

What is Thatcherism?

A. Process type

| No. | Conjunction | Clause | Type |
|-----|-------------|--|------------------------|
| 1. | | Thatcherism sprang from a combination of free-market ideas and family values | Relational identifying |
| 2. | | Margaret Thatcher's policies as prime minister changed many aspects of British life, | Material |
| 3. | And | were collectively called Thatcherism. | Relational attributive |
| 4. | But | what does the term mean ? | Relational identifying |
| 5. | | A handful of political leaders are influential enough to have an ism after their name. | Relational attributive |
| 6. | | to have an ism after their name. | Relational attributive |
| 7. | But | no political philosophy has shaped a nation in quite the same way as Thatcherism. | Material |
| 8. | | At its most crude Thatcherism represents a belief in free markets and a small state | Relational identifying |
| 9. | | Rather than planning and regulating business and people's lives, government's job is to get out of the way. | Relational identifying |
| 10. | | to get out of the way. | Relational attributive |
| 11. | and | It should be restricted to the bare essentials: defence of the realm and the currency. | Mental |
| 12. | | Everything else should be left to individuals, to exercise their own choices and take responsibility for their own lives. | Mental |
| 13. | | to exercise their own choices | Material |
| 14. | and | take responsibility for their own lives. | Material |
| 15. | | This was a revolutionary, even dangerous, notion to most postwar politicians. | Relational identifying |
| 16. | and | Central planning of industry and society had helped win the war. | Material |
| 17. | | The only way to "win the peace", it was believed by the leaders of both the Labour and Conservative parties, | Mental |
| 18. | | was to plan and control industry, vast swathes of which were owned by the state. | Relational attributive |
| 19. | | to plan | Mental |
| 20. | and | control industry, vast swathes of which were owned by the state. | Mental |
| 21. | and | Margaret Thatcher was not alone in rejecting state ownership of businesses and socialist central planning. | Relational identifying |

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| 22. | | Margaret Thatcher gradually moved supporters of her predecessor Ted Heath, | Material |
| 23. | | whom she labeled “wets”, from her cabinet. | Mental |
| 24. | | Like other right-wingers of her generation, she had been influenced by The Road to Serfdom, by Austrian economist Friedrich Hayek, which warned of “the danger of tyranny that inevitably results from government control of economic decision-making through central planning”. | Mental |
| 25. | | “the danger of tyranny that inevitably results from government control of economic decision-making through central planning”. | Material |
| 26. | But | Hayek’s brand of free-market economics was deeply out of favour in the 1950s and 1960s. | Relational attribute |
| 27. | | It was only when the country had been crippled by industrial strife and decline that it began to look like a credible alternative. | Relational attribute |
| 28. | when | the country had been crippled by industrial strife and decline | Mental |
| 29. | that | it began to look like a credible alternative. | Mental |
| 30. | | to look like a credible alternative | Relational attributive |
| 31. | | Thatcher belonged to a Conservative Party faction, headed by Keith Joseph, who were followers of Hayek’s Austrian school of economics | Mental |
| 32. | and | were also heavily influenced by the theories of American economist Milton Friedman. | Mental |
| 33. | | Had Joseph become Conservative leader instead of Thatcher, which seemed the more likely outcome at the time, | Relational identifying |
| 34. | then | something resembling Thatcherism might have emerged as the prevailing economic philosophy of the age. | Mental |
| 35. | But | it would not have been the same. | Relational attribute |
| 36. | | It took Thatcher’s own background and personality, her belief in traditional family values and strong defence, her suspicion of an overmighty Europe and instinctive affinity with the US, | Material |
| 37. | | to give shape and meaning to what we now know as Thatcherism. | Material |
| 38. | | Taking her cue from Friedman, she advocated monetarism, | Material |
| 39. | | controlling the money supply with high interest rates, to tame inflation without resorting to union-negotiated pay policies. | Material |
| 40. | | Her battle against inflation led to mass unemployment, | Material |

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| 41. | but | despite that she managed to win a second general election. | Material |
| 42. | | Low taxation was a key area where Thatcherism was applied. | Relational identifying |
| 43. | where | Thatcherism was applied . | Existential |
| 44. | | Under the previous Labour government, there had been high levels of income tax for high-earners, | Relational identifying |
| 45. | but | Thatcher progressively cut income tax – the basic rate of tax fell to 25%, | Material |
| 46. | while | the higher rate was slashed from 83% to 40%. | Relational attribute |
| 47. | | There was a shift away from direct taxation to indirect, for example by increasing VAT from 8% to 15%. | Relational identifying |
| 48. | | Thatcherism also focused on rolling back the frontiers of the state. | Mental |
| 49. | and | To that end, Thatcher introduced privatisation of state-owned industries, including British Telecom, British Gas, British Airways and electricity companies, | Material |
| 50. | | putting them back into private hands. | Material |
| 51. | | Such a retreat of the public sector from large areas of the industrial landscape would have seemed unthinkable a few years before, | Relational attribute |
| 52. | but | were pushed through. | Relational attribute |
| 53. | | Since Thatcher’s day, such privatisation has gone further, says Thatcher expert Professor Richard Toye, of the University of Exeter, citing the privatization of British Rail under her successor John Major. | Verbal |
| 54. | | Since Thatcher’s day, such privatisation has gone further, | Material |
| 55. | | There was also a huge sale to tenants of council housing. | Existential |
| 56. | | The government also abandoned its commitment to full employment, | Material |
| 57. | | stating this was the responsibility of employers and employees. | Relational identifying |
| 58. | | Thatcherism is also associated with the Iron Lady’s own personal style, says Prof Toye. | Verbal |
| 59. | | Thatcherism is also associated with the Iron Lady’s own personal style | Relational attributive |
| 59. | | Baroness Thatcher made much of her background as a grocer’s daughter . | Material |
| 60. | | "She saw herself as a conviction politician. She prided herself on her - what she would call - steadfastness, and what others would call her inflexibility." says Prof Toye | Verbal |
| 61. | | “She saw herself as a conviction politician. | Mental |
| 62. | and | She prided herself on her – what she would call – steadfastness, and what others would call her inflexibility.” | Mental |

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| 63. | | She inherited a party | Mental |
| 64. | that | contained supporters of her predecessor Ted Heath, | Mental |
| 65. | | labeled by her as “wets”, who opposed her monetarist policies and cuts to public spending. | Mental |
| 66. | | In the early stages she had to continue to include them in the cabinet, says Prof Toye, | Verbal |
| 67. | | In the early stages she had to continue to include them in the cabinet | Material |
| 68. | | to include them in the cabinet | Mental |
| 69. | but then | gradually she rid herself of them. | Material |
| 70. | | "It was not clear in 1975 what a Thatcher government would mean for Britain. And it was clear when she came to power that she couldn't move too far too fast. That was reflected by her moving with caution and carefully at first in her first term." says Prof Toye. | Verbal |
| 71. | | It was not clear in 1975 what a Thatcher government would mean for Britain. | Relational attributive |
| 72. | And | it was clear when she came to power that she couldn't move too far too fast. | Relational attributive |
| 73. | when | she came to power | Material |
| 74. | that | she couldn't move too far too fast. | Material |
| 75. | and | That was reflected by her moving with caution and carefully at first in her first term. | Relational attributive |
| 76. | Although | Thatcherism was based on the austere-sounding philosophy of monetarism, | Relational identifying |
| 77. | | Thatcher wanted to put a human face on it, | Mental |
| 78. | | to put a human face on it, | Material |
| 79. | so | she talked about running the country's finances like a thrifty housewife. | Verbal |
| 80. | | She also made much of her personal story. | Material |
| 81. | | “It was a fundamental part of her image – □emphasizing the value of hard work, her background as a grocer's daughter,” says Prof Toye. | Verbal |
| 82. | | It was a fundamental part of her image | Relational attributive |
| 83. | | emphasising the value of hard work, her background as a grocer's daughter | Mental |
| 84. | | She contrasted that with the union leaders who she believed were trying to block economic progress. | Mental |

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| 85. | who | she believed were trying to block economic progress. | Mental |
| 86. | | She believed that Victorian family values were the way to improve society, through people bettering themselves. | Mental |
| 87. | that | Victorian family values were the way to improve society, through people bettering themselves. | Relational identifying |
| 88. | | This was not just through economic means, | Relational attributive |
| 89. | | "but there was an element of it being linked to respectability and societal values", Prof Toye says . | Verbal |
| 90. | but | there was an element of it being linked to respectability and societal values | Existential |
| 91. | and | Conventional marriage and a nuclear family were the building blocks, he says . | Verbal |
| 92. | and | Conventional marriage and a nuclear family were the building blocks. | Relational identifying |
| 93. | | One example of her impact on society was the inclusion of Section 28 of the Local Government Act 1988. | Relational identifying |
| 94. | | The controversial clause stated that a local authority shall not "promote the teaching in any maintained school of the acceptability of homosexuality as a pretended family relationship". | Verbal |
| 95. | | a local authority shall not promote the teaching in any maintained school of the acceptability of homosexuality as a pretended family relationship. | Material |
| 96. | Because | it did not create a criminal offence, | Material |
| 97. | | no prosecution was ever brought under this provision. | Material |
| 98. | | While the legacy of many Thatcher policies remain to this day, Conservative Prime Minister David Cameron wants to legalise gay marriage - a stance inconceivable to Baroness Thatcher, and a "huge change", says Prof Toye. | Verbal |
| 99. | | While the legacy of many Thatcher policies remain to this day, Conservative Prime Minister David Cameron wants to legalise gay marriage - a stance inconceivable to Baroness Thatcher, and a "huge change" | Mental |
| 100. | | To legalise gay marriage - a stance inconceivable to Baroness Thatcher, and a "huge change" | Material |

B. Material Process

| No. | Conjunction | Actor | Process | Goal | Range | Beneficiary | Circumstance |
|-----|-------------|--|--------------------|--|-------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | | Margaret Thatcher's policies as prime minister | changed, | many aspects of British life | | | |
| 2 | But | no political philosophy. | has shaped | a nation | | | in quite the same way as Thatcherism |
| 3. | | Everything else should be left to individuals | to exercise | their own choices | | | |
| 4 | and | Everything else should be left to individuals | take | responsibility | | for their own lives. | |
| 5. | and | Central planning of industry and society | had helped | win the war. | | | |
| 6 | | Margaret Thatcher gradually | moved | supporters of her predecessor Ted Heath, | | | |
| 7. | | “the danger of tyranny | results | from government control of economic decision-making through central planning”. | | | |

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|-----|------|---|-----------------------|--|--|--|------------------------------|
| 8. | that | it | began to look. | like a credible alternative | | | |
| 9. | | It | took | Thatcher's own background and personality, her belief in traditional family values and strong defence, her suspicion of an overmighty Europe and instinctive affinity with the US, | | | |
| 10. | | Thatcher's own background and personality | to give | shape and meaning to what we now know as Thatcherism. | | | |
| 11. | | she | advocated | monetarism | | | Taking her cue from Friedman |

