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“MORE THAN JUST FRIENDS”: A DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF A WOMAN AND  
A MAN INTERACTING ON MSN

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To  
these angels in my life: Alexandre (my brother),  
and Maria Helena (my mother),  
with love and gratitude!

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## ABSTRACT

“More than just friends”: A discourse analysis of a woman and a man interacting on  
MSN

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Discourse analysis together with gender studies have been relevant to assess how human beings express their identities, beliefs and cultural values in their language use. This assessment in this research took place with online conversation on the Internet, through a program called Messenger Live (MSN). The aims were (i) to describe the conversation in terms of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), (ii) to assess how women were portrayed in an online conversation between a man and a woman known to each other in the real world through the analysis of lexicogrammatical choices, and (iii) to support my claim that this conversation occurred between a couple of friends who are more than just friends. The participants of this research are a woman from Florianópolis, SC – Brazil, and a man from São Paulo, SP - Brazil, regular users of MSN, aged twenty-five and twenty-eight years old respectively that are having a “more than friends” relationship through the MSN. The conversations were analyzed employing the SFL theory, more specifically, the transitivity system. The results indicated that women (mostly Janice) have an agent role in the conversations analyzed, but this agency is only possible through the thoughts of men (mostly Mark). Positively, this agency, even being through the thoughts of Mark, did not cause any kind of awkwardness, nor even when the woman was more aggressive with the man (in a more Interpersonal perspective). The relevance of this study is to raise awareness of Internet users about their beliefs, identities, and cultural values expressed in their language use towards and by women, so that they can reflect upon their Internet practices taking into consideration that it may also reflect on their personal real lives. For the field of language teaching, the relevance of this study is to teach our students the multiple ways in which language can be used to express ourselves and, thus, create meaning.

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## RESUMO

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A análise do discurso juntamente com os estudos de gênero social mostra-se relevante para avaliar como os seres humanos expressam suas identidades, crenças e valores culturais na língua. Esta avaliação, nesta pesquisa, se deu com conversas online que ocorreram em um programa de bate-papo chamado Messenger Live (MSN). Os objetivos eram (i) descrever a conversa através da Gramática Sistemico-Funcional (GSF), (ii) avaliar como as mulheres foram retratadas nas conversas entre um homem e uma mulher (que são amigos fora do mundo virtual) através da análise das escolhas léxico-gramaticais, e (iii) confirmar que essa conversa ocorreu entre amigos que eram “mais do que amigos”. Os participantes desta pesquisa são uma mulher de Florianópolis, SC – Brasil, e um homem de São Paulo, SP – Brasil, usuários regulares do MSN, com idades de 25 e 28 anos respectivamente, e que estavam mantendo uma relação que ia além da amizade no MSN. As conversas foram analisadas através da GSF, mais especificamente através do sistema de transitividade. Os resultados indicaram que as mulheres (na maioria Janice) tiveram um papel de agente nas conversas analisadas, mas essa agência só ocorreu através dos pensamentos dos homens (na maioria Mark). Positivamente, essa agência, mesmo sendo através dos pensamentos de Mark, não causou nenhum tipo de estranheza aos participantes, nem mesmo quando a mulher se portou de modo mais agressivo com o homem (em uma perspectiva mais Interpessoal). A relevância deste estudo se dá em chamar a atenção dos usuários da Internet sobre suas crenças, identidades e valores culturais expressos no uso da língua em relação à mulher, e também no uso da mesma pela mulher, assim possibilitando uma reflexão sobre as práticas internéticas de cada usuário levando em consideração que elas podem se refletir nas suas vidas pessoais reais. Para o campo de ensino de línguas, o estudo se mostra relevante ao entender que é importante ensinar aos alunos as múltiplas maneiras em que a língua pode ser usada para nos expressarmos, e então criarmos significado.

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

As children, we become language users and, through using language, become gendered members of the community: both language and gender are developed through our participation in everyday social practice. In other words, language and gender are inextricably linked. (Coates, 1993:204)

Gender studies have gained enormous attention from various fields, such as anthropology, history, sociology, philosophy, and so on (Heberle, 1997; Gal, 1992). Linguists who have incorporated gender studies into their research, focusing on the discourse produced by women and men, seek to assess how women and men realize social behavior in language and how language is influenced by their social behavior. Accordingly, Internet research regarding women-men relationship, as Porto's research on virtual sex (1999), as well as chat room research on language use, as Rellstab's study on gender plays in Internet relay chats (2007), have also grown in the last decade, focusing on the consequences Internet has upon human beings' life. Thinking about these types of research and on the consequences Internet may have on human beings' life, this case study focuses on gender as instantiated in language use in the Internet environment to support my claim that this conversation is in fact between a man and a woman in a relationship that trespasses the boundaries of regular friendship. In order to verify whether this claim is valid, a transitivity analysis will be carried out, so that a sound interpretation can be raised.

Being involved with Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) at the research group Núcleo de Pesquisa Texto, Discuso e Práticas Sociais (NUPDiscurso) from

Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC), and a masters student in the area of applied linguistics, where SFL is the theory mostly used by researchers, at Programa de Pós-graduação de Letras/Inglês (PPGI), at UFSC, I decided to continue working on the same line, carrying out my study drawing on the work of Halliday (1994) and Halliday & Matthiessen (2004). More specifically I focus on Transitivity, mainly because Transitivity Analysis allows researchers to scrutinize language to its micro-level, and, in doing so, the meanings in language can serve as subsidies for research on Gender.

The language in the Internet environment, however, has only recently come under scrutiny by researchers in the field of Gender and Language Studies. What has been found so far, although it is still arguable, is that the virtual world (i.e. the cyberspace) still depends a lot on what is discursively created in the physical world (Porto, 1999). Furthermore, Internet users tend to bring to the cyberspace their expectations and value system from the physical world (Barraket & Henry-Waring, 2008; Heberle, 2005; Haraway, 1991; Porto 1999). Therefore, the Internet does not totally innovate: it may create new values and cultural beliefs having as basis the images, value system, and texts from the physical world.

These cultural beliefs and values from society, which constitute who we are, play a role when we present ourselves to others in the physical world. In conformity, Henderson & Gilding (2004) suggest, based on Goffman (1959), that people manage their impact on other people through dress, props, and manner, generally trying to create a good impression. In addition, the authors say that people go out of their way to be appreciated and liked. In cyberspace, although there are some limitations for the presentation of the self, people create new ways for presenting themselves, gaining unique opportunities (Henderson & Gilding, 2004) not available in the physical world.

These unique opportunities include the freedom for creating and recreating new identities. Accordingly, Donna Haraway (1991) in her cyborg manifesto describes the possibility of unbounded and fluid selves constituted in cyberspace, which consequently allow the deconstruction and recreation of gender identity. Conversely, in this research I intend to analyze an interaction between a woman and a man known to each other in the physical world, and thus, with established identities in real life, to assess whether this medium may facilitate the conversation about issues they would apparently never address in a face-to-face interaction.

In consonance with that, Lawson & Leck (2006) affirm that technologies of communication have made communication freer and have expanded possibilities. Because of that “in 1990’s the Internet became a major vehicle for social encounters” (Lawson & Leck, 2006, p. 190). One reason for that is that the Internet may allow people to be free from typically constraining gender roles that are usually activated in face-to-face situations (Lawson & Leck, 2006). Moreover, the lack of geographical distance, and visual contact, as well as anonymity provided by many chat rooms program may reduce social fears and inhibitions (Rellstab, 2007). Although some research suggest that this freedom may be relative (Heberle, 2005), others affirm that freedom in online dating have modified gendered interactions allowing women to behave more assertively and men more open without the fears real world society would impel on them (Lawson & Leck, 2006).

Indeed, the concept of gender has been linked to beliefs and values over generations derived from the concept of sex, which is related to the human anatomy and thus categorizes the human being in male or female (Bing and Bergvall, 1996). Gender, conversely, is no longer connected to these beliefs and values. In fact, Connel (1987) proposes that men and women are not opposites or dichotomies but rather that

femininity and masculinity, that is, gender constructions, are different dimensions along a continuum (as cited in Wodak, 1997). The explanation, given by Connel (1987, as cited in Wodak, 1997), is that women can present behaviors that according to one specific society's values and traditions are taken as men's behavior: that is, they can present stereotyped characteristics or behaviors of men which does not mean that they do not identify themselves as women. And the same may occur with men.

Thus, the rationale that will guide this research is the concept of gender as socially constructed and as occurring along a continuum that interacts with other social variables such as degree of instruction or education, ethnicity, social classes, political and religious affiliations, and so on (Heberle et al, 2006).

Because of these constraints of a traditional view of feminine roles in society, roles that are many times accepted as natural and uncontested truth by women and men, there is a need to assess how women today position themselves in response to men's behavior in cyberspace. In this research this cyberspace will be the Messenger Live program (MSN). The MSN is a chatting program in which the user must allow people to be on his/her friends' list. Thus, one's contacts in MSN are often those known to the user from some other mode of communication (virtual or real). For this study, the chosen couple of friends are known to each other from the real world; but today, for having been living in different cities, they only keep in touch through the Internet, mostly through MSN.

Therefore, to unveil what is behind participants' (woman and man) discourse, that may suggest they want to become "more than just" friends in their interaction on MSN, Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), specifically the Transitivity analysis, will be employed so as to answer the research questions (located in section 1.2 below).

### **1.1 Objectives of the study**

In this study I intend to describe the conversation between a couple of “more than just” friends through a transitivity analysis to assess how gender roles are instantiated in language, focusing on women’s role mainly, as well as to support my claim that this conversation really happens between a couple of “more than just” friends.

### **1.2 Research Questions**

This case study is a qualitative research that had MSN conversations between a woman, called Janice (pseudonym), and a man, called Mark (pseudonym), as the corpus of the study.

In order to accomplish the objective of the study, the following research questions will guide this case study:

1. What are the friends’ transitivity choices in their conversation through MSN?
2. What do these transitivity choices suggest regarding gender issues, especially in relation to women’s role in society?
3. What lexico-grammatical choices are used by Janice and Mark to describe Janice? What lexico-grammatical choices are used by Janice and Mark to describe Mark? What lexico-grammatical choices are used by Janice and Mark to talk about their relationship?

### **1.3 Significance of the research**

Research on gender and language is becoming increasingly important to deconstruct issues traditionally taken for granted and accepted as uncontested truth in society so as to raise awareness of what is behind cultural and social values in specific contexts and places. To help in the process of deconstruction, it is essential to analyze language to assess how women articulate in language their behavior, thoughts and actions on the Internet, a place that is known for allowing users to express themselves more freely (Lawson & Leck, 2006).

Thus, the relevance of this case study to the field of Linguistics is that it contributes with rich data for an SLF analysis of Brazilian Portuguese, and for the deconstruction and the analysis of the discourse produced by the interaction between one specific man and one specific woman known to each other in the real world and communicating through MSN. The study may also contribute to raise awareness of Internet users regarding their actions, thoughts, and behaviors expressed in their language use towards and by women, so that they can reflect upon their Internet practices, taking into consideration that these practices may also reflect on their real-world lives. At last, for the field of language teaching, the relevance of this study is to teach our students the multiple ways in which language can be used to express ourselves and, thus, create meaning in communication – after all “learning a language is learning how to mean” (Halliday, 1973, p. 16).

### **1.4 Chapters of the study**

This thesis was organized in the following parts: (i) Introduction, in which topics concerning online dating/chatting, gender, and language are introduced; (ii) Review of Literature, in which theories and research about Gender and Language are discussed; (iii)

Methodology, where the explanations about how the research took place are given; (iv) Data Analysis and Discussion, where tables are analyzed and discussed according to SFL, and research questions are answered; and, finally, (v) Final Remarks, in which findings concerning this research are exposed, implications and limitations about them are discussed, and suggestions for further research are proposed.

## CHAPTER 2

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### 2.1. Context of investigation

In accordance with the work developed at NUPDiscurso, the present research finds theoretical support in studies on Gender and Language, as well as on Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). In this sense, it seems fair to review the situation of women in the last decade and also in this decade in order to set the context in which the research will be taking place. Afterwards, aspects of women, language, and the Internet will also be discussed. And, at last, SFL theory, that will allow the lexicogrammatical analysis of the language used by the woman and the man selected as participants in this study, will be reviewed.

##### 2.1.1. Gender and language

“To the woman he [God] said: I will greatly multiply your pain in childbearing; in pain you shall bring forth children, yet your desire shall be for your husband, and he shall rule over you” (Book of Genesis – 3:16)

The issues involving women and men have been present in human life since the primordial times registered in history. In the bible, for example, many passages illustrate the role of women in the society of that time – that of subservience to men as can be seen in the passage above. Since then, mainly in societies that followed the patriarchal Abrahamic religions<sup>1</sup> (Judaism, Christianity, Islam, and their branches),

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<sup>1</sup> The information about religions were taken on February 27, 2009 from:  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abrahamic\\_religions](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abrahamic_religions);  
<http://abrahamicreligions.net/>;



these values regarding women have been passed from generations to generations through discourse.

Nowadays, some of these values are still possible to be found in the discourse of determined societies. However, thinkers, as Mary Wollstonecraft, Virginia Woolf, Simone de Beauvoir, among others, together with feminist movements have helped to change women's images, values, and beliefs concerning women's role in society. The feminist waves, as Krolokke (2005) calls the different feminist movements, have inspired many women to fight in a first moment for equity, then for difference, and later for transversity.

In the first wave (late 19th and early 20th) women fought for equality, they wanted to become political citizens and, thus, to be heard (Krolokke, 2005). Thinkers as Mary Wollstonecraft's with *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* (1792), Virginia Woolf's with *A Room of One's Own* (1929), and Simone de Beauvoir with *The Second Sex* (1949) were central personas for women's fight, and also were the ones who started laying the ground for second-wave feminism.

In the second wave (from 1960s to 1970s) women fought to be recognized as a group with their own thoughts, objectives, and voice (Krolokke, 2005). They fought along with other groups' movement as the homosexuals and black movements, and they introduced the sense of "otherness" in which black and third-world women claimed they were also women and thus had thoughts, objectives, and voices of their own to be heard. Therefore, a key word for this period was difference.

In the third wave (from the middle of 1990s up to nowadays) Krolokke (2005) affirms that many women were born in the middle of some "privileges" because some rights had already been conquered by the previous movements. Therefore, these women

saw themselves as capable, strong, and assertive social agents (Krolokke, 2005). The aim of third-wavers was to honor contradictory experiences and deconstruct categorical thinking. Also through discourse, but this time through the Internet, women, as other groups, have used technology as the primary point of departure to disseminate their ideas. In this wave, transversity was a key word - women intended to establish a new critical global perspective and create alliances between the Black, diasporic, and subaltern feminisms (Krolokke, 2005).

For that, feminists found in language support for trying to change the scenario of western patriarchal society that favored men upon women (Simpson, P., 1993). Thinking about the consequences of discursive practices and knowing that these discursive practices, according to Fairclough (1992), shape society, and in turn, society shapes discourse, feminist linguists as Dale Spender and more recently Deborah Cameron began to study how sexist language could reinforce sexist assumptions, and, consequently, reinforce sexist behaviors in society (Simpson, P., 1993). Accordingly, linguists who believe that it is through language that social values, social identities, social roles, and social relations are reconstructed, redefined, rearticulated, also believe that these reconstructions, redefinitions, and rearticulations might cause, in large scale, a social change (Figueiredo, 2006; Fairclough, 1992).

In consonance with that, Krolokke (2005) affirms that women have used technology as the primary point of departure for discussing about their condition in western patriarchal societies. Internet, consequently, played an important role in disseminating their “revolutionary” ideas. In conformity, groups that felt oppressed as women in the third Feminist Wave somehow have also made the Internet their point of departure to express themselves more freely (Krolokke, 2005). In Hall’s words:

It is no coincidence that many queer organizations and social groups have embraced the computer as a social icon, theorizing it as a utopian medium

which neutralizes physical distinctions of gender, race, and sexual orientation (Hall, 1996, p. 147).

Accordingly, Deuel (1996) states in her research on Virtual Sex that in the Internet there is less pressure or stress of the type caused by the physical appearance and presence of the interlocutor, because “nothing in the scenario is locked in” (p.131). The context in which the interactants are typing can be created and re-created as they wish, that is why “there is no reason you have to be you” (Deuel, 1996, p. 131). Therefore, having minds speaking to minds seems to be a more bureaucratic place to claim for changes in society.

These changes women were claiming for during the Feminist Waves seem to be still valid in our XXI century society. What leads us to this claim is that research on communication through the Internet has shown a perpetuation of some beliefs, values, and traditions from western patriarchal societies regarding women-men relationship (Barraket & Henry-Waring, 2008; Heberle, 2005; Haraway, 1991; Porto 1999). One example is the research conducted by Porto (1999) in which he analyzes sexual discourse in chat rooms. One of the texts he analyzes included a woman proposing virtual sex to a man. Because of this inversion of social conventions, in which men are typically the pursuers and the ones who take an active voice in interactions, the man at first doubted he was chatting with a woman. His doubt stemmed from not only her initiative in proposing virtual sex but also from the fact that she wrote in an active manner throughout the conversation, demanding information or requesting it. The same occurred in Deuel’s (1996) research on Virtual Sex in which one of her participants mentions that if a woman presents a bit of intelligence and sexual recognition, or even if she flirts shamelessly, people will think she is a male Internet user.

A more recent example is the research conducted by Barraket & Henry-Waring (2008) about online dating. In their research participants’ comments lead them to

suggest that as more people engage in online relationship through the Internet more norms about online dating are constructed, although it also reproduces traditions of interaction from real life. Therefore, although the Internet seems to be a more bureaucratic place for revolutions, it is a place that still depends on and perpetuates values and beliefs from the real world. In this sense, it is not only necessary to change discourse in the society apart from Internet, it is also necessary to change it in the virtual world if a change regarding traditional and categorical thinking towards and by women is to be achieved.

These changes through discourse can only happen through interaction among human beings. However, as pointed out by Heberle (1997), “many gender-related studies have investigated different aspects of language use and suggest that several different factors come into play when analyzing language used by men and/or by women (Coates, 1993; Cameron, 1992)” (p.05). When people engage in conversational interaction, for example, they are at the same time enacting their social identities, social class membership, gender, ethnicity, and subcultural and group affiliation (Eggins & Slade, 1997). In doing so, people situate themselves in the world in terms of status, and that may lead to the existence of power relations in the interaction (Fairclough, 1992).

Besides that, power may also be exerted through conversational styles. In the First Wave Feminism, in which women claimed for equality, conversation styles advantages and disadvantages were already an issue and were referred to as the “dominance/difference” debate. While “Difference” theorists believe that subcultural groups have different styles of interacting, they are not critical about the consequences of these differences (Eggins & Slade, 1997). On the other hand, “Dominance” theorists point out that many groups are disadvantaged by their conversational styles; that is, people who have “low conversationally assertive strategies are less likely to get the

floor time, less likely to be heard seriously, and less likely to control the topic” (Eggins & Slade, 1997, p. 36). In the Internet, however, as James Simpson (2005) points out, simply talking does not mean gaining the floor because in this type of medium “the floor is interactionally produced” (p. 345), and the interactants must work together in maintaining it (Simpson, J., 2005).

Nevertheless, when it comes to gender identity, these differences in conversational styles may create conflict between men and women in conversation. Tannen’s (1990) studies have shown that women and men engage in conversations to reach different points, that is, while most women tend to reproduce rapport-talk, intending to reach connection through sharing experience, and being supportive; most men, on the other hand, tend to reproduce report-talk, intending to reach status through testing the opponent, competing, and/or self-displaying themselves. (Tannen, 1990). In this sense, when women and men engage in conversation, women tend not to fight but to be supportive, whereas men tend to fight because of their tendency for competition. Thus, men may put women in a “one-down position” in status (Tannen, 1990) because they are not strong enough to compete with them. However, women’s conversational style and interests are not directed to competition but to intimacy. Therefore, because our patriarchal society tends to praise the assertive and competitive conversational style, women who do not fit these characteristics might end up getting the fame of being passive, and, consequently, submissive to men while in conversation. It is important to remind the reader that neither all men nor all women act supportively or competitively in conversation, that is, there is no women’s or men’s behavioral patterns, only tendencies found in research.

If we consider that women and men are really different, as all human beings are different among themselves, then this matter of high status created by floor time taken

in conversation or by the place a person occupies in society may be seen as just a matter of what qualities or characteristics society values more and not a matter of being men or women, since we may find strong and assertive women as well as sensible and supportive men. In conformity, Bing and Bergvall (1996) state that the differences between women and men should not carry particular inherent value because “difference is difference, not better or worse” (p. 12). That is, these researchers accept the differences between the genders but not the hierarchy created by these differences in the real world.

Moreover, these same authors also believe that feminine and masculine – gender behaviors – are socially acquired; whereas female and male – the sex – is determined by biological factors, which are innate to the individual. Giddens (1992, as cited in Wodak 1994, p.3), accordingly, says that gender concerns the psychological, social and cultural differences between the sexes (female and male), while the sexes are defined by biological or anatomical factors. What commonly happens in society when a baby is born is that parents usually set a few patterns of gender behaviors (according to social values and beliefs) when the sex of the baby is revealed, shaping, then, the context in which the baby is inserted. However, as Heberle et al (2006) point out, gender construction should not be seen as opposite sets of behaviours, but as a continuum that interacts with many other social factors as social identities, social class membership, ethnicity, age, and subcultural and group affiliation. Alternatively, new ideas regarding the concept of sex have arisen together with the development of technology in the field of medicine. Inspired by Butler, Epstein, and Bem, Bing and Bergvall suggest that there is no dichotomy in gender nor in sex, since, nowadays, plastic surgeries can make the individual fit into the gender the individual identifies with. Therefore, Butler (1990, 1993), J. Epstein (1990) and Bem (1993) (as cited in Bing and Bergvall, 1996) claim

that sex, today, can be seen as socially constructed and also viewed as a continuum rather than a dichotomy, just like gender.

In short, assuming that values and beliefs regarding women have been passed from generations to generations and modified throughout time through discourse, reflecting changes in our society; it is important to analyze the discourse of citizens of nowadays to assess how values, beliefs, and identities are portrayed towards women and by women in this XXI century. For this purpose, in this research, Systemic Functional Linguistics, particularly Transitivity analysis, will be used to help in the deconstruction of language used by the couple at the Messenger Live program.

### **2.1.2. Halliday's SFL theory and the ideational metafunction**

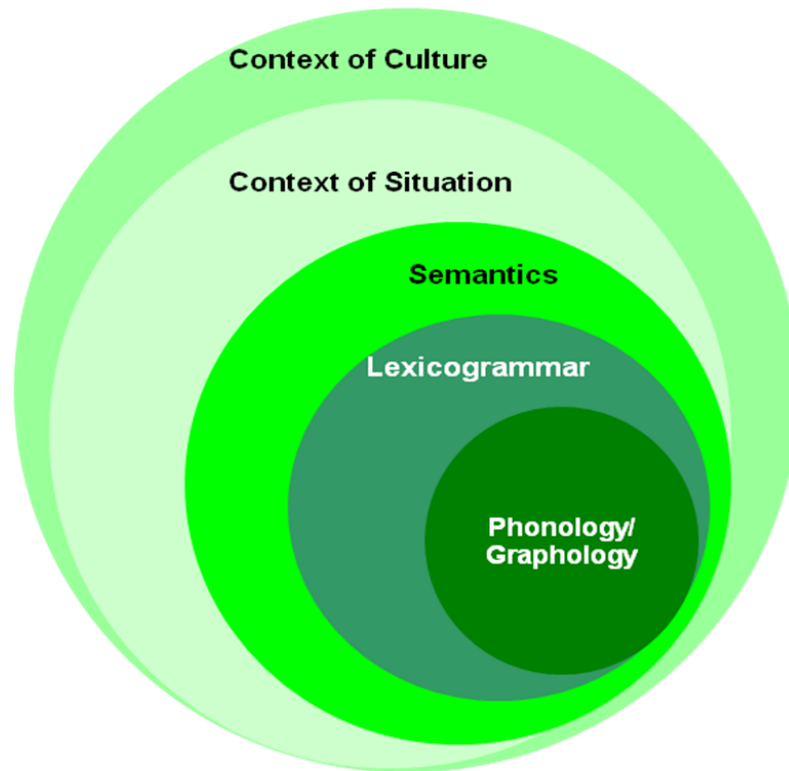
Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) was developed by Halliday (1978; 1985, 1994), and later by Halliday & Mathiessen (2004), to enable linguists to analyze language within a functional perspective, and it offers a framework for the description of language as it is used by society. Therefore, a functional analysis of language may help in the deconstruction of language used by our western patriarchal society, allowing researchers to assess cultural values and beliefs manifested in discourse.

This functional description of language is only possible because language is considered a system of meaning (Halliday, 1989). By system of meaning, or semiotic system, it is meant that a set of meaningful choices is available to be chosen and, consequently, to encode certain meanings; and that these meanings are interpreted taking into consideration all the other possible choices that could have been chosen and that were not. This system is valid not only for language but for minor systems as clothes or the traffic light for example. Halliday & Mathiessen (2004), however, point out that language is the most complex system of making meaning, because language

may be used to talk about everything around us whereas minor semiotic systems as clothes or traffic lights cannot account for all the meanings language can make. While traffic lights, for example, are built in two levels, which are *meaning* (stop, go, slow down) realized through *lighting* (red, green, yellow), language is composed by three levels, which are *semantics* (meanings), realized through *lexicogrammar* (words), which, in turn, is realized through *phonology* and *graphology* (sounds and letters). For this research, lexicogrammar is the level that will be taken into account to assess gender as instantiated in the language produced by a couple of “more than just” friends.

Briefly, in the level of semantics, Halliday (1985; 1994) and Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) introduce three ways of making meanings in language: they are the Ideational metafunction – where the communicators share their ideas, experiences and beliefs; the Interpersonal metafunction – where kinds of relationships between interactants take place; and the Textual metafunction – where text structures are organized to achieve a specific goal. These three ways of making meaning – the semantics level – are realized in language through the level of lexicogrammar. In this sense, lexicogrammar is also divided in three parts: the Transitivity system, which realizes the Ideational metafunction; the Mood/Modality system, which realizes the Interpersonal metafunction; and the Theme/Rheme system, which realizes the Textual metafunction. All these divisions and subdivisions may be better observed in Figure 1 below.





**Figure 1. Stratification levels according to Systemic Functional Grammar**

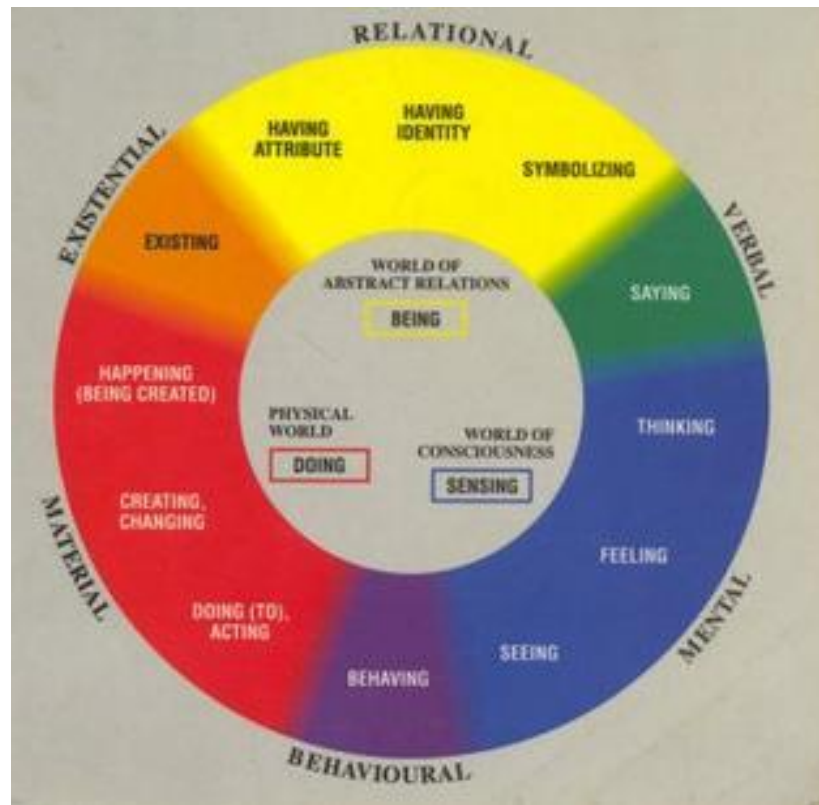
**Source:** Adapted from Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004 by MEURER, J. L. . Integrando estudos de gêneros textuais ao contexto da cultura. IN: KAWOSKI, A. M.; GAYDECZKA B. e BRITO, K. S. Gêneros textuais: reflexões e ensino. 2 ed. Rio de Janeiro: Editora Lucerna, 2006, v. , p. 165-185.

For this research the Ideational metafunction will be scrutinized through the analysis of Transitivity choices in order to assess the couple's transitivity choices, and, with that, interpret these choices considering gender and language theory and raise suggestions on how women were portrayed in these online conversations; and, at last, to find subsidies to discuss about the fact that the man and the woman are in a kind of relationship that trespasses the boundaries of regular friendship. For that, the system of Transitivity will be explained in the following section.

### **2.1.3. Halliday's system of transitivity choices**

When a person talks to another person in a given context at a certain time, both are experiencing that moment through language. This use of language produces a flow of events and 'goings on' that turn out to be our most powerful impression of experience (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). This experience can be seen in the grammar of the clause through the Transitivity analysis. The Transitivity analysis, in turn, enables researchers to segment each sentence of a text. By segmenting the sentences into participants (nouns, pronouns, and adjectives), processes (verbs), and circumstances (adverbs, prepositional and adverbial phrases) linguists are able to visualize language in a micro perspective, and thus, assess the lexicogrammatical meanings in language use.

