

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Literature represents the culture and tradition of a language or a people. Language has an important role in human life because it is the main means of communication. The way people use language to communicate with other people in a conversation will be different depending on the context of culture or context of situation. This is because language itself has many functions in the process of communication. For instance, the language used by someone who acts as a boss in an office will certainly be different from that he uses as a father at home. Therefore, when we talk about the different ways of communicating, then we also talk about speech function.

Speech function is a way of someone delivers ideas in communication to make listeners understand the ideas well. According to Halliday & Matthiessen (2014: 135), there are four speech function which offer, command, statement, and question. Those four functions are included in the two variables which are goods & services and information. There are three fundamental components in systematic functional linguistics. There are ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning. The study focused on interpersonal meaning.

Interpersonal meaning is related to the position of the speaker which realized through their wording called mood and modality in clause (Kristianti, E. A. (2021: 1), these are meanings for acting upon and with others. According to Halliday (2014:83) the structure of the clause as an exchange has a transaction between speakers in which the element the speaker makes responsible for the validity of

what she is saying. As the result, they will get something that they want through their transaction and it involves with their relationships in social life. Interpersonal meaning can be showed social relationships of people that they are being established and maintained through language choices (Schleppegrell, 2008:48). It proves that people must be have their own ideology to maintain and established their relation among others.

The general principle behind the expression of mood in the clause is as follows. The grammatical category that is characteristically used to exchange information is the indicative; within the category of indicative, the characteristic expression of a statement is the declarative, that of a question is the interrogative; and within the category of interrogative, there is a further distinction between yes-no interrogative, for polar question and WH- interrogative, for content question (Halliday 1994: 74). In imperative mood, we can use 'let's' or finite only. In modality, it can be divided into two type which are modalization and modulation. Modulization is a type of modality showing probability and usuality. Meanwhile, modulation deals with modality that shows obligation and inclination.

In this research, I will discuss the interpersonal meta-function, especially the use of mood and modality. The researcher uses the novel *Alice and the Fly* because the researcher is interested in novel psychology. In this novel, there are several psychological problems such as schizophrenia, obsessions, bullying, etc. Researchers are more interested in analyzing in terms of linguistics because in the novel there is a transcript of the interview which found differences in the use of mood and modality conveyed by the detective Sergeant Terrence. The researcher only focuses on detectives Sergeant Terrence because he is the liaison between several characters.

This novel contains the journal of a main character named Greg, he suffers from schizophrenia. According to (Niv, et. al. 2013: 1) Schizophrenia is a common psychiatric disorder that can affect a person's thinking, emotion, and behaviors. Individuals with this illness will have periods when they have difficulty understanding, the reality around them. They may hear voices other people don't hear. They may have unusual thoughts and suspicions, such as believing that other people are reading their minds, controlling their thought, or plotting to harm them. These experiences can terrify people with the illness and make them withdrawn or extremely agitated. In addition the symptoms such as hallucination and delusions.

Greg likes to hallucinate and is afraid of 'spiders'. Whenever he was hallucinating or seeing 'spiders' around him, he was always scratching his body. He was asked by his teacher to write a journal of every incident or feeling he felt to help him overcome schizophrenia. On the one hand, his family does not care about him and he is isolated from the school environment. No one wants to be friends with him. He met a girl friend at school, he fell in love and became obsessed. Until finally there was a tragedy where his schizophrenia appeared and he unwittingly killed the girl he liked. So detective Sergeant Terrence must find out what really happened to him.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Based on the description in the above research background, there are several problem statements that can be formulated as follows:

1. What are the mood types used by detective Sergeant Terrence in novel *Alice and the Fly*?

2. How are the structures of the mood used by detective Sergeant Terrence in novel *Alice and the Fly*?
3. What are the types of modality used by detective Sergeant Terrence in novel *Alice and The Fly*?

1.3. Objective of the Study

This study aims to find out how a detective Sergeant Terrence communicates in digging up information through mood and modality. Based on the formulation of the problem above, there are. The three main objectives carried out in this research are to answer the research problem:

1. Identifying the mood types used by Detective Sergeant Terrence in novel *Alice and the Fly*.
2. Analyzing the structure of the mood used by Detective Sergeant Terrence in novel *Alice and the Fly*.
3. Describing the types of modality used by Detective Sergeant Terrence in novel *Alice and The Fly*.

