

Transcriptions - Task 4

$$1 + 1 + 2 = 4$$

Page Schema	Discourse Pattern	Semantic Relations
<p>Source</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Path</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Goal</p>	<p><u>Situation 1</u></p> <p>At the end of World War 2, the Japanese economy was in a terrible state. Its merchant fleet had been destroyed and the country had been cut off from its food suppliers in China, Korea and Formosa. The situation was bad enough to require rationing of food to prevent starvation.</p>	<p>Reason Result</p> <p>Bonding*</p>
	<p><u>Problem 1</u></p> <p>In the post-war period attempts were made to develop the economy through a 'social contract' between the Government, banks, the corporate sector and civilians. The Government directed banks to invest in strategic sectors, while the corporate sector agreed to give lifelong employment to its workers. These measures gave people a feeling of security in the future, and high rates of savings were maintained by ordinary people.</p>	<p>Means Result</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Reason Result</p> <p>Bonding</p>
	<p><u>Evaluation 1</u></p> <p>The result of this approach was evident by the year 1990, when Japan's GDP had grown to the second highest in the world, doubling that of Germany, and almost equaling that of the U.S.A. Japanese GDP per capita was also high - third in the world.</p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Bonding*</p> <p>Concession</p> <p>Contraexpectation</p>
	<p><u>Situation 2</u></p> <p>However, the 1990's were characterised by stagnant economic performance, and recession. The Japanese government poured ¥ 20 billion into packages designed to stimulate the economy, but without success. In 1999 Japan's gross government debt was 130% of GDP.</p>	<p>Means Purpose</p> <p>Bonding (Contrastive Coupling)</p> <p>Bonding</p>
	<p><u>Problem 2</u></p> <p>Presently, the Japanese economy seems incapable of growth, with gross misallocation of capital, labour, and technology.</p>	<p>Reason Result (inverted)</p>
	<p><u>Solution 2</u></p> <p>The likely future of the Japanese economy is a long period of slow restructuring. The failure of the Japanese economy to perform will have an impact on the nation's identity and pride, as these are built on Japan's previous economic success. Perhaps only with an improved economy can Japanese confidence return to what it once was.</p>	<p>Reason Result</p> <p>Condition Consequence</p>
	<p><u>Evaluation 2</u></p>	

- 23 semantic relations
- Chronological Sequencing (x5)
 - Concession Contraexpectation (x1)
 - Reason Result (x6)
 - Amplification (x1)
 - Bonding (x7)
 - Condition Consequence (x1)
 - Means Result (x1)
 - Means Purpose (x1)

Image schema	D27 discourse pattern	Semantic Relations
Source	<u>Solution & Evaluation</u> The development and economic growth of the Japanese economy following the devastation of World War II was nothing short of miraculous. From the ashes of complete and utter defeat the Japanese economy grew astronomically to produce the second largest GDP in the world in 1990. (c/s)	Bonding
Path	<u>Problem 1</u> At the conclusion to the war Japan's merchant fleet had been completely destroyed and the country was cut off from its food suppliers. It required a concerted effort from the Government and people of Japan to reverse their fortunes. This was achieved through a 'social contract' between the Government, banks, corporate sector and the Japanese people themselves. (c/s)	Reason Result Means Result
	<u>Solution 2</u> This contract involved heavy government intervention in the economy. The Government directed banks to invest in certain sectors while lifelong employment was guaranteed and people were encouraged to maintain a high savings rate. This culminated in Japan attaining the second highest GDP in the world in 1990. (c/s)	Means Result (inv.) Amplification (Predicate Spec.) Bonding
Evaluation	<u>Problem 2</u> However the decade from 1990 to 2000 saw the economy stagnate. And, despite huge government spending in order to stimulate growth the economy weighed down by misallocation of resources has failed to respond. The consequences of this have been a loss of national confidence. The future of Japan's economy is not as assured as it once was, and will require a long slow restructuring process to overcome its current economic woes. (c/s)	Bonding (Contrastive Coupling) Concession Contraexpectation
Goal	<u>Solution 2</u> In conclusion, Japan which was once the admiration of the world in having achieved an 'economic miracle' and spectacular growth following World War II has found itself struggling to maintain its image and further develop its economy.	Reason Result (inv.) Means Purpose

Chronological Sequencing (x4) x

21 semantic relations

- Means Result (x4)
- Reason Result (x3) x
- Amplification (x1)
- Concession Contraexpectation (x1)
- Bonding (x7)
- Means Purpose (x1)

Page Schema	D28 Discourse Pattern	Semantic Relations
<p>Source</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Path</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Goal</p>	<p><u>Situation</u></p> <p>The Japanese economy has undergone major changes and developments since the end of the second world war in 1945, which will be discussed in the following recount.</p>	<p>Bonding</p>
	<p><u>Problem 1</u></p> <p>In 1945, Japan was in a state of national and international crisis. Due to the destruction of its merchant fleet and the consequent isolation from its food suppliers (China, Korea and Formosa) the country faced a severe rationing situation, which was at starvation levels.</p> <p>c/s</p>	<p>Reason Result</p> <p>Bonding</p>
	<p><u>Solution 1</u></p> <p>In order to solve its problems, a social contract was drawn up between government, banks, the corporate sector and the people. By means of this, the government was able to direct banks to invest in strategic sectors. In addition employers were promised lifelong employment by corporations, which meant that partly as a result of this, people were able to build up high levels of personal savings.</p> <p>c/s</p>	<p>Means Purpose</p> <p>Means Result</p> <p>Means Result</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Bonding</p>
	<p><u>Evaluation</u></p> <p>As a result of these measures, the Japanese economy developed very rapidly, to a position in which it became the second largest economy in terms of its GDP by 1990.</p> <p>c/s</p>	<p>Reason Result</p> <p>Amplification (Pred. Spec)</p> <p>Bonding (Contrastive Coupling)</p>
	<p><u>Problem 2</u></p> <p>However, there was a reverse in fortunes by 2000. In the midst of world recession Japan spent ¥ 20 billion in order to stimulate its economy, but it found itself unable to grow, with government gross debt of 130% of GDP in 1999 and massive misallocation of resources.</p> <p>c/s</p>	<p>Means Purpose</p> <p>Reason Result (inverted)</p> <p>Bonding (Contrastive Coupling)</p> <p>Bonding</p>
	<p><u>Evaluation and Problem 3</u></p> <p>As Japan faces the future it can look forward to only a very gradual recovery. Perhaps the most challenging problem to be faced is that of the loss of national identity, which for so long was based, on the 'miracle' of Japan's recovery from post-war crisis.</p>	<p>Bonding</p>

20 semantic relations

- Chronological Sequence (x1)
- Reason Result (x3)
- Means Purpose (x2)
- Amplification (x1)
- Means Result (x2)
- Bonding (x8)

Transcriptions – Task 4

2 + 2 + 3 = 7 5

4

Page Schema	Discourse Pattern	Semantic Relations
	<p>Topic: The Japanese economy since World War 2.</p> <p>This topic is about a brief insight of the Japanese economy from 1945 to 2,000.</p>	
Source	<p><u>Problem 1</u> In 1945 at the end of World War two, Japanese economy has faced some serious problems with its economy through a decline of its national production, and the cut off from its food suppliers of, China, Korea, and Formosa.</p> <p>c/s</p>	<p>Banding</p> <p>Means Result (inverted)</p>
Path	<p><u>Evaluation 1</u> In 1990 Japanese economy peaks up fast and the G.D.P compared as the second highest in the world. Statistics have shown that Japanese GDP was twice that of Germany and 70% that of the USA, so that makes GDP per capita the third highest in the world.</p> <p>c/s</p>	<p>Banding</p> <p>Banding</p> <p>Banding</p> <p>Reason Result (inverted)</p> <p>Reason Result (inverted)</p>
	<p><u>Problem 2</u> By 2,000 however, Japanese economy involved in huge expenditure to stimulate the economy as gradually was declining. The debt of GDP was now 130% by the year 1990. That brings a massive misallocation of capital, labour and technology to boost the hopelessly slowly decade capital growth.</p>	<p>Means Purpose</p> <p>Means Purpose</p>
	<p><u>Solution 1</u> The post war period seems to be the best time for Japanese economy, with its social contract initiatives between, Government, banks, corporate sectors and the people. As a result of this; (Government, Business and people network), the employment improved, and therefore, savings, and old age securities improved as well.</p> <p>c/s</p>	<p>Reason Result (inverted)</p> <p>Reason Result</p>
Goal	<p><u>Solution 2</u> The future of Japanese economy, if taking it from its present state, in faces a long and slow restructuring and plans, Loss of national confidence, as many international markets have withdrawn from the Japanese import/export interprices. A rather bleak and unstable future I believe.</p>	<p>Means Result (inverted)</p> <p>Reason Result (inverted)</p> <p>Banding.</p>

- 18 Semantic Relations
- Banding (x 6)
 - Reason Result (x 5)
 - Means Purpose (x 2)
 - Means Result (x 2)
 - Chronological Sequencing (x 3)

Page Schema	D30 Discourse Pattern	Semantic Relations
<p>Source</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Path</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Goal</p>	<p><u>Situation</u></p> <p>World War 2 was a drain on the Japanese economy and what is more they had been defeated. The people experienced the hardships caused by these events. Their previous food supply was now cut off and the merchant fleet destroyed. People were living on starvation rations.</p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Means Result (inverted)</p> <p>Reason Result</p> <p>Bonding</p>
	<p><u>Problem¹</u></p> <p>To pull out of this dire situation a social contract was established between the Government, bank, corporate sector, and the people. The Government directed banks to invest in strategic sectors, so the recovery was Government led. But also the Corporate sector instilled a sense of security by promising lifelong employment. The people responded by maintaining high rates of savings.</p>	<p>Means Purpose (inverted)</p> <p>Means Result</p> <p>Means Result</p> <p>Reason Result</p> <p>Bonding C</p>
	<p><u>Evaluation¹</u></p> <p>The recovery was so successful that by 1990 Japan's GDP was second highest in the world. It was 70% that of the USA and twice that of Germany. Japan's GDP per capita was third highest in the world.</p>	<p>Reason Result</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Bonding</p>
	<p><u>Situation² and Problem²</u></p> <p>In the following decade however, now the recovery was over, the economy stumbled. Japan experienced a decade of stagnant performance. Billions of Yen have been spent by the government to boost the economy - but to no avail. Because of massive misallocation of capital labour and technology the economy is incapable of growth. In 2000 Japan had the worst gross debt in the OECD.</p>	<p>Bonding (Contrastive Coupling)</p> <p>Concession Contraexpectation</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Reason Result</p>
	<p><u>Solution² and Evaluation²</u></p> <p>It is not seen that the Japanese economy will recover quickly. A process has begun of long slow restructuring but improved performance is hampered by the loss of national confidence, in the slump. Only economic success can restore that confidence.</p>	<p>Reason Result (inverted)</p> <p>Condition Consequence</p>

- Bonding (x9)
- Means Result (x4)
- Reason Result (x5)
- Chronological Sequence (x3)
- Means Purpose (x1)
- Condition Consequence (x1)
- Concession Contraexpectation (x1)

Page Schema	Discourse Pattern	Semantic Relations	
<p>Source</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Path</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Goal</p>	<u>Situation</u>	At the end of World War 2, many of Japan's merchant fleets were destroyed. This meant that Japan was cut off from its major food suppliers like China, Korea and Formosa. As a result of this, Japan had to introduce a system of starvation rations to enable them to stretch the food supply. c/s	
	<u>Problem</u>		
	<u>Solution 1</u>		
	<u>Solution 2</u>	In the post war period, the government directed the banks to invest in strategic sectors. They decided to incorporate a joint effort on the part of the main groups affected by the economy. So, besides meeting with the banks, they also had a social contract with the corporate sector who promised lifelong employment. The people maintained a high rate of savings. The combination of all of this meant that the development of Japan was based on a social contract between the Government, banks, corporate sector and the people. c/s	
	<u>Evaluation</u>	By 1990, the Japanese economy had progressed and recovered from the post-war years. In fact, their GDP was the second highest in the world the GDP was twice that of Germany and the GDP was 70% of the USA. In fact, the GDP per capita was the third highest in the world. c/s	
	<u>Situation</u>	Now, in the year 2001, there has been, another change. From flourishing/before 1990, the Japanese economy has gone through a decade of stagnant performance. The economy has been incapable of growth. Currently massive misallocation of capital, labour and technology is occurring. The government's gross debt in 1999 was 130%. c/s	
	<u>Problem</u>		
	<u>Solution</u>	In the future, Japan is going to have a long, slow process of restructuring. There has been a lack of national confidence which has been the building block of the modern state.	
	<u>Problem</u>		
			Reason Result
			Bonding
			Bonding
			Means Result
			Amplification (Predicate Spec)
		Contrast	
		Bonding	
		Bonding	

19 Semantic Relations

- Reason Result (x3)
- Chronological Sequence (x2)
- Amplification (x2)
- Bonding (x8)
- Means Result (x1)

Image Schema	D32 Discourse Pattern	Semantic relations.
	<p><u>Situation</u></p> <p>Over the past half century, the Japanese economy has seen a number of significant changes. In the following report, these changes are outlined and a prediction is made for Japan's future economic performance.</p>	<p>Bonding</p>
Source	<p><u>Problem</u></p> <p>In 1945, at the close of the Second World War, the economy of Japan was in a poor condition. The destruction of Japan's merchant fleet had resulted in the isolation of Japan from its main sources of food. At that time, these were China, Korea and Formosa. The effect of this isolation was that Japanese people were reduced to an existence on starvation rations.</p> <p><i>c/s</i></p>	<p>Reason Result</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Reason Result</p> <p>Reason Result (inverted)</p>
Path	<p><u>Solution</u></p> <p>In the years follow World War 2, the Japanese government under took the development of the economy. Working with banks, the corporate sector and the Japanese people themselves, the government worked to improve economic conditions in Japan. Starting with the banking industry, investment was directed into strategic sectors of industry. The corporate sector was then able to offer lifelong employment to their staff. The result of this was that staff were able to maintain high rates of savings. This, a social contract was created and maintained for the next 40 years.</p> <p><i>c/s</i></p>	<p>Means Result (inverted)</p> <p>Means Result</p>
	<p><u>evaluation</u></p> <p>By 1990, the results of post-war develop were clearly visible. Japan boasted a high GDP < second only to that of the USA, and twice that of Germany. Per capita, Japan ranked 3rd in the world.</p> <p><i>c/s</i></p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Amplification (Predicate Spec.)</p> <p>Con</p> <p>Con</p>
	<p><u>Problem 2</u></p> <p>However, this situation was not to remain. In 2000, after a decade of stagnant performance, the economy had collapsed. Between 1990 and 2000, Japan spent a fruitless ¥20 billion attempting to stimulate an economy which was only creating debt. In 1999, the country boasted not a high GDP, but the word debt level amongst the countries belonging to the OECD.</p> <p><i>c/s</i></p>	<p>Reason Result</p> <p>Means Purpose</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Means Result</p>
Goal	<p><u>solution 2</u></p> <p><u>evaluation</u></p> <p>The future of Japan is uncertain. Economists anticipate a long period of restructuring, however, the loss of national confidence and identity could hinder this process. The social contract established in the post-war period, which created such a boom in the Japanese economy has been broken.</p>	<p>Concession-Contradiction</p> <p>Reason Result (inverted)</p>

Chronological Sequencing (x4) 328 words
 Concession Contraexpectation (x2)

