Yeats in a very early poem has a line ‘Words alone are certain good,’ and if you look at the history of the major religions, the word has always been central. You begin with a word and you end with a word. Literature uses words in perhaps the most comprehensive way. The best and worst in language are found in literature, and it is the best that instructs and teaches you.

Edwin Thumboo, in an interview with Bill Bunbury, 
Encounter: 14 December 2003—“Beyond Good and Evil”.
ABC Radio National

2.1 Introducing Edwin Thumboo

The poetry of Edwin Thumboo has contributed much to the shaping and definition of Singapore’s English Language poetic canon. Among Singapore writers, ‘Thumboo remains the most influential voice, primarily for his topical and insightful exploration of social and national themes. Much decorated for his poetic contributions and public commitment, Thumboo is often considered to be the unofficial poet laureate of Singapore’ (Seet 2001).

Growing up in the 1950s, feeling ‘the fires of nationalism, the fervor of wanting the freedom to make our own destiny’ (Thumboo 2003), Edwin Thumboo found his voice as a poet in ‘a milieu defined by a multiplicity of cultures,’ at ‘a time of powerful forces as society and people sought development and consolidation’ (ibid.). His interest in poetry began early on in life. He recalls reading and memorizing a number of shorter lyrics from a copy at home of Palgrave’s The Golden Treasury, ‘enjoying their neat interplay of rhythms’ (ibid.). As a teenager, studying at Victoria School from 1948–1953, he began writing ‘modest, imitative couplets and quatrains, occasionally stringing them together,’ mostly on such subjects of
adolescence as ‘love, death, separation, the sorrows of life, nostalgia, scenes of rural life and the like’ (ibid.).

Thumboo’s lyric impulse, clearly present in his early lyrical poems with their focus on form, idiom, metaphor, and structure (Nazareth 1999) subsequently came to be shared with a more direct, public voice, i.e., ‘a range in the voice to make his poetry capable of handling societal themes that would create space for the handling of the public side of themes’ (Thumboo 2003). Whereas the public voice may be considered more accessible, and the poet’s intentions more obvious, the private voice is perhaps richer in the very features by which the poet defines his craft. This division in his style, between the public and private, he sees, however, as less a dichotomy, ‘and more like a continuum’ (ibid.). The poem, gods can die, (see Chap. 3) highlights the poet’s public voice. Gods can die is also the title of his second collection of poems in 1977 (for commentary on both the poem and the collection see Alcock 1978; De Souza 1985; Fry 1977; Hsin 1977; Kwan-Terry 1978; Ooi 1977; O’Sullivan 1986; Singh 1977, 1978; and Chap. 3 of this book).

Thumboo’s poems are deliberately crafted and interwoven in such a way as to direct the reader’s attention to the motifs being developed by the poet. Beyond the verbal, there are also visual metaphors in Thumboo’s poetry. One can see a vase in Iskander J, a hexagram in David, a pentagram in Conjunction, and a tetrahedron in A poet reading. The various associations of these geometric shapes with certain religious, spiritual, or philosophical beliefs, referred to by some as ‘sacred geometry,’ add another dimension of meaning to the poem.

While he counts Shakespeare, Keats, Poe, Beddoes, and Eliot as ‘instructive influences’—helping to develop his ‘sense of rhythm, of colour in words, of structure, pattern’—still it is Yeats who Thumboo considers ‘the major influence’:

In my case, the major influence was Yeats. Eliot, too, to some extent, but Eliot was of the mind, more often than not, cerebral. And if it is of the mind, the mind can resist it. You can rationalize; you can invent a verbal formula. But when it comes from within, like Yeats, more instinctive but artful nonetheless, it is less easily displaced, harder to shed. The influence is harder to analyze. And if it is hard to analyze, it is even harder to find an antidote, a way of release. (quoted in Klein 2000)

The poem’s potential for making meaning is born out of the poet’s experience, and finds expression, where language lives, in ‘[t]he works of man and the face of human life’ (Wordsworth 2008). Edwin Thumboo’s experience in the multilingual and multicultural context of Singapore has contributed to his uniquely creative use of language.