According to Halliday's "grammar of experience" (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p. 172) the process types are responsible for the construction of domains of experience, and, therefore, each process has its own schema or model for construing signification. In Systemic Functional Grammar there are six types of process for construing this experience, but only three of them (Material, Mental, and Relational) are the main types in the English Transitivity System. The other three (Behavioural, Existential, and Verbal) stay in between the boundaries of the main processes, having the characteristic of not being so clearly set apart from them, as can be seen in Figure 2 below.



**Figure 2. Process types in the Transitivity System**

**Source:** [http://farm1.static.flickr.com/173/370571520\\_b6ffe0c05d.jpg?v=0](http://farm1.static.flickr.com/173/370571520_b6ffe0c05d.jpg?v=0) (August 30<sup>th</sup>, 2009).

Let's now see each process type individually with its own model for construing experience.

#### ➤ MATERIAL CLAUSES

Material processes are clauses of “doings and happenings”, covering concrete and abstract processes. In other words, “Material clauses construe a quantum of change in the flow of events taking place through some input of energy” (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p. 179). The source of this energy is typically a participant – the Actor – and it is who/what brings about the change. What is changed, or impacted by

this flow of energy, is typically the Goal. There are also other two types of participants found in the clause, the Beneficiary (recipient or client) that appears when the participant is benefiting from this flow of energy, and is realized with a preposition (*to* for recipient, *for* for client); and the Range (or Scope) that cannot occur in the same clause with a Goal, and is only applicable when the participant specifies the scope of a happening. Below I put two examples from this research - Conversation 2 - to illustrate the explanation above.

### Conversation 2, n.96 and n.121

96	...	eu	Alugo	um flat	pra vc
	...	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal	Beneficiary

(\*...I rent a flat for you)

121	Vc	Cometeria	um crime?
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Scope

(\* Would you commit a crime?)

### ➤ MENTAL CLAUSES

While Material clauses are concerned with experiences that happen outside our minds – in the Material world, Mental clauses are concerned with the experience related to our minds, describing, thus, the flow of events in the world of our consciousness (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). For that, Mental clauses count on four types of Mental processes, the *Desiderative* clauses that account for verbs that express “desire” (e.g. desire, want, like, etc.); the *Cognitive* clauses that happen with verbs that express “knowing” (e.g. know, think, imagine, etc.); the *Affective* (or *Emotive*) clauses that concern verbs that express affection (e.g. like, love, adore, etc.), and the *Perceptive* clauses that encompass verbs that express perception (e.g. hear, notice, see, etc.). In all these types the participants have the same name, the Senser and the Phenomenon. The

Senser is the entity that senses, that is, it is the one endowed with consciousness, while the Phenomenon is any kind of entity entertained or created by consciousness. In addition, instead of representing the content of “sensing” through a participant as the Phenomenon, the content may be represented by a separate clause, and this second clause within the main clause is a projected clause (Martin, Matthiessen and Painter, 1997). Below there are some examples from this study - Conversation 2 - to illustrate the participants and the projected clause in Mental clauses.

### Conversation 2, n.133 and n.134

133	Ø (Eu)	Acho	// q de certa forma,	eu	j á	Sou	infiel...
			-	Carrier	-	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Projected clause				

(\* I think that in a certain way I'm already disloyal to my husband)

134	mas	Ø (eu)	não penso em	[[ ter amantes...]]
	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon

(\* but I don't think about having lovers...)

#### ➤ RELATIONAL CLAUSES

The outer experience represented by Material clauses and the inner experience symbolized by Mental clauses may be both construed by Relational clauses, “but they model this experience as ‘being’ rather than as ‘doing’ or ‘sensing’” (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p. 211). In this sense, Relational processes serve to identify and characterize, resulting in the existence of two types of Relational clauses, Identifying and Attributive, and thus two sets of participant roles. For the Identifying type there are the Token and Value; and for the Attributive type there are the Carrier and Attribute. The Attributive clauses are about class membership, that is, “attribute and carrier are of

the same class of abstraction, but differ in generality as member to class, subtype to type (*elephants are mammals; ...*)” (Martin, Matthiessen and Painter, 1997, p. 106). In turn, the Classifying types are about symbolization, that is, “Token and value are from different orders of abstraction, they are related symbolically (...; *Mary is the leader; ...*)” (Martin, Matthiessen and Painter, 1997, p. 106). In another axis, Relational clauses may also be Intensive, Possessive, and Circumstantial, and in these cases two participants may be conflated in one clause element. Below there are some examples from this study - Conversation 2 - to illustrate the explanations above.

### Conversation 2, n.31, n.62, and n.64

31	<b>Se</b>	<b>Vc</b>	<b>Tivesse</b>	<b>as conversas</b>
	-	<b>Token / Possessor</b>	<b>Pr: RELATIONAL</b>	<b>Value / Possessed</b>

(\* if you had the conversations)

62	talvez	a culpa dela	Seja	só a submissão e respeito a família,
	-	<b>Token</b>	<b>Pr: RELATIONAL</b>	<b>Value</b>

(\* maybe her fault is to be submissive and respectful to her family)

64	<b>família</b>	<b>costuma ser</b>	<b>um agravante</b>	<b>aos problmeas...</b>
	<b>Carrier</b>	<b>Pr: RELATIONAL</b>	<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Circ: Matter</b>

(\* the family usually is a weight to be considered when having problems...)

### ➤ BEHAVIOURAL CLAUSES

Behavioural processes are clauses concerned with the physiological and psychological behavior, as in breathing, smiling, coughing, dreaming, etc (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). However, this type of process has no characteristic of its own, being classified as the least distinct of all types of process; Behavioral processes, thus, are partly like the Material processes and partly like the Mental ones. One of the

participants in the Behavioural clauses, like the Mental ones, is the participant endowed with consciousness, and it is called Behavior; whereas the other kind of participants in Behavioural clauses is similar to the Scope in Material clauses, and it is called Behaviour. To illustrate the explanation, an example from this study - Conversation 2 - can be found below.

### Conversation 2, n.95

95	Ø (você)	Da	Risada	da...
	Behaver	Pr: BEHAVIOURAL	Behaviour	–

(\* yea... go on laughing at me...)

#### ➤ EXISTENTIAL CLAUSES

Existential clauses are not very common in discourse (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004) but they serve to represent something that exists or happens. Therefore, Martin, Matthiessen and Painter (1997) point out that Existential clauses seem like Relational clauses in that they construe a participant involved in the process of being; but differently from Relational clauses, the Existential has only one participant, called the Existent. An example of Existential clause can be seen below.

### Conversation 3, n.6

6	ontem	Aconteceu	mais uma (= mais um problema)	aq[ui]...
	Circ: Time	Pr: EXISTENTIAL	Existent	Circ: Place

(\* Yesterday, another problem happened here...)

#### ➤ VERBAL CLAUSES

Verbal processes are an important resource for many kinds of discourse (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). One example is that they help in the construction of narratives when there is a need to set up a dialogic passage. As the Mental clauses, in which projected clauses are used to represent somebody's thought, Verbal clauses also project but to represent somebody's verbal act, that is, what is being said by somebody. The content of the 'saying' can also be expressed through a participant in the clause called Verbiage. The other type of participant, called Sayer, is represented in the clause by the one who says something. There are two other types of participants in this type of process, the Recipient, the one to whom the 'saying' is directed to, and the Target which is the "entity that is targeted by the process of saying" (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p. 256). Three examples can be seen below.

### Conversation 3, n.18, n.140, n.155

18	Agora,	Vc	tocou (= falou)	num ponto extremamente importante,
	-	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	Verbiage

(\* Now you touched in a extremely important theme)

140	Ø (você)	não	Me	ofendeu...
	Sayer	-	Target	Pr: VERBAL

(\* You didn't offend me...)

155	Ø (eu)	não quis dizer	// q	Vc	É	descartável...
			-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute
	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	Projected clause			

(\*I didn't want to say you are like a disposable item...)

As can be seen in the examples given up to here, the data, in this research, were collected in Brazilian Portuguese, and because of that some adaptations from Halliday & Matthiessen's (2004) ideas had to be made to fit the Portuguese system of meanings, as can be seen in the fragments below.



## A) Conversation 3, n.120

120	Ø (eu)	<b>Acho</b>	<b>Bom</b>	[[ vc	<b>Tomar</b>	<b>banho</b>	<b>tds os dias... ]]</b>
	Attributor	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Scope	Circ: Extent
	Carrier						

## B) Conversation 2, n.136

136	Ø (Eu)	Achei	[[ o "de certa forma, eu já sou infiel", ]]	uma resposta interessante.
	Attributor	Pr: RELATIONAL	Carrier	Attribute

## C) Conversation 1, n.53

53	mas	Ø (eu)	Te	Vejo	como alguém de opinião formada e com clareza das próprias convicções,
	-	Attributor	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute

## D) Conversation 3, n.152

152	Ø (eu)	<b>não quero</b>	<b>vc</b>	<b>apaixonado por mim...</b>
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon	Attribute

These adaptations are proposed by the researcher Gonzaga (forthcoming), also from NUPDiscurso, working with a contrastive analysis of SFL between English and Brazilian Portuguese metafunctional profiles in the Ideational strand of meaning at Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC). Gonzaga (forthcoming) proposes the classification above for clauses **A**, **B**, and **C** because he claims that there is a conflation of mental cognitive meanings and relational implicit meanings in those types of clauses. He says that although the verb *achar* suggests a mental categorization in fragment **B**

(above), it works in fact relationally. It happens because the Relational process is implicit in the clause but can be seen when we project it (*Eu achei o “de certa forma já sou infiel” uma resposta interessante* → *Eu achei // que o “de certa forma já sou infiel” é uma resposta interessante*). Moreover, in Brazilian Portuguese the first construction is more common than the second one, and thus, since the Transitivity system deals with linguistic choices, and consequently each choice encodes a different meaning, we should analyze clauses in the way the text producer produces it (Gonzaga, forthcoming).

In addition, Gonzaga (forthcoming) suggests that

This entails dissimilar structures for similar functions and dissimilar functions with similar structures, i.e. meaning can be construed in diversified ways and it should not be bound merely in terms of categorization but functions in clauses. Taxonomy serves mainly to try to help us create some faint borderlines among process types for better visualization of the whole picture, usually in diagrams, but it may alter in real contexts, and the same is true for BP [= Brazilian Portuguese] (p.19).

Therefore, the functions of each verb from the sentences above that at first seemed to fit in the Mental processes group were in fact Relational attributive processes, with all the participants from Relational clauses explained above plus a participant called *Attributor*, for having an attributive function in the clause, as in *Eu te acho bonita* in which *Eu* is the *Attributor*, *te* the *Carrier*, *acho* a Relational process, and *bonita* an *Attribute*. In short, these constructs, as clauses **A**, **B**, and **C**, should be regarded as an amalgamation of a string of processes between cognitive mental and attributive relational processes in a type of causative attribution realized in projection, functioning as a single verbal group, which construes the attribution that is inherent in the clause, i.e. this type of attributive clause cannot stand on its own without the *Attribute*, unlike material clauses, in which the *Attribute* is not inherent in the clause (Gonzaga forthcoming), [as we shall see below](#).

Another functional adaptation made by Gonzaga to fit the Brazilian Portuguese system of meanings can be seen in fragment **D** (above), which is a Mental processes of

the Desiderative type (the only example found in the research). For Mental clauses of Desiderative and Perceptive types, it is possible to find constructions with all the participants from Mental clauses plus an Attribute. It gets easier to understand this construction if we go back to Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) and see that this is a common structure for Material clauses in English, in that if we take off the Attribute part, the clause still exists and makes sense, as in *I ate the fish raw* → *I ate the fish*. This is particularly what happens to some Brazilian Portuguese Mental clauses of the Desiderative and Perceptive type. If we look at fragment **D** above (*Eu não quero você apaixonado por mim*) and take off the *apaixonado por mim* (Attribute) the clause still stands on its own (*Eu não quero você*) just like Material clauses with Attributes. The same occurs for the clause, although not grammatically correct but very common in Brazilian Portuguese, *Eu vi ele muito contente*, in which *Eu* is the Senser, *vi* the Mental Perceptive process, *ele* the Phenomenon, and *muito contente* the Attribute. Again, if we take off the Attribute, the clause can still stand on its own (*Eu vi ele muito contente* → *Eu vi ele*). Therefore, Brazilian Portuguese allows Mental clauses to have a participant with the function of Attribute in the cases of Desiderative and Perceptive processes. More details on both adaptations briefly explained here will be exposed in Gonzaga's doctoral dissertation (forthcoming).

Finally, by segmenting the sentences produced by the couple and interpreting the processes functions the researcher will be able to see whether women (participants of the sentences produced by the couple) will be portrayed, for example, as “doers” in Material processes, “thinkers” in Mental processes, and/or classified or categorized as something (housewife, maid, lover, businesswoman, etc.) in Relational processes. Interpreting these processes will allow the researcher to investigate the couple's cultural

values, ideas, and beliefs regarding gender, more specifically women, and interpret the results according to the Language and Gender studies already reviewed in this chapter.

## **2.2. Conclusion to the chapter**

In this chapter issues about gender and language as well as the Systemic Functional Grammar were reviewed in order to contextualize the reader in the analysis that is to come. In the next chapter I provide information about the participants of the present study and the kind of relationship they had at the time they had the conversations collected for this study. In addition the method for data collection and analysis will also be explained.

## CHAPTER 3

### METHOD

This research is considered a case study because it deals with specific participants inserted in specific contexts. In this study, particularly, the participants are only one woman and only one man who interact with each other on the MSN. Likewise, the context refers to the world of the participants created online through MSN. Because of these specificities, case studies' results and findings cannot serve as generalizable truth. Furthermore, case studies are descriptive and detailed research focused on the exploration of the collected data.

#### **3.1. The participants and the context**

The participants of this study are a 25-year-old woman whose real name was replaced by the pseudonym *Janice*, and a 28-year-old man whose name was replaced by the pseudonym *Mark*. Both are from São Paulo/SP, Brazil, where they originally met and were good friends. During the period in which the conversations analyzed took place (August 13th, 27th, and 28th of 2007), Janice was married and had a young daughter; and she had been living in Florianópolis/SC, Brazil, for about five years. Mark was single, but he had some love affairs as can be seen in the conversations, and he had been living in São Paulo his entire life. Both kept in touch, after Janice had moved from São Paulo, exclusively by use of the Internet, specifically the MSN program. Currently (2009), Janice works as an English teacher and she got divorced in the end of 2008. Mark works as a publicist, and is single; and they still talk on the MSN program. At last, this couple was chosen for being friends with the researcher and for feeling comfortable to open their intimacy for the purpose of this research.

The informal conversations from these “more than just” friends were collected by the participants themselves and sent to the researcher to be analyzed. There are 6 hours and 20 minutes of conversation, which occurred on August 13th, 27th, and 28th of 2008 – the only data the researcher had access to.

By the expression “more than just friends” is meant that both participants felt a degree of interest in each other that seemed to go beyond simple friendship, as can be observed in the conversations, and as confirmed by them through a questionnaire about their relationship and interests in each other (see Appendix II).

### **3.2. Procedures for data collection**

As already mentioned, the data for this research were collected by the participants themselves. For that, first the woman was contacted, informed about the proposed research, and asked to talk to her male friend about their joint participation in the study. After he had accepted to participate in the research, he transferred the MSN conversation files to a word processing program (MicroSoft Word) and sent them to his female friend. Finally, the female participant sent the researcher the saved files through e-mail without even opening them first to see what was written; thus, as also confirmed by them in the questionnaire (Appendix II), these conversations have not been edited and it seems fair to assume that they are reliable.

Since the couple had agreed to participate in the research study, the next step was to have them sign a consent form and prepare other documents to be handed in to the Ethics Committee on Research with Human Beings from UFSC (Comitê de Ética em Pesquisa em Seres Humanos da UFSC), which provided official permission for the analysis and exposure of the collected data. The last step of the data collection for this research regarded the collection of personal information through the use of a

questionnaire, which was made through e-mail exchanges, and can be seen in Appendix II.

### 3.3. Procedures for data analysis

As Transitivity analysis is one of the means to carry out deeper analysis into Gender matters in language, the first step was to transfer the original conversations to another (MicroSoft Word) file and delete all real names from the conversations and replace them for pseudonyms. The second step was to select the types of fragments on which the Transitivity analysis would take part. For that, it was defined that only the topics related to the participants' own world, that is, related to their private personal lives in relation to each other only, would be scrutinized. In other words, issues related to Janice's family or friends as well as issues related to Mark's family or friends were not analyzed, except for the parts that were directly connected to Mark's and Janice's own world, as for example, when he talks about another girl to make her jealous (e.g. Conv. 3, n.123: *Eu saio com 2 amigas minhas da faculdade, com uma menina do outro bairro, a irmã do meu amigo e uma mina lá do clube...[...] Hahahahahaha... brincadeira. Só queria imaginar sua cara...*) Finally, the parts selected for the analysis were colored in gray, and segmented according to the Transitivity system.

The third step was to apply the Transitivity analysis by segmenting the selected fragments in processes (verbs that realize actions/states), participants (nouns/pronouns), and circumstances (adverbs, prepositional and adverbial phrases), following systemic-functional linguistic theory, as already explained in the Review of Literature. However, the clauses and embedded clauses from the selected fragments were only analyzed when they presented explicitly at least one process and one participant in its constituency (e.g. Conv. 1, n.6: *Então se Ø (você) quiser saber alguma coisa de mim*). Regarding implicit processes and participants, they were only analyzed when they occurred in clauses that

were projections in Mental or Verbal clauses, for representing ideas of thought and location respectively (e.g. Conv. 2, n.40: *Eu sei // que  $\emptyset$  (eu) devo  $\emptyset$  (confiar)  $\emptyset$  (em você)*). Projected and embedded clauses were only analyzed up to their second level of delicacy. However, embedded clauses that occurred in circumstances were not taken into the second level of analysis, because circumstances are considered by Halliday & Matthiessen (2004, p.261 and 263) additional minor processes that cannot stand on their own, serving more “as an expansion of something else” (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p.261); in this sense, circumstances are important for this research, but not to surpass the second level of analysis.

The projections in Mental and Verbal clauses were indicated by // and the embedded clauses by [[...]]. Apart from that, no other symbol was used to indicate clause complex, clause boundaries, phrase or group, etc. For implicit processes and participants the symbol used was  $\emptyset$  with the word probable to be missing in parenthesis and in gray color (e.g.  $\emptyset$  (você) in Conv. 1, n.6: *Então se  $\emptyset$  (você) quisser saber alguma coisa de mim*). Moreover, the lines of analysis in the conversations were numbered, but they do not correspond to the number of clauses analyzed, since some lines may contain more than one clause (e.g. Conv. 2, n.12: *mas considerando q foi um sonho, foi legal...*). In addition, there was no criteria to define what should be put in one line or left to the next line, the objective was to keep the analysis organized with readable categorizations and understandable divisions. Besides the lines of conversation were kept to their original colors, so blue lines represent Mark’s speech, and red lines Janice’s speech.

The linguistic pattern in terms of delicacy regarding circumstances, processes, and participants were of the simplest level. For the circumstances, apart from the circumstances of Location, which are divided in Place and Time, and thus relevant to situate the happenings between the couple of “more than just friends”, all the others did



not go into a second level of delicacy; they were named only circumstances of Extent, Manner, Cause, Contingency, Accompaniment, Role, Matter, Angle, Place and Time. The participants were named according to the processes in the clause, and the processes were named only as Mental, Relational, Material, Behavioral, Existential, and Verbal, not showing further information in the classifications.

Mood and textual elements present in the conversations were left in blank with a dash (-) in the middle of their cell; except when the mood element “*não*” (“no”, “not”) appeared together with the processes. But, in these cases they did not play any role in the analysis of the processes, participants and circumstances since they do not belong to the ideational metafunction.

The fourth step of this analysis was to build tables that would enable us to see a clear summary of the occurrences of the processes, participants, and circumstances in each conversation. For that, in Table 1, 5, and 9 (see Chapter 4) the processes were grouped in their processes types and counted according to their occurrences, so as to have a general view of processes use in the conversations. Tables 2, 3, 6, 7, 10, and 11 (see Chapter 4) presented the main participants<sup>2</sup> and secondary participants, respectively, divided in the categories *Women*, *Men*, *People in general*, *Things*, *Others*, and the number of their occurrence. It is important to mention that in these tables, only words that represented women were considered for the category *Women* (e.g. Conv. 3, n.189: *Seria injusto... Dream team não conta*). Words that referred to women but were not the realization of women themselves, as epithets for example, were included in the category *Things*, for being attributes given to women, but not women themselves (e.g. Conv. 2, n.9: *eu sou casada*..). Finally, Table 4, 8, and 12 (see Chapter 4) show the occurrence of

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<sup>2</sup>In this research the term **Main Participant** refer to the participant in the clause realizing the process, and the term **Secondary Participant** concerns the participant on the other end of the process, receiving the process or being the result of the process, or just complementing the process. In this research these terms are not meant to refer to order of importance in the clause, just the functions described above.

each type of circumstances discussed previously in this section. The tables described above were constructed for the three conversations separately, with the same divisions and categories.

As the focus of this research is on gender as instantiated in language, the fifth step was to group words in a way that gender analysis could take place. For that, two tables 13 and 14 were created (see Chapter 4). Table 13 shows the lexicogrammatical choices in reference to women in main participant position and their occurrences, and table 14 shows the lexicogrammatical choices in reference to women in secondary position as well as their occurrences. For these tables all lexicogrammatical items that were in reference to women, as epithets and classifiers, were counted.

In order to verify if my claim, that the couple seems to be more than just friends, is sound, tables that grouped the lexicogrammatical choices in relation to Mark, Janice, and their relationship were built – sixth step. Table 15 (see Chapter 4) contains words and sentences used by Janice and Mark to describe Janice (e.g. Conv. 1, n.20: *eu costume ser a do contra...* / Conv. 1, n.42: *então ficemos com a média, teimosa.*), table 16 shows words and sentences used by Janice and Mark to describe Mark (e.g. Conv. 2, n.19 and Conv. 3, n.77: *irônico* / Conv. 3, n.154: *nunca me senti tão descartável*), and table 17 brings words and sentences typed by Janice and Mark that can be used to describe their relationship (e.g. Conv. 2, n.25: *[o e-mail] sobre o q vc quer fazer comigo...*).

Interpreting these results was the last step of this research. For that, the tables, already explained here, were described and discussed according to what happened in the conversations. Later, the research questions were brought back to the text and answered according to (i) transitivity choices in the conversation, (ii) gender and language theory, focusing in the role of women in society, and (iii) the claim that the couple were more

than just friends. Finally, a conclusion on this matter was traced having the questionnaires (i) to enrich the interpretations resulting from the Transitivity analysis, and (ii) to contextualize the participants, their relationship, and their intentions towards each other.

At last, as my data was collected and analyzed in Portuguese, I decided to offer an English version of the clauses everytime an example from the corpus was brought to the text in Chapters 2 and 4.

The next chapter presents the results and discussion of the results developed according to the research questions already mentioned in Chapter 1.

## CHAPTER 4

### DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the data collected and analyzed will be contextualized through the Context of Situation (Field, Tenor and Mode) using as basis Eggins (2004) (who draws on the work of Halliday (1985; 1994)) in order to situate and prepare the reader for the next three subsections of analysis, which are *Transitivity analysis: A view of the three conversations*, *Transitivity choices in reference to women*, and *Transitivity choices in reference to the couple of “more than just friends” and their relationship*. I will first present the results, and, later, discuss them in the sections *Answering research question 1*, *Answering research question 2*, *Answering research question 3* posed after the exposition of the results of each subsection mentioned above.

#### 4.1. Context of situation: Field, Tenor, and Mode

The context, as pointed out by Eggins (2004), is the environment in which a text occurs, and, it is, consequently, what renders the text as meaningful exchange. In a reading perspective, the context seems to be what enables readers to get a better comprehension of texts even when this presents a lot of indeterminacies. For this understanding, Carrell et. al. (1998) say that it is essential that readers know how to activate their own schemata, or background knowledge, to help them in the provision of information to reduce these indeterminacies that appear in the text. In an SFL perspective, Eggins (2004) suggests that readers also need to look at the context the text brings in itself. Following Halliday, this type of context is what Eggins (2004) calls the immediate context of situation, or register variables (Field, Tenor, and Mode). Taking

this into consideration, it seems fair to discuss a little about the context of situation of the conversations analyzed for this research in order to give a better view of what is happening to whom, when, where, and how. In this sense, an analysis of Field, Tenor, and Mode is presented next.

➤ **Field**

The three conversations collected from these “more than just” friends took place at the MSN, a popular chatting program among Brazilian Internet users. These conversations happened during the period of August 13th, 27th, 28th of 2007 and were 6 hours and 20 minutes long. The contents brought about by the couple are related to past or present events that happened or were happening to them, to friends and/or family, as well as to issues of being, behaving, acting, thinking, etc., as social values and beliefs, for example. Finally, despite its aimless appearance, as Eggins & Slade (1997) pose it, this casual conversation, in fact, happened between very good friends that constructed a dialogue in that they showed explicitly and implicitly that they were interested in each other in a degree that trespassed the simple bonds of friendship, as can be seen in the following lines:

**Conv. 2, n.16:** *e eu fiquei pensando bastante em vc...*  
(*and I've been thinking a lot about you...*)

**Conv. 2, n.25:** [o e-mail] *sobre o q vc quer fazer comigo...*  
(*[the e-mail] about what you want to do with me...*)

In Chapter 3 (Method), more details about the participants of this research and their context were given. In this chapter, next section, issues related to the couples' transitivity choices, specially regarding gender – more specifically women, their

relationship and the whole conversation will be explored in more details; because it is in the *ideational metafunction* that the Field variable is realized in a micro-level.

➤ **Tenor**

As mentioned previously, the participants of this MSN interaction are Janice and Mark (pseudonyms). Both were very good friends when both lived in the same city, and after Janice had moved to another town, they kept in contact through the use of the Internet, more specifically the MSN. As can be noticed during the conversations, they seem to have a non-hierarchic relationship, since both put themselves in the same position in relation to each other, as when they try to arrange their next chat and she apologizes for not being able to be online and he puts himself at service as she also puts herself at service, and he understands her situation:

## Conv. 1 n. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.

não vai dar prá eu ficar entrando na internet a partir de quarta...
meu sogro vem prá cá...
...
Uhhh.. q pena!
Quer dizer.. pena por vc não entrar na net, mas espero que vcs possam ajudá-lo..
ah sei lá, ele já viria antes... vem ver a Carla...
Ahh tá!
Ficará aí por quanto tempo?
uma semana..
Ahh tá!
Então... se quiser saber alguma coisa de mim, pedir algo ou um strep-tease, vc tem 2 dias...
Hahahaha
tá...
idem né
menos o strip tease
Rsrrsrs
:(
Entemdo
Ops.. entendo

or when he says he trusts her completely, which could cause her to hurt him with lies if that was her intentions – but it seems not to be the case, since she also trusts him completely.

34	[...]	eu	confio	Plenamente	em vc.
		Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Circ: Manner	Phenomenon

Furthermore, despite the real distance that separates this couple from having a face-to-face interaction, the social distance they experience even through the Internet is minimal, which seems clear for two reasons: (i) online interactions usually offer more freedom

and flexibility than face-to-face interaction (Rellstab, 2007), and (ii) the couple implicitly and explicitly say that they feel free to talk about just anything to each other, as can be seen in the following passages:

**Conv. 1, n.92: *tb te amo, viu?!***  
(I love you too, ok?!)

**Conv. 2, n.53: *Não há nada que eu não me sinta a vontade em falar com vc...***  
(*There is nothing I don't feel comfortable with in talking with you*)

The type of analysis that concerns the interactants and their relationship with each other is better seen in the *interpersonal metafunction*, which is not the aim of this study. It is in the *interpersonal metafunction* that the Tenor variable is realized in more details.

### ➤ **Mode**

The language role during the 6 hours and 20 minutes conversation is active and constitutive, since the interaction only happens because of the language use both shared in this process. The channel in which this process happens is graphic, although the medium, despite being written, is much more similar to the spoken language due to its informality, synchronicity, for presenting certain degree of spontaneity and the use of everyday lexis and slang, as well as non-standard grammar and abbreviations typical of Internet conversations (Eggins, 2004). The tool used by the couple to mediate their interaction was the Internet and the MSN. In addition, it is interesting to notice that even being an MSN conversation in which the two parties are known to each other, their conversation structure still fits the basic structures found on a research conducted by Goutsos (2005) about Internet Relay Chat (IRC) with two party messages not known to each other. This “fitting of structures” might have occurred because, although Internet



conversations seem to be messy sometimes with frequent and abrupt introduction of new topics and endings, users seem to follow an implicit orientation to this type of structure, which seems to be general to most electronic interaction (Goutsos, 2005). In this sense, following the basic structure proposed by Goutsos (2005), the three conversations from this couple of “more than just” friends started with an Opening (greetings), followed by the Main Body (introduction of topic and development of it), and, at last, came the Closing (pre-closing, arrangement for future meetings, and greetings).

This micro-level of analysis of how the structure of language is realized in a text can be better observed in the *textual metafunction*; but it will not be further explored in this research.

## **4.2. Transitivity analysis of the texts produced by the couple**

In this section the three conversations from August 13th, 27th and 28th of 2007 will be explored and described through the analysis of transitivity choices, which can be seen in Appendix 1. In order to facilitate the reference to these conversations, they will be called: *Conversation 1* for the one that happened on August 13th, *Conversation 2* for the one that happened on August 27th, and *Conversation 3* for the one that happened on August 28th. After the exposition of the results, research question 1 will be re-introduced in the text in order to be answered.