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|-----|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--|--|---|
| 12. | | She | controlling | the money supply with high interest rates | | | to tame inflation without resorting to union-negotiated pay policies. |
| 13. | | Her battle against inflation | led | to mass unemployment, | | | |
| 14. | But despite that | she | managed to win | a second general election. | | | |
| 15 | but | Thatcher progressively | cut | income tax – the basic rate of tax fell to 25%, | | | |
| 16. | and | To that end, Thatcher | introduced | privatisation of state-owned industries, including British Telecom, British Gas, British Airways and electricity companies, | | | |

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| 17. | | Thatcher | putting back | them (privatisation of state- owned industries, including British Telecom, British Gas, British Airways and electricity companies, | | | into private hands. |
| 18. | | such privatisation | has gone | | | | - Since Thatcher's day - Further |
| 19. | | The government also | abandoned | its commitment | | | to full employment |
| 20. | | Baroness Thatcher | made | much of her background as a grocer's daughter . | | | |
| 21. | | she (Mrs. Thatcher) | had to continue | to include them in the cabinet | | | In the early stages |

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|-----|----------|-------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------|--|-----------|
| 22. | but then | she | rid | herself of them. | | | Gradually |
| 23. | when | she | came | to power | | | |
| 24. | that | she | couldn't move | | too far too fast. | | |
| 25. | | Thatcher wanted | to put | a human face on it, | | | |
| 26. | | She also | made | much of her personal story. | | | |
| 27. | | a local authority | shall not promote. | the teaching in any maintained school of the acceptability of homosexuality as a pretended family relationship | | | |
| 28. | Because | it | did not create | a criminal offence | | | |
| 29. | | no prosecution | was ever | under this | | | |

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| | | | brought | provision. | | | |
| 30. | | Conservative Prime Minister David Cameron wants | To legalise | gay marriage - a stance inconceivable to Baroness Thatcher, and a "huge change" | | | |

C. Mental Process

| No. | Conjunction | Senser | Process | Phenomenon | Circumstance |
|-----|-------------|---|-----------------------------|--|--------------|
| 1. | | Government's job | to get out | of the way. | |
| 2. | and | It | should be restricted | to the bare essentials: defence of the realm and the currency. | |
| 3. | | Everything else | should be left | to individuals, | |
| 4. | | The only way to "win the peace", it | was believed | by the leaders of both the Labour and Conservative parties, | |
| 5. | | The believed of the leaders of both the Labour and Conservative | to plan | | |

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|-----|------|--|----------------------------|--|--|
| 6. | and | The believed of the leaders of both the Labour and Coservative | control | industry, | vast swathes of which were owned by the state. |
| 7. | | whom she | labeled | “wets”, | from her cabinet. |
| 8. | | she | had been influenced | by The Road to Serfdom, by Austrian economist Friedrich Hayek, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Like other right-wingers of her generation - which warned of “the danger of tyranny that inevitably results from government control of economic decision-making through central planning”. |
| 9. | when | the country | had been crippled | by industrial strife and decline | - |
| 10. | that | it | began. | to look like a credible alternative | - |

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|-----|------|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| 11. | | Thatcher | belonged | to a Conservative Party faction, headed by Keith Joseph, | who were followers of Hayek's Austrian school of economics |
| 12. | when | the country | had been crippled | by industrial strife and decline | |
| 13. | and | Keith Joseph | were also heavily influenced | by the theories of American economist Milton Friedman. | |
| 14. | then | something resembling Thatcherism might | have emerged | as the prevailing economic philosophy of the age. | |
| 15. | | Thatcherism also | focused | on rolling back the frontiers of the state. | |
| 16. | | a fundamental part of Margaret's image | emphasising | the value of hard work, her background as a grocer's daughter | |
| 17. | | She | saw. | herself as a conviction politician | |
| 18. | And | She | prided | herself on her – what she would call – steadfastness, and what others would call her inflexibility.” | |

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|-----|------|---|-------------------|--|--|
| 19. | | She | inherited | a party | |
| 20. | that | A party of Margaret inherited | contained | supporters of her predecessor Ted Heath, | |
| 20. | | Margaret | labeled | by her as “wets”, | who opposed her monetarist poli and cuts to public spending. |
| 21. | | Margaret | to include | them | in the cabinet |
| 22. | | Thatcher | wanted | to put a human face on it, | |
| 23. | | She | contrasted | that with the union leaders | who she believed were trying to block economic progress. |
| 24 | who | she | believed | were trying to block economic progress. | |
| 24. | | She | believed | that Victorian family values were the way to improve society, through people bettering themselves. | |
| 26. | | Conservative Prime Minister David Cameron | wants | to legalise gay marriage - a stance inconceivable to Baroness Thatcher, and a "huge change" | While the legacy of many Thatcl policies remain to this day, |

D. Relational-Attribute Process

| No. | Conjunction | Carrier | Process | Attribute | Circumstance |
|-----|-------------|---|--------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 1. | and | Margaret Thatcher's policies as prime minister changed many aspects of British life | were called | Thatcherism. | collectively |
| 2. | | A handful of political leaders | are | influential enough to have an ism after their name. | |
| 3. | | A handful of political leaders | to have | an ism after their name. | |
| 4. | | Rather than planning and regulating business and people's lives, government's job | to get out | of the way. | |
| 5. | | The only way to "win the peace", | was | to plan and control industry, vast swathes of which were owned by the state. | |
| 6. | But | Hayek's brand of free-market economics | was | deeply out of favour | in the 1950s and 1960s. |
| 7. | | It | was | only when the country had been crippled by industrial strife and | |

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| | | | | decline | |
| 8. | | It | to look like | a credible alternative | |
| 9. | But | it | would not have been | the same. | |
| 10. | while | the higher rate | was slashed | from 83% to 40%. | |
| 11. | | Such a retreat of the public sector from large areas of the industrial landscape | would have seemed | unthinkable | a few years before, |
| 12. | but | Such a retreat of the public sector from large areas of the industrial landscape | were | pushed through. | |
| 13. | | Thatcherism | is also associated | with the Iron Lady's own personal style | |
| 14. | | It | was not clear | what a Thatcher government would mean for Britain. | in 1975 |
| 15. | And | it | was clear | when she came to power that she couldn't move too far too fast. | |
| 16. | and | That | was reflected | by her moving with caution | and carefully at first in her first term. |
| 17. | | It | was | a fundamental part of her image | |

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| 18. | | This | was | not just through economic means | |
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E. Relational-Identifying Process

| No. | Conjunction | Identified | Process | Identifier | Circumstance |
|-----|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|---|
| 1. | | Thatcherism | sprang | from a combination of free-market ideas and family values | |
| 2. | But | what | does mean | the term | |
| 3. | | At its most crude Thatcherism | represents | a belief in free markets and a small state | |
| 4. | | government's job | is | to get out of the way. | Rather than planning and regulating business and people's lives |
| 5. | | This | was | a revolutionary, | even dangerous, notion to most postwar politicians. |
| 6. | and | Margaret Thatcher | was | not alone in rejecting state ownership of businesses and socialist central planning | |

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|-----|----------|--|----------------------|---|---|
| 7. | | Had Joseph | become | Conservative leader instead of Thatcher, | which seemed the more likely outcome at the time, |
| 7. | | Low taxation | was | a key area | where Thatcherism was applied. |
| 8. | | there | had been high | levels of income tax for high-earners, | Under the previous Labour government |
| 9. | | There | was | a shift away from direct taxation to indirect, | for example by increasing VAT from 8% to 15%. |
| 10. | | stating this | was | the responsibility of employers and employees. | |
| 11. | Although | Thatcherism | was | based on the austere-sounding philosophy of monetarism, | |
| 12 | that | Victorian family values | were. | the way to improve society, | through people bettering themselves |
| 13 | and | Conventional marriage and a nuclear family | were | the building blocks. | |
| 14 | | One example of her impact on society | was | the inclusion of Section 28 of the Local Government Act 1988. | |

F. Verbal Process

| No. | Conjunction | Sayer | Process | Quoted | Reported | Receiver | Circumstance |
|-----|-------------|--|-------------|--|---|----------|--------------|
| 1. | | Thatcher expert Professor Richard Toye, of the University of Exeter, citing the privatisation of British Rail under her successor John Major | says | | Since Thatcher's day, such privatisation has gone further, | | |
| 2. | | Prof Toye. | says | | Thatcherism is also associated with the Iron Lady's own personal style, | | |
| 3. | | Prof Toye | says | "She saw herself as a conviction politician. She prided herself on her - what she would call - steadfastness, and what others would call | | | |

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| | | | | her inflexibility ." | | | |
| 4. | | In Prof Toye, | says | | the early stages she had to continue to include them in the cabinet, | | |
| 5. | | Prof Toye. | says | "It was not clear in 1975 what a Thatcher governmen t would mean for Britain. And it was clear when she came to power that she couldn't move too far too fast. That was reflected by her moving with | | | |

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|----|----|------------|---------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | caution and carefully at first in her first term." | | | |
| 6. | so | she | talked | | about running the country's finances like a thrifty housewife. | | |
| 7. | | Prof Toye. | says | It was a fundamental part of her image – □emphasizing the value of hard work, her background as a grocer's daughter," | | | |
| 8. | | Prof Toye. | says | "but there was an element of it being linked to respectabili | | | |

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|-----|-----|--------------------------|---------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | ty and societal values", | | | |
| 9. | and | he | says. | | Conventional marriage and a nuclear family were the building blocks | | |
| 10. | | The controversial clause | stated | | that a local authority shall not "promote the teaching in any maintained school of the acceptability of homosexuality as a pretended family relationship". | | |
| 11. | | Prof Toye. | says | While the legacy of many Thatcher policies remain to this day, Conservative Prime Minister David Cameron | | | |

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| | | | | wants to legalise gay marriage - a stance inconceivable to Baroness Thatcher, and a "huge change | | | |
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G. Existential Process

| No. | Conjunction | | Process | Existential | Circumstance |
|-----|-------------|-------|---------------------|---|--------------|
| 1. | where | | was applied. | Thatcherism | |
| 2. | | There | was | also a huge sale to tenants of council housing. | |
| 3. | but | there | was | an element of it being linked to respectability and societal values | |

