

**AN ANALYSIS OF MOOD TYPES
IN THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN
GEORGE NEGUS AND JIM ROGERS**

Thesis

**Presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements
For the completion of Strata I Program of the English Department
Specialized in Linguistics**



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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I hereby certify that this thesis is my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Opinions or findings of others included in this thesis are quoted or cited with respect to the ethical standard.

Semarang, February 9, 2012

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MOTTO

- Too many people worrying about being successful. Remember: "Success is NOT your God!". GOD IS YOUR SUCCESS! (I hatequotes)
- There are no secrets to success. It is the result of preparation, hard work, learning from failure.(Colin Powell)

DEDICATION

I dedicate my thesis to:

- Jesus Christ who loves me so much and blesses me all the time
- My parents who support me to finish this thesis
- My roommate in boarding house
- DCS Gajah Mada teachers who gave me inspiration to make this thesis

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I do realize that due to my limited time and ability this thesis must have shortcomings. For this, I welcome any suggestions and criticisms.

Semarang, February 9, 2012
The writer

Yunias Rena Milandani

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ABSTRACT

The thesis is entitled An Analysis of Mood Types in the Interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers. It only has one objective that is to find out mood types in each clause in the conversation between George Negus and Jim Rogers. The research is qualitative in nature. The qualitative research analysis is intended to give explanations on the data obtained in the form of clauses. The researcher took the conversation between George Negus and Jim Rogers from <http://www.ign.com/interview>. The interview was held on March 3rd 2009 in Singapore. The data of this interview were analyzed by following four steps. The first is reading the interview script between George Negus and Jim Rogers; the second is segmenting the data into clauses; the third is identifying the mood and types of mood in every clause found in the interview script using the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistic provided by Eggins and Slade (1997); the fourth is classifying the mood types in every clause found in the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers.

After analyzing the data, it is found that there are 281 clauses in the conversation transcript; the mood types found in the conversation transcript are declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamative. The declarative (87.09%) is the major clause in the conversation, followed by interrogative (8.48%), imperative (4.43%), and the last one is exclamative (0%).

In the conversation, Jim Rogers is the most dominant speaker. It happens because he answers the questions and explains it to George Negus. It made his explanations more dominant than George Negus's.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

It has been realized that people can not live without helping each other. We know that human is a social being who needs to help each other in daily life. Without doing that, it is impossible to people live in this world. Communication or interaction is very important for people to build a good relationship with others. Language is surely a measured in communication. Stubbs said that language may function as the task of getting a message across and persuading the addressee of some point of view (1983: 45-46). Language is not only used as an instrument of communication, but also as a means of individual expression. It is used by all human being to interact with other members of the same speech community.

English as an international language has functions in absorbing and developing knowledge and science, ideas, and culture. Knowing the importance of language in our life, it is necessary to know about language by media.

Media is divided in two forms. They are spoken and written. Spoken media include radio, television, and conversation between people. Written media can be categorized into magazines, newspapers, novels, shortstories, and reading texts. All of the sentences which are produced by the writesr in their language are a set of patterns. It is why every language needs rule which is called grammar.

In relation to grammar, this research tries to understand a text, in this case conversation, from Systemic Functional Grammar point of view which has the

purpose not only to orient the grammar to any single area of application, but also orient the grammar in many areas of application.

Functional grammar is a way of looking at grammar in terms of how grammar is used. In the field of linguistics, the main alternative to functional grammar is formal grammar. Functional grammar tries to describe language in actual use and focuses on texts and their contexts. It concerns not only with the structure, but also with how those structures construct meanings.

Halliday divides three main kinds of meaning. They are ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning.

Ideational meanings or experiential meanings are meanings about phenomena or about things (living and non living, abstract and concrete), about goings on (what the doings). These meanings are realized in wordings through participants, processes, and circumstances. Meanings of this kind are most centrally influenced by the field of discourse.

Interpersonal meanings are meanings which express a speaker's attitudes and judgements. These are meanings for acting upon and with others. Meanings are realized in wordings through what is called mood and modality. Meanings of this kind are most centrally influenced by the tenor of discourse.

Textual meanings express the relation of language to its environment, including both the verbal environment, what has been said or written before

(cotext), and the non verbal, situational environment (context). These meanings are realized through patterns of theme and cohesion.

Based on the three strands of meaning explained above, interpersonal meanings which are realized through Mood and Modality are emphasized here. It is the core of this study.

Matthiessen says that mood is the central interpersonal clause system, but there are other related systems that contribute to enacting the clauses as a move in dialogue. From the statement, mood can also be identified as a part of systemic functional grammar. Martin (1997: 57) points out that the system of mood belongs to the interpersonal metafunction of the language and the grammatical resource for realizing an interactive move in dialogue.

In this research, all of the conversation in the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers is analyzed because it contains various types of mood. The subjects of this research are all of the clauses in the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

In this research the writer wants to discuss about the mood types used in the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers.

1.3 Scope of the Study

This research focuses on the analysis of the interpersonal meanings. The writer only analyzes the mood types in the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers.

1.4 Objective of the Study

The objective of this research is to identify the mood types used in the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of the study is expected :

1. To develop the knowledge of the writer about interpersonal meanings.
2. To provide additional references for the library of Dian Nuswantoro University, especially for the students who are going to study interpersonal meanings.

1.6 Organization of the Thesis

In order to present the thesis systematically in accordance with academic writing principles and to make it easy for the readers to understand the content, this research is presented in five chapters with the following organization.

Chapter one is introduction, which discusses the general background of the study, statement of the problem, scope of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study, and organization of the thesis.

Chapter two presents review of related literature. In this chapter the writer explains about theories which are used to analyze the data. The theories are about systemic functional grammar, texts, meanings, interpersonal meanings, and mood.

Chapter three contains research method, which involves research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

Chapter four presents interpersonal meaning analysis of mood types in the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers.

Chapter five consists of conclusion of the study and suggestion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A research can not be said theoretical if it does not have any theory to support it. Therefore, in this chapter the writer would like to present the theories that support the analysis on mood types of interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers. These theories below are used to support the analysis.

2.1 Systemic Functional Grammar

Gerot and Wignell (1994:2) state that Grammar is a theory of how language is put together and how it works. It can be subdivided into Formal Grammar (Traditional Grammar) and Functional Grammar as shown in the table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1 Differences between Formal (Traditional) Grammar and Systemic Functional Grammar

	Formal (Traditional)	Systemic Functional
Primary concern	How is (should) this sentence structured?	How we are the meanings of this text realized?
Unit of analysis	Sentences	Whole texts
Language level of concern	Syntax	Semantics
Language	= a set of rules for sentence construction =something we know	=a resource for making meaning =something we do

Source: Gerot and Wignell (1994:7)

Systemic Functional Grammar is a part of a broad social semiotic approach to language called systemic linguistics. The term “systemic” refers to the view of language as “a network of systems, or interrelated sets of options for

making meaning”. The term “functional” indicates that the approach concerns with meaning, as opposed to formal grammar, which focuses on word classes such as: nouns and verbs, typically without reference beyond the individual clause.

Gerot and Wignell (1994: 6) explain that systemic functional grammar views language as a resource for making meaning. This grammar attempts to describe language in actual use and so focuses on texts and their contexts. They are concerned not only with the structures, but also with how those structures construct meanings.

Halliday (1994: xiii) states that the fundamental components of meaning in language are functional components. All languages are organized around three kinds of meaning of experiential, interpersonal, and textual meaning. These principal components of meaning or metafunctions are embodied.

In systemic functional grammar, language is analyzed in three different ways. They are semantics, phonology, and lexicogrammar. Systemic Functional Grammar presents a view of language in terms of both structure (grammar) and words (lexis).

From all the definitions of systemic functional grammar above, it can be concluded that systemic functional grammar is the study of how the grammar is used in language and how the grammar constructs the meaning, by considering the language as the resource.

2.2 Texts

Halliday and Hasan say that a text is a unit of language in use(1976: 1). A

text's form can be either spoken or written, dialogue or monologue. It may be anything from a single proverb to a whole play, from a momentary cry for help to an all-day discussion on a committee. A text is a harmonious collection of meanings appropriate to its context. This unity of purpose gives a text both texture and structure. Texture comes from the way the meanings in the text fit coherently with each other, in much the same way as the threads of a piece of fabric or carpet are woven together to make a whole. Structure refers to the way that most pieces of language in use will contain certain obligatory structural elements appropriate to their purpose and context.

2.3 Meaning

According to Halliday(1985:xiii),...all languages are organised around three kinds of meaning: interpersonal meaning, experiential meaning, and textual meaning.

They can be explained as follows.

a. *Experiential meanings or ideational meanings* are meanings about phenomena or about thing (living and non living, abstract and concrete), about goings on (what the doings). These meanings are realized in wordings through participants, processes, and circumstances. Meanings of this kind are most centrally influenced by the field of discourse.

b. *Interpersonal meanings* are meanings which express a speaker's attitudes and judgements. These are meanings for acting upon and with others. Meanings are realized in wordings through what is called mood and modality. Meanings of

this kind are most centrally influenced by the tenor of discourse.

c. *Textual meanings* express the relation of language to its environment, including both the verbal environment, what has been said or written before (cotext) and the non verbal, situational environment (context). These meanings are realized through patterns of theme and cohesion. Textual meanings are most centrally influenced by mode of discourse.

2.4 Interpersonal Meaning

Interpersonal meanings are meanings which express a speaker's attitudes and judgements (Gerot and Wignell 1994: 13). These are meanings for acting upon and with others. Meanings are realized in wordings through what is called mood and modality. Meanings of this kind are most centrally influenced by the tenor of discourse.

Interpersonal meanings construing tenor are realized lexicogrammatically by the system of mood and modality with the mood element further analyzed into subject and finite. This metafunction is about the social world, especially the relationship between speaker and hearer, and concerns with the clause as exchanges.

2.5 Mood

Mood is the central interpersonal clause system, but there are other related systems that contribute to enacting the clauses as a move in dialogue (Matthiessen,1995: 383). Eggins says that the mood structure of the clause refers to the organization of the set of functional constituents including constituent subject.

From the theory above, we can conclude that mood is the central aspect of the grammar of exchange and its elements including subject have a function to construct a role of clause as an exchange in dialogue. Halliday explains that simultaneously with the organization of a clause as a message, the clause is also organized as an interactive event which involves speaker or writer and audience. In the act of speaking, the speaker uses a particular speech role for himself. For example, in asking a question, the speaker is using the information demander role and the speaker also needs the listener to take a role of supplier of the information demanded. Halliday states that there are two types of specific role. They are giving and demanding. Martin et al say that clause is exchange commodity. This statement is the same as Halliday's. The commodity exchanged can be either goods and services or information as the one in the dialogue below.

Exchanging goods and services:

Can I buy this book?

Would you like to buy my book?

Exchanging information:

Who wrote this book?

This book is written by my friend.

Halliday gives an example of the speech role and the commodity exchanged in dialogue below.

Exchange Role In exchange	Commodity	Goods and service	Information
Giving		Offer “Would you like this teapot?”	Statement “He is giving his teapot”
Demanding		Command “Give me the teapot”	Question “What is he giving her?”

Source : Halliday (1995: 68)

According to Eggins and Slade (1997: 74-75), mood refers to patterns of clause type. They are declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamative. The discussion of each mood types is presented below.

2.5.1 Declarative

Declarative clauses express statements which cover past, present, and future tenses. It is the most frequent choice and it serves to express a wide spectrum speech functional meanings. Eggins (1994: 172) explains where the subject precedes the finite, predicator, complement, and adjunct, this typical Subject (s) ^ Finite (f) ^ Predicator (p) ^ Complement (c) ^ Adjunct (a) is the structure of declarative clause. Declarative is realized by: Subject + finite. Its sentence conveys the information.

a. Unmarked: Subject + Finite

It is declarative clause which is using the usual structure of subject and finite.

The motorcycle had two bicycle wheels.

Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

In the clause above, the mood elements are *The car* (subject; it; thing), and *had* (finite; positive polarity, past tense). The residue element are *two bicycle wheels* (complement; thing; had what).

b. Marked: Finite + Subject

It is declarative clause which is using the unusual structure of subject and finite.

Then came the production line

Pred.	Finite	Subject
Res.	Mood	

In the clause above, the mood elements are The production line (subject; it; thing), and came (finite; positive polarity, past tense). The residue element are Then (predicator; lexical; what's happening).

According to Eggins and Slade (1997:85) there are types of declarative mood that can be classified as follows.

a. Full Declarative

Full declarative clauses can be identified as clauses in which the structural element of subject occurs before the finite element of the clause. In the following example the subject has been underlined and the finite element is showed in bold.

Example: “She reads a book”

b. Elliptical Declarative

An elliptical declarative clause is given as a responding move. It means when the second speaker responded the first speaker by co-operatively adding some information and the production of elliptical declaratives, the respondent reacts not by adding to the prior clause, but modifying it in some way, in the process, ellipsing, some elements.

Example: “Expert you”

“Every body has to be thought”

c. Tagged Declarative

This clause type falls between the declarative and polar interrogative. Structurally it has the sequence of a declarative with the subject occurring before the finite element.

Example: “You know a lot of funny people, don’t you Brad?”

The tagged declarative appears to encode its ambiguous function in dialogue. Both claim the status role of the giving of information and at the same time recognizes the role of given information.

2.5.2 Interrogative

Interrogative clauses are different from declaratives. The one that makes them different is the structure of the subject and finite. The declarative clause are realized by subject preceding the finite structure, while interrogative clauses are realized by finite preceding subject structure.

a. Polar Interrogative

The structure of polar interrogative involves the positioning of finite before subject (Eggins, 1994: 173). From Eggins' statement the writer concludes that the structure of polar interterogative is the finite preceding the subject. Polar interrogative clause is also known as yes/no question. Below are the examples of polar interterogative.

Did	You	Borrow	Her book
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

Did	Budi	Build	His house	In the back yard
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement	Circ. Adjunct

Mood	Residue
------	---------

Polar interrogative is used to initiate an exchange by requesting information from others. According to Eggins and Slade (1997:85), there are types of polar interrogative mood that can be classified as follows.