2.2 Creativity in Language

Creativity occurs across a wide range of language activity, sometimes deliberate, sometimes spontaneous, ranging from the highly valued to the everyday. It expresses who I am, in nature and in community. ‘Creativity,’ writes Ronald Carter, ‘is ubiquitous across a range of text-types and is especially salient in spoken discourse too. It depends for its effects on particular patterns of language form and is interactive in that both senders and receivers are involved, dialogically, in the co-creation’ (2004: 81).
With every reading, the poem lives to mean again. Creativity in language is not limited, however, to what Mukářovský called ‘poetic language’ (Garvin 1964). Even in everyday conversation, creativity ‘inheres in responsive, dialogic, interpersonal acts of mutuality as well as in individual acts of self-expression’ (Carter 2004: 28). Acts of creativity are social and psychological, not limited to what Chomsky describes as our innate ability to produce and understand an infinite number of novel yet well-formed sentences.

‘Creativity is culturally variable’ (Carter 2004: 48). In Linguistic creativity in Japanese Discourse, Maynard (2007) notes differences between Japanese and English metaphors, and describes a kind of language play, based on different readings of Kanji, which is unavailable in other languages.

Creativity is ‘relative to the values, beliefs and judgments formed within and according to the needs of different social groups, communities and cultural systems’ (Carter 2004: 82). On the one hand, we contemplate the poet’s creative use of the word ‘expectorant’ (instead of ‘expectant’?) in the line, ‘Some just wait, expectorant but undecided./Contemplating means to conjugate verbal icons’ (Thumboo, A poet reading), while on the other hand, when someone like George W. Bush says ‘They misunderstand me,’ it is derided as a malapropism.

Creativity in language draws on existing resources in the grammar, perhaps to resolve ‘tensions of various kinds, either within the system itself, or in relation to encounters involving individuals that arise in the course of everyday situations’ (Wells 1994: 79). An instance of creativity is meaningful because it is purposeful. An act of meaning is creative because it is somehow innovative, or employs certain techniques to achieve either prominence (i.e., foregrounding) or what Halliday refers to as ‘de-automatization.’ In his discussion of J.B. Priestley’s, An Inspector Calls, Halliday explains his preference for Mukářovský’s term ‘de-automatization’ over ‘foregrounding’1 ‘since what is in question is not simply prominence but rather the partial freeing of the lower-level systems from the control of the semantics so that they become domains of choice in their own right’ ([1982] 2002: 131).


There is something inexplicable about our potential for ceaseless creativity, in both the making and the reading of meaning, not just in poetry, or some other form of verbal art, but in every aspect of our lives. Nevertheless, this should not prevent us from attempting a ‘raid on the inarticulate’ (Eliot 1940), in order to gain insight into the reality-generating power and creative energy of language.

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1 The term ‘foregrounding’ was used by Prague School linguists like Bohuslav Havránek and Jan Mukářovský to refer to the usage of certain linguistic devices for attracting attention (see Garvin 1964).
2.3 Reading Edwin Thumboo

When I read Edwin Thumboo, I do so as a linguist, investigating the multiple layers of meaning and metaphor which go into producing these highly textured, grammatically intricate works of verbal art.

My goal is to address what Amy Tan, author of *The Joy Luck Club*, calls ‘the language question.’ In an interview appearing in the South China Morning Post (SCMP, 11 March 2007), Tan says that ‘there’s a question about her books she’s longing to be asked.’ It is ‘the Language Question,’ or as Tan elaborated, ‘[readers] don’t see the care and craft and the way we adore the language and play with it.’

Thumboo credits language with playing an important role in how he looks at both literature and life. As he puts it,

> On one hand, I look at language as part of the literature I am studying. It is a critical, exegetical exercise. I enter the text as best as I can, attentive to what the writer has done.