23 Semantic Relations
 Reason Result (x5)
 Amplification (x1)
 Means Result (x4)
 Bonding (x6)
 Means Purpose (x1)

Page Scheme	Discourse Pattern	Semantic Relations
Source ↓ Path ↓ Goal	<p><u>Problem 1</u> <u>Evaluation</u></p> <p><u>Situation 2</u></p> <p><u>Problem 2</u></p>	<p>It is instructive to consider the various stages the Japanese economy has passed through in the years since the Second World War. Despite the devastation caused by World War II, by 1990 Japan had the second highest GDP in the world and was enjoying an apparently booming economy. By the year 2000, however, the Japanese were faced with stagnant economic performance despite massive government expenditure; this led to a horrific level of government debt and a debilitating loss of national confidence.</p> <p>Handwritten notes: Bonding, Concession, Contraexpectation, Reason Result, Simple Contrast</p>
Source ↓ Path ↓ Goal	<p><u>Problem 1</u></p> <p><u>Solution 1</u></p> <p><u>Evaluation</u></p> <p><u>Problem 2</u></p> <p><u>Bonding (contrastive copy)</u></p> <p><u>Solution 2</u></p> <p><u>Evaluation</u></p>	<p>First, it is important to look more closely at the state of the Japanese economy in 1945. The merchant fleet having been destroyed, Japan was cut off from its traditional food suppliers (China, Korea, Formosa – now known as Taiwan), and people were existing on starvation rations.</p> <p>The Japanese government embarked on a long-term programme of development, based on a social contract between the government, the banks, the corporate sector and the people. The banks were directed to invest in strategic sectors, the corporate sector guaranteed lifelong employment, and in return the people were exhorted to maintain high rates of saving.</p> <p>By 1990, the Japanese economy was twice as large as that of Germany, and 70% of the size of the US economy. The GDP per head was also the 3rd highest in the world. Yet by the year 2000 Japan had experience a decade of stagnant performance, with ¥20 billion of government spending to stimulate the economy having blown the gross debt to a level of 130% of DGP by 1999, while failing to stimulate growth. This seems to be due to massive misallocation so capital, labour and technology throughout all sectors of the economy.</p> <p>At present, the Japanese economy is faced with the prospect of a long slow restructuring which will not only be painful but also bewildering to most Japanese for whom the national identity is closely related to the economic success of their economy, and of Japan's international image. It my take another decade to achieve renewed economic growth and the regaining of national confidence.</p> <p>Handwritten notes: Reason Result, Amplification (Predicate Spec.), Means Result (Inv.), Bonding, Reason Result, Reason Result, Simple Contrast, Bonding, Means Purpose, Reason Result (inverted), Bonding, Means Result</p>

Chronological Sequencing (x5) 339 words

25 semantic relations
 Amplification (x2)
 Bonding (x8)
 Reason Result (x4)
 Contrast (x2)
 Concession/Contraexpectation (x2)
 Means Purpose (x2)

Page Schema	Discourse Symbols	Semantic Relations
Source ↓ Path ↓ Goal	<u>Situation</u>	In 1945, at the end of World War 2, the Japanese economy was in a bad state. The merchant fleet had been destroyed and Japan was cut off from its traditional food suppliers China, Korea and Formosa.
	<u>Problem</u>	
	<u>Solution</u>	During the post war period, economic development was based on a social contract between the government, the banks, the corporate sector and the people. Banks were told by the Government which strategic sectors to invest in. People were promised lifelong employment by the corporate sector. As a result, people maintained high rates of savings.
	<u>Evaluation</u>	These strategies resulted in steady economic growth so that by the year 1990 the Japanese economy was looking very healthy. Japan had the second highest GDP overall in the world. This was twice that of Germany and 70% that of the United States. Looking at GDP on a per capita basis, Japan had the third highest in the world.
	<u>Situation 2</u>	In the following decade, however, a recession meant that the Japanese economy began to stagnate. Although the Government spent ¥20 billion in ten spending packages in an attempt to stimulate the economy, it failed to grow.
	<u>Problem 2</u>	There is at the moment a gross misallocation of capital, labour and technology, and the Government is left with a massive debt equivalent to 130% of GDP in 1999. This is the worst in the OECD.
<u>Solution 2</u>	In the future, there is likely to be a long, slow restructuring in order to combat a loss of national confidence and national identity.	

230 words Chronological Sequencing (x5)

20 semantic relations

- Reason Result (x4)
- Bonding (x5)
- Amplification (x3)
- Means Purpose (x2)
- Concession Contraexpectation (x1)

Transcriptions – Task 4

3 + 3 + 2 = 8

Discourse Pattern

Page Schema	D35		Semantic Relations
Source ↓ Path ↓	<u>Situation</u>	In 1945, at the end of World War 2, Japan's economy was in a state of chaos. Their merchant fleet had been destroyed and they were cut off from those countries that supplied the bulk of the nation's food (China, Formosa and Korea). The food they has was rationed.	Reason Result Reason Result Amplification (Predicate Spec.)
	<u>Problem</u>		
	<u>Solution</u>	The rebuilding of the Japanese economy began through the development of a social contract between the Government, the banks, the corporate sector and the people. The nation pulled together to drag the country from the brink of poverty to prosperity. Banks were directed by the Government to invest in strategic sectors that would promote growth and long-term employment and the people were encouraged to set aside some of their earnings in savings.	Means Result (inverted) Means Purpose Bonding Bonding Means Result (invert)
<u>Evaluation</u>	By 1990, Japan had the second highest GDP in the world. This amounted to twice that of Germany and 70% of the USA.	Bonding Amplification (Term Spec)	

144 words

14 semantic relations.

Amplification (x2)

Reason Result (x2)

Bonding (x3)

Means Result (x2)

Chronological Sequencing (x1)

Means Purpose (x1)

Page Schema	D36 Discourse Pattern		Semantic Relations
<p>Source</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Path</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Goal</p>	Problem 1	<p>The Japanese economy has made an amazing recovery from a disastrous situation in 1945 to having one of the strongest economies in the world in 1990. Since then the economy has been stagnant but there is now hope of renewed growth.</p>	<p>Bonding (Contractive Coupling)</p> <p>Bonding (Contractive Coupling)</p>
	Solution 1	<p>At the end of World War 2 the Japanese economy was in tatters. Japan was cut off from its major food suppliers (China, Korea and Formosa) because its merchant shipping fleet had been destroyed during the war. This meant that the Japanese people were on starvation rations.</p>	<p>Reason Result (Cause)</p> <p>Reason Result</p> <p>Amplification (Prediction Spec.)</p>
	Evolution 1	<p>In the years following the end of the war, key steps were taken to rebuild the economy. This rebuilding was based on a social contract between four parties - the government, the banks, the corporate sector and the people. The government instructed the banks to make investments in strategic sectors, the corporate sector promised permanent employment and the people committed themselves to saving.</p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Bonding</p>
	Problem 2	<p>It appears that this social contract was very successful. By 1990 Japan enjoyed the second highest GDP in the world, twice that of Germany and 70% that of the U.S.A. This measurement of the strength of their economy is even more impressive when compared against the population. Japan had the third highest GDP per capita in the world.</p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Simple Contrast</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Grounds Concl. (Inverted)</p>
	Solution and Evaluation 2	<p>However, the following decade was one of stagnation. In the face of recession, the economy was incapable of growth and there was a huge misallocation of capital, labour and technology. The government poured ¥20 billion in ten initiatives to stimulate the economy, incurring a gross debt which was 130% of the GDP in 1999. This was the worst debt in the OECD.</p> <p>The current decade offers some hope of future growth. In the face of a loss of confidence in the economy nationwide and the damage which this has brought to the identity of Japan as a modern economically successful state, restructuring the economy is going to be a long, slow process.</p>	<p>Reason Result</p> <p>Means Purpose</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Reason Result</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Amplification (Termin. Spec.)</p> <p>Concession Contractive Coupling Inverted</p>

- 23 Semantic Relations
- Chronological Sequence (x5)
 - Bonding (x10)
 - Reason Result (x4)
 - Means Purpose (x1)
 - Amplification (x2)

Transcriptions – Task 4

Page Schema	D37 Discourse Pattern	Semantic Relations.
<p>Source</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Path</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Goal</p>	<p>Situation 1</p> <p>Situation 2</p> <p>Situation 1</p> <p>Problem 1</p> <p>Solution 1</p> <p>Situation 2</p> <p>Problem 2</p> <p>Evaluation and Solution 2</p>	<p>Since the second world war the Japanese economy has risen from one of the weakest to one of the strongest economies in the world. Recently, however, it has again encountered problems. <i>c/s</i></p> <p>After World War 2, the Japanese economy was suffering from the effects of being involved in, and losing, the War. The situation was so severe that food was rationed and people had barely enough to eat. Japan was unable to have any contact with China, Korea and Formosa, and had lost its entire merchant fleet. <i>c/s</i></p> <p>Between the late 40's and 1990, however, Japan's situation improved dramatically. Government controlled investment from the banking sector targeted strategic areas, and both the corporate sector and the people contributed to the economic growth and stability, by supplying lifelong employment and maintaining high rates of savings. By 1990 Japan had a GDP that was the second highest in the world. <i>c/s</i></p> <p>In the following decade, however, the economic situation deteriorated. Between 1990 and 2000 the government spent ¥20 billion trying to pull the economy out of its recession. By 1999, Japan had a debt of 130% of the GDP, which was the worst out of all the OECD countries. There was no economic growth during this decade and the resources of capital, labour and technology were used inefficiently and unproductively. <i>c/s</i></p> <p>At present the future of the Japanese economy does not look promising. The confidence and sense of national identity which was based upon Japan's economic success is likely to diminish, and economic recovery is not likely to be rapid. Japan now faces a period of adjustment, and changes in its society and economy, which will take a certain amount of time.</p>
	<p>Bonding (Contrastive Coupling)</p>	
	<p>Amplification (Predicate Spec)</p>	
	<p>Bonding + (Contrastive Coupling)</p>	
	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Means Result (inverted)</p>	
	<p>Bonding (Contrastive Coupling)</p>	
	<p>Means Purpose</p>	
	<p>Bonding</p> <p>B.</p> <p>Reason Result</p>	
	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Amplification (Predicate Spec)</p>	
	<p>Bonding</p>	

(21 relations)

Chronological Sequencing (x4)

- Bonding (x10)
- Reason Result (x3)
- Amplification (x2)
- Means Result (x1)

Page Schema	D38 Discourse Pattern	Semantic Relation
Source		
Path	<u>Situation and Problem 1</u>	<p>The defeat of Japan in 1945 ended the Second World War. At this time the Japanese economy was in a very poor state and the population was reduced to starvation rations. This had come about because, by the destruction of its merchant fleet, the country had been cut off from China, Korea and Formosa, its suppliers of food.</p> <p><i>Handwritten: Bonding, Means Result, Reason Result (inverted)</i></p>
	<u>Solution 1</u>	<p>During the post-war period the Japanese government proposed a social contract between themselves, banks, the corporate sector and the people that would drive development of the country. To encourage acceptance of this contract, the government directed banks to invest in strategic sectors and promised lifelong employment to the corporate sector. The people were encouraged to maintain high rates of savings.</p> <p><i>Handwritten: Means Result, Bonding, Means Purpose (inverted)</i></p>
	<u>Evaluation 1</u>	<p>These strategies were initially successful and by 1990 Japan's GDP was the second highest in the world. It was twice that of Germany and 70% of USA. The GDP per capita was third highest in the world. However, this was followed by a period of economic stagnation, and by 1999 the government gross debt was, at 130% of GDP, the words in the OECD. This was despite the government expenditure of ¥20 billion in ten spending packages designed to stimulate economic growth. The economy had proved itself incapable of growth, and the social contract of 1945 had become a massive misallocation of capital, labour and technology.</p> <p><i>Handwritten: Bonding, Concession, Contraexpectation</i></p>
	<u>Situation 2</u>	<p>These strategies were initially successful and by 1990 Japan's GDP was the second highest in the world. It was twice that of Germany and 70% of USA. The GDP per capita was third highest in the world. However, this was followed by a period of economic stagnation, and by 1999 the government gross debt was, at 130% of GDP, the words in the OECD. This was despite the government expenditure of ¥20 billion in ten spending packages designed to stimulate economic growth. The economy had proved itself incapable of growth, and the social contract of 1945 had become a massive misallocation of capital, labour and technology.</p> <p><i>Handwritten: Bonding, Concession, Contraexpectation (inverted)</i></p>
	<u>Problem 2</u>	<p>These strategies were initially successful and by 1990 Japan's GDP was the second highest in the world. It was twice that of Germany and 70% of USA. The GDP per capita was third highest in the world. However, this was followed by a period of economic stagnation, and by 1999 the government gross debt was, at 130% of GDP, the words in the OECD. This was despite the government expenditure of ¥20 billion in ten spending packages designed to stimulate economic growth. The economy had proved itself incapable of growth, and the social contract of 1945 had become a massive misallocation of capital, labour and technology.</p> <p><i>Handwritten: Reason Result (inverted)</i></p>
Goal	<u>Solution and Evaluation 2</u>	<p>To establish itself Japan will need a long period of restructuring. It will also have to address the loss of national confidence, because that had been predicated on the remarkable economic success of the 1945 social contract.</p> <p><i>Handwritten: Means Purpose, Reason Result (inverted), Bonding</i></p>

(19 Relations.)

Chronological Sequencing (x3)

Reason Result (x3)

Means Result (x2)

Bonding (x7)

Means Purpose (x2)

Concession Contraexpectation (x2)

Page Scheme	D39 Discourse Pattern	Semantic Relations
<p>Source</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Path</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Goal</p>	<p><u>Situation 1</u></p> <p>In 1945, at the end of the second world war period, the Japanese economy was in a state of almost total stagnation. As a defeated nation, Japan had lost its merchant navy fleet, was cut off from its traditional suppliers of food in China, Korea and Formosa, and the people of Japan were reduced to starvation rations.</p>	<p>Reason Result</p> <p>Reason Result</p> <p>Amplification (Practices Spect.)</p>
	<p><u>Problem 1</u></p> <p>The post-war period of the Japanese economy was characterised by development that resulted from contractual arrangements between the national government, the financial and corporate sectors of society and the people. In this context of control co-operation, the government strategy of directed investment in key sectors, commitment of the corporate sector to a notion of lifelong employment, Japanese citizens established and maintained high rates of saving and the economy began to flourish.</p>	<p>Reason Result (inverted)</p> <p>Means Result</p>
	<p><u>Solution 1</u></p> <p>By 1990 the Japanese GDP was the second highest in the world, twice that of Germany and 70% that of the USA. In terms of GDP per capita, the Japanese were ranked third overall in the world.</p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Concession Contradiction</p>
	<p><u>Evaluation 1</u></p> <p>However, by 2000, the buoyancy of the post-war period had been slowed by a decade of poor performance. In spite of huge government packages designed to stimulate the economy (¥20 billion in cash injection over 10 years) the Japanese economy was incapable of making growth and in 1999 the government's debt of 130% of GDP was the worst in the OECD.</p>	<p>Means Result (inverted)</p> <p>Means Purpose</p> <p>Reason Result</p> <p>Concession Contraexpectation</p>
	<p><u>Situation and Problem 2</u></p> <p>So what future does the Japanese economy have? It appears that with a significant loss of national confidence and identity which has been largely built on the financial success of the modern nation, the Japanese economy is currently still stagnant. It will need a long, slow and measured restructuring if it is to recover in the future.</p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Reason Result</p>
	<p><u>Solution 2</u></p>	<p>Condition Consequence (inverted)</p>

(18 relations)

- Chronological Sequencing (x3)
- Reason Result (x5)
- Means Result (x2)
- Amplification (x1)
- Means Purpose (x1)
- Bonding (x3)
- Concession Contraexpectation (x2)
- Condition Consequence (x1)