### **4.2.1. Transitivity analysis: A view of the three conversations**

#### **CONVERSATION 1**

The Field of Conversation 1 was focused mainly on the description of Janice’s characteristics. As in Goutsos (2005), the conversation starts with greetings and general

questions about the weekend (Opening). Then, it goes to the Main Body that starts with a comment from Janice about a friend Mark and Janice have in common, and Mark agrees to Janice's position in the matter. To continue the conversation, Janice probes herself about the same issue she had just assumed a position, and this gives birth to the whole discussion of this conversation, leading also to other interwoven topics. The starting point of the Main Body can be seen in the following lines:

**Fragment 1.** Probing and accepting the “Main Body topic” of Conversation 1

Janice	<b>hahah, é algumas coisas mudam né...</b> (*laughing, yep, some things change, right?)
Mark	Rsrtrs... (*laughing)
Mark	Acho q a maioria delas (*I think most of them)
Janice	<b>será?</b> (*Do you think so?)
Janice #9	<b>eu acho q as pessoas tendem a não mudar...</b> (*I think people tend not to change...)
Mark #10	Será? (*Really?)
Mark #11	Eu acho que é uma tendência tão natural... essa mudança. (*I think this is such a natural thing... to change)

After both having accepted the topic to be discussed about, they go on in two hours of conversation talking about their characteristics, mainly Janice's, as she is interested to know the way Mark looks at her. In this sense, as can be seen in Table 1 (below), the majority of the processes realized in this conversation were Relational processes with 40.5% from a total of 148 process occurrences.

**Table 1.** Occurrences of the processes in the clauses analyzed from Conversation 1.

Processes	Occurrences in the infinitive form	#	%
<b>MATERIAL</b>	Mudar (07), fazer (03), alcançar (02), entrar (02), vir (01), parar (01), passar (01), esconder (01), colocar (01), gastar (01), fundir (01), complementar (01), alterar (01), ficar (01), descartar (01), testar (01), ajudar (01), chegar (01), entregar (01).	29	19.5
<b>MENTAL</b>	Achar (20), saber (07), gostar de (04), pensar (03), ver (03), concordar (02), amar (02), esperar (01), entender (01), assumir (01), lembrar (01), comparar (01), sentir (01), apaixonar-se (01), olhar (01), procurar (01).	50	33.7
<b>VERBAL</b>	Dizer (05), pedir (01), responder (01).	07	4.9
<b>BEHAVIOURAL</b>	Agir (01).	01	0.7
<b>EXISTENTIAL</b>	Ter (dentro de você) (01)	01	0.7
<b>RELATIONAL</b>	Ser (33), ter (09), estar (05), ver (04), achar <sup>3</sup> (03), ficar (01), permanecer (01), significar (01), sentir-se (melhor) (01), vai dar (e.g. certo) (01), entrar (em curto) (01).	60	40.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>148</b>	<b>100</b>

From this 40.5% of Relational processes, which means 60 occurrences, 55% were realized by the verb *be* (ser) in the sense of designating a quality to somebody, as in the following fragment:

35	Ø (eu)	<b>não sou</b>	<b>taxativa...</b>
	Carrier	<b>Pr: RELATIONAL</b>	<b>Attribute</b>

(\*I'm not so radical)

Other verbs like *have*, *be* (in the sense of a present state), *see*, *stay*, *remain*, *mean*, *feel* were also part of the Relational processes. It is also possible to notice in Table 2 (below) that 53.3% of the participants in main position in Relational processes, from a total of 60 occurrences, were women, and in most times Janice was the one being related to some kind of epithets or classifiers, which can be seen in the category *Things* from

<sup>3</sup> More explanations on the verb ACHAR in RELATIONAL PROCESSES are given in the end of Chapter 2 (pages 25, 26, 27, and 28).

Table 3 also below. This fact emphasizes that Janice was the focus of this conversation by being described by Mark throughout it.

**Table 2.** Occurrences of the main participants and the processes in which they are involved.

Participants		Women		Men		People in general <sup>4</sup>		Things <sup>5</sup>		Others <sup>6</sup>	
Processes	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MATERIAL	29	12	41.3	05	17.3	11	37.9	-	-	01	3.5
MENTAL	50	21	42	23	46	05	10	01	2	-	-
VERBAL	07	03	42.8	04	57.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
BEHAVIOURAL	01	-	-	-	-	01	100	-	-	-	-
EXISTENTIAL	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	100	-	-
RELATIONAL	60	32	53.3	07	11.7	06	10	11	18.3	04	6.7
<b>Total</b>	148	68	45.9	39	26.3	23	15.6	13	8.8	05	3.4

**Table 3.** Occurrences of participants in a secondary position and the processes in which they are involved.

Participants		Women		Men		People in general		Things		Others	
Processes	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MATERIAL	10	-	-	-	-	01	10	09	90	-	-
MENTAL	20	03	15	01	5	-	-	14	70	02	10
VERBAL	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	03	100	-	-
BEHAVIOURAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RELATIONAL	50	01	2	-	-	-	-	41	82	08	16
<b>Total</b>	83	04	4.9	01	1.2	01	1.2	67	80.7	10	12

<sup>4</sup> The category *People in general* (in Table 2 and 3, and in all the others that are still to appear) concerns all the participants that were cited without any gender distinction or that included both feminine and masculine participants (e.g. people, we, all of us, etc.).

<sup>5</sup> The category *Things* (in Table 2 and 3, and in all the others that are still to appear) refers to everything that is not a human being, except for projected and embedded clauses.

<sup>6</sup> The category *Others* (in Table 2 and 3, and in all the others that are still to appear) refers to projected and embedded clauses.

These characteristics given to Janice, however, were mostly expressed by Marks's ideas and thoughts, having him "gained" the status of "thinker" in the conversation as may be noticed in Table 2 (above) and in the examples of Mental clauses below. Nevertheless, *Women* in main position also had a good percentage if compared to men thinking, perceiving or feeling in main position (women: 42% and men: 46% from 50 occurrences). The difference was in the content of their thoughts. While Janice gave opinions, felt, perceived other things besides Mark; he, in turn, usually expressed opinions and/or felt things in relation to Janice, and that supports my claim that he got the status of the "thinker" in relation to Janice's characteristics. Moreover, turning back to Table 1 (above), we see that the Mental processes represented 33.7% from a total of 148 processes, coming just after the Relational processes in number of realizations. The verb most used by the couple in this process type was *think* (achar), counting 40% from 50 Mental processes realized, as in:

49	Ø (eu)	Acho	// que	Vc	É	uma pessoa de personalidade muito forte. Um pouco desafiadora,
			-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Projected clause			

(\*I think you are a person with a strong personality. A little challenging,)

Other verbs like *know*, *like*, *reflect*, *see*, *agree*, *love*, *wait*, *understand*, *assume*, *remember*, *compare*, *feel*, *fall in love*, *look*, *search for* were also realized in the Mental process group in this conversation.

As the conversation proceeded, not only was Janice being thought about and given some qualities by Mark, but she was also being compared to what other people do

or how people act in general, and, with that, she was being questioned about the way she acted in certain situations. In this sense, Material processes appear right after the Relational and Mental processes in number of realization, as can be seen in Table 1 (above). Material processes had 19.5% of realizations from 148 process occurrences. From this 19.5%, 24% were realized by the verb *change* (*mudar*), as can be seen below:

13	<i>As pessoas</i>	<i>tendem a mudar</i>	<i>ou [...]</i>
	<b>Actor</b>	<b>Pr: MATERIAL</b>	-

(\*People tend to change or...)

Other verbs as *do*, *reach*, *enter*, *come*, *stop*, *pass*, *hide*, *put*, *waste*, *link*, *complement*, *alter*, *stay*, *discard*, *test*, *help*, *come*, *deliver* were also part of the realizations for the Material processes. In addition, if we look at Table 2 (above), we may see that the category *Women* in main position (realized mostly by Janice) occurred 41.3% from 29 total occurrences for Material clauses. In turn, the category *People in general* in main position occurred 37.9% from the same total previously mentioned. If compared to the category *Men* in main position, that had 17.3% of occurrence from the total (29), we may affirm that *Women* and *People in general* were the “doers” of the conversation. As women in this research means mostly Janice, this may show that Janice was the one being evaluated in terms of action. The results of these actions occurred mostly in the category *Things* in Table 3 (above), which encompasses all the other things that are not human nor embedded or projected clause.

Other processes were realized in a minor frequency, as the Verbal, Existential and Behavioural processes. The first kind mentioned was mostly used in the conversation to clarify things somebody had said previously and that were not understood, as in:

61	Ø (eu)	Não disse	// que	Vc	está..
	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL
Projected clause					

(\*I didn't say that you were this right now...)

(still line 61)

Ø (eu)	Disse	// que	Vc	é....
Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL
Projected clause				

(\*I said this is the way you are...)

The Existential process, in turn, was used only once to certify that something existed, and, at last, Behavioural processes were also used only once to indicate how people act, as can be seen in the two respective examples below:

69	parece	[[ que	o leão	[[ q	Tinha	dentro de vc]]	Era	mais forte do que as das outras pessoas ]]
		-	Existent	-	Pr: EXISTENTIAL	Circ: Place		
		-	Carrier			Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	

(\*It seems that the lion you had inside you was stronger in you than in other people,)

18	mas como dificilmente	as pessoas	Agem	da maneira [[como pensam lá no fundo]]
		-	Behaver	Pr: BEHAVIOURAL
		Pr: BEHAVIOURAL		
		Circ: Manner		

(\*[...] as people hardly act the way they really think in the deepest part of their minds)

Regarding the circumstances in which this conversation took part, the ones that were most frequently used by the couple, in accordance with the topics brought about by them, were the circumstances of Place, with 37% of occurrence, and the

circumstance of Manner, with 24.3% of occurrence from a total of 37 occurrences, as can be seen in Table 4 below.

**Table 4.** Occurrences of circumstances in the clauses analyzed.

Circumstances		Angle	Extent	Cause	Place	Time	Matter	Manner	Role	Acc. <sup>7</sup>
	Total									
#	37	03	03	03	14	04	01	09	-	-
%	100	8.1	8.1	8.1	37.8	10.8	2.8	24.3	-	-

The circumstances of place described mostly abstract places, as in:

22	Mas,	externamente,	Vc	muda.
	-	<b>Circ: Place</b>	<b>Actor</b>	<b>Pr: MATERIAL</b>

(\* But, externally, you change.)

The circumstances of Manner, in turn, were mostly related to how Mark could see Janice in the future, or at the moment but in comparison to other people, as in:

81	... // que	Ø (eu)	Vou	Te	ver	mais completa e realizada	daqui algum tempo
	-	Senser	Pr: MEN ...	Phenomenon	... TAL	<b>Circ: Manner</b>	<b>Circ: Time</b>
	... Projected clause						

(\*[...] that I will see you more complete sometime in the future)

With a minor frequency, the circumstances of Angle, Extent, Time, Cause, and Matter were also used by the couple in the contextualization of the conversation, as can be seen respectively below:

74	Ø (eu)	nunca	tinha	me	Visto	sob esse ângulo...
	Senser	-	Pr: MEN ...	Phenomenon	... TAL	<b>Circ: Angle</b>

(\* I had never thought about me through this angle)

<sup>7</sup> Acc. in tables 4, 8, and 12 means the circumstance of Accompaniment



5	Ø (ele)	Ficará	Aí	por quanto tempo?
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Circ: Place	Circ: Extent

(\* How long is he staying there?)

12	Agora	Ø (eu)	[es]tô[u]	na dúvida...
	Circ: Time	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute

(\* Now I am in doubt about it...)

62	tá,	Ø (eu)	sou,	pq?
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Circ: Cause

(\* right, Why am I like this?)

65	[...]	Ø (eu)	Lembro	de [[ como vc era anos atrás,]]
		Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Circ: Matter

(\* I remember how you were some years ago)

Interestingly, Relational and Material clauses, respectively, had a high number of occurrence in Mental projected clauses, which may indicate, together with the occurrences of circumstance of Place and Manner, that the couple, along the conversation, talked about *where* (abstract places) exactly Women and/or People in general exerted some characteristic (e.g. in the deepest part of their minds, externally, in life, etc.) and where they acted (e.g. in the maximum stage of your own, inside yourself, in the Internet, etc.); and *how* they were (e.g. more complete, this way, etc.) and acted (e.g. do more). Finally, other circumstances, except for the Contingency ones, were also part of the conversation, as the ones of angle, extent, cause, time, and matter. All these circumstances had minor percentages in relation to the other two previously mentioned, as can be seen in Table 4 above.

## CONVERSATION 2

As the Field of Conversation 1, greetings and questions about the events that took place on the weekend were also the Opening for this conversation. However, the Main Body of the conversation, differently from Conversation 1, was about hypothetical

actions that one could have in relation to each other. In other words, the conversation between Janice and Mark went around their relationship in terms of actions, thoughts, and how they would be or behave in the moment they finally met. This topic was brought about by the couple with the following introduction:

**Fragment 2.** Probing and accepting the “Main Body topic” of Conversation 2

Janice # 1	<b>nós precisamos conversar sobre seu sonho...</b> (*we need to talk about your dream....)
Mark # 2	Rsrrsrs.. aé? Precisamos? (*laughing.. really? Do we need?)
Mark # 3 and # 4	Porque? Vc o analisou? (*Why? Have you analyzed it?)
Janice # 5	<b>notei q vc se preocupa bastante com a sua relação com a Jill ...</b> (*I've noticed that you give a great deal of importance to your relationship with Jill ...)
Mark	Aé... que mais/ (*Really... what else?)

After this brief introduction about Mark’s dream, which seems to be about being with Jill and at the same time with Janice in a public place, both agree that if it had not been a dream it would have been really nice. In sequence, both go on for 2 hours discussing about their relationship with their respective partners (her husband / his ex-girlfriend), their own relationship, and about the “what ifs” if things could be real between them.

In the first part of the Main Body discussion, in which they talk about Janice’s husband and Mark’s ex-girlfriend, they chat about what the partner does/did and that was/is not good to them in a relationship. In addition, they advance to each other, voluntarily, what kind of person they are looking for for a next relationship, and their descriptions usually meet each other’s interests, as if they were trying to signal implicitly that they match. In this part of the conversation, the presence of Relational processes was fundamental to state what is/was good or not for them in their partners

and in themselves. As may be seen in Table 5 (below), the Relational processes represented 35.5% from a total of 224 processes.

**Table 5.** Occurrences of the processes in the clauses analyzed from Conversation 2.

Processes	Occurrences in the infinitive form	#	%
<b>MATERIAL</b>	Fazer (04), mandar (04), ir (03), escrever (02), buscar (02), tomar (02), queimar (02), viver (02), apelar (02), abraçar (01), dar (01), deletar (01), interferir (01), namorar (01), preservar (01), sair (01), lascar (01), brigar (01), enfrentar (01), arcar (01), levar (01), perder (01), demorar (01), assoprar (01), nascer (01), alugar (01), segurar (01), vir (01), guardar (01), mexer (01), cometer (01), colocar (01), destacar (01), trazer (01), encarar (01), agir (01), controlar (01).	51	22.6
<b>MENTAL</b>	Achar (16), pensar (07), confiar (06), saber (05), gostar (05), considerar (04), sentir (04), preocupar-se (03), analisar (02), imaginar (02), entender (02), incomodar (02), precisar (01), notar (01), sonhar (01), acreditar (01), confirmar (01), concordar (01), discordar (01), get (01), estimular (01), ver (01), aceitar (01), escolher (01), arrepender-se (01), frustrar-se (01), querer (01), sentir-se (à vontade) (01)	74	32.4
<b>VERBAL</b>	Dizer (05), falar (03), conversar (02), reclamar (01), acertar (01), ameaçar (01).	13	5.8
<b>BEHAVIOURAL</b>	Agir (01), dar (01), rir (01).	03	1.4
<b>EXISTENTIAL</b>	Ter (01), acontecer (01), haver (01), aparecer (01), chegar (chega uma hora) (01).	05	2.3
<b>RELATIONAL</b>	Ser (50), ter (08), achar (07) <sup>8</sup> , estar (05), ficar (03), estar abraçado (01), parecer (01), tornar-se (01), virar (realidade) (01), dar-se (bem) (01).	78	35.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>224</b>	<b>100</b>

The verb *be* (ser) (in the sense of designating a quality to somebody) appeared as the most frequent process in this group with 62% of realizations from 78 Relational occurrences. An example of this kind of clauses can be seen below:

<sup>8</sup> More explanations on the verb ACHAR in RELATIONAL PROCESSES are given in the end of Chapter 2 (pages 25, 26, 27, and 28).

57	Mas,	hj	Ø (eu)	não sou	apaixonado por ela...
	-	Circ: Time	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute

(\* But, nowadays, I'm not in love with her)

The other verbs realized in a relational sense were *have*, *be* (in the sense of a present state), *stay*, *seem*, *become*, *turn into*, *feel*. In consonance with people's description in their dialogue, Table 6 (below) show that *Men* in main position and *Women* in main position in Relational clauses occupied a very balanced place in relation to being described (*Men*: 23.7% and *Women*: 22.5% from 78 relational main participants occurrences).

**Table 6.** Occurrences of the main participants and the processes in which they are involved.

Participants		Women		Men		People in general		Things		Others	
Processes	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MATERIAL	51	27	52.9	13	25.4	07	13.8	03	5.9	01	2
MENTAL	72	27	38	38	53.5	07	8.5	-	-	-	-
VERBAL	13	03	23.1	06	46.1	03	23.1	01	7,7	-	-
BEHAVIOURAL	03	01	34	02	66	-	-	-	-	-	-
EXISTENTIAL	05	-	-	-	-	-	-	04	80	01	20
RELATIONAL	78	18	22.5	19	23.7	04	6.3	30	37.5	07	10
<b>Total</b>	222	77	34	78	34.9	20	9.5	38	17	09	4.6

These descriptions were 98.7% (from a total of 77 Relational secondary participants) made in relation to something else that was not human (i.e. that were epithets and classifiers) as can be seen in the category *Things* in secondary position in Table 7 (below).

**Table 7.** Occurrences of participants “in a secondary position” and the processes in which they are involved.

Participants		Women		Men		People in general		Things		Others	
Processes	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MATERIAL	42	06	14.3	01	2.4	-	-	35	83.3	-	-
MENTAL	39	10	26.3	04	10.6	-	-	18	47.3	06	15.8
VERBAL	10	04	40	01	10	-	-	05	50	-	-
BEHAVIOURAL	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	100	-	-
RELATIONAL	78	03	3.8	-	-	02	2.6	68	86	06	7.6
<b>Total</b>	171	23	13.4	06	3.6	02	1.2	128	74.8	12	7

Nevertheless, Mental processes had almost the same number of occurrences if compared to Relational processes, suggesting that their descriptions and actions were happening in the world of their consciousness. As may be noticed in Table 5 (above), Mental processes represented 32.4% of the processes realized in the conversation from a total of 224 realizations, and the verb most commonly used by the couple was *think* (achar) with 21.9% of occurrence from a total of 74 Mental processes, as in the following example:

125	Vc	Acha	// que	Ø (você)	vai ter	um amante pra vida toda? Ou amantes?
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute
Projected clause						

(\*Do you think you are going to have one extra-conjugal affair for your whole life? Or extra-conjugal affairs?)

Other verbs like *reflect, trust, know, like, feel, worry, analyze, imagine, understand, bother, need, notice, dream, believe, confirm, agree, disagree, stimulate, see, accept, choose, regret, frustrate, want* also made part of the Mental realizations. Following with

the same idea from Conversation 1, the category *Men*, in Table 6 (above), represented mostly by Mark, appeared 53.5% in main position from a total of 72 Mental main participants occurrences, against 38% of main position occupied by the category *Women*, mostly represented by Janice; providing Mark with the place of “thinker” in this conversation just like in Conversation 1. Interestingly, this place of “thinker” seems to be perceived by Janice throughout the conversation, and that would explain why she calls him a psychologist.

106	<b>vc</b>	<b>deveria ser</b>	<b>um terapeuta prá casais...</b>
	<b>Carrier</b>	<b>Pr: RELATIONAL</b>	<b>Attribute</b>

(\*You should be a couples therapist...)

In addition, Table 7 (above) shows that the secondary position occupied by Janice’s and Mark’s thoughts were 26.3% realized in the category *Women*, which included Janice and other girls, and 47.3% in the category *Things*, which encompassed everything that was not human (situations and thoughts) from a total of 39 Mental participants that occurred in a secondary position. This suggests that ideas in relation to the “what ifs” if they finally met, and women, mostly represented by Janice, were the focus of the conversation.

In turn, Material clauses were the third process group most realized in the conversation just like in Conversation 1, suggesting that besides describing and imagining things, Janice and Mark also discussed about actions they wanted to have with each other when they meet again. In consonance with that, Table 5 (above) shows that 22.6% of the processes realized in this conversation (from 224 occurrences) were of Material processes, having the verb do (*fazer*) and order (*mandar*) as the most used by

the couple, both with 7.8% each from 51 Material occurrences. An example of this type of process can be seen below:

25	[the e-mail] <b>sobre</b> [[ o q	<b>Vc</b>	<b>quer fazer</b>	<b>comigo...]]</b>
	<b>Goal</b>	<b>Actor</b>	<b>Pr: MATERIAL</b>	<b>Circ: Matter</b>

(\*[the e-mail] about what you want to do with me...)

Other verbs like *go, write, take, drink, burn, live, appeal, delete, interfere, preserve, go out, sliver, fight, confront, lose, delay, blow, be born, rent, hold, come, keep, stir, commit, put, detach, face, act, control* were also part of the Material realizations. Furthermore, as Table 6 (above) shows, the category *Women* had 52.9% of occurrence in main position, from 51 Material main participants occurrence, while the category *Men* in main position had 25.4% of occurrences, suggesting that women were idealized as the “doers” in this conversation. Besides that, as Table 7 (above) shows, *Things* were the category with the highest occurrence (83.3%), which may suggest that women took actions more in relation to things or situations than in relation to people.

As Table 5 (above) shows, Conversation 2 also included other processes types, as the Verbal ones with 5.8% of occurrences, the Existential ones with 2.3% of occurrence, and the Behavioural processes with 1.4% of occurrences from 224 total processes. As in Conversation 1, the Verbal processes were used to reformulate or to correct something that the other person might not have understood as s/he should have, as in the following example:

130	Ø (Eu)	Não quis dizer	isso...	Desculpe
	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	Verbiage	-

(\*I didn't want to say that... I'm sorry)

The Existential processes, as in Conversation 1 also, were used to state that something existed, exists, or was going to exist, as in:

80	e	Chega	uma hora [[ q	Ø (isso)	É	inevitável...]]
			-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute
	-	Pr: EXISTENTIAL	Existent			

(\*There is a time in which this is inevitable...)

In turn, the Behavioural processes occurred in situations in which behaviour was being expressed. One example found in this conversation is:

95	Ø (você)	Da	Risada	da...
	Behaver	Pr: BEHAVIOURAL	Behaviour	-

\*(yea... go on laughing at me...)

Other verbs like *say*, *speak*, *talk*, *complain*, and *threaten* were also realized for the Verbal processes. Others like *there is/are*, *happen*, *appear*, “*there comes a time*” were realized in the Existential group. And, at last, verbs like *behave* and *laugh* were in the Behavioural processes group. Finally, in Table 6 (above), the participants that were considered the “Sayers”, with 46.1% of occurrence from 13 realizations, and “Behavers”, with 66% of occurrence from a total of 3 realizations, were *Men* in main position, while the category *Women* in main position had, respectively, 23.1% and 34% of occurrences. At last, everything in the category *Things* in Table 6 (above) were the ones that simply “existed” in the Existential clauses.

Regarding the circumstances occurred in this conversation, we may say that they happened in accordance with the Main Body topic developed by the couple, since the most frequent ones were the circumstances of Manner with 29.5% of occurrence, and



Matter with 22.7% of occurrence from a total of 44 circumstances occurrences, as can be seen in Table 8.

**Table 8.** Occurrences of circumstances in the clauses analyzed.

Circumstances		Angle	Extent	Cause	Place	Time	Matter	Manner	Role	Acc.
	Total									
#	44	00	02	08	05	03	10	13	00	03
%	100	-	4,6	18,1	11,3	6,9	22,7	29,5	-	6,9

An example of the circumstances of Matter and Manner can be seen in the following lines:

34	[...]	eu	confio	Plenamente	em vc.
		Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Circ: Manner	Phenomenon

(\* I trust you completely.)

52	e	o q	vc	sente	por ela?
	-	Phenomenon	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Circ: Matter

(\*and what do you feel about her?)

These circumstances types suggest that the Main Body topic, that is, the field of Conversation 2, was developed focusing on the imagination of *how* things *were* or would be *done in reference to* each other in their world of consciousness, which goes in accordance with the frequency of occurrence seen for the Relational, Mental, and Material processes, the ones that occurred most in this conversation.

Other examples from the circumstances from Conversation 2 follow next:

87	Até hj	ela	é	assim...
	Circ: Extent	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute

(\* She is like that until today...)

27	<b>eu</b>	<b>Deletei</b>	$\emptyset$ (o e-mail)	<b>, por precaução...</b>
	<b>Actor</b>	<b>Pr: MATERIAL</b>	<b>Goal</b>	<b>Circ: Cause</b>

(\* I deleted that e-mail just for precaution...)

99	qdo	vc	Vier	pra cá,	$\emptyset$ (nós)	acertamos	os detalhes...
	<b>Circ: Time</b>	<b>Actor</b>	<b>Pr: MATERIAL</b>	<b>Circ: Place</b>	<b>Sayer</b>	<b>Pr: VERBAL</b>	<b>Verbiage</b>

(\* When you come here, we arrange the details...)

77	[...] //	$\emptyset$ (eu)	<b>Queria</b>	<b>um homem</b>	<b>comigo,</b>	<b>não um muleque...</b>
		<b>Senser</b>	<b>Pr: MENTAL</b>	<b>Pheno ...</b>	<b>Circ: Accompaniment</b>	<b>... Menon</b>
	<b>Projected clause</b>					

(\* [...] // I wanted a man with me, not a boy...)

### CONVERSATION 3

Differently from the Fields from Conversations 1 and 2, Conversation 3 presents a brief Opening with greetings, and in sequence Janice tells Mark about a problem she and her husband were having in their relationship, as can be seen in Fragment 3 (below):

**Fragment 3.** Probing and accepting the “Main Body topic” and first sub-topic of Conversation 3

Mark # 2	<b>Indo? Não gosto qdo vc fala assim... fico triste</b> (*living? I don't like when you talk like that)
	...
Janice # 3	<b>não é prá vc ficar triste..</b> (*you shouldn't get sad with that)
	...
Janice # 4	<b>Pq vc fica triste?</b> (*Why do you get sad?)
	...
Mark # 5	<b>Pq vc está triste ou pelo menos não está muito feliz...</b> (*Because you are sad or at least is not very happy...)
	...
Janice	<b>é...</b> (*yea...)

Janice # 6	<b>ontem aconteceu mais uma aq...</b> (*yesterday one more thing happened here...)
Mark	O q foi??/ (*What was that?)

This problem gives birth to the Main Body topic, which is about relationships. Nevertheless, in this conversation it is possible to set three distinct sub-topics in the Main Body, while in Conversations 1 and 2 there was only one Main body topic. The first sub-topic in the Main Body of Conversation 3 is about Mark trying to give advice to Janice in order to make her feel better and solve her marriage problem. Then, the conversation turns to another direction, maintaining the focus now on Mark's relationships with other girls. Towards the end of the conversation, after having been teasing each other from the middle of the conversation on, both start talking about their relationship and about how it would be or what they would do if Janice went to São Paulo to meet Mark.

In this first sub-topic, in which the problem is being revealed and Janice's husband is being described negatively (as occurs in the other two sub-topics), Relational processes appear with 36.5% from a total of 320 processes, as can be seen in Table 9 (below).

**Table 9.** Occurrences of the processes in the clauses analyzed from Conversation 3

Processes	Occurrences in the infinitive form	#	%
<b>MATERIAL</b>	Fazer (07), trabalhar (05), tomar (05), sair (03), ficar (03), ir (03), chegar (02), entrar (02), deixar (02), tratar (02), perder (02), arrumar (02), abrir (01), assinar (01), resolver (01), depreciar (01), mover (01), acessar (01), ceder (01), deitar (01), alimentar (01), quebrar (01), cortar (01), acontecer (01), mamar (01), partilhar (01), transar (01), surfar (01), faltar (01), matar (01), servir (01), salvar (01), tentar (01), convencer (01), agüentar (01), ajudar (01), sossegar (01), achar (a pessoa certa) (01), entregar (01), namorar (01), pegar (01), jogar (01), esgotar (01), dar (01), contar (01), ofender (palavras ofendem) (01), gerar (01), agir (01), mexer (01), excluir (01), remediar (01), defender (01), colocar (01), vir (01), encher (01).	81	25.3
<b>MENTAL</b>	Achar (12), saber (09), gostar (06), querer (06), pensar (04), conhecer (04), sentir (03), apaixonar-se (03), entender (02), concordar (02), ver (02), sofrer (02), reconsiderar (01), chatear (01), frustrar (01), respeitar (01), precisar (01), rever (01), descobrir (01), pegar (o sentido) (01), merecer (01), esperar (01), dar (valor) (01), notar (01), suportar (01), imaginar (01), ouvir (01), ofender (01), amar (01), aceitar (01), mentir (01).	74	23.1
<b>VERBAL</b>	Dizer (15), falar (06), perguntar (02), conversar (02), tocar (no assunto) (01), ofender (01), soltar (01), pedir (01).	29	9.1
<b>BEHAVIOURAL</b>	Chorar (01), acordar (01), dormir (01), ir (com calma) (01).	04	1.3
<b>EXISTENTIAL</b>	Ter (10), dar (02), acontecer (01), existir (01), sobrar (não ia sobrar nada) (01).	15	4.7
<b>RELATIONAL</b>	Ser (51), ficar (22), estar (18), ter (15), achar <sup>9</sup> (05), fazer (idéia, sentido) (02), possuir (01), dar (certo) (01), tomar (cuidado) (01), servir (de empecilho) (01).	117	36.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>320</b>	<b>100</b>

The Relational processes were mostly realized through the verb *be* (*ser*) (in the sense of giving quality to somebody), with 43.5% of occurrences from 117 Relational realizations, as is exemplified below:

(\*This sucks, damn it, he is my husband...)