> On the other, I’m looking at language as part of my life. I am trying to create, to make my poems, putting language together. (Klein 2000)

M.A.K. Halliday’s Systemic Functional Theory, with its emphasis on exploring the semogenic (‘meaning-making’) power of language, provides the ideal handle for investigating Thumboo’s poetry as not only an intentional act of meaning but also as a work of art.

A poem, like any other text, is the complex realization of three kinds of meaning: ideational, interpersonal and textual. Ideational meaning has to do with how we construe our world of experience. Interpersonal meaning has to do with how we use language to relate to those with whom we are speaking, whether, for example, the speaker is asking a question and expecting something in return, or making a statement of fact. Textual meaning concerns what gives texture to a text. The more cohesive and coherent the text, the greater is its texture.

2.4 Stepping into Meaning with Iskandar J in His Studio

As we proceed to look at each of these kinds of meaning and how they are discoverable in the poem, I will also outline the steps to be taken in doing the analysis. Examples will be drawn from Thumboo’s poem, *Iskandar J in His Studio* to illustrate our methodology and its relevance to our quest for achieving a better understanding of the text.

*Iskandar J in His Studio*

The Kentong speaks; believers gather.
God be praised for such rich calendars of Earth:
Special black, white, grey, blue, and ochre.
Time-packed layers that, from under valleys,
Rise with storied tales, then wait in hills to meet,
Match, mix infinitely under a monsoon-sun.
Our Maker’s Art is eternal, precise and final.

Great are its forms. Take a little in both hands.
Persist. Learn all you can till our making is second
Nature. Then freely unveil the clay’s deep legacy;
The globe’s true perfection: no beginning, no end.
Let soul and spirit roam and ride its surfaces
Into smooth, prospective geometry and calculus.
Clay, the silent language of my heart, encloses
Shades, contrasts, philosophies, agencies; everything,
And more when coaxed. Pour light and water carefully;
Stir to purify, refine, then bake a piece of history.
What you behold after the fire has done its work,
Is but one quest. Abundance lies between the many.
You kneed futures, listening as each lump sighs
Unto your fingers a mood, a voice, a shape.
So when understanding leavens textures
Humility is born. I grow with each live touch
As busy fingers hear the centre of our Earth;
Then my inner being. Secure their bonding
With every journey to village and city squatting on
Her breathing skin. Thus feel reverence in the Dust
From which I come, from which I humbly make.
What sparks off soul and mind, what descends through
Fingered hope; comes forth steadily upon the wheel,
Or tight slabs releasing turquoise stillness into waves;
A lesong, four bottles, a bell whose peal is only silence;
Flat pillows; the Tao of tea in two great cultures,
Passion and intimacy, to change a house into a home.
The wheel turns and stops and starts.
I dialogue, learn and share
As it spins, again,
Again.

Step 1—parse the poem into its constituent parts

The first step is to parse the poem into clauses, identifying the constituents of each clause by grammatical role, whether Subject, Predicate, Object, Complement, etc., and also noting where there is embedding (using square brackets [ ]).

\(<c\ 1a>\) The Kentong ___Subject___ speaks ___Predicate___.
\(<c\ 1b>\) believers ___Subject___ gather ___Predicate___.
\(<c\ 2>\) God ___Subject___ be praised ___Predicate___ for such rich calendars of Earth ___Adjunct__.
Special black, white, grey, blue, and ochre.
Time-packed layers [ \(<c\ 3a>\) that, from under valleys___ ___Adjunct___, ___Rise___ ___Predicate___ with storied tales ___Adjunct___, ___<c\ 3b>\) then wait ___Predicate___ in hills ___Adjunct___ ] to meet,
\(<c\ 3d>\) Match ___Predicate___ ___<c\ 3e>\) mix ___Predicate___ infinitely under a monsoon-sun ___Adjunct__].
\(<c\ 4>\) Our Maker’s Art ___Subject___ is ___Predicate___ eternal, precise and final ___Complement__.
\(<c\ 5>\) Great ___Subject___ are ___Predicate___ its forms ___Complement__.
\(<c\ 6>\) Take ___Predicate___ a little ___Object___ in both hands ___Adjunct__.
\(<c\ 7>\) Persist. ___Predicate___ ___<c\ 8a>\) Learn ___Predicate___ all ___<c\ 8b>\) you ___Subject___ can ___Auxiliary__ Object ___<c\ 8c>\) till
Nature. ___Complement___ ___<c\ 9>\) Then ___Conjunction___ freely unveil ___Predicate___ the clay’s deep legacy;
The globe’s true perfection: no beginning, no end. ___Object___
\(<c\ 10a>\) Let ___Predicate___ soul and spirit ___Subject___ foam ___Predicate___ ___<c\ 10b>\) and ___Conjunction___ ride ___Predicate___
___its___ surfaces ___Object__.
Into smooth, prospective geometry and calculus. Adjunct