Margaret Thatcher: How the economy changed

- Process Type

| No. | Conjunction | Clause | Type |
|-----|-------------|--|------------------------|
| 1. | | Whether it was the invitations to tea from Labour prime ministers Blair and Brown, | Relational identifying |
| 2. | or | the fact that large swathes of Conservative reforms survived through the New Labour years, | Material |
| 3. | | Baroness Thatcher's impact on her opposition is amongst her lasting economic legacies. | Relational attributive |
| 4. | | The trademark privatisations, the embedding of market economics and much of the labour market reform agenda were left untouched after Labour's victory in 1997. | Relational attributive |
| 5. | | Few commentators or economists would disagree that Margaret Thatcher's premiership had a profound impact on the British economy | Mental |
| 6. | | Margaret Thatcher's premiership had a profound impact on the British economy. | Relational attributive |
| 7. | | The old line about Britain being the "sick man of Europe" in the late 1970s still rings true. | Mental |
| 8. | | Double-digit inflation and what was perceived as excessive union power were part of national life. | Relational identifying |
| 9. | | The winter of discontent and a minority Labour Government, seemingly unable to get a grip, cemented the sense of national decay | Mental |
| 10. | | Professor Patrick Minford of Cardiff University was an economic adviser to Mrs Thatcher in opposition | Relational identifying |
| 11. | and | remained a close confidant during her early years in office. | Relational attribute |
| 12. | | He likens the power of vested interests and the refusal to countenance reform in the Britain of the late 1970s to the more recent economy history of Italy. | Mental |

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| 13. | | For any economist, the shift in favour of the market is the legacy to remember first. | Relational identifying |
| 14. | | That is the change | Relational identifying |
| 15. | | That is literally all around us, | Relational attributive |
| 16. | and | very unlikely to go away | Material |
| 17. | | "The establishment didn't want change, there was so much opposition but she transformed the economy - without her it wouldn't have happened," he said . | Verbal |
| 18. | | The establishment didn't want change | Mental |
| 19. | | there was so much opposition | Existential |
| 20. | but | she transformed the economy | Material |
| 21. | | without her it wouldn't have happened , | Material |
| 22. | | Taming inflation was Mrs Thatcher's first priority. | Relational identifying |
| 23. | | Tough budgetary policies, aimed at controlling public spending combined with a tight monetary stance, were designed to reduce inflation expectations | Material |
| 24. | | Getting people to believe inflation would fall, and so reduce their wage demands, was the aim. | Relational identifying |
| 25. | | to believe inflation would fall, | Mental |
| 26. | | inflation would fall , | Material |
| 27. | And so | reduce their wage demands | Material |
| 28. | | For a while it worked . | Material |
| 29. | | Cost of living increases fell rapidly in the early 1980s. | Material |
| 30. | | An acceptance that monetary discipline should be central to policy making shaped the inflation targeting of subsequent decades. | Material |
| 31. | that | monetary discipline should be central to policy making shaped the inflation targeting of subsequent decades. | Relational attributive |

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| 32. | | Cutting back the power of a dominant state sector was a mantra of Thatcherism. | Relational identifying |
| 33. | | The public sector was to retreat from large areas of the industrial landscape. | Relational identifying |
| 34. | | to retreat from large areas of the industrial landscape | Mental |
| 35. | | Privatisations, including Rolls-Royce, BT, British Airways and British Gas, would have seemed unthinkable a few years before, | Relational attributive |
| 36. | but | were pushed through with zeal. | Material |
| 37. | | Renationalisation never found its way back onto New Labour's agenda. | Mental |
| 38. | | Image caption Wealth creation and unregulated markets were key. | Relational identifying |
| 39. | | So-called supply side reform, covering the labour market and tax cuts to boost enterprise was another key feature of Thatcherite economic policy. | Relational identifying |
| 40. | | Reducing the influence of trade unions may have been unpopular with members and the Labour left, | Relational attributive |
| 41. | but | the tide has not been reversed by subsequent governments. | Material |
| 42. | | A belief in wealth creation and the freedom of entrepreneurs to grow their companies and create jobs were central to Mrs Thatcher's economic policy. | Relational attributive |
| 43. | | They have not been rejected by her successors. | Mental |
| 44. | | The critics will point to the destruction of manufacturing capacity in the early years of Mrs Thatcher. | Material |
| 45. | | Tight monetary policy, which fuelled a strong pound, acted like a dose of salts on a swathe of industrial Britain. | Material |
| 46. | | Jobs and skills lost in some communities have never been fully replaced . | Material |
| 47. | | For those who believe in the importance of manufacturing in a 21st century economy, the Thatcher years hastened the decline of a key exporting sector. | Mental |
| 48. | | The "Big Bang" reforms in the City of London have been seen by some as an early contributory factor in the unsustainable expansion of the banking industry. | Mental |

| | | | |
|-----|------------|---|------------------------|
| 49. | | In some senses the dominance of the belief in minimal regulation and market forces which prevailed in the years before 2008 was another legacy of Margaret Thatcher. | Relational identifying |
| 50. | | Agree with her or not, Lady Thatcher's influence on economic philosophy is demonstrated by the fact | Material |
| 51. | that | so many of her ideas, which seemed radical at the time, are now part of mainstream thinking. | Relational identifying |
| 52. | | In destroying an old consensus, she created a new one. | Material |
| 53. | | Overall government spending did actually go up in the Thatcher period | Material |
| 54. | | It rose by almost 13% between 1979 and 1990 in real terms (stripping out the effect of inflation). | Mental |
| 55. | | Nonetheless as a percentage of GDP, thanks to some economic growth and the money saved through privatisations, government spending decreased . | Mental |
| 56. | | Inflation peaked at 18% in 1980. | Material |
| 57. | After that | rate decreased markedly, | Material |
| 58. | Although | started to sharply rise again shortly before | Material |
| 59. | And after | she left office. | Material |
| 60. | | Unemployment was never lower in the Thatcher period | Relational attribute |
| 61. | Than | it was in 1979 | Relational attribute |
| 62. | When | she was elected prime minister. | Material |
| 62. | | It did not return to that level until the mid 2000s | Material |
| 63. | And | has not returned to the heights it reached in the mid 1980s since. | Material |
| 64. | | it reached in the mid 1980s since. | Material |

- Material Process

| No. | Conjunction | Actor | Process | Goal | Range | Beneficiary | Circumstance |
|-----|-------------|-------|---------|------|-------|-------------|--------------|
|-----|-------------|-------|---------|------|-------|-------------|--------------|

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|---|--------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| 1. | or | the fact that large swathes of Conservative reforms | survived | through the New Labour years, | | | |
| 2. | and | very unlikely to | go away | | | | |
| 3. | but | she | transformed | the economy | | | |
| 4. | | it | wouldn't have happened, | without her | | | |
| 5. | | Tough budgetary policies, | were designed | to reduce inflation expectations | | | aimed at controlling public spending combined with a tight monetary stance, |
| 6. | | inflation | would fall, | | | | |
| 7. | And so | inflation | reduce | their wage demands | | | |
| 8. | | it | Worked | | | | For a while |
| 9. | | Cost of living increases | fell | | | | rapidly in the early 1980s. |
| 10. | | An acceptance that monetary discipline should be central to policy making | shaped | the inflation targeting of subsequent decades. | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|--|------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| 11. | but | Privatisations, including Rolls-Royce, BT, British Airways and British Gas | were pushed | through with zeal. | | | |
| 12. | but | the tide | has not been reversed | by subsequent governments. | | | |
| 13. | | The critics | will point | to the destruction of manufacturing capacity | | | in the early years of Mrs Thatcher. |
| 14. | | Tight monetary policy, | acted | like a dose of salts | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - which fuelled a strong pound, - on a swathe of industrial Britain. |
| 15. | | Jobs and skills lost in some communities | have been replaced. | | | | Never fully |
| 16. | | Agree with her or not, Lady Thatcher's influence on economic philosophy | is demonstrated | by the fact | | | |
| 17. | | she | created | a new one. | | | In destroying an old consensus, |
| 18. | | Overall government spending | did go up | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - actually - in the Thatcher period |
| 19. | | Inflation | peaked | at 18% | | | in 1980. |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|
| 20. | After that, | rate | decreased | | | | markedly, |
| 21. | although | rate | started | to sharply rise again shortly before | | | |
| 22. | And after | she | left | office. | | | |
| 23. | when | she | was elected | prime minister. | | | |
| 24. | | It (Unemployment was never lower in the Thatcher period | did not return | to that level | | | until the mid 2000s |
| 25. | and | It (Unemployment was never lower in the Thatcher period | has not returned | to the heights it reached | | | in the mid 1980s since. |
| 26. | | it | reached | | | | in the mid 1980s since. |

- Mental Process

| No. | Conjunction | Senser | Process | Phenomenon | Circumstance |
|-----|-------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------|
| 1. | | Few commentators or economists | would disagree | that Margaret Thatcher's premiership had a profound impact on the British economy | |

| | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|-------------------------------|---|---|
| 2. | | The old line about Britain being the "sick man of Europe" | rings | true. | in the late 1970s still |
| 3. | | The winter of discontent and a minority Labour Government, seemingly unable to get a grip, | cemented | the sense of national decay | |
| 4. | | He | likens | the power of vested interests and the refusal to countenance reform | in the Britain of the late 1970s to the more recent economy history of Italy. |
| 5. | | The establishment | didn't want | change | |
| 6. | | Getting people | to believe | inflation would fall, | |
| 7. | | The public sector | to retreat | from large areas of the industrial landscape | |
| 8. | | Renationalisation never | found | its way back | onto New Labour's agenda. |
| 9. | | They | have not been rejected | by her successors. | |
| 10. | | the Thatcher years | hastened | the decline of a key exporting sector. | For those who believe in the importance of manufacturing in a 21st century economy, |

| | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|-----------------------|--|--|
| 11. | | The "Big Bang" reforms in the City of London | have been seen | by some as an early contributory factor | in the unsustainable expansion of the banking industry. |
| 12. | | It | rose | by almost 13% between 1979 and 1990 in real terms (stripping out the effect of inflation). | |
| 13. | | government spending | decreased. | | Nonetheless as a percentage of GDP, thanks to some economic growth and the money saved through privatisations, |

- Relational-Attribute Process

| No | Conjunction | Carrier | Process | Attribute | Circumstance |
|----|-------------|---|-------------|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. | | Baroness Thatcher's impact on her opposition | is | amongst her lasting economic legacies. | |
| 2. | | The trademark privatisations, the embedding of market economics and much of the labour market reform agenda | were | left untouched | after Labour's victory in 1997. |
| 3. | | Margaret Thatcher's premiership | had | a profound impact | on the British economy. |

| | | | | | |
|-----|------|--|--------------------------|--|--|
| 4. | and | Professor Patrick Minford of Cardiff University | remained | a close confidant | - during her early years - in office. |
| 5. | | That | is | all around us, | literally |
| 6. | | monetary discipline | should be | central to policy making shaped the inflation targeting of subsequent decades. | |
| 7. | | Privatisations, including Rolls-Royce, BT, British Airways and British Gas, | would have seemed | unthinkable | a few years before, |
| 8. | | Reducing the influence of trade unions | may have been, | unpopular with members and the Labour left | |
| 9. | | A belief in wealth creation and the freedom of entrepreneurs to grow their companies and create jobs | were | central to Mrs Thatcher's economic policy. | |
| 10. | | Unemployment | was | never lower | in the Thatcher period |
| 11. | than | it | was | in 1979. | when she was elected prime minister |

