGE	FUNCTION
HP_1	there being some of them who had still quite natural manners	Orientation	describing
HP_1	there is but this difference between us -- that he wears fine clothes while I go in rags, and that while I am weak from hunger he suffers not a little from overfeeding.'	Complication	listing
HP_1	There is war in the mountains of Tartary, and the kings of each side are calling to thee.	Complication	listing
HP_1	There is famine in the walled cities of India, and the cisterns of Samarcand have run dry.	Complication	listing
HP_1	There is famine in the walled cities of Egypt, and the locusts have come up from the desert.	Complication	listing
HP_1	There is Blood in the heart of the ruby, and Death in the heart of the pearl.'	Complication	pondering
HP_1	'I had thought that there had been men who were kinglike,' he answered, 'but it may be as thou sayest.	Evaluation	pondering
HP_2	There was a stately grace about these slim Spanish children as they glided about	Orientation	describing
HP_2	Indeed, there is no doubt but that he would have formally abdicated and retired to the great Trappist monastery at Granada	Orientation	pondering
HP_2	and the Infanta herself laughed so much that the Camerera was obliged to remind her that although there were many precedents in Spain for a King's daughter weeping before her equals, there were none for a Princess of the blood royal making so merry before those who were her inferiors in birth.	Orientation	pointing
HP_2	retorted with a good deal of justice that that was his chief defect, and that there was no reason why one should admire a person because he was incurable	Complication	pondering
HP_2	and, besides, he had been kind to them, and during that terribly bitter winter, when there were no berries on the trees	Complication	pointing
HP_2	The Lizards were extremely philosophical by nature, and often sat thinking for hours and hours together, when there was nothing else to do	Complication	pondering
HP_2	Certainly there was a great deal to look at in the forest	Complication	pondering
HP_2	He slipped through, and found himself in a splendid hall, far more splendid, he feared, than the forest, there was so much more gilding everywhere, and even the floor was made of great coloured stones, fitted together into a sort of geometrical pattern.	Complication	describing
HP_2	No; there was only another room, though a prettier room, he thought, than the one he had just left.	Complication	pointing
HP_2	There were flowers, too, in the forest, not so splendid, perhaps, as the flowers in the garden	Complication	pondering
HP_2	There were grey catkins on the hazels, and the foxgloves drooped with the weight of their dappled bee-haunted cells.	Complication	pondering

STORY	SOURCE TEXT LINES	N_STAGE	FUNCTION
HP_2	Why had they not left him in the forest, where there was no mirror to tell him how loathsome he was?	Complication	describing
HP_3	There is no thing more precious than a human soul, nor any earthly thing that can be weighed with it.	Complication	pondering
HP_3	For them there is no heaven nor hell, and in neither shall they praise God's name.'	Complication	pondering
HP_3	There was no other sound [save the sound of a wave fretting the smooth pebbles below].	Complication	describing
HP_3	'Phew!' they cried, as they lit upon the ground, 'there is some one here we know not!'	Complication	introducing
HP_3	and at last he became aware that under the shadow of a rock there was a figure that had not been there before.	Complication	introducing
HP_3	But there was disdain in it.	Complication	pondering
HP_3	'The world is wide, and there is Heaven also, and Hell, and that dim twilight house that lies between.	Resolution	listing
HP_3	There were forty camels in the caravan, and the mules were twice forty in number.	Orientation	describing
HP_3	'In front of the temple was a pool of clear water paved with veined onyx.	Orientation	introducing
HP_3	On his head was a mitre of black felt decorated with silver crescents.	Orientation	describing
HP_3	On its forehead was a ruby, and thick oil dripped from its hair on to its thighs.	Orientation	describing
HP_3	On its forehead was a chrysolite, and its breasts were smeared with myrrh and cinnamon.	Resolution	describing
HP_3	there was no idol in it, nor image of any kind, but only a mirror of round metal set on an altar of stone.	Resolution	describing
HP_3	"There is no god but this mirror that thou seest, for this is the Mirror of Wisdom.	Resolution	describing
HP_3	Many other mirrors are there, but they are mirrors of Opinion.	Resolution	describing
HP_3	And they who possess this mirror know everything, nor is there anything hidden from them.	Resolution	describing
HP_3	'Nay, but there is nothing better than Wisdom,' said the Soul.	Evaluation	pondering
HP_3	'There are nine gates to this city, and in front of each gate stands a bronze horse that neighs when the Bedouins come down from the mountains.	Orientation	describing
HP_3	I made answer that I was a Dervish and on my way to the city of Mecca, where there was a green veil on which the Koran was embroidered in silver letters by the hands of the angels.	Orientation	describing
HP_3	There were no windows to it, only a little door like the door of a tomb.	Orientation	describing
HP_3	Inside was a great court with an arcade running all round.	Complication	describing
HP_3	'There is a chamber in the palace that has eight walls of red porphyry, and a brass-sealed ceiling hung with lamps.	Complication	introducing
HP_3	There were huge tortoise-shells full of pearls, and hollowed moonstones of great size piled up with red rubies.	Evaluation	describing
HP_3	There were opals and sapphires, the former in cups of crystal, and the latter in cups of jade.	Evaluation	describing