<e 11a> Clay, the silent language of my heart, Subject encloses Predicate

<e 11b> Shades, Contrast, Predicate <e 11c> contrasts, Contrast, Predicate philosophies, agencies; everything, Object when Coaxed, Conjunction Por Exposed, Predicate}<e 11d> Pour light and water carefully; Adjunct

<e 12b> Stir to purify, Predicate <e 12c> refine, Predicate <e 12d> then Base a piece of history. Object

<e 12a> Pour light and water carefully; Adjunct

<e 12b> Stir to purify, Predicate <e 12c> refine, Predicate <e 12d> then Base a piece of history. Object

<e 13a> What You behold after the fire has done its work, Object

<e 15a> You kneed Predicates futures, Object when Listening to purify, Predicate refine, Predicate then Bake a piece of history. Object

Unto your fingers Adjunct a mood, a voice, a shape. Object

<e 16a> So when understanding Leavens textures Object

<e 16b> Humility is born, Predicate I Subject grow Predicate with each live touch Adjunct

<e 17a> As busy fingers hear the centre of our Earth, Object Then Conjunction My inner being, Object <e 18a> Secure their bonding Object

<e 18b> With every journey to village and city squatting on Her breathing skin. Adjunct <e 19a> Thus feel reverence in the Dust Object

<e 19b> From which I Subject come, Predicate <e 19c> from which I Subject humbly make. Predicate Adjunct

<e 20b> What sparks off soul and mind, Object <e 20c> what descends through Fingered hope; Adjunct Subject comes forth steadily upon the wheel, Adjunct

<e 20d> Or tight slabs releasing turquoise stillness into waves Adjunct; A lesong, four bottles, a bell whose peal is only silence Complement]; Flat pillows; the Tao of tea in two great cultures, Passion and intimacy, to change a house into a home. Adjunct

The last three lines form one sentence, a complex of clauses, i.e., a clause complex, consisting of four clauses. The sentence begins with the Subject—I—followed by the first predicate—dialogue—then a second predicate—learn—then a third predicate making the third clause—and share. The fourth and final clause in this clause complex begins with a conjunction—As—followed by the remainder of the clause—it spins, again, Again.

The Subject in clause 20
is a combination of two rank-shifted clauses functioning not as clauses but as nominal phrases. This we have indicated using square brackets to denote a rank-shifted or embedded clause; in other words, clauses which function, grammatically speaking, not as clauses, but as units at the rank of noun/nominal group.

2.5 Stepping into Ideational Meaning

Ideational meaning may be sub-divided into the experiential and the logical. The experiential refers to our ability to talk about our experience, while the logical deals with the expression of certain logical relations, such as by means of conjunctions such as and, or, if, not.

Step 2—identify process, participant and circumstance

The ideational function of language is realized by the semantic system of transitivity. Transitivity analysis is concerned with the semantic configuration of process, participant, and circumstance, or in other words the clause as a means of representing the processes of doing, happening, feeling, thinking, being, speaking, etc.