Discourse Pattern

Image Schema	D60	Semantic Relation
Source ↓ Path	<p><u>Problem 1</u> By the end of World War 2, Japan's merchant fleet was destroyed and the country was cut off from its main food suppliers. To develop its economy, a social contract was worked out between the Government, banks, corporate sector and the people. The Government directed banks to invest in strategic sectors, the corporate sector promised lifelong employment, and the people maintained high rates of savings.</p> <p><u>Solution 1</u></p>	<p>Reason Result</p> <p>Means Purpose (inverted)</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Amplification (Term Spec)</p>
	<p><u>Evaluation 1</u> By 1990, Japan had the second highest G.D.P. in the world, twice that of Germany and 70% of that of the U.S.A. - its G.D.P. per capita was the third highest in the world. However, there then followed a decade of stagnant performance during which the Government spent ¥20 billion in ten spending packages to stimulate the economy. Its gross debt of 130% of G.D.P. in 1999 was the worst in the O.E.C.D. and there has been no growth, along with massive misallocation of capital, labour and technology.</p> <p><u>Problem + Solution 2</u></p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Reason Result</p> <p>Concession</p>
	<p><u>Evaluation 2 and Problem 3</u> As for the future of the Japanese economy, there will probably be a period of long, slow restructuring. There has been a loss of national confidence and identity (which has been built on the economic success of the modern state).</p> <p><u>Solution 3</u></p> <p><u>Evaluation 3</u></p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Reason Result (inverted)</p>

193 words
17 semantic relations

- Chronological Sequencing (x4)
- Reason Result (x3)
- Bonding (x6)
- Means Purpose (x2)
- Amplification (x1)
- Concession/Contrast/Expectation (x1)

Discourse Pattern

Image Schema	D62	Semantic Relations
	Development of the Japanese Economy since World War 2	
Source	<p><u>Situation and Problem 1</u></p> <p>At the end of the second world war, Japan was cut off from its food suppliers (China, Korea and Formosa). The merchant fleet had also been destroyed, preventing the import of goods from elsewhere. The people were subject to severe food shortages.</p>	<p>Reason Result</p> <p>Reason Result</p> <p>Amplif (Presra Spec)</p>
Path	<p><u>Solution 1</u></p> <p>During this period, a social contract was initiated between the government, banks, big business and the Japanese people. This included government-driven investment by banks into strategic areas, lifelong employment in the corporate sector and high savings by the people.</p>	<p>Bonding</p>
	<p><u>Evaluation 1</u></p> <p>By 1990 Japan had the second highest GDP in the world - twice that of Germany and 70% of the USA (which had the highest GDP). Its GDP per capita was third highest in the world.</p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Bonding</p>
	<p><u>Situation and Problem 2</u></p> <p>Growth has since slowed despite ¥20 million which was spent by the government in the 1990s to stimulate the economy. The gross debt was 130% of GDP, the worst in the OECD. The massive misallocation of capital, labour and technology means that growth under present conditions is impossible.</p>	<p>Means Purpose</p> <p>Reason Result</p> <p>Reason Result</p>
Goal	<p><u>Solution 2</u></p> <p>National confidence that resulted from the economic success of the post war period has been lost and the future of the Japanese economy now seems dependent on a long, slow restructuring process.</p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Grounds Conclusion</p> <p>Condition Consequence (conceded)</p>

19 Semantic Relations

196 words

Chronological Sequencing (x4)
 Grounds Conclusion (x1) (x=?)
 Reason Result (x4)

Means Purpose (x1)
 Concession Contraexpectation (x1)
 Condition Consequence (x1)

Discourse Pattern

Page Schema	D63		Semantic Relations
Source and Path ↓ Goal	<u>Problem 1 and Solution 1</u>	<p>The Japanese economy developed <u>after WW2</u> based on a social contract between the government, banks, corporate sectors and the people. The government put its strategic objectives directly both to provide financial support to develop sectors. This allows ^{C/S} employment opportunities which enable people to improve their purchasing power and so their living standards.</p>	Means Result (inverted) Means Result MA
	<u>Evaluation 1</u>	<p>This strategic move enable the Japanese economy to grow significantly <u>in the 1990s</u> to a record level of GDP becoming the second largest in the world with GDP per capita the third highest.</p>	Means Result Bonding
	<u>Problem 2 and Solution 2 and Problem 3</u>	<p>As projected by economists the Business Cycle deteriorate <u>after the 1990s</u> to a decade of stagnant performance <u>in 2000</u>. The government response to the recession by accumulating a gross debt of 130% of GDP in 1990, the worst in the OECD. The causes of sub (?) recession has been characterised by massive misallocation of capital, labour and technology which hampered ^{C/S} the economic growth of the country.</p>	Chronological Sequencing Reason Result Reason Result (inverted)
	<u>Solution 3 and Evaluation 3</u>	<p>The Japanese economy foresee a long slow restructuring <u>for the future</u> which anticipate that the worst case scenario will lead to loss of national confidence, a important factor in bringing the return to recover for the economy.</p>	Reason Result Means Purpose Ampl (Term Spec)

187 words

17 Semantic Relations

Means Result (x 4)

Chronological Sequencing (x 4)

Reason Result (x 4)

Amplification (x 2)

Bonding (x 2)

Means Purpose (x 1)

Transcriptions - Task 4

1 + 1 + 2 = 4

Discourse Pattern

Image Schema	D64	Semantic Relations
Source	<u>Situation 1 and Problem 1</u> By the end of World War 2 the Japanese economy was in a state of crisis. The people of Japan were on starvation rations as Japan had been cut off from its major food suppliers namely China, Korea and Formosa, with the destruction of its merchant fleet during the war.	Reason Result (inv.) Reason Result (inv.) Amplification (Predicate Spec.) Concession Contraexpectation
Path	<u>Solution 1</u> However during the post war period, the Japanese economy began to recover, largely as a result of the cooperative efforts of the Government of Japan, and the private sector, and the people of the country. As a means of developing economic infrastructure, the government directed banks to invest in strategic sector. For its part, the corporate sector promised lifelong employment. The strategy of the people of the country was to maintain high savings as a means of fostering economic growth.	Reason Result (inverted) Means Result (inverted) Means Result
	<u>Evaluation 1</u> As a result of these measures, by 1990 the GDP of Japan was the second highest in the world. It was twice that of German and 70% that of the USA. In addition, the GDP per capita in Japan in that year was the third highest in the world.	Means Result Bonding Bonding Bonding Concession Coupling
	<u>Problem 2</u> This rapid economic development was, however, not sustained in the next decade, which saw a stagnant performance by the economy. After 1990 the government spent ¥20 billion in ten spending packages to stimulate the economy in a time of recession. Moreover, Japan's gross debt accounted for 130% of GDP in 1999. This figure was the worst in the OECD. In that year Japan was apparently incapable of growth as a result of a massive misallocation of capital, labour and technology which persists today.	Bonding Means Purpose Bonding Reason Result (inverted)
Goal	<u>Solution 3 and Evaluation 3</u> The future development of the Japanese economy is likely to consist of a long, slow restructuring. The result has been a loss of national confidence and identity, traditionally built on the economic success of the modern state.	Grounds Conclusion (inv.) Bonding Reason Result

299 words.

25 semantic relations.

- Chronological Sequencing (x 5)
- Reason Result (x 5)
- Means Result (x 4)
- Amplification (x 1)
- Concession Contraexpectation (x 1)
- Bonding (x 7)
- Means Purpose (1)
- Grounds Conclusion (x 1)

Transcriptions - Task 4

$1 + 1 + 1 = 3$

Discourse Pattern

Image Schema	D65	Semantic Relation
<p>Source</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Path</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Goal</p>	<p><u>Problem 1</u></p> <p>The development of the Japanese economy since World War 2</p> <p>By the end of World War 2, the Japanese people were on starvation rations, having been cut off from food suppliers in China, Korea and Formosa because of the wartime destruction of its merchant fleet.</p>	<p>Reason Result (inverted)</p>
	<p><u>Solution 1</u></p> <p>Following the war, a social contract was developed between the Japanese government, banks, corporate sector and the Japanese people. Economic development was promoted by people maintaining high rates of saving, the banks investing in strategic sectors as directed by the government, and the corporate sector promising lifelong employment to employees.</p>	<p>Amplification (Term Spec.)</p>
	<p><u>Evaluation 1</u></p> <p>The positive economic effects of this social contract could be seen by 1990 (45 years after the war ended) when Japan's productivity (as measured by Gross Domestic Product (GDP)) was the second highest in the world - twice that of Germany and 70% that of the highest producing nation USA. This was not just a function of population size, the productivity of each member of the population in Japan rated the Japanese as the third highest producers in the world (GDP per capita).</p>	<p>Amplification (Predicate Spec.)</p> <p>Binding</p>
	<p><u>Problem 2 and Solution 2</u></p> <p>However, during the 1990's the social contract that had previously driven such a remarkable recovery had acted instead to suppress economic progress. A decade of stagnant performance left Japan's economy in 1999 with a gross debt comprising 130% of GDP, the worst in the OECD (the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development). In 2000, Japan's economy was incapable of growth and there was a misallocation of capital, labour and technology despite a decade in which the government spent 20 billion yen in ten packages to try to stimulate the economy out of recession.</p>	<p>Amplification (Predicate Spec.)</p> <p>Concession Contraexpectation (inverted)</p>
	<p><u>Solution 3 and Evaluation 3</u></p> <p>The future of the Japanese economy will consist of a long slow restructuring in the face of the loss of national confidence and identity that had for so long been built on the economic success that had been built up since the end of World War 2.</p>	<p>Reason Result (inverted)</p>

318 words

22 Semantic Relations

Chronological Sequencing (x 5)

Reason Result (x 3)

Amplification (x 3)

Means Result (x 2)

Concession Contraexpectation (x 2)

M...

Transcriptions - Task 4

1 + 1 + 2 = 4

Discourse Pattern

Image Schema	D66	Semantic Relations
Source	Problem 1	In 1945 Japan was a defeated country crushed at sea, on land and in the air. Once more she was exposed as an overpopulated and almost resource free nation, seemingly destined to eternal poverty. Yet, by 1960 the Japanese economy was growing rapidly, by 1990 Japan was a major industrial state with the second highest GDP in the world. Some commentators believed that Japan had found a unique road to national wealth. Sadly, Japan's superior economic performance did not continue into the 1990s. Japan faces enormous economic challenges as it tries to return to growth.
	Solution 1	
Path	Evaluation and Solution 1	
	Situation 1	Japan's economic advance began from the 19 th century Meiji Restoration and the determination to adopt - and adapt - European and American technology, management systems and political processes. Japan grew and built an empire from the late 1890s - annexing Korea then Formosa - setting up the puppet state of Manchukuo and challenging the western powers Asian empires. It was the first Asian state to defeat European one (Russia 1904). It had ambitions in China.
Goal	Problem 1	These clashes led to the adoption of an aggressive policy in the 1930s and to war. Japan was initially successful, but by 1945 its fleet was destroyed, few merchant ships were left and over 90% of its industry had been devastated by the American air raids which culminated in the use of nuclear weapons.
	Solution 1	After 1945, Japan co-operated with the American occupiers and began to reconstruct the Zaiku (successors to pre-war Zaibatsu) engaged in large scale horizontal and vertical integration to create many companies. There was close co-operation between business, government and unions. Exports and living standards rose - Japan was a model to the world.
	Problem 2	But all was not well - Japanese farming was excessively protected, labour practices were inflexible, wages rose well above those of competitors now using the high technology in which Japan had led the world. By 1990 all this was apparent and Japan is experiencing one of the world's longest depressions
	Solution 2	What of the future - Japan must restructure, allow greater reign to market forces and adjust above all to China, the emerging force in the world economy.

29 semantic relations

346 words

Chronological Sequencing (x9)

Means Result (x6)

Reason Result (x2)

Temporal Overlap (x2)

Bonding (x4)

Discourse Pattern

Page Schema	D67	Semantic Relation:
<p>Source</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Path</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Goal</p>	<p>Situation and Problem 1</p> <p>Solution 1</p>	<p>The Japanese economy was in disarray following the end of hostilities in 1945. Not only was it existing on starvation rations as a result of being cut off from its traditional food suppliers, its ability to trade its way back to prosperity was hampered by the destruction of its merchant fleet. The post-war period can be characterised by a social contract between the state, the business sector and the citizens of the country.</p>
		<p>In a unified responses to the shattered economy of 1945, all sectors worked to restore the Japanese standard of living. People were promised lifelong employment and in return maintained high rates of savings, which provided the foundation for investment and expansion. Banks co-operated with government in directing funds to strategic sectors on which the new economy was to be built.</p>
		<p>By 1990, Japan's GDP was the second highest in the world, at some 70% of American GDP and GDP per capita ranked third highest in the world. Its success in rebuilding the economy has not been sustained during the 1990s, however. Economic stagnation throughout the 1990s has persisted despite extensive efforts at economic stimulation by the state. By 1999, government gross debt was the worst in the OECD countries at a staggering 130% of GDP.</p>
		<p>The economy seems incapable of further growth, due in large measure to the chronic misallocation of resources. National identity, along with national confidence, is in crisis, linked as it is in modern times to economic success. Any further recovery of the Japanese economy is likely to be slow and cannot eventuate without substantial restructuring geared towards more efficient resource allocation.</p>

268 words

21 semantic relations

- Reason Result (x3)
- Chronological Sequencing (x3)
- Means Result (x3)
- Bonding (x6)
- Amplification (x3)
- Concession Contraexpectation (x1)
- Condition Consequence (x1)
- Means Purpose (x1)

Transcriptions - Task 4

3 + 3 + 1 = 7

Discourse Pattern

Page Schema	D68	Semantic Relations
<p>Source</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Path</p>	<p><u>Situation and Problem 1</u></p> <p>At the end of the second world war the Japanese economy was decimated. Japan's merchant fleet had been destroyed and Japan was cut off from its food suppliers. As a result the Japanese population were on starvation rations.</p> <p><i>cs</i></p>	<p>Reason Result</p> <p>Amplification (Pred Spec) Result</p>
	<p><u>Evaluation 2</u></p> <p>However, by 1990, only 45 years later, the Japanese economy had the second highest Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the world. The success of the Japanese economy is perhaps most clearly demonstrated when it is compared with two other leading industrial nations at this time. It was twice that of Germany, and 70% that of the United States.</p>	<p>Bonding (Contrastive Coupling)</p> <p>Bonding</p>
	<p><u>Solution 1</u></p> <p>This incredible growth was achieved by strong government intervention. Banks were directed to invest in strategic sectors, the corporate sector promised employees lifelong employment, and the Japanese population maintained high rates of savings.</p> <p><i>cs</i></p>	<p>Means Result (inv.)</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Amplification (Predicate Spec.)</p>
	<p><u>Situation and Problem 2</u></p> <p>Since 1990, however, the Japanese economy has been in recession and the government has spent ¥20 billion to stimulate the economy. By contrast with the excellent performance in 1990, the Japanese government's gross debt in 1999 was 130 per cent of the GDP.</p> <p>It seems that the Japanese economy is currently incapable of growth due to a massive misallocation of capital, labour and technology.</p>	<p>Reason Result</p> <p>Means Purpose</p> <p>Bonding (Contrastive Coupling)</p> <p>Reason Result (inverted)</p>

203 words

17 semantic relations

Chronological Sequencing (x3)

Reason Result (x4)

Amplification (x2)

Bonding (x6)

Means Purpose (x1)

Means Result (x1)

Transcriptions – Task 4

1 + 1 + 3 = 5 ;

Discourse Pattern

Page Schema	D70	Semantic Relations
Source	Problem 1	At the end of World War 2, Japan had been isolated from its food suppliers so its people were on starvation rations. Because the Japanese merchant fleet had been destroyed, it was difficult to import or export goods.
Path	Solution 1	During the Post War Period the economy developed consistently because the government, the banks, the corporate sectors, and the people were working towards the same goal. By 1990 the Japanese GDP was the second highest in the world, and GDP per capita was third highest, so the economy was booming.
	Evaluation 1	However from 1990 to 2000, the economy went into a recession. The government's gross debt in 1999 was 130% of GDP, and the worst amongst the 24 OECD countries. Despite the government's efforts to stimulate the economy throughout the decade, the misallocation of capital, labour and technology contributed to a stagnant performance. The economy appeared incapable of growth.
Goals	Problem 2	This lack of economic success has caused a loss of national confidence. It is likely that the Japanese economy will face a long slow period of restructuring before it recovers.
	Solution 2	

