

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Previous Study

There have been a number of researcher conducted some studies related to the topic. Therefore, the researcher chose two previous studies which are closer to topic.

The first study was a conduct by Laili (2016), *The Analysis Of Interpersonal Meaning In "Freedom Writers" Movie Subtitles*. The objective of the study was to identify interpersonal relation through language choices that realized by the tenor (contextually on social relation) and mood (textually or wordings). The study was a descriptive qualitative. Her study have a two aim in this research. First aim is to describe in the realization of tenor dimension in movie. The second aim is to describe the realization of Mood systems of movie. Moreover, as the result of this research shows that: (1) The highest tenor dimension was held by Power which contain in 724 clauses or 50%, the second is Contact in 397 clauses or 27%, and Affect in 340 clauses or 23%. The result proved that characters were more to defend their power or dominance in social life because they were really regard their selves as the right one. These result come from clause classification, where particular clause is belong to one of tenor dimensions. (2)Mood realized through grammatical use in the subtitles.

Mood systems is not always consist in clause completely because there are particular clause which has no part of mood systems, such as subject, finite, mood adjunct, predicate, complement, and adjunct. It was caused by researcher had analyzed subtitles in clause form to make data are effective and easy to be comprehended.

The second study was a conduct by Marhamah (2014), *Interpersonal Meaning Analysis Of Muse Song Lyrics In Black Holes And Revelations Album*. The objectives of this study are to describe the types of interpersonal meaning, to describe the most dominant Mood types, and to describe the Modality realized in the lyrics of Muse's album *Black Holes and Revelations*. The design of the research was descriptive qualitative. The main sources of data in this research were the lyrics in the Muse's album *Black Holes and Revelations*. The results of data analysis show that the types of interpersonal meaning in the lyrics of Muse's album *Black Holes and Revelations* realized in the wordings of the clause if analyzed based on the elements of interpersonal meaning, the most dominant Mood Types is Declarative, the Modality realized through the use of modal finite and mood adjunct.

There were also some article from journals related to this research. First journal was written by Yipei and Lingling (2013), with her journal entitled "Investigating the Interpersonal and Textual Meaning of Steve Jobs' Stanford Speech in Terms of Hyland's Metadiscourse Theory". The result of this journal was interpersonal embodies all the use of language to express

one's opinion, influence one's behavior , interact with and maintain relationship with others; while textual meaning relates to construction of text, concerns with the coherence and continuity of the text. Based on this journal, the research found the use of interpersonal and textual meaning to express, influence, and interact in the relationship with others. And concerns with the coherence and continuity of the text.

The second journal was written by Feng and Liu (2010), with journal entitled "Analysis of Interpersonal Meaning in Public Speeches—A Case Study of Obama's Speech". The result of the journal was Obama makes full use of the language to achieve his political purpose in his speech by using different devices to fulfill interpersonal meaning. Based on this journal, the research conclude that different devices is different purpose. The result is different uses of mood, modal auxiliary, personal pronouns, and tense can express different levels of interpersonal meaning.

The contribution from this research and journal to the writer's is that this research helps the writer to find some theories about interpersonal meaning. This research was different with the others related studies that has been explained above. Every research and journal has different concern and purpose. This research focuses to the interpersonal meaning and dominant Mood in the script movie "Smurf: The Lost Village".

2.2 Related Theory

The related theory of this thesis is about interpersonal analysis in the script movie. The research of this thesis focuses on interpersonal meaning, so the related theory will discuss it further more.

Before we are going to the related theory, there are three parameters of context of situation affect language choices precisely because they reflect the three main functions of language. Language seems to have evolved for three major purposes (David and all,1996: 13). These are:

- 1) To talk about what is happening, what will happen, and has happened;
- 2) To interact (or to things with language) and/or to express a point of view,
- 3) To turn the output of previous two functions into a coherent whole.

In Butt David and all, Halliday (2003)there are three of functional grammars such as:

1. Experiential meaning

Experiential meaning is construing a model of experience. The functions of text is clause as representative. It is guise as a way of representing pattern of experience. System of analysis use transitivity. Transitivity have three components, they are process, participants, and circumstances. Grammatical resource is experience in terms of process, circumstances and relevant participant. The typical function of group and phrase, process realized by verbal group, participant realized a

nominal group, and circumstance realized by adverbial group or prepositional phrase.