1. Full Polar Interrogative

Full polar interrogative also known as yes/no question interrogative can be identified as clause where the finite element occurs before the subject.

Example: “**Did** he borrow my book?”

2. Elliptical Polar Interrogative

The element of finite followed by subject is needed to realize a polar interrogative.

Example: “Does she?”

b. WH- Interrogative

WH- interrogative is distinguished from polar interrogative clauses by having WH- element. E.g.: who, what, when, where, which, why, etc. The WH- elements stand for the missing piece of information that the speaker wants the listener to supply.

Who	Are	You
WH-	Finite	Subject
Residue	Mood	

According to Eggins and Slade (1997:85), there are types of WH-interrogative mood that can be classified as follows.

1. Full WH- Interrogative

Full WH- interrogative consists of Wh- question word, e.g. who, what, which, where, why, how, in what way, for what reason and many others. The function of the WH- interrogative is to probe for a missing element of a clause structure.

Example: “And where are you going to do your general studies?”

Full WH- interrogative elicits additional circumstantial information. Thus, may be initiatory role, in which case repeated use will make the speaker sound like an interrogator.

2. Elliptical WH- interrogative

Any or all elements except the key WH- question word may be ellipses from WH- interrogative.

Example: “He plays badminton”

Any of the following elliptical reactions would be positive.

“Who?”

“When?”

“Where?”

“Why?”

2.5.3 Imperative

Imperatives often function to make a command i.e. to demand someone to do something. Imperative sets up expectation of a compliant response in non-verbal form. However, in casual conversation imperative mood is often used to negotiate action indirectly. Eggins and Slade (1997: 85-89) explain that imperative clauses are the mood typically used for exchanging goods and services and do not contain a predicator, plus any of the non core participant of complement and adjunct. Imperative clause is divided into unmarked and marked imperative clause. The unmarked imperative clause is imperative clause that is not marked by person as a subject, whereas the marked imperative clause is marked by person as subject or polarity; negative polarity or positive polarity.

Example of unmarked imperative clause:

Don't call me.

Finite	Residue
Mood	

Example of marked imperative clause:

Don't you say that.

Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

According to Eggins and Slade (1997: 85), there are types of imperatives mood that can be classified as follows.

1. Full Imperative

Imperative mood typically does not contain the elements of subject or finite but consists of only predicator plus any of the non-core participants of complement and adjunct.

Example: “Get yourself a degree and go and work for the soil car.”

Imperative is often used to make commands i.e. to demand that someone does something. Imperative sets up expectations of a compliant response which may will be non-verbal, but however in casual conversation imperative mood is often used to negotiate action indirectly; that is they function to encode advice.

2. Elliptical Imperative

All elements in an imperative expect that the predicator can be ellipses, giving a typical elliptical imperative structure.

Example: “Look”

2.5.4 Exclamative

Exclamative structures, which are used in interaction to express emotion such as surprise, disgust, worry, etc are blend of interrogative and declarative pattern. Like the WH- interrogatives, they require the presence of a WH- element, conflated (mapped onto, fused together) with either a complement or an adjunct (Eggins, 1994: 177).

From Eggins' statement, in the exclamative clauses, there is a WH- element that conflates with a complement or an adjunct. The normal order in exclamative is subject followed by finite as seen in the example below.

Who	Took	My book
Subject/ WH-	Finite	Complement
Mood	Residue	

According to Eggins and Slade (1997:85), there are types of exclamative mood that can be classified as follows.

1. Full Exclamative

Full exclamative clauses used in interaction to express emotions such as surprise, disgust, worry, judgment, or evolution, are a kind of interrogative and declarative patterns. Exclamative clauses involve a WH- word combining with one of the clause elements of either complement or adjunct. The order of the constituent is first the WH- element, followed by the subject and then the finite, predicator, and other constituents.

Example: "What an idiot Desocrates was!"

2. Elliptical Exclamative

In elliptical exclamative, the finite element of a clause in which the complement or adjunct with the wh-element is fronted, may occur in the same

word as the predicator, and hence the finite element (unlike the wh-interrogative) invariably follows the subject.

Example: “What an idiot Descartes was!”

Can become: “What an idiot”

The term *mood* is used by some authors in the same sense as *modality*. Others distinguish the two, as we do here, by using *mood* to refer to the contrastive grammatical expressions of different modalities and reserving *modality* to refer to the meanings expressed. If, in addition, *modality* is used to refer to meanings expressed by lexical means as well as grammatical, it is effectively a synonym of illocutionary force.

There are three main elements of the MOOD constituent.

- a. An expressions of **polarity**: either **YES**(positive polarity) or **NO**(negative polarity);

Example : He wasn't a physicist.

- *Yes, he was.* - *No, he wasn't.*

- b. A nominal-type element, which we call the **SUBJECT**

The definition of the subject offered by Halliday (1985 a:76) is that it realizes the thing by reference to which the proposition can be affirmed or denied. It provides the person or thing in whom is vested the success or failure of the proposition, what is “held responsible”.

The identification of the subject can be achieved by the tag test: the element that gets picked up by the pronoun in the tag is the subject. In order to uncover the

subject of any clause, it needs simply to tag the clause that is already a declarative.

Henry James	<i>wrote "The Bostonians"</i>	(didn't he?)
Subject		Subject

Although there will only ever be one subject per clause, the class of items which can be subject may vary. The subject may be a single word (noun or pronoun), or it may be a lengthy noun phrase .

"The Bostonians", Portrait of a lady"and"Washington square"	were all written by Henry James	(weren't they?)
Subject		Subject

"There", a word empty of content, may also function as subject, as the tag test will show.

<i>There</i>	<i>Was just no way</i>	(<i>was there?</i>)
Subject		Subject

The subject may even be a clause itself (an example of an embedded clause as subject).

<i>Actually</i>	<i>what I was looking for</i>	<i>was pink champagne</i>	<i>(wasn't it?)</i>
	Subject		Subject

As well as the tag test, another test which will help us to detect the subject is to change the verb from singular to plural (*e.g was reading to were reading; likes to like*) or plural to singular (*were to was, like to likes*). The corresponding part of the clause that we will then have to change is the subject .

<i>Only idiots</i>	<i>Read</i>	<i>Henry James</i>
	Plural verb	

Gerot and Wignell (1995:28) said that the subject is that upon which the speaker rests his cause in exchanges of information and the one responsible for insuring that the prescribed action is or not carried out in exchanges of goods and services.

c. A verbal-type element, which we call the **FINITE**

The second essential constituent of the MOOD element is the finite. Halliday (1985 a:75) defines the finite in terms of its function in the clause, i.e. to make the proposition definite, to anchor the proposition in a way that we can argue about it. The finite element is one of the small numbers of verbal operators expressing tense, modality, and polarity. These can be seen below.

Finite Verbal Operators

Temporal:

Past

Did, was, had, used to
should

Present

Does, is, has

Future

Will, shall, would,

Modal:

Low

Can, may, could, might
(Dare)

Median

Will, would, is to, was to

High

Must, ought to, need,
Has to, had to

(Source: Halliday 1994:76)

These finite verbal operators also have negative counterparts, e.g. didn't, won't, can't, wouldn't, mustn'.

Sometimes the finite element and the lexical verb are fused. This happens when the verb is in:

- 1) Simple past or simple present: ate = did eat: eats = does eat
- 2) Active voice: they eat pizza = they do eat pizza VS pizza is eaten
- 3) Positive polarity: they eat pizza = they do eat VS they don't eat
- 4) Neutral contrast: go away = do go away

The identification of the finite again involves the tag test: the verbal part of

the tag tells us which element the finite is. For example :

<i>George</i>	<i>Was</i>	<i>reading Henry</i>	<i>wasn't</i>	<i>He?</i>
		<i>James</i>		
Subject	Finite		Finite	Subject

Where the verbal part of clause consists of two or more words (*e.g. was reading, will be leaving, has finished, etc.*), we will have no difficulty identifying the finite: it will always be the FIRST of these verbal elements (*was, will, has*), as the tag test will clearly show us. Note that there will only be one finite per clause.

However, consider the tag test applied to the following clauses .

I learnt the English Language from this guy (didn't I?)

He knew nothing about physics (did he?)

The sentence goes on for a page and a half (doesn't it?)

Where does the “did” in the tag come from? What happens is that with verbs in the simple present or simple past declarative, the finite element gets fused with another element, known as Predicator. In earlier forms of English, and still in emphatic forms of contemporary English, the “did” is used to be present in the main part of the clause as well as in the tag.

<i>I</i>	<i>did</i>	<i>learn English language</i> <i>from this guy</i>	<i>didn't</i>	<i>I</i>
Subject	Finite		Finite	Subject

The *did* finite has become fused in with the content part of the verb. Technically it is still "there" in the clause. When the tag test shows that *did* is the finite, simply write finite under the first half of the verbal element as follows.

<i>I</i>	<i>Learnt</i>	<i>the English</i> <i>language</i>	<i>from this guy</i>
Subject	Finite		

With the verbs 'to be' and 'to have' (in the sense of "possess"), the tag test will show the finite. We will see below that with these two cases there is no need to write finite only half way under the verb as there is no other verbal constituent to be labeled .

<i>He</i>	<i>wasn't</i>	<i>a physicist</i>	<i>(was</i>	<i>he?)</i>
Subject	Finite		(Finite	Subject)

<i>He</i>	<i>has</i>	<i>a copy of "The</i> <i>Bostonians"</i>	<i>(hasn't</i>	<i>he?)</i>
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Subject	Finite		(Finite	Subject)
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As mentioned above, the function of finite is to “anchor” the proposition, to bring it down to earth so that we can argue about it. It does this through what Halliday (1985 a:75) refers to as finite verbal operators, of which he identifies two kinds :

a. Temporal Finite Verbal Operators : these words anchor the proposition by reference to time. They give tense to the finite, either past (*I learnt the English language from this guy*), present (*The sentence goes on for a page and a half*), or future (*I will buy you a copy of this novel tomorrow*).

b. Finite Modal Operators : these words anchor the proposition not by reference to time but by reference to modality. We can simply identify these as finite elements which express the speaker’s judgement of how likely/unlikely something is .

<i>Henry James</i>	<i>Could</i>	<i>Write.</i>
Subject	Finite : modal	

Henry James	Must	have written that.
Subject	Finite : modal	

The finite, then, carries either tense or modality to make the proposition arguable. The finite also consists of the semantic feature of polarity since to make something arguable, it has to be either positive (something is) or negative (something isn't):

Henry James was writing "The Bostonians". positive polarity

Henry James wasn't writing "The Bostonians". negative polarity

Polarity is always present in the finite, even though it does not appear as a separate element when polarity is positive. When polarity is negative, the 'not' or 'n't' morpheme has to be used. We can see that it is part of the finite element because as soon as we need to negate a verb in the simple present or simple past, we are obliged to make the finite element explicit (i.e. to reintroduce the did) so that we have a finite to attach the negation to.

Henry James	wrote "The Bostonians".
Subject	Finite

In the example above, no 'do' is present. However, finite 'do' is reintroduced in the following example.

Henry James	didn't	write "The Bostonians"
Subject	Finite : negative	

Having identified the finite, we are now in a position to understand the differences between the following clause types .

I'm reading Henry James.

Reading Henry James

To read Henry James

The first clause is a **finite** clause: it contains a finite element "am". The second clause is an example of a **non-finite** clause: that there is no finite element. It becomes apparent if we try to tag the clause: not only do we not know who the subject is (I, George, the Smiths), but we also do not know whether the finite should be "am" "were" "will be" "might be going to", etc. Non-Finite clauses are clauses which have not selected for a tense or modal verbal element. The third clause is a type of non-finite clause, as it has no finite element.

The finite element also has function. Gerot and Wignell (1995:27) say that the finite has the function of anchoring or locating an exchange with reference to the speaker and making a proposition something that can be argued about.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method is an important thing in a scientific research. It is because the result of a research can be said as a scientific one depending on the way of choosing and using the method which is relevant to the researched object and the appropriateness of the research with the objective of the research itself. In this chapter, the researcher explains the research method used to conduct the research. This chapter consist of research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This research deals with the mood types which are built in the interview. The researcher used descriptive research method, in which the data were described systematically to get an accurate and factual result. Isaac and Michael (1981: 46) state that the purpose of descriptive research is to describe systematically the facts and characteristics of a given population or area of interest, factually, and accurately. One of the characteristics of descriptive research is that it used in the literal sense of describing situations or events.

Qualitative research is a procedure of research which produces descriptive data in the form of written words or oral words about the object that is observed. Descriptive qualitative method, as well as library method are employed in the

research because the data and the theories of this research are taken from internet websites and some libraries.

This research uses Systemic Functional Linguistics Mood theory provided by Eggins and Slade (1997) to support the analysis of the interpersonal meanings in the interview script.

3.2 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis of this research is every clause found in the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers.

3.3 Source of Data

The data of this study are written data. The researcher got the data from <http://www.ign.com/interview>, on March 3rd 2009, which is the interview held on March 2nd 2009 in Singapore. The speakers are George Negus as interviewer and Jim Rogers as interviewer, an Australian author, journalist, and television presenter who has been hosting the Dateline current affairs programme for the SBS network since 2005 and Jim Rogers as interviewee, an American investor and financial commentator based in Singapore.

The interview told about Barack Obama's \$800 billion stimulus to grab the world's attention in the world financial and economic crisis. The interview also tried to get the solution about the problem according to the opinion of Jim Rogers.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

The method used in preparing the data related to the subject of this research is documentation method because the researcher collected the data from an interview scripts. The data of the study were collected in the following steps:

1. Searching the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers on the website <http://www.ign.com/interview>.
2. Collecting the interview script between George Negus and Jim Rogers.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

After the data of the research had been collected, they were analyzed by using following steps:

1. Reading the interview script between George Negus and Jim Rogers.
2. Segmenting the data into clauses.
3. Identifying the mood and types of mood in every clause found in the interview script using the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistic provided by Eggins and Slade (1997).
4. Classifying the mood types in every clause found in the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter describes the data analysis and the result. The analysis of the clauses of the interview is presented based on each type of mood analysis. The data analysis of this research deal with interpersonal meaning, so the analysis is conducted at the level of clause. The data of this research are an interview transcript between George Negus and Jim Rogers which were segmented into clauses according to their mood types.