<sup>9</sup> More explanations on the verb ACHAR in RELATIONAL PROCESSES are given in the end of Chapter 2 (pages 25, 26, 27, and 28).

53	Ø (isso)	É	foda,	porra,	Ele	É	meu marido...
	Token	Pr: RELATIONAL	Value	-	Token	Pr: RELATIONAL	Value

Other verbs like *stay*, *be* (in the sense of a present state), *have*, and *possess* were also part of the Relational realizations. Accordingly, Table 10 (below) shows that the category *Men* in main position, mostly realized by Janice's husband, had 32.4% of occurrence, while the category *Women* in main position had 29% (from a total of 117 Relational participants in main position), confirming the fact that the discussion revolved mostly around Janice's husband.

**Table 10.** Occurrences of the main participants and the processes in which they are involved.

Participants		Women		Men		People in general		Things		Others	
Processes	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MATERIAL	81	37	45.6	35	43.2	06	7.4	03	3.8	-	-
MENTAL	74	40	54	30	40.5	04	5.5	-	-	-	-
VERBAL	29	12	41.3	14	48.2	03	10.3	-	-	-	-
BEHAVIOURAL	04	02	50	-	-	02	50	-	-	-	-
EXISTENTIAL	15	02	13.4	-	-	01	6.6	10	66.6	02	13.4
RELATIONAL	117	34	29	38	32.4	05	4.3	29	24.8	11	9.5
<b>Total / %</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4.1</b>

In addition, Table 11 (below) brings the idea that 76.1% of the things said in relation to the main position participants (from 113 occurrences) were in the category *Things* in secondary position, which encompassed everything that was not human, as epithets and classifiers.

**Table 11.** Occurrences of participants “in a secondary position” and the processes in which they are involved.

Participants		Women		Men		People in general		Things		Others	
Processes	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
MATERIAL	59	13	22.1	08	13.5	02	3.4	33	55.9	03	5.1
MENTAL	33	10	30.1	-	-	01	3.1	21	63.7	01	3.1
VERBAL	18	05	27.8	01	5.6	-	-	12	66.6	-	-
BEHAVIOURAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RELATIONAL	113	09	8	07	6.1	02	1.8	86	76.1	09	8
<b>Total / %</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>05</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5.9</b>

Differently from the other two conversations analyzed above, Material processes were the second group with the highest percentage of occurrence in Conversation 3, which may suggest that instead of idealizing things as usual, the couple were talking about real actions that could take place in order to pacify Janice’s relationship with her husband. In this sense, as shown in Table 9 (above), 25.3% of occurrences, from 320 processes, were Material realizations, having the verbs *do* (fazer), *work* (trabalhar) and *take* (tomar) as the most common ones with little difference in their number of realizations. One example of this process type can be seen below:

14	Ø (você)	[poderia] assinar	uma revista de mulher pelada, [...]
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal

(\*you could buy porno magazines for him...)

Other verbs like *go out*, *stay*, *go*, *get*, *enter*, *leave*, *treat*, *lose*, *arrange*, *open*, *sign*, *solve*, *move*, *access*, *give in*, *lay down*, *feed*, *break*, *cut*, *happen*, *share*, *have sex*, *surf*, *kill*, *serve*, *save*, *try*, *convince*, *handle*, *help*, *find*, *date*, *take*, *play*, *give*, *count*, *offend*, *create*, *act*, *stir*, *exclude*, *defend*, *put*, *come* were also part of the Material clauses. Accordingly, Table 10 (above) shows that the category *Women*, most realized by Janice, and *Men*,

mostly realized by her husband, were the “doers” of the dialogue with respectively 45.6% and 43.2% from a total of 81 Material main participants, which may suggest that while Janice was telling Mark about the things her husband had done to her marriage, Mark was advising her in things she could do to solve these problems. These problems, in turn, were represented in Table 11 (above) in the category *Things* in secondary position with 55.9% of occurrence from 59 Material secondary participants.

Almost in parallel to Material processes, Mental processes are part of this conversation with 23.1% of realizations from a total of 320 processes, as seen in Table 9 (above). These realizations go around Janice’s and Mark’s world of consciousness in relation to Janice’s likes and dislikes in her relationship as well as Mark’s thoughts about what Janice and her husband should or should not do in order to pacify their marriage. These processes also play an important role towards the end of the conversation when both Janice and Mark keep flirting and teasing each other. *Think* (achar) and *know* (saber) were the most frequent verbs in this process group, with respectively 16.2% and 12.1% from a total of 74 Mental processes. An example of the Mental processes can be seen below:

194	Ø (eu)	Tô achando	// q	vc	precisa vir	logo	pra São Paulo...
			-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	-	Circ: Place
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Projected clause				

(\*I think you should come soon to São Paulo...)

Other verbs like *like*, *reflect*, *meet*, *feel*, *fall in love*, *understand*, *agree*, *see*, *suffer*, *consider*, *bother*, *frustrate*, *respect*, *need*, *discover*, *deserve*, *hope*, *notice*, *stand*, *imagine*, *listen*, *offend*, *love*, *accept*, *lie* were also part of Mental realizations. Differently from what happened in Conversations 1 and 2, Conversation 3 had the

category *Women* (Table 10 – above) in main position as the “thinkers” of the dialogue with 54% of the occurrences, while the category *Men* had 40.5% of realizations in main position from a total of 74 occurrences of main participants in Mental processes. This may have happened because Janice expresses her opinions about her husband and Mark gives suggestions regarding the way she should think about her husband in order to improve their relationship. Accordingly, Table 11 (above) shows that these thoughts regarded mostly the category *Thing* in secondary position with 63.7% from 33 occurrences of secondary participants.

Other process types also appeared in their conversation, but with a lower frequency, as is the case of Verbal, Existential and Behavioural processes. Verbal processes, besides being realized to negotiate something that was not understood before as in the other two conversations, were also used to report speeches of Janice’s husband or Mark’s affairs, and they appeared in the conversation with 9.1% of the occurrences from 320 processes. The verb mostly realized in this group was the verb *say* (dizer) with 51.7% of the occurrences from 29 Verbal processes. One example of this type of process can be seen below:

185	eu	Disse	// que sim
	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	Projected clause

(\*I said yes)

Other verbs like *speak*, *ask*, *talk*, *offend*, *question* also took part of the realizations in this group. Corresponding to the speech reports from Mark and Janice about their respective partners, Table 10 (above) shows that the category *Men* had 48.2% of occurrence in main position while the category *Women* had 41.3% from 29 Verbal occurrences in main position; that is, *Men* and *Women* were found to have a balanced



turn in the “Sayer” position. Accordingly, in Table 11 (above) we can see the category *Things* representing 66.6% of what the couple said, from a total of 18 occurrences.

In addition, Existential processes counted 4.7% of the occurrences in the dialogue from a total of 320 processes, as can be seen in Table 9 (above), and instead of human beings, things and situations were said to exist, as shown in Table 10 (above). For the Behavioural processes, which occurred 1.3% from 320 processes along the conversation, the categories *Women* and *People in general* were the ones who behaved, with 50% each, while the other categories did not occupy the main position in the clause for this process type. Examples of these two process types can be seen below:

6	<b>ontem</b>	<b>Aconteceu</b>	<b>mais uma</b> (= mais um problema)	<b>aq[ui]...</b>
	<b>Circ: Time</b>	<b>Pr: EXISTENTIAL</b>	<b>Existent</b>	<b>Circ: Place</b>

(\* One more thing happened here yesterday... )

31	[pra ...]	<b>Ø (eu)</b>	<b>Chorar</b>	<b>td noite,</b>
		<b>Behaver</b>	<b>Pr: BEHAVIOURAL</b>	<b>Circ: Time</b>

(\* .. to cry every night,)

Finally, in consonance with the Main Body topic and its sub-topics, the circumstances of Time and Manner, as shown in Table 12 (below), were predominant in this conversation, with 22.7% and 19.3%, respectively, from 88 occurrences, which may confirm that problems and affair stories were being told, and, thus, needed to be situated in *time*, and advice was being given, and, thus, needing an explanation of *how* things should be.

**Table 12.** Occurrences of circumstances in the clauses analyzed.

Circumstances		Angle	Extent	Cause	Place	Time	Matter	Manner	Role	Acc.
	Total									
#	88	00	09	15	15	20	09	17	00	03
%	100	-	10.3	17	17	22.7	10.3	19.3	-	3.4

Other examples from the circumstances that occurred throughout the conversation were:

7	Desde que	eu	converso	com vc,	[...]
	<b>Circ: Extent</b>	<b>Sayer</b>	<b>Pr: VERBAL</b>	<b>Receiver</b>	

(\* Since I started talking to you...)

70	só q	fica	td	mais difícil	por causa dela...
	-	<b>Pr: RELATIONAL</b>	<b>Carrier</b>	<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Circ: Cause</b>

(\* Everything is harder because of her...)

84	eu	entro	em casa	[...]
	<b>Actor</b>	<b>Pr: MATERIAL</b>	<b>Circ: Place</b>	

(\* I enter home...)

145	Uma delas	eu	tenho	Certeza
	<b>Circ: Matter</b>	<b>Carrier</b>	<b>Pr: RELATIONAL</b>	<b>Attribute</b>

(\* I'm sure about one of them)

74	ah,	Ø (eu)	não quero transar	Ø (com meu marido)	com a Carla junto...
	-	<b>Actor</b>	<b>Pr: MATERIAL</b>	<b>Goal</b>	<b>Circ: Accompaniment</b>

(\* I don't want to have sex with my husband having Carla around...)

After presenting the results of the three conversations between Janice and Mark,

I now answer research question 1 posed in Chapter 1 of this research.

#### 4.2.1.1. Answering research question 1

After having presented the results of each conversation separately, a discussion about the transitivity choices will be performed in order to answer research question 1: *What are the couple of friends' transitivity choices in their conversation through MSN?*

Conversations 1 and 2 were very similar concerning the choice of process types present in their dialogue. The content, however, changes from characteristics of Janice (the Main Body topic of Conversation 1) to the discussion of a dream that leads to the conversation of these friends' relationship and characteristics (Main Body topic of Conversation 2). Both talk about descriptions, the former mostly in relation to Janice, the latter mostly concerned with the description of the ideal person, which interestingly matches the other party. On the other hand, Conversation 3 presents more processes of action than the previous conversations. Here Material clauses were most frequently used because Janice was telling Mark about her problems in her marriage. It is interesting to notice, however, that even being Mark the one who is giving advice, he does not take the place of "thinker" as in conversations 1 and 2, but Janice does. This might have happened because even though they were Mark's pieces of advice, these are about how Janice should think, and thus, she is the one endowed with consciousness in the clauses analyzed. In addition, Mark also tells Janice about his affairs, and later both talk about their own relationship and the meeting they want to have one day.

In short, Relational processes were predominant in the three conversations. For conversations 1 and 2 the Mental clauses stayed in second place, and in third place for Conversation 3, whereas Material clauses got in third place for conversations 1 and 2, and in second place for Conversation 3. Verbal, Existential and Behavioural processes also appear in the three conversations, but were less frequent than Relational, Mental, and Material processes. As it was expected, these results are in accordance with

Halliday & Matthiessen's (2004) prediction of casual conversation and frequency of processes.

As for the participants, the category *Women* was the most frequent participant in main position, except for Conversation 2, in which Men occurred 0,9% more. In more details, in Conversation 1 *Women* in main position can be considered the one "related to something", the "doers", and, for a difference of 4%, they did not get the place of "Thinker", which prevailed in the category *Men*, more specifically Mark. Likewise, in Conversation 2 *Women* were also the "Doers", *Men* were also the "Thinkers", but they were the ones "related to something else" and not *Women* as in Conversation 1. Again in Conversation 3, *Women* were the "Doers", the "Thinkers", and *Men* were the ones "related to something else". In short, if we put the percentages for the realization of *Women* in main position and *Men* in main position all together for the three conversations we find that *Women* were the ones who exerted the role of agent during Mark's and Janice's dialogue. For a deeper exploration of gender roles in the conversations analyzed, the next subsection brings a detailed table of transitivity choices in relation to women in main and secondary position.

#### **4.2.2. Transitivity choices in reference to women**

Another focus of this research is to unveil how women were represented in the conversations produced by these more than just friends. With this intention in mind, Tables 13 and 14 will be described below. Afterwards, research question 2 will be re-introduced in this text and answered according to the results exposed here.

The transitivity choices that represented women in Conversations 1, 2 and 3 in main position, in accordance with the results exposed in tables 2, 6, and 10 (above) previously seen, reinforces the fact that Janice was the one being discussed most if we

consider the three conversations together. We can see this by looking at Table 13 (below) and noticing that from a total of 271 occurrences of women as main participants 41.3% were realized by the word *você* (you), followed then by *eu* (I), with 35.4%. Taking into consideration that *you* and *I* mean Janice, and that the word *you* occurred most throughout the conversations, we may suggest that Mark was the one talking more about Janice (indicated by *you*), giving opinions and describing her. Other words occurred with minor frequency, as is the case of (i) names of friends (replaced by pseudonyms) as *Cristina, Cris, Gabi, Jill, and Carla*; (ii) words that referred to women mostly by numbers as in *uma de suas garotas ou as duas, as 3, três* (*one of your girls or the two of them; the 3; three*), (iii) one word related to friendship as in *minha amiga* (*my friend*), and (iv) one word related to *Dream team*, praising Janice for being the best of all the girls – the examples can be seen below in Table 13.

**Table 13.** Lexicogrammatical choices in reference to women in main participant position in all the three conversations

Types of occurrence	#	%	Reference / Examples
<i>Eu</i>	96	35.4	<b>Conv. 1, n.89:</b> “ <u>Eu</u> preciso me apaixonar então...”
<i>Você / vc</i>	112	41.3	<b>Conv. 2, n.96:</b> “Se <u>você</u> quiser ser minha amante,”
<i>Ela</i>	36	13.2	<b>Conv. 2, n.51:</b> “ <u>Ela</u> gosta de mim...”
<i>Te</i>	10	3.6	<b>Conv. 2, n.139:</b> “Eu não <u>te</u> acho tão infiel assim... o problema sou eu...”
<i>Me</i>	01	0.3	<b>Conv. 3, n.45:</b> “Isso vai <u>me</u> fazer ficar mto mal,”
<i>essas [meninas]</i>	01	0.3	<b>Conv. 3, n.126:</b> “Mas, <u>essas</u> [meninas] não são coisas sérias...”
<i>Uma</i>	01	0.3	<b>Conv. 3, n.173:</b> “ <u>Uma</u> sabe da outra?”
<i>Cristina, Cris</i>	2	0.7	<b>Conv. 3, n.175:</b> “A <u>Cris</u> sabe que eu fico com a <u>Gabi</u> ”
<i>Gabi</i>	1	0.3	<b>Conv. 3, n.176:</b> “A <u>Gabi</u> sabia que eu ficava com a <u>Cristina</u> ”
<i>Jill</i>	3	1.1	<b>Conv. 3, n.183:</b> “A <u>Jill</u> não suporta ela”

<i>Carla</i>	2	0.7	<b>Conv. 2, n.122:</b> “só se a vida da <u>Carla</u> estivesse em jogo...”
<i>A minha amiga</i>	01	0.3	<b>Conv. 3, n.25:</b> “Mas, <u>a minha amiga</u> é você?”
<i>as suas garotas</i>	01	0.3	<b>Conv. 3, n.167:</b> “ <u>As suas garotas</u> estão no seu Orkut?”
<i>de uma das suas garotas, ou as duas</i>	01	0.3	<b>Conv. 3, n.144:</b> “Mas não tem chance <u>de uma das suas garotas, ou as duas</u> , estarem apaixonadas por vc?”
<i>as 3</i>	01	0.3	<b>Conv. 3, n.202:</b> “... quem são <u>as 3</u> ?”
<i>Três</i>	01	0.3	<b>Conv. 3, n.190:</b> “Que eu sei tem <u>três</u> [meninas]...”
<i>Dream team</i>	01	0.3	<b>Conv. 3, n.189:</b> “(...) <u>Dream team</u> não conta”
-	<b>271</b>	<b>100</b>	-

On the other hand, the representation of women in secondary position in Conversations 1, 2, and 3 together were made mostly through epithets and classifiers, which is in accordance to the high percentage of Relational clauses found in all three conversations. However, the occurrence of epithets and classifiers was very balanced when compared to all the other words occurring in the conversations representing women in secondary position (total of 125), not being able to set a tendency regarding women’s description. These epithets and classifiers, as can be seen in table 14 below, were mostly related to feelings as in *chateada, triste, mal, puta (brava), desgastada, cansada, incompleta, presa, conivente, submissa, chata, mala, ofendida, sozinha (sad, feeling bad, angry, tired, incomplete, conniving, submitted to somebody, boring, offended, alone)*; behaviour as in *a do contra, taxativa, teimosa, exagerada, porra louca, egoísta (stubborn, exaggerated, crazy bitch, selfish)*; mental personality as in *coerente, inteligente, de opinião formada, com clareza, independente, crescida, mulher, envaidecida (coherent, intelligent, strong, independent, grown up, woman, proud)*; love as in *apaixonada, doce, romântica (in love, cute/sweet, romantic)*; relationship and commitment as in *casada, solteira, fiel, infiel, amante (married, single, loyal, disloyal,*

love affair); sex as in *strip-tease*; education and culture as in *criação, evolução* (education, evolution); and home as in *dona de casa* (housewife), related specifically to private affairs.

**Table 14.** Lexicogrammatical choices in reference to women in secondary participant position in all the three conversations

Types of occurrence	#	%	Reference / Examples
<i>a do contra</i>	02	1.6	Conv. 1, n.30: “acho isso mto legal, pq costume ser <u>a do contra</u> ...”
<i>Taxativa</i>	03	2.4	Conv. 1, n.35: “não sou <u>taxativa</u> ...”
<i>Teimosa</i>	03	2.4	Conv. 1, n.41: “posso ser <u>teimosa</u> , chata, mas <u>taxativa</u> não...”
<i>Coerente</i>	01	0.8	Conv. 1, n.56: “(...) vc é <u>coerente</u> .”
<i>Doce</i>	01	0.8	Conv. 1, n.57: “te acho <u>doce</u> , mas não muito romântica...”
<i>Romântica</i>	02	1.6	Conv. 1, n.86: “(...) vc é <u>romântica</u> ,”
<i>Inteligente</i>	01	0.8	Conv. 1, n.57: “(...) Muito <u>inteligente</u> ..”
<i>Forte</i>	01	0.8	Conv. 1, n.49: “Acho que vc é uma pessoa de personalidade muito <u>forte</u> (...)”
<i>Incompleta</i>	02	1.6	Conv. 1, n.76: “sou uma pessoa <u>incompleta</u> ...”
<i>Presa</i>	02	1.6	Conv. 1, n.50: “mas te vejo um pouco <u>presa</u> com relação as suas próprias vontades,”
<i>Exagerada</i>	01	0.8	Conv. 2, n.6: “(...) vc sonhou comigo sendo uma pessoa de reações <u>exageradas</u> ,”
<i>Casada</i>	02	1.6	Conv. 2, n.9: “eu sou <u>casada</u> ”
<i>bem crescida</i>	01	0.8	Conv. 2, n.78: “com certeza ela já tá <u>bem crescida</u> prá tomar atitudes e arcar com conseqüências...”
<i>Fiel</i>	01	0.8	Conv. 2, n.132: “vc aceita a idéia de ter um caso extra-conjugal ou em hipótese alguma, sempre serei <u>fiel</u> ”
<i>Infiel</i>	02	1.6	Conv. 2, n.139: “Não te acho tão <u>infiel</u> assim (...)”
<i>porra louca</i>	01	0.8	Conv. 2, n.73: “não é pra ser uma <u>porra louca</u> ,”
<i>dona de casa</i>	01	0.8	Conv. 2, n.94: “eu não nasci pra ser <u>dona de casa</u> ”
<i>amante</i>	02	1.6	Conv. 2, n.96: “se quiser ser minha <u>amante</u> ”
<i>Triste</i>	01	0.8	Conv. 3, n.5: “Pq vc está <u>triste</u> , ou pelo menos não está muito feliz...”

<i>Chateada</i>	03	2.4	<b>Conv. 3, n.10:</b> “eu fico mt <u>chateada</u> ...”
<i>Conivente</i>	01	0.8	<b>Conv. 3, n.29:</b> “não vou ser <u>conivente</u> com uma coisa q me faz mal”
<i>Mal</i>	02	1.6	<b>Conv. 3, n.45:</b> “vai me fazer mt <u>mal</u> ,”
<i>Egoísta</i>	01	0.8	<b>Conv. 3, n.48:</b> “sendo bem <u>egoísta</u> ”
<i>puta (brava)</i>	01	0.8	<b>Conv. 3, n.57:</b> “eu fico <u>puta</u> com ele mt fácil...”
<i>Desgastada</i>	01	0.8	<b>Conv. 3, n.60:</b> “pq vc já está <u>desgastada</u> .”
<i>chata</i>	02	1.6	<b>Conv. 3, n.204:</b> “q <u>chata</u> q eu fui agora...”
<i>Mala</i>	01	0.8	<b>Conv. 3, n.206:</b> “não achei chata, achei <u>mala</u> ”
<i>Sozinha</i>	02	1.6	<b>Conv. 3, n.75:</b> “não costumo deixar uma pessoa q eu amo <u>sozinha</u> num momento como esse...”
<i>Cansada</i>	01	0.8	<b>Conv. 3, n.105:</b> “to <u>cansada</u> de fazer as coisas pra ele...”
<i>coisas sérias</i>	01	0.8	<b>Conv. 3, n.126:</b> “mas, [essas meninas] não são <u>coisas sérias</u> ...”
<i>Solteira</i>	01	0.8	<b>Conv. 3, n.139:</b> “mas, se vc estivesse aqui e <u>solteira</u> , (...)”
<i>Apaixonada</i>	01	0.8	<b>Conv. 3, n.144:</b> “mas não tem chance de uma das duas, ou as duas, estarem, <u>apaixonadas</u> por vc?”
<i>Ofendida, Envaidecida</i>	02	1.6	<b>Conv. 3, n.138:</b> “não se sinta <u>ofendida</u> e nem <u>envaidecida</u> ...”
<i>de opinião formada, com clareza</i>	02	1.6	<b>Conv. 1, n.53:</b> “te vejo como alguém <u>de opinião formada</u> e <u>com clareza</u> de suas próprias convicções,”
<i>que tem mais coisas para buscar, para revelar</i>	01	0.8	<b>Conv. 1, n.73:</b> “vejo vc como uma pessoa <u>que tem mais coisas para buscar, para revelar</u> ...”
<i>necessidade de soltar seu verdadeiro eu</i>	01	0.8	<b>Conv. 1, n.68:</b> “acho que vc sempre teve uma <u>necessidade maior de soltar aquele verdadeiro eu</u> que conversamos lá no <u>começo</u> ,”
<i>uma mulher q deixe ele fazer o q quer</i>	01	0.8	<b>Conv. 3, n.37:</b> “ele q arrume <u>uma mulher q</u> deixe ele fazer o q quer”
<i>-la</i>	01	0.8	<b>Conv. 2, n.49:</b> “mas, sempre que eu puder eu vou preservá- <u>la</u> ...”
<i>Dela</i>	02	1.6	<b>Conv. 3, n.180:</b> “ela não queria o lance do orkut por causa do ex <u>dela</u> ,”
<i>Ela</i>	04	3.2	<b>Conv. 3, n.181:</b> “e depois q <u>ela</u> conheceu a Jill, <u>ela</u> preferiu deixar assim.”
<i>Vc</i>	14	11.2	<b>Conv. 3, n.7:</b> “desde que eu converso com <u>vc</u> ,”
<i>Eu</i>	02	1.6	<b>Conv. 3, n.32:</b> “essa não sou <u>eu</u> ”



<i>Me</i>	10	8	<b>Conv. 3, n.102:</b> “ <u>me</u> perdi nos meus pensamentos!”
<i>Te</i>	07	5.6	<b>Conv. 3, n.20:</b> “(...) pq ele estaria <u>te</u> depreciando”
<i>Mim</i>	03	2.4	<b>Conv. 3, n.146:</b> “A Cristina gosta muito de <u>mim</u> ,”
<i>-a</i>	02	1.6	<b>Conv. 3, n.170:</b> “elas <u>a</u> conhecem e não queriam que ela ficasse chateada...”
<i>a Gabi</i>	01	0.8	<b>Conv. 3, n.175:</b> “A Cris sabe que eu fico com a <u>Gabi</u> ,”
<i>a Cristina</i>	01	0.8	<b>Conv. 3, n.176:</b> “a Gabi sabia que eu ficava com a <u>Cristina</u> ,”
<i>a Carla</i>	01	0.8	<b>Conv. 3, n.78:</b> “os dois [mãe e pai] possuem a <u>Carla</u> ...”
<i>a Jill</i>	01	0.8	<b>Conv. 3, n.78:</b> “A Gabi conhece a <u>Jill</u> desde o tempo que a gente namorava,”
<i>2 amigas da facul, irmã do meu amigo, mina do clube, menina do outro bairro</i>	04	3.2	<b>Conv. 3, n.123:</b> “eu saio com <u>duas amigas minhas da facul</u> , <u>com uma menina do outro bairro</u> , a <u>irmã do meu amigo</u> e uma <u>mina lá do clube</u> ...”
<i>Outra</i>	01	0.8	<b>Conv. 3, n.173:</b> “uma sabe da <u>outra</u> ?”
<i>Éguas</i>	01	0.8	<b>Conv. 3, n.208:</b> “trate suas <u>éguas</u> [mulheres] no freio...”
<i>terceira, quarta, duas</i>	04	3.2	<b>Conv. 3, n.178:</b> “e vc transa com as <u>duas</u> ?”
<i>Empregada</i>	02	1.6	<b>Conv. 2, n.97:</b> “e mando uma <u>empregada</u> 2 vezes por semana...”
<i>Submissa</i>	01	0.8	<b>Conv. 2, n.62:</b> “talvez a culpa dela seja só <u>submissão</u> e respeito a família dela”
<i>Mulher</i>	04	3.2	<b>Conv. 2, n.71:</b> “ela é uma <u>mulher</u> feita, precisa agir como <u>mulher</u> ”
<i>Independência</i>	01	0.8	<b>Conv. 1, n.71:</b> “(...) isso seria reflexo de uma <u>independência</u> mais evidente...”
<i>Affair</i>	01	0.8	<b>Conv. 3, n.111:</b> “vc não tem nenhum <u>affair</u> no momento?”
<i>Criação</i>	01	0.8	<b>Conv. 1, n.66:</b> “comparo sua <u>criação</u> e as suas amigas dos velhos tempos”
<i>Evolução</i>	01	0.8	<b>Conv. 1, n.67:</b> “e vejo a <u>evolução</u> de vida de cada uma.”
-	<b>125</b>	<b>100</b>	-

Again, as can be seen in table 14 above, the words *você* (you), *me* (me), and *te* (you - not as subject) were the ones that occurred most considering the percentage of

each word separately. This result is in accordance with the results shown previously that Janice is the topic most talked about throughout the conversations, since *você* (you), *me* (me), and *te* (you - not as subject) all represent Janice. All the other words occurred only once or twice, which is not relevant in terms of frequency, but important to assess how women were portrayed throughout the conversations. All the examples can be seen above.

#### 4.2.2.1 Answering research question 2

Having exposed the results of this transitivity analysis, let's now turn to research question 2 in order to answer it: *What do the transitivity choices suggest regarding gender issues, especially in relation to women's role in society? How are they realized in terms of lexicogrammar?*

The transitivity choices seen on Table 13 and 14 were mostly related to the private sphere, which is in conformity with the type of conversations this couple has—conversations about relationships. The words related to women's role in society were many, and very balanced, which lead the researcher to suggest, by looking at tables 13 and 14 and the conversations, that Women, mostly Janice, in the three conversations were described as independent, strong, assertive, stubborn, unsatisfied, amazing beings. In a more sexual way, however, women were seen as numbers, lovers, disloyal, and teaser/temptation (see examples in Table 13 and 14). In addition, resembling Heberle's (1997) studies on editorials of women's magazine, women were also related to the private sphere as when they talk about issues related to family, house, and relationships, but there were also moments that women were related to the public sphere, as when the couple talk about jobs for example.

Positively, in an Interpersonal perspective, women were not represented in a “one-down position” (Tannen, 1990) in relation to men as research in the past used to indicate. In Porto’s (1999) research of virtual sex, for example, women that were active in the conversation with men were thought to be disguised men, and the same occurred in Deuel’s (1996) research mentioned in Chapter 2. On the opposite direction of these past research, in the three conversations analyzed, women, mainly Janice, were active and played an agent role in the conversations, which did not cause any kind of awkwardness as it caused in Porto’s and Deuel’s research. Moreover, women were listened to and not cut, which seems to be different from what Fishman (1983) reported on her research about the work women do in conversations with men. Interestingly, considering Tannen’s (1990) study about women communicating in a supportive way and men in a competitive way, here it is the man who is supportive, and it is both who work in the sense of connection. This might have happened because both are interested in each other in a degree that trespasses the bonds of regular friendship. The suggestion is that maybe if they were not interested in each other in a passionate way, Mark could be less supportive or try to connect to Janice in a competitive way, as Tannen indicates in her studies. However, what seems to be hidden behind this supportive role Mark assumes is the competitive role Mark is playing with her husband, which, then, goes in agreement with Tannen’s studies. On the other hand, going back to the continuum theory of gender formation, another suggestion would be that Mark, maybe, is just a sensible man not located in the extreme poles of the femininity-masculinity continuum. Even if that is true, it is possible to see and agree that Janice and Mark talked in a way that they meant more than just a regular friend to each other.