2. Interpersonal meaning

Interpersonal meaning are meaning which a speakers attitudes and judgements. The simple definition is enacting social relationship. Interpersonal meaning create and maintain a social relationship. The functions of interpersonal meaning is clause as an exchange. It is aim to offer some goods and some service. Grammatical resource is interactive move or terms in dialogs, speech functional and speech acts. The interpersonal metafunction uses language to encode interaction and to show how defensible of binding we find our prepositions or proposals.

3. Textual meaning

Textual meaning is creating relevance to context, those which make language contextually and co-textually relevant, and realized in lexicogrammar through thematic and information systems as well as through cohesion. The function of textual meaning is clause as message. System of analysis use theme and rheme as topic and information. Grammatical resource is organization of information within a clause and into the larger text. The textual metafunction uses language to organize our experiential case of written and spoken language, linear, whole.

Based on the explanation above, the writer will analyze interpersonal meaning used in the script movie.

2.1.1 Interpersonal Meaning

According to Gerot and Wignell (1995:13), interpersonal meanings are meanings which express a speaker's attitudes and judgements. These are meanings for acting upon and with others. Meanings are realized in wording through what is called MOOD and modality. Meanings of this kind are most centrally influenced by tenor of discourse.

The interpersonal metafunction uses language to encode interaction and to show how defensible or binding we find our prepositions or proposals; that is, it makes interpersonal meanings. (David and all 1996:13).

a. Clause as an Exchange

According to Gerot and Wignell (1992:22) there are meanings through which social relations are created and maintained. These interpersonal meanings are realized in the in the lexicogrammar through selections from the system of MOOD.

Halliday (1995:22) stated that the most fundamental types of speech role, which lay behind all the more specific types that may eventually be able to recognize, are just two: (i) giving and (ii) demanding. Giving means 'inviting to receive' and demanding means 'inviting to give'. The speaker is not only doing something himself; he is also requiring something of the listener. Typically, therefore, an act of speaking is something that might more

appropriately be called an interact: it is an exchange, in which giving implies receiving and demanding in response. This may be either (a) good and service or (b) information.

According to David and all (1996:64), one of most basic interactive distinctions is between using language to exchange information and using it to exchange goods and services second distinction is between demanding and giving. We can therefore demand information and give information or demand or give goods and services.

According to David and all (1996:71) his descriptions of interaction consist of:

a) Exchanging information

According to David and all (1996:65), demanding and giving information are the *semantic* level which are most often realized at the *lexicogrammatical* level by asking questions or making statements.

1) Giving information

In exchange of information, the subject and finite are both present or can be easily recovered from the preceding text. The order of Subject and Finite in the Mood block shows whether information is given or demanded. (David and all, 1996: 71)

According to David and all (1996: 71) in clauses giving information, the Subject precedes the Finite and this configuration of the Mood block is known as DECLARATIVE MOOD. According to Gerot and Wignell (1995: 26) the Subject is that element which is picked up by the pronoun in the Mood tag.

| | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| He | Plays | | Football | Every afternoon |
| Subject | Finite (present) | Pred. | Complement | Adjunct |
| Mood: Declarative | | | Residue | |

Example:

2) Demanding information

In demanding information, the configurations use INTERROGATIVE MOOD. Speakers demanding information normally ask questions. Sometimes they ask in POLAR interrogative, which expect yes/no response. Sometimes they want specific information and ask who, when, where, how, which, whom, what, whose, or why. In either case, they signal that they are asking for information

by putting the Finite before the Subject. (David and all, 1996: 72)

| | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Does | Marry | Play | Volley? |
| Finite | Subject | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood: Interrogative | | Residue | |

Example:

b) Exchanging goods and services

According to David and all (1996: 66), the exchange of goods and services involves using language to get things done, either by offering to do them ourselves or ordering someone else to do them. Demanding goods and services are meanings at the semantic level by giving orders and instructions.

1) Demanding goods and services

According to David and all (1996: 72), speakers demanding goods and services may give orders or command. In the most common form of this type of exchange there is no apparent Subject or Finite, but, as they wish, speakers can make their demands more emphatic by adding a Subject or a finite. These configurations of the Mood block are known as IMPERATIVE MOOD. According to Halliday

(2004: 138), the imperative has a different system of PERSON from the indicative. In the analysis, the unmarked positive has no Mood element, the verb form is predicator only, with no Finite in it. The other form have a Mood element, this consist of Subject only, finite only, or Finite followed by Subject.