17 Semantic Relations

176 words

Chronological Sequencing (x 4)

Reason Result (x 5)

Bonding (x 4)

Means Result (x 1)

Statement Amplification (x 1)

Concession Contraexpectation (x 1)

Grounds Conclusion (x 1)

Discourse Pattern

Image Schema	D71	Semantic Relations
<p>Source</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Path</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Goal</p>	<p><u>Problem 1</u></p> <p>The Japanese economy has undergone enormous changes in the past 50 years. In 1945, at the end of the Second World War, it was essentially devastated. The war had destroyed not only a lot of the country's infrastructure, but also its merchant fleet. This meant that it was cut off from countries such as China, Korea and Formosa, which would have supplied Japan with food. Japan was reduced to starvation rations.</p>	<p>Reason Result</p> <p>Reason Result</p> <p>Amplification (Predicate Spec.)</p>
	<p><u>Solution 1</u></p> <p>The Post War period, however, was one of major development. Economic development was facilitated by a contract that was established between a number of levels of society and the government, the corporate sector, banks and the people as a whole. Thus banks were directed by the government to invest in particular important sectors. The corporate sector, for its part, pledged lifelong employment, and the people were both able to, and encouraged to invest their wages and develop savings.</p>	<p>Means Result (INV)</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Amplification (Term Spec.)</p>
	<p><u>Evaluation 1</u></p> <p>The climax of Japan's economic development was probably around 1990. At this time, its gross domestic product (GDP) was second only to the USA (at 70% of the USA's GDP) and twice that of Germany. Per capita, Japan's GDP was the third highest in the world. However, this precipitated a decade of stagnant performance.</p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Bonding (Contrastive Coupl)</p> <p>Amplification (Term Spec.)</p>
	<p><u>Problem 2</u></p> <p>Between 1990 and 2000, the Japanese government spent ¥20 billion trying to stimulate an economy that plagued by huge misallocation of funds, labour and technology, and incapable of growth.</p>	<p>Means Purpose</p> <p>Amplification (Term Spec.)</p>
	<p>In 1999, the gross debt of the Japanese government was the worst in the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) standing at 130% of GDP.</p>	<p>Bonding</p>
	<p>So, what will be the future of the Japanese economy? The economic success of the modern state, and the massive leaps in development in the post-war era had resulted in national confidence and identity, but with the stagnation during the past decade, these have suffered terribly with the loss of confidence, the future is likely to be one of long, slow restructuring.</p>	<p>Reason Result</p> <p>Reason Result</p> <p>Grounds</p> <p>Conclusion</p> <p>Bonding (Contrastive Coupl)</p>
	<p><u>Solution 2</u></p>	

22 semantic relations

- Chronological Sequencing (x4)
- Reason Result (x4)
- Amplification (x4)
- Bonding (x7)
- Means Result (x1)
- Means Purpose (x1)
- Grounds Conclusion (x1)

Transcriptions - Task 4

1 + 2 + 1 = 4

Discourse Pattern

Image Schema	D 72	Semantic Relat.
	The Japanese economy has developed in various ways since World War II. Although it suffered great misfortune at the end of the war, it recovered significantly in the ensuing years, evolving into a very strong economy by the 1990s at which stage it plateaued. Information relating to these stages in the development of the Japanese economy is presented in more detail below.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chronology Sequenc. Concess Contrast Amplific (Predicta Spec)
Source	<p>Problem 1</p> <p>By the time World War II ended in 1945, the Japanese economy had been forced into recession. Japan's merchant fleet had been destroyed during the war and food sources external to Japan's coastline were difficult to access. The country had to rely on its own restricted food sources to feed the nation. In effect, the Japanese food supplies were rationed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bonding Means Result (inver) Bonding
Path	<p>Solution 1</p> <p>In the immediate post war period, the Japanese economy was restructured. A new model was introduced based in cooperation between the Government, banks, businesses and the people. The Government instructed banks to invest in and encourage businesses able to promote economic growth; employees were promised lifelong employment in return for good service and the Japanese were encouraged to maintain high rates of savings in banks. The economy was set on a path to recovery which continued for several decades.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Means Result (inver) Bonding B Means Result Bonding
	<p>Evaluation 1</p> <p>At the beginning of the 1990s, Japan had one of the best economies in the world. It had the second highest rated GDP in the world, and the third highest rated GDP per capita. Japan's GDP was overshadowed only by the output of the USA, but doubled that of the Germany. In the 45 years following World War II, Japan had developed a very healthy economy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bonding Amplificatio (Predicta Spec) Control Bonding Contrast Bonding Contrastible Compl
	<p>Situation and Problem 2</p> <p>By 2000, however, the fortunes of the Japanese economy had changed. The 1990s turned into a decade of stagnant performance despite the efforts extended by the Japanese government. During the 1990s the government spent money to stimulate a recedeing economy but due to lack of growth, misallocation of capital, labour and technology, the economy did not continue to thrive and Government det grew to 130% of GDP by 1999. The Japanese economy had now fallen into recession.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concessio Contraexpect Means Purpose R/R Bonding Amplific (Predicta Spec)
ca	<p>Evaluation 2</p> <p>Where does the future of the Japanese economy lie? It can look forward to a long, slow, process of restructuring. However, since Japanese confidence and identity are tied so closely to the economic success of the country, the recover may be quicker than anticipated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concessio Contraexpect Reason Result

30 semantic relations:

- Chronological Sequencing (x3)
- Amplification (x3)
- Concession Contraexpectation (x3)
- Reason Result (x2)
- Means Result (x4)
- Means Purpose (x1)
- Simple Contrast (x2)

Image Schema	D3 Discourse Pattern	Semantic Relations
<p>Source</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Path</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Goal</p>	<p>Situation 1 and Problem 2</p> <p>Since the end of World War II, the world has seen the Japanese economy fluctuate as it reconstructed itself. Although the Japanese economy grew to be a world power nearly 45 years after the war, only ten years later did it face problems again. Many factors led to the bustling economic growth of the post war era, and to the eventual decline in the 21st century.</p>	<p>Concession / Contraexpectation</p> <p>Reason Result</p> <p>Chrono Sequenc</p>
	<p>Problem 1</p> <p>At the end of the war Japan was faced with starvation by being cut off from its food suppliers, and by the destruction of its own merchant fleet. Despite these setbacks, the Japanese economy began to reconstruct itself by developing a system based on a social contract among the people and their Government, as well as with banks and the corporate sector. Lifelong employment promises, high savings rates, and good investment techniques provided the Japanese economy with a start to reconstruction.</p>	<p>Reason Result (inv.)</p> <p>Means Result (inverted)</p> <p>Means Result</p> <p>Chrono Sequenc</p>
	<p>Solution 2</p> <p>By 1990, the Japanese economy was twice that of Germany, seventy percent of the USA, and per capita, the GDP was the third highest in the world. Overall, the gross domestic product of Japan was the second highest in the world.</p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Chrono Sequenc</p>
	<p>Evaluation 1</p> <p>However, this great success did not last, as by the year 2000, after a decade of stagnant performance, the economy was starting to crumble. Japan recorded the worst government gross debt in the OECD of 130% of GDP in 1999. Government overspending and massive misallocations of capital, labor, and technology has led to an economy incapable of growth.</p>	<p>Concession / Contraexpectation</p> <p>Reason Result</p> <p>Reason Result (inverted)</p>
	<p>Problem 2</p> <p>This provides a dim outlook on the future of the Japanese economy. The recession Japan is currently in will take a long time to get out of. The loss of national confidence is not good for economic growth and will lead to a long slow reconstruction period which hopefully will be as successful as the reconstruction after World War II.</p>	<p>Reason Result (inverted)</p> <p>Reason Result</p>
	<p>Evaluation 2</p>	
	<p>Problem 1</p>	
	<p>Evaluation 1</p>	

17 semantic relations

- Reason Result (x6)
- Chronological Sequencing (x4)
- Concession / Contraexpectation (x3)
- Means Result (x3)
- Bonding (x1)

chemata	D5 Discourse Pattern	Semantic Relations
Source ↓ Path ↓ Goal	<u>Problem 1</u>	Reason Result } Amplification (Predicate Spec)
	<u>Solution 1</u>	Bonding } Amplification (Predicate Spec) Means Result
	<u>Evaluation 1</u>	Bonding } Bonding
	<u>Problem 2</u>	Bonding } Amplification (Predicate Spec) Bonding
	<u>Solution 2 and Evaluation</u>	Bonding } Bonding Condition Consequence } Condition Consequence

15 Semantic Relations.

- Amplification (x3)
- (x4)
- Chronological Sequencing (x4)
- Bonding (x5)
- Reason Result (x1)
- Condition Consequence (x1)

Page Schema	Discourse Pattern			
Source	Problem 1	In 1945 the Japanese economy suffered, due to the loss of its merchant fleet. The dependance of Japan upon China, Korea and Formosa brought Japan to its knees. Without the merchant fleet Japan was forced to starvation rations.	Reason Result	Bonding Chronological Sequencing
Path	Solution 1	The post war strategeys used by Japan involved the people saving and the banks investing, to promote economic growth. This proved successful, and by 1990 Japan had the second highest G.D.P. in the modern world.	Means Result Action	Bonding Statement Exemplification
	Evaluation	However, upon approaching the year 2000 Japan incurred a decade of stagnant performance. This loss of growth can be attributed to three factors; mislocation of capital, structured unemployment, and poor distribution of technology.		Concession Contraexpectat.
	Problem 2	The Japanese government invested 20 billion dollars into its economy to stimulate economic growth in the 1990 to 2000 period, this however only aided the government's gross debt of 130% of G.D.P. in 1999. The Japanese economy fell from the second-greatest G.D.P. (%70 that of U.S.A.) to the most economically stagnant country in the O.E.C.D. To correct this the Japanese will require a long, slow restructuring.	Reason Result (inv.)	Bonding (Contrastive Coupling)
	Solution 2		Means Purpose	Concession Contraexpectat.
	Evaluation and Problem 2			
Goal	Solution 2		Means Purpose	

14 semantic relations

- Chronological (x3)
- Sequencing
- Means Result (x1)
- Means Purpose (x2)
- Reason Result (x2)
- Bonding (x3)
- Concession Contraexpectation (x2)
- Statement Exemplification (x1)

a.

1 + 1 + 1 = 3

Image Schema	D7 Discourse Patterns	Semantic Relations
<p>Source</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Path</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Goal</p>	<p><u>Situation 1</u></p> <p><u>Problem 1</u></p> <p>At the end of World War II Japan's economy had been devastated. Japan's merchant fleet had been destroyed, and was cut off from its main food sources in China, Korea and Formosa. Thus Japan had been placed on starvation rations.</p>	<p>Reason Result</p> <p>Bonding</p>
	<p><u>Solution 1</u></p> <p>The re-development of Japan's economy in the Post War period was based upon a social contract between the Government, banks, the corporate sector and the people. Development was encouraged by the government directing banks to invest in strategic sector. For the people, the corporate sector promised lifelong employment. As a result of development in Japan post 1945 people were able to maintain a high rate of savings.</p>	<p>Means Result (inv.)</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Reason Result</p>
	<p>By 1990 Japan's economy was booming, having made a significant recovery. Its GDP was the second highest in the world, twice that of Germany's. Japan's GDP was 70% of the USA's, and its GDP per capita was the third highest in the world.</p>	<p>Reason Result (inv.)</p> <p>Bonding</p>
	<p><u>Situation and Problem 2</u></p> <p>The rest of the 1990s were a decade of stagnant performance. The government spent ¥ 20 billion from 1990 on spending packages aimed at stimulating the economy from the recession. There was little growth, a massive misallocation of capital, labour and technology. The government's gross debt was 130% of the GDP in 1999, the worst in the OECD.</p>	<p>Means Purpose</p> <p>Concession/Contradiction</p> <p>Bonding</p>
	<p><u>Solution 2</u></p> <p>Japan's economy will require long, slow restructuring in the future. The loss of national confidence and identity will have to be rebuilt, as this is what the economic success of a modern state is built upon.</p>	<p>Reason Result (inv.)</p>
	<p><u>Evaluation</u></p>	<p>Bonding</p>

20 Semantic Relations

- Chronological Sequencing (x3)
- Reason Result (x5)
- Bonding (x5)
- Amplification (x2)
- Concession/Contradiction (x1)
- Means Purpose (x1)
- Means Result (x1)

Page Schema	Discourse Relation		Semantic Relations	
Source Path ↓ Goal	Situation 1	The Japanese economy was in a shocking state by the end of World War II. By 1945, the Japanese merchant fleet had been destroyed, and most Japanese were on starvation rations, aggravated by the fact that Japan had been cut off from its food suppliers. During the post war period the economy slowly recovered and was based on a social contract between Government, banks, corporate sector, and the people. The government directed banks to invest in certain strategic sectors, the corporate sector offered lifelong employment, and the Japanese people maintained high rates of saving. By 1990, Japan had the second highest GDP in the world, and the third highest GDP per capita. However, it deteriorated significantly over the next decade, and went into recession. Economic growth stalled, and there was a huge trend towards misallocation of capital, labour, and technology. The government had spent ¥ 20 billion by the year 2000 to try to stimulate the economy, but by 1999 the government gross debt was 130% of GDP. This was the worst rate in the OECD. The Japanese economy now has a future which will require long, slow restructuring. The government will have to try to counteract the loss of national confidence and identity which has occurred with the recession, if it is to persuade both the corporate sector and people to work towards an economic recovery.		
	Problem 1		Reason Result	Amplification (Predicate Spec)
	Solution 1		Means Result (inverted)	
	Evaluation 1		Bonding	Concession Contraexpect
	Problem 2		Reason Result (inverted)	
	Solution 2		Means Purpose	Concession Contraexpect
	Problem 3		Bonding Ground Concluse	
	Solution 3 and Evaluation		Bonding	

18 Semantic Relations

- Chronological Sequencing (4)
- Amplification (x1)
- Means Result (x3)
- Means Purpose (x1)
- Reason Result (x2)
- Bonding (x4)
- Condition
- Consequence (x1)
- Concession
- Contraexpectation (x2)

Image Schema	D12 Discourse Relat.	Semantic Relations
<p>Source</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Path</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Goal</p>	<p><u>Situation 1</u></p> <p><u>Problem 1</u></p> <p><u>Solution 1</u></p> <p><u>Evaluation 1</u></p> <p><u>Situation 2</u></p> <p><u>Problem 2</u></p> <p><u>Solution and Evaluation 2</u></p>	<p>The state of the Japanese economy in 1945, at the end of WWII was very bad. The merchant fleet had been destroyed in the war and so Japan was cut off from its food suppliers, namely China, Korea and Formosa. As a result of this the public were on starvation rations.</p> <p>Development in post-war Japan, in regards to the economy, was based on a social contract between the government, banks, the corporate sector the the public. The Government directed banks to invest in strategic sectors, while the corporate sector promised lifelong employment. This enabled the public to maintain high rates of savings.</p> <p>The situation had greatly improved by 1990. Japan had the second highest gross domestic product rate in the world, being twice that of Germany and 90% of America. The GDP per capita was also high up, being the 3rd highest in the world.</p> <p>The economy in Japan in 2000 is the result of a decade of stagnant performance. The government has spent ¥ 20 in spending packages to stimulate the economy in the recession. The have the worst gross debt in the OECD, being 130% of the GDP in 1999. Japan seems incapable of growth, and there is currently massive misallocation of capital, labour and technology.</p> <p>The likely future of the Japanese economy is dependent on a long slow restructure. There has been a loss of national confidence and identity as this is built on the economic success of the modern state.</p>
	<p>Reason Result</p> <p>Reason Result</p>	<p>Amplification (Pred. Spec.)</p>
	<p>Means Result</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Means Result</p>	<p>Amplification (Pred. Spec.)</p>
	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Bonding</p>	<p>Amplification (Pred. Spec.)</p>
	<p>Means Purpose</p> <p>Bonding</p>	<p>Reason Result</p>
	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Reason Result (inv.)</p>	<p>Condition Consequence</p>