After parsing the poem Iskandar J into its constituent clauses, we next identify the process, participant(s), circumstance(s) in each clause,
Nature, Attribute, Material: Then freely unveil the clay’s deep legacy; The globe’s true perfection: no beginning, no end. Goal

Let Soul and spirit roam and ride its surfaces Goal

Into smooth, prospective geometry and calculus. Circumstance

Clay, the silent language of my heart, Actor encloses Material

Shades, Material: Contrasts, Philosophies, agencies; everything. Goal when coaxed. Material: Light and water

Stir to purify, Material: Refine, Material: A piece of history. Goal

What You behold after the fire has done its work; Identified

But one quest; Identified Abundance Carrier lies between the many - Attributed

You knead futures, Goal as each lump Actor Sighs Material

Unto your fingers Material a mood, a voice, a shape. Goal

So when understanding Actor leavens Textures Goal

Humility is born. Material I Behave grow behavioural with each live touch. Circumstance

As busy fingers hear the centre of our Earth; Phenomenon

Then my inner being. Phenomenon Secure Material their bonding Goal

With every journey to village and city On Her breathing skin. Circumstance Thus feel reverence Phenomenon in the Dust

From which I come, Material from which I humbly make. Process

What Actor sparks off Material and mind Goal; what Actor descends through

Fingered hope; Actor comes forth steadily upon the wheel, Circumstance

Or tight slabs Actor releasing turquoise stillness Goal into waves. Circumstance A lesong, four bottles, a bell whose peal Carrier is Process: attributed only silence

Flat pillows; the Tao of tea in two great cultures, Passion and intimacy, Goal to change a house into a home. Circumstance

The wheel Actor turns and stops Goal and starts. Process

Dialogue, Material learn and share Material again, Again

After parsing the poem into its constituent clauses, and identifying the process, participant(s), circumstance(s) in each clause, I listed out all those participants in er-roles (Actor, Senser, etc.), along with whatever process they were engaged in doing or performing, into the table shown below (clause numbers shown in parentheses).
Based on the information in Table 2.1, we can identify two primary participants—‘you’ and ‘I’—whose participation extends over several sentences. ‘I’ only occurs from clause 17 onwards, and ‘you’ occurs only between clauses 6–15. Both ‘you’ and ‘I’ are primarily actors in material (i.e., doing) processes, but then there are more material processes than any other kind (see Table 2.2).

Step 3—identify the hypotactic and paratactic relations between elements

1a The Kentong Subject speaks Predicate, 1b believers Subject gather Predicate.

2 God Subject be praised Predicate for such rich calendars of Earth Adjunct:
   Special black, white, grey, blue, and ochre.
   Time-packed layers [ <c 3a> that, from under valleys, Adjunct Rise Predicate with storied tales Adjunct, <c 3b> then wait Predicate in hills Adjunct <c 3c> to meet,
   <c 3d> Match Predicates <c 3e> mix Predicate infinitely under a monsoon-sun Adjunct.]

4 Our Maker’s Art Subject is Predicate eternal, precise and final Complement.

5 Great Subject are Predicate its forms Complement <c 6> Take Predicate a little Object in both hands Adjunct.

7 Persist. Predicate <c 8a> Learn Predicate all [<c 8b> you Subject can Auxiliary ] Object <c 8c> till Conjunction our making Subject is Predicate second Nature. Complement <c 9> Then Conjunction freely unveil Predicate the clay’s deep legacy;