1.4. Scope of the Study

The scope of this research is that the researcher makes a limited analysis on the mood structures, mood types, modalization and modulation in the *Alice and the Fly* novel which only focuses on detective Sergeant Terrence.

1.5. Significance of the Study

Research significance is shown in two ways as follows;

1. Theoretical Significance

The Researcher used the functional systemic theory of Halliday (1994: 76). The writer also used Linda Gerrot and Peter Wignell (1994: 36), Suzanne Enggins (2004: 157) and the others linguist for supporting the theories.

2. Practical Significance

The study be useful for students and readers in analyzing the structure sentence, and increasing knowledge about word classes contained in literary work.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Systemic Functional Linguistic

Every sentence has rules, so learners need to be familiar with the grammar to get better conversations and texts. Therefore, the grammar of systematic functional linguistics needs to be studied more closely. They are systemic and functional. Systemic refers to the set of interrelated choices to make meaning. While, function refers to the approach. As stated by Gerrot and Wignell (1994:6), “functional grammars view language as a resource for making meaning”. It discusses how people use language in a different context and how language is structured as a semiotic system.

2.2. Metafunction of Language

Language from the perspective of Halliday is a source to express meaning. Metafunction of language is organized around three kinds of meaning, namely ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning. The ideational meaning is the meaning function to represent patterns of experiences. It enables human being to build a mental picture of reality, to make sense of their experience of what goes around them and inside them. The interpersonal meaning is concerned with the interaction between speaker or writer and listener or reader. Its function is to enabling of exchanging roles in rhetorical interaction: statements, questions, offers and commands.

The textual meaning is concerned with the organization of the text in which the experiential, logical and interpersonal are bound together into a coherent. On

the other words, the textual meaning is meanings about the message for example foregrounding/salience, types of cohesion (Eggins & Slade, 1997:49). Eggins (2004: 110-111) states that language is designed to fulfill three main functions to a function for relating experience, a function for creating personal relationship, a function for organizing information.

2.3. Interpersonal Meaning

Interpersonal meaning views language from the point of view of its function in the process of social interactions. In the act of speaking, the speaker adopts a certain speech role, expecting the interlocutors to take a complementary role which the speaker wishes the hearers adopt in their turns. For example, when a speaker gives the hearer some information, then she is inherently inviting him to receive the information. Gerrot and Wignell (1994:23) explain that there are four basic types of speech roles that come from the combination of giving and demanding: (a) giving goods and services (offer); (b) giving information (statement); (c) demanding goods and services (command); (d) demanding information (question).

These four basic types of speech roles in a communication process are selected and applied by the speakers when they want to communicate with the interlocutors. While for the interlocutors or the hearers, they have some discretion to give responses to the speakers, whether they want to give a positive or negative response. Interpersonal meaning focuses on the interactivity of the language and concerns the ways in which we act upon one another through language. It involves interactions where we initiate or respond to the act of demanding or giving whether information or goods and services. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:106)

regard this as one of exchange. This interpersonal meaning, then, is realized in wordings through what is called “mood” and “modality” (Gerrot and Wignell, 1994:13).

2.4. Mood Structure

Egins (1994:152) states that the mood structure of the clauses refers to the organization of the set of functional constituents including constituent subject. The mood system at the clause encodes the relationship between the participants in an interaction as well as the speakers or writer’s attitude and comment. Included here, for example, are indicative, imperative, and interrogative instructions. The mood system also includes choices in modality, such as expression of probability and obligation.

From the theory above, it can be concluded that mood is the central aspect of the grammar of exchange and its elements including subject have a function to construct a role of clause exchange in dialogue. In the interpersonal meaning, a clause is analyzed from the mood structures which consist of mood elements and residue elements.

2.4.1. Mood Elements

The mood elements consist of **Subject** and **Finite**.

a. Subject

Halliday (1985: 76) states that Subject is realizes the thing by reference to which the proposition can be affirmed or denied. It provides the person or thing in whom is vested the success or failure of the preposition, what is ‘held responsible’. Subject is one of the mood elements which is

realized by a nominal group or a nominal embedded clause which functions to initiate an action or event.