The next subsection brings, in more details, an analysis of Janice’s and Mark’s transitivity choices when talking about their own relationship.

#### **4.2.3. Transitivity choices in reference to the couple of more than just friends and their relationship**

The last focus of this study was to try to show why we can perceive, by reading this MSN conversation, that the couple was more than just friends. For that, Tables 15, 16, and 17 were developed focusing on the words/sentences used by the couple to represent themselves, the other, and their relationship. Later, research question 3 will be brought back to the text and answered according to the results exposed here.

Let's now turn to Table 15 below. This table brings word and/or sentences from the three conversations used by the couple to describe Janice. In letter A, Janice describes herself as somebody who always goes against ideas in a discussion, as being stubborn or boring, an incomplete and sad person; somebody who was not born to be a housewife nor even to have exaggerated reactions to situations, somebody that is married and likes romanticism. Still in Table 15 in letter B, Mark describes Janice as somebody assertive, stubborn, with a strong personality and, thus, challenging, but a little deprived by herself from her real wishes; he says she has more to achieve in terms of setting "the lion inside her" free. Moreover, he says that she is intelligent, convicted of and coherent about her ideas and principles, independent and mature, and romantic and sweet. It seems Janice is a little negative about herself while Mark tries to put her up by describing her more positively, in a supportive way.

Table 15. Words or sentences used to describe Janice

A) by Janice herself	B) by Mark
Reference / words or sentences	Reference / words or sentences
<p>Conv. 1, n.20: <b>eu costumo ser a do contra...</b></p> <p>Conv. 1, n.35: <b>não sou taxativa...</b></p> <p>Conv. 1, n.41: <b>posso ser teimosa, chata, mas taxativa não...</b></p> <p>Conv. 1, n.60: <b>mas eu gosto de romantismo...</b></p> <p>Conv. 1, n.76: <b>sou uma pessoa incompleta...</b></p> <p>Conv. 2, n.6: <b>... uma pessoa de reações exageradas, Conv. 2, n.7: o que eu não sou</b></p> <p>Conv. 2, n.9: <b>eu sou casada..</b></p> <p>Conv. 2, n.94: <b>eu não nasci prá ser dona de casa...</b></p> <p>Conv. 3, n.10: <b>eu fico mt chateada...</b></p> <p>Conv. 3, n.204: <b>q chata q eu fui agora...</b></p>	<p>Conv. 1, n.31: talvez vc não seja a do contra, só não gasta muito tempo tentando fundir as opiniões..</p> <p>Conv. 1, n.38: mas aparentemente eu acho que na vida vc deve ser [taxativa]...</p> <p>Conv. 1, n.42: então fiquemos com a média, teimosa.</p> <p>Conv. 1, n.49: acho que vc é uma pessoa de personalidade muito forte. Um pouco desafiadora,</p> <p>Conv. 1, n.50: ...um pouco presa com relação as suas próprias vontades,</p> <p>Conv. 1, n.53: ...como alguém de opinião formada e com clareza das próprias convicções,</p> <p>Conv. 1, n.54: ...contudente em suas opiniões,</p> <p>Conv. 1, n.56: ...vc é coerente.</p> <p>Conv. 1, n.57: ... doce, mas não muito romântica... Muito inteligente..</p> <p>Conv. 1, n.68: ...vc sempre teve uma necessidade maior de soltar aquele verdadeiro "eu" que conversamos lá no começo,</p> <p>Conv. 1, n.70: uma mulher com opiniões mais claras sobre diversos assuntos, mais cedo.</p> <p>Conv. 1, n.71: reflexo de uma independência mais evidente..</p> <p>Conv. 1, n.72: So q eu acho que vc ainda não chegou no estágio máximo do seu próprio eu.</p> <p>Conv. 1, n.73: Vejo vc como uma pessoa que tem mais coisas para buscar, para revelar...</p> <p>Conv. 1, n.86: Vc é romântica, vc gosta de romance...</p> <p>Conv. 3, n.206: Achei muito mala</p>

On the other hand, Table 16 below brings words and/or sentences used by the couple in the three conversations to describe Mark. In letter A, Mark is described by Janice as an ironic and pretentious person, besides being called “tiger” meaning he is

the guy who can hook up with as many girls as he wants. Oppositely, Mark describes himself as just a “little cat”, meaning he cannot hook up with as many girls as he wishes, and as somebody easy, cheap, or disposable. It seems here that Mark is the one putting himself down while Janice teases him with the words ironic and pretentious and later tries to put him up by saying he is a “tiger”, not playing so much of a supportive role as he did while describing her. The suggestion that arises here is that putting oneself down in relation to the other seems to be a game they play to see whether one values the other, and thus see whether into what extent one is interested in the other.

**Table 16.** Words or sentences used to describe Mark

<b>A) by Janice</b>	<b>B) by Mark himself</b>
<b>Reference / words or sentences</b>	<b>Reference / words or sentences</b>
<p>Conv. 2, n.19 and Conv. 3, n.77: <b>irônico</b></p> <p>Conv. 2, between n.129 and n. 130 (clause not analyzed for transitivity purposes): <b>pretencioso...</b></p> <p>Conv. 3, between n.187 and n.188 (clause not analyzed for transitivity purposes): <b>tiger...</b></p>	<p>Conv. 3, n.154: <b>nunca me senti tão descartável</b></p> <p>Conv. 3, between n.187 and n.188 (clause not analyzed for transitivity purposes): <b>little cat</b></p>

In turn, if we compare Tables 15 and 16, we may notice that the descriptions about Mark occurred much less than the descriptions about Janice, which indicates she was the focus of the conversations more times than Mark. Interestingly, if we take into consideration that Janice is the one married, and, thus, would not be open for other types of relationships, then we may understand that she needs to be the focus in order to be “conquered”, while Mark is already free and waiting/working to become her extra-conjugal affair.

Continuing the analysis, Table 17 (below) brings words and sentences related to the couple's own world in relation to each other. By reading these sentences and words it is possible to notice that the couple seems to be explicit about their feelings and wishes. Sentences like: **Conv. 1, n.6:** *se quiser saber alguma coisa de mim*; **Conv. 1, n.7:** *pedir algo ou um strep-tease*; **Conv. 1, between n.7 and n.8 (clause not analyzed for transitivity purposes):** **menos o strip tease**; **Conv. 1, n.64:** *mas nunca tive oportunidade de testar esse seu lado romântico...*; **Conv. 1, n.89:** **preciso me apaixonar entãõ...**, can exemplify how teasing was a frequent and explicit movement in their dialogue. In addition, sentences as: **Conv. 1, n.25:** *nós temos uma tendência a pensar sempre parecido, mas por lados diferentes do prisma...*; **Conv. 1, n.28:** *essa não é a primeira vez, que concordamos com algo, olhando por perspectivas diferentes...né?* suggest that mentioning how they are alike and how they understand and complement each other is another movement very frequent in their conversation. Moreover, mentioning qualities they wanted in an ideal partner, besides being frequent, interestingly, usually matches the other party in the conversation, as can be seen in: **Conv. 2, n.74:** *eu queria namorar uma mulher... não uma menina*; **Conv. 2, n.77:** **às vezes eu falo pro Miguel [Janice's husband] q queria um homem comigo, não um muleque...** Another frequent feature in their conversation is the parts in which they show explicitly that they like, want, and care about each other, as in: **Conv. 3, after n.219 (clause not analyzed for transitivity purposes):** *Beijo pra vc tb... na boca. Ta?;* **Conv. 2, n.145:** *Foi bom falar com vc de novo*; **Conv. 2, n.146:** *Tava sentindo falta*; **Conv. 1, n.91:** *Amo vc.. viu!*; **Conv. 1, n.92:** **tb te amo, viu?!.** All these lexicogrammatical choices made by the couple and presented in Table 17 below are what provide us with the sense that they have a “more than friends” relationship. Eggins (2004) explains that the choices we make in language contrasted to all the other choices

that could have been made and were not is what allows us to raise interpretations from language. In this research, this system of choices is what let us perceive that Mark and Janice's relationship trespasses the bonds of friendship. Finally, to confirm this claim about their relationship, both admitted that, at the time they had the analyzed conversations through MSN, what they felt towards each other was something more than what they felt towards other regular friends (see Appendix II), and, as it could not be different, it could be seen in their language use.

**Table 17.** Words or sentences related to Janice and Mark's relationship.

Reference / words or sentences
Conv. 1, n.3: pena por vc não entrar na net,
Conv. 1, n.6: se quiser saber alguma coisa de mim, Conv. 1, n.7: pedir algo ou um strep-tease
Conv. 1, between n.7 and n.8 (clause not analyzed for transitivity purposes): <b>menos o strip tease</b>
Conv. 1, n.25: nós temos uma tendência a pensar sempre parecido, mas por lados diferentes do prisma...
Conv. 1, n.28: essa não é a primeira vez, que concordamos com algo, olhando por perspectivas diferentes...né?
Conv. 1, n.64: mas nunca tive oportunidade de testar esse seu lado romântico...
Conv. 1, n.89: <b>preciso me apaixonar então...</b>
Conv. 1, n.90: sempre é preciso se apaixonar
Conv. 1, n.91: Amo vc.. viu!
Conv. 1, n.92: <b>tb te amo, viu?!</b>
Conv. 2, n.8: <b>não ia te abraçar de cair no chão em um lugar público...</b>
Conv. 2, n.10: <b>tb não ia deixar vc esta[r] abraçado com a Jill, e me dar a mão ...</b>
Conv. 2, n.12: <b>mas considerando q foi um sonho, foi legal</b>
Conv. 2, n.15: Achei muito legal... pq parecia muito real
Conv. 2, n.16: e eu fiquei pensando bastante em vc...
Conv. 2, n.25: [o e-mail] <b>sobre o q vc quer fazer comigo...</b>
Conv. 2, n.34: não se preocupe eu confio plenamente em vc
Conv. 2, n.74: eu queria namorar uma mulher... não uma menina
Conv. 2, n.77: <b>às vezes eu falo pro Miguel q queria um homem comigo, não um muleque...</b>
Conv. 2, n.96: Se quiser se[r] minha amante, eu alugo um flat pra vc, Conv. 2, n.97: e mando uma empregada 2 vezes por semana...
Conv. 2, n.99: qdo vc vier pra cá, acertamos os detalhes...
Conv. 2, n.100: eu vou guardar essa conversa.... vc vai ser minha amante...
Conv. 2, n.101: <b>isso é uma ameaça??</b> Conv. 2, n.102: <b>pq se for,</b> Conv. 2, n.103: <b>eu adoro viver perigosamente...</b>
Conv. 2, n.104: Considere q sim...



- Conv. 2, n.117: O que vc considera viver perigosamente?
- Conv. 2, n.118: **acho q fazer o q não se deve... com quem não se deve... o q ninguém espera de vc... sem considerar o q os outros vão dizer...**
- Conv. 2, n.125: Vc acha que vai ter um amante pra vida toda? Ou amantes?
- Conv. 2, n.127: **é td mt oral ainda...** Conv. 2, n.128: **Vamos ver se vira realidade**
- Conv. 2, n.129: Não quero dizer especialmente da gente...
- Conv. 2, n.131: Estava pensando no fato de vc sentir falta de alguma coisa na sua relação e buscar isso fora do casamento...
- Conv. 2, n.132: Se vc aceita a idéia de ter um amante ou um caso extra-conjugal ou em hipótese alguma, "eu sempre serei fiel"
- Conv. 2, n.133: **acho q de certa forma, eu já sou infiel...**
- Conv. 2, n.139: Não te acho tão infiel assim... o problema sou eu...
- Conv. 2, n.139: **vai escolhendo o flat... A empregada... E a caneca de leite...**
- Conv. 2, n.141: vc não vai se arrepender..
- Conv. 2, n.145: Foi bom falar com vc de novo
- Conv. 2, n.146: Tava sentindo falta
- Conv. 3, n.2: Não gosto qdo vc fala assim...fico triste
- Conv. 3, n.3: **não é prá vc ficar triste..** Conv. 3, n.4: **Pq vc fica triste?**
- Conv. 3, n.5: Pq vc fica triste ou pelo menos não está muito feliz...
- Conv. 3, between n.73 and 74 (clause not analyzed for transitivity purposes): Janice.. amor da minha vida.
- Conv. 3, n.97: [es]tô[u] tentando te convencer que ele não merece vc
- Conv. 3, n.98: e daí vc decide ficar comigo
- Conv. 3, n.101: **se eu decido ficar com vc...** Conv. 3, n.102: **me perdi nos meus pensamentos!!**
- Conv. 3, n.104: **eu acho q ele q tem q tentar salvar nosso casamento agora...**
- Conv. 3, n.118: Eu falo com vc a semana inteira, penso um monte de besteiras...
- Conv. 3, n.128: Mas, sinceramente.... trocaria [ essas duas meninas] pra ficar com uma pessoa, só...
- Conv. 3, n.129: **dai vc tem q estar apaixonado...**
- Conv. 3, n.130: Mas, hj, eu estou bem suscetível a me apaixonar....
- Conv. 3, n.138: Na boa.. não se sinta ofendida e nem envaidecida...
- Conv. 3, n.139: mas, se vc estivesse aqui e solteira, eu me já teria me apaixonado por vc...
- Conv. 3, n.148: E tem uma menina que eu troco idéia no msn tb... qq hora eu pego.
- Conv. 3, n.152: **to brincado, não quero vc apaixonado por mim...**
- Conv. 3, n.153: **só "pegar" às vezes é bom...**
- Conv. 3, n.156: Se vc estivesse sozinha e eu me apaixonasse por vc,
- Conv. 3, n.157: vc não ficaria comigo?
- Conv. 3, between n.157 and n.158 (clause not analyzed for transitivity purposes): **ficaria...**
- Conv. 3, n.188: **nem me atreveria a entrar nessa disputa...**
- Conv. 3, n.189: Seria injusto... Dream team não conta
- Conv. 3, n.190: **q eu sei tem três...** Conv. 3, n.191: **imagina... não ia sobrar nada prá mim...**
- Conv. 3, n.192: Vc teria tudo. Eu já tô ciente Conv. 3, n.193: q vc não gosta de repartir...
- Conv. 3, n.194: Tô achando q vc precisa vir logo pra São Paulo...
- Conv. 3, after n.219 (clause not analyzed for transitivity purposes): Beijo pra vc tb... na boca. Ta?

### 4.2.3.1 Answering research question 3

All in all, to answer research question 3 (*What are the lexico-grammatical choices used by Janice and Mark to describe Janice? What are the lexico-grammatical choices used by Janice and Mark to describe Mark? What are the lexico-grammatical choices used by Janice and Mark to talk about their relationship?*), we may suggest that Mark and Janice play a “conquering game”, in which Janice is the focus, the one who needs to be conquered in order to cheat on her husband and have an affair with Mark, even if it stays only on the online world. In consonance with that, Lawson & Leck (2006) found in their research that online relationships are free from commitment, suggesting that this is the reason why some people look for online relationships. Moreover, Janice puts herself down sharing with Mark her problems and her way of living life, and Mark is the person who tries to put her up, acting in a supportive way, which traditionally is said to be a girls’ role. This meets with Lawson & Leck (2006) findings in which they say that people who are married but feel lonely are usually the ones who go online seeking communication, emotional support, and companionship – i.e. things they lack at home. In addition, these authors also suggest that online dates have modified gendered interactions by allowing women to be more assertive and men to become more open, which also happens in this study with Janice and Mark.

### 4.3. Conclusion to the chapter

This analysis has shown that women are the ones being described, especially Janice. Men, mainly Mark, is the one emitting opinions about Janice’s life, and women are the group performing actions in Mark’s and Janice’s speeches. Besides that, differently from some research on gender from the past, women have been described as assertive, stubborn, but amazing beings; however, they continued to be described as

numbers when the matter was sex, which, in fact, is a topic not so commonly and explicitly spoken in conversations some decades ago. In consonance with that, Janice did not receive awkward or aggressive online behavior from Mark for behaving assertively or for having an agent role in the conversation as research in the past would have shown us. In short, what is behind Janice's and Mark's speech are **some** traditional values that still prevail in society nowadays regarding the role of women, as women being treated as numbers, as mentioned above, or as having Janice playing a game of putting herself down through being charming and showing that she is lonely, and having Mark putting her up and doing all the effort to conquer her, signaling the kind of flirting game women and men have been playing in society. On the other hand, the suggestion that we can trace here is that the Internet, as signaled by other authors, has set people free from **some** other traditional thinking (as having assertive women and sensible men), breaking the traditional view of gender roles in society.

## CHAPTER 5

### FINAL REMARKS

The present research aimed at analyzing a conversation between a man and a woman known to each other in real life in order to describe their conversation through Transitivity analysis, and, with that, look at their lexico-grammatical choices regarding women and the couple's relationship. In doing so, beliefs and cultural values regarding women's role in society could be assessed; and the claim that the couple were more than just friends could be confirmed.

For the issues regarding women in society, the results suggested that women, in the conversations analyzed, were a little more active than men. That is, women did, felt, and were described (by Mark) more times than men. In addition, the processes in which they were involved were that of private affairs, as matters of motherhood, relationship regarding marriage, relationship regarding extra-marital affairs – including her online partner, and work.

On the other hand, women had this agent role in the thoughts of Mark, the male friend. He was responsible for describing Janice as well as for putting her as actor throughout the conversations. This might have happened because Janice, as the one that should be conquered, is the focus of the conversation, and Mark, as the one exerting the function of conquering, puts her in the focus of the conversation too. Therefore, women, mostly represented by Janice, are the focus of the conversation, and also an active participant, but through the thoughts of men, mostly represented by Mark.

Even so, it seems an advance to have women as active participants in a dialogue construed by a woman and a man. It seems even better to think that this activeness did

not cause any kind of awkward reaction or behavior seen in language from the male participant part, even when the female participant showed more aggressive reactions (in an interpersonal perspective) during the conversations. It is clear, though, that there is still a lot to be done concerning gender roles in society; however small changes should be acknowledged.

In addition, Systemic Functional Linguistics played an important role in this research for allowing us to scrutinize language and confirm our first impressions from the text (that the couple seemed to have a “more than friends” relationship), as well as for allowing us to perceive new issues not noticed by only reading the dialogues (cultural values expressed in language towards women). In this sense, the Transitivity analysis served as a tool, so that with gender studies, conclusions could be raised from the results of the analysis.

In this Janice-Mark specific context of situation, the lexico-grammatical analysis suggested that women were represented as independent, strong, assertive, stubborn, unsatisfied, amazing beings, without causing any strangeness seen in language from the male participant. While talking about sex, however, women were seen as numerals, temptations, and disloyal, which may suggest that they are still carrying the stigma of being considered sexual objects.

In sum, the representation of women (mostly by Janice) in the research was that they are seen as assertive social agents although not really satisfied with their situation at home (husband, daughter, lack of time, lack of communication at home), reminding the reader that this is a case study, thus women here is always meant mostly Janice. On the other hand, the issues mostly talked about in the conversations were that of their private sphere (relationships, love affair, friends, family, and home), although they do talk a little about job and the lack of time for doing extra activities.

Finally, I would like to emphasize that, although we cannot generalize these findings because we were dealing with a case study, we should appreciate the small changes found here: that women are acting in a more active and assertive way and men are not reacting in an awkward way against that activeness and assertiveness, which may lead to the conclusion that not only women, but also men have changed after years of women's fight for a spot of light in society.

### **5.1. Limitations of the study and suggestions for further research**

The limitations of this study concern mostly the available time for concluding the research. The limitations that I could think of were: (i) the number of couples and conversations analyzed, because maybe with a variety of conversations online between couples (man-woman) we could draw more substantial conclusion; (ii) an Interpersonal SFL analysis could have brought more significant details about the couples' interaction, which could have complemented my findings; (iii) the interpretation of the results through Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), Fairclough's theory, could have shed a different and/or deeper light in my findings.

Therefore, for further research in gender, I suggest that more SFL and CDA analyses could take place with people who use chatting programs, but avoiding the limitations posed previously here, as having more couples involved in the research, and using also the Interpersonal metafunction and CDA. Moreover, the representation of women could also be studied on Orkut / Facebook profiles, as well as in discussion forums in which men and women are involved. At last, the representation of women (and/or men) in relationships seems to be a valid site for research if we consider that human behavior might change according to ones' interest.

## **5.2. Pedagogical Implications**

Since the Internet has grown in popularity and has been accessed everyday more and more by people from all ages, specially teenagers and young adults, it seems reasonable to deal with this kind of language in the classroom and, at the same time, call attention to the power of language and the changes it might cause in society. Once students are aware of what they can do with language, and aware of the freedom the Internet provides one with, they can use language, hopefully, in a more conscious way. At last, for the teaching of English as a Second Language (ESL), teachers may promote critical readings of dialogues presented in the books used to teach ESL, questioning the role of women in the dialogues, and questioning the role of language in the construction of the text and in the construction of the meanings expressed there.

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**APPENDIX I – TRANSITIVITY ANALYSIS**

**CONVERSATION 1**

**CONVERSATION 2**

**CONVERSATION 3**

August 13th, 2007 (10:13am – 12:13am)	
#	CONVERSATION 1
	oi?
	Olá!
	<b>Oi</b>
	Tudo bem com vc? Teve bom fds?
	<b>td bem sim, eu tive e vc?</b>
	Tudo ótimo tb.. tive um bom fds tb...
	Ficou muito triste ontem?
	<b>por causa do dia dos pais?</b>
	Sim...
	<b>não, eu fico mais triste no aniversário dele e na data da morte... agora tem a Carla ... e ontem foi aniversário do meu irmão tb...</b>
	Uhhmm!
	Entendo
	Mas e o papai fera... como foi o dia dos pais na sua casa?
	<b>eu e a Carla fomos prá minha irmã...ele mudou uns móveis aq e nós duas somos alérgicas a poeira...</b>
	<b>mas pra ele foi foda...</b>
	<b>coisa com a família dele...</b>
	Ahh tá.. ele está com problemas com a família dele?
	<b>não, tem um irmão dele q espancou o pai...</b>
	<b>num surto...</b>
	<b>eu acho q é droga...</b>
	Putz... que horrível. Mas, isso aconteceu recentemente?
	<b>na madrugada do dia dos pais...</b>
	Meu Deus... Que barra! Nossa... não tenho palavras. Lamento muito. Espero que dê tudo certo...
	O pai dele está bem?
	<b>é, tá complicado mesmo...</b>
	<b>tá, td machucado, mas fisicamente bem...]</b>
	Ahh sim.. Isso q eu quis dizer, se não tinha afetado nada mais grave...

	<b>não...</b>					
	<b>e o q vc fez no findi?</b>					
	Na sexta foi aniversário da Letícia, lembra dela? Fomo lá... no sábado, fui jogar a tarde e fui no shopping a noite comprar um presente para o meu pai e ontem eu fui jogar de manhã no clube, depois sai com o meu pai para almoçar e a noite minha irmã veio aqui em casa cumprimentar meu pai e saímos para comer uma pizza...					
	Aliás, nesse fds eu só comi... credo!					
	<b>hahaha eu comi tb...</b>					
	<b>o q vc deu pro seu pai?</b>					
1	não vai dar (= não vai ser possível)	[[ prá	eu	ficar entrando	na internet	a partir de quarta...]]
		-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Circ: Place	Circ: Time
	Pr: RELATIONAL	Carrier				
2	meu sogro	vem	prá cá...			
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Circ: Place			
	Dei uma camiseta esportiva e uma sandália de couro, que ele gosta de usar...					
	Minha irmã mandou fazer uma toalha do corinthians com o nome dele, bem legal tb..					
	<b>legal!!!</b>					
	Uhhh.. q pena!					
	Quer dizer..					
3	Ø (é)	(uma) pena	[[ por	vc	não entrar	na net]],
			-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Circ: Place
	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Carrier			
4	mas	Ø (eu)	espero	// que	vcs	possam ajudá-
	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Projected clause		lo..
				Pr: MATERIAL	Goal	
	<b>ah sei lá, ele já viria antes... vem ver a Laura...</b>					
	Ahh tá!					
5	Ø (ele)	Ficará	aí	por quanto tempo?		
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Circ: Place	Circ: Extent		
	<b>uma semana..</b>					

	Ahh tá!					
6	Então... se	Ø (você)	quiser saber	alguma coisa de mim,		
	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon		
7	Ø (você)	pedir	algo ou um strep-tease,	vc	tem	2 dias...
	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	Verbiage	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute
	<b>Hahahaha</b>					
	<b>tá...</b>					
	<b>idem né</b>					
	<b>menos o strip tease</b>					
	Rsrsrcrs					
	:(					
	Entendo					
8	Ops..	Ø (eu)	entendo			
	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL			
	<b>Haha</b>					
	<b>ah, clao q eu lembro da</b> Letícia... <b>ele me viu bem pqinha...</b>					
	rsrsrcrs... pois é!					
	Fomos dar os parabéns a ela...					
	<b>é...</b>					
	Ela está super aventureira, tem q ver. Fazendo escalada, montanhismo, indo em cavernas.. comprou um carro meio jipe e está demais.. muito legal					
	<b>hahah, é algumas coisas mudam né...</b>					
	Rsrsrcrs...					
	Acho q a maioria delas					
	<b>será?</b>					
9	<b>eu</b>	<b>acho</b>	// q	<b>as pessoas</b>	<b>tendem a não mudar...</b>	
			-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Projected clause			

	Será?									
10	Eu	acho	// que	é	uma tendência tão natural...	essa mudança.				
			-	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Carrier				
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Projected clause							
	<b>pode ser...</b>									
11	Ø (é)	Complicado	isso...	Ø (eu)	nunca	tinha parado	pra	Ø (eu)	pensar.	
	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Carrier	Actor	-	Pr: MATERIAL	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	
12	Agora	Ø (eu)	[es]tô[u]				na dúvida...			
	Circ: Time	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL				Attribute			
	<b>Hahaha</b>									
	<b>desculpa...</b>									
13	As pessoas	tendem a mudar	ou	Ø (as pessoas)	(tendem) a permanecerem	sempre	igual?			
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	-	Attribute			
14	Ø (eu)	[es]Tô[u] entrando		em curto...						
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL		Attribute						
	Hahahahaha									
	<b>Haha</b>									
15	<b>não faz</b>	<b>isso...</b>		Ø (você)						
	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal		Actor						
16	<b>bom,</b>	<b>eu</b>	<b>acho</b>		// q	<b>lá no fundo</b>	<b>ninguém</b>	<b>muda...</b>		
	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL		-	Circ: Place	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL		
17	Na vdd...	eu	acho		// que	no fundo	ninguém	muda,		
	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL		-	Circ: Place	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL		
	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL		Projected clause					
18	mas como dificilmente	as pessoas	agem		da maneira [[como pensam lá no fundo]]					
	-	Behaver	Pr: BEHAVIOURAL		Circ: Manner					
19	e	Ø (as pessoas)		passam		parte da vida	se	Ø (as pessoas)	escondendo.	
	-	Actor		Pr: MATERIAL		Circ: Extent	Goal	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	



20	Qdo	se (= as pessoas)	começa a colocar	pra fora	seu verdadeiro "eu",	vc	muda.		
	-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Circ: Place	Goal	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL		
21	Na vdd,	Ø (você)	não muda,	Ø (você)	apenas	assume	sua essência.		
	-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Senser	-	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon		
22	Mas,	externamente,	vc	muda.					
	-	Circ: Place	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL					
	isso,								
23	Ø (eu)	concordo...							
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL							
24	ainda bem q	vc	é	melhor com palavras do q eu...					
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute					
	Rsrtrs...								
25	Eu	acho	// que	nós	temos	uma tendência [[ a pensar sempre parecido, mas por lados diferentes do prisma...]]			
				Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute			
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Projected clause						
26	vc	não acha?							
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL							
27	Ø (eu)	acho...							
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL							
28	Essa	não é	a primeira vez, [[ que	Ø (nós)	concordamos	com algo,	olhando	por perspectivas diferentes...	né?]]
			-	Senser / Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon	Pr: MENTAL	Circ: Manner	-
	Token	Pr: RELATIONAL	Value						
29	É	difícil	isso.	O mais comum	são	opiniões divergentes, não complementares			
	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Carrier	Value	Pr: RELATIONAL	Token			

	<b>pois é...tá vendo...</b>									
30	Ø (eu)	acho	isso	mt legal,	pq	eu	costumo ser	a do contra...		
	Attributor	Pr: RELATIONAL	Carrier	Attribute	-	Token	Pr: RELATIONAL	Value		
	Rsrs...									
31	talvez	vc	não seja	a do contra,	Ø (você)	só	não gasta	muito tempo	tentando fundir	as opiniões..
	-	Token	Pr: RELATIONAL	Value	Actor / Actor	-	Pr: MATERIAL	Circ: Extent	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal
	quem sabe									
	<b>hum...</b>									
32	Qdo	Ø (nós)	costumamos ser	taxativos,	Ø (nós)	geralmente sempre	somos	do contra...		
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Carrier	-	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute		
33	para	Ø (a gente)	poder complementar	opiniões,	a gente	precisa saber	mais que a opinião em si,			
	-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon			
34	mas	o contexto	[[ que	ela	está	envolvida,]]	isso	sempre	altera	a opinião final...
	-	Actor	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	-	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal	
	<b>ãhã, mas e</b>									
	<b>U</b>									
35	Ø (eu)	não sou	taxativa...							
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute							
	Rsrs..									
	ah não!									
	?									
	<b>não...</b>									
36	Ø (eu)	sou??								
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL								
37	Ø (eu)	Não sei dizer...	comigo	Ø (você)	nunca	foi,				
	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	Circ: Angle	Carrier	-	Pr: RELATIONAL				

38	mas aparentemente	eu	acho	// que	na vida	vc	deve ser...
	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	-	Circ: Place	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL
				Projected clause			
39	o q	vc	acha?				
	Phenomenon	Senser	Pr: MENTAL				
	sei lá...						
40	Ø (eu)	acho	q não...				
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Projected clause				
41	Ø (eu)	posso ser	teimosa, chata, mas taxativa não...				
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute				
	rsrsrs...						
42	então tá,	fiqemos	Ø (nós)	com a média, teimosa.			
	-	Pr: MATERIAL	Actor	Goal			
43	Descartemos	Ø (nós)	o chata e o taxativa..	ok?			
	Pr: MATERIAL	Actor	Goal	-			
	tá,						
44	assim	eu	me sinto	melhor...			
	Circ: Manner	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute			
45	mas	Ø (eu)	nem sou	tão teimosa		assim...	
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute		Circ: Manner	
	Ahaha						
	deixa pr [a lá...						
	Nossa						
	*p-rá						
	Hahaha						
	Hahahaha						
46	o q	vc	acha?				
	Phenomenon	Senser	Pr: MENTAL				
	Sobre teimosia?						