There are two people in the interview; they are George Negus and Jim Rogers. It is found that there are 34 conversations between George Negus and Jim Rogers. There are 281 clauses in the interview consisting of 10 clauses of narrator, 82 clauses of George Negus, and 189 clauses of Jim Rogers. In mood analysis, the clause may be in the form of major clause (which has the mood element) and minor clause (which does not have mood element). The researcher found 272 major clauses and 10 minor clauses which are left unanalyzed. Below are the details of all the analysis in the research.

Table 4.1
Frequency of Clauses in the Interview Transcript

Type of Clause	Frequency			Percentage (%)		
	Narrator	George Negus	Jim Rogers	Introduction	George Negus	Jim Rogers

Major Clause	10	81	180	3.69%	29.89%	66.42%
Minor Clause	0	1	9	0	10%	90%
Total	10	82	189			
Total Frequencies & Perc.	281			100 %		

From table 4.1 above, it can be seen that the total frequency of clauses produced by George Negus and Jim Rogers are 261 clauses. It can also be seen that Jim Rogers is more dominant than George Negus because he produced more clauses, either major or minor, than George Negus. Jim Rogers produces 189 clauses whereas George Negus produced 82 clauses. Furthermore, there are two types of clauses: they are major clauses and minor clauses. Jim Rogers produced 181 major clauses (66.42%), George Negus produced 81 major clauses (29.89%) and 10 clauses of introduction (3.69%). However, the number of minor clauses produced by Jim Rogers is 9 (90%) and George Negus is 1 (10%). So, the major clauses were predominantly produced by Jim Rogers because he always explained and gave much information about the financial crisis preoccupying the globe to George Negus. Jim Rogers also produced more minor clause than George Negus. He produced 9 minor clauses because he often responded to George Negus explanations by using minor clauses.

The major clauses which are the main analysis of this research are categorized into four types of clauses; they are declarative clause, interrogative clause, imperative clause, and exclamative clause. The researcher finds 246 declarative clauses, 23 interrogative clauses which consist of 13 WH-interrogative clauses and 10 polar interrogative clauses, 12 imperative clauses, and there is no

exclamative clause. The data of this research as well as the mood system are given in the appendices.

4.1 Mood Types in the Interview transcript

The mood types in the interview transcript are categorized into four types of clause. They are declarative clause, interrogative clause, imperative clause, and exclamative clause. In the table below, we can see the frequency of mood types found in the interview transcript.

Table 4.2
Frequency of Mood Types in the Interview Transcript

Mood Types	Frequency			Percentage (%)			Total Clauses	Perc. (%)
	Narrator	George Negus	Jim Rogers	Narrator	George Negus	Jim Rogers		
Declarative	8	62	166	3.39%	26.27%	70.34%	236	87.09%
Interrogative	2	15	6	8.70%	65.21%	26.09%	23	8.48%
Imperative	0	4	8	0%	33.34%	66.66%	12	4.43%
Exclamative	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%	0	0%
Total	10	81	180				271	100%

From Table 4.2 above, it can be seen that declarative is the most dominant clause used by both of the speakers in the interview, followed by interrogative in the second place; imperative in the third place; and the last is exclamative clause. Declarative is used to give information. There are 236 declarative clauses (87.09%) in the interview. 166 clauses were made by Jim Rogers, 62 clauses by George Negus and 8 clauses by narrator. In producing declarative clause, Jim Rogers was more dominant than George Negus because Jim Rogers always gave information/ opinion and required answer to George Negus. The second is interrogative. It is used to ask information about something to other speaker.

There are 23 interrogative clauses (8.48%) in the interview. There are 2 interrogative clauses of narrator, 6 clauses made by Jim Rogers and 15 clauses produced by George Negus. In producing interrogative clause, George Negus was more dominant than Jim Rogers because as the host or the interviewer, George Negus always asked and demanded information from Jim Rogers. The third is imperative. It was also used by both of the speakers in the interview. Imperative is used to demand goods and services. There are 12 imperative clauses (4.43%); 4 clauses belong to George Negus and 8 clauses belong to Jim Rogers. In producing imperative clause, Jim Rogers was more dominant than George Negus because Jim Rogers often asked George Negus to do something such as listening or paying attention to what he said. The last is exclamative. The researcher does not find exclamative clause in the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers. The discussion of each mood types in the interview is given below.

4.1.1 Declarative Clause

Declarative can be identified from the position of subject that precedes finite. A declarative serves the function to give information and this is called as statement. There are 228 declarative clauses in the interview between Jim Rogers and George Negus. It means that declarative clause is the most majority in the interview. Moreover, from table 4.2 it can be seen that Jim Rogers has more tendency to produce this type of clause (166 clauses) than George Negus (62 clauses). Jim Rogers was more dominant than George Negus in producing declarative clause because Jim Rogers always gave information and required

answer to George Negus while George Negus produced declarative clauses only to give information to Jim Rogers.

The following are the discussion about declarative clause in the interview.

4.1.1.1 Declarative Clause in Positive Form and Negative Form

Table 4.3 below shows the frequency of declarative clause in positive and negative form.

Table 4.3
Frequency of Declarative Clause in Positive and Negative Form in the Interview Transcript

Declarative Clause	Frequency		Percentage (%)	
	George Negus	Jim Rogers	George Negus	Jim Rogers
Positive form	57	145	91.93%	87.34%
Negative form	5	21	8.07%	12.66%
Total	62	166	100%	100%
Total Frequencies & Perc.	228		100%	

4.1.1.1.1 Declarative Clause in Positive Form

Every declarative clause can be in the form of positive or negative form; in the positive form there will be no explicit indication and a negative morpheme

(not or n't) expressed in the clause. Below are some examples of declarative clause in positive forms that are taken from the interview.

Clauses:

George Negus:

Jim Rogers:

12. As I understand it

26. We are in perilous time

15. I mean

37. I will tell you

30. I have to ask you

82. They run around

94. Mr. Bernanke saying that

115. He sat there

Below is the example of declarative clause in positive form with the explanations.

Excerpt 1

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clauses in the interview
George Negus	13	Your views on the current world financial are pretty blunt
Jim Rogers	22	It is going to make it better for them

Excerpt 1 shows that declarative clause in positive form which was used by George Negus was to inform Jim Rogers that Jim Rogers' views on the current world financial are pretty blunt. On that utterance George Negus did not use negative form like "not or n't". The clause produced by George Negus is in positive form.

All clauses in the examples above are declarative clauses in the positive form; it can be seen from the absence of the negative morpheme in the clause. The interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers has 202 declarative clauses in positive form. The number of declarative clause in positive form shows that most

of the declarative clauses in the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers are the positive form. Other declarative clauses in positive form can be seen in Appendix 2.

4.1.1.1.2 Declarative Clause in Negative Form

Declarative clause in negative form is different from the positive form. In the negative form there will always be an explicit indication in the clause. The declarative clause in negative form is expressed by a negative morpheme. The interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers has 26 declarative clauses in negative form. George Negus produced 5 clauses and Jim Rogers produced 21 clauses. Some examples of declarative clause in negative form that are taken from the interview can be seen follow.

Clauses:

George Negus

- 74. There's no way in the world
- 175. Gordon Brown wasn't exactly impressed
- 220. You don't blame
- 224. They are not to blame

Jim Rogers:

- 49. It doesn't work
- 59. It doesn't matter
- 147. I'm not a doomsayer
- 168. But it's not wall streets

Here some examples of declarative clause in negative form with the explanations.

Excerpt 2

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clauses in the interview
George Negus	74	There's no way in the world
Jim Rogers	80	I am afraid

Excerpt 2 shows that declarative clause in negative form which was used by George Negus was to explain to Jim Rogers that there is no way to stop the Obamas and the Browns and the Rudds stimulus packages. George Negus produced negative form with “no” on that utterance.

Excerpt 3

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clauses in the interview
George Negus	175	Gordon Brown wasn't exactly impressed
Jim Rogers	182	Well,

Excerpt 3 shows that declarative clause in negative form which was used by George Negus was to tell Jim Rogers that Gordon Brown was not exactly impressed when Jim Rogers told him to pull out his sterling. On that utterance George Negus used negative form “n't”. It can be concluded that the utterance is declarative clause in negative form.

Excerpt 4

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clauses in the interview
George Negus	123	That (The infrastructure of countries, like the US and the UK and even our own) are too big for us to allow them to fail
Jim Rogers	130	(they are) not going doing crazy things,

Excerpt 4 shows that Jim Rogers used negative morpheme on that utterance. He used “not” on the utterance to speak to George Negus. Declarative clause in negative form which was used by Jim Rogers was to tell George Negus that plenty of banks in Australia, America, and other places are not doing crazy things.

Excerpt 5

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clauses in the interview
George Negus	146	Jim, why shouldn't we see you as yet another doomsayer?
Jim Rogers	147	I am not a doomsayer

Excerpt 5 shows that declarative clause in negative form which was used by Jim Rogers was to tell George Negus that he is not a doomsayer. Jim Rogers used negative form “not” on that utterance to answer the question from George Negus.

The example above show the declarative clause in negative form; it can be seen from the existence of the negative morpheme (not or n't) in every clause in the examples above. The number of the declarative clause in negative form shows that there are only a few declarative clauses which use negative form in the interview. Jim Rogers was the most dominant speaker who used declarative clause in negative form. Other declarative clauses in negative form can be seen in Appendix 2.

4.1.1.2 Full Declarative Clause

Full declarative clauses can be identified as clauses in which the structural element of subject occurs before the finite element of the clause. There are 206 full declarative clauses in the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers. George Negus produced 57 clauses and Jim Rogers 149 clauses. It means that Jim Rogers produced full declarative clause more than George Negus.

Clauses:

George Negus:

32. That you have had years of experience on the financial markets

75. That you are going to stop Obamas and the Browns and the Rudds of this world

175. Gordon Brown wasn't exactly of impressed

247. We're on the stimulus bandwagon for better worse, rightly or wrongly

Jim Rogers:

22. It is going to make it better for them

28. That he is making things much worse

42. You take a year or two or three paying

50. They Japanese tried it in 1990s

Excerpt 6

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clauses in the interview
George Negus	32	That you have had years of experience on the financial markets
Jim Rogers	36	Well

Excerpt 6 shows that the clause belongs to full declarative clause because it consists of subject preceding finite, predicator, complement, and adjunct. The

full declarative clause which was used by George Negus was to inform about Jim Rogers experience on the financial markets.

Excerpt 7

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clauses in the interview
Jim Rogers	22	It is going to make it better for them
George Negus	29	I guess

Excerpt 7 shows that clause which was used by Jim Rogers consists of subject followed by finite, predicator, complement, and adjunct. So, it is called full declarative clause. Jim Rogers told George Negus that Barack Obama stimulus plan is going to make all the people who get money going better.

All the clauses listed above are full declarative existing in the interview transcript between George Negus and Jim Rogers. The other clauses identified as the full declarative can be seen in Appendix 4.

4.1.1.3 Elliptical Declarative Clause

An elliptical declarative clause is an information significant component of the structure depending on the context for elliptical declaratives. It means when the second speaker responds to the first speaker by co-operatively adding some information and the production of elliptical declaratives, the respondent reacts not

by adding to the prior clause, but modifying it in some ways, in the process, ellipsing, some elements.

In this research, the researcher finds 22 elliptical declarative clauses in the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers. George Negus produced 5 clauses and Jim Rogers produced 17 clauses. The examples below are elliptical declarative clauses in the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers; further analysis can be seen in Appendix 4.

Clauses :

George Negus:

- 14. And economic crisis are pretty blunt
- 179. And told everybody else to do the same
- 278. And think hard about that

Jim Rogers:

- 64. And start over
- 129. Minding their manner
- 156. And twiddle along

Excerpt 8

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clauses in the interview
George Negus	13	Your views on the current world financial are pretty blunt
George Negus	14	And economic crisis are pretty blunt

Excerpt 8 shows that elliptical declarative which was used by George Negus on the turn 14 is ellipses of the subject. On turn 13 George Negus spoke with full declarative and then on turn 14 he just used finite followed by predicator. The turn 14 ellipses the subject because it has the same meaning as turn 13. According to the conversation, George Negus said that Jim Rogers views on the current world economic are pretty blunt.

Excerpt 9

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clauses in the interview
Jim Rogers	63	The things that have worked are take your pain
Jim Rogers	64	And start over

Excerpt 9 shows that elliptical declarative which was used by Jim Rogers on turn 64 only shows predicator. The clause on turn 64 ellipses subject, finite, complement, and adjunct because it has the same subject was turn 63; the subject has two meanings. Jim Rogers told George Negus that the things that have worked are start over.

4.1.1.4 Tagged Declarative Clause

This clause type falls between the declarative and polar interrogative. Structurally it has the sequence of a declarative with the subject occurring before the finite element. The tagged declarative appears to encode its ambiguous function in dialogue. Both claim the status role of the giving of information and at the same time recognizes the role of given information.

In the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers the researcher does not find tagged declarative clause.

4.1.2 Interrogative Clause

Interrogative clause is different from declarative; the one that makes it different is the structure of the subject and finite. The declarative is realized by subject preceding finite; while interrogative is realized by finite preceding subject. Interrogative can be divided into two kinds of clauses; they are polar interrogative clause and WH- interrogative clause.

Polar interrogative clause can be identified as clauses where the finite element occurs before the subject. Polar interrogative clause always uses Yes/ No as the answer; because of that the polar interrogative clause can also be called yes/ no question. WH- interrogative clause is different from polar interrogative clause because it has a WH- element. The position of WH- element is before the finite.

In this research the researcher finds 21 interrogative clauses in the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers. There are 9 clauses of polar interrogative and 12 clauses of WH- interrogative. This means that the WH- interrogative is more dominant than the polar interrogative in the interview transcript. It can be seen from the table below.