21 Semantic Relations.

- Reason Result (x5)
- Amplification (x3)
- Condition Consequence (x1)
- Bonding (x5)
- Means Result (x2)
- Chronological Sequence (x4)
- Means Purpose (x1)

Image Schema	Discourse Pattern	Semantic Relations
Source Path ↓	<u>Situation 1</u>	Reason Result
	<u>Problem 1</u>	
	<u>Solution 1</u>	Bonding (Amplification (Pred-Spec))
	<u>Evaluation 1</u>	
	<u>Problem 2</u>	Bonding (Contrastive Coupling)

- 11 Semantic Relations
- Amplification (x3)
- Reason Result (x2)
- Bonding (x3)
- Chronological Sequencing (x3)
- (10 semantic relations)

age Schema	Discourse Relations	Semantic Relations
	D14	
	<u>Solution</u>	Since World War Two the Japanese economy has developed through several stages to reinvent itself from a war ravaged country to a well respected player in the world economy. } Means Result
Source	<u>Situation</u> 1	At the end of World War Two, in 1945 the Japanese economy was on starvation rations. Japan's merchant fleet had been destroyed and Japan was cut off from China, Korea and Formosa, who were it's food suppliers. } Bonding } Amplification
	<u>Problem</u> 1	
Path	<u>Solution</u> 1	The Japanese economy started to develop again due to the development based on a social contract between the government, banks, the corporate sector and the people. The government directed the banks to invest in strategic sectors. It promised the corporate sector lifelong employment and people maintained high rates of savings. } Means Result (inv) } Bonding } Bonding
	<u>Evaluation</u> 1	Due to this development, by the year 1990, the Japanese economy held the second highest GDP rate in the world. It was twice as large as Germany's and 70% of the U.S.A.'s. Japan's GDP per capita was the third highest in the world. } Reason Result } Bonding } Bonding
Goal	<u>Situation</u>	This growth could not continue for ever and by 2000 there was a decade of stagnant performance. Since 1990 the Japanese Government spent 20 Billion Yen in ten spending packages to stimulate the economy. } Bonding } Means Purpose
	<u>Problem</u>	
	Essay not finished due to lack of time.	

16 Semantic Relations

Amplification (x1)

Means Result (x2)

Bonding (x8)

Reason Result (x1)

Means Purpose (x1)

Chronological

Page Schema	Discourse Pattern	Semantic Relations	
Source ↓ Path ↓ Goal	Situation 1 The state of the Japanese economy at the end of World War 2 in 1945 was unhealthy. Starvation rations had to be handed out to those who could not afford food as Japan had been cut off from China, Korea and Formosa who were its main food suppliers. Japan's merchant fleet had also been destroyed. During the post war period there was much development in the economy due to a social contract between the Government, banks, and the corporate sector and the people of Japan. Government directed banks were set up that invested in strategic sectors, the corporate sector promised lifelong employment to those who worked for it and the people were able to maintain a high rate of savings.	Reason Result Amplification (Pred. Spec.) Reason Result (Inv.) Means Result (inverted) Bonding	
	Problem 1 (same text as Situation 1)	Reason Result (Inv.) Bonding	
	Solution 1 (same text as Situation 1)	Bonding	
	Evaluation 1 By 1990 Japan's economy had grown rapidly. It now had the second highest GDP in the world.	Bonding Bonding (Contrast Coupling)	
	Situation 2 But Japan's economy again slumped by the year 2000.	Bonding	
	Problem 2 Since 1990 the government had spent ¥ 20 billion on ten spending packages to stimulate the economy in its recession. The government gross debt became 130% of the GDP in 1999, this was the worst in the OECD. Japan was incapable of growth and there was a massive misallocation of capital, labor and technology.	Means Purpose Bonding Bonding Reason Result (inverted)	
	Solution 2 and Evaluation 2 The likely future for Japan's economy involves long, slow restructuring and also a loss of national confidence which is built on the economic success of the modern state.	Bonding Bonding	

- 18 semantic relations
- Amplification (x1)
- Reason Result (x4)
- Bonding (x7)
- Means Purpose (x1)
- Means Result (x1)
- Chronological (x1)

Page Schema	Discourse Pattern		Semantic Relations
Source Path Goal	Situation 1	During World war two, and towards the end of the war, Japan's economy was at a low point. Japan's merchant fleet was destroyed in the war and they were cut off from their food suppliers, China, Korea and Formosa causing them to impose starvation rations.	Reason Result
	Problem 1		
	Solution 1	After the war and the starvation period Japan's economy developed based on a social contract between the government, banks, corporate sector and the people. The Japanese government directed banks to invest in strategic sectors. People maintained high rates of savings and the corporate sector promised lifelong employment. These factors led to prosperity in the Japanese economy.	Means Result (inv.) Means Result
	Evaluation 1	After an increase in the economy of post-war Japan the economy reached an all-time high in 1990. Japan's GDP was the second highest in the world, the GDP per capita the third highest in the world. Japan's GDP was also 70% that of the USA.	C/S Bonding
	Situation 2	After 1990 there was a decade of stagnant decline leading to the year 2000. The Japanese government has a debt of 130% of its GDP in 1999. The economy is currently incapable of growth with a great misallocation of labour, capital and technology.	Bonding Reason Result (inverted)
	Problem 2		
	Solution	To increase Japan's economy for the future it will take long, slow restructuring. There is a loss of national confidence which will make it hard for Japan to build on their current financial difficulties.	Means Purpose (inverted) Reason Result
Evaluation 2			

- 18 Semantic relations.
- Amplification (x3)
- Bonding (x3)
- Reason Result (x4)
- Means Result (x2)
- chronological Sequencing (x5)
- Means Purpose (x1)

Discourse Patterns

Image Schema	D40	Semantic Relations
<p>Source</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Path</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Goal</p>	<p><u>Problem 1</u></p> <p>In 1945 Japan emerged from WWII to face an economy that was destroyed. It was cut off from its food suppliers and its merchant fleet had been obliterated. During the post-war period Japan attempted to rebuild some of the devastation.</p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Reason Result (inv-)</p>
	<p><u>Solution 1</u></p> <p>This development was based on a social contract between Governments, banks, corporate sector and the people. The government directed banks to invest, the corporate sector promised flourishing stable employment and the people were to maintain high rates of savings.</p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Amplification</p>
	<p><u>Evaluation 1</u></p> <p>In 1990 Japan had escaped the mist of war devastation and held the second highest GDP in the world. Its GDP per capita ranked third highest. In 2000 Japan faced a stagnant time of performance. c/s</p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Bonding (Contrastive Coupling)</p>
	<p><u>Problem 2</u></p> <p>The government had spent ¥20 billion in ten years to try to stimulate the present recession. Japan had a gross debt of 130% of GDP in 1999. This was the worst in the OECD. Japan seemed to be incapable of growth. It was currently experiencing a wrongful misallocation of capital, labour and technology. c/s</p>	<p>Means Purpose</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Reason Result (inverted)</p> <p>Reason Result (inverted)</p>
	<p><u>Solution and Evaluation 2</u></p> <p>The future for the Japanese economy entails a long slow restructuring. In order to rebuild the nations confidence and identity the Japanese must rebuild the economic success of a modern state.</p>	<p>Means Purpose (inverted)</p>

- 196 words
(15 semantic relations)
- Chronological Sequencing (x3)
 - Amplification (x1)
 - Bonding (x6)
 - Means Purpose (x2)
 - Reason Result (x3)

Discourse Pattern

Image Schema	D41	Semantic Relations
Source	<u>Situation 1</u> Japan is an island country in Asia. It has a high population for its size. The economy has changed since World War II which commenced in 1945.	Bonding
Path	<u>Problem 1</u> In 1945 the economy was at loss. The war had damaged the Japanese economy, with its merchant fleet being destroyed and Japan being cut off from its food suppliers on the mainland of Asia, such as China, Korea and Formosa. c/s	Reason Result (inv.) Amplification (Pred. Spec.)
	<u>Solution 1</u> Following this war development based on a social contract between the Government, banks, corporate sector and the people occurred. The government instructed banks to invest in strategic sectors. The corporate sector promised lifelong employment and people maintained high rates of savings. c/s	Means Result Bonding Amplification (Pred. Spec.)
	<u>Evaluation 1</u> In 1990 the Gross domestic product which is defined as the total value of the goods or services produced in a country was the second highest in the world. It was double that of Germany their ally in the war. And 70% of the USA's which was the highest. Their G.D.P. per capita was third highest in the world. c/s	Bonding Bonding
	<u>Problem 2</u> More recently in 2000 the economy had been through a decade of stagnant performance.	Reason Result
	<u>Solution 2</u> The government had spent ¥20 billion in 10 years since 1990. This was in spending packages to stimulate the economy in the present recession. The government gross debt was 130% of G.D.P. This was the worst in the O.E.C.D., the organisation for economic cooperation and development. Japan is one of the 24 countries in this organisation. c/s	Means Purpose Bonding
	<u>Evaluation 3</u> The economy is now incapable of growth. It currently has a massive misallocation of capital, labour and technology. c/s	Reason Result (inv.)
Goal	The likely future for the Japanese economy will be a long slow restructuring. There has not only been unsuccessful in economy but a loss of national confidence and identity. c/s	Bonding

284 words

21 semantic relations

- Chronological Sequencing (x5)
- Amplification (x2)
- Bonding (x9)
- Reason Result (x3)
- Means Purpose (x1)
- Means Result (x1)

Discourse Pattern

Image Schema	D42		Semantic Relation
Source	Situation 1	During World War 2 the Japanese economy was destroyed and by the end of the war in 1945 the economy was destroyed. Japan's merchant fleet was destroyed and Japan became cut off from China, Korea, Formosa, which was its main supplier of food. Japanese people were forced to live of rations due to the lack of food. After the war during the post war period the Japanese economy had to redevelop.	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Reason Result</p> <p>Reason Result</p>
Path	Problem 1		
	Solution 1	It developed around the basis of a strong social contract between the government, banks, corporate sector and the people. The government instructed people to invest money and to maintain a high level of savings. The Government directed banks to invest in strategic sectors. The corporate sector promised lifelong employment for all. The Government, Banks and social sector became an important link in the reconstruction of the Japanese economy as it formed a link with the Japanese people who had the main involvement in the development of the Japanese economy. By 1990 the Gross Domestic Production of Japan had increased to second highest in the world what had seemed to be a reconstruction was actually a fall back a stagnant performance and Japan were now incapable of growth due to a misallocation of labour, capital and technology resulting in a national loss of confidence and identity.	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Means Result</p>
	Evaluation 1		
	Problem 2		<p>Contrast</p> <p>Reason Result (Inv.)</p>

221 words

13 semantic relations

- Chronological Sequencing (x3)
- Bonding (x3)
- Reason Result (x4)
- Means Result (x1)
- Amplification (x1)
- Contrast (x1)

Discourse Pattern

Page Schema	D43	Semantic Relations
Source	Situation 1/2	Bonding (contrasting Coupling)
Path	Problem 1	
	Solution 1	Means Result Amplification Means Result (inverted) Bonding
Goal	Evaluation 1	Bonding (Contrap) B
	Problem 2	Reason Result (inverted) Means Purpose Reason Result Bonding
	Solution 2	B Reason Result

377 words

23 semantic relations.

Chronological Sequencing (x5)

Bonding (x8)

Reason Result (x6)

Amplification (x1)

Discourse Pattern

Stage Schema	D45	Semantic Relations.
<p>Source</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Path</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Goal</p>	<p><u>Situation 1</u></p> <p>The Japanese economy was in a depression in 1945. This is following the commencement of World War Two. As Japan was cut off from its food suppliers they had food rations and no economic growth.</p>	<p>Chronological sequencing (inv)</p> <p>Reason Result</p>
	<p><u>Problem 1</u></p>	
	<p><u>Solution 1</u></p> <p>To try and develop the economy the Government concentrated on the investment area of economy, raising interest rates to encourage savings, their basis being a social contract between them and the banks, corporate sector and the people.</p>	<p>Means Purpose</p> <p>Means Purpose</p> <p>Bonding</p>
	<p><u>Evaluation 1</u></p> <p>This sent the country into a peak in their economy in 1990 with the second highest GDP in the world indicating economic growth is booming.</p>	<p>Grounds</p> <p>Conclusion</p> <p>Reason Result</p>
	<p><u>Problem 2</u></p> <p>This in turn created a recession and from 1990 – 2000 there was stagner performance. Due to the ¥20 billion spent to try stimulate the economy the country forced itself into huge debt, 130% of the GDP level in 1999. This made situations worse as they were incapable of economic growth as government revenue was being spent on repaying debts.</p>	<p>Means Purpose</p> <p>Reason Result (inverted)</p>
	<p><u>Solution and Evaluation 2</u></p> <p>To raise the Japanese economy the country is faced with a long slow restructuring period. The country has suffered a loss of national confidence and identity, essential for the building up of an economy (to have dependant countries for imports and exports). The long process in turn will create sound economic success if Japan is able to pull itself out of huge recessionary debt.</p>	<p>Means Purpose (inverted)</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Condition Consequence (inverted)</p>

220 words

17 semantic relations

Reason Result (x 5)

Means Purpose (x 4)

Bonding (x 3)

Chronological sequencing (x 3)

Means Result (x 1)

Condition Consequence (x 1)

Discourse Pattern

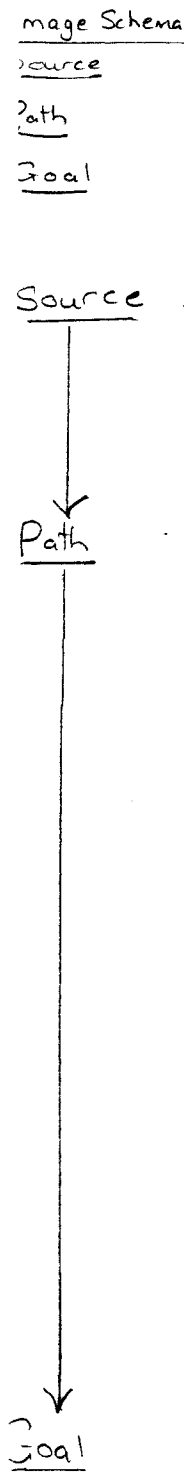
Image Schema	D46		Semantic Relations
<p>Source</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Path</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Goal</p>	Problem 1 and Solution 1	The development of the Japanese economy has significantly re-established itself after the enormous downfall from the World War II's effects, however just as it started to rebuild itself the year 2000 and the future shows chances of detracting again.	C/S (link)
	Problem 2		
	Situation 1	World War II played a major impact on the Japanese economy, before the war Japan had the second highest gross domestic produce in the world, (twice of that of Germany, 70% of the of USA.) and its GDP per capita was the third highest in the world. But research shows that at the end of World War II all food supplies were cut off from China, Korea and Formosa, also there was a major issue of starvation and rations had to be supplied. Japan's merchant fleet was destroyed.	Amplification
	Problem 1		Reason Result
	Solution 1	To rebuild after the devastating war Japan depended on social contracts between the government, banks, corporate sector and the people. The ways they did this included: Governments directing banks and investing in strategic plans, corporate sector promised the people lifelong employment and people maintained the high rates of savings. Research showed that Japans economy was sitting where it was to the year 2000, the government since 1990 had already spent ¥20 billion to try and stimulate the economy in the present recession. The governments debt was 130% of GDP at the end of 1999 (worst in the OECD) which showed that Japan was unable and incapable to grow in strength, labour and technology which leads to the future having to be a long slow drawn-out process to try and restructure the economy.	Means Purpose (link)
	Problem 2		Reason Result
	Evaluation? of 1? 2? (confused)	In conclusion, World War II had a major impact on Japan's economy, and although they spend billions of dollars trying to rebuild it, it has and will prove to be a slow restructuring process. The loss of confidence and identity of the Japanese people has come from this effect and future progress.	Reason Result
			Concession Contraexpectation Reason Result (inverted)