	<b>tb...</b>								
	Sobre o q mais então...								
	Ei								
	<b>oi?</b>								
	Sobre teimosia								
47	e	o que mais	vc	quer saber	o que acho? (= sobre minha opinião)				
	-	Phenomenon	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Circ: Angle				
	<b>sobre como eu sou...</b>								
48	Ø (eu)	já	tinha respondido			isso...			
	Sayer	-	Pr: VERBAL			Verbiage			
	Ahh.. não apareceu.								
	Desculpa								
	Bom.. como vc é? Deixa eu ver...								
	<b>td bem...</b>								
49	Ø (eu)	Acho	// que	vc	é	uma pessoa de personalidade muito forte. Um pouco desafiadora,			
			-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute			
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Projected clause						
50	mas	Ø (eu)	te	vejo	um pouco presa com relação as suas próprias vontades,				
	-	Attributor	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute				
51	Ø (eu)	ainda	não sei dizer	// se	Ø (eu)	Ø (te)	Ø (vejo)	Ø (assim)	por medo ou por prudência.
			-	Attributor	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Circ: Cause	
	Sayer	-	Pr: VERBAL	Projected clause					
52	De qq forma,	Ø (eu)	não	te	acho	teimosa,			
	-	Attributor	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute			

53	mas	Ø (eu)	te	vejo	como alguém de opinião formada e com clareza das próprias convicções,						
	-	Attributor	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute						
54	isso	faz	vc	ser	contundente em suas opiniões,						
	Attributor	Process	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute						
55	pq,	na sua cabeça	vc	tem	embasamento	[[ para	Ø (você)	tê-	las....]]		
	-	Circ: Place	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute		
56	O que	não significa	[[ que	vc	está	certa ou errada,	mas que,	vc	é	coerente.]]	
	Token	Pr: RELATIONAL	Value	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute
<b>hum...</b>											
57	Ø (eu)	Te	acho	doce, mas não muito romântica... Muito inteligente..							
	Attributor	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute							
58	pq	vc	acha	// q	eu	[es]to[u]	<b>presa em relação às minhas vontades?</b>				
	Circ: Cause	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute				
	Projected clause										
59	embora	Ø (você)	tenha	dificuldade com o português				(hehehe.. brincadeira)			
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute				-			
60	mas	eu	gosto de	<b>r[o]mantismo...</b>							
	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon							

61	Ø (eu)	Não disse	// que	vc	está..	Ø (eu)	disse	// que	vc	é...	
	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL			-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	
Projected clause			Projected clause			Projected clause			Projected clause		
Hahaa											
62	tá,	Ø (eu)	sou,	pq?							
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Circ: Cause							
63	Eu	acho	// q	vc	gosta...	vc	sempre	disse	// que	Ø (você)	gosta..
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL				-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL
Projected clause			Projected clause			Projected clause			Projected clause		
64	mas	Ø (eu)	nunca	tive	oportunidade	Ø (eu)	testar	esse seu lado romântico...]			
	-	Carrier	-	Pr: RELATIONAL	[[ de				Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal
Attribute											
hum, t'...											
A											
65	Ø (eu)	Penso	isso,	pq	Ø (eu)	lembro	de [[ como vc era anos atrás,]]				
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Circ: Matter				
66	Ø (eu)	comparo	a sua criação e as suas amigas dos velhos tempos								
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon								
67	e	Ø (eu)	vejo	a evolução de vida de cada uma.							
	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon							
68	Ø (eu)	Acho	// que	vc	sempre	teve	uma necessidade maior [[ de soltar aquele verdadeiro "eu" [[ que conversamos lá no começo,]]]]				
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	-	Carrier	-	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute				
Projected clause											

69	parece	[[ que	o leão	q	tinha	dentro de vc]]		era	mais forte do que as das outras pessoas,
	-	-	Existent	-	Pr: EXISTENTIAL	Circ: Place			
	-	Carrier					Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	
70	isso			te	fez Ø (ser)			uma mulher com opiniões mais claras sobre diversos assuntos, mais cedo.	
	Attributor			Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL			Attribute	
71	O que	no futuro,		isso	seria			reflexo de uma independência mais evidente...	
	Ca ...	Circ: Time		... rrier	Pr: RELATIONAL			Attribute	
72	Só que	eu		acho	// que	vc	ainda	não chegou	no estágio máximo do seu próprio eu.
	-	Senser		Pr: MENTAL	Projected clause				
73	Ø (eu)	Vejo		vc	como	[[ uma pessoa	[[ q ue	tem	mais coisas [[ para buscar, para revelar...]]]]]]
	-	Pr: RELATIONAL		Carrier	-	Carrier	-	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute
	Attributor		Pr: RELATIONAL		Carrier		Attribute		
<b>noossa...</b>									
74	Ø (eu)	nunca		tinha		me		visto	sob esse ângulo...
	Senser	-		Pr: MEN ...		Phenomenon		... TAL	Circ: Angle
75	Bom..	isso		é		uma opinião.			
	-	Token		Pr: RELATIONAL		Value			
76	Ø (eu)	sou				uma pessoa incompleta...			
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL				Attribute			
77	não,	vc		até	tem			razão...	
	-	Carrier		-	Pr: RELATIONAL			Attribute	
Incompleta sim... inacabada não...									

	<b>Haha</b>										
	<b>adorei...</b>										
	Rsrsrcs										
78	Vc	sabe	[[ de algo		que	vc	ainda	não alcançou	em vc mesmo?]]		
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Scope	-	Actor	-	Pr: MATERIAL	Circ: Place			
	<b>ai...</b>										
79	Ø (eu)	nunca	<b>pensei...</b>								
	Senser	-	Pr: MENTAL								
	Rsrsrcs... pergunta difícil, talvez até estúpida..										
80	pois, se	vc	soubesse	Ø (isso)	Ø (você)	já	estaria buscando alcançar..			né?	
	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon	Actor	-	Pr: MATERIAL			-	
	<b>tb...</b>										
81	Mas,	Ø (eu)	ainda	acho	// que	Ø (eu)	vou	te	ver	mais completa e realizada	daqui algum tempo
	-	Senser	-	Pr: MENTAL	-	Senser	Pr: MEN ...	Phenomenon	... TAL	Circ: Manner	Circ: Time
	Projected clause										
	<b>é, tb acho...</b>										
	<b>Haha</b>										
82	como	se	faz	prá Ø (eu)	saber	// se	uma pessoa	é	<b>romântica ou não?</b>		
	Circ: Manner	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute		
83	Ø (eu)		Acho		// que	Ø (isso)	não se faz saber..				
	Senser		Pr: MENTAL		-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL				
	Projected clause										



84	romantismo	é	poesia...	poesia	se (= a pessoa)	sente...				
	Token	Pr: RELATIONAL	Value	Phenomenon	Senser	Pr: MENTAL				
Vc sente										
Taí... uma resposta a sua pergunta anterior.										
<b>Hahaha</b>										
<b>credo, vc tá ficando complicado...</b>										
Rsrtrs...										
Vamos simplificar...										
85	Eu	acho	// que	vc	precisa procurar	em vc	o romantismo [[ que vc deseja ter...]]			
			-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Circ: Place	Phenomenon			
Senser		Pr: MENTAL	Projected clause							
86	Vc	é	romântica,	vc	gosta de	romance...				
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon				
87	Mas,	Ø (eu)	acho	// que	vc	pode Ø (fazer)	mais,	Ø (você)	ser	mais,
				-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Circ: Manner	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Circ: Manner
	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Projected clause ...						
	Ø (você)		se entregar			mais...				
	Actor		Pr: MATERIAL			Circ: Manner				
... projected clause										
88	romantismo	é	paixão pura.							
	Token	Pr: RELATIONAL	Value							
<b>aff...</b>										
89	Ø (eu)	<b>preciso me apaixonar</b>				<b>então...</b>				
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL				-				
Só um min...										

	Voltei			
	<b>é, eu tenho q ir...</b>			
	Sem dúvida...			
90	sempre	é	preciso	[[ se apaixonar]]
	-	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Carrier
	<b>é...</b>			
	Q pena! Só mais um dia			
	<b>pois é...</b>			
	<b>se cuida...</b>			
	<b>Beijinho</b>			
	Vc tb.. se cuida.			
91	Ø (eu)	Amo	vc..	viu!
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon	-
	Beijos...			
92	Ø (eu)	<b>tb</b>	<b>te</b>	<b>amo,</b> <b>viu?!</b>
	Senser	-	Phenomenon	Pr: MENTAL -
	;) )			
	<b>tchauzinho...</b>			
	tchau!			
	<b>responde meu email :P.</b>			

August 27th, 2007 (9:54am – 11:50am)	
#	CONVERSATION 2
	Saudades...
	<b>eu tb...</b>
	<b>pois é...</b>
	<b>vc não tá ai?!</b>
	Estou.. estava reiniciando o computador
	Tudo bem com vc?
	<b>ah sim...</b>
	<b>td bem sim e com vc?</b>
	Tudo ótimo...
	Como passou o fds?
	<b>naquelas...</b>
	<b>quem é na foto}?</b>
	<b>Ops</b>
	Minha filhinha!!!! Vc não a conhecia?
	<b>filhinha? não...]</b>
	Ué.. só vc pode.. rrsrrrs
	<b>Haha</b>
	É a filhinha de um casal de amigos meus... bem próximos. Ela me adora, eu tb adoro....
	Achei que essa foto ficou muito fera
	<b>tá uma graça mesmo... como é o nome dela?</b>
	<b>qts anos?</b>
	Lavínia... tem 6
	<b>ah sim</b>
	Pq se fds foi naquelas?
	<b>pq eu tive uma crise de sinusite...</b>
	<b>não conseguia ver com o olho esquerdo...</b>
	<b>ainda tive q aguentar chilique dos meus sogros pq eu dormi de tarde, com mt dor de cabeça, e pedi, por favor, prá eles</b>

	<b>conversarem um pouco mais baixo...</b>		
	Nossa! Vc está melhor?		
	Caramba! Sério mesmo... seus sogros meteram essa? Mas, eles não estavam na sua casa?		
	<b>to sim, melhorou...</b>		
	<b>eles estavam em uma pousada e passavam o dia aq[ui] em casa...</b>		
	<b>e eles sabia q eu estava mal...</b>		
	<b>é foda...</b>		
	<b>Depois eu tive q ouvir, do meu maridinho querido, que eu coloquei os pais dele prá fora...</b>		
	<b>qdo eu só pedi por um pouquinho de silêncio...</b>		
	Puxa!!! Família é f...		
	Pelo jeito vcs brigaram...		
	<b>é, nosso diálogo está meio complicado...</b>		
	Rsrtrs.. que maneira suave de expressar uma crise conjugal... hahahahahaha		
	<b>Hahah</b>		
	Pois é! Nosso diálogo está meio complicado. Se eu fizesse análise, diria que esta é uma frase própria da minha analista		
	Hahahahaha		
	<b>Haha</b>		
	<b>falando em análise...</b>		
1	<b>nós</b>	<b>precisamos conversar</b>	<b>sobre seu sonho...</b>
	<b>Sayer</b>	<b>Pr: VERBAL</b>	<b>Verbiage</b>
	Rsrtrsrs.. aé?		
2	<b>Ø (nós)</b>	<b>Precisamos?</b>	
	<b>Senser</b>	<b>Pr: MENTAL</b>	
3	<b>Porque?</b>		
	<b>3 Matter</b>		
4	<b>Vc</b>	<b>o</b>	<b>analisou?</b>
	<b>Senser</b>	<b>Phenomenon</b>	<b>Pr: MENTAL</b>

5	Ø (eu)	<b>notei</b>	// q	vc	<b>se preocupa</b>	<b>bastante</b>	<b>com a sua relação com a Jill...</b>			
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	-	Phenomenon			
Projected clause										
Aé... que mais/										
6	e q	vc	<b>sonhou</b>	<b>comigo</b>	[[ Ø (eu)	<b>sendo</b>	<b>uma pessoa de reações exageradas,]]</b>			
	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute			
Phenomenon										
7	o q			<b>eu</b>	<b>não sou...</b>					
	Value			Token	Pr: RELATIONAL					
Como assim?										
pq uma pessoa de reação exagerada?										
8	Ø (eu)	<b>não ia</b>	<b>te</b>	<b>abraçar</b>	<b>de cair no chão</b>	<b>em um lugar público...</b>				
	Actor	Pr: Ma..	Goal	...TERIAL	Circ: Manner	Circ: Place				
9	<b>eu</b>	<b>sou</b>	<b>casada..</b>							
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute							
10	Ø (eu)	<b>tb não ia deixar</b>	vc	<b>esta[r] abraçado</b>	<b>com a Jill,</b>	e	Ø (você)	<b>me</b>	<b>dar</b>	<b>a mão...</b>
	Attributor / Initiator	Process	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Circ: Accompaniment	-	Actor	Beneficiary	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal
Rsr rsrsrs.... aé,										
11	<b>tinha</b>	<b>essa parte</b>								
	Pr: EXISTENTIAL	Existent								
12	<b>mas considerando q</b>	Ø (isso)	<b>foi</b>	<b>um sonho,</b>	Ø (o sonho)	<b>foi</b>	<b>legal...</b>			
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute			
hahahaha...										
13	eu	[es]tava escrevendo	<b>isso.</b>							
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal							

14	Considerere	Ø (você)		// que	Ø (isso)		foi	um sonho...	
	Pr: MENTAL	Senser	Projected clause						
heheheheh]									
<b>Hahah</b>									
15	Ø (eu)	Achei		Ø (o sonho)	muito legal...	pq	Ø (o sonho)	parecia	muito real
	Attributor	Pr: RELATIONAL		Carrier	Attribute	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute
16	e	eu	fiquei pensando	bastante	em vc..				
	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	-	Phenomenon				
17	eu	tb	achei	Ø (o sonho)	legal,	Ø (eu)	só	tava analisando...	Ø (ele)
	Attributor	-	Pr: RELATIONAL	Carrier	Attribute	Senser	-	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon
Rsrs...									
<b>o q?</b>									
Jane diz: não ia te abraçar de cair no chão em um lugar público									
Jane diz: eu sou casada..									
ÓTIMO									
<b>Haha</b>									
<b>o q?</b>									
18	Ø (eu)	Achei		ótimo	[[ essas feases	que	eu	destacquei]]	
	Attributor	Pr: RELATIONAL		Attribute	Goal	-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	
Carrier									
Ops.. frases									
Destaquei									
19	algo	me	diz	// q	vc	foi	irônico	com esse ótimo...	
	Sayer	Receiver	Pr: VERBAL	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Circ: Cause	
Projected clause									
<b>Hahah</b>									

20	Ø (eu)	Não fui		Ø (irônico) não..	Ø (você)	pode acreditar	
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL		Attribute	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	
21	Ø (eu)	Imaginei	// vc	dizendo	isso,	meio sorrindo, meio séria..	
			Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	Verbiage		
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Projected clause			Circ: Manner	
rsrsrs							
22	Ø (eu)	Achei	Ø (isso)	legal mesmo			
	Attributor	Pr: RELATIONAL	Carrier	Attribute			
<b>Hahah</b>							
<b>Escuta,</b>							
Leio...							
23	será q	vc	pode	me	mandar	aquele email	outra vez?
	-	Actor	Pr: Ma ...	Beneficiary	... TERIAL	Goal	-
24	o q	vc	escreveu...				
	Goal	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL				
Não escuto... eu leio! Piadinha besta							
Q e-mail?							
<b>eu entendi a piadinha, disse q vc escreveu o email...</b>							
Ahhh! Hehehehe							
25	[[sobre o q	vc	quer fazer		comigo...]]		
	Goal	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL		Circ: Matter		
Uhhh!							
Pq?							
26	O q	aconteceu		com aquele e-mail?			
	Existent	Pr: EXISTENTIAL		Circ: Matter			
27	eu	deletei		Ø (o e-mail)	, por precaução...		
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL		Goal	Circ: Cause		

28	<b>mas</b>	<b>manda</b>	Ø (você)		Ø (o e-mail)		<b>de novo...</b>	
	-	Pr: MATERIAL	Actor		Goal		-	
<b>e tem mais uma coisa...</b>								
O q?								
<b>vc tem as nossas conversas do msn gravadas?</b>								
Não mais... a maioria delas ficava no computador de onde eu trabalhava.								
Pq vc quer reler essas coisas?								
<b>não, é q tem uma amiga minha q tá fazendo o mestrado em oratória masculina e feminina num contexto de diálogo escrito...</b>								
Como é que é? (Imagine uma puta cara de espanto)								
<b>Hahah</b>								
<b>ela vai analisar diálogo escrito entre homens e mulheres...</b>								
Isso deu pra subentender...								
29	Eu		quero saber		// o que	vc	vai fazer	com os e-mails [[ que eu te mandei?]]
	Senser		Pr: MENTAL	Projected clause				Circ: Matter
	Scope	Actor		Pr: MATERIAL		Circ: Matter		
30	Ø (eu)	Até	imagino	tb..	Ø (eu)	só	quero confirmar	
	Senser	-	Pr: MENTAL	-	Senser	-	Pr: MENTAL	
<b>com os emails nada...</b>								
31	<b>se</b>	<b>vc</b>	<b>tivesse</b>		<b>as conversas</b>			
	-	Token	Pr: RELATIONAL		Value			
32	<b>eu</b>	<b>mandaria</b>	Ø (as conversas)		<b>prá ela</b>	<b>por email</b>	<b>, prá ajudar...</b>	
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal		Beneficiary	Circ: Manner	Circ: Cause	
33	Ø (isso: os nomes)		<b>vai ficar</b>		<b>td anônimo...</b>			
	Token		Pr: RELATIONAL		Value			
<b>e ela é uma das melhores amigas q eu tenho...</b>								
Rsrtrs...								



34	Ø (você)	não se preocupe Ø (com),		Ø (isso)	eu	confio	plenamente	em vc.
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL		Phenomenon	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Circ: Manner	Phenomenon
35	Ø (eu)	Ø (faria)		isso	se	vc	concordasse	Ø (com isso), claro...
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL		Goal	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon
36	Ø (eu)	Só	achei	Ø (isso: a pesquisa)	interessante,	Ø (esse tipo de pesquisa)	não é	algo comum...
	Attributor	-	Pr: RELATIONAL	Carrier	Attribute	Token	Pr: RELATIONAL	Value
37	Ø (você)	Confia Ø (em)		Ø (mim)?				
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL		Phenomenon				
38	Ø (eu)	Não devo Ø (confiar)		Ø (em você)?				
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL		Phenomenon				
39	vc	Ø (é)		[[ q[uem]		sabe se deve ou não... Ø (confiar)		Ø (em mim)]]
				Senser		Pr: MENTAL		Phenomenon
	Token	Pr: RELATIONAL		Value				
40	Eu	sei		// que	Ø (eu)	devo... Ø (confiar)		Ø (em você)
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL		-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL		Phenomenon
Projected clause								
é...								
41	Ø (eu)	acho		// q	vc	deve confiar		em mim
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL		-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL		Phenomenon
Projected clause								
42	Ø (eu)	Espero estar		certo				
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL		Attribute				
Já te mandei o e-mail que eu escrevi pra vc...								
tá, obrigada...								
claro q está								
Tenho alguns outros e-mails... mas não sei se acho as conversas do msn.. Vou encaminhálos pra vc tb...								
td bem, obrigada...								
tá, voltando à minha análise...								

	Rsrtrs.. vamos lá						
43	<b>vc</b>	<b>se preocupa</b>	<b>mesmo</b>	<b>com o seu relacionamento com a Jill?</b>			
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	-	Phenomenon			
44	Ø (eu)		Não tenho	relacionamento com a Jill...			
	Carrier		Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute			
	<b>mas teve...</b>						
	Pelo menos, no sentido amoroso						
45	<b>ah,</b>	<b>vc</b>	<b>me</b>	<b>entendeu...</b>			
	-	Senser	Phenomenon	Pr: MENTAL			
	Sim...						
46	Que tipo de preocupação		vc	quer dizer?			
	Verbiage		Sayer	Pr: VERBAL			
	<b>sei lá,</b>						
	<b>de deixá-la chateada...</b>						
47	<b>pq</b>	<b>eu</b>	<b>acho</b>	// <b>q</b>	<b>ela</b>	<b>gosta de</b>	<b>vc...</b>
	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon
	Projected clause						
	Claro que sim...						
	<b>ah...</b>						
48	Eu	não deixo	que essa preocupação	interfira		nas minhas atitudes,	
	Initiator	Process	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL		Goal	
49	mas, sempre que		eu	puder	eu	vou preservá	-la..
	-		Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal
50	Nós	saímos	algumas vezes pra	Ø (nós)	conversar(mos)	sobre isso,	
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	-	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	Circ: Matter	
51	ela	gosta de	mim	sim...			
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon	-			

	<b>ah si...</b>										
	<b>M</b>										
52	<b>e</b>	<b>o q</b>	<b>vc</b>	<b>sente</b>			<b>por ela?</b>				
	-	Phenomenon	Senser	Pr: MENTAL			Circ: Matter				
	<b>além da preocupação...</b>										
52	<b>se</b>	<b>vc</b>	<b>não quiser falar</b>				<b>sobre isso,</b>		<b>td bem...</b>		
	-	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL				Circ: Matter		-		
53	Não há		nada	[[ que	eu	não me sinta		a vontade [[em	Ø (eu)	falar	com vc...]]]]
	Pr: EXISTENTIAL		Existent	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL		Phenomenon			
	Bom...										
	<b>q bom...</b>										
54	Ø (eu)		Gosto	dela	mais do que uma amiga,						
	Senser		Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon	Circ: Manner						
55	Ø (eu)		acho	// que	Ø (eu)	Ø (gosto)	Ø (dela )	pela relação e a intimidade que tivemos.			
				-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon	Circ: Cause			
	Senser		Pr: MENTAL	Projected clause							
56	Ainda,	Ø (eu)	tenho		por ela		uma sensação de cuidado maior do o comum.				
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL		Circ: Cause		Attribute				
57	Mas,	hj	Ø (eu)		não sou		apaixonado por ela...				
	-	Circ: Time	Carrier		Pr: RELATIONAL		Attribute				
	<b>hum...</b>										
	<b>entendo...</b>										
58	E pra finalizar,		nós	temos		algumas divergências muito grande de pensamento e postura,		que	lasca		tu[d]o.
	-		Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL		Attribute		Actor	Pr: MATERIAL		Goal
59	Qdo		Ø (nós)	ficamos		mais [do] que 3 dias juntos,		aparece		muita coisa...	
	-		Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL		Attribute		Pr: EXISTENTIAL		Existent	

60	Aí, em geral,	Ø (nós)		discordamos,		Ø (nós)		brigamos...		
	-	Senser		Pr: MENTAL		Actor		Pr: MATERIAL		
<b>ah tá...</b>										
61	Mas,	Ø (eu)		acho		// que	tudo isso	é	mais em função da família dela,	
	-	Senser		Pr: MENTAL		Projected clause			Value	
62	talvez	a culpa dela		seja		só a submissão e respeito a família,				
	-	Token		Pr: RELATIONAL		Value				
63	eu	nunca		estive		preparado	para	Ø (eu)	enfrentar	essas situações..
	Carrier	-		Pr: RELATIONAL		Attribute	-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal
com ela										
<b>ãhã...</b>										
64	<b>família</b>		<b>costuma ser</b>		<b>um agravante</b>		<b>aos problemas...</b>			
	Carrier		Pr: RELATIONAL		Attribute		Circ: Matter			
<b>Opa</b>										
<b>problemas...</b>										
Pois é... demais.										
65	Qdo		vc	está		com alguém,				
	-		Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL		Attribute				
66	é		preciso	[[ considerar	sempre	[[ o que	esta pessoa	trá[z]	junto c[o]m ela,]]]]	
	Pr: RELATIONAL		Attribute	Carrier	Pr: MENTAL	-	Goal	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Circ: Accompaniment
67	e	a família	é			um fator determinante.				
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL			Attribute				
68	Na casa dela,		todo mundo		gosta de		mim,			
	Circ: Place		Senser		Pr: MENTAL		Phenomenon			
69	Ø (eu)	sempre	fui		bem tratado,	Ø (eu)	não posso reclamar		jamais.	
	Carrier	-	Pr: RELATIONAL		Attribute	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL		-	

70	Mas,	Ø (eu)	acho	// que	ela	não tem	mais idade	pra ser a menininha da casa.		
	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Circ: Cause		
Projected clause										
71	Ela	é	uma mulher feita,	Ø (ela)	precisa agir	como mulher,	buscar	uma independência de mulher...		
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Behaver / Actor	Pr: BEHAVIOURAL	Behaviour	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal		
é..										
tá,										
72	mas dai	a questão	é	ela...						
	-	Token	Pr: RELATIONAL	Value						
73	Não é pra	Ø (ela)	ser (= não precisa ser)	uma porra louca,						
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute						
74	mas	Eu	queira namorar (= estar junto de)	uma mulher... não uma menina						
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute						
é...										
é mais ou menos como eu..										
75	Eu	tb	acho	// que	é	ela..	Ø (a questão)			
	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	-	Pr: RELATIONAL	Value	Token			
Projected clause										
76	Ø (eu)	Acho	// que	a família	foi	só	influência,	a decisão	foi	dela...
	-	Senser	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	-	Attribute	Token	Pr: RELATIONAL	Value	
Projected clause										

77	às vezes	eu	falo	pro Miguel	// q	Ø (eu)	queria	um homem	comigo,	não um muleque...			
	-	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	Receiver	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Pheno ...	Circ: Accompaniment	... menon			
	Projected clause												
78	com certeza	ela	já	[es]tá	bem crescida	prá	Ø (ela)	tomar	atitudes	e	Ø (ela)	arcar	com consequências...
	-	Carrier	-	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal	-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal
79	a gente	tem q fazer	escolhas	na vida...									
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal	Circ: Place									
80	e	chega	uma hora	[[ q	Ø (isso)	é	inevitável...]]						
	-	Pr: EXISTENTIAL	Existent	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute						
81	Ø (assim)	É	[[ como	eu	penso...]]								
			-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL								
	Value	Pr: RELATIONAL	Token										
82	e	qto mais tempo	vc	leva	[[ pra	Ø (você)	tomar	essas decisões,]]	mais oportunidades	vc	perde		
	-	Scope	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Scope	Goal	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL		
isso mesmo..													
83	e	mais sofríveis	as coisas	vão se tornando...									
	-	Attribute	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL									
Com certeza													
84	Uma coisa	[[ que	me	incomodava	demais	e ainda	incomoda,]]						
	Phenomenon	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Circ: Manner	-	Pr: MENTAL						
	Value												

	era	o fato [[ de	eu	saber	// como ela queria agir, o que ela pensava ]]			
		-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Projected clause			
	Pr: RELATIONAL		Token					
85	e	na hora h,	ela	não tinha	postura	[[ pra	Ø (ela)	encarar... ]]
	-	Circ: Time	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL
86	i Mark,	algumas pessoas	demoram	mais	prá	Ø (elas: pessoas)	entender	algumas coisas...
	-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Circ: Manner	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon
87	Até hj		ela	é	assim...			
	Circ: Extent		Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute			
88	e	[[o que	mais	me	frustra	de tudo]]	É	
		Phenomenon	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Circ: Matter		
	-	Value						Pr: RELATIONAL
	[[ Ø (ela)	agir	já	Ø (ela)	pensando	no [[ que os outros vão falar ou pensar. ]]]]		
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon		
	Token							
89	Nada	é	espontâneo,	tudo	é	programado...		
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute		
	Pois é..							
90	Ø (eu)	acho	// que	esse tempo	a gente	não tem como (= can't) controlar...		
			-	Goal	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL		
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Projected clause					
	mt racionalidade...							
	não...							
	aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa!							
91	Ø (eu)	queimei	minha mão!					
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal					

	<b>q merda!!!!!!1</b>							
	Opa!!!!!!!							
92	Assopra		Ø (você)		Ø (sua mão)			
	Pr: MATERIAL		Actor		Goal			
	:-O							
	<b>Hahah</b>							
	<b>ai q horrível!</b>							
93	Como		vc		queimou		a mão...	
	Circ: Manner		Actor		Pr: MATERIAL		Goal	
94	<b>eu</b>	<b>não nasci</b>	<b>prá</b>	Ø (eu)	<b>ser</b>	<b>dona de casa...</b>		
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute		
	rsrsrsrs...							
	<b>numa caneca de leite...</b>							
95	Ø (você)		da		risada		da...	
	Behaver		Pr: BEHAVIOURAL		Behaviour		-	
	<b>:P</b>							
96	Se	Ø (você)	quiser se[r]		minha amante,	eu	alugo	um flat pra vc
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL		Attribute	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal Beneficiary
97	e	Ø (eu)	mando		uma empregada		2 vezes por semana...	
	-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL		Goal		Circ: Extent	
98	ela		só	não vai segurar		a caneca de leite		pra vc
	Actor		-	Pr: MATERIAL		Goal		Circ: Cause
	<b>Fechou!</b>							
	Rsr rsrs..							
99	qdo	vc	vier		pra cá,	Ø (nós)	acertamos	os detalhes...
	Circ: Time	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL		Circ: Place	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	Verbiage
	<b>tá certo então!</b>							
	Ahhhh! Vc disse que tinha uma coisa pra me contar num dos seus últimos e-mails...							
	<b>eu disse?</b>							



	Olha...							
100	eu	vou guardar	essa conversa....	vc	vai ser	minha amante...		
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute		
	<b>Hahah</b>							
101	isso	é	uma ameaça??					
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute					
102	pq se	Ø (isso)	for,	Ø (uma ameaça)				
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute				
103	eu	adoro viver	perigosamente...					
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Circ: Manner					
	<b>=D</b>							
104	Considerere	Ø (você)	// que sim...					
	Pr: MENTAL	Senser	Projected clause					
	rsrsrsrs							
	"Não tenho mts novidades... tá td na mesma... tenho coisa prá contar, mas não por email...Td q vc mandou prá mim, em dobro ;D se cuida!! Rach"							
	<b>Haha</b>							
	<b>ah, não lembro</b>							
	<b>era alguma coisa com o Miguel...</b>							
	<b>qdo lembrar eu falo...</b>							
	Uhhh! Blz...							
	<b>não lembro mesmo... s´rio...]</b>							
	<b>Opa</b>							
	<b>Sério</b>							
	Rsrtrs.. tudo bem...							
	Caramba...							
105	Ø (eu)	nunca	tinha pensado	na possibilidade [[ de	Ø (eu)	te	ameaçar	com essas conversas...]]
				-	Sayer	Target	Pr: VERBAL	Circ: Manner
	Senser	-	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon				

106	Ø (eu)	acho	// q	Ø (eu)	vou me dar	bem....		
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute		
Projected clause								
<b>Hahah</b>								
107	vc	não seria	capaz...					
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute					
conversa de cinema essa...								
Rsrsrcrsrsrcr								
Vdd...								
108	Mas	vc	apelou.	Ø (Você)	Foi	direto	no psicológico...	
	-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Circ: Manner	Goal	
Tá certo..								
109	eu	não seria			capaz.			
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL			Attribute			
110	eu	apelei?!!!!!!!!!!!						
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL						
<b>pq?</b>								
Rsrsrcs..								
111	[[ vc	não seria	capaz.]]		Vai	direto	no psicológico,	
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute					
	Actor				Pr: MATERIAL	Circ: Manner	Goal	
112	Ø (isso: essa apelação)	mexe	com a integridade..		aí,	Ø (eu)	fiquei	sem reação.
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal		-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute
<b>Hyahaha</b>								
113	Ø (I)	got	it (= I understand it)					
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon					
114	eu	poderia viver	assim...					
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Circ: Manner					
Como amante?								