- Relational-Identifying Process

| No. | Conjunction | Identified | Process | Identifier | Circumstance |
|-----|-------------|------------|---------|------------|--------------|
|-----|-------------|------------|---------|------------|--------------|

| | | | | | |
|-----|--|---|-------------|---|---------|
| 1. | | it | was | the invitations to tea from Labour prime ministers Blair and Brown, | Whether |
| 2. | | Double-digit inflation and what was perceived as excessive union power | were | part of national life. | |
| 3. | | Professor Patrick Minford of Cardiff University | was | an economic adviser to Mrs Thatcher in opposition | |
| 4. | | For any economist, the shift in favour of the market | is | the legacy to remember first. | |
| 5. | | That | is | the change | |
| 6. | | Taming inflation | was | Mrs Thatcher's first priority. | |
| 7. | | Getting people to believe inflation would fall, and so reduce their wage demands, | was | the aim. | |
| 8. | | Cutting back the power of a dominant state sector | was | a mantra of Thatcherism. | |
| 9. | | The public sector | was | to retreat from large areas of the industrial landscape. | |
| 10. | | Image caption Wealth creation and unregulated markets | were | key. | |
| 11. | | So-called supply side reform, covering the labour market and tax cuts to boost enterprise | was | another key feature of Thatcherite economic policy. | |

| | | | | | |
|-----|------|--|------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 12. | | In some senses the dominance of the belief in minimal regulation and market forces | was | another legacy of Margaret Thatcher. | which prevailed in the years before 2008 |
| 13. | that | so many of her ideas, | are | now part of mainstream thinking. | which seemed radical at the time |

- Verbal Process

| No. | Conjunction | Sayer | Process | Quoted | Reported | Receiver | Circumstance |
|-----|-------------|-------|--------------|---|----------|----------|--------------|
| 1. | | he | said. | "The establishment didn't want change, there was so much opposition but she transformed the economy - without her it wouldn't have happened," | | | |

- Existential Process

| No. | Conjunction | | Process | Existential | Circumstance |
|-----|-------------|-------|------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. | | there | was | so much opposition | |

Viewpoints: How did Margaret Thatcher change Britain?

A. Process Type

| No. | Conjunction | Clause | Type |
|-----|-------------|--|---------------------------|
| 1. | | Margaret Thatcher was prime minister from 1979 to 1990 | Relational Identifying |
| 2. | and | is often credited with overseeing a period of great change in Britain: from privatising nationalised industries to allowing council tenants to buy their homes and reining in the power of the unions. | Verbal |
| 3. | and | Here some experts and those who were there at the time reflect on the impact she had. | Existential |
| 4. | | the impact she had . | Relational identifying |
| 5. | | Margaret Thatcher's demolition job on the industrial might of the British trade union movement helped to generate an economic revolution. | Material |
| 6. | | In the late 1970s, millions of days a year were being lost through strike action | Relational attribute |
| 7. | but | at the end of her premiership stoppages were a fraction of what they had once been. | Relational identifying |
| 8. | | Slowly but surely the unions' strike weapon was emasculated . | Material |
| 9. | | Strike ballots were required by law; | Mental |
| 10. | | walkouts were no longer possible on a show of hands in a car park; | Relational attributive |
| 11. | | flying pickets and secondary action had been outlawed ; | Relational attributive |
| 12. | and | most importantly of all, a union's assets were at risk | Relational attributive |
| 13. | If | there was "unlawful" action, | Existential |
| 14. | As | The NUM president Arthur Scargill discovered to his cost in the 1984-85 pit dispute. | Material |
| 15. | | Mr Scargill, like other union leaders of his era, had grown used under | Material |

| | | | |
|-----|------|---|------------------------|
| | | the previous Labour governments of Harold Wilson and James Callaghan to employers giving way. | |
| 16. | But | Mrs Thatcher, backed by a largely supportive national press, was able to prove | Relational attributive |
| 17. | that | the disputes of the 1980s would be won | Relational attributive |
| 18. | or | (Would be) lost not just on the picket line also on the back of public opinion, | Relational attributive |
| 19. | And | Much of the media's coverage was turned against the unions. | Material |
| 20. | | The 1986 Big Bang and the deregulation of financial markets in the City of London only served to underline the demise of the trade unions. | Material |
| 21. | | to underline the demise of the trade unions. | Material |
| 22. | | The end of nationalisation and the take-up of shares by workers in the newly privatised industries was a stark reminder of the shift | Relational identifying |
| 23. | that | had taken place. | Material |
| 24. | | Share ownership trebled in the Thatcher decade | Material |
| 25. | And | so did the growth in home ownership after the sale of council houses. | Material |
| 26. | | By the late 1980s the all-out strike was history; | Relational Identifying |
| 27. | | no union could ask its heavily mortgaged members to contemplate anything more than a one or perhaps two-day strike. | Verbal |
| 28. | | to contemplate anything more than a one or perhaps two-day strike. | Mental |
| 29. | | Organisationally the killer blow for the unions was the end of the closed shop and withdrawal of "check-off" agreements. | Relational identifying |
| 30. | that | required employers to deduct union contributions. | Mental |
| 31. | | to deduct union contributions. | Mental |
| 32. | | Today union membership is half what it was: | Relational attributive |
| 33. | | in 1979, when Mrs Thatcher became prime minister,,the TUC's affiliated membership stood at just over 12 million, | Mental |
| 34. | | the highest it had ever been . | Relational attribute |
| 35. | | I was in charge of privatisation policy between 1982 and 1986 | Relational attributive |

| | | | |
|-----|------|---|---------------------------|
| 36. | and | oversaw 22 of the big privatizations. | Mental |
| 37. | that | took place. | Material |
| 38. | | It was a really exciting time when we were breaking new ground. | Relational Identifying |
| 39. | | We latched on to the programme of popular capitalism | Mental |
| 40. | and | saw there was a close relationship between the sale of council homes, personal equity plans and employee shareholding. | Mental |
| 41. | | there was a close relationship between the sale of council homes, personal equity plans and employee shareholding. | Existential |
| 42. | | Margaret Thatcher had an evangelical zeal to involve ordinary people in ownership | Mental |
| 43. | and | she took no prisoners. | Material |
| 44. | | At the time, I serviced the cabinet committee which was in charge of monitoring the progress of the privatisation programme. | Material |
| 45. | | We drew monthly progress charts on what each department was doing | Material |
| 46. | and | she would tear to pieces anyone who was not keeping up. | Material |
| 47. | | I remember one Number 10 policy adviser saying to me | Mental |
| 48. | that | she was not so much the captain of the ship but the coachman behind a bunch of unruly horses, | Relational identifying |
| 49. | and | the only way to make them perform was to put nails in the whips. | Relational identifying |
| 50. | | It was a very driven policy. | Relational identifying |
| 51. | | In the civil service, the brightest and the best brains were working on it. | Material |
| 52. | | There was the old guard resistance at first to the dismantling of big bureaucratic structures. | Existential |
| 53. | | But the younger, more radical officials thought it was a fantastic thing to do. | Mental |
| 54. | | it was a fantastic thing to do. | Relational identifying |
| 55. | | It was amazingly exciting work for people - a strange mixture of social engineering and macro-economic policy - | Relational identifying |
| 56. | and | it was a topic in which Britain led the world. | Relational |

| | | | |
|-----|-------|---|---------------------------|
| | | | identifying |
| 57. | | At the beginning, we were doing the easy ones | Material |
| 58. | | The companies would fit more normally into the private sector, like British Airways, British Telecom and Jaguar. | Mental |
| 59. | | It was very hard to argue | Relational Attributive |
| 60. | | to argue that those companies should be in the public sector. | Verbal |
| 61. | that | those companies should be in the public sector. | Relational Attributive |
| 62. | | It is easy to forget what size the public commercial sector was | Relational Attributive |
| 63. | | to forget what size the public commercial sector was | Mental |
| 64. | | - it was 15% of GDP. | Relational identifying |
| 65. | | Britain was a very, very socialist country. | Relational identifying |
| 66. | After | she left , | Material |
| 67. | | you had various people trying to reignite the evangelical zeal, | Relational Attributive |
| 68. | but | the privatisations they then had to look at were less straightforward, like the railways, | Relational Attributive |
| 69. | and | it's easy, with hindsight, to let some of these taint the privatisations that happened before. | Relational attributive |
| 70. | | to let some of these taint the privatisations that happened before. | Material |
| 71. | | Deregulation of the stock market, the so-called Big Bang, had to happen . | Mental |
| 72. | | It was a response to the needs of global business and finance. | Relational identifying |
| 73. | | It did the UK economy a huge service for over 20 years | Material |
| 74. | and | the benefits have been huge. | Relational attribute |
| 75. | | In the 1980s, luckily we had a government who understood how the financial world was changing | Relational attributive |

| | | | |
|-----|------|---|------------------------|
| 76. | and | took steps from the outset to make sure | Material |
| 77. | | London caught up | Material |
| 78. | And | in time, overtook other competitors like New York. | Material |
| 79. | | The Big Bang happened on one day in October 1986 | Material |
| 80. | and | the result was lots of mergers and hitherto fragmented parts of the City starting to come together - stock brokers, money brokers and banks. | Relational identifying |
| 81. | | It was the start of the creation of financial conglomerates. | Relational identifying |
| 82. | | In purely GDP terms it was hugely beneficial | Relational attribute |
| 83. | and | since then London has never been overtaken as a financial centre. | Material |
| 84. | | Global businesses came to London, | Material |
| 85. | | creating jobs, | Material |
| 86. | and | the City provided finance to Britain and around the world. | Material |
| 87. | | The impact on growth and the level of economic activity was a tremendously positive step. | Relational identifying |
| 88. | | London was a leading financial centre | Relational identifying |
| 89. | and | it was a very necessary step to make sure | Relational identifying |
| 90. | that | leadership was sustained . | Material |
| 91. | | Enormous financial behemoths were created , | Material |
| 92. | but | I don't think it was understood exactly how to regulate them and that continues to be the challenge. | Mental |
| 93. | | it was understood exactly how to regulate them | Mental |
| 94. | And | That continues to be the challenge. | Material |
| 95. | | to be the challenge. | Relational identifying |
| 96. | | Regulation in the City and the financial markets pre-Big Bang was a gentlemen's club. | Relational identifying |
| 97. | | There was a feeling that everyone knew everyone and self-regulation could work, | Relational identifying |

