Appendix B:  
Selection Expressions with notes on Systems C & P 
To be read with system C in Figure 6

**System C:**
Assume for each SE: (a1;b2;b3) ‘graphic; mediated: congruent’ (for gloss Appendix A);
This choice path forms the conjunct entry condition for entry into the system C:
Therefore, logically, in every SE derived from system C they precede the choices below:
Entry to C opens a new simultaneous set with two member systems:
One m-system is called C with two option c1 ‘conventional’ or c2 ‘digital’;
The second m-system is called S which is a disjunct entry condition with two options s1 ‘personal’ or s2 ‘public’.
System C refers to potential for the selection of modalities;
System S describes the constraints on the choice of those modalities.
These constraints depend on social distance.

1: c1; s1  conventional; personal
if the social distance between the addressee and the speaker is ‘close’ or ‘normal’, then the use of a range of conventional modalities is possible. With s1 ‘personal’ ‘close’ relation will invite the use of handwriting (for example to friends, or kin up to quite recently letter, notes were sent in handwriting; though this practice is being replace by digital methods; more often speaker will at least send a message printed at home if not by e-mail); towards the normal end of the social distance usually typed/ in-house printed messages are likely)

2: c2; s1  digital; personal
normally implies email relay for personal messages (the scope of digital modalities is gaining ground fast and many persons do not use any other means.

3: c1; s2  conventional; public
the option ‘public’ refers to addressee who is not personally known; or there may be some form of hierarchic constraint. In that case at least an in-house print is used; or for wide dissemination print as with journals, books, manuals, official forms.

4: c2; s2  digital; public
most likely the use of blog, Facebook, Twitter and other such fast growing modalities are used when the social distance with the addressee is not close.

**System P:**
Assume for each SE : (a2;b2;b3) ‘phonic; mediated: congruent’; (for gloss Appendix A);
This choice path forms a conjunct entry condition giving access to the system P.
Therefore, logically, they precede those choices shown below for each SE;
The concern of the options of system P – p1 or p2 – is with access in displacement. This makes sense as phonic relay at production point is limited if addressee is absent; Absence of addressee is implicit in the feature ‘mediated’.

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The option p1 ‘synchronise’ would not be notable had the reception point been direct; here mediation implies that addressee is materially absent from the production location. p1 implies addressee will access message without any notable time lag. The choice of this option allows entry to a simultaneous set with two systems; one is the continuation of p system with option p3 ‘single’ or ‘multiple’; and the other member system is system S with two options, s1 ‘personal’ or s2 ‘public’. But in the context of this simultaneous relation, the concern of these options, though social, is slightly different. The option s1 ‘personal’ in this context means ‘personal contact’ this in turn implies that the semantic contact will be closer to familiar style. The option p3 ‘single’ refers to one single modality; since relay and access are congruent, ‘single’ implies access will be aural with the phonic relay. The one means whereby this can be achieved is the medium of telephonic communication.

This choice path differs from the last only by one feature: the addressee may be somewhat distant, perhaps likely to be a category. Subtle difference to contact may occur: for example instead of directly phoning a friend, making an appointment with the doctor or the bank manager will take a third party in the middle – the office staff who will be the contact. It appears that the realisation here might actually be affected by the variation in field; appointment making by phone with the bank manager is one thing but consultation by phone will be rather different. So probably further moves in delicacy might be needed.

This choice path varies from the first one with reference to just one feature: here the option p4 ‘multiple’ is chosen as opposed to (p3) ‘single’. Since the access is shown as congruent, the modality must chiefly be aural for access but the choice ‘multiple’ demands mediation by another means, such as for example Skype. Again the choice personal means that the addressee is ‘close’ or ‘near’; with the choice ‘close’ social distance the style would be familiar but where the choice is ‘near’, the style will vary with reference to the choices in field.

This choice path differs from choice path 2 by one choice, namely ‘multiple’. An example of such an interaction might be a Skype session to a group of people who may not be known to the speaker. The discussion of the last three paths will help in establishing the kind of difference in language use.