	<b>perigosamente...</b>						
	Rs..						
115	essa sensação	tb	me	estimula.			
	Phenomenon	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL			
116	Ø (Eu)	Acho	// que	Ø (essa sensação)	Ø (é)	um ótimo combustível pra vida...	
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	
117	O que	vc	considera		viver perigosamente?		
	Circ: Matter	Senser	Pr: MENTAL		Phenomenon		
	<b>hum...</b>						
118	Ø (Eu)	<b>acho</b>	// q	Ø (viver perigosamente)	Ø (é)	[[ fazer o q não se deve... [[com quem não se deve... ]] o q ninguém espera de vc... sem considerar o q os outros vão dizer...]]	
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	
	Projected clause						
	<b>hedonismo...</b>						
119	é	<b>claro</b>	[[ q assaltar um banco e fugir de ferrari		tb	está	na lista...]]
	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Carrier		-	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute
	Projected clause						
	Nossa!						
120	Ø (Eu)	Acho	// que	vc	sabe	bem	// o que é viver perigosamente..
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	-	Projected clause
	Projected clause						
	hahahahahahhahahaha						
121	Vc	cometeria	um crime?				
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Scope				
	<b>não...</b>						

122	só se	a vida da Carla	estivesse	em jogo...
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute
123	Isso	é	vdd,	
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	
124	Ø (Eu)	acho	// que amor materno	é capaz [[ de Ø (fazer) qq coisa...]]
			- Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL Attribute
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Projected clause	
<b>qq coisa por ela...</b>				
125	Vc	acha	// que Ø (você)	vai ter um amante pra vida toda? Ou amantes?
			- Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL Attribute
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Projected clause	
126	Ø (Eu)	Nunca	pensei	no assunto...
	Senser	-	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon
127	é		td	mt oral ainda...
	Pr: RELATIONAL		Token	Value
128	Ø (Nós)	Vamos ver	se Ø (isso)	vira realidade...
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	- Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL Attribute
Não				
Ops...				
<b>o q?</b>				
129	Ø (Eu)	Não quero dizer	especialmente	da gente...
	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	-	Circ: Matter
<b>nem eu...</b>				
<b>pretencioso...</b>				
hahahahahhahahaha....				
<b>:P</b>				
<b>Haha</b>				
130	Ø (Eu)	Não quis dizer	isso...	desculpe
	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	Verbiage	-

	<b>td bem...</b>												
131	Ø (Eu)	Estava pensando	no fato	vc	sentir	falta de alguma coisa na sua relação	e	buscar	isso	fora do casamento.]]			
			-	Senser / Actor	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon	-	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal	Circ: Place			
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon										
132	Se	vc	aceita	a idéia	Ø (você)	ter	um amante ou um caso extra-conjugal ]]	o u	em hipótese alguma,	“eu	s e m p r e	serei	fiel”
				-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute						
	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon					-	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute
	Rsrtrsrs												
	<b>Hahah</b>												
133	Ø (Eu)	acho	// q de certa forma,	eu	já	sou	infiel..						
			-	Carrier	-	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute						
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Projected clause										
134	mas	Ø (eu)	não penso em	[[ ter amantes...]]									
	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon									
	Rsrtrs...												
	<b>o q?</b>												
	Boa resposta...												
135	vc	riu	pq?										
	Behaver	Pr: BEHAVIOURAL	Circ: Cause										
136	Ø (Eu)	Achei	[[ o "de certa forma, eu já sou infiel",]]					uma resposta interessante.					
	Attributor	Pr: RELATIONAL	Carrier				Attribute						
	Desculpe... caiu a net. Vc disse alguma coisa?												

	<b>pergubtei pq vc riu...</b>							
	Achei o "de certa forma, eu já sou infiel", uma resposta interessante							
	<b>ah é...</b>							
137	<b>mas</b>	Ø (isso)		<b>é</b>			<b>real...</b>	
	-	Carrier		Pr: RELATIONAL			Attribute	
138	Eu	tb		acho...				
	Senser	-		Pr: MENTAL				
	<b>Hah</b>							
	<b>eu sei...</b>							
	hahahahaha.. como assim, sabe???							
	<b>sei lá...</b>							
	<b>sabendo...</b>							
	<b>Hhahah</b>							
139	Ø (eu)	Não	te	acho	tão infiel assim...	o problema	sou	eu...
	Attributor	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Value	Pr: RELATIONAL	Token
	<b>ainda bem q vc sane...</b>							
	<b>Opa</b>							
	<b>Ahh</b>							
	<b>Sabe</b>							
140	<b>Ma[s]</b>	<b>eu</b>		<b>tenho q ir...</b>				
	-	Actor		Pr: MATERIAL				
141	Ø (Você)	<b>vai escolhendo</b>		<b>o flat... A empregada... E a caneca de leite...</b>				
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL		Phenomenon				
	Rsrtrs.. pode deixar.							
142	Vc	não vai se arrepender..						
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL						
143	Ø (Eu)	Vou colocar		caneca refrigerada...				
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL		Goal				
144	<b>Eu</b>	<b>sei</b>		<b>// q não!</b>				

	<b>Senser</b>	<b>Pr: MENTAL</b>	<b>Projected clause</b>
	<b>Beeem melhor...</b>		
	<b>beijin então</b>		
	Beijos pra vc tb...		
	Vou procurar os e-mails e as conversas e te mando		
145	Foi	bom	falar com vc de novo
	<b>Pr: RELATIONAL</b>	<b>Attribute</b>	<b>Carrier</b>
	<b>tá, obrigada!</b>		
	<b>idem!</b>		
146	Ø (Eu)	Tava sentindo	falta
	<b>Senser</b>	<b>Pr: MENTAL</b>	<b>Phenomenon</b>
	<b>se cuida!</b>		
	vc tb		
147	<b>Eu</b>	<b>tb</b>	<b>tava... Ø (sentindo)</b>
	<b>Senser</b>	-	<b>Pr: MENTAL</b>
	<b>tá..</b>		
	<b>Tchau</b>		
	Tchauzinh		
	<b>O</b>		
	<b>Haha</b>		
	Hahahahaha		

August 28th, 2007 (12:26pm – 2:50pm)									
#	CONVERSATION 3								
	Olá...								
	<b>td bem?</b>								
	Oi??								
	<b>tá...</b>								
	<b>Eu vou levar a Carla prá escola, já volto... se vc estiver ai, a gente conversa... senão, beijin</b>								
	Ok...								
	<b>Vai me dar uma moralzinha e falar comigo?</b>								
	Rsrtrs... sempre								
	<b>Ah tá...</b>								
1	Vc	está			bem?				
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL			Attribute				
	<b>indo né..</b>								
	A Carla já vai pra escola? Q série que ela está?								
	<b>maternal 1</b>								
	<b>Hahha</b>								
	<b>Ela vai desde os nono mÊs</b>								
	Indo?								
2	Ø (eu)	Não gosto	qdo	vc	fala	assim...	Ø (eu)	fico	triste
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	-	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	Circ: Manner	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute
	<b>O</b>								
3	<b>não é prá</b>	<b>vc</b>	<b>ficar</b>			<b>triste..</b>			
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL			Attribute			
	Caramba... a menina é um prodígio...								
4	<b>Pq</b>	<b>vc</b>	<b>fica</b>			<b>triste?</b>			
	Circ: Cause	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL			Attribute			
	<b>Ah vc nem imagina!!!</b>								



5	Pq	vc	está	triste	ou pelo menos	Ø (você)	não está	muto feliz...
	Circ: Cause	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute
	ops.. muito							
	é...							
6	ontem	aconteceu		mais uma (= mais um problema)			aq[ui]...	
	Circ: Time	Pr: EXISTENTIAL		Existent			Circ: Place	
	O q foi??/							
	ah, vc sabe q o gmail tem umas estranhas né...							
	daí eu fui entrar no meu email, e abriu um outro...							
	Ai ai ai... não uso o gmail, não conheço essas coisas estranhas... mas, me conta							
	Abriu qual e-mail?							
	um de nome "joajosejoao@gmail.com"							
	Q porra é essa? Hahahaha							
	Com muito medo, vou perguntar.... o que tinha no e-mail?							
	daí só tinha putaria, e tinha email do Miguel prá essa pessoa, q ele diz ser o vizinho aq de casa q veio usar o computador...							
	prá mim, parece ser um email do Miguel mesmo, prá manter esse tipinho q ele gosta...							
	mas ele jurou q não, q é do vizinho...							
	Ahhh!!!! Claro que é, né? Vizinho... té parece							
	mas mesmo assim, eu pedi prá ele abrir o email dele, e tinha na caixa de emails enviados, emails prá esse outro email...							
	daí eu disse q tá, mesmo q não seja dele, ele tá colaborando mandando putaria pro cara...							
	mas eu não co[ns]igo acreditar nele...							
	daí eu dei um piti bem feio, bem escandaloso, pro cara, q mora na porta ao lado, ouvir....							
	q na minha casa esse tipo de coisa não entra, e q o computador é meu, como quase td aq dentro, e q eu não quero mais ele enfiado aq dentro, ainda mais coma minha filha junto.							
	Nossa! O clima pesou...							
	é...							
	Como ele reagiu?							
	ah, como sempre...							
	pediu desculpas, disse q não vai mais acontecer...							

	Ahh!
	<b>disse q eu sou o q ele tem de mais importante...</b>
	<b>blá blá blá...</b>
	<b>eu sempre ouço isso só q as coisas costumam a ser diferentes...</b>
	Que tipo de putaria tinha no e-mail? Vc não gosta que ele veja putarias ou mulher pelada?
	<b>os dois...</b>
	<b>eu acho mt falta de respeito...</b>
	Ahh é! Vc já me disse isso...
	<b>se eu tivesse foto de homem com o pau duro no meu email ele ficaria puto tb...</b>
	Nossa... falou com a boca cheia, hein!
	Hehe
	Vc quer? Tenho uma pasta cheia de homens desse jeito aqui...
	<b>Haha</b>
	<b>é foda...</b>
	<b>Hahahah</b>
	<b>não...</b>
	Tá.. se quiser, é só falar.. tá
	rsrsrs.. tô brincando
	<b>hahaha[</b>
	<b>eu sei...</b>
	Mas, falando sério.
7	Desde que eu converso com vc,
	<b>Circ: Extent Sayer Pr: VERBAL Receiver</b>
	e já faz tempo...
8	vcs têm esse problema, [[ d[e] ele gostar de putaria e vc não certo?]]
	<b>Carrier Pr: RELATIONAL Attribute - Senser Pr: MENTAL Phenomenon -</b>
	<b>é...</b>
	<b>[i]magina eu passei mt mal qdo eu tava grávida de 7 meses</b>
	<b>pq eu achei uns 15 cds só com foto de mulher pelada...</b>

9	vc	não faz (= tem)		ideia	do [[ qto isso me faz mal...]]				
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL		Attribute	Circ: Matter				
10	eu	fico		mt chateada...					
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL		Attribute					
11	Ø (isso)	é		frustrante...					
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL		Attribute					
sei lá...									
12	Alguma vez,	vc	já	pensou	// numa outra forma de	Ø (você)	remediar	esse problema,	
	-	Senser	-	Pr: MENTAL	Projected clause	Circ: Manner	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal
até mesmo pela saúde da relação de vcs.									
13	Tipo...	Ø (você)		Reconsiderar	sua postura,	Ø (você)	abrir	algumas exceções,	
	-	Senser		Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal	
14	Ø (você)	assinar		uma revista de mulher pelada,	Ø (você)	fazer	strip-tease	pra ele... sei lá	
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL		Goal	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal	Beneficiary	-
Espera eu terminar...									
ã...									
Eu quero dizer,									
15	se	vcs	já	tentaram resolver	isso	de uma forma mais diplomática e menos proibitiva.			
	-	Actor	-	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal	Circ: Manner			
16	Pq,	eu	acho		// que	ele	tem	uma necessidade muito séria desse tipo de material	
					-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	
	Circ: Cause		Senser	Pr: MENTAL		Projected clause			
17	e	Ø (eu)	acho	// que	ele	não consegue ficar	sem isso,	seja na sua frente, seja por trás de vc...	
	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal	Circ: Manner	
Não terminei ainda									

	<b>ã...</b>													
18	Agora,		vc	tocou		num ponto extremamente importante,								
	-		Sayer	Pr: VERBAL		Verbiage								
19	se	isso		te	chateia		ou	te	frustra,		a conversa	é	diferente,	
	-	Phenomenon		Senser	Pr: MENTAL		-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL		Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	
20	pq		ele	estaria		te	depreciando		e	Ø (ele)		nunca	deveria fazer	isso,
	Circ: Cause		Actor	Pr: MATE ...		Goal	... RIAL		-	Actor		-	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal
21	Ø (ele)		deveria			te		respeitar...						
	Senser		Pr: MEN ...			Phenomenon		... TAL						
22	Mas,	o ponto	é.			[[ Até onde		vcs	estão		dispostos a ceder...]]			
	-		Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL		Attribute		Actor		Pr: RELATIONAL		Attribute		
	Calma.. só mais um pouquinho													
	<b>ã...</b>													
23	Ø (você)		Não entenda			// que	eu	esteja defendendo			ele,			
	-		Pr: MENTAL			Projected clause		Actor		Pr: MATERIAL		Goal		
	Senser		Pr: MENTAL			Projected clause								
	pq eu não tô.													
24	Ø (eu)		Não concordo			com a postura dele...								
	Senser		Pr: MENTAL			Phenomenon								
25	Mas,	a minha amiga		é			vc,	Ø (eu)	só	posso tentar mover		o seu lado, as suas ações.		
	-	Token		Pr: RELATIONAL			value	Actor	-	Pr: MATERIAL		Goal		
26	Se	eu	tivesse acesso			a ele,		Ø (eu)		diria		exatamente o contrário,		
	-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL			Goal		Sayer		Pr: VERBAL		Verbiage		
	é			tão difícil assim			trocar alguns e-mails pela mãe da sua filha?		Carrier					
	Pr: RELATIONAL			Attribute			Carrier							

	Sei lá... mas, não posso.							
	Acabei :)							
	<b>Haha</b>							
	<b>tá...</b>							
27	<b>não tem</b>		<b>conversa</b>		<b>sobre isso comigo...</b>			
	Pr: EXISTENTIAL		Existent		Circ: Matter			
28	<b>eu</b>	<b>não gosto</b>	$\emptyset$ (disso)		<b>e</b>	$\emptyset$ (eu)		<b>não vou ceder...</b>
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phnomenon		-	Actor		Pr: MATERIAL
29	$\emptyset$ (eu)		<b>não vou ser</b>		<b>conivente</b>		<b>com uma coisa [[q me faz mal...]]</b>	
	Carrier		Pr: RELATIONAL		Attribute		Circ: Matter	
30	<b>eu</b>	<b>não vou deixar</b>	<b>ele</b>		<b>fazer</b>	[[ o q	$\emptyset$ (ele)	<b>quer]]</b>
	Initiator	Process	Actor		Pr: MATERIAL	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL
	Goal							
31	<b>prá</b>	<b>eu</b>	<b>deitar</b>	<b>na cama</b>	<b>e</b>	$\emptyset$ (eu)		<b>chorar</b>
	-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Scope	-	Behaver	Pr: BEHAVIOURAL	<b>td noite,</b>
	Circ: Time							
32	<b>pq</b>		<b>essa</b>	<b>não sou</b>		<b>eu...</b>		
	Circ: Cause		Token	Pr: RELATIONAL		Value		
33	<b>ele</b>		<b>me</b>	<b>conhece</b>		<b>há mt tempo...</b>		
	Senser		Phenomenon	Pr: MENTAL		Circ: Extent		
34	<b>ele</b>		<b>sabe</b>	// q	<b>eu</b>	<b>não gosto...</b>		$\emptyset$ (disso)
	Senser		Pr: MENTAL	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL		Phenomenon
	Projected clause							
35	$\emptyset$ (eu)		<b>não acho</b>	<b>necessário...</b>		$\emptyset$ (isso)		
	Attributor		Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute		Carrier		
36	$\emptyset$ (eu)		<b>acho</b>	$\emptyset$ (isso)		<b>na real</b>		<b>mt idiotice...</b>
	Attributor		Pr: RELATIONAL	Carrier		-		Attribute
37	<b>ele</b>		<b>q</b>	<b>arrume</b>	[[ uma mulher	<b>q</b>	<b>deixe</b>	<b>ele</b>
	Actor		-	Pr: MATERIAL	Initiator	-	Process	<b>fazer</b>
	Goal		Pr: MATERIAL		Actor	Pr: MATERIAL		[[ o q quer]] ]]

38	<b>eu</b>	<b>não sou</b>	<b>essa mulher...</b>										
	Token	Pr: RELATIONAL	Value										
Perfeito...													
39	Ø (isso)	foi	[[ o que	eu	disse	na sessão 3 do meu discurso...]]							
	Value	Pr: RELATIONAL	Verbiage	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	Circ: Place							
40	S	isso	te	faz	Ø (ficar)	mal	e	vc	não tem	[[ co	Ø	agir sobre	isso,]]
	e									mo	(você)		
	-	Attri butor	Carrier	Process	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute			
41	Ø (eu)	concordo	// que	vc	não tenha que aceitar								
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL								
42	ele	tem que rever	a postura dele,	certamente.									
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon	-									
<b>pois é...</b>													
43	<b>ele</b>	<b>tá</b>	<b>avisado...</b>										
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute										
44	<b>se</b>	<b>eu</b>	<b>descobrir</b>	// q	<b>ele</b>	<b>ta mentindo</b>	<b>prá mim,</b>						
	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Circ: Cause						
<b>acabou...</b>													
45	Ø (isso)	<b>vai</b>	<b>me</b>	<b>fazer</b>	Ø (ficar)	<b>mt mal,</b>							
	Attributor	Pro ...	Carrier	... cess	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute							
46	<b>mas</b>	<b>eu</b>	<b>não to</b>		<b>na melhor situação,</b>								
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL		Attribute								

47	<b>então...</b>	Ø (eu)	<b>tenho q ver</b>	<b>meios prá melhorar...</b>				
	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon				
48	Ø (eu)	Ø (estou) <b>sendo</b>		<b>bem egoísta,...</b>				
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL		Attribute				
Não entendi								
49	<b>eu</b>	<b>já</b>	<b>conversei</b>			<b>com ele,</b>		
	Sayer	-	Pr: VERBAL			Receiver		
50	Ø (eu)	<b>já</b>	<b>disse</b>	// q	<b>eu</b>	<b>posso ir</b>	<b>com ele</b>	<b>em um psicólogo,</b>
	-	-	-	-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Circ: Accompaniment	Circ: Place
	Sayer	-	Pr: VERBAL	Projected clause				
<b>sei lá..</b>								
51	<b>mas</b>	<b>ele</b>	<b>não quewr...</b>					
	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL					
<b>quer...</b>								
<b>oq?</b>								
Rach diz: vai me fazer mt mal, mas eu não to na melhor situação, então tenho q ver meios prá melhorar Rach diz: sendo bem egoísta,								
<b>terminar com ele vai me fzer mal, mas seu eu já estou sofrendo, tenho q tentar melhorar pro meu lado...</b>								
<b>a,</b>								
Ahh tá.. era isso que eu tinha entendido, mas não tinha certeza que era isso q vc queria dizer...								
<b>Hahah</b>								
<b>era sim...</b>								
52	Vc	está sofrendo?						
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL						
<b>ah to né...</b>								
53	Ø (isso)	<b>é</b>	<b>foda,</b>	<b>porra,</b>	<b>ele</b>	<b>é</b>	<b>meu marido...</b>	
	Token	Pr: RELATIONAL	Value	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	
54	<b>e nem q</b>	Ø (ele)	<b>fosse</b>		<b>meu namorado,</b>	Ø (eu)	<b>estaria sofrendo</b>	<b>do mesmo jeito...</b>
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL		Attribute	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Circ: Manner

	Tirando essa parte da mulherada (que já [é] bem foda), vcs têm outros problemas?												
	<b>ah, sei lá...</b>												
	<b>normais assim, nada mt preocupante...</b>												
	Ahh tá... bom, pelo menos isso...												
	<b>é, mas vc imagina...</b>												
55	<b>ele</b>		<b>fica alimentando</b>			<b>um sentimento ruim</b>			<b>dentro de mim....</b>				
	Actor		Pr: MATERIAL			Goal			Circ: Place				
	<b>daí qq coisinha q acontece</b>												
56	<b>eu</b>		<b>perco</b>			<b>a linha,</b>							
	Actor		Pr: MATERIAL			Goal							
	<b>entende...</b>												
57	<b>eu</b>		<b>fico</b>			<b>puta</b>			<b>com ele</b>			<b>mt fácil...</b>	
	Carrier		Pr: RELATIONAL			Attribute			Circ: Matter			Circ: Manner	
58	Ø (eu)	Só	acho	//	vc	deve tomar	cuidado	pra	Ø	não colocar	o	numa	
				q		(= ter)			(você)	problema	redoma de		
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal	Circ: Place				
	Senser	-	Pr: MENTAL	Projected clause ...									
59	e caso		ela		quebre,		vc	se	corte		interia...		
	-		Actor		Pr: MATERIAL		Actor	Goal	Pr: MATERIAL		Circ: Manner		
	Entende..												
60	pq		vc		já		está		desgastada.				
	Circ: Cause		Carrier		-		Pr: RELATIONAL		Attribute				
61	<b>mas</b>	<b>isso</b>	<b>é</b>		Ø (assim)		<b>devido</b>	<b>às coisas</b>	<b>q</b>	<b>acontecem,</b>		<b>não só no momento...</b>	
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL		Attribute		-	Actor	-	Pr: MATERIAL		Circ: Time	



	<b>é...</b>					
62	Vcs	fazem	coisas diferentes	no casamento de vcs...	coisas pra vcs dois...	
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal	Circ: Matter	Circ: Cause	
	<b>por ex??</b>					
	Viajam... nem que seja até o fim da praia, passeiam, tiram o dia pra servir ao outro, fazer tudo o que vc gosta,					
	<b>não...</b>					
	Surpresas... flores... o prato preferido...					
	Sei lá!					
63	<b>não dá</b>		<b>tempo...</b>			
	Pr: EXISTENTIAL		Existent			
64	<b>tem</b>		a Carla	<b>tb...</b>		
	Pr: EXISTENTIAL		Existent	-		
65	Ø (isso)	<b>é</b>	<b>difícil</b>	Mark...		
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	-		
	<b>mt mais do que imagina...</b>					
	Caraca...					
66	não é		possível	[[ q não dê tempo]]		
	Pr: RELATIONAL		Attribute	Carrier		
67	e	a Carla	é	filha de vcs, não um estorvo...		
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute		
68	Ø (eu)	<b>não disse</b>	// q	ela	<b>é</b>	<b>um estorvo!!!!!!</b>
			-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute
	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	Projected clause			
	<b>po favor né!</b>					
	Rsrtrs.. desculpa,					
69	Ø (eu)	não quis dizer	isso...			
	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	Verbiage			
70	<b>só q</b>	<b>fica</b>	<b>td</b>	<b>mais difícil</b>	<b>por causa dela...</b>	
	-	Pr: RELATIONAL	Carrier	Attribute	Circ: Cause	

71	ela	é	mt pqna	ainda,	Ø (ela)	mama	no seio...		
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Scope		
72	Ø (eu)	Quis dizer	// que	ela	não deve servir		de impecilho,		
	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL		Attribute		
			Projected clause						
73	ela	deve partilhar	os momentos de vcs...				junto com vcs...		
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal				Circ: Accompaniment		
74	ah,	Ø (eu)	não quero transar		Ø (com meu marido)		com a Carla junto...		
	-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL		Goal		Circ: Accompaniment		
	<b>Haha</b>								
	tá eu te entendi...								
	Só um min								
	mas na real não dá tempo mesmo...								
	<b>Tá</b>								
	Ops..								
	<b>o q?</b>								
	Janice.. amor da minha vida.								
	<b>tá bom,</b>								
	<b>pode ir...</b>								
	Hahahaha.. não é isso.								
75	Ø (eu)	Não costumo deixar	uma pessoa	[[ que	eu	amo]]	Ø (ficar)	sozinha	num momento como esse...
	Attributor	Process	-	Phenomenon	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Circ: Time
			Carrier						
	<b>Haha</b>								
	Quero dizer...								
	Janice, amor da minha vida, relaxa e pensa comigo								
76	se	Ø (isso)		é		tão difícil assim...			
	-	Carrier		Pr: RELATIONAL		Attribute			

	<b>Haha</b>									
77	Ø (você)	<b>tá sendo</b>			<b>irônico</b>		<b>as hell...</b>			
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL			Attribute		Circ: Manner			
	<b>vai to pensando...</b>									
	Vou falar									
	<b>to ouvindo...</b>									
78	Vc	trabalha	e	ele	trabalha	e	os dois	possuem	a Carla...	
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	
79	Um momento do dia,			os dois (ou os três),			chegam		do trabalho...	
	Circ: Time			Actor			Pr: MATERIAL		Circ: Place	
80	a praia	fica	ali na frente,	não dá (= não é possível)			[[ pra	vc	fazerem	um passeio de 20 minutos?]]
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Pr: RELATIONAL / Attribute			-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal
				Carrier						
81	<b>a praia</b>	<b>não fica</b>	<b>ali na frente...</b>							
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute							
82	<b>tem q</b> (= é necessário)			[[ <b>pegar dois ônibus...</b> ]]						
	Pr: RELATIONAL / Attribute			Carrier						
	Serve um praça, uma calçada, a escada da igreja.. qq coisa									
	<b>Hahah</b>									
	<b>olha só</b>									
83	<b>eu</b>	<b>chego</b>	<b>td dia depois das 21h10</b>							
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Circ: Time							
84	<b>eu</b>	<b>entro</b>	<b>em casa</b>	<b>ele</b>	<b>sai</b>	<b>prá faculdade</b>	<b>até as 22h30</b>			
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Circ: Place	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Circ: Place	Circ: Extent			
85	<b>ele</b>	<b>trabalha</b>	<b>de manhã...</b>							
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Circ: Time							
86	<b>eu</b>	<b>trabalho</b>	<b>a tarde...</b>							
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Circ: Time							

	<b>tabalaho é boa...</b>									
	<b>tá,</b>									
87	<b>eu</b>	<b>trabalho</b>	<b>de sábado de manhã...</b>							
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Circ: Time							
88	<b>dai</b>	<b>a gente</b>	<b>tem</b>	<b>sáb de tarde,</b>	<b>q</b>	<b>ele</b>	<b>geralmente</b>	<b>surfa...</b>		
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	-	Actor	-	Pr: MATERIAL		
	<b>e domingo...</b>									
	<b>Nobody said it was easy It's such a shame for us to part Nobody said it was easy No one ever said it would be this hard oh take me back to the start</b>									
	Tá bom..									
89	<b>ele</b>	<b>nunca</b>	<b>faltou</b>	<b>na faculdade</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>Ø (ele)</b>	<b>nem</b>	<b>matou</b>	<b>aula</b>	
	Actor	-	Pr: MATERIAL	Circ: Place	-	Actor	-	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal	
90	<b>pra</b>	<b>Ø (ele)</b>	<b>ficar</b>	<b>no bar</b>	<b>Ø (ele)</b>		<b>tomando</b>	<b>uma cerveja...</b>		
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Actor		Pr: MATERIAL	Goal		
91	<b>Surfar</b>	<b>é</b>	<b>super importante</b>	<b>que</b>	<b>ele</b>	<b>nunca</b>	<b>pode deixar</b>	<b>de lado,</b>		
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	-	Actor	-	Pr: MATERIAL	Circ: Manner		
92	<b>domingo</b>	<b>não é</b>	<b>dia</b>				<b>na sua semana</b>			
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute				Circ: Time			
93	<b>e</b>	<b>ninguém</b>	<b>pode acordar</b>				<b>uma hora mais cedo</b>	<b>ou</b>	<b>Ø (ninguém)</b>	
	-	Behaver	Pr: BEHAVIOURAL				Circ: Time	-	Behaver	
	<b>(pode) dormir</b>		<b>uma hora mais tarde</b>	<b>pra</b>	<b>Ø (vocês)</b>		<b>servir(em)</b>		<b>um ao outro...</b>	
	Pr: BEHAVIOURAL		Circ: Time	-	Actor		Pr: MATERIAL	Goal		
	<b>tá tá</b>									
94	<b>vc</b>	<b>[es]tá tentando salvar</b>		<b>meu casamento,</b>						
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL		Goal						
	<b>obrigada....</b>									
	Isso é uma música?									