| | | | |
|------|----------|--|------------------------|
| 98. | | everyone knew everyone and self-regulation could work, | Mental |
| 99. | although | disasters did still happen then, but on a smaller scale. | Material |
| 100. | | After Big Bang, institutions were much larger | Relational attribute |
| 101. | and | more complex financial instruments were created , not because of it | Material |
| 102. | But | because of the way in which financial products were developing . | Material |
| 103. | | It is fair to say | Relational attributive |
| 104. | | to say that regulators did not keep up with this. | Verbal |
| 105. | that | regulators did not keep up with this. | Material |
| 106. | | Generally, regulators have struggled to come up with a system | Mental |
| 107. | | to come up with a system maintains competitiveness while maintaining sufficient surveillance. | Material |
| 108. | that | maintains competitiveness while maintaining sufficient surveillance. | Material |
| 109. | | The right of council tenants to buy the homes they lived in was emblematic of Thatcher's government | Relational attributive |
| 110. | As | it encouraged people to operate outside the welfare state. | Material |
| 111. | | It was very much public bad/private good, very characteristic of her approach. | Relational identifying |
| 112. | But | it chimed incredibly well with the aspirations of people at the time to be owner-occupiers, which had been growing throughout the 1970s. | Material |
| 113. | | That is why Labour was right to adopt it as a policy in the mid 1980s, | Relational attributive |
| 114. | | to adopt it as a policy in the mid 1980s, | Material |
| 115. | and | it remains valid today. | Mental |
| 116. | | It was great for those who benefited from it. | Relational attributive |
| 117. | | The problem was that the Thatcher government did not care about those who lost out as a result of it and did not do enough to replenish the housing stock that had been sold off. | Relational identifying |
| 118. | | the Thatcher government did not care about those who lost out as a result of it | Mental |
| 119. | And | did not do enough to replenish the housing stock | Material |

| | | | |
|------|---------|--|------------------------|
| 120. | that | had been sold off. | Material |
| 121. | | This, coupled with a shift in policy towards treating council housing as an emergency option, rather than homes for ordinary working families, meant the housing stock had fallen into a shocking condition by the mid-1990s. | Mental |
| 122. | | the housing stock had fallen into a shocking condition by the mid-1990s. | Material |
| 123. | | Labour's priority when it came to power in 1997 was to address a £19bn backlog in repairs. | Relational identifying |
| 124. | | The other problem was that the houses in the best condition tended to be the ones | Relational identifying |
| 125. | | the houses in the best condition tended to be the ones | Mental |
| 126. | that | were sold off | Material |
| 127. | | There was a serious problem in the late 1990s with abandonment. | Relational identifying |
| 128. | | I had to demolish relatively newly built estates in northern towns | Material |
| 129. | because | they were standing empty | Material |
| 130. | And | had fallen into disrepair. | Material |
| 131. | | Housing was not a priority for Tony Blair, compared to health and education | Relational identifying |
| 132. | | A lot of social housing was built during the Blair and Brown years, | Material |
| 133. | | criticism that more council houses should have been built misses the point. | Material |
| 134. | | The situation could have been far worse | Relational attributive |
| 135. | If | Conservative peers in the House of Lords had not fiercely resisted Thatcher's plans to extend the right-to-buy to housing association properties in the 1990s. | Mental |
| 136. | | She had very clear views about what she wanted to do | Relational identifying |
| 137. | but | she was also a very practical woman. | Relational identifying |
| 138. | | She was a supporter of the NHS | Relational identifying |
| 139. | and | she was also very cautious about it. | Relational attribute |
| 140. | | She was concerned about the political impact of engaging in major | Mental |

| | | | |
|------|---------|---|------------------------|
| | | changes in the health service. | |
| 141. | When | she became prime minister, | Mental |
| 142. | | she certainly had policy priorities | Relational attributive |
| 143. | and | on public services she dealt with education policy first | Material |
| 145. | because | it was her comfort zone. | Relational identifying |
| 146. | | She was a former education secretary. | Relational identifying |
| 147. | But | Margaret Thatcher was the prime minister | Relational identifying |
| 148. | that | did facilitate the fundamental change in the way we think about the NHS and the management of the health service. | Material |
| 149. | | The 1990 reforms - which gave family doctors the power to take control of their own budgets and to buy care under the GP fundholding scheme - are called the Ken Clarke reforms, | Verbal |
| 150. | but | she was absolutely involved | Mental |
| 151. | As | she was in every area of government. | Relational attributive |
| 152. | | The thing I say about the Andrew Lansley Act [the coalition's recent NHS reforms] is that it is actually based on the same principle of commissioning as the 1990 reforms, and the Thatcher government was the government that first passed this piece of legislation. | Verbal |
| 153. | | it is actually based on the same principle of commissioning as the 1990 reforms, | Relational attributive |
| 154. | and | the Thatcher government was the government | Relational identifying |
| 155. | that | first passed this piece of legislation. | Material |
| 156. | | The acid test of any policy change is whether it is reversed. | Relational identifying |
| 157. | | The policy has not been reversed . | Material |
| 158. | | It has been pursued by practically every health secretary since 1990, with the exception of Frank Dobson. | Material |

| | | | |
|------|------|---|------------------------|
| 159. | | The Major years certainly served to allow these reforms to bed in. | Material |
| 160. | | to allow these reforms to bed in. | Mental |
| 161. | | Margaret Thatcher's governments set off a series of changes | Mental |
| 162. | that | have been followed through by successive administrations | Material |
| 163. | that | can be traced back to the Thatcher years. | Material |
| 164. | | In education, Ken Baker introduced grant-maintained schools and city technical colleges - the precursor of academies, introduced by Labour and extended by Michael Gove. | Material |
| 165. | | Mrs Thatcher was an ideologically driven leader. | Relational identifying |
| 166. | | That's not to say she wasn't pragmatic as well, | Relational identifying |
| 167. | | to say she wasn't pragmatic as well, | Verbal |
| 168. | | she wasn't pragmatic as well | Relational attributive |
| 169. | but | for her it was all about the ideology. | Relational attribute |
| 170. | If | you think about what that means, | Mental |
| 171. | then | she was always going to focus on maximising profit and minimising cost. | Mental |
| 172. | | It was inevitable in Britain in the 1980s | Relational attributive |
| 173. | that | maximising profits meant looking towards the emerging markets like banking and financial services, the repercussions of which we can still see today. | Mental |
| 174. | | looking towards the emerging markets like banking and financial services, the repercussions of which we can still see today. | Mental |
| 175. | | Minimising spending meant reducing the cost of the industries | Mental |
| 176. | | reducing the cost of the industries | Material |
| 177. | that | cost the most money - mining and manufacturing, which were concentrated in the north and in Wales. | Mental |
| 178. | If | you push this ideology to its logical outcome | Material |
| 179. | then | the north was losing out | Material |
| 180. | and | the south was gaining . | Material |
| 181. | | That's not to say that she deliberately declared war on the north | Relational |

| | | | |
|------|------|---|------------------------|
| | | | identifying |
| 182. | | to say that she deliberately declared war on the north | Verbal |
| 183. | that | she deliberately declared war on the north | Verbal |
| 184. | | she was just looking to create a profitable economy and a more powerful country. | Material |
| 185. | | to create a profitable economy and a more powerful country. | Material |
| 186. | But | the result was the closing of industries in areas | Relational identifying |
| 187. | that | were then not replaced by anything. | Material |
| 188. | | In former mining towns and villages in Yorkshire, Newcastle, Durham, Wales and Scotland, communities have died . | Mental |
| 189. | | There isn't really any employment. | Existential |
| 190. | | The service industries that grew up since the 1980s have not reached them. | Material |
| 191. | that | grew up since the 1980s | Material |
| 192. | | You had generation after generation going into work in the old industries, | Relational identifying |
| 193. | but | now you have generation after generation living in poverty. | Relational identifying |
| 194. | | There is no doubt that inequality grew and poverty increased under Thatcher. | Existential |
| 195. | that | inequality grew | Material |
| 196. | and | poverty increased under Thatcher. | Material |
| 197. | | Her response to that, I guess, would be "it's all about the individual. You have to go out there and make things happen if you want them." | Relational identifying |
| 198. | | I guess | Mental |
| 199. | | it's all about the individual. | Relational attributive |
| 200. | | You have to go out there | Material |
| 201. | and | make things happen | Material |
| 202. | if | you want them. | Mental |
| 203. | | That sounds very good on paper, | Verbal |

| | | | |
|------|--------|--|----------------------|
| 204. | but | for some people that simply didn't materialise. | Material |
| 205. | | New Labour did not abandon the fundamental elements of Thatcherism, particularly economic Thatcherism. | Material |
| 206. | | They tried to deal with its negative impact in a more socially democratic way | Material |
| 207. | | to deal with its negative impact in a more socially democratic way | Material |
| 208. | | introducing working tax credits and the minimum wage, | Material |
| 209. | but | the fundamental elements were never abandoned. | Material |
| 210. | | They tried to mitigate some of the harshness, | Material |
| 211. | | to mitigate some of the harshness, | Material |
| 212. | but | it is very difficult to deal with. | Relational attribute |
| 213. | Unless | you go back to directing industry into certain areas | Material |
| 214. | | it's very difficult to create employment where the economy has moved out. | Relational attribute |
| 215. | | to create employment where the economy has moved out. | Material |