Table 4.4
Frequency of Interrogative Clauses in the Interview

Interrogative Clause	Frequency		Percentage (%)	
	George Negus	Jim Rogers	George Negus	Jim Rogers
Polar	7	2	46.67%	33.33%
WH	8	4	53.33%	66.67%
Total	15	6	100%	100%
Total Frequencies & Perc.	21		100%	

The table shows that the interview transcript has 21 interrogative clauses which means that the interrogative clause becomes the second majority after the declarative clause in the interview.

4.1.2.1 Polar Interrogative Clause

Polar interrogative clause is realized as a clause where the finite element occurs before the subject or the finite precedes the subject. Polar interrogative always uses Yes/ No question and because of that it always uses Yes/ No answer. Polar interrogative is used to initiate an exchange by requesting information from others. This constructs the speaker's request depending on the response of other interactant. There are 9 polar interrogative clauses that can be found in the interview. Polar interrogative clause in this interview was used to request or demand information.

Clauses :

George Negus:

- 16. Is it true that you believe?
- 20. Rather than better?
- 33. Does anybody really know?
- 95. It will be all over by the ends of this year?
- 186. Seriously?
- 210. Are we looking at not the Great Depression but the even Greater Depression?
- 225. It's the politicians?

Jim Rogers:

- 240. had he let the market work?
- 241. Had he let people fail over the past 15 years?

4.1.2.1.1 Full Polar Interrogative Clause

Full polar interrogative, also known as yes/no question, interrogative can be identified as clause where the finite element occurs before the subject. There are 7 full polar interrogative clauses that can be found in the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers. The following are the examples of the full polar interrogative clauses which were used in the interview.

Clauses :

George Negus:

- 16. Is it true that you believe?
- 33. Does anybody really know?

95. It will be all over by the ends of this year?

210. Are we looking at not the Great Depression but the even Greater Depression?

Excerpt 10

Jim Rogers:

- 240. Had he let the market work?
- 241. Had he let people fail over the past 15 years?

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clauses in the interview
George Negus	16	Is it true that you believe?
Jim Rogers	21	For the people who get money, George,

Excerpt 10 shows that full polar interrogative clause which was used by George Negus was to ask Jim Rogers whether he believes or not that world financial and economic which are pretty blunt. This question use simple present of verb to be (is) and it was used for yes or no question. The position of the finite before the subject and it is followed by predicator and complement.

Excerpt 11

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clauses in the interview
George Negus	225	They are not to blame it's the politicians?
Jim Rogers	240	Had he let the market work?

Excerpt 11 shows that the question is full polar interrogative because it consists of finite before the subject and then followed by predicator and complement. This finite element is typically auxiliary verb "do". This full polar interrogative clause which was used by Jim Rogers was to ask George Negus about Alan Greenspan who let the market work or not.

4.1.2.1.2 Elliptical Polar Interrogative Clause

The element of finite followed by subject is needed to realize a polar interrogative. In this research, the researcher finds 3 elliptical polar interrogative clauses in the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers. Elliptical polar interrogative clause was only produced by George Negus. He produced 3 clauses. The examples of this elliptical polar interrogative clauses are as follows.

Clauses :

George Negus:

20. Rather than better?

186. Seriously?

225. It's the politicians?

Excerpt 12

Speaker	Number of	Clauses in the interview
----------------	------------------	---------------------------------

	Clause	
George Negus	20	Rather than better?
Jim Rogers	22	It is going to make it better for them

Excerpt 12 shows that the question is elliptical polar interrogative clause because there is no predicator in the question. This question also ellipses to be which is used for asking the question. The elliptical polar interrogative clause which was used by George Negus was to ask Jim Rogers to give comment about Barrack Obama stimulus plan.

4.1.2.2 WH- Interrogative Clause

WH- interrogative clauses are distinguished from polar interrogative clause by having a WH- element. The position of Wh- element is before the finite. WH- interrogative clause is used to recognize the presence of WH- element. This WH- element is always conflated with the subject part of mood.

There are 12 WH- interrogative clauses in the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers. George Negus produced 8 WH-interrogative clauses, and Jim Rogers also produced 4 WH-interrogative clauses. It means that George Negus was more dominant than Jim Rogers because George Negus wanted to know more explanation from Jim Rogers about the financial crisis preoccupying the globe and its problem. The examples below are WH- interrogative clauses in the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers; further analysis can be seen in Appendix 2.

Clauses :

George Negus:

- 35. What the solution is?
fail?
- 93. What about our friend?
- 188. Where are you going to
put your money?

Jim Rogers:

- 124. What do you mean too big to
- 128. What they were suppose to?
- 203. What dotcom was?
- 204. Or what a CDO was?

4.1.2.2.1 Full WH- Interrogative Clause

Full WH- interrogative consists of WH- question word, e.g. who, what, which, where, why, how, in what way, for what reason and many others. The function of the WH- interterogative is to be probe for a missing element of a clause structure.

In this research, the researcher finds 11 full WH- interrogative clauses in the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers. The examples below are full WH- interrogative clause in the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers; further analysis can be seen in Appendix 2.

Clauses :

George Negus:

- 122. Why shouldn't we see you
fail?
as yet another doomsayer?
- 181. What are you doing with your
American dollars?
- 187. Where are you going to put
Your money?

Jim Rogers

- 124. What do you mean to big to
- 128. What they were suppose to?
- 203. What dotcom was?

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clauses in the interview
George Negus	123	That (The infrastructure of countries, like the US and the UK and even our own) are too big for us to allow them to fail
Jim Rogers	124	What do you mean to big to fail?

Excerpt 13 shows that in turn 124 WH-element is conflated with complement. The Wh-element is followed by finite and then subject. Jim Rogers asked George Negus to explain about his statement on the conversation.

Excerpt 14

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clauses in the interview
George Negus	188	Where are you going to put your money?
Jim Rogers	189	Ah,

Excerpt 14 shows that full Wh-element on turn 188 is conflated with circumstantial adjunct. This clause also consists of subject, predicator, and complement. George Negus asked about the place with the Wh-element “Where”. He asked to Jim Rogers where do he puts his money.

4.1.2.2.2. Elliptical WH- Interrogative Clauses

In elliptical WH- interrogative clause anyWH- question word may be ellipses from WH- interrogative. The researcher finds 1 elliptical WH- interrogative clause in the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers. It was produced by George Negus during the conversation. The example below is elliptical WH- interrogative clause which was produced by George Negus.

Excerpt 15

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clauses in the interview
Jim Rogers	185	And I plan some time this year to get rid of the rest of my few remaining Us shares.
George Negus	187	And invest where Jim?

Excerpt 15 shows that the question ellipses the finite. The WH-element is conflated with circumstantial adjunct or it asks about the place. George Negus asked Jim Rogers about where the place he keeps his US dollars.

4.1.3 Imperative Clause

Imperative clauses typically do not contain the element of subject or finite, but they consist a predicator' plus any of the non-core participants of complement and adjuncts. Imperative clause is usually used to make comand, i.e. to ask someone to do something.

There are 12 imperative clauses that can be found in the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers. George Negus made 4 imperatives, and Jim Rogers made 8 imperatives. It means that Jim Rogers was absolutely dominant in this type of clause. The examples below are imperative in the conversation transcript; further analysis can be seen in Appendix 2.

Clauses:

George Negus

- 34. Let alone the cause of this
- 70. We should go
- 149. Make me feel better then, Jim

Jim Rogers

- 126. Listen
- 163. You should become a farmer
- 236. Save me

245. Let us finish on this note

259. Look at China and Singapore of instance

4.1.3.1 Full Imperative Clauses

Imperative mood typically does not contain the elements of subject or finite but consists of only predicator plus any of the non-core participants of complement and adjunct. It is often used to make commands i.e. to demand that someone does something. Imperative sets up expectations of a compliant response which may will be non-verbal, but however in casual conversation imperative mood is often used to negotiate action indirectly; that is, they function to encode advice.

In this research, the researcher finds 6 full imperative clauses in the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers. George Negus made 3 full imperative clauses, and Jim Rogers made 3 full imperative clauses. It can be concluded that between George Negus and Jim Rogers had the same dominance in producing full imperative clause. The following are full imperative clauses found in the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers.

Clauses:

George Negus

34. Let alone the cause of this

70. We should go

245. Let us finish on this note

Jim Rogers

163. You should become a farmer

259. Look at China and Singapore for instance

276. Go become a farmer

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clause
George Negus	245	Let us finish on this note
Jim Rogers	251	Australia should be one of the countries that's going to come out of this in good shape

Excerpt 16 shows that full imperative clause used by George Negus consists of mood element of subject only and after that it is followed by predicator and complement. On this clause George Negus invited Jim Rogers to finish their conversation.

Excerpt 17

Speaker	Turn/move	Clause
George Negus	149	make me feel better then, Jim,
Jim Rogers	163	You should become a farmer

Excerpt 17 shows that full imperative used by Jim Rogers was to ask George Negus to do something. In that utterance an imperative consists of subject followed by finite, predicator, and complement.

Excerpt 18

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clause
George Negus	248	What's your feeling about this country at the moment?
Jim Rogers	259	Look at China and Singapore for instance

Excerpt 18 shows that full imperative clause used by Jim Rogers was to ask George Negus to do something. In that utterance Jim Rogers gave an example about China and Singapore which can spend their money.

4.1.3.2 Elliptical Imperative Clause

There are 6 elliptical imperative clauses that can be found in the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers. George Negus made 1 elliptical imperative clause, and Jim Rogers made 5 elliptical imperative clauses. It can be concluded that Jim Rogers had a big dominance in producing elliptical imperative clause.

The following are elliptical imperative clauses found in the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers.

Clauses:

George Negus

149. Make me feel better then, Jim

Jim Rogers

126. Listen

151. Listen

236. Save me

237. Save me

238. Save me

Excerpt 19

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clause
George Negus	122	What about the countries that are vital to the economic structure?
Jim Rogers	126	Listen.

Excerpt 19 shows that elliptical imperative clause used by Jim Rogers was to ask George Negus to do something. In that utterance Jim Rogers asked George Negus to listen to his words. On that utterance Jim Rogers only used predicator during the conversation with George Negus. It can be concluded that this utterance ellipses subject, finite, complement and adjunct.

Excerpt 20

Speaker	Number of Clause	Clause
Jim Rogers	236	“save me.”
George Negus	245	let us finish on this note

Excerpt 20 shows that utterance ellipses subject, finite, and adjunct. Jim Rogers only used predicator and complement on that clause. The utterance used by Jim Rogers was to explain about the way people got in trouble. Jim Rogers explained to George Negus when people got in trouble they would call up and say “save me”.

4.1.4 Exclamative Clause

Exclamative which is used in interaction to express emotions, such as: surprise, disgust, worry are blend of interrogative and declarative patterns. Like WH- interrogative, they require the presence of a WH- element, conflated with either a complement or an adjunct.

In the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers, the reasearcher does not find exclamative clause neither in full exclamative clause nor elliptical exclamative clause.

4.1.4.1 Full Exclamative Clause

Full exclamative clauses used in interaction to express emotions such as surprise, disgust, worry, judgment, or evolution, are a kind of interrogative and declarative patterns. Exclamative clauses involve a WH- word combining with one of the clause elements of either complement or adjunct. The order of the constituent is first the WH- element, followed by the subject and then the finite, predicator, and other constituents.

In the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers about Barack Obama's \$800 billion stimulus to grab the world's attention in the world financial and economic crisis, the researcher does not find full exclamative.

4.1.4.2 Elliptical Exclamative Clause

In elliptical exclamative, the finite element of a clause in which the complement or adjunct with the wh-element is fronted, may occur in the same word as the predicator, and hence the finite element (unlike the wh-interrogative) invariably follows the subject.

The researcher does not find any elliptical exclamative clauses in the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers.

4.2 Minor Clause

There are 10 minor clauses in the interview transcript between George Negus and Jim Rogers. The researcher finds that George Negus only produced 1 minor clause, and Jim Rogers produced 9 minor clauses. It can be concluded that Jim Rogers was the most dominant speaker who produced minor clause. He used minor clause when answering the question from George Negus. The examples below are minor clauses found in the conversation between George Negus and Jim Rogers.

Minor Clauses:

George Negus:

198. Not the unreal economy
of the finance world

Jim Rogers:

23. No
36. Well
109. Oh my God
111. No, of course not
140. OK
182. Well
189. Ah,
212. Yes,
269. Just like
Mine do

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 CONCLUSION

After the analysis has been done, the writer concludes that the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers about financial crisis consist of 281 clauses. The writer identifies the types of mood that occur in the interview. From the data that had been analyzed, the results are as follows.

The conversation consists of 281 clauses. There are 271 major clauses and 10 minor clauses. George Negus produced 81 major clauses, Jim Rogers produced 180 major clauses, and 10 major clauses are introduction.

The mood types of clause identified in the conversation are 236 declarative clauses (87.06%) as the majority. Mostly, Jim Rogers gave more information than George Negus. Interrogatives are (8.48%) as the second majority (23/8,48%) which consists of 13 WH-interrogatives clauses and 10 polar interrogative clauses. They were used by initiator to demand information about financial crisis. Imperative clauses are the third majority (12/4,43%). They were used to demand the other speaker to do something. Exclamative is the last majority. The researcher does not find exclamative clause in the interview between George Negus and Jim Rogers. It happened because the speakers did not use exclamative to express their emotions.

The declarative clauses are divided in positive form and negative form. There are 210 positive forms and 26 negative forms in the declarative clauses. George

Negus produced 57 positive forms and 5 negative forms. Jim Rogers produced 145 positive form and 21 negative forms and there are 8 positive forms in introduction.

In the conversation, Jim Rogers was the most dominant speaker. It happened because he answered the question and explained to George Negus. It made his answer information more dominant than George Negus.

5.2 SUGGESTIONS

The writer wants to give suggestions which are dedicated to the Faculty of Dian Nuswantoro University, to everyone who reads this thesis and also to the further researchers of interpersonal meaning.

The suggestions are as follows.

1. Everyone who reads this thesis, it is suggested that he/ she improve his/ her English more frequently so that he/ she can make good conversation with his/ her friends.
2. To the further researcher of interpersonal meaning, it is suggested that they conduct more perfect research of interpersonal meaning not only on the material but also on the analysis.