12 semantic relations

- Reason Result (x4)
- Means Purpose (x2)
- Chronological Sequencing (x2)
- Contrast (x1)
- Amplification (x1)
- Concession Contraexpectation

Discourse Pattern

Image Schema	D48	Semantic Relations
Source	<u>Preview</u>	The development of the Japanese economy can be traced through three periods: the end of World War II, postwar and 1990 in the year 2000. The development over these periods then paves the way for the future of Japanese economy.
Path		Chronological Sequencing
Goal		Bonding
Source	<u>Details</u>	
	<u>Situation 1</u>	At the end of 1945, World War II had ended. This had spelt the destruction of the Japanese fleet. Japan was in natural war debt. To add to this food suppliers such as China, Korea and Formosa ended their food supply meaning not only was the economy suffering so too were the people. c/s
	<u>Problem 1</u>	Reason Result
		Bonding
		Reason Result
	<u>Solution 1</u>	In years following the war the economy of Japan was in its restoration. The Government made banks invest in strategic sectors while the corporate sector provided stable employment for people. This co-dependency or contract ensured the further development of Japan's economic status.
		Bonding
		Means Result
		Amplification (Predicate Spec)
	<u>Evaluation 1</u>	In 1990, Japan's economic status had progressed from the backward ways of wartime. They had secured the second highest GDP (Gross Domestic Profit) in the world, also showing the ability to maintain relationships between different social sectors. They were producing goods and services greater and in line with that of international superpowers, such as Germany and America. c/s
		Bonding
		Statement Amplification
		Simple Comparison
	<u>Situation and Problem 2</u>	The height of economic performance in 1990 plummeted in 2000. Considered the stagnant period of performance, the government had spent 20 billion yen, the debt was 130% of the current Gross domestic profit. This period showed the incapability of further growth, in the shadow of the current spending, employment and reforms of Japan. c/s
		Bonding
		Reason Result
		Reason Result (Inverted)
	<u>Solution and Evaluation 2</u>	After an increasing rise and then downfall, Japan is in the position of long term reconstruction. For so long the confidence and therefore development has been dependent on their economic success It is now a long road of reconstruction for the economic state of Japan.
		Chronological Sequencing
		Contrast



2) semantic relations

- Chronological Sequencing (x6)
- Bonding (x7)
- Reason Result (x4)
- Amplification (x2)
- Means Result (x1)
- Contrast (x1)

Transcriptions – Task 4

1 + 1 + 1 = 3

1

Discourse Pattern

Page Schema	D49	Semantic Relations
Source	<u>Situation</u> The development of the Japanese economy since World War two has fluctuated through ups and downs.	
↓ Path	<u>Problem 1</u> During 1945 Japan had suffered a blow to her economy. They had their merchant fleet destroyed and the country was suffering from starvation. Rationing was a priority because Japans major food suppliers had cut them off. (China, Korea and Formosa.) W.W.II left Japan with a devastated economy.	Amplification (Pred Spec) Reason Result (inverted)
	<u>Solution 1</u> During post war years development of the Japanese economy was on the top priority lists for the government. Development of a social contract between the government, banks, corporate sector and the people was a important fact in re establishing a stable economy. The government directed banks to invest in strategic sectors, while the corporate sector promised lifelong employment to the people. Along with these improvements people also maintained a high rate of saving.	Amplification (Pred Spec) Means Result Bonding Bonding
	<u>Evaluation 1</u> By the 1990s Japan had managed to improve their situation dramatically. Their total value of goods and services or GDP was the second highest in the world. Japan had managed to improve thier situation so much as to rival the USA, the Japanese GDP was 70% that of the US. and third highest in the world GDP per capita.	Bonding Simple (Contrast) Bonding (Contrast)
	<u>Situation and Problem 2</u> However this trend was not stable in 2000 there was a decade of stagnat performance. Since 1990 the government had spent ¥20 billion in spending packages to stimulate the economy out of the present recession. The economy became incapable of growth. There was a major misallocation of capital, labour and technology.	Reason Result (inverted) Means Purpose Reason Result (inverte)
↓ Goal	<u>Solution and Evaluation 2</u> The future of the Japanese economy faces a long slow restructuring period, national identity has been lost due to loss of confidence in their country which is built on the economic success of the modern state.	Bonding Reason Result (inve)

282 words.

21 semantic relations

- Amplification (x3)
- Bonding (x7)
- Reason Result (x4)
- Chronological Sequencing (x4)
- Simple Contrast (x1)
- Means Purpose (x1)
- Means Result (x1)

Transcriptions – Task 4

2 + 2 + 3 = 7

Discourse Pattern

Page Schema	D51	Semantic Relations.
<p>Source</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Path</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Goals</p>	<p><u>Preview</u></p> <p>Japan's economy has grown from starvation rations with loss of trade with food suppliers to huge growth and then has recently encountered a downfall to its current position. This cycle is matched to the business cycle of boom and then bust where rapid growth occurs but cannot be maintained then becomes recessionary only build up again.</p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Chronologic Sequencing</p> <p>Contrast</p> <p>Bonding</p>
	<p><u>Details</u></p> <p><u>Situation and Problem 1</u></p> <p>At the end of the war, the economy was very unstable due to the devastation produced by the war, leaving Japan's merchant fleet destroyed and the inability to import food necessities. Japan slowly recovered from the period of slow growth by developing a social contract between the Government, banks, the corporate sector and citizens. Banks invested in strategic sectors to increase GDP and the corporate sector employed the people who in turn maintained high savings rates. The money supply increased and inflation did also.</p>	<p>Reason Result</p> <p>Reason Result</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Means Result (inverted)</p>
	<p><u>Solution 1</u></p> <p>In 1990, Japan's economy was at the height of its inflationary period with a high GDP and GDP per capita. But 2000 marked the change of Japans high economic growth with high debt and an incapability of growth within the economy. It is suffering from a misallocation of resources – capital, labour and technological</p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Reason Result (inverted)</p> <p>Bonding (Contrastive Coupling)</p>
	<p><u>Evaluation 1</u></p> <p>Many countries try to avoid such different growth rates and after the present economic recession in Japan, perhaps a slower, more consistent growth rate will occur in the future.</p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Bonding</p>
	<p><u>Situation and Problem 2</u></p>	<p>Bonding</p>
	<p><u>Solution 2</u></p>	<p>Bonding</p>

14 semantic relations

Chronological Sequencing (x4)

Contrast (x1)

Reason Result (x3)

Means Result (x1)

Bonding (x5)

Discourse Pattern

Page Schema	D52	Semantic Relations
<p>Source</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Path</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Goal</p>	<p>Situation 1</p> <p>Problem 1</p> <p>Solution 1</p> <p>Evaluation 1</p> <p>Situation 2</p> <p>Problem 2</p> <p>Solution and Evaluation 2</p>	<p>The development of the Japanese economy since WW2, after the destruction and starvation caused by the war itself, proclaimed a positive outlook for the country. Unfortunately, the Japanese economy from 1990 has showed a steady decline which they are going to have to work hard to undermine and conquer.</p> <p>At the end of World War 2, in 1945, the Japanese economy was in dismal straights. Starvation rations were 'employed'. This was partly due to and drastically deepened by the tragic demise of the Japanese merchant fleet as it was destroyed. Subsequently Japan was cut off from its food suppliers: China, Korea, Formosa. This effected the entire county's economy drastically taking it to 'rock bottom' levels. The Post War period looked more hopeful for the Japanese economy. A fragile but stable contract between the Government, banks, the corporate sector and the people was established, which allowed development of the economy. As the links between the internal areas of the country become more stable so did the economy. The whole country united as the Government directed banks to invest in strategic sectors, as the corporate sector began to promise lifelong employment and people maintained high rates of saving.</p> <p>This was the beginning of the climb of the Japanese economy. The economy went from strength to strength after the post-war resurrection. In 1990 the Japanese economy peaked. With its gross domestic product (GDP) second highest in the world it was thriving. The total value of goods and services produced by the Japanese economy was twice that of Germany and 70% that of the USA. This prevalence of the Japanese economy was echoed throughout all aspects. GDP per capita in 1990 was third highest in the world. Unfortunately after the 1990 peak in the Japanese economy came the downfall.</p> <p>By the year 2000 the 1990's were known as the decade of recession for the Japanese economy. Since 1990 the government spent ¥20 billion across ten packages to stimulate the economy in the present recession. The result the worst government gross debt (130% of GDP) in 1999 in the OECD. The economy was incapable of growth, with a massive misallocation of capital, labour and technology.</p> <p>After the decade of stagnant performance the Japanese economy has to undergo a long, slow restructuring. The likely future s a loss of national confidence as the identity is built on the economic success of the modern state.</p> <p>The Japanese economy has had both its strength and its weaknesses. the future is bleak unless an effective restructuring programme is achieved.</p>
		<p>Bonding</p> <p>Bonding (Contrastive Coupling)</p>
		<p>Reason Result (inv)</p> <p>Reason Result</p> <p>Means Result</p> <p>Temporal Overlap</p> <p>Means Result</p>
		<p>Bonding</p> <p>Amplificat (Term Spec)</p> <p>Reason Result (inv)</p> <p>Means Result</p>
		<p>Bonding</p> <p>Chronological Sequencing</p> <p>Amplificat (Precreate Spec)</p> <p>Simple Contrast</p> <p>Bonding (Contrastive Coupling)</p>
		<p>Bonding</p> <p>Amplificat (Precreate Spec)</p> <p>Reason Result (inverted)</p>
		<p>Reason Result (inv)</p> <p>Chronological Sequencing</p>
		<p>Condition Consequence</p> <p>Bonding</p>

420 words.

30 semantic relations

Means Purpose (x1)

Simple Contrast (x1)

Chronological Sequencing (x7)

Amplification (x3)

Reason Result (x5)

Means Result (x2)

Bonding (x9)

Condition Consequence (x1)

Temporal Overlap (x1)

Discourse Pattern

Page Schema	D54	Semantic Relations
Source	<u>Situation and Problem 1</u>	The state of the Japanese economy in <u>1945</u> , at the end of World War 2 was at starvation rations. Japan's merchant fleet was destroyed, and so Japan was cut off from its food suppliers which were China, Korea and Formosa.
	<u>Situation and Problem 2</u>	The state of the Japanese economy in the year <u>2000</u> changed. It was a decade of stagnant performance. Since 1990 the government spent ¥ 20 billion in ten spending packages to stimulate the economy in the present recession. The governments gross debt was 130% of gross domestic product in 1999, this was the worst in The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development which is an organisation of the worlds 24 developed countries. The economy was also incapable of growth because of the massive misallocation of capital labour and technology.
Solution 1	<u>Solution 1</u>	The Japanese economy developed during the <u>Post War Period</u> , this development was based on a social contract between the Government, banks, corporate sector and the people. The government directed the banks to invest in strategic sectors and the corporate sector promised lifelong employment. During the Post war period people maintained high rates of saving.
	<u>Evaluation 1</u>	The gross domestic product was the second highest in the world in <u>1990</u> , which was twice the size of Germany's and 70% of the USA's. The gross domestic product per capita was the third highest in the world. This was the situation of the Japanese economy in 1990.
<u>Evaluation 2</u>	<u>Evaluation 2</u>	In the future the Japanese economy will have a long slow slow restructuring and it will also have loss of national confidence and identity which is built on the economic success of the modern state.

Word Count 266

20 semantic relations

- Bonding (x 9)
- Amplification (x 2)
- Reason Result (x 4)
- Chronological Sequencing (x 3)
- Means Result (x 1)
- Means Purpose (x 1)

Interrupted

Path

300

Reason Result (inverted)

Bonding

Means Purpose

Amplification

Reason Result (inverted)

Amplification

Bonding

Bonding

Discourse Pattern.

Page Schema	D55	Semantic Relation
<p>Source</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Path</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Goal</p>	<p><u>Situation and Problem 1</u></p> <p>The Development of the Japanese Economy</p> <p>Since World War II the Japanese economy has gone through a series of stages in development. In 1945 Japan's economy was suffering, with starvation rations being prominent. Japan was cut off from its food suppliers in China, Korea and Formosa which added to the problems, along with the destruction of Japan's merchant fleet. c/s</p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Reason Result Inverted</p>
	<p><u>Solution 1</u></p> <p>During the Post War Period things began to improve with the Government, banks, corporate sector and the public working together. The Government advised the banks to invest in strategic sectors. Employment in the corporate sector promised to be lifelong, and people maintained high rates of savings. e/s</p>	<p>Means Result Inverted</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Amplification</p>
	<p><u>Evaluation 1</u></p> <p>By 1990 Japan had become very strong economically, with their gross domestic product being the second highest in the world. The economy was much more stable than Germany, and almost as good as the USA. c/s</p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Comparison</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Means Purpose</p>
	<p><u>Situation 2</u></p> <p>In the next decade the economy of Japan came to a standstill.</p>	<p>Amplification</p>
	<p><u>Problem 2</u></p> <p>While a lot of money was spent to try to get it up and running, it was largely stagnant, incapable of growth, and with resources distributed ineffectively. The Japanese government had the largest debt in the OECD; at 130% of GDP in 1999. c/s</p>	
	<p><u>Solution 2</u></p> <p>The future of the Japanese economy is likely to be a drawn out process of restructuring to get it back on track. The loss of</p>	<p>Means Purpose Inverted</p> <p>Bonding</p>
	<p><u>Evaluation 2</u></p> <p>confidence the nation has felt will need to be addressed, along with the economic state of the country.</p>	<p>Bonding</p>

239 words 22 semantic relations

Simple Contrast (x1)

Bonding (x8)

Amplification (x3)

Chronological Sequencing (x4)

Simple Comparison (x1)

Means Result (x1)

Means Purpose (x2)

Transcriptions – Task 4

$1 + 1 + 1 = 3$

Discourse Pattern

Page Schema	D56	Semantic Relations
Source	<u>Situation</u>	<p>Since World War II Japan's economy has been through a lot of changes. <u>In 1945</u>, the Japanese economy had huge problems with starvation rations. Japan's merchant fleet was destroyed and the country was cut off from its main food suppliers, China, Korea and Formosa.</p>
	<u>Problem 1</u>	
Path	<u>Solution 1</u>	<p>During the <u>Post War Period</u>, the economy began to develop based on a social contract between the Government, banks, corporate sector and the people. The government directed banks to invest in strategic sectors, the corporate sector promised lifelong employment, & people maintained high rates of savings.</p>
	<u>Evaluation 1</u>	<p>By <u>1990</u>, the Japanese economy had greatly improved. They had the second highest Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the world, being seventy percent that of America and their GDP per capita was the third highest in the world.</p>
	<u>Situation and Problem 2</u>	<p>Currently the Japanese economy is in the decade of stagnant performance. <u>Since 1990</u>, the government has spent ¥ 20 billion in ten spending packages to stimulate the economy in the present recession. The government has a gross debt of 130% of GDP in 1999, making them incapable of growth.</p>
Goal	<u>Solution 2</u>	<p>The <u>future</u> of the Japanese economy looks like long slow restructuring, caused by a loss of national confidence and identity.</p>

197 words

- 20. Semantic relations.
- Chronological Sequencing (x5)
- Amplification (x4)
- Reason Result (x5)
- Bonding (x4)
- Means Purpose (x1)

Transcriptions – Task 4

3 + 3 + 2 = 8

Discourse Pattern

Page Schema	D57	Semantic Relation
Goal	<p><u>Evaluation 1</u></p> <p>Japan had a successful economy from 1990 – 2000. In this decade Japan's gross domestic product was the second highest in the world. Japan's gross domestic product per capita was the highest in the world. This indicates Japan's produce was high but does not indicate Japan's trade within the world.</p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Reason Result</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Bonding (contrastive coupling)</p> <p>Amplification</p> <p>Bonding (contrastive coupling)</p>
Source	<p>In 1945 at the end of World War 2 Japan's economy was weak. Japan needs connections in trade and at this time it was cut off from its food suppliers which were China, Korea and Formosa. The poor economy led to starvation rations within Japan.</p> <p>c/s</p>	<p>Amplification</p> <p>Reason Result</p>
Path	<p>Japan's economy during the <u>Post War period</u> was development based. Japan had a social contract between the government, banks, the corporate sector and the people. The Government tried to help Japan's economic struggles by directing banks in strategic sectors. Japan's government promised corporate sectors lifelong employment to try and encourage people within this field of employment. People in this time continued to have high rates of savings.</p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Amplification</p> <p>Means Result (intertext)</p>

230 words

16 semantic relations.