<i>Siti</i>	cleaned		The dirty table
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

<i>The man besides the old lady</i>	was	Mr. Handoko
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

b. Finite

Halliday (1985a: 75) states that Finite in terms of its function in the clause to make the proposition definite, to anchor the proposition in a way that people can argue about it. Finite can be in the form of an auxiliary or the tense which is used in the simple process.

She	<i>will</i>	get married	Next month
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Cir. Adjunct
Mood		Residue	

My sister	<i>planted</i>		the sun flower
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

2.4.2. Residue Elements

Residue elements refer to those elements which are not included in the mood elements. Residue elements consist of **Predicator**, **Complement** and **Adjuncts**.

a. **Predicator**

Egins (2004: 155) states that the definition of the predicator is it fills the role of specifying the actual event, action or process being discussed. Moreover, Egins (2004: 155) states that the Predicator is identified as being all the verbal elements of the clause after the single Finite element.

Halliday (1994: 78) states that the predicator is present in all non-elliptical major clauses, apart from certain clauses with verbs be and have. It is realized by a verbal group minus the temporal or modal operator.

Poverty	<i>Increases</i>		criminality
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

A clause may have no predicator when the relational process to be is used.

The rain	was	on fire	Yesterday
Subject	Finite	Complement	Circumstance
Mood		Residue	

b. **Complement**

Egins (2004:157) states that a Complement is defined as a non-essential participant in the clause, a participant somehow affected by the main argument of the proposition. Complement is an element within the residue that has the potential of being subject but it is not, and realized

by a nominal group. It answers the question ‘is what’, ‘to what’, and ‘to whom’.

The staff	were	having	<i>lunch</i>
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

The senior	looks	<i>very young</i>	on the stage
Subject	Finite	Compliment	Circumstance
Mood		Residue	

c. Adjuncts

An adjunct is an adverbial group, nominal group, or prepositional phrase that serves as a circumstance in experiential meaning that has no potential of being a Subject (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004: 123). There are four kinds of adjuncts: Mood Adjuncts, Circumstantial Adjuncts, Comment Adjuncts, and Conjunctive Adjuncts. The ones that fall in the residue element are the circumstantial adjuncts which answer the questions ‘how’, ‘when’, ‘where’, and ‘by whom’.

1. Mood Adjuncts

Mood adjuncts relates specifically to the meaning of the finite verbal operators expressing probability, usuality, obligation or inclination. Mood adjuncts are included in the Mood element. According to Gerrot and Wignell (1994:36), the following categories of items can be classified as Mood Adjuncts.

(1). Adjunct of polarity and modality:

- a. Polarity: not, yes, no, so.

- b. Probability: probably, possibly, certainly, perhaps, maybe.
- c. Usuality: usually, sometimes, always, never, even, seldom.
- d. Obligation: definitely, absolutely, possibly, at all costs, by all means.

(2). Adjunct of temporality:

- a. Time: yet, still, already, once, soon, just.
- b. Typicality: occasionally, generally, regularly, mainly, for the most part.

(3). Adjunct of mood:

- a. Obviousness: of course, surely, obviously, clearly.
- b. Intensity: just, simply, merely, only, even, actually, really.
- c. Degree: quite, almost, nearly, scarcely, hardly, absolutely, totally, utterly, entirely, completely.

Many people	<i>always</i>	talk		about the conflict between the two men
Subject	Mood adjunct	Finite	Predicator	Cir. Adjunct
Mood			Residue	

<i>In fact,</i>	many corruptors	are	in our government
Mood Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Cir. Adjunct
Mood			Residue

2. Circumstantial Adjuncts

Circumstantial Adjuncts is an optional element of a clause which functions to express information about the process related to such things as place, time, manner, matter, etc. Or associated with participants such as with whom/what, about whom/what, etc.

People	work		<i>eight hours a day</i>
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Cir. Temporal
Mood		Residue	

The meeting	will	talk	<i>about budget-cut</i>	<i>next week</i>
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Cir. Matter	Cir. Temporal
Mood			Residue	

3. Comment Adjuncts

Comment Adjuncts express the speaker's comment on what he or she is saying. Comment Adjuncts include such items as 'frankly', 'apparently', 'hopefully', 'broadly speaking', 'understandably', 'to my surprise'. They express interpersonal rather than textual meanings, but fall outside of Mood-Residue structure (Gerrot & Wignell; 1994:36).