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Appendix 1

Interview with Jim Rogers-dateline SBS (2 march 2009)

TRANSCRIPT

Given the severity of the financial crisis preoccupying the globe, Barack Obama's \$800 billion stimulus package was meant to grab the world's attention. But did it? When Wall Street veteran Jim Rogers speaks the investment community actually tends to take notice. After all, he is a former business partner of billionaire philanthropist George Soros. Earlier this month, he raised the ire of Gordon Brown when he declared Britain 'finished' and urged investors to dump the sterling. So, what does this outspoken monetary maverick think of all those monster stimulus packages currently being doled out from Washington to Canberra? George Negus spoke with him earlier from his base in Singapore.

GEORGE NEGUS: Jim Rogers, thanks for your time. As I understand it, your views on the current world financial and economic crisis are pretty blunt. I mean, is it true that you believe, given that we've been hearing from Barack Obama all week about his stimulus plan, that it is actually going to make things worse, rather than better?

JIM ROGERS, CHAIRMAN, ROGERS HOLDINGS: For the people who get the money, George, it is going to make it better for them but for the rest of the country and the rest of the world, no, it's not going to make things better. It's going to make things worse. We are in perilous times and he doesn't seem to understand that he is making things much worse.

GEORGE NEGUS: I guess I have to ask you - and I know that you have had years of experience on the financial markets - does anybody really know - let alone the cause of this - what the solution is?

JIM ROGERS: Well, I will tell you what has worked in the past, George. What has worked in the past is you let people go bankrupt. When they fail, you clean out the system, you take a year or two or three of paying whatever it is, and then you start over. The competent people come in, take over the assets from the incompetent people and you start over. This way of bailing out everybody in sight, it doesn't work. The Japanese tried it in the 1990s. They had zombie banks and zombie companies and they still talk about the 1990s as the lowest decade. It is 19 years later in Japan since they tried all of that. The stock market is down 80% - 8-0-% from where it was 19 years ago. This has never worked. It doesn't matter... I am not doing it ideologically here, I am saying this has never worked. The things that have worked are - take your pain and start over.

GEORGE NEGUS: So, you are saying all this bailing out that is going on - because bailing people out seems to - as you have suggested - be the way that everybody thinks we should go. That's what the stimulus packages are all about - to get people to spend more money. I mean, there's no way in the world that you or me or anybody else is going to stop the Obamas and the Browns and the Rudds of this world, in our case, from going ahead with the stimulus packages.

JIM ROGERS: I am afraid you are right. All of these politicians, they run around and think they've got to be doing something, and if they can pass out enough money they hope they will get through the next election and some day things will be OK. Unfortunately, they are not going to be OK. The only way that we are going to get rid of them, George, is that these programs are going to fail and then they'll be thrown out of office.

GEORGE NEGUS: What about our friend Mr Bernanke saying that it will be all over by the end of this year? He's a little more optimistic than yourself, to say the least.

JIM ROGERS: George, Mr Bernanke has never been right - he's been in the government for six or seven years, he has never been right. If I came on your TV show every week and was wrong eight or nine weeks in a row you would probably stop inviting me. Mr Bernanke has been wrong 300 weeks in a row and he has never been right. If you get your advice from Mr Bernanke, George, you

are going to go broke very quickly.

GEORGE NEGUS: And you are apparently not a fan of the current Secretary of the Treasury either.

JIM ROGERS: Oh my God, you are bad for my nervous system, George, No, of course not. Mr Geithner was head of the New York Fed for several years. The New York Fed was the group that was in charge of Wall Street and the major commercial banks. He sat there and saw all this happening. He's part of the problem. It is astonishing to me that Mr Obama ran on a platform of change and he's brought in people who caused the problems and are there now supposed to solve the problems.

GEORGE NEGUS: What about the countries that are vital to the economic structure, the infrastructure of countries, like the US and the UK and even our own, that are too big for us to allow them to fail?

JIM ROGERS: What do you mean too big to fail? There's no such thing as too big to fail. Listen, there are plenty of banks in Australia, America and other places who have been doing what they were supposed to, minding their manners, not going doing crazy things, waiting for these moments to come so that they could come in and expand their market share and grow and prosper. Now, these people are being held back by all these "banks that are too big to fail" because the

governments are giving them free money and saying, "OK, now you compete with the competent people." I mean, George, this is horrible economics and it is outrageous morality. Not that politicians care about morality.

GEORGE NEGUS: Jim, why shouldn't we see you as yet another doomsayer?

JIM ROGERS: I am not a doomsayer. I am very optimistic about a lot of things.

GEORGE NEGUS: Make me feel better then, Jim, because you are painting a pretty bleak picture.

JIM ROGERS: Listen, we have to face reality, George. I have. If you don't face reality and you sit there and twiddle along and believe Mr Bernanke that everything is OK, you are going to get hit by a two-by-four and it's going to hurt very, very, very badly, so I would urge you to be prepared. But some parts of the world's economy are going to boom. George, you should become a farmer. Agriculture is about to become one of the most exciting industries in the world for the next 20 or 30 years. There are plenty of people in the world who are going to do extremely well in the times that are coming up, but it's not Wall Street, it's not the City of London - the people who have been driving Lamborghinis for the past 10 years are suddenly going to have to drive taxis. Maybe they will learn to drive tractors so they can work for the farmers who will now have the Lamborghinis.

GEORGE NEGUS: Gordon Brown wasn't exactly impressed when you told him that Britain was finished, and that you will pulling out your sterling and told everybody else to do the same. It had a big impact in the UK. What are you doing with your American dollars?

JIM ROGERS: Well, I do own US dollars but I plan some time this year to get rid of the rest of my US dollars and my few remaining US shares.

GEORGE NEGUS: Seriously? And invest where, Jim? Where are you going to put your money?

JIM ROGERS: Ah, George, that is a brilliant question. I don't know right now but it looks as though I will probably wind up putting a lot of it into real assets such as cotton or zinc or gold or oil or whatever it happens to be.

GEORGE NEGUS: Into the real economy, Jim, I can say, into the real economy, not the unreal economy of the finance world.

JIM ROGERS: Absolutely, I'm talking about real products which people use every day. You and I know what cotton and silk and zinc are, most of us didn't have a clue what dotcom was or what a CDO was and yet there were billions of dollars put into them and that's all going to change now, George. Those days are over. The financial community is going to be a very, very bad place to be for

another 10 or 20 or 30 years.

GEORGE NEGUS: Are we looking at not the Great Depression but the even Greater Depression?

JIM ROGERS: If you ask me, yes, we are going to have another depression in the United States because the politicians keep bungling. That's what caused the Great Depression in the 1930s - politicians around the world made mistake after mistake after mistake and I'm afraid it's happening again, including protectionism.

GEORGE NEGUS: You don't blame, like so many people are, the bankers and the hedge market players like yourself. They are not to blame, it's the politicians?

JIM ROGERS: It's mainly central banks, more than anybody else. If you have only have one single cause it's the central bank in the United States. We had a man named Alan Greenspan running the central bank. He refused to let anybody fail. Any time people got into trouble they would call up and say, "Save me, save me, save me." He would bail out everybody. Had he let the market work, had he let people fail over the past 15 years, Lehman Brothers would still be in business. Bear Sterns would still be in business.

GEORGE NEGUS: Jim, let us finish on this note. Here in Australia, we're on the stimulus bandwagon, for better or worse, rightly or wrongly, what's your feeling

about this country at the moment? Because they seem to be going down the same
- our mini-version of the Barack Obama trail?

JIM ROGERS: Australia should be one of the countries that's going to come out of this in good shape. Because you have lots of natural resources. I said before that people who are now going to inherit the earth are going to be people that produce real goods, such as Australia. Unfortunately, your politicians are as bad as American politicians - they keep spending money on projects that are just make-work projects rather than building for the future. Look at China and Singapore, for instance - they are mainly spending money trying to make the countries more competitive down the road.

GEORGE NEGUS: You seem to be saying that this country is kidding itself if we still regard ourselves as the lucky country.

JIM ROGERS: While Australia has been a lucky country at times I'm afraid Australia's not so lucky right now because your politicians keep making mistakes, just like mine do.

GEORGE NEGUS: Jim, it's good talking to you. I hope that next time we talk things are looking a little brighter. I hope that your optimism for the long-term future we see a little earlier maybe.

JIM ROGERS: George, go become a farmer.

GEORGE NEGUS: I will think long and hard about that, Jim. Sounds like good advice. Thanks for your time.

JIM ROGERS: Thank you.

Appendix 2

Clause No	Clauses in the conversation	Mood Analysis
		Mood Types
1	(It is) Given the severity of the financial crisis pre occupying the globe	Full Declarative
2	Barack Obama's \$800 billion stimulus packages was meant to grab the world's attention	Full Declarative
3	But did it?	Elliptical Polar Interrogative
4	When wall street veteran Jim Rogers speaks the investment community actually tends to take notice	Full Declarative
5	After all, He is a former business partner of billionaire philanthropist George Soros	Full Declarative
6	He raised the ire of Gordon Brown	Full Declarative
7	When he declared Britain 'finished'	Full Declarative
8	And when he urged investors to dump the sterling	Full Declarative
9	So, what does this outspoken monetary maverick think of all those monster stimulus packages currently being doled out from Washington to Canberra?	Full WH-interrogative
10	George Negus spoke with him earlier from his base in Singapore	Full Declarative
11	Jim Rogers, thanks for your time	Full Declarative
12	As I understand it	Full Declarative
13	Your views on the current world financial (are pretty blunt)	Full Declarative
14	And (your views on the current) economic crisis are pretty blunt	Elliptical Declarative
15	I mean	Full Declarative
16	Is it true that you believe?	Full Polar Interrogative
17	(it is) Given	FullDeclarative
18	that we've been hearing from barrack obama all week about his stimulus plan	Full Declarative
19	That it is actually going to make things worse	Full Declarative
20	(it is) Rather than better?	Elliptical Polar Interrogative
21	For the people who get money, George,	Full Declarative
22	It is going to make it better for them	Full Declarative
23	no,	Minor clause
24	it's not going to make things better	Full Declarative
25	It's going to make things worse	Full Declarative
26	We are in perilous times	Full Declarative
27	And he doesn't seem to understand	Full Declarative
28	That he is making things much worse	Full Declarative

29	I guess	Full Declarative
30	I have to ask you	Full Declarative
31	And I know	Full Declarative
32	That you have had years of experience on the financial markets	Full Declarative
33	Does anybody really know?	Full Polar interrogative
34	Let alone the cause of this	Full Imperative
35	What the solution is?	Full WH-interrogative
36	Well	Minor clause
37	I will tell you	Full Declarative
38	What has worked in the past, George	Full Declarative
39	What has worked in the past is you let people go bankrupt	Full Declarative
40	When they fail	Full Declarative
41	You clean out the system	Full Declarative
42	You take a year or two or three of paying	Full Declarative
43	whatever it is	Full Declarative
44	And then you start over	Full Declarative
45	The competent people come in	Full Declarative
46	(the competent people) Take over the assets from the incompetent people	Full Declarative
47	And you start over	Full Declarative
48	This way of bailing out everybody in sight	Full Declarative
49	It doesn't work	Full Declarative
50	The Japanese tried it in the 1990s	Full Declarative
51	They had zombie banks	Full Declarative
52	They had zombie companies	Full Declarative
53	And they still talk about the 1990s as the lowest decade	Full Declarative
54	It is 19 years later in japan	Full Declarative
55	Since they tried all of that	Full Declarative
56	The stock market is down 80%-8-0-%	Full Declarative
57	From where it was 19 years ago	Full Declarative
58	This has never worked	Full Declarative
59	It doesn't matter	Full Declarative
60	I am not doing it (ideologically here)	Full Declarative
61	I am saying	Full Declarative
62	This has never worked	Full Declarative
63	The things that have worked are take your pain	Full Declarative
64	And (the things that have worked are) start over	Full Declarative
65	So, you are saying all this bailing out	Full Declarative
66	That(it) is going on	Full Declarative
67	Because bailing people out seems to	Full Declarative

68	As you have suggested	Full Declarative
69	Be the way that everybody thinks	Full Declarative
70	We should go	Full Imperative
71	That's what the stimulus packages are all about	Full Declarative
72	The stimulus packages are to get people to spend more money	Full Declarative
73	I mean	Full Declarative
74	There's no way in the world	Full Declarative
75	That you are going to stop the Obamas and the Browns and the Rudds of this world	Full Declarative
76	Or me (going to stop the Obamas and the Browns and the Rudds of this world)	Elliptical Declarative
77	Or anybody else is (going to stop the Obamas and the Browns and the Rudds of this world)	Elliptical Declarative
78	In our case	Full Declarative
79	From going ahead with the stimulus packages	Full Declarative
80	I am afraid	Full Declarative
81	You are right	Full Declarative
82	They run around	Full Declarative
83	And think they've got to be doing something	Full Declarative
84	And if they can pass out enough money	Full Declarative
85	They hope	Full Declarative
86	They will get through the next election	Full Declarative
87	And some day things will be OK	Full Declarative
88	Unfortunately	Full Declarative
89	They are not going to be OK	Full Declarative
90	we are going to get rid of them	Full Declarative
91	The only way that (we are going to get rid of them), George, is that these programs are going to fail	Full Declarative
92	And then they'll be thrown out of office	Full Declarative
93	What about our friend	Full WH-interrogative
94	Mr. Bernanke saying that	Full Declarative
95	It will be all over by the ends of this year?	Full Polar interrogative
96	He's a little more optimistic than yourself	Full Declarative
97	(he) To say the least	Full Declarative
98	Mr. Bernanke has never been right	Full Declarative
99	He's been in the government for six or seven years	Full Declarative
100	He has never been right	Full Declarative
101	If I came on your TV show every week	Full Declarative
102	And (it) was wrong eight or nine weeks in a row	Full Declarative
103	You would probably stop inviting me	Full Declarative