STORY	SOURCE TEXT LINES	N_STAGE	FUNCTION
HP_3	Round green emeralds were ranged in order upon thin plates of ivory, and in one corner were silk bags filled, some with turquoise-stones, and others with beryls.	Evaluation	describing
HP_3	In the flat oval shields there were carbuncles, both wine-coloured and coloured like grass.	Evaluation	describing
HP_3	And the thing shall be done to-night, for I would not that the Sun, who is my father, should see that there is in my city a man whom I cannot slay."	Complication	pondering
HP_3	'Nay, but there is nothing better than Riches,' said the Soul.	Evaluation	pondering
HP_3	And the Soul said to him, 'In a city that I know of there is an inn that standeth by a river.	Orientation	introducing
HP_3	But his Soul answered, 'Nay, but let us tarry, for the night is dark and there will be robbers on the way.'	Evaluation	pondering
HP_3	And the young Fisherman rose up and crept towards the room of the merchant, and over the feet of the merchant there was lying a curved sword, and the tray by the side of the merchant held nine purses of gold.	Complication	describing
HP_3	And so trouble not thyself nor me, but be at peace, for there is no pain that thou shalt not give away, nor any pleasure that thou shalt not receive.'	Evaluation	pondering
HP_3	There are the dancing-girls of Samaris who dance in the manner of all kinds of birds and beasts.	Evaluation	listing
HP_3	Is there poison in that which is sweet to drink?	Evaluation	pondering
HP_3	There is a little city hard by in which there is a garden of tulip-trees.	Evaluation	introducing
HP_3	For of a truth pain is the Lord of this world, nor is there any one who escapes from its net.	Evaluation	pondering
HP_3	There be some who lack raiment, and others who lack bread.	Evaluation	pondering
HP_3	There be widows who sit in purple, and widows who sit in rags.	Evaluation	pondering
HP_4	Injustice has parcelled out the world, nor is there equal division of aught save of sorrow.'	Evaluation	pondering
HP_4	'Why! there is a crook of gold for whoever finds it,' they cried, and they set to and ran, so eager were they for the gold.	Resolution	describing
HP_4	And one of them ran faster than his mate, and outstripped him, and forced his way through the willows, and came out on the other side, and lo! there was indeed a thing of gold lying on the white snow.	Resolution	describing
HP_4	Who is there who careth for us?	Complication	pondering
HP_4	But the Star-Child stirred not from his place, but shut the doors of his heart against her, nor was there any sound heard save the sound of the woman weeping for pain.	Complication	describing
HP_4	So he ran away into the forest and called out to his mother to come to him, but there was no answer.	Complication	pointing
HP_4	and their hired men drave him away, and there was none who had pity on him.	Complication	pondering
HP_4	For the space of three years he wandered over the world, and in the world there was neither love nor loving-kindness nor charity for him, but it was even such a world as he had made for himself in the days of his great pride.	Complication	pondering

STORY	SOURCE TEXT LINES	N_STAGE	FUNCTION
HP_4	'In a wood that is nigh to the gate of this city of Giaours there are three pieces of gold.	Orientation	introducing
HP_4	Now at the gate of the city there was seated one who was a leper.	Complication	introducing
HP_4	For they have thrust me out of the city, and there is no one who has pity on me.'	Complication	pondering
HP_4	'How beautiful is our lord!' and a crowd of citizens followed him, and cried out, 'Surely there is none so beautiful in the whole world!'	Resolution	pondering
HP_4	And so large was the concourse of the people, that he lost the threads of his way, and found himself at last in a great square, in which there was a palace of a King.	Evaluation	describing
HP_4	Nor would he suffer any to be cruel to bird or beast, but taught love and loving-kindness and charity, and to the poor he gave bread, and to the naked he gave raiment, and there was peace and plenty in the land.	Resolution	pointing

Source: the author.