10a Let Predicate soul and spirit Subject roam Predicate <c 10b> and Conjunction ride Predicate its surfaces Object Into smooth, prospective geometry and calculus. Adjunct
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Kentong believers</th>
<th>Time-packed layers</th>
<th>Our maker’s art</th>
<th>Great you</th>
<th>our making</th>
<th>soul and spirit</th>
<th>Clay</th>
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<td>gather (1b)</td>
<td>rise (3a)</td>
<td>is (4)</td>
<td>are (5)</td>
<td>take (6)</td>
<td>is (8c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>wait (3b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>persist (7)</td>
<td>roam (10a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>to meet (3c)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>learn (8a)</td>
<td>encloses (11a)</td>
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<td>match (3d)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>unveil (9)</td>
<td>ride (10b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>mix (3e)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>behold (13b)</td>
<td>shades (11b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kneed (15a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>one quest</th>
<th>the fire</th>
<th>Abundance</th>
<th>each lump</th>
<th>understanding</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>busy fingers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>is (13a)</td>
<td>has done (13c)</td>
<td>lies (14)</td>
<td>sighs (15c)</td>
<td>leavens (16a)</td>
<td>grow (17a)</td>
<td>hear (17b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>come (19b)</td>
<td>secure (18a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>humbly make (19c)</td>
<td>sparks off (20b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>dialogue (22a)</td>
<td>descends (20c)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>learn (22b)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>share (22c)</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tight slabs</th>
<th>whose peal</th>
<th>the wheel</th>
<th>it</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>releasing (20d)</td>
<td>is (20e)</td>
<td>turns (21a)</td>
<td>spins (22d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>stops (21b)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>starts (21c)</td>
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</tr>
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Table 2.2  Processes by type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Mental</th>
<th>Relational, attributive</th>
<th>Relational, identifying</th>
<th>Behavioral</th>
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<td>speaks (1a)</td>
<td>has done (13c)</td>
<td>behold (13b)</td>
<td>is (4, 8c, 13a, 20e)</td>
<td>grow (17a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gather (1b)</td>
<td>kneed (15a)</td>
<td>hear (17b)</td>
<td>lies (14)</td>
<td>squatting (18b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be praised (2)</td>
<td>listening (15b)</td>
<td>feel (19a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rise (3a)</td>
<td>sighs (15c)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wait (3b)</td>
<td>leavens (16a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meet (3c)</td>
<td>is born (16b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>match (3d)</td>
<td>secure (18a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mix (3e)</td>
<td>come (19b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take (6)</td>
<td>make (19c)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>persist (7)</td>
<td>comes forth (20a)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>learn (8a, 8b)</td>
<td>sparks off (20b)</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>unroll (9)</td>
<td>descends (20c)</td>
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<td>roam (10a)</td>
<td>releasing (20d)</td>
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<td>ride (10b)</td>
<td>to change (20f)</td>
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<td>encloses (11a)</td>
<td>turns (21a)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>shades (11b)</td>
<td>stops (21b)</td>
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<td>contrasts (11c)</td>
<td>starts (21c)</td>
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<td>coaxed (11d)</td>
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<td>pour (12a)</td>
<td>learn (22b)</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>stir (12b)</td>
<td>share (22c)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refine (12d)</td>
<td>spins (22d)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bake (12e)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<c 11a> Clay, the silent language of my heart, Subject encloses Predicate

<c 11b> Shades, Predicate <c 11c> contrasts, Predicate philosophies, agencies; everything, And more Object <c 11d> when Conjunction coaxed. Predicate <c 12a> Pour Predicate light and water Object carefully; Adjunct

<x> 11a-c

11a 11b 11c

<c 12b> Stir Predicate <c 12c> to purify, Predicate <c 12d> refine, Predicate <c 12e> then Conjunction bake Predicate a piece of history. Object
<c 13a> [ <c 13b> What Object you Subject behold Predicate Object after Conjunction the fire Subject has done Predicate its work, Object ] Subject Is Predicate but one quest. Complement <c 14> Abundance Subject lies Predicate between the many. Adjunct <c 15a> You Subject kneed Predicate Adjunct <c 15b> listening Predicate as Conjunction each lump Subject sighs Predicate Unto your fingers Adjunct a mood, a voice, a shape. Object

<c 16a> So Conjunction when Conjunction understanding Subject leavens Predicate textures Object <c 16b> Humility Subject is born. Predicate <c 17a> I Subject grow Predicate with each live touch Adjunct <c 17b> As Conjunction busy fingers Subject hear Predicate the centre of our Earth; Object Then Conjunction my inner being. Object

Then Conjunction my inner being. Object <c 18a> Secure Predicate their bonding Object