104	Mr. Bernanke has been wrong 300 weeks in a row	Full Declarative
105	And he has never been right	Full Declarative
106	If you get your advice from Mr. Bernanke, George	Full Declarative
107	You are going to go broke very quickly	Full Declarative
108	And you are apparently not a fan of the current secretary of the treasury either	Full Declarative
109	Oh my God,	Minor clause
110	You are bad for my nervous system, George,	Full Declarative
111	No, of course not.	Minor Clause
112	Mr. Geithner was a head of the New York Fed for several years	Full Declarative
113	The new york fed was the group that was in charge of wall street	Full Declarative
114	The new york fed was the group that was in charge of the major commercial banks	Full Declarative
115	He sat there	Full Declarative
116	And saw all this happening	Full Declarative
117	He's part of the problem	Full Declarative
118	It is astonishing to me	Full Declarative
119	That Mr. Obama ran on a platform of change	Full Declarative
120	And he's brought in people who caused the problems	Full Declarative
121	And are there now supposed to solve the problems	Full Declarative
122	What about the countries that are vital to the economic structure,	Full WH-interrogative
123	That (The infrastructure of countries, like the US and the UK and even our own) are too big for us to allow them to fail?	Full Declarative
124	What do you mean too big to fail?	Full WH-interrogative
125	There's no such thing as too big to fail	Full Declarative
126	Listen.	Elliptical Imperative
127	There are plenty of banks in Australia, Amerika, and other places who have been doing what they were supposed to	Full Declarative
128	What they were suppose to	Full WH-interrogative
129	(they) Minding their manners	Full Declarative
130	(they are) not going doing crazy things,	Full Declarative
131	(they) waiting for these moments to come,	Full Declarative
132	So that they could come in	Full Declarative
133	And (they) expand their market share	Full Declarative
134	And (they) grow	Full Declarative
135	And (they) prosper	Full Declarative

136	Now, these people are being held back by all these” banks that are too big to fail”	Full Declarative
137	Banks that are too big to fail	Full Declarative
138	Because the government are giving them free money	Full Declarative
139	And (the government) saying	Full Declarative
140	“OK,	Minor clause
141	now you compete with the competent people.”	Full Declarative
142	I mean, George,	Full Declarative
143	This is horrible economics	Full Declarative
144	And it is outrageous morality	Full Declarative
145	Not that politicians care about morality	Full Declarative
146	Jim, why shouldn’t we see you as yet another doomsayer?	Full WH-interrogative
147	I am not a doomsayer	Full Declarative
148	I am very optimistic about a lot of things	Full Declarative
149	(you) make me feel better then, Jim,	Full Imperative
150	Because you are painting a pretty bleak picture	Full Declarative
151	Listen	Full Imperative
152	We have to face reality, George	Full Declarative
153	I have	Full Declarative
154	If you don’t face reality	Full Declarative
155	And you sit there	Full Declarative
156	And (you) twiddle along	Full Declarative
157	And (you) believe Mr Bernanke that everything is OK	Full Declarative
158	that everything is OK	Full Declarative
159	You are going to get hit by a two-by-four	Full Declarative
160	And it’s going to hurt very, very, very, badly,	Full Declarative
161	So, I would urge you to be prepared	Full Declarative
162	But some parts of the world’s economy are going to boom	Full Declarative
163	you should become a farmer	Full Imperative
164	Agriculture is about to become one of the most exciting industries in the world for the next 20 or 30 years.	Full Declarative
165	There are plenty of people in the world	Full Declarative
166	(People) who are going to do extremely well in the times	Full Declarative
167	(People) that are coming up	Full Declarative
168	But it’s not wall street	Full Declarative
169	It’s not the city of London	Full Declarative
170	The people who have been driving Lamborghinis for the past 10 years	Full Declarative
171	The people are suddenly going to have to drive	Full Declarative

	taxis	
172	May be they will learn to drive tractors	Full Declarative
173	So they can work for the farmers	Full Declarative
174	The farmer who will now have the Lamborghinis	Full Declarative
175	Gordon Brown wasn't exactly impressed	Full Declarative
176	When you told him	Full Declarative
177	that Britain was finished	Full Declarative
178	And that you will pulling out your sterling	Full Declarative
179	And (you) told everybody else to do the same	Elliptical Declarative
180	It had a big impact in the UK	Full Declarative
181	What are you doing with your American dollars?	Full WH- interrogative
182	Well,	Minor Clause
183	I do own US dollars	Full Declarative
184	But I plan some time this year to get rid of the rest of my Us dollars	Full Declarative
185	And I plan some time this year to get rid of the rest of my few remaining Us shares.	Full Declarative
186	Seriously?	Elliptical Polar interrogative
187	And invest where, Jim?	Elliptical WH- interrogative
188	Where are you going to put your money?	Full WH- interrogative
189	Ah,	Minor clause
190	that is a brilliant question	Full Declarative
191	I don't know right now	Full Declarative
192	But it looks as though I will probably wind up	Full Declarative
193	I will probably wind up	Full Declarative
194	Putting a lot of it into real assets such as cotton or zinc or gold or oil or whatever it happen to be	Full Declarative
195	It happens to be	Full Declarative
196	I can say	Full Declarative
197	I can say into real economy	Full Declarative
198	not the unreal economy of the finance world	Minor clause
199	Absolutely, I'm talking about real products	Full Declarative
200	Products which people use every day	Full Declarative
201	You and I know what cotton and silk and zinc are,	Full Declarative
202	Most of us didn't have a clue	Full Declarative
203	What dotcom was	Wull WH- interrogative
204	Or what a CDO was	Full WH- interrogative
205	And yet there were billions of dollars put into	Full Declarative

	them	
206	And that's all going to change now, George	Full Declarative
207	Those days are over	Full Declarative
208	The financial community is going to be a very, very bad place	Full Declarative
209	The financial community is going to be for another 10 or 20 or 30 years	Full Declarative
210	Are we looking at not the Great Depression but the even Greater Depression?	Full Polar interrogative
211	If you ask me,	Full Declarative
212	yes,	Minor clause
213	We are going to have another depression in the United States	Full Declarative
214	Because the politicians keep bungling	Full Declarative
215	That's what caused the Great Depression in the 1930s	Full Declarative
216	Politicians around the world made mistake	Full Declarative
217	And I'm afraid	Full Declarative
218	It's happening again	Full Declarative
219	It's including protectionism	Full Declarative
220	You don't blame	Full Declarative
221	(you) Like so many people are	Full Declarative
222	The bankers like yourself	Full Declarative
223	And the hedge market players like yourself	Full Declarative
224	They are not to blame	Full Declarative
225	It's the politicians?	Elliptical Polar interrogative
226	It's mainly central banks	Full Declarative
227	It's more than anybody else	Full Declarative
228	If you have only have one single	Full Declarative
229	Cause it's the central bank in the United States	Full Declarative
230	We had a man named Alan Greenspan	Full Declarative
231	Alan Greenspan running the central bank	Full Declarative
232	He refused to let anybody fail	Full Declarative
233	Any time people got into trouble	Full Declarative
234	They would call up	Full Declarative
235	And (they) say,	Full Declarative
236	"save me."	Elliptical Imperative
237	"save me."	Elliptical Imperative
238	"save me."	Elliptical Imperative
239	He would bail out everybody	Full Declarative
240	Had he let the market work	Full Polar

		interrogative
241	Had he let people fail over the past 15 years	Full Polar interrogative
242	people fail over the past 15 years	Full Declarative
243	Lehman Brothers would still be in business	Full Declarative
244	Bear Sterns would still be business	Full Declarative
245	let us finish on this note	Full Imperative
246	Here in Australia	Full Declarative
247	We're on the stimulus bandwagon, for better worse, rightly or wrongly,	Full Declarative
248	What's your feeling about this country at the moment?	Full WH-interrogative
249	Because they seem to be going down the same	Full Declarative
250	Our mini-version of the Barack Obama trail?	Full Declarative
251	Australia should be one of the countries that's going to come out of this in good shape	Full Declarative
252	Because you have lots of natural resources	Full Declarative
253	I said before	Full Declarative
254	That people who are now going to inherit the earth	Full Declarative
255	That people are going to be people that produce real goods, such as Australia	Full Declarative
256	Unfortunately, your politicians are as bad as American politicians	Full Declarative
257	They keep spending money on projects	Full Declarative
258	That are just make-work projects rather than building for the future	Full Declarative
259	Look at China and Singapore for instance	Full Imperative
260	They are mainly spending money	Full Declarative
261	(they) trying to make the countries more competitive down the road	Full Declarative
262	You seem to be saying that	Full Declarative
263	This country is kidding itself	Full Declarative
264	If we still regard ourselves as the lucky country	Full Declarative
265	While Australia has been a lucky country at time	Full Declarative
266	I'm afraid	Full Declarative
267	Australia's not so lucky right now	Full Declarative
268	Because your politicians keep making mistakes	Full Declarative
269	Just like mine do	Minor clause
270	it's good talking to you	Full Declarative
271	I hope next time	Full Declarative
272	we talk things	Full Declarative
273	Things are looking a little brighter	Full Declarative
274	I hope that your optimism for the long-term future	Full Declarative
275	We see a little earlier maybe	Full Declarative

276	George, go become a farmer	Full Imperative
277	I will think long	Full Declarative
278	And think hard about that, Jim	Elliptical Declarative
279	(it) Sounds like good advice	Full Declarative
280	(I) Thanks for your time	Full Declarative
281	(I)Thank you	Full Declarative

Appendix 3

Mood Types in the Conversation Transcript

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

S : Subject F : Finite Adjunct M : Mood Adjunct MA : Mood adjunct P : Predicator C : Complement	R : Residue Circ. A : Circumstantial Conj. A : Conjunctive Com. A : Comment Adjunct Cont. A : Continuity Adjunct
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1. (It is) Given the severity of the financial crisis pre occupying the globe

It	Is	Given	The severity of the financial crisis pre occupying the globe
S	F	P	C
M		R	

2. Barack Obama's \$800 billion stimulus packages was meant to grab the world's attention

Barack Obama's \$800 billion stimulus packages	Was	meant	To grab	The world's attention
S	F	P	C	Circ. A
M		R		

3. But did it?

But	Did	It?
Conj. A	F	S
M		

4. When wall street veteran Jim Rogers speaks the investment community actually tends to take notice

When	Jim Rogers	Speaks	The	Actually
------	------------	--------	-----	----------

wall street veteran				investment community	tends to take notice
Conj. A	S	F	P	C	Circ. A
	M		R		

5. After all, He is a former business partner of billionaire philanthropist George Soros

After all	He	Is	A former business partner of billionaire philanthropist	George Soros
Circ. A	S	F	P	C
	M		R	

6. He raised the ire of Gordon Brown

He	Raised	The ire of Gordon Brown
S	F	P
	M	R

7. When he declared Britain ‘finished’

When	He	Declared	Britain “Finished”
Conj. A	S	F	P
	M		R

8. And when he urged investors to dump the sterling

And	When	He	Urged	Investors	To dump the sterling
Conj. A	S	F	P	C	Circ. A
	M		R		

9. So, what does this outspoken monetary maverick think of all those monster stimulus packages currently being doled out from Washington to Canberra?

So	What	Does	This	Think	Those	Currently	From
			out	of	monster	being	Washington

			spoken monetar y maveric k	all	stimulus package s	doled out	n to Canberra?
Conj . A	C/W h	F	S	P	C	Circ. A	Circ. A
			M		R		

10. George Negus spoke with him earlier from his base in Singapore

George Negus	Spoke		With him	From his base In singapore
S	F	P	C	Circ. A
M		R		

11. Jim Rogers, thanks for your time

Jim Rogers	Thanks		For	Your time
S	F	P	C	Circ. A
M		R		

12. As I understand it

As	I	Understand		It
Conj. A	S	F	P	C
M			R	

13. Your views on the current world financial (are pretty blunt)

Your views	On the current world financial	Are	Pretty blunt
S	Circ. A	F	P
M			R

14. And (your views on the current) economic crisis are pretty blunt

And	Your views	On the current economic crisis	Are	Pretty blunt
Conj. A	S	Circ. A	F	P
M				R

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15. I mean

I	Mean	
S	F	P
M		R

16. Is it true that you believe?

Is	It	True	That	You	Believe?	
F	C	P	Conj. A	S	F	P
M				R		

17. (it is) Given

It	Is	Given
S	F	P
M		R

18. that we've been hearing from barrack obama all week about his stimulus plan

That	We	Have been hearing		From Barack Obama	All week	About his stimulus plan
Conj. A	S	F	P	Circ. A	Circ. A	Circ. A
M			R			

19. That it is actually going to make things worse

That	It	Is	Actually	Going to make		Things	worse
Conj. A	S	F	Circ. A	F	P	C	P
M			R				

20. (is it) Rather than better?

is	it	Rather	Than better?
F	S	C	Circ. A
M		R	

21. For the people who get money, George,

For	The people	Who	Get		Money	George
Conj. A	S	Conj. A	F	P	C	
	M			R		

22. It is going to make it better

It	Is going to make		It	better	
S	F	P	C	Circ. A	
M			R		

23. no,

no	
Comm. A	

24. it's not going to make things better

It	Is not going to make		Things	better	
S	F	P	C	Circ. A	
M			R		

25. It's going to make things worse

It	Is going to make		Things	Worse	
S	F	P	C	Circ. A	
M			R		

26. We are in perilous times

We	Are		In perilous times		
S	F		Circ. A		
M					

27. And he doesn't seem to understand

And	He	Doesn't seem		To understand
Conj. A	S	F	P	C
	M		R	

28. That he is making things much worse

That	He	Is making		Things	Much worse
Conj. A	S	F	P	C	Circ. A
	M		R		

29. I guess

I	guess			
S	F		P	
M			R	

30. I have to ask you

I	Have to ask		You	
S	F	P	C	
M		R		

31. And I know

And	I	know		
Conj. A	S	F	P	
	M			R

32. That you have had years of experience on the financial markets

That	You	Have had years		Of experience on the financial markets
Conj. A	S	F	P	Circ. A
	M		R	

33. Does anybody really know?

Does	Anybody	Really know	
F	S	P	

M	R
---	---

34. Let alone the cause of this

Let alone	The cause		Of this
S	F	P	C
M		R	

35. What the solution is?

What	The solution	Is?
S/Wh	P	F

36. Well

Well
Comm. A

37. I will tell you

I	Will	Tell	you
S	F	P	C
M		R	

38. What has worked in the past, George

What	Has worked		In the past	George
S/Wh	F	P	Circ.A	C
M		R		

39. What has worked in the past is you let people go bankrupt

What	Has worked		In the past	Is	You	Let people	Go bankrupt
S/Wh	F	P	Circ.A	F	S	P	C
M		R		M		R	