Bonding (x2)
Amplification (x3)

Reason Result (x3)


Means Result (x1)

Chronological Sequence

Transcriptions – Task 4

$$4 + 4 + 5 = 13$$

Discourse Pattern

Page Schema	D202	Semantic Relations
<p>Source</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Path</p> 	<p>During the second world war, Japanese economy was destroyed as a large number of factories, markets, finacy and so on that were cutting off or destroyed; since the second world war, Japanese government started developing the economy.</p> <p>In the first place, Japan faced a very important question(that) the whole nation was loss of national confidence that is , key to every country, Japan stated long slow restructuring.</p> <p>In the second place, at the end of world war 2, Japan's morchant fleet destroyed and, was out off from its food suppliers; instance for, china, Korea and Formosa.</p> <p>In the third place, when was Japanese economy in 1990, it's GDP is the second highest in the world such as twice that of Germany, 70 personts that of USA. Even the GDP per capital is the third in the world.</p> <p>moreabove, in the year 2000 Japanese economy was decade of stagnant performance. Since 1990 the government store ¥ 20 billion in for spending package to simulate the economy in the present recession; and the government gross debt 130 persents of GDP in 1990. Furthermore, incapable of growth, currently massive misallocation of capital, labour, and technology all of whom that were developing.</p> <p>Finally, during the post war period, developed based on a social contract between the government, banks, corporate sector; the people. so the government directed banks. to invest in strategic sectors, and corporate sector promised lifelong.</p>	

233 words

no semantic relations.

Discourse Pattern

Page Schema	D203		Semantic Relations
<p>Source</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Path</p> <p>↓</p>	<p><u>Situation and Problem 1</u></p> <p>↓</p> <p><u>Solution 1</u></p> <p>↓</p> <p><u>Problem 2</u></p> <p><u>Solution 2</u></p> <p><u>Evaluation 2</u></p>	<p>The Development of the Japanese Economy.</p> <p>At the end of World War 2, Japan was in bad condition. Japan's merchant fleet was destroyed. Also, China, Korea and Formosa cut off Japan's food supplies. At that time, Japan is in starvation rations situation. After a few years, Japan was in long slow restructuring to rebuild its economy system. National Confidence or Identity (which is built on the economic success of the modern state) is lost.</p> <p>In 1990, the GDP of Japan was the second highest in the world. The amount was twice that of Germany, and 70% that of USA. GDP per capita was the third highest in the world.</p> <p>During the Post War Period, the development of Japan was based on a social contract between the Government, banks, corporate sector, the people. Japanese Government directed banks to invest in strategic sectors. Also corporate sector promised lifelong employment. People in Japan maintained high rates of savings.</p> <p>In the year 2000, There was decade of stagnant performance. Since 1990 the government spent ¥ 20 billion in ten spending packages, to simulate the economy, in the present recession.</p> <p>The government gross debt 130% of GDP in 1990 (worst in the OECD), And Japan is incapable of growth, currently massive misallocation of capital, labour, and technology.</p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Amplification</p> <p>Means Purpose</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Amplification</p> <p>Means Purpose</p> <p>Bonding</p>

212 words

- 11 semantic relations
- Chronological Sequencing (x3)
- Amplification (x2)
- Bonding (x4)
- Means Purpose (x2)

Transcriptions – Task 4

$3 + 3 + 4 = 10$

Discourse Pattern

Page Schema	D204	Semantic Relations
Source	Problem 1	Reason Result
↓		
2 + 4		Bonding
↓		
↓	Problem 2 + Solution 2	Means Purpose
↓		
↓	Evaluation 2	Bonding
↓		
↓		Means Result
Goal		

148 words

10 semantic relations

Chronological Sequencing (x 3)

Reason Result (x 1)

Means Purpose (x 1)

Means Result (x 1)

Statement Exemplification (x 1)

Bonding (x 3)

Transcriptions – Task 4

3 + 3 + 5 = 11

Discourse Pattern

Page Schema	D205		Semantic Relations
		Japanese economy took very noticeable development during the recently 50 years.	
		In nowadays, Japanese economy is second highest in the world. that is about 70% of the USA, compared with Germany, it is 2 times that of Germany, and GDP per Capita is third highest in the world.	Bonding
		Japanese economy development depend on a social contract between the Government, banks, corporate sector, and the people. Government directed banks to invest in personal companies. that result low unemployment rate. people get money and hight interest of savings as the result of banks could keeping investment	
		However, Japanese Government face on the economies recession. Since 1990 the government spent ¥ 20 billion in ten spending packages to simulate the economy in the present recession. In the bad, the government debt increased up to 130% of GDP, in the years of 1999, that is the worst in OECD (the Organisatio.....).	Means Purpose
		In the future, of Japanese economy, it may takes long slow restructuring. also, loss of national confidence, problems coming soon, if government do nothing.	Condition Consequence (inverted)

Path
↓
Goal

Problem
Solution

171 words

7 semantic relations.

- Chronological Sequencing (x2)
- Amplification (x1)
- Means Purpose (x1)
- Condition Consequence (x1)
- Bonding (x2)

Transcriptions – Task 4

4 + 4 + 2 = 10

Discourse Pattern

Page Schema	D206		Semantic Relation
<p>not chronological.</p>		<p>Development of the Japanese Economy</p> <p>The future of the Japanese economy is a long slow restructuring. It has lost the national confidence and identity, which are built on the economic success of the modern state.</p>	<p>Reason Result (inverted)</p>
	<p>Situation</p>	<p>During the Post War Period, the development of Japanese economy based on a social contract between the Government, banks, corporate sector and the people. Government directed banks to invest in strategic sectors, and people maintained high rates of savings.</p>	<p>Amplification</p>
	<p>Problem</p>	<p>At the end of World War 2, Japan's merchant fleet destroyed, and it was cut off from its food suppliers such as China, Korea and Formosa. Therefore, the Japanese economy was starvation rations in 1945.</p>	<p>Reason Result</p>
		<p>The situation of the Japanese economy was changed. The GDP was the second highest in the world in 1990. It was twice that of Germany 70% that of the USA and the GDP per capita was the third highest in the world. Since 1990 the government spent ¥ 20 billion in ten spending packages to simulate the economy in the present recession.</p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Amplification</p> <p>Means Purpose</p>

171 words

- 8 semantic relations.
- Amplification (x2)
- Reason Result (x3)
- Chronological Sequencing (x1)
- Bonding (x1)
- Means Purpose (x1)

Transcriptions – Task 4

3 + 4 + 4 = 11

Discourse Pattern

Page Schema	D207		Semantic Relations.
<p>source</p> <p>↓</p> <p>path</p> <p>↓</p>	<p>General (Preview)</p>	<p>The Japanese economy had changed dramatically from World War 2 to now. It could be divided into five states. During the Post War Period, the Japanese economic development based on a social contract between the government, banks, corporate sector, the people. One hand government directed banks to invest in strategic sectors and corporate sector promised lifelong employment. On the other hand people maintained high</p>	<p>Bonding</p>
	<p>Particular (Details)</p>	<p>rates of savings. <u>At the end of World War 2</u>, the state of the Japanese economy was starvation rations. There were two reasons which caused to this The first one was Japan's merchant fleet destroyed the second one was that Japan was cut off from its food suppliers (China, Korea, Formosa). <u>From 1945 to 1990</u> the situation of the Japanese economy had changed sharply. Japanese's GDP was the second highest in the world in 1990 and GDP per capita was the third highest in the world. In <u>2000</u> the state of the Japanese economy was decade of stagnant performance. The government spent ¥ 20 billion in the spending packages to simulate the economy in the present recession since 1990. The government also grossed debt 130% of GDP in 1999.</p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Reason Result (inverted)</p> <p>Amplification</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Means Purpose</p>

193 words

8 semantic relations.

Chronological Sequence (x2)

Bonding (x3)

Reason Result (x1)

Amplification (x1)

Means Purpose (x1)

Transcriptions – Task 4

3 + 4 + 3 = 10

74

Discourse Pattern

Page Schema	D208		Semantic Relations.
<p>Path</p>	<u>General</u>	The economy of Japan grows fast during the past 50 years. The industry system specially develop quickly, and the electronic production is famous in all of the world.	
	<u>Particular</u>	<p><u>During the Post War Period</u>, development of Japanese economy based on a social contract between the Government, banks, corporate sector, and the people. Firstly, ^{e/s} Government directed banks to invest in strategic sector which can lead economy to run better. Then, the corpoptate sector promised lifelong employment so that more and more people would have job to contribute the country. But people would like to save much at that time which was resulted in banks invest more into the strategic sector. But at the end of World War 2, Japan's merchant fleet destroyed and the Government can't get the overseas food supply. So the Starvation situation was happened.</p> <p><u>In 1990</u>, Japanese economy was getting better which can be shown from some STA information: GDP reached the second highest in the world.</p>	<p>Amplificat</p> <p>Means Result } Bonding</p> <p>Means Purpose }</p> <p>Reason Result } Reason Result</p> <p>Statement Exemplification</p>

158 words

- 8 semantic relations.
- Amplification (x1)
 - Bonding (x1)
 - Means Result (x1)
 - Means Purpose (x1)
 - Reason Result (x2)
 - Statement Exemplification (x1)
 - Chronological Sequence (x1)

Discourse Pattern

Page Schema	D209	Semantic Relation
<p>Source</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Path</p> <p>↓</p>	<p><u>General</u></p> <p>Japanese economy is a mythology in the world history. Since World War 2 it has dramatically change from starvation rations state to second highest of GDP in the world, let's talk, about why it developed so quickly and what is the likely future of the Japanese economy.</p>	
	<p><u>Particular Problem 1</u></p> <p>In 1945, at the end of World War 2, the state of the Japanese economy was Starvation rations. But during that time, an important things happened which changed all of the situations ~ Japan's merchant fleet was destroyed; so Japan was cut off from its food suppliers, like China, Korea, Formosa and so on.</p>	<p>Reason Result</p>
	<p><u>Solution 1</u></p> <p>Thurs Japan began to developed their economy by themself.</p> <p>Chronological Sequencing</p> <p><u>During the post War Period</u>, their conomy development was based on a social contract between the Government, banks, corporate sector and the people. The government directed banks to invest in strategic sectors; The corporate sector promised that they will perform lifelong employment policy; and the people maintained high rates of savings . Since that, the Japanese economy began to devolopment.</p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Amplification</p>
	<p><u>Evaluation 1</u></p> <p>In 1990, the Japanese GDP was the second highest in the world, 70% that of the USA.</p>	

187 words

6 semantic relations

Chronological Sequencing (x 2)

Bonding (x 2)

Reason Result (x 1)

Amplification (x 1)

Discourse Pattern

Image Schema	D212	Semantic Relations
Source	<u>Situation 1</u>	} Bonding } Reason Result } Reason Result
Path	<u>Problem 1</u>	
	<u>Solution</u>	
	<u>Evaluation</u>	
Discontinuous	<u>Situation and Problem 2</u>	} Simple Contrast } Reason Result

226 words

- 9 semantic relations.
- Chronological Sequence (x4)
- Reason Result (x3)
- Simple Contrast (x1)
- Bonding (x1)

Transcriptions – Task 4

3+3+5 = 11

Discourse Pattern

Page schema	D211	Semantic Relations
	<p>Japanese has been World War 2. Even though Japan is one of the most powerful country in the world. This essay will describe development of the Japanese economy since World War 2.</p>	
Source	<p><u>Problem 1</u> <u>At the end of World War 2</u>, Japanese economy was very bad. Hiroshima (City of Japan) was destroyed by U.S. military and food supplier was cut off.</p>	<p>Banding (Contrastive Coupling)</p> <p>Reason Result (inverted)</p>
Path	<p><u>Evaluation 1</u> However, Japan became to one of the most powerful country. U.S. <u>In 1990</u>, GDP in Japan was second highest in the world and it's twice GDP of German. Also GDP per capita</p>	
	<p><u>Solution 1</u> was third highest in the world. This is because the Government directed banks to invest in strategic sectors , and corporate sector promised lifelong employment. Also people maintained high rates of saving.</p>	

122 words

- 5 semantic relations
- Chronological Sequence (x1)
- Banding (x3)
- Reason Result (x1)

Transcriptions - Task 4

3 + 4 + 4 = 11

Discourse Pattern

Image Schema	D214	Semantic Relations
	<p>According to the questions and the answers given, we can build up a clear understanding of the development of Japanese economy.</p>	<p>} Means Result</p>
	<p>By the time before World War 2, Japan was an unconfident country with the lost of identity, its economy was restricted by long slow restructuring.</p>	-
Source	<p><u>Problem 1</u> At the end of World War 2, Japan failed to get the victorious, therefore, the businessers and dealers in Japan were destroyed seriously. Furthermore, the food supplies in Japan was cut off as well.</p>	<p>} Bonding } Reason Result</p>
Path	<p>The Japanese economic situation in 1990 was completely changed. The GDP of Japan ranked second highest of all the countries in the world, which was twice as much as Germany. It also took up 70% of USA's total GDP.</p>	<p>} Bonding } Amplification</p>
	<p><u>Problem 2</u> In 2000, Japan had accomplished a disappointed performance. During decades, ¥20 billion was spent on simulating the economy in the present recession, also the government gross debt 130% of GDP in 1999 which is the worst in the OECD. Japan's economy was unable to grow, in terms of the massive misallocation of capital, labour and technology.</p> <p>Overall, the Janpansese economy has developed dramatically during the Post War Period.</p>	

187 words

- 7 semantic relations.
- Chronological Sequence (x2)
- Amplification (x1)
- Reason Result (x1)
- Means Result (x1)
- Bonding (x2)

Discourse Pattern

Page Schema	D215		Semantic Relations
<p>Source</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Path</p> <p>↓</p>	<u>Problem 1</u>	Japan is a very important country in the world. Her development of economy since World War 2 is focused by everyone in the world.	
		At the end of World War 2, Japanese economy was in starvation rations, Japan's merchant fleet destroyed and was cut off from its food suppliers: Even she was loss of national confidence, through long slow restructuring, for example, government directed banks to invest in strategic sectors, corporate sectors promised lifelong employment and people maintained high rates of savings, Japanese economy has been a success of the modern state.	Reason Result (inverted)
	<u>Solution 1</u>	In 1990, Japan's GDP was the second highest in the world, the figure of GDP is twice of Germany, also 70% of USA, the GDP per capita was third highest of the world at that time.	Bonding
	<u>Problem 2</u>	With the development of next decade, Japan's economy kept on changing, government spent ¥ 20 billion in ten spending packages, to simulate the economy in the present recession, the gross debt of government was 130% of GDP in 1999. Japan was the worst in the OECD of the world, a lot of problems appeared, incapable of growth, current massive misallocation of capital, labour and technology. This is the basis state of Japanese economy in 2000.	Means Purpose

203 words

7 semantic relations.