95	como se	eu	não tentasse	dirariamente...				
	-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	-				
é..								
Coldplay...								
96	mas	eu	entendi	// o q	vc	quis dizer...		
	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Verbiage	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL		
Projected clause								
Não..								
97	Ø (eu)	[es]tô[u] tentando	te	convencer	que	ele	não merece	vc
	Actor	Pr: MATE ...	Goal	... RIAL	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon
98	e daí	vc	decide ficar			comigo		
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL			Attribute		
99	só q	[[ quem	tem q ouvir	isso]]	é			ele, não eu...
	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon				
Pr: RELATIONAL					Attribute			
100	não foi	isso	[[ q	eu	quis dizer...]]			
	Pr: RELATIONAL		Token	Value	-	Sayer		Pr: VERBAL
tá								
101	se	eu	decido ficar	com vc....				
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute				
Vixi								
Viiiixi								
102	Ø (eu)	me	perdi	nos meus pensamentos!!				
	Actor	Goal	Pr: MATERIAL	Circ: Place				
Hahaha								
Hahah								
Eu tb...								

103	Ø (você)	vai	com calma!!!			
	Behaver	Pr: BEHAVIOURAL	Circ: Manner			
Hahahahaha						
Hahaa						
nuossa...						
tá...						
104	eu	acho	// q	ele	Ø (é)	[[ q[quem] tem q tentar salvar nosso casamento agora...]]
			-	Value	Pr: RELATIONAL	Token
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Projected clause			
105	Ø (eu)	[es]to[u]	cansada	de fazer as coisas	prá ele...	
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Circ: Matter	Circ: Cause	
por ele...						
prá ver ele feliz...						
to cansada...						
mas, mesmo assim, obrigada pelas dicas...						
106	vc	deveria ser	um terapeuta prá casais...			
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute			
Pensamento 1 - concluído.						
Hahah						
câmbio...						
rsrsrsrs...						
107	tem		mais pensamentos?			
	Pr: EXISTENTIAL		Existent			
108	Ø (eu)	Não tenho	perfil pra terapeuta de casais,	eu	sou	solteiro..
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute
rsrsrsrs						
109	Tinham		mais 2...			
	Pr: EXISTENTIAL		Existent			

	<b>Ahaha</b>						
110	quais	eram	∅ (os pensamentos)?				
	Value	Pr: RELATIONAL	Token				
111	vc	não tem	nenhum affair			no momento?	
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute			Circ: Time	
<b>ninguém q vc esteja saindo, ficando, enrolando sei l' [a...</b>							
112	Um [[que	vc	estava dizendo	// que	não era	bem [[ o que vc queria me dizer]]]]	
	-	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	Projected clause			
113	e outro [[ se		vc	decidisse ficar	comigo..]]		
	-		Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute		
114	aí,	deu	pane	no sistema			
	-	Pr: EXISTENTIAL	Existent	Circ: Place			
<b>Opa</b>							
<b>Lá</b>							
<b>Hahaha</b>							
116	∅ (eu)	nem sei	mais	// o q	eu	tava pensando...	
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	-	Phenomenon	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	
<b>confundi td...</b>							
117	∅ (eu)	Tenho..	claro.	∅ (eu)	Não sou	de ferro...	
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	
118	Eu	falo	com vc	a semana inteira,	∅ (eu)	penso	um monte de besteiras...
	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	Receiver	Circ: Extent	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon
119	vc	acha	// que	eu	vou ficar tomando	banho	todos os dias?
	-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Scope		Circ: Extent	
<b>Senser Pr: MENTAL Projected clause</b>							

	Rsrsrcrrs						
	<b>Hahaha</b>						
120	∅ (eu)	<b>acho</b>	<b>bom</b>	[[ <b>vc</b>	<b>tomar</b>	<b>banho</b>	<b>tds os dias... ]]</b>
	Attributor	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Carrier	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Scope
	Circ: Extent						
	<b>tá, e quem é?</b>						
	Rsrsrcrrs...						
121	se	eu	tomar	banho	todos os dias,	vc	não vai aguentar..
	-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Scope	Circ: Extent	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL
	hahaha						
	<b>Hahaha</b>						
	Pode ser mais de uma?						
	<b>uau!!!</b>						
	<b>pode...</b>						
	<b>Haha</b>						
122	∅ (você)	<b>vai</b>	<b>me</b>	<b>dizer</b>	<b>ou não?</b>		
	Sayer	Pr: VER ...	Receiver	... BAL	-		
123	Eu	saio	com 2 amigas minhas da faculdade, com uma menina do outro bairro, a irmã do meu amigo e uma mina lá do clube...				
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal				
	Hahahahahahah						
	<b>ai</b> Mark...						
	Hahahahahaha... brincadeira. Só queria imaginar sua cara...						
	<b>Hahah</b>						
124	∅ (eu)	Saio	com uma mina da facul e com a mina do outro bairro...				
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal				
	<b>ah, nossa!!!!!!!!!!!!</b>						



125	[[ de três de brincadeira]]			foi	[[ prá duas na real...]]		
	Token			Pr: RELATIONAL	Value		
tá mt melhor...							
Hahaha							
fala sério...							
haahahahaha...							
126	Mas,	Ø (essas)	não são	coisas sérias...			
	-	Token	Pr: RELATIONAL	Value			
Nem constantes...							
ãhã...							
127	como		são	os nomes?			
	Value		Pr: RELATIONAL	Token			
Cristina e Gabriela							
hum...							
Mas, sinceramente.... trocaria							
128	pra		Ø (eu)	ficar	com uma pessoa, só...		
	-		Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute		
as duas prá ficar com uma pessoa só...?							
129	dai	vc	tem q estar		apaixonado...		
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL		Attribute		
Trocaria todas, já teve época, que eu tava saindo com 5 ou 6 meninas diferentes... semana toda.							
Cansei de festa...							
nossa... 5, 6...							
Loucura...							
pois é...							
130	Mas,	hj,	eu	estou	bem suscetível a	[[ me	apaixonar....]]
					-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL
	-	Circ: Time	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL		Attribute	

131	<b>mas é só</b>	<b>vc</b>	<b>arrumar</b>	<b>alguém</b>	<b>[[ q</b>	<b>mexa</b>	<b>de verdade</b>	<b>com vc]]</b>
	-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	-	Goal
132	<b>q</b>	<b>vc</b>	<b>sossega...</b>					
	-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL					
133	<b>é só</b>	<b>Ø (você)</b>	<b>achar</b>	<b>a pessoa certa...</b>				
	-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal				
Claro que sim...								
134	<b>Ø (eu)</b>	<b>até</b>	<b>quero</b>	<b>isso.</b>				
	Senser	-	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon				
135	<b>Ø (eu)</b>	<b>Não sei</b>	<b>// se</b>	<b>Ø (esse alguém)</b>	<b>é</b>	<b>a pessoa certa,</b>		
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Projected clause	Token	Pr: RELATIONAL	Value		
136	<b>mas</b>	<b>alguém</b>	<b>que</b>	<b>me</b>	<b>faça</b>	<b>Ø (ficar)</b>	<b>realmente bem,</b>	<b>eu</b>
	-	Attributor	-	Carrier	Process	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Actor
137	<b>uma hora</b>	<b>Ø (isso)</b>	<b>é</b>	<b>inevitável...</b>				
	-	Token	Pr: RELATIONAL	Value				
<b>nossa q carência...</b>								
Na boa..								
138	<b>Ø (você)</b>	<b>não se sinta</b>	<b>ofendida e nem envaidecida...</b>					
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon					
139	<b>mas, se</b>	<b>vc</b>	<b>estivesse</b>	<b>aqui e solteira,</b>	<b>eu</b>	<b>já</b>	<b>teria me apaixonado</b>	<b>por vc...</b>
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Senser	-	Pr: MENTAL	Circ: Cause
<b>ah é?</b>								
<b>será?</b>								
140	<b>Ø (você)</b>	<b>não</b>	<b>me</b>	<b>ofendeu...</b>				
	Sayer	-	Target	Pr: VERBAL				

	Rsrtrs... que bom.					
141	<b>mas</b>	<b>envaidecer</b>	<b>é</b>	<b>difícil de evitar...</b>		
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute		
	<b>Hahah</b>					
	Isso podia...					
	<b>vc disse q não...</b>					
	<b>tá frio ai?</b>					
	<b>ai apertei alguma coisa errada...</b>					
142	Ø (eu)	Acho	// que	Ø (isso)	é	carência...
			-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Projected clause			
	mas, não do aspecto físico, sexual...					
143	Ø (isso)	é	mais, carência [[ de se preocupar com alguém e ter alguém cuidando de vc...]]			
	Token	Pr: RELATIONAL	Value			
	<b>ãhã...</b>					
	hj esfriou um pouco, mas não está muito frio...					
	<b>ah...</b>					
	<b>tá,</b>					
144	<b>mas</b>	<b>não tem</b>	<b>chance</b>	<b>[[ de uma das suas garotas, ou as duas,</b>	<b>estarem</b>	<b>apaixonadas por vc?]]</b>
	-	Pr: EXISTENTIAL	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	
	Tem.. muita.					
145	Uma delas	eu	tenho	certeza		
	Circ: Matter	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute		
	<b>quem?</b>					
	A Gabi...					

146	A Cristina	gosta	muito	de mim,			
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Circ: Manner	Phenomenon			
147	mas	ela	namorou	por muito tempo,	Ø (ela)	não tem	[[ intenção de se prender denovo, ]]
	-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Circ: Extent	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute
pelo menos agora.							
<b>ah tá, a Gabi...</b>							
<b>Hahaha</b>							
<b>não sei quem é...</b>							
Hahahahaha..							
Ué.. Gabriela							
Hehehehehe							
<b>claro, Gabriela...</b>							
148	E	tem	uma menina [[ que eu troco idéia no msn tb... ]]	qq hora	eu	pego.	
	-	Pr: EXISTENTIAL	Existent	Circ: Time	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	
<b>gosta de Green Day?</b>							
Credo... eu pego, é zoadado							
<b>Hhahaha</b>							
<b>zoadado...</b>							
149	é	<b>isso</b>		[[ q vc quer...]]			
	Pr: RELATIONAL	Value		Token			
<b>pegar...</b>							
150	<b>qdo</b>	<b>a gente</b>	<b>menos</b>	<b>espera</b>	Ø (a gente)	<b>solta</b>	<b>a real...</b>
	Circ: Time	Senser	Circ: Manner	Pr: MENTAL	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	Verbiage
<b>Haha</b>							
<b>brincadeira hein...</b>							
<b>tb se for né...</b>							
Hahahaha.. olha isso.							

151	Ø (você)	Jogando	denovo	no psicológico...		
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	-	Goal		
Como sempre						
<b>Hhahha</b>						
<b>to brincado,</b>						
152	Ø (eu)	não quero	vc	apaixonado por mim...		
	Attributor	Pr: RELATIONAL	Carrier	Attribute		
153	só	"pegar"	às vezes	é	bom...	
	-	Carrier	-	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	
Nossa...						
154	Ø (eu)	nunca	me senti	tão descartável...		
	Senser	-	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon		
<b>ai, não quis dizer isso...</b>						
Gostei do "as vezes"...						
Mark!!!						
Oie! Vc gritou?						
<b>gritei!</b>						
155	Ø (eu)	não quis dizer	// q	vc	é	descartável...
	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute
Projected clause						
Rsrtrs... não se preocupe.						
<b>não to, só to dizendo...</b>						
156	Se	vc	estivesse	sozinha	e eu	me apaixonasse
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	- Senser	Pr: MENTAL
por vc, Phenomenon						
157	vc	não ficaria	comigo?			
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal			
<b>ficaria...</b>						
Ufa...						

158	Ø (eu)	me senti	melhor		
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon		
<b>Hahah</b>					
<b>quer dizer, não assim tão fáácil né...</b>					
<b>Haha</b>					
hahahaha... caraca.					
Ia ter que ralar?					
<b>eu to td dolorida...</b>					
<b>nem tanto...</b>					
<b>só um pouquinho,</b>					
159	prá	Ø (você)	dar (= perceber)	valor...	
	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon	
Rsrtrs... tá certo...					
Dolorida pq?					
<b>pq eu voltei prá academia ontem...</b>					
<b>Haha</b>					
Hahaha.. ah! Entendi.. academia sempre dá nisso...					
<b>pois é...</b>					
Ficando gostosa pro verão?					
<b>Hahaha</b>					
<b>tb...</b>					
160	agora q	agente	já	falou	[s]obre td,
	-	Sayer	-	Pr: VERBAL	Verbiage
161	não tem	mais nenhuma pergunta		né?	
	Pr: EXISTENTIAL	Existent		-	
Ahhh... sabe como é, né?					
162	Nossas verdades	nunca	se esgotam,		perguntas
	Actor	-	Pr: MATERIAL	Existent	sempre
terão...					
<b>hum...</b>					

163	Ø (eu)	Ainda	acho..	// que	existem	mais respostas do que perguntas...				
	Senser	-	Pr: MENTAL	Projected clause	-	Pr: EXISTENTIAL	Existent			
164	então, as vezes,		[[ repetir uma pergunta,]]		pode ser	um bom negócio...				
	-		Carrier		Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute				
<b>ah é?!!</b>										
165	Ø (eu)	nunca	tinha pensado	as[s]im...						
	Senser	-	Pr: MENTAL	Circ: Manner						
166	mas	Ø (isso)	faz (= tem)	sentido...						
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute						
167	as suas garotas		estão		no seu orkut?					
	Carrier		Pr: RELATIONAL		Attribute					
<b>curiooosa...</b>										
168	Vc	mesmo, as vezes	me	dá		mais detalhes				
	Actor	-	Recipient	Pr: MATERIAL		Goal				
169	qdo	Ø (eu)	pergunta	algo		pela segunda vez				
	-	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	Verbiage		Circ: Time				
<b>ah é?</b>										
Não.. por causa da Jill...										
170	elas	a	conhecem	e	Ø (elas)	não queriam	[[ q	ela	ficasse	chateada...]]
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute						
	Senser	Phenomenon	Pr: MENTAL	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon			
171	Ø (eu)		tb nunca	notei...						
	Senser		-	Pr: MENTAL						
<b>aff...</b>										
<b>tá tá</b>										

172	Não fui		eu	[[ q[uem]	pedi	isso]]	, não...
	Pr: RELATIONAL		Carrier	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	Verbiage	
-							
<b>ãhã, tá bom...</b>							
173	uma		sabe	da outra?			
	Senser		Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon			
Não mesmo... juro,							
174	Ø (eu)	jamais	faria	isso.			
	Actor	-	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal			
Pelo amor de Deus...							
<b>Hahaha</b>							
<b>já faz...</b>							
<b>só elas não sabem...</b>							
175	A Cris	sabe	// que	eu	fico	com a Gabi,	
	Pr: MENTAL		-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	
Projected clause							
176	a Gabi	sabia	// que	eu	ficava	com a Cristina,	
	Pr: MENTAL		-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	
Projected clause							
177	mas	ela	acha	// que	eu	não fico	mais
	Pr: MENTAL		-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	-	
Projected clause							
<b>AH...]</b>							
178	e	vc	transa com		as duas?		
	Pr: MATERIAL		Actor		Goal		
Eu não fiz...							
179	qdo	eu	comecei a ficar	com a Cristina,			
	Pr: MATERIAL		Actor		Goal		



180	ela	não queria	o lance do orkut	por causa do ex dela,			
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon	Circ: Cause			
181	e depois q	ela	conheceu	a Jill,	ela	preferiu deixar	assim.
	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Circ: Manner
182	A Gabi	conhece	a Jill	desde o tempo [[ que a gente namorava,]]			
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon	Circ: Time			
183	a Jill	não suporta	ela				
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon				
184	e	ela	perguntou	// se	a Jill	ficaria	chateada
	-	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute
	[[ se	Ø (ela)	a	visse	no meu orkut,]]		
	-	Senser	Phenomenon	Pr: MENTAL	Circ: Place		
	... projected clause						
185	eu	disse	// que sim				
	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	Projected clause				
186	e	ela	falou	// se	eu	ficaria	bravo
	-	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute
	[[ se	ela	me	excluísse,]]			
	-	Actor	Goal	Pr: MATERIAL			
... projected clause							
187	eu	disse	// q não				
	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	Projected clause				
Com a Gabi não... só com a Cristina...							
<b>huj, tá explicado tiger...</b>							
hahahaha... tô mais pra little cat							
<b>Hahha</b>							

	<b>to vendo...</b>							
188	Ø (eu)	<b>nem me atreveria a entrar</b>			<b>nessa disputa...</b>			
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL			Goal			
189	Ø (isso)	Seria	injusto...	Dream team		não conta		
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Actor		Pr: MATERIAL		
	<b>Ha</b>							
	<b>ha</b>							
	<b>Ha</b>							
	<b>sei sei</b>							
190	q	eu	sei	// tem		três...		
	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Pr: EXISTENTIAL		Existent		
	Projected clause							
191	imagina...	Ø (você)	// não ia sobrar			nada	prá mim...	
	Pr: MENTAL	Senser	Pr: EXISTENTIAL			Existent	Circ: Cause	
	Projected clause							
192	Vc	teria	tudo.	Eu	já	to	ciente	
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Carrier	-	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	
193	[[ q	vc	não gosta de		repartir...]]			
	-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL		Phenomenon			
	<b>ah, q bom q está ciente...</b>							
	<b>Hahah</b>							
	<b>to brincando</b>							
	hahahaaha...							
	<b>Haha</b>							
194	Ø (eu)	Tô achando	// q	vc	precisa vir		logo	pra São Paulo...
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL		-	Circ: Place
	Projected clause							
	<b>Hahha</b>							

	<b>pq?</b>							
195	Pq	vc	acha?					
	Circ: Cause	Senser	Pr: MENTAL					
	<b>ui...</b>							
	<b>tá bom tá bom...</b>							
	<b>não pergunto mais...</b>							
	Nossa...							
196	Ø (eu)	achei	// que	Ø (você)	fosse querer saber	a resposta,		
			-	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon		
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Projected clause					
	ou pelo menos falar o que vc pensou...							
197	eu	queria	// q	vc	tivesse falado	fool..		
			-	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	-		
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Projectec clause					
	<b>it's ok...</b>							
198	eu	sei	// pq	eu	tenho q ir	prá São Paulo...		
			-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Circ: Place		
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Projected clause					
199	prá	Ø (eu)	ajudar		vc	nesse dilema de três meninas...		
	-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL		Goal	Circ: Matter		
	Hahaha... qse.							
200	Ø (eu)	Não tenho	um dilema...	Ø (eu)	só	não tenho	ainda	terceira menina...
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Carrier	-	Pr: RELATIONAL	-	Attribute
201	Ø (tu)	não tens	a quarta...					
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute					
202	Ø (eu)	Estou	perdido	nas suas contas...	quem	são	as 3?	
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Circ: Matter	Value	Pr: RELATIONAL	Token	
	a Gabriela							
	a Cristina							

	e a Jill							
	mas a última pela preocupação...							
	Ahh sim.. claro							
	=P							
	Nesse caso...							
203	nesse momento	eu	preciso			da quarta.		
	Circ: Time	Senser	Pr: MENTAL			Phenomenon		
	Urgente e muito mais do que as outras...							
	Hahah							
	thanks...							
	Hahah							
204	q chata	q eu	fui			agora...		
	Attribute	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL			Circ: Time		
	Haha							
	Pq chata?							
205	pq	eu	disse			thanks..		
	Circ: Cause	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL			Verbiage		
	Ahhh tá..							
206	Ø (eu)	não achei	chata.	Ø (você)	Ø (eu)	Achei	muito mala	Ø (você)
	Attributor	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Carrier	Attributor	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Carrier
	Hahahahahahaha							
	Hahaha							
	whatever, different words, same meaning...							
	hahahahahahaha.. se foi isso q vc quis dizer, acertou.							
	Haha							
207	Ø (eu)	Acho	// q	eu	tô enchendo	muito	a sua bola...	
			-	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Circ: Manner	Goal	
	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Projected clause					

208	mulher	Ø (a gente)	tem que tratar	mais no freio.				
	Goal	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Circ: Manner				
<b>upa,</b>								
209	trate	Ø (você)	suas éguas	no freio...				
	Pr: MATERIAL	Actor	Goal	Circ: Manner				
<b>+P</b>								
<b>=P</b>								
<b>=P</b>								
<b>sem querer ser gorssa...</b>								
rsrsrsrsrsrs...								
Não foi...								
<b>Haha</b>								
210	Grosseria	é	ofensa..	palavras contextuais	não ofendem, (= atingem)			
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL			
211	só	é	preciso	entendê-las...				
	-	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute	Carrier				
212	hum, ainda bem q	vc	é	um bom entendedor...				
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute				
213	Tem	gente	[[ que	se ofende	com o contexto,]]			
	Pr: EXISTENTIAL	Existent	Senser	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon			
214	Ø (isso)	é	um saco.					
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute					
215	Vc	diz	uma palavra	e	a pessoa	sempre	pega (= entende)	o pior sentido....
	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL	Verbiage	-	Senser	-	Pr: MENTAL	Phenomenon
216	isso	gera	polêmica...					
	Actor	Pr: MATERIAL	Goal					
<b>olha só</b>								
Mark, love of my life...								
<b>tenho q ir...</b>								

	Rsrtrs... procura essa música do queen... fera							
	<b>do queen?</b>							
	<b>Tá</b>							
	É uma pena...							
217	qdo	eu	[es]to[u]	qse lá,	vc	sempre	precisa ir	embora...
	-	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Circ: Place	Actor	-	Pr: MATERIAL	Scope
	Isso.. Love of my life!							
218	Ø (você)	[es]tá	qse onde?					
	Carrier	Pr: RELATIONAL	Attribute					
	<b>Tás</b>							
	<b>vou ver...</b>							
	<b>tenho q dar aula...</b>							
	Rsrtrs..							
219	depois	eu	falo					
	-	Sayer	Pr: VERBAL					
	Boa aula pra vc....							
	<b>Hahah</b>							
	<b>Tá</b>							
	<b>Val[eu]</b>							
	Boa sorte com as paradinhas do começo da conversa... qq coisa, me chama							
	<b>beijinho e juizo...</b>							
	<b>tá...</b>							
	Beijo pra vc tb... na boca. Ta?							
	<b>obrigada anyways...</b>							
	<b>Hahah</b>							
	<b>tchau...</b>							
	Tchau							

## **APPENDIX II – QUESTIONNAIRES**



Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina  
Centro de Comunicação e Expressão (CCE)  
Pós-Graduação em Inglês e Literatura Correspondente (PGI)



### Questionário para os participantes

**1. Quantos anos você tem?**

25.

**2. Qual é sua profissão?**

Professora de Inglês.

**3. Como era a sua relação com o(a) outro(a) participante antes de a participante mulher ter se mudado para Florianópolis? Vocês eram amigos, melhores amigos, ou tinham uma espécie de relação que ia um pouco além da amizade? Justifique sua resposta.**

Nós éramos amigos. De certa forma havia uma atração física... que, de certa forma também, sempre houve ao meu ver, de uns seis anos antes até a época em que a participante mulher se mudou.

**4. Como era a sua relação com o(a) outro(a) participante depois de a participante mulher ter se mudado para Florianópolis? Vocês eram amigos, melhores amigos, ou tinham uma espécie de relação que ia um pouco além da amizade? Justifique sua resposta.**

Acho que ele passou a ser meu melhor amigo. A pessoa em quem eu mais confiava e com eu mais gostava de conversar. Ele sempre me entendeu muito bem e nunca me julgou pelas minhas escolhas ou opiniões. E mesmo não sendo uma relação com contato físico havia uma atração, um flerte.

**5. Com que frequência vocês se falavam pelo MSN? Quanto tempo durava cada conversa (ou interação)?**

Hum... acho q a gente se falava quase que diariamente.... era meio que como um vício... eu sentia necessidade imensa de falar com ele... parecia que qdo nós não nos falávamos, faltava alguma coisa no meu dia...



**6. Qual era seu estado civil no tempo em que tiveram as conversas usadas nesta pesquisa?**

Casada.

**7. Você acha que essas conversas no MSN podem ter influenciado suas ações e pensamentos na vida que vocês têm fora da Internet? Se sim, como?**

Sim, com certeza. Prá mim, influenciaram no sentido de que me fizeram ver que havia pessoas que podiam ser muito mais prá mim, me fazer muito melhor, do que a pessoa que estava ao meu lado. Meu casamento acabou um pouco tempo depois q nós retomamos o relacionamento...

**8. Quando você salvou a conversa de MSN em arquivo Word e mandou para a pesquisadora, você alterou ou apagou alguma parte da conversa?**

Não, as conversas foram mandadas na íntegra.



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### Questionário para os participantes

**1. Quantos anos você tem?**

28 anos (nascido em 81)

**2. Qual é sua profissão?**

Publicitário (Gerente de Projetos Digitais)

**3. Como era a sua relação com o(a) outro(a) participante antes de a participante mulher ter se mudado para Florianópolis? Vocês eram amigos, melhores amigos, ou tinham uma espécie de relação que ia um pouco além da amizade? Justifique sua resposta.**

Tínhamos um relacionamento híbrido, que alternava em 2 momentos, pessoalmente nossa relação era amigos normais, sem nenhuma especialidade como grande amizade, melhores amigos, sentimentos ou algo do gênero. Mas, quando estávamos conversando virtualmente, aí a amizade intensificava bastante, não sei dizer até que nível, mas, era evidente que a confiança e uma dose de curiosidade se instalavam. De certa forma, era óbvio que existia algum tipo de atração, mas pela idade e um pouco de imaturidade, principalmente da participante mulher, essas sensações só se potencializavam na frente do computador, pois, pessoalmente o tratamento e a demonstração de qualquer sentimento, eram muito bem escondidos.

**4. Como era a sua relação com o(a) outro(a) participante depois de a participante mulher ter se mudado para Florianópolis? Vocês eram amigos, melhores amigos, ou tinham uma espécie de relação que ia um pouco além da amizade? Justifique sua resposta.**

Depois da mudança para outra cidade, nosso relacionamento passou por diversas fases, desde um simples contato até uma “invasão de privacidade”. Não apenas pela mudança, mas, por uma série de outros fatores, como idade, amadurecimento, experiências,

desilusões, etc., a relação foi ganhando mais vida, mais liberdade, ambos atingiram suas expectativas com relação ao conhecimento da outra pessoa e naturalmente, a amizade foi ganhando força, aí sim, podemos dizer que nos tornamos, amigos, melhores amigos e que a relação ia além da amizade, como ainda é hoje.

**5. Com que frequência vocês se falavam pelo MSN? Quanto tempo durava cada conversa (ou interação)?**

Muito e pouco. Houve momentos que nem nos falávamos e nas fases mais agudas, ficávamos de 4 a 8 horas conversando. Dependia muito da época e da disponibilidade de cada um.

**6. Qual era seu estado civil no tempo em que tiveram as conversas usadas nesta pesquisa?**

Solteiro.

**7. Você acha que essas conversas no MSN podem ter influenciado suas ações e pensamentos na vida que vocês têm fora da Internet? Se sim, como?**

Sem dúvida alguma. No nosso caso, não somos atores no MSN, simplesmente, usamos a facilitação de uma ferramenta como extensão da nossa comunicação, mas, sempre agimos, essencialmente, com as condições e características que carregamos fora do MSN, ou de qualquer outro meio. Ou seja, o MSN foi apenas o canal que nos permitiu alcançar com facilidade algo que já nos pertencia. Além disso, nossas conversas, certamente, empenharam influência nas nossas ações, pensamentos e reflexões sobre o que vivemos, pois, através dele trocamos diversas experiências, aprendizados, conhecimentos e uma série de informações, que é impossível dissociar da “real world”

**8. Quando você salvou a conversa de MSN em arquivo Word e mandou para a pesquisadora, você alterou ou apagou alguma parte da conversa?**

Nada!