40. When they fail

When	They	fail
------	------	------

Conj.A	S	F	P
	M		R

41. You clean out the system

You	Clean out		The system
S	F	P	C
M		R	

42. You take a year or two or three of paying

You	Take		A year or two or three	Of paying
S	F	P	Circ.A	C
M		R		

43. Whatever it is

Whatever	It	is
Conj.A	S	F
	M	

44. And then you start over

And	Then	You	Start over	
Conj.A	Conj.A	S	F	P
		M		R

45. The competent people come in

The competent people		Come in	
S		F	P
M			R

46. (the competent people) Take over the assets from the incompetent people

The competent people	Take over		The assets	From the incompetent people
S	F	P	C	Circ.A
M		R		

47. And you start over

And	You	Start over	
Conj.A	S	F	P
	M		R

48. This way of bailing out everybody in sight

This way	Of bailing out	Everybody	In sight
S	Circ. A	C	Circ. A
		R	

49. It doesn't work

It	Doesn't	Work
S	F	P
	M	
		R

50. The Japanese tried it in the 1990s

The Japanese	Tried		It	In the 1990s
S	F	P	C	Circ.A
M		R		

51. They had zombie banks

They	Had		Zombie banks
S	F	P	C
M		R	

. 52. They had zombie companies

They	Had		Zombie companies
S	F	P	C
M		R	

53. And they still talk about the 1990s as the lowest decade

And	They	Still	Talk about the 1990s		As the lowest decade
Conj.	S	Conj. A	F	P	Circ. A

A					
	M			R	

54. It is 19 years later in japan

It	Is	19 years later	In Japan
S	F	Circ. A	Circ.A
M			

55. Since they tried all of that

Since	They	Tried		All of that
Conj. A	S	F	P	C
	M		R	

56. The stock market is down 80%-8-0-%

The stock market	Is	Down	80%-8-0-%
S	F	P	C
M		R	

57. From where it was 19 years ago

From	Where	It	Was	19 years ago
Conj.A	Conj. A	S	F	C
		M		R

58. This has never worked

This	Has	Never worked
S	F	P
M		R

59. It doesn't matter

It	Does not		matter
S	F	P	C
M		R	

60. I am not doing it (ideologically here)

I	Am not	Doing	It	Ideologically here
S	F	P	C	Circ.A

M	R
---	---

61. I am saying

I	Am	saying
S	F	P
M		R

62. This has never worked

This	Has	Never worked
S	F	P
M		R

63. The things that have worked are take your pain

The things	that	Have worked	Are	Take	Your pain
S	Conj.A	F	P	F	P
M					R

64. And (the things that have worked are) start over

And	The things	That	Have worked		Are	Start over
Conj. A	S	Conj. A	F	P	F	C
	M				R	

65. So, you are saying all this bailing out

So	You	Are	Saying	All this bailing out
Conj. A	S	F	P	C
	M		R	

66. That(it) is going on

That	It	Is going on
Conj. A	S	F
	M	
		R

67. Because bailing people out seems to

Because	Bailing people	Out seems to	
Conj. A	S	F	P

68. As you have suggested

As	You	Have suggested	
Comm. A	S	F	P
	M		R

69. Be the way that everybody thinks

Be	The way	That	Everybody	thinks	
Conj. A	Circ. A	Cont. A	S	F	P
			M		R

70. We should go

We	Should	Go
S	F	P
M		R

71. That's what the stimulus packages are all about

That	Is	What the stimulus packages	Are	All about
Conj. A	F	Wh/S	F	C
		M		

72. The stimulus packages are to get people to spend more money

The stimulus packages	are	To get	People	To spend		More money
S	F	P	C	F	P	C
M		R				

73. I mean

I	mean	
S	F	P
M		R

74. There's no way in the world

There	Is	No way	In the world
S	F	P	Circ. A
M		R	

75. That you are going to stop the Obamas and the Browns and the Rudds of this world

That	You	Are going to	Stop	The Obamas and the Browns and the Rudds	Of this world
Conj. A	S	F	P	C	Circ. A
M			R		

76. Or me (going to stop the Obamas and the Browns and the Rudds of this world)

Or	Me	Going to	Stop	The Obamas and the Browns and the Rudds	Of this world
Conj. A	S	F	P	C	Circ. A
M			R		

77. Or anybody else is (going to stop the Obamas and the Browns and the Rudds of this world)

Or	Anybody else	Is going to	Stop	The Obamas and the Browns and the Rudds	Of this world
Conj. A	S	F	P	C	Circ. A
	M		R		

78. In our case

In	Our	case	
Circ. A	S	F	P
	M		R

79. From going ahead with the stimulus packages

From	Going ahead		With the stimulus packages
Conj. A	F	P	Circ. A
		R	

80. I am afraid

I	Am	Afraid
S	F	P
M		R

81. You are right

You	Are	Right
S	F	P
M		R

82. They (All of these politicians) run around

They	Run	around
S	F	P
M		R

83. And think they've got to be doing something

And	Think	They	've got		To be doing something
Conj. A	P	S	F	P	C
		M		R	

84. And if they can pass out enough money

And	If	They	Can	Pass out	Enough money
Conj. A	Comm. A	S	F	P	C
		M		R	

85. They hope

They		Hope		
S		F	P	
M			R	

86. They will get through the next election

They	Will get		Through	The next election
S	F	P	C	Circ. A
M		R		

87. And some day things will be OK

And	Some day	Things	Will be	OK
Conj. A	Circ. A	S	F	P
		M		R

88. Unfortunately

Unfortunately				
Comm. A				

89. They are not going to be OK

They		Are not going		To be OK
S		F		P

M	R
---	---

90. we are going to get rid of them

We	Are going to	Get rid	Of them
S	F	P	C
M		R	

91. The only way that (we are going to get rid of them), George, is that these programs are going to fail

The only way that	George	Is	That	These programs	Are going to	fail
Conj. A	C	F	Cont. A	S	F	P
				M		R

92. And then they'll be thrown out of office

And	Then	They	'll be thrown out		Office
Conj. A	Conj. A	S	F	P	C
		M		R	

93. What about our friend

What about	Our friend
Wh/S	C

94. Mr. Bernanke saying that

Mr. Bernanke	Saying	that
S	F	P
M		R

95. It will be all over by the ends of this year?

It	Will be	All over	By the ends of this year?
S	F	P	Circ. A
M		R	

96. He's a little more optimistic than yourself

He	's	A little more optimistic	Than yourself
S	F	P	C
M		R	

97. (He) To say the least

To say		The least
F	P	C
R		

98. Mr. Bernanke has never been right

Mr. Bernanke	Has never been	right
S	F	P
M		R

99. He's been in the government for six or seven years

He	's been	In the government	For six or seven years
S	F	P	Circ. A
M	R		Circ. A

100. He has never been right

He	Has never been	right
S	F	P
M		R

101. If I came on your TV show every week

If	I	Came		On your TV show	Every week
Conj. A	S	F	P	C	Circ. A
M			R		

102. And (it) was wrong eight or nine weeks in a row

And	It	Was wrong		Eight or nine weeks	In a row
Conj. A	S	F	P	C	Circ. A
M			R		

103. You would probably stop inviting me

You	Would probably	Stop Inviting	me
S	F	P	C
M		R	

104. Mr. Bernanke has been wrong 300 weeks in a row

Mr. Bernanke	has been wrong		300 weeks	in a row
S	F	P	C	Circ. A
M		R		

105. And he has never been right

And	he	has never been	right
Conj. A	S	F	P
M			R

106. If you get your advice from Mr. Bernanke,

If	You	Get	Your advice	From Mr. Bernanke
Conj. A	S	F	P	Circ. A
M			R	

107. You are going to go broke very quickly

You	Are going to	Go broke	Very quickly
S	F	P	Circ. A
M			R

108. And you are apparently not a fan of the current secretary of the treasury either

And	You	Are	Apparently	Not a fan	Of the current	of the treasury
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					secretary	either
Conj. A	S	F		P	C	Circ. A
	M			R		

109. Oh my God,

Oh my God,
Comm. A

110. You are bad for my nervous system,

You	are	bad	for my nervous system
S	F	P	C
M		R	

111. No, of course not.

No, of course not.
Comm. A

112. Mr. Geithner was a head of the New York Fed for several years

Mr. Geithner	was a head		of the New York Fed	for several years
S	F	P	C	Circ. A
M		R		

113. The new york fed was the group that was in charge of wall street

The new york fed	was the group	that	was in charge	of wall street		
S	F	P	Conj. A	F	P	Circ. A
M		R			R	

114. The new york fed was the group that was in charge of the major commercial banks

The new york fed	was the group	that	was in charge	Of the major commercial banks
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S	F	P	Conj. A	F	P	Circ. A
M		R			R	

115. He sat there

He	Sat		there
S	F	P	Circ. A
M		R	

116. And (he) saw all this happening

And	He	Saw		All this happening
Conj. A	S	F	P	C
M			R	

117. He's part of the problem

He	's part		Of the problem
S	F	P	C
M		R	

118. It is astonishing to me

It	Is	Astonishing	To me
S	F	P	C
M		R	

119. That Mr. Obama ran on a platform of change

That	Mr. Obama	Ran		On a platform	Of charge
Conj. A	S	F	P	Circ. A	Circ. A
M			R		

120. And he's brought in people who caused the problems

And	he	's brought		in people	who	caused		the problems
Conj. A	S	F	P	C	Wh/	F	P	C
M			R		R			

121. And are there now supposed to solve the problems

And	are	there	now	supposed to solve	the problems
-----	-----	-------	-----	-------------------	--------------

Conj. A	F	S	Circ. A	F	P	C
	M				R	

122. What about the countries that are vital to the economic structure,

What about	The countries	That	Are	Vital	To the economic structure
Wh	S	Conj. A	F	P	C
	M			R	

123. That(The infrastructure of countries, like the US and the UK and even our own) are too big for us to allow them to fail?

That	Are	Too big	For us	To allow	Them	To fail
S	F	P	C	F	P	C
	M		R			R

124. What do you mean too big to fail?

What	Do	You	Mean	Too big	To fail?
Wh	F	S	P	C	Circ. A
	M		R		

125. There's no such thing as too big to fail

There	's no such things		As to big	To fail
S	F	P	C	Circ. A
	M		R	

126. Listen.

Listen
R

127. There are plenty of banks in Australia, Amerika, and other places who have been doing what they were supposed to

There	Are	Plenty	Of banks	In Australia, Amerika, and other places	Who	Have been doing	what	they	Were supposed to
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S	F	P	C	Circ. A	Wh/	F	P	Wh	S	F	P
M		R							M		R

128. What they were supposed to

What	They	Were	Supposed to
Wh	S	F	P
	M		R

129. (they) Minding their manners

They	Minding	Their manners
S	F	P
M		R

130. (they are) not going doing crazy things,

They	Are not going	Doing	Crazy things
S	F	P	C
M		R	

131. (they) waiting for these moments to come,

They	Waiting for	These moments	To come
S	F	P	C
M		R	

132. So that they could come in

So that	They	Could	Come in
Conj. A	S	F	P
	M		R

133. And (they) expand their market share

And	They	Expand	Their market	share
Conj. A	S	F	P	C
	M		R	

134. And (they) grow

And	They	grow	
Conj. A	S	F	P
	M		R

135. And (they) prosper

And	They	prosper	
Conj. A	S	F	P
	M		R

136. Now, these people are being held back by all these” banks that are too big to fail”

Now	These people	Are being held back		By all these banks	That	Are	Too big	To fail
Circ. A	S	F	P	C	Conj. A	F	P	C
	M		R				R	

137. Banks that are too big to fail

Banks	That	Are	Too big	Too fail
S	Conj. A	F	P	C
	M			R

138. Because the government are giving them free money

Because	The government	Are giving		Them	Free money
Conj. A	S	F	P	C	Circ. A
	M			R	

139. And (the government) saying

And	The government	saying	
Conj. A	S	F	P
	M		R

140. “OK”

OK
Comm. A

141. now you compete with the competent people

Now	You	Compete		With the competent people
Circ. A	S	F	P	C
	M		R	

142. I mean, George,

I	Mean		George
S	F	P	C
M		R	

143. This is horrible economics

This	Is	Horrible economics
S	F	P
M		R

144. And it is outrageous morality

And	It	Is	Outrageous morality
Conj. A	S	F	P
	M		R

145. Not that politicians care about morality

Not	That	Politicians	Care		About morality
	Conj. A	S	F	P	C
		M		R	

146. Jim, why shouldn't we see you as yet another doomsayer?

Jim	Why	Shouldn't	We	See	You	As yet another doomsayer?
S	Wh	F	S	P	C	Circ. A

		M	R
--	--	---	---

147. I am not a doomsayer

I	Am	Not	A doomsayer
S	F		P
M			R

148. I am very optimistic about a lot of things

I	Am	Very optimistic	About a lot of things
S	F	P	C
M		R	

149. (you) make me feel better then, Jim,

You	Make		Me	Feel better then	Jim
S	F	P	C	Circ. A	
M		R			

150. Because you are painting a pretty bleak picture

Because	You	Are painting		A pretty bleak picture
Conj. A	S	F	P	C
	M		R	

151. Listen

Listen
R

152. We have to face reality,

We	Have to face		Reality
S	F	P	C
M		R	

153. I have

I	have	
S	F	P
M		R

154. If you don't face reality

If	You	Don't face		reality
Conj. A	S	F	P	C
	M		R	

155. And you sit there

And	You	Sit		there
Conj. A	S	F	P	C
	M		R	

156. And (you) twiddle along

And	You	Twiddle along	
Conj. A	S	F	P
	M		R

157. And (you) believe Mr Bernanke that everything is OK

And	You	Believe	Mr. Bernanke	That	Everything	Is	OK	
Conj. A	S	F	P	C	Conj. A	S	F	P
	M		R		M		R	