B. Material Process

| No. | Conjunction | Actor | Process | Goal | Range | Beneficiary | Circumstance |
|-----|-------------|--|------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. | | Margaret Thatcher's demolition job on the industrial might of the British trade union movement | helped. | to generate an economic revolution | | | |
| 2. | | the unions' strike weapon | was emasculated | | | | Slowly but surely |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|--|---------------------|--|--|--|--|
| 4. | As | The NUM president Arthur Scargill | discovered | to his cost in the 1984-85 pit dispute. | | | |
| 3. | | Mr Scargill, like other union leaders of his era, | had grown | used under the previous Labour governments of Harold Wilson and James Callaghan to employers giving way. | | | |
| 4. | And | Much of the media's coverage | was turned | against the unions. | | | |
| 5. | | The 1986 Big Bang and the deregulation of financial markets in the City of London only | served | to underline the demise of the trade unions. | | | |
| 6. | | The 1986 Big Bang and the deregulation of financial markets in the City of | to underline | the demise of the trade | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | London only served | | unions. | | | |
| 7. | that | a stark reminder of the shift | had taken | place. | | | |
| 8. | | | trebled | | | | in the Thatcher decade |
| 9. | And | Share ownership | so did | the growth in home ownership after the sale of council houses. | | | |
| 10. | | oversaw 22 of the big privatizations. | took place. | | | | |
| 11. | and | she | took | no prisoners. | | | |
| 12. | | I | serviced | the cabinet committee | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At the time - which was in charge of monitoring the progress of the privatisation programme |
| 13. | | We | drew | monthly | | | on what each department was |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--|--|--|-------------------------|
| | | | | progress charts | | | doing |
| 14. | and | she | would tear | to pieces anyone | | | who was not keeping up. |
| 15. | | the brightest and the best brains | were working | on it. | | | In the civil service |
| 16. | | we | were doing | the easy ones | | | At the beginning |
| 17. | After | she | left, | | | | |
| 18. | | It's easy | to let | some of these taint the privatisations | | | that happened before. |
| 19. | | It | did | the UK economy a huge service | | | for over 20 years |
| 20. | and | A government | took steps | from the outset to make sure | | | |
| 21. | that | London | caught up | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|--|----------------------------|
| 22. | And | London | overtook | other competitors like New York. | | | in time, |
| 23. | | The Big Bang | happened | | | | on one day in October 1986 |
| 24. | and | London | has never been overtaken | as a financial centre. | | | since then |
| 25. | | Global businesses | came | | | | |
| 26. | | Global businesses | creating | jobs, | | | |
| 27. | and | the City | provided | finance to Britain and around the world. | | | |
| 28. | that | leadership | was sustained. | | | | |
| 29. | | Enormous financial behemoths | were created, | | | | |
| 30. | And | That | continues | to be the challenge. | | | |
| 31. | although | disasters | did still happen then, | | | | but on a smaller scale. |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|------|--|-------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| 32. | and | more complex financial instruments | were created, | not because of it | | | |
| 33. | But | because of the way in which financial products | were developing. | | | | |
| 34. | that | regulators | did not keep up | with this. | | | |
| 35. | | regulators | to come up. | with a system maintains competitiveness while maintaining sufficient surveillance | | | |
| 36. | As | it | encouraged | people to operate outside the welfare state. | | | |
| 37. | But | it | chimed | incredibly well with the aspirations of people | | | at the time to be owner-occupiers, which had been growing throughout the 1970s. |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|---------|--|---------------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|
| 38. | | Labour | to adopt | it | | | as a policy in the mid 1980s, |
| 39. | And | Thatcher government | did not do | enough to replenish the housing stock | | | |
| 40. | that | replenish the housing stock | had been sold off. | | | | |
| 41. | | the housing stock | had fallen | into a shocking condition by the mid-1990s. | | | |
| 42. | that | the houses in the best condition tended to be the ones | were sold off | | | | |
| 43. | | I | had to demolish | relatively newly built estates | | | in northern towns |
| 44. | because | they | were standing | empty | | | |
| 45. | And | they | had fallen | into disrepair. | | | |
| 46. | | A lot of social housing | was built | | | | during the Blair and Brown years, |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|------|---|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| 47. | | criticism that more council houses should have been | built misses | the point. | | | |
| 48. | and | she | dealt | with education policy first | | | on public services |
| 49. | that | Margaret Thatcher was prime minister | did facilitate | the fundamental change | | | in the way we think about the NHS and the management of the health service. |
| 50. | that | Thatcher government | first passed. | this piece of legislation | | | |
| 51. | | The policy | has not been reversed. | | | | |
| 52. | | It | has been pursued | by practically every health secretary | | | since 1990, with the exception of Frank Dobson. |
| 53. | | The Major years certainly | served | to allow these reforms to bed in. | | | |
| 54. | that | Margaret Thatcher's governments set off a series of changes | have been followed | through by successive | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | administrations | | | |
| 55. | that | Margaret Thatcher's governments set off a series of changes | can be traced | back to the Thatcher years. | | | |
| 56. | | Ken Baker | introduced | grant-maintained schools and city technical colleges - the precursor of academies, introduced by Labour and extended by Michael Gove. | | | In education, |
| 57. | | Minimising spending meant | reducing | the cost of the industries | | | |
| 58. | If | you | push | this ideology to | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|------|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | its logical outcome | | | |
| 59. | then | the north | was losing out | | | | |
| 60. | and | the south | was gaining. | | | | |
| 61. | | she (Margaret Thatcher) | was just looking | to create a profitable economy and a more powerful country. | | | |
| 62. | | She (Margaret Thatcher) | to create | a profitable economy and a more powerful country. | | | |
| 63. | that | the closing of industries in areas | were then not replaced | by anything. | | | |
| 64. | | The service industries that grew up since the 1980s | have not reached | them. | | | |
| 65. | that | The service industries | grew up | since the 1980s | | | |
| 66. | that | inequality | grew | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| 67. | and | poverty | increased | under Thatcher. | | | |
| 68. | | You | have to go out | there | | | |
| 69. | but | for some people | didn't materialise. | | | | that simply |
| 70. | | New Labour | did not abandon | the fundamenta l elements of Thatcheris m, | | | particularly economic Thatcherism. |
| 71. | | They | tried | to deal with its negative impact | | | in a more socially democratic way |
| 72. | | They tried | to deal | with its negative impact | | | in a more socially democratic way |
| 73. | | They (new labobur) | introducing | working tax credits and the minimum wage, | | | |
| 74. | but | the fundamental elements | were never | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|--------|---------------------|--------------------|--|--|--|---------------------------------|
| | | | abandoned. | | | | |
| 75. | | They | tried | to mitigate some of the harshness, | | | |
| 76. | | They tried | to mitigate | some of the harshness, | | | |
| 76. | Unless | you | go back | to directing industry into certain areas | | | |
| 77. | | It's very difficult | to create. | employment | | | where the economy has moved out |

C. Mental Process

| No. | Conjunction | Senser | Process | Phenomenon | Circumstance |
|-----|-------------|---|-----------------------|---|--------------|
| 1. | | Strike ballots | were required | by law; | |
| 2. | | no union could ask its heavily mortgaged members | to contemplate | anything more than a one or perhaps two-day strike. | |
| 3. | that | the end of the closed shop and withdrawal of "check-off" agreements | required | employers to deduct union | |

| | | | | | |
|----|-----|---------------------------------|------------------|--|--|
| | | | | contributions. | |
| 4. | | employers | to deduct | union contributions. | |
| 5. | | the TUC's affiliated membership | stood | at just over 12 million, | in 1979, when Mrs Thatcher became prime minister |
| 6. | and | I | oversaw | 22 of the big privatizations. | |
| 7. | | We | latched | on to the programme of popular capitalism | |
| 8. | and | we | saw | there was a close relationship between the sale of council homes, personal equity plans and employee shareholding. | |
| 9. | | Margaret Thatcher | had | an evangelical zeal to involve ordinary people | in ownership |
| 10 | | I | remember | one Number 10 policy adviser | |

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----|---|-----------------------|--|--|
| | | | | saying to me | |
| 11. | | But the younger, more radical officials | thought | it was a fantastic thing to do. | |
| 12. | | The companies | would fit | more normally into the private sector, | like British Airways, British Telecom and Jaguar. |
| 13. | | It | to forget | what size the public commercial sector was | |
| 14. | | Deregulation of the stock market, the so-called Big Bang, | had to happen. | | |
| 15. | but | I | don't think | it was understood exactly | how to regulate them and that continues to be the challenge. |
| 16. | | it | was understood | exactly how to regulate them | |
| 17. | | everyone | knew | everyone and self-regulation could work, | |
| 18. | | Generally, regulators | have struggled | to come up with a system | |
| 19. | and | it | remains | valid today. | |
| 20. | | the Thatcher government | did not care | about those | who lost |

| | | | | | |
|-----|------|--|----------------------------------|--|---|
| | | | | | out as a result of it |
| 21. | | This, coupled with a shift in policy towards treating council housing as an emergency option, rather than homes for ordinary working families, | meant | the housing stock had fallen. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - into a shocking condition - by the mid-1990s |
| 22. | | the houses in the best condition | tended | to be the ones | |
| 23. | If | Conservative peers in the House of Lords | had not fiercely resisted | Thatcher's plans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to extend the right-to-buy to housing association properties - in the 1990s. |
| 24. | | She | was concerned | about the political impact of engaging | in major changes in the health service. |
| 25. | When | she | became | prime minister | |
| 26. | but | she | was involved | | absolutely |
| 27. | | The Major years certainly served | to allow | these reforms to bed in. | |
| 28. | | Margaret Thatcher's governments | set off | a series of changes | |
| 29. | If | you | think | about what that means, | |

| | | | | | |
|-----|------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| 30. | then | she | was always going to focus | on maximising profit and minimising cost. | |
| 31. | that | | meant | looking towards the emerging markets like banking and financial services, the repercussions of which we can still see today. | |
| 32. | | maximising profits meant | looking | towards the emerging markets like banking and financial services, the repercussions of which we can still see today. | |
| 33. | | Minimising spending | meant | reducing the cost of the industries | |
| 34. | that | Minimising spending | cost | the most money - mining and manufacturing, | which were concentrated in the north and in Wales. |

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|--------------|------------------|-------|--|
| 35. | | communities. | have died | | In former mining towns and villages in Yorkshire, Newcastle, Durham, Wales and Scotland, |
| 36. | | I | guess | | |
| 37. | if | you | want | them. | |

D. Relational-Attribute Process

| No | Conjunction | Carrier | Process | Attribute | Circumstance |
|----|-------------|--|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. | | millions of days a year | were being | lost | - In the late 1970s, - through strike action |
| 2. | | walkouts | were | no longer possible | on a show of hands in a car park; |
| 3. | | flying pickets and secondary action | had been; | outlawed | |
| 4. | and | a union's assets | were | at risk | most importantly of all, |
| 5. | But | Mrs Thatcher, backed by a largely supportive national press, | was | able to prove | |
| 6. | that | the disputes of the 1980s | would be won | | |
| 7. | or | the disputes of the 1980s | (Would be) lost | not just on the picket line also on | |

| | | | | | |
|-----|------|---|----------------------|--|---|
| | | | | the back of public opinion, | |
| 8. | | union membership | is | half what it was: | Today |
| 9. | | it | had ever been | the highest | - |
| 10. | | I | was | in charge of privatisation policy | between 1982 and 1986 |
| 11. | | It | was | very hard to argue. | |
| 12. | that | those companies | should be | in the public sector. | |
| 13. | | It | is | easy to forget | what size the public commercial sector was |
| 14. | | you | had | various people | trying to reignite the evangelical zeal, |
| 15. | but | the privatisations they then had to look at | were | less straightforward, like the railways, | |
| 16. | and | it | is | easy, with hindsight,. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to let some of these taint the privatizations - that happened before |

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----|---|------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 17. | and | the benefits | have been | huge. | |
| 18. | | we | had | a government who understood | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the 1980s, - Luckily - how the financial world was changing |
| 19. | | it | was | hugely beneficial | In purely GDP terms |
| 20. | | institutions | were | much larger | After Big Bang, |
| 21. | | It. | is | fair to say | |
| 22. | | The right of council tenants to buy the homes they lived in | was | emblematic of Thatcher's government | |
| 23. | | That is why Labour | was | right to adopt it | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - as a policy - in the mid 1980s, |
| 24. | | It | was | great for those | who benefited from it. |
| 25. | | The situation | could have been | far worse | |
| 26. | and | she | was. | also very cautious about it | |
| 27. | | she | had | policy priorities | certainly |
| 28. | As | she | was | in every area of government. | |

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|---------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 29. | | it | is | actually based on the same principle of commissioning | as the 1990 reforms, |
| 30. | | she | wasn't | pragmatic | as well |
| 31. | but | it | was | all about the ideology. | for her |
| 32. | | It | was | inevitable | - in Britain - in the 1980s |
| 33. | | it | is | all about the individual. | |
| 34. | but | it | is. | very difficult to deal with | |
| 35. | | it | is | very difficult to create employment | where the economy has moved out. |