<i>Unfortunately</i>	however	they	were	too late.
Comment Adjunct	Conjunctive Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood			Residue	

4. Conjunctive Adjuncts

Conjunctive Adjuncts include items, such as: 'for instance', 'anyway', 'moreover', 'meanwhile', 'therefore', 'nevertheless'. Conjunctive Adjuncts (sometimes called 'Discourse Markers') have the function of signaling how the clause as a whole fits in with the preceding text. The meanings that they express are textual meanings.

<i>Meanwhile,</i>	Written language	is		more complex.
Conjunctive Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood		Residue	

2.5. Mood Types

Mood types in English depend on the position of the Subject and the Finite in the clause. There are two main categories in mood types: indicative and imperative moods (Gerrot & Wignell, 1994; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). Each of them has different arrangements and functions.

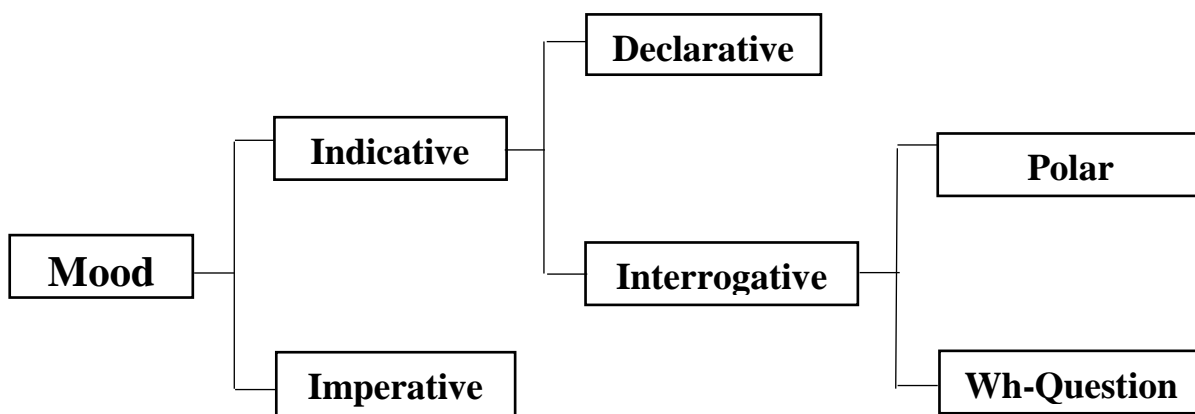


Figure 2.1 Mood Types
Source: Gerrot and Wignell (1994: 38)

a. Indicative Mood

Indicative mood is used to exchange information (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004: 114). Indicative mood is realized by the features Subject + Finite. Indicative mood can be subdivided into two kinds: Declarative Mood and interrogative Mood. Interrogative mood is also be subdivided into two kinds: Polar (yes/no question) and Wh-questions.

1. Declarative

Declarative is the characteristic expression of a statement (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004: 114). In the declarative mood, the Subject is followed by finite. Declarative clauses can be identified as clauses in which the structural element of subject occurs before the finite element of the clause.

Unmarked: Subject + Finite

The car	had	four bicycle wheels.
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

Marked: Finite + Subject

Then	came	the production line.
	Predicator	Finite
	Residue	Mood

Source: Gerrot & Wignell (1994: 39)

2. Interrogative

Interrogative mood is the characteristic expression of a question (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004: 114). There are two types that belong to interrogative mood: Polar (yes/no questions) and Wh-Questions. Interrogative clauses are different from declarative, the one that make it different are from the structure of the subject and the finite. The declarative clause are realized by the subject precedes the finite structure, while interrogative clause are realize by finite precedes subject structure.

- Polar Interrogative

The structure of polar interrogative is the finite precedes the subject. Polar interrogative clause also known as yes/no question.

Are	you	okay?
Finite	Subject	Complement
Mood		Residue

- WH-Question

Wh-Questions is a type where Wh-element that serves as either the Subject, the complement, or the adjunct is located at the initial position of a clause and then is followed by Finite. WH-Questions is different from polar interrogative clauses by having a WH-element. e.g.: who, what, where, which, why, etc. The WH-element stands for the missing piece of information that the speaker wants the listener to supply.