[c 18b] With every journey to village and city Adjunct squatting Predicate on Her breathing skin.] Adjunct <c 19a> Thus Conjunction feel Predicate reverence Object in the Dust [c 19b] From which Adjunct I Subject come, Predicate <c 19c> from which Adjunct I Subject humbly make. Predicate ] Adjunct
<c 20a>[<c 20b> What Subject sparks off Predicate soul and mind, Object <c 20c> what Subject descends Predicate through
Fingered hope; Adjunct] Subject comes forth Predicate steadily upon the wheel, Adjunct
<c 20d> Or tight slabs releasing Predicate turquoise stillness Object into waves Adjunct;
A lesong, four bottles, a bell [<c 20e>whose peal Subject is Predicate only silence Complement];
Flat pillows; the Tao of tea in two great cultures,
Passion and intimacy, <c 20f> to change Predicate a house Object into a home. Adjunct

One striking observation is that both clause complex 11 and 22 combine para-
taxis with hypotaxis, forming the same complex logical structure. In clause com-
plex 11, however, it is ‘Clay, the silent language of my heart’ which is engaged in
multiple activities, while in clause complex 22, it is ‘I’.

2.6 Stepping into Interpersonal Meaning

A poem’s ‘double work’ (A poet reading) is to make meaning and to give mean-
ing; functioning both ideationally and interpersonally, as declaration and as invitation.
Step 4—identify whether the main clause is interrogative, declarative or imperative

There are no interrogatives, only declaratives and imperatives. The imperatives are concentrated in sentences 6–10.

\(<c\> 6\rangle\) Take \textit{Predicate} a little \textit{Object} in both hands \textit{Adjunct}.
\(<c\> 7\rangle\) Persist. \textit{Predicate}.
\(<c\> 8a\rangle\) Learn \textit{Predicate} all \(\langle c\> 8b\rangle\) you \textit{Subject} can \textit{Auxiliary} \textit{Object} …
\(<c\> 9\rangle\) Then \textit{Conjunction} freely unveil \textit{Predicate} the clay’s deep legacy; \textit{Object} …
\(<c\> 10a\rangle\) Let \textit{Predicate} soul and spirit \textit{Subject} roam \textit{Predicate}.
\(<c\> 12a\rangle\) Pour \textit{Predicate} light and water \textit{Object} carefully; \textit{Adjunct}.
\(<c\> 12b\rangle\) Stir \textit{Predicate} …

The concentration of imperatives suggests not only much activity, but also repeated interaction between the speaker and the one being addressed.

Modality is another aspect of interpersonal meaning related to the expression of the speaker’s attitude about what he is saying. In English, modality is expressed by the use of modal adjuncts (possibly by certain adverbs such as ‘surely,’ ‘possibly,’ or by various thematic structures such as ‘it is possible that,’ ‘there is a possibility that’), or through a small set of verbs known as modal auxiliaries, such as \textit{can}, \textit{may}, and \textit{might}.

Step 5—Identify Modal Adjuncts and Modal Auxiliaries

There is only one instance of a modal auxiliary in the poem:

\(<c\> 8a\rangle\) Learn \textit{Predicate} all \(\langle c\> 8b\rangle\) you \textit{Subject} can \textit{Auxiliary} \textit{Object} …

2.7 Stepping into Textual Meaning

Textual meaning deals with those structures that give texture to a text. The more cohesive and coherent the text is, the greater is its texture.