E. Relational-Identifying Process

| No. | Conjunction | Identified | Process | Identifier | Circumstance |
|-----|-------------|---|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | | Margaret Thatcher | was | prime minister | from 1979 to 1990 |
| 2. | | she | had. | the impact | |
| 3. | but | at the end of her premiership stoppages | were | a fraction of what they | |

| | | | | | |
|-----|------|---|------------|---|--|
| | | | | had once been. | |
| 4. | | The end of nationalisation and the take-up of shares by workers | was | a stark reminder of the shift | in the newly privatised industries |
| 5. | | the all-out strike | was | history; | By the late 1980s |
| 6. | | Organisationally the killer blow for the unions | was | the end of the closed shop and withdrawal of "check-off" agreements | |
| 7. | | It | was | a really exciting time | when we were breaking new ground. |
| 8. | that | she | was | not so much the captain of the ship but the coachman behind a bunch of unruly horses, | |
| 9. | and | the only way to make them perform | was | to put nails | in the whips. |
| 10. | | It | was | a very driven policy. | |
| 11. | | it | was | a fantastic thing to do. | |
| 12. | | It | was | amazingly exciting work | for people - a strange mixture of social engineering and macro-economic policy - |
| 13. | and | it | was | a topic | in which Britain led the world. |

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----|---|--------------|---|--|
| 14. | | - it | was | 15% of GDP. | |
| 15. | | Britain | was | a very, very socialist country. | |
| 16. | | It | was | A response to the needs of global business and finance. | |
| 17. | and | the result | was | lots of mergers and hitherto fragmented parts of the City starting to come together - stock brokers, money brokers and banks. | |
| 18. | | It | was. | the start of the creation of financial conglomerates | |
| 19. | | The impact on growth and the level of economic activity | was | a tremendously positive step. | |
| 20. | | London | was | a leading financial centre | |
| 21. | and | it | was | a very necessary step to make sure | |
| 22. | | That continuous | to be | the challenge. | |
| 23. | | Regulation in the City and the financial markets pre-Big Bang | was | a gentlemen's club. | |

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|-----|--|-------------------|------------|---|--|
| 24. | | There | was | a feeling | that everyone knew everyone and self-regulation could work, |
| 25. | | It | was | very much public bad/private good, very characteristic of her approach. | |
| 26. | | The problem | was | that the Thatcher government did not care about those who lost out as a result of it and did not do enough to replenish the housing stock that had been sold off. | |
| 27. | | Labour's priority | was | to address a £19bn backlog | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - when it came to power in 1997 - in repairs. |
| 28. | | The other problem | was | that the houses | in the best condition tended to be the ones |
| 29. | | There | was | a serious problem. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in the late 1990s - with abandonment |
| 30. | | Housing | was | not a priority for Tony Blair, | compared to health and education |

| | | | | | |
|-----|---------|------------------------------------|---------------|---|---|
| 31. | | She | had | very clear views | about what she wanted to do |
| 32. | but | she | was | also a very practical woman. | |
| 33. | | She | was | a supporter of the NHS | |
| 34. | because | it | was | her comfort zone. | |
| 35. | | She | was | a former education secretary. | |
| 36. | But | Margaret Thatcher | was | the prime minister | |
| 37. | and | the Thatcher government | was | the government | |
| 38. | | The acid test of any policy change | is | whether it is reversed. | |
| 39. | | Mrs Thatcher | was | an ideologically driven leader. | |
| 40. | | That | is not | to say she wasn't pragmatic | as well, |
| 41. | | That | is not | to say that she deliberately declared war | on the north |
| 42. | But | the result | was | the closing of industries | in areas |
| 43. | | You | had | generation | after generation going into work in the old industries, |
| 44. | but | you | have | Generation | - now |

| | | | | | |
|-----|--|--------------------------------|-----------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| | | | | | - after generation living in poverty. |
| 45. | | Her response to that, I guess, | would be | "it's all about the individual. You have to go out there and make things happen if you want them." | |

F. Verbal Process

| No. | Conjunction | Sayer | Process | Quoted | Reported | Receiver | Circumstance |
|-----|-------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--|----------|--------------|
| 1. | and | Margaret Thatcher was prime minister | is often credited | | with overseeing a period of great change in Britain: from privatising nationalised industries to allowing council tenants to buy their homes and reining in the power of the unions. | | |
| 2. | | no union | could ask | | its heavily mortgaged members to contemplate anything more than a one or perhaps two-day strike. | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|--|--------------------|-------------------|--|--|--|--|
| 3. | | It (the companies | to argue | | that those companies should be in the public sector. | | |
| 4. | | It | to say. | | that regulators did not keep up with this | | |
| 5. | | The 1990 reforms - | are called | | the Ken Clarke reforms, | | which gave family doctors the power to take control of their own budgets and to buy care under the GP fundholding scheme - |
| 6. | | The thing I | say | | about the Andrew Lansley Act [the coalition's recent NHS reforms] is that it is actually based on the same principle of commissioning as the 1990 reforms, and the Thatcher government was the government that first passed this piece of legislation. | | |
| 7. | | that | to say | | she wasn't pragmatic | | as well, |
| 8. | | that | to say | | that she deliberately declared war | | on the north |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|------|------|-----------------|--|-----------|--|----------------------------------|
| 9. | that | she | declared | | war | | - deliberately - on the north |
| 10. | | That | sounds | | very good | | on paper, |

G. Existential Process

| No. | Conjunction | | Process | Existential | Circumstance |
|-----|-------------|-------|--------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | and | there | were | at the time reflect on the impact she had. | - Here some experts and those who |
| 2. | If | there | was | "unlawful" action, | |
| 3. | | there | was a | close relationship between the sale of council homes, personal equity plans and employee shareholding. | |
| 4. | | There | was | the old guard resistance at first to the dismantling of big bureaucratic structures. | |
| 5. | | There | is | no doubt that inequality grew and poverty increased under Thatcher. | |

Are we all Thatcherites now?

A. Process Type

| No. | Conjunction | Clause | Type |
|-----|-------------|--|------------------------|
| 1. | | David Cameron's claim on BBC Radio 4 that "in a sense we are all Thatcherites now" is being seen by some as evidence that Margaret Thatcher's funeral is being used to make a party political point. | Verbal |
| 2. | | "in a sense we are all Thatcherites now" is being seen by some as evidence | Mental |
| 3. | that | Margaret Thatcher's funeral is being used to make a party political point. | Material |
| 4. | | to make a party political point | Relational attribute |
| 5. | However, | I think the prime minister was making a rather different point to the one some think he is making. | Mental |
| 6. | | the prime minister was making a rather different point to the one some think he is making. | Material |
| 7. | | he is making . | Material |
| 8. | | Yes, he was asserting that Lady Thatcher had, like Labour's Clement Attlee before her, forged a new political consensus. | Verbal |
| 9. | | Lady Thatcher had , like Labour's Clement Attlee before her, forged a new political consensus. | Material |
| 10. | | Where after the war, Attlee established the case for the NHS, state education and a welfare state, Thatcher, after the industrial wars of the 70s and the Cold War, won the arguments for a market-based economy, the private ownership of key industries and services, limits on trade union power and a strong defence policy based on the Atlantic Alliance. | Material |
| 12. | Whilst | many will argue with many aspects of the Thatcher legacy - | Verbal |
| 13. | and | some will , no doubt, protest about it today | Verbal |
| 14. | | that is an analysis which few will contest | Relational identifying |
| 16. | Though, | of course, any consensus can be broken | Relational attribute |
| 17. | and | re-made just as privatisation did to the previously widespread belief in the | Relational attribute |

| | | | |
|-----|------|--|------------------------|
| | | value of nationalizations. | |
| 18. | as | privatisation did to the previously widespread belief in the value of nationalisation. | Material |
| 19. | | By making this case David Cameron was , I believe, consigning Thatcherism to the past instead of claiming, | Material |
| 20. | | I believe , | Mental |
| 21. | as | he could have done | Material |
| 22. | that | he was its inheritor | Relational identifying |
| 23. | and | Today's battles were an extension of hers. | Relational identifying |
| 24. | | It was in the same spirit, | Relational attributive |
| 25. | | I think , that he emphasised that he was at school when Margaret Thatcher was elected instead of recalling his time working as a researcher for Prime Minister's Questions in her last years in Downing Street. | Mental |
| 26. | that | he emphasized that he was at school when Margaret Thatcher was elected instead of recalling his time working as a researcher for Prime Minister's Questions in her last years in Downing Street. | Verbal |
| 27. | | he was at school | Relational attributive |
| 28. | when | Margaret Thatcher was elected instead of recalling his time working as a researcher for Prime Minister's Questions in her last years in Downing Street. | Material |
| 29. | | It was also not by chance | Relational attributive |
| 30. | that | he acknowledged that she was a divisive figure | Mental |
| 31. | and | she was a divisive figure | Relational identifying |
| 32. | and | his friend and ally Michael Gove wrote about the "need to heal and unite individuals as much as identify and defeat enemies". | Material |
| 33. | | Today's Conservative leadership have used this week | Material |
| 34. | | to praise Lady Thatcher | Verbal |
| 35. | but | also to bury the idea all their party needs | Material |

| | | | |
|-----|--|--|------------------------|
| 36. | | The idea all their party needs is a revival of her ideas and her style of leadership. | Relational identifying |
|-----|--|--|------------------------|

• Material Process

| No. | Conjunction | Actor | Process | Goal | Range | Beneficiary | Circumstance |
|-----|-------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---|-------|-------------|--|
| 1. | | Margaret Thatcher's funeral | is being used | to make a party political point. | | | |
| 2. | | the prime minister | was making | a rather different point to the one some think he is making | | | |
| 3. | | he | is making. | | | | |
| 4. | | Lady Thatcher | had forged. | a new political consensus | | | like Labour's Clement Attlee before her |
| 5. | | Thatcher, | won | the arguments for a market-based economy, the private ownership of key industries and services, limits on trade union power and a strong defence policy based on the Atlantic Alliance. | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where after the war Attlee established the case for the NHS, state education and a welfare state, - after the |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | industrial wars of the 70s and the Cold War, |
| 6. | as | privatisation | did | to the previously widespread belief | | | in the value of nationalisation. |
| 7. | | By making this case David Cameron | was consigning | Thatcherism to the past instead of claiming, | | | I believe |
| 8. | as | he | could have done | | | | |
| 9. | when | Margaret Thatcher | was elected | instead of recalling his time working as a researcher for Prime Minister's Questions | | | in her last years in Downing Street. |
| 10. | and | his friend and ally Michael Gove | wrote | about the "need to heal and unite individuals as much as identify and defeat enemies". | | | |
| 11. | | Today's Conservative leadership | have used | this week | | | |
| 12. | but | Conservative leadership | to bury | the idea all their party needs | | | |