Chronological Sequence (x3)

Bonding (x2)

Reason Result (x1)

Means Purpose (x1)

Transcriptions - Task 4

$$3 + 4 + 4 = 11$$

Discourse Pattern

Image Schema	D216	Semantic Relations.
<p>Path</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Problem!</p>	<p>Japan, known around the world as an advanced techno-society, wealthy, and industrialised lived up to this reputation once. In 1991, for sure, but not in the year 2000. Many are the ills which the country faces and will hopefully overcome in the next decade.</p>	<p>Bonding (Contrastive Coupling)</p> <p>Bonding</p>
	<p>In 1990 Japan was booming. In that year it had the highest GDP per capita income for the region. It was the third highest for the world. So what did happen that changed this and illuminated to the world the problems that caused it? After 1990, Japan went down a spiral of stagnant growth.</p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Amplification</p>
	<p>After peaking in 1990, Japan's economy had run out of its steam. A decade of little performance followed. This is mainly due to misallocation of capital. Labour and technology also were not allocated properly.</p>	<p>Chronological Sequence</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Reason Result (inverted)</p>
	<p>These are one of the main reasons Japan is where it is today.</p>	

145 words

11 semantic relations
 Chronological sequence (x5)
 Bonding (x4)

Amplification (x1)
 Reason Result (x1)

Transcriptions – Task 4

$2 + 2 + 3 = 7$



Discourse Pattern

Page Schema	D213		Semantic Relations
<p>Source</p> <p>Path</p> <p>Goal</p>	<u>Problem 1</u>	<p>According to the given information, Japanese economy has experienced a long time change since the World War 2.</p> <p>At the end of World War 2, in 1945, Japanese economy was in a hard time. Japan's merchant fleet destroyed and it was cut off from its food suppliers (China, Korea, Formosa). Its economy went down to the button.</p>	<p>Reason Result (inverted)</p> <p>Bonding</p>
	<u>Evaluation 1</u>	<p>However, things were changed in the year 1990. Japanese economy climbed to a very high level. It's GDP which stands for Gross Domestic Product stood the second highest in the world. The GDP of Japan was twice that of Germany, 70% that of the USA and GDP per capita was the third highest in the world. The economy of this country had experienced a golden time.</p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Amplification</p> <p>Contrast Coupling</p>
	<u>Solution 1</u>	<p>To assess this, Japanese government had done a lot and so had the banks, corporate sector and the people. The government directed banks to invest in strategic sectors and corporate sector promised lifelong employment. Moreover, people maintained high rates of savings during the Post War Period.</p>	<p>Comparative Similarity</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Amplification</p>
	<u>Problem 2</u>	<p>Life has its ups and downs. So has Japanese economy. In 2000, the state of Japanese economy was decade of stagnant performance. Since 1990 the government spent huge amounts of money (¥20 billion) to stimulate the economy. But this didn't work. Its government gross debt 130% of GDP in 1999 which was the worst in the world's 24 developed countries and it incapable in growth, currently massive misallocation of capital, labour and technology.</p>	<p>Reason Result (inverted)</p> <p>Statement Denial</p> <p>Bonding</p>
	<u>Solution 2</u>	<p>From that bad situation of Japanese economy, economists predict that Japanese will probably have a long slow restructuring in the area of economy. Japanese economy will likely loss of national confidence and identity which is built on the economic success of modern state in the coming future.</p> <p>To sum up, during the end of World War 2 and 2000, Japanese economy had a golden time in developing from 1945 to 1990 but went down since then and will likely still in a low level in the future.</p>	<p>Bonding (Contrastive Coupling)</p>

16 semantic relations
 Bonding (x6)
 Amplification (x2)

(329 words)
 Reason Result (x2)
 Statement Denial (x1)
 Means Purpose (x1)

Discourse Pattern

Image Schema	D217		Semantic Relations	
<p>Source</p>  <p>Path</p>  <p>Goal</p>	<p><u>Problem 1</u></p>	<p>After World War 2, Japan developed its economy dramatically. During WW 2, Japan had really hard time, because they destroyed their merchant fleet and was cut off food supply from China, Korea and Formosa.</p>		
		<p>In 1990, Japanese economy had developed very well. The economy became the highest class in the world (twice of Germany, GDP is second highest in the world)</p> <p>c/s</p>		<p>Amplification (Predicate Specification)</p>
	<p><u>Problem 2</u></p>	<p>After a decade, the economy decreased. Japan couldn't grow anymore. It's OECD was the worst and the government spent ¥ 20 billion which is 130% of GDP in 1999. So far, people were promised lifelong employment and the government could direct banks. However, it can't afford to do it now.</p>		
<p><u>Solution 2</u></p>	<p>Likely, Japanese economy restruct long and slowly. It seems they lose their national confidence and identity. The present identity was built on the economic success.</p>			


136 words

2 semantic relations
 Chronological Sequence (x1)
 Amplification (x1)

Transcriptions - Task 4

$3 + 4 + 5 = 12$

Discourse Pattern

Image Schema	D220		Semantic	Relations
<p><u>Path</u></p> 	<p><u>Problem 1</u></p>	<p>Since 1945 which was the end of War II, the economy of Japan had spent a historical period (from all the merchant fleet destroyed, no enough food supplies from other countries in Asia, to become a strong economy country which had the second highest GDP in the world it had twice of Germany, just fall behind USA by the year of 1990. However, in 2000, the government gross debt 130% of GDP in 1999. According to statistic Japan had become the worst in the OECD of the GDP index, including incapable of growth, currently massive misallocation of capital, labour, and technology. That is Japanese economy has got a obvious decline in these period.</p> <p>On the other hand, Japanese economy developed during the Post War period because of the government directed banks to invest in strategic sector and corporate sector promised lifelong employment and so on.</p>	<p>Bonding</p>	<p>Reason Result (inverted)</p>

143 words

3 semantic relations

Chronological Sequence (x1)

Reason Result (x1)

Bonding (x1)

Discourse Pattern

Image Schema	D67		Semantic Relation
<p>Source</p> <p>Path</p>	General	<p>As we all know, Japan is the highest developed country in Asia. Japan invented various high technology products and established its reputation internationally which can be compared with Germany, America and some Europe countries. By the global economy decrease, Japan's economic can not retain as good as it used to be, the economic in Japan is getting worse and worse, it will need a long time to restructuring.</p>	<p>Bonding</p>
	Particular	<p>At the end of World War 2, Japan's merchant fleet destroyed, Japan was a country, Japanese robbed everything they can get from Taiwan, China and Korea because of their strong military. In other words, they get everything for free. During the same period, the economic development in Japan grew rapidly. Japan national identity is to make everything perfect, because of this reason, the products of Japan won a high quality reputation for exporting which is one of the main reason to support its economy.</p> <p>In the year 2000, the economic of Japan collapsed. The incapable of growth, currently massive misallocation of capital, workless labour all made big difficulties for Japan government.</p>	<p>Reason Result (inverted) Para</p> <p>Reason Result (inverted)</p>

179 words

5 semantic relations.

Chronological Sequence (x1)

Bonding (x2)

Reason Result (x2)

Paraphrase (1)

Transcriptions - Task 4

Discourse Pattern

Image Schema	D70		Semantic	Relation
<p>Source</p> <p>Path</p> <p>Problem 2 and Solution 2</p>		<p>This essay give some information about Japanses economy since World War 2. The Japnese economy is a long slow restructuring that means loss of national confidence wich is built on the economic success of the modren state. <u>In 1945</u> end of World War 2 Japan's merchant fleet was destroyed, also Japan was cut off China, Korea, and Formosa food suppliers. However Japanses economy has increasas, <u>in 1990</u>. Japanese total value of goods or services producer (GDP) was second highest all of the world, and Japanese GDP is twice of the Germany's GDP, but USA is the highest GDP all of the world. Japanese GDP just 70% USA, also Japanese GDP per capita is third highest all of the world. <u>From 1945 to 1990</u> Japanese economy has biggest improve, <u>since 1990</u> the government spent 20 billion in ten spending packages to simulate the economy is the present recession and the government gross 130% of GDP in 1999. also incable of growth such as capital, labour and technology. Japanese economy develop so far, development based on a social contract between the government, banks, corporate sector and people, government directed banks to invest in strategic sectors also corporate sector promised lifelong employment also people maintained hight rates of savings So this is the situation about Japanese economy since World War 2.</p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Simple Contrast</p> <p>Means Purpose</p>	

218 words

5 semantic relations.

Chronological Sequence (x 2)

Bonding (x 1)

Simple Contrast (x 1)

Means Purpose (x 1)

Discourse Pattern

Page Schema	D71		Semantic Relation
<p>Source</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Path</p> <p>↓</p>	<p><u>Problem 1</u></p> <p><u>Problem 2</u></p> <p><u>Solution 2</u></p>	<p>The economy of Japan has big changes from the World War 2.</p> <p>There are lots of information indicated that. Firstly, after the World War 2, the Japanese economy was destroyed considerably., there was a long slow restructuring for it. As lossing of national confidence, how to built a successful economy in Japan became the most important issue for Japanese. <u>At the end of World War 2, Japan's merchant fleet destroyed, it was cut off from its food suppliers, such as China, Korea, Formosa. However, there was a appearant increase for Japan's economy in 1990. The GDP rose sharply and became the second highest in the world, which twice of Germany, 70% of the USA, and the per capita of GDP is the third highest in the world. Then, in the following decade. the economy of Japan appeared recession. The government spent ¥ 20 billion in ten spending packages to simulate the economy, and the government gross debt 130% of GDP in 1999. Other factors also indicated its recession, for example, incapable of growth, currently massive misallocation of capital, labour and technology ect. Finally,</u></p>	<p>Reason Result</p> <p>Bonding (Contrastive Coupling)</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Means Purpose</p>

183 words

6 semantic relations

Chronological Sequence (x2)

Bonding (x3)

Means Purpose (x1)

Transcriptions - Task 4

$3 + 4 + 5 = 12$

Discourse Pattern

Image Schema	D72		Semantic Relation	
		<p>This essay will discuss the development of the Japanese economy since World War 2. At first, the essay will show the place of Japanese economy in the future of the world market; Secondly, It will describe the Japanese economy in 1945, at the end of World War II; thirdly, the essay will show the situation of Japanese economy in 1990; fourthly, it will state the Japanese economy from 1990 to 2000; finally, It will make a conclusion about the Japanese economy develop during the post war period.</p> <p>After the World War II, Japanese economy has a long slow restructuring. It lost the national confidence since World War II. The Japan tried hard for many years after, the state of Japanese is built on the economic success of the modern state. The following paragraphs show the development of Japanese economy steps by steps.</p> <p><u>Problem 1</u> Firstly, <u>The Japanese economy in 1945</u> is starvation rations. At the end of the World War II Japan's merchant fleet destroyed. There was a big wast ^{dis} of Japanese resource. Japan, also was cut off its food supplies. It is so hard for Japanese people. Many countries wish to export less food to Japan, For example China, Korea and Formosa.</p> <p><u>Path</u> In 1990, the Japanese economy had got Great increase. GDP (gross domestic Product) has grown up to second highest in the world. It is twice than GDP of Germany, and is 70% of the USA the GDP per capita of Japan has got third highest in the world. The economy of Japan increase charply.</p> <p>From 1990 to2000.,</p>	<p>(Bonding x 4)</p> <p>Bonding</p>	<p>Bonding (x1)</p> <p>Bonding</p>

258 words

8 semantic relations
 Chronological Sequence (x1)
 Bonding (x7)

Discourse Pattern

Image Schemes	D73	Semantic Relations
	There are three stages in the development of Japanese economy.	
Source	<u>Problem 1</u> First of all, it was the <u>end of World War 2</u> , in 1945. At that time, the starvation ratio showed high. because of the destruction of Japanese merchant fleet and cutting off food supplies. From these poor backgrounds, Japanese had to improve their conditions of economy.	Reason Result (inverted)
Path	<u>Evaluation 1</u> Next <u>stage is in 1990</u> . GDP became the second highest in the world. It showed that there was twice of Germany and 70% of the USA. Also, GDP per capita was the third highest country in the world. It might be the best condition of economy after the War.	
	<u>Solution 1</u> These development were based on a social contract between the government, banks, corporate sectors and the people. For example, the government directed banks to invest in strategic sectors. Then the corporate sectors promised lifelong employment. Therefore people could maintain high rates of savings.	Statement Exemplification Reason Result
	The <u>final stage is in 2000</u> . It is just 10 years later of the best condition. However, the government spent 20 billion yen for 10 years to simulate the economy. Therefore the debt became 130% of GDP in 1990; it was the worst in the OECD.	Means Purpose Reason Result
Goal	From these stages, it might be able to guess the future of Japanese economy. Japanese people is losing their national confidence, identity, because these things were built on the economic success of the modern state.	Reason Result (inverted)

229 words

- 12 semantic relations
- Reason Result (x4)
- Chronological Sequence (x2)
- Bonding (x4)
- Statement Exemplification (x1)
- Means Purpose (x1)

Transcriptions - Task 4

$$3+3+2 = 8$$

Discourse Pattern

Image Schema	D75		Semantic Relation	
<p>Source</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Path</p> <p>↓</p>	<p><u>Problem 1</u></p>	<p>Nowadays, the development of the economy in the worldwide reaches different levels, for example, Japan is one of the countries which experiences from restructuring to owning high GDP and then contract again. First of all, <u>at the end of World War 2</u>, Japan was said to be a "Starvation ration" which means that its merchant fleet had destroyed. And at the same time, it also stopped the trade with other Asian countries such as China and Korea.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">c/s</p>		
	<p><u>Solution 1</u></p>	<p>After the WW2, Japanese government applied an efficient way to conquer its decade. That was "development based on a social contract between the Govn't, banks and even the people." The Government encouraged the banks to invest so lots of people got their jobs again and therefore Japanese people had a better condition of living.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">c/s</p>	<p>Reason Result</p>	<p>Reason Result</p> <p>Ampl</p>
	<p><u>Evaluation 1</u></p>	<p>As the time flies, the condition of Japanese economy increased rapidly around 1990 which represented by GDP, was second highest in the world. After this period, <u>in the year 2000</u>,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">c/s</p>		
	<p><u>Problem 2</u></p>	<p>Japanese economy decaded by its non-efficient economic strategies. For instance, the misallocation of labour and capital was a main reason for it though the Japanese government had spent ¥ 20 billion on stimulating the economy.</p>		

196 words

- 6 semantic relations
- Chronological Sequence (x3)
- Reason Result (x2)
- Amplification (x1)

Discourse Pattern

Image Schema	D77		Semantic Relations	
		<p>In the following essay, I will present the development of the Japanese economy since World War 2.</p> <p>During the post war period, the development based on a social contract between the Government, banks, corporate sector and the people. What's the linking among them? Firstly Government directed banks to invest in strategic sectors, Secondly Corporate sector promised lifelong employment, Thirdly People maintained high rates of savings.</p> <p><u>Problem 1</u> In 1945, at the end of World war 2, the state of Japanese economy was starvation rations, which were Japan's merchant fleet destroyed and Japan was cut off from its food suppliers.</p> <p>In 1990, the GDP was the second highest which the percentage lower than that of 70% in the world, it was twice than Germany, and the GDP per capita was the third highest in the world.</p> <p><u>Problem 2</u> In 2000 we can review the stagnant performance in the last ten years. Since 1990 the government spent ¥ 20 billion in ten spending packages to simulate the economy in the present recession. In 1999 the government gross debt 130% of GDP, the last thing was incapable of growth, for instance currently massive misallocation of capital, labour and technology.</p> <p><u>Solution 2</u> Finally, what is the likely future of Japanese economy? It might be long slow restructuring. What means the loss of national confidence. How can it be solved, try to be economic success in the modern state.</p>	<p>Bonding</p> <p>Bonding</p> <p>Reason Result</p> <p>Means Purpose</p>	<p>Amplification</p>

Source

Path

Goal

227 words

- 9 semantic relations
- Chronological Sequence (x4)
- Bonding (x2)
- Amplification (x1)
- Means Purpose (x1)