158. That everything is OK

That	Everything	Is	OK
Conj. A	S	F	P
	M		R

159. You are going to get hit by a two-by-four

You	Are going to get		Hit	By a two-by-four
S	F	P	C	Circ. A
M		R		

160. And it's going to hurt very, very, very, badly,

And	It	's going to hurt		Very, very, very, badly
Conj. A	S	F	P	Circ. A
	M		R	

161. So, I would urge you to be prepared

So	I	Would urge		You	To be prepared
Conj. A	S	F	P	C	Circ. A
	M		R		

162. But some parts of the world's economy are going to boom

But	Some parts of the world's economy	Are going to boom		
Conj. A	S	F		P
	M			R

163. you should become a farmer

You	Should become		A farmer
S	F	P	C
M		R	

164. Agriculture is about to become one of the most exciting industries in the world for the next 20 or 30 years.

Agriculture	Is about	To become	One of the most exciting industries	In the world	For the next 20 or 30 years
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S	F	P	C	Circ. A	Circ. A
M		R			

165. There are plenty of people in the world

There	Are	Plenty of people	In the world
S	F	P	C
M		R	

166. (People) who are going to do extremely well in the times

People	Who	Are going to do	Extremely well	In times
S	Wh	F	P	Circ. A
M		R		

167. (People) that are coming up

People	That	are	Coming up
S	Conj. A	F	P
M			R

168. But it's not wall street

But	It	's not	Wall street
Conj. A	S	F	P
M			R

169. It's not the city of London

It	's not	The city of London
S	F	Circ. A
M		R

170. The people who have been driving Lamborghinis for the past 10 years

The people	Who	Have been driving	Lamborghinis	For the past 10 years
S	Wh/	F	P	C
M			R	

171. The people are suddenly going to have to drive taxis

The people	Are	Suddenly	Going to have	To drive taxis
S	F	Circ. A	P	C
M		R		

172. May be they will learn to drive tractors

May be	They	Will learn	To drive	tractors
Conj. A	S	F	P	C
	M		R	

173. So they can work for the farmers

So	They	Can work	For the farmers
Conj. A	S	F	P
	M		R

174. The farmer who will now have the Lamborghinis

The farmer	Who	Will now have	The Lamborghinis
S	Wh/	F	P
	M		R

175. Gordon Brown wasn't exactly impressed

Gordon Brown	Wasn't	Exactly	impressed
S	F	Circ. A	P
M		R	

176. When you told him

When	You	Told	Him
Conj. A	S	F	P
	M		R

177. that Britain was finished

That	Britain	Was finished	
Conj. A	S	F	P
	M		R

178. And that you will pulling out your sterling

And	That	You	Will pulling out		Your sterling
Conj. A	Conj. A	S	F	P	C
		M		R	

179. And (you) told everybody else to do the same

And	You	Told		Everybody else	To do the same
Conj. A	S	F	P	C	Circ. A
	M		R		

180. It had a big impact in the UK

It	Had		A big impact	In the UK
S	F	P	C	Circ. A
M		R		

181. What are you doing with your American dollars?

What	Are	You	Doing	With your American dollars?
Wh	F	S	P	C
	M		R	

182. Well

Well
Comm. A

183. I do own US dollars

I	Do		Own US dollars
S	F	P	C
M		R	

184. But I plan some time this year to get rid of the rest of my Us dollars

But	I	Plan		Some time this year	To get rid	Of the rest Of my family
Conj. A	S	F	P	Circ. A	C	Circ. A
	M		R			

185. And I plan some time this year to get rid of the rest of my few remaining Us shares.

And	I	Plan		Some time this year	To get rid	Of the rest Of my few remaining US shares
Conj. A	S	F	P	Circ. A	C	Circ. A
	M		R			

186. Seriously?

Seriously?
Circ.A

187. And invest where, Jim?

And	Invest		Where	Jim?
Conj. A	F	P	Wh	S
		R		
	M			

188. Where are you going to put your money?

Where	Are	You	Going	To put	Your money?
Wh	F	S	P	C	Circ. A
	M		R		

189. Ah,

Ah,

Comm. A

190. that is a brilliant question

That	Is	A brilliant question
S	F	P
M		R

191. I don't know right now

I	Don't know	Right now
S	F	P
M		R

192. But it looks as though I will probably wind up

But	It	Looks	As though	I	Will probably	Wind up		
Conj. A	S	F	P	C	S	F	P	C
M			R	M		R		

193. I will probably wind up

I	Will probably	Wind up
S	F	P
M		R

194. Putting a lot of it into real assets such as cotton or zinc or gold or oil or whatever it happen to be

Putting	A lot of	It	Into real assets	Such as cotton or zinc or gold or oil or whatever	It	Happen to be		
F	P	C	S	Circ. A	Circ. A	S	F	P
R					M		R	
M								

195. It happen to be

It	Happen to be	
S	F	P
M		R

196. I can say

I	Can	say
S	F	P
M		R

197. I can say into real economy

I	Can	Say	Into real economy
S	F	P	C
M		R	

198. not the unreal economy of the finance world

Not the unreal economy	Of the finance world
Comm. A	Circ. A
R	

199. Absolutely, I'm talking about real products

Absolutely	I	'm talking about		Real product
Circ. A	S	F	P	C
M			R	

200. Products which people use every day

Products	Which	People	Use		everyday
C	Conj. A	S	F	P	Circ. A
M			R		

201. You and I know what cotton and silk and zinc are,

You	And	I	Know	What	Cotton and silk and zinc	a r e
S	Conj.	S	F	P	Wh	C
						F

	A						
		M			R		

202. Most of us didn't have a clue

Most of us	Didn't have		A clue
S	F	P	C
M		R	

203. What dotcom was

What	Dotcom	was	
Wh	S	F	P
	M		R

204. Or what a CDO was

Or	What	A CDO	was	
Conj. A	Wh	S	F	P
		M		R

205. And yet there were billions of dollars put into them

And	Yet	There	Were	Billions of dollars	Put	Into them
Conj. A	Conj. A	S	F	C	P	Circ. A
		M		R		

206. And that's all going to change now, George

And	That	's all going to change		Now	George
Conj. A	S	F	P	Circ. A	C
	M		R		

207. Those days are over

Those days	Are	over
S	F	P
M		R

208. The financial community is going to be a very, very bad place

The financial community	Is going to be		A very, very bad place
S	F	P	C
M		R	

209. The financial community is going to be for another 10 or 20 or 30 years

The financial community	Is going to be		For another 10 or 20 or 30 years
S	F	P	C
M		R	

210. Are we looking at not the Great Depression but the even Greater Depression?

Are	We	Looking at	Not the great depression	But	The even greater depression
F	S	P	C	Conj. A	Circ. A
M		R			

211. If you ask me,

If	You	Ask		Me
Conj. A	S	F	P	C
M			R	

212. yes

Yes
Comm. A

213. We are going to have another depression in the United States

We	Are going to have		Another depression	In the United States
S	F	P	C	Circ. A
M		R		

214. Because the politicians keep bungling

Because	The politicians	Keep bungling	
Conj. A	S	F	P
	M		R

215. That's what caused the Great Depression in the 1930s

That	's	What	Caused	The Great depression	In the 1930s
S	F	Wh	P	C	Circ. A
M			R		

216. Politicians around the world made mistake

Politicians	Around the world	Made		mistake
S	Circ. A	F	P	C
M			R	

217. And I'm afraid

And	I	'm	Afraid
Conj. A	S	F	P
	M		R

218. It's happening again

It	's happening		again
S	F	P	C
M		R	

219. It's including protectionism

It	's including		protectionism
S	F	P	C
M		R	

220. You don't blame

You	Don't	blame
S	F	P
M		R

221. (you) Like so many people are

You	Like	So many people	are
S	P	C	F
	R		
M			

222. The bankers like yourself

The bankers	Like	yourself
S	F	P
M		R

223. And the hedge market players like yourself

And	The hedge market players	Like	yourself
Conj. A	S	F	P
	M		R

224. They are not to blame

They	Are not	To blame
S	F	P
M		R

225. It's the politicians?

It	's	The politicians?
S	F	P
M		R

226. It's mainly central banks

It	's	Mainly	Central banks
S	F	P	C
M		R	

227. It's more than anybody else

It	's more than	Anybody else
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S	F	P	C
M		R	

228. If you have only have one single

If	You	Have only have	One single
Conj. A	S	F	P
	M		R

229. Cause it's the central bank in the United States

Cause	It	's	The central bank	In the United States
Conj. A	S	F	P	C
	M		R	

230. We had a man named Alan Greenspan

We	Had A man	Named	Alan Greenspan
S	F	P	C
	M	R	

231. Alan Greenspan running the central bank

Alan Greenspan	Running	The central banks
S	F	P
	M	R

232. He refused to let anybody fail

He	Refused	To let anybody	fail
S	F	P	C
	M	R	

233. Any time people got into trouble

Any time	People	Got	Into trouble
Circ. A	S	F	P
	M		R

234. They would call up

They	Would	Call up
S	F	P
M		R

235. And (they) say,

And	They	say
Conj. A	S	F P
	M	R

236. "save me."

Save	me
F P	C
M	R

237. "save me."

Save	me
F P	C
M	R

238. "save me."

Save	me
F P	C
M	R

239. He would bail out everybody

He	Would bail out	everybody
S	F P	C
M	R	

240. Had he let the market work

Had	He	Let	The market	work
F	S	P	C	Circ. A

241. Had he let people fail over the past 15 years

Had	He	Let	People	Fail over	The past 15 years
F	S	P	C	Circ. A	Circ. A
M			R		

242. people fail over the past 15 years

People	Fail over	The past 15 years
S	F	P
M		R

243. Lehman Brothers would still be in business

Lehman Brothers	Would still be	In business
S	F	P
M		R

244. Bear Sterns would still be business

Bear Sterns	Would still be	business
S	F	P
M		R

245. let us finish on this note

Let	Us	Finish	On this note
Conj. A	S	F	P
M			R

246. Here in Australia

Here In Australias
Circ. A

247. We're on the stimulus bandwagon, for better worse, rightly or wrongly,

We	're	On the	For better	Rightly or wrongly
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			stimulus bandwagon	worse	
S	F	P	C	Circ. A	Circ. A
M		R			

248. What's your feeling about this country at the moment?

What	's	Your feeling	About this country	At the moment?
S	F	P	C	Circ. A
M		R		

249. Because they seem to be going down the same

Because	They	Seem	To be going down		The same
Conj. A	S	Circ. A	F	P	C
M			R		

250. Our mini-version of the Barack Obama trail?

Our mini version		Of the Barack Obama trail	
S		Circ. A	
M		R	

251. Australia should be one of the countries that's going to come out of this in good shape

Australia	Should be	One of the countries	That	's going to come out		Of this in good
S	F	C	Conj. A	F	P	C
M		R				R

252. Because you have lots of natural resources

Because	You	Have		Lots of natural resources
Conj. A	S	F	P	C
M			R	

253. I said before

I	Said	before
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S	F	P	C
M		R	

254. That people who are now going to inherit the earth

That	People	Who	Are	Now	Going to inherit	The earth	
Conj. A	S	Wh/	F	Circ. A	F	P	C
	M					R	

255. That people are going to be people that produce real goods, such as Australia

That	People	Are going to be	People	That	Produce	Real good	Such as Australia		
Conj. A	S	F	P	C	Conj. A	F	P	C	Circ. A
	M		R				R		

256. Unfortunately, your politicians are a bad as American politicians

Unfortunately	Your politicians	Are	A bad American politicians
Circ. A	S	F	P
	M		R

257. They keep spending money on projects

They	Keep spending	Money	On projects	
S	F	P	C	Circ. A

258. That are just make-work projects rather than building for the future

That	Are	Just make	Work projects	Rather than	Building	For the future
S	F	P	C	Conj. A	C	Circ. A
M		R			R	

259. Look at China and Singapore for instance

Look at		China and Singapore	For instance
F	P	C	Circ. A
M	R		

260. They are mainly spending money

They	Are	Mainly	Spending	money
S	F	Circ. A	P	C
M		R		

261. (they) trying to make the countries more competitive down the road

They	Trying to make		The countries	More competitive	Down the road
S	F	P	C	Comm. A	Circ. A
M		R			

262. You seem to be saying that

You	Seem	To be saying		that
S	Comm. A	F	P	C
M			R	

263. This country is kidding itself

This country	Is kidding		itself
S	F	P	C
M		R	

264. If we still regard ourselves as the lucky country

If	We	Still regard		Ourselves	As the lucky country
Conj. A	S	F	P	C	Circ. A
M			R		

265. While Australia has been a lucky country at time

While	Australia	Has been a lucky country		At time
Conj. A	S	F	P	Circ. A

	M	R
--	---	---

266. I'm afraid

I	'm	afraid
S	F	P
M		R

267. Australia's not so lucky right now

Australia	's not so lucky		Right now
S	F	P	Circ. A
M		R	

268. Because your politicians keep making mistakes

Because	Your politicians	Keep making	mistakes
Conj. A	S	F	P
	M		R

269. Just like mine do

Just like mine do	
Comm. A	

270. it's good talking to you

It	's	good	talking	To you
S	F	Comm. A	P	C
M		R		

271. I hope next time

I	Hope		Next time
S	F	P	Circ. A
M		R	

272. We talk things

We	Talk		things
S	F	P	C
M		R	

273. Things are looking a little brighter

Things	Are looking		A little brighter
S	F	P	C
M		R	

274. I hope that your optimism for the long-term future

I	hope		That	Your optimism	For the long-term future
S	F	P	Conj. A	C	Circ. A
M		R			

275. We see a little earlier maybe

We	See		A little earlier	maybe
S	F	P	C	Comm. A
M		R		

276. George, go become a farmer

George	Go become		A farmer
S	F	P	C
M		R	

277. I will think long

I	Will think		Long
S	F	P	Circ. A
M		R	

278. And (I will) think hard about that,

And	I	Will think		hard	About that
Conj. A	S	F	P	Circ. A	C
M		R			

279. Sounds like good advice

Sounds like good advice
Comm. A

280. (I) Thanks for your time

I	Thanks		For your time
S	F	P	C
M		R	

281. (I)Thank you

I	Thank		You
S	F	P	C
M		R	