- Mental Process

| No. | Conjunction | Senser | Process | Phenomenon | Circumstance |
|-----|-------------|--|----------------------|---|--|
| 1. | that | "in a sense we are all Thatcherites now" | is being seen | by some as evidence | |
| 2. | However, | I | think | The prime minister was making a rather different point to the one some think he is making. | |
| 3. | | I | believe, | by making this case David Cameron was consigning Thatcherism to the past instead of claiming, | |
| 4. | | I | think | that he emphasised that he was at school | when Margaret Thatcher was elected instead of recalling his time working as a researcher for Prime Minister's Questions in her last years in Downing Street. |

| | | | | | |
|----|--|----|---------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| 5. | | he | acknowledged | that she was a divisive figure | |
|----|--|----|---------------------|--------------------------------|--|

- Relational-Attribute Process

| No | Conjunction | Carrier | Process | Attribute | Circumstance |
|----|-------------|---|----------------------|--|--------------|
| 1. | | Margaret Thatcher's funeral is being used | to make | a party political point | |
| 2. | Though, | any consensus | can be broken | | |
| 3. | and | any consensus | re-made | just as privatisation did to the previously widespread belief in the value of nationalizations | |
| 4. | | It | was | in the same spirit, | |
| 5. | | he | was | at school | |
| 6. | | It | was | also not by chance | |

- Relational-Identifying Process

| No. | Conjunction | Identified | Process | Identifier | Circumstance |
|-----|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------|---|--------------|
| 1. | | that | is | an analysis which few will contest | |
| 2. | that | he | was | its inheritor | |
| 3. | and | Today's battles | were | an extension of hers. | |
| 4. | and | she | was | a divisive figure | |
| 5. | | The idea all their party needs | is | a revival of her ideas and her style of leadership. | |

- Verbal Process

| No. | Conjunction | Sayer | Process | Quoted | Reported | Receiver | Circumstance |
|-----|-------------|-----------------|--------------|--------|--|----------|----------------|
| 1. | | David Cameron's | claim | | that "in a sense we are all Thatcherites now" is being seen by some as | | on BBC Radio 4 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|--------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | | evidence that Margaret Thatcher's funeral is being used to make a party political point. | | |
| 2. | | Yes, he | was asserting | | that Lady Thatcher had, like Labour's Clement Attlee before her, forged a new political consensus. | | |
| 3. | Whilst | many | will argue | | with many aspects of the Thatcher legacy - | | |
| 4. | and | some no doubt, | will, protest | | about it | | today |
| 5. | that | he | emphasized | | that he was at school | | when Margaret Thatcher was elected instead of recalling his time working as a researcher for Prime Minister's Questions in her last years in Downing Street. |
| 6. | | Conservative leadership | to praise | Lady Thatcher | | | |

Thatcherism: alive and well?

A. Process Type

| No. | Conjunction | Clause | Type |
|-----|-------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | | Ten years since she left, she still has a hold on politics. | Relational attribute (possessive) |
| 2. | | One unexpected feature of this election campaign has been the prominence of Margaret Thatcher, both her physical presence and her political ideas. | Relational identifying |
| 3. | | More than a decade after her tearful departure from Downing Street, her legacy remains a potent force – oddly, | Relational attributive |
| 4. | | it's the parties of the left who seem most keen to talk about that legacy. | Relational attributive |
| 5. | | The party leader who speaks most - and often admiringly - about Thatcherism and its inheritance isn't William Hague | Relational identifying |
| 6. | | it's Tony Blair. | Relational attributive |
| 7. | | Again this morning, Mr Blair chose to stress the importance of the Thatcher years to him - no fewer than four times, and at considerable length; | Verbal |
| 8. | and | not to reject her influence, | Mental |
| 9. | As if | he felt the need still to anchor new Labour in those solid foundations. | Mental |
| 10. | | Charles Kennedy is just as ready to admit to the same sort of political journey for the Liberal Democrats - | Relational attributive |
| 11. | | to admit to the same sort of political journey for the Liberal Democrats | Material |
| 12. | and | did so again this morning. | Material |
| 13. | So | both the centre-left parties in this election claim to have identified the good, | Verbal |
| 14. | and | rejected the bad, from Margaret Thatcher's time in office. | Mental |
| 15. | | Bizarrely, her own party finds her much more difficult to deal with | Mental |
| 16. | that | it could even be argued that the failure to revise and reconstruct Thatcherism has left the Tories stuck with the whole package - reinforced | Verbal |

| | | | |
|-----|-------|---|------------------------|
| | | by her own appearance on the hustings, sounding for all the world as if she'd never been away. | |
| 17. | that | the failure to revise and reconstruct Thatcherism has left the Tories stuck with the whole package - reinforced by her own appearance on the hustings, sounding for all the world as if she'd never been away. | Material |
| 18. | | sounding for all the world | Verbal |
| 19. | As if | she'd never been away. | Existential |
| 20. | | This morning, at the Tory press conference, Nick Clarke raised this oddity with Michael Portillo who told him anyone interested in building on Mrs Thatcher's "wonderful achievements in government" should vote Conservative. | Mental |
| 21. | | The historian, Dr. John Campbell, has written a biography of Margaret Thatcher. | Material |
| 22. | | He told us her historical achievement is to have abolished the old Labour Party. | Verbal |
| 23. | | her historical achievement is to have abolished the old Labour Party. | Relational identifying |
| 24. | | to have abolished the old Labour Party. | Material |
| 25. | | He considers Tony Blair to be a post-Thatcher Prime Minister who has "stolen the clothes" of the Conservatives. | Relational identifying |
| 26. | | He's not the only one to be intrigued by the way the campaign - | Relational identifying |
| 27. | and | for that matter, the parties of the centre left - has developed : | Material |
| 28. | | George Walden is a former Tory minister who left the party in 1997. | Relational identifying |
| 29. | that | He believes that Tony Blair's brand of politics really is the natural successor of Margaret Thatcher. | Mental |
| 30. | | Tony Blair's brand of politics really is the natural successor of Margaret Thatcher. | Relational identifying |
| 31. | | David Willetts, the Conservative spokesman on Social Security and one of the authors of the party's election manifesto, told The World at One there is still a genuine debate and difference between the parties. | Verbal |
| 32. | | there is still a genuine debate and difference between the parties. | Existential |

B. Material Process

| No. | Conjunction | Actor | Process | Goal | Range | Beneficiary | Circumstance |
|-----|-------------|---|--------------------------|--|-------|---------------------------|--|
| 1. | | Charles Kennedy | to admit | to the same sort of political journey | | for the Liberal Democrats | |
| 2. | and | Charles Kennedy | did | so again | | | this morning |
| 3. | that | the failure to revise and reconstruct Thatcherism | has left | the Tories stuck with the whole package - reinforced by her own appearance | | | on the hustings, sounding for all the world as if she'd never been away. |
| 4. | | The historian, Dr. John Campbell, | has written | a biography of Margaret Thatcher. | | | |
| 5. | | her historical achievement | to have abolished | the old Labour Party. | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|-----------------|--|
| 6. | and | the parties of the centre left | - has developed: | | | for that matter | |
|----|-----|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|-----------------|--|

C. Mental Process

| No. | Conjunction | Senser | Process | Phenomenon | Circumstance |
|-----|-------------|--|----------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. | and | Mr. Blair | not to reject | her influence, | |
| 2. | As if | he. | felt | the need still to anchor new Labour | in those solid foundations |
| 3. | and | Both the centre-left parties in this selection | rejected | the bad, | from Margaret Thatcher's time in office. |
| 4. | | her own party | finds | her much more difficult to deal with | Bizarrely, |
| 5. | | Nick Clarke | raised | this oddity with Michael Portillo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This morning, - at the Tory press conference, - who told him anyone interested in building on Mrs Thatcher's |

| | | | | | |
|----|------|----|-----------------|---|---|
| | | | | | "wonderful achievements in government" should vote Conservative |
| 6. | that | He | believes | that Tony Blair's brand of politics really is the natural successor of Margaret Thatcher. | |

D. Relational-Attribute Process

| No. | Conjunction | Carrier | Process | Attribute | Circumstance |
|-----|-------------|------------|------------------|-------------------------|---|
| 1. | | she | still has | a hold on politics | Ten years since she left, |
| 2. | | her legacy | remains | a potent force | More than a decade after her tearful departure from Downing Street oddly |
| 3. | | It | is | the parties of the left | who seem most keen to talk about that legacy. |

| | | | | | |
|----|--|-----------------|-----------|--|--|
| 4. | | it | is | Tony Blair. | |
| 5. | | Charles Kennedy | is | just as ready to admit to the same sort of political journey for the Liberal Democrats | |

E. Relational-Identifying Process

| No. | Conjunction | Identified | Process | Identifier | Circumstance |
|-----|-------------|---|------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | | One unexpected feature of this election campaign | has been | the prominence of Margaret Thatcher, both her physical presence and her political ideas. | |
| 2. | | The party leader who speaks most - and often admiringly - about Thatcherism and its inheritance | isn't | William Hague | |
| 3. | | her historical achievement | is | to have abolished the old Labour Party. | |
| 4. | | He | considers | Tony Blair to be a post-Thatcher Prime | who has "stolen the clothes" of the |

| | | | | | |
|----|--|---------------------------------------|-----------|--|-----------------------------|
| | | | | Minister | Conservatives |
| 5. | | He | is | not the only one to be intrigued by the way the campaign | |
| 6. | | George Walden | is | a former Tory minister | who left the party in 1997. |
| 7. | | Tony Blair's brand of politics really | is | the natural successor of Margaret Thatcher. | |

F. Verbal Process

| No. | Conjunction | Sayer | Process | Quoted | Reported | Receiver | Circumstance |
|-----|-------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--------|---|----------|--|
| 1. | | The party leader | speaks | | most - and often admiringly - about Thatcherism and its inheritance | | who |
| 2. | | Mr Blair | chose | | to stress the importance of the Thatcher years to him | | Again this morning no fewer than four times, and at considerable length; |
| 3. | So | both the centre-left parties in | claim | | to have identified the good, | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|------|--|-----------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| | | this election | | | | | |
| 4. | that | it | could even be argued | | that the failure to revise and reconstruct Thatcherism has left the Tories stuck with the whole package - reinforced by her own appearance on the hustings, sounding for all the world | | as if she'd never been away. |
| | | the failure to revise and reconstruct Thatcherism has left the Tories stuck with the whole package | sounding | | for all the world | | |
| 5. | | He | told | | us her historical achievement is to have abolished the old Labour Party. | | |
| 6. | | David Willetts, the Conservative | told | | The World | | at One there is still a genuine debate and difference between |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------------|
| | | spokesman on Social Security and one of the authors of the party's election manifesto, | | | | | the parties. |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------------|

G. Existential Process

| No. | Conjunction | | Process | Existential | Circumstance |
|-----|-------------|-------|------------------|--|--------------|
| 1. | As if | she | had been. | away | never |
| 2. | | there | is | still a genuine debate and difference between the parties. | |