Interrogative Clause with Wh Element as the Subject

What	is	that thing?
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Subject/Wh	Finite	Complement
Residue	Mood	

Interrogative Clause with Wh Element as the Complement

Whose daughter	are	you?
Complement/Wh	Finite	Subject
Residue	Mood	

Interrogative Clause with Wh Element as the Adjunct

Where	have	you	been?
Adjunct/Wh	Finite	Subject	Predicator
	Mood		
	Residue		

3. Imperative Mood

Unlike indicative mood, imperative mood is used to exchange goods and services (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004: 138). In imperative the Mood element may consist of Subject + Finite, Subject only, Finite only, or they may have no Mood element. There will always be a Predicator. Imperative mood can be in the form of command or offer; however, there is no any grammatical rule restricted respectively. The imperative mood expresses direct commands, requests, and prohibitions. An imperative is used to tell someone to do something without argument.

Imperative Mood with Finite + Subject in the Mood Element

Don't	you	believe	it.
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

Imperative Mood with only Subject in the Mood Element

Let's	go	home,	shall	we?
Subject	Predicator	Adjunct	Finite	Subject
Mood	Residue		Mood tag	

Imperative Mood without Mood Element

Come	into my parlour,	will	you?
Predicator	Adjunct	Finite	Subject
Residue		Mood tag	

Imperative Mood with only finite in the Mood Element

Do	take	care,	won't	you?
Finite	Predicator	complement	Finite	Subject
Mood	Residue		Mood tag	

2.6. Modality

Modality shows the speaker's judgments in what the speaker is saying. Halliday (1994:89) stated that there are two kinds of modality, namely "modalization" and "modulation".

2.6.1. Modalization

Modalization contains scales of probability and usuality. Probability occurs when the speaker expresses a judgment about the probability of something

happening or being happened. It consists of ‘probably’, ‘possibly’, and ‘certainly’. Usuality occurs when the speaker expresses a judgment about the frequency with which something happens. It consists of ‘sometimes’, ‘usually’, and ‘always’.

2.6.2. Modulation

Modulation contain scales of obligation and inclination. Obligation occurs when the speaker gives command, demand, suggestion, and advice to the listener. Furthermore, inclination indicates the tendency of the speakers when doing something and the capability of the speaker's own feeling.

Each category of modalization and modulation is divided into three values: high, medium and low values.

Table 1. Three Values of Modality

	Probability	Usuality	Obligation	Inclination
High	Certain	always	Required	determined
Median	Probable	usually	Supposed	keen
Low	Possible	sometimes	Allowed	wiling

Adapted from Halliday and Matthiessen 2004: 620

Meanwhile, Butt, et.al (2000: 113) used the term of modality to refer to all positioning by speaker about usuality, possibility, inclination and obligation. They mentioned that there are three ways to express modality: by modal finite, by mood adjunct, by interpersonal grammatical metaphor.

a. Modal Operator

Modal operators are the elements that can express modality in a clause. Modal operator is one of the parts of finite element beside polarity and tense. Halliday (1994:76) categorized modal operators into three values: high, median, and low. Those values are considered by the aspect of interpersonal meaning. The status, contact, and affect make the degree can be low, medium, or high.

b. Mood Adjunct

Beside modal operators, there are mood adjuncts that can be used to express modality in a clause. As I have mentioned before in the sub-section mood element 2.3, mood adjunct expresses the meaning which constructed in the mood element, namely polarity, modality, temporality. Thus, mood adjuncts tend to occur in a clause near the finite verbal operator.

Here, to understand more about modality and its realization in modal operators and mood adjuncts, we can see in table 3 below.

Table 2. The Classification of Mood Operator and Mood Adjuncts

Kinds of Modality	Realization	Values of Modality		
		High	Medium	Low
Modalization	Probability	must be, should be, must, certainly	probably	maybe, may, possible
	Usuality	always	often, usually	ever, never, sometimes
Modulation	Obligation	required, must, have to, ought to, need to	should, shall, will, would, supposed	may, might, can, could, allowed
	Inclination	determined	Keen	wiling

Adapted from Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014: 145

c. Interpersonal Grammatical

Metaphor Sometimes we use a whole clause in a text to express modality. We use the grammar metaphorically when we say, for example: “I think...” when we mean ‘probably’; “I believe...” when we mean ‘certainly’; and “Don't you think?” when we mean ‘definitely’. They are the examples of grammatical metaphor, in this case metaphor of modality (Halliday, 2004: 626). Those examples of modality are classified as metaphorical because they are realized as a clause.