Step 6—identify theme \{-topical | -interpersonal | -textual \} in each finite clause

\(<c\> 1a\rangle\) \textit{The Kentong} \textit{Theme-topical} …
\(<c\> 1b\rangle\) \textit{believers} \textit{Theme-topical} …
\(<c\> 2\rangle\) \textit{God} \textit{Theme-topical} …
\(<c\> 4\rangle\) \textit{Our Maker’s Art} \textit{Theme-topical} …
\(<c\> 5\rangle\) \textit{Great} \textit{Theme-topical} …
\(<c\> 6\rangle\) \textit{Take} \textit{Theme-interpersonal} …
\(<c\> 7\rangle\) \textit{Persist.} \textit{Theme-interpersonal}
\(<c\> 8a\rangle\) \textit{Learn} \textit{Theme-interpersonal} …
2.7 Stepping into Textual Meaning

Then freely unveil

Let Soul and spirit

Clay, the silent language of my heart

When Humility

As busy fingers

Secure

Abundance

You each lump

So understanding

I

As busy fingers

Secure

Thus

You as each lump

What sparks off soul and mind, what descends through Fingered hope;

The wheel

I

and

As it

2.8 Beyond the Clause

Patterns of lexico-grammatical choice contribute to establishing texture, on the basis of which one can identify the functionally significant spans that together form the text as a whole. Lexicogrammatical choice may be experiential (choices from the system of transitivity), logical (choices related to clausal taxis), interpersonal (choices from systems of mood and modality), and textual (choices related to theme-rheme and information structures).

A functionally significant text span ranges in size anywhere from the text as a whole down to each individual constituent clause. Between the text as a whole at one end and its constituent clauses on the other end is a hierarchical organization of spans of text, each span related to another as intended by the writer or speaker.
The same taxis relations existing between clauses at the level of clause complex apply to functionally significant spans of varying size.

In *Iskandar J*, for example, repeated references to ‘you’ combined with the imperative clause type cluster together between sentences 6–15. From sentence 16 onwards, however, the focus shifts from second person to first person. The shift is also marked by the conjunction ‘so’ linking functionally significant spans consisting of several paragraphs. ‘So’ conveys a sense of outcome, such that what follows from sentence 16 onwards is the result of all the ongoing activity carried out in the previous span.

See Table 2.3 for a suggested mapping of the logical relations between functionally significant spans, from the poem as a whole at the bottom up to each constituent clause in *Iskandar J*.

### 2.9 Poetry in the Making

In addition to the grammatical resources described above, the poet also draws on various poetic devices such as alliteration, meter, and rhyme for esthetic effect to create verbal art. For Thumboo, technique is all about poetry in the making: ‘the chiseling of Language, the rearranging of language, the sound, the rhythm, the tautness, and the layering’. The poet’s technique, he writes, is ‘what releases the poem into a form of immortality’ (ibid.), it is what makes it art.

However, as is illustrated by the layout of *Iskandar J*, the poet’s art may be not only verbal, but also visual. *Iskandar J* is a poem, but it takes on the shape of an object which looks like something formed on a potter’s wheel. Line length, spacing between lines, and punctuation combine to form this symmetrically crafted work of art in six sections, each of which corresponds to the six functionally significant spans illustrated in Table 2.3.

### 2.10 Beyond Technique

But there is also an element of mystery in the poetry of Edwin Thumboo. Mystery in the sense of there being, to borrow Einstein’s wording, ‘something subtle, intangible and inexplicable,’ and truly beyond anyone’s ability to fit neatly into some literary or linguistic description. For some, this leads to ‘[v]eneration for this force beyond anything that we can comprehend’ (Einstein 1927); for some, this force is the Muse, while others ‘listen to the one we come to find’ (Thumboo, *A poet reading*), we come expectant of an encounter with ‘the Word became flesh’ (*John* 1:14).

There is mystery because there something incarnational about Edwin Thumboo’s poetry. Incarnational, not in a sacramental sense, but rather as revelation, reveals through our own humanity the image of the source. The poet invites us, as he puts
it, to walk into ourselves, and by doing so, to come to terms with the reality of who I am by my understanding of who ‘she is’ (Thumboo, *A poet reading*).

Edwin Thumboo is an artist with a message. While the totality of his message is unlikely to ever be fully captured by even the most careful and detailed analysis,
nevertheless this should not prevent us from trying to explore the processes by which the poet creates a highly textured, grammatically intricate work of art with multiple layers of meaning and metaphor. In the words of Eliot (1940), ‘For us, there is only the trying. The rest is not our business.’

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