Example:

| | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | Play | Football |
| No subject | No finite | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood : Imperative | | Residue | |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | Do | Play | Football! |
| No subject | No finite | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood: imperative | | Residue | |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| You | | Play | Football! |
| Subject | No finite | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood: declarative | | Residue | |

2) Giving goods and services

Speakers who are offering goods and services do not have recourse to any special configuration of the subject-finite relationship so this type of exchange does not have a special mood but is identified through the context of the message. (David and all, 1996: 73).

Example:

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| I | 'll | Play | Football |
| Subject | Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood: declarative (offer) | | Residue | |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Shall | I | Play | Football? |
| Finite | Subject | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood: interrogative offer) | | Residue | |

If a speakers give you some information, as we're trying to do now, he or she is inherently inviting you to receive that information. If as speaker he or she offers you some goods (offers you a cup of coffee, for example), or some services (offer to type up and distribute class list), the speaker is inherently inviting you to receive those goods and services. Or if he or she demands information of you,

inherently you're invited to give that information. And if he or she demands some goods and services of you ('ooh scratch my back just there please'), you are thereby invited to render that service or provide the goods. (Gerot and Wignell, 1995:22)

Combination for options:

Give : goods and services = offer
 Give : information = statement
 Demand : goods and services = command
 Demand : information = question

Of course, the addressee has some has direction:

| | + | - |
|-----------|-------------|------------|
| Offer | Accept | Reject |
| Statement | Acknowledge | Contradict |
| Command | Undertake | Refuse |
| Question | Answer | Disclaim |

b. Mood Element

The MOOD or MOOD BLOCK is the name given the Subject and Finite plus the polarity (David and all, 1996: 69).

According to Halliday (1995: 111) the mood element consist of two parts:

1) The subject, which is realized by a nominal group

A nominal group is a group of word which has a noun (a word which names a person, place or thing), for example: the snake, that big snake, those two enormous venomous snakes.

Subject is element in terms of which the clause can be negotiated. According to Halliday (1985: 76), is that it realized the thing by reference to which the proposition van be affirmed or denied.

2) The finite element, which is part of the verbal group.

According to Butt David (1996: 67), the finite is the part of verbal group which encodes primary tense or speaker's opinion. According to Halliday (1985: 75) defines the Finite in terms of its functions in the clause to make the proposition definite, to anchor the proposition in a way that we can argue about it.

Finite element is one of the small number of verbal operators expressing tense, modality and polarity. The finite makes a clause negotiable by coding it as positive or negative and by grounding it, either in terms of time.

Functions within the Mood element

| Functions | Class of unit | Example |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Subject | Nominal group | I, she, the girl |
| Finite | Verbal group | Has, is, make, sent, |

Finite verbal operators

- (1) Temporal : these words anchor the proposition by reference to time.

| past | present | future |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| did, was | does, is | will, shall |
| had, used to | has | would, should |

- (2) Modal : these words anchor the proposition not by reference to time but by reference to Modality.

| low | median | high |
|--------------|---------------|----------------------|
| can, may | will, would | must, ought to |
| could, might | is, was to | need, has to, had to |

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

According to David and all (1996: 68), The strong interactions between the Finite and the nominal group known as SUBJECT is a fundamental relationship in English grammar. The significance of the Subject-Finite relation can sometimes be seen in the effect of the subject on the Finite. When the nominal group in the subject role changes, from singular to plural, or from first person (I, we) to third person (she, he, the team, they), the Finite may reflect the change in its form.

We have said that the Mood element consist of subject and Finite. Let's continue our discuss to the function of each these elements.


The finite elements has the function of anchoring or locating an exchange with reference to the speaker and making a preposition something that can be argued about. It does this in three ways: through primary tense, modality and polarity (Gerot and Wignell, 1995: 27).

- (1) Primary tense means past, present or future at the moment of speaking. 'now' is the reference point.

That special order *came* yesterday.

The *coming* was before the time of speaking.

That special order will *come* tomorrow.

The *coming* is after the time of speaking.

Through primary tense, we can argue over when an event did/will/ should occur.

That special order came yesterday.

Has it arrived already?

Or

We needed it last Friday.

But we placed the order only three days ago !

(2) Modality indicates the speaker's judgement of the probabilities or the obligations involved in what he or she is saying:

That special order may come tomorrow.

It had better!

Or

But we placed the order only three days ago !

(3) Polarity negative or positive

There's a unicorn in the garden No, there isn't

There's no life on Mars. There might be.

c. Residue

We have talked about the Mood element which consist of Subject and Finite, so let's continue our discussion of MOOD by turning now to the notion *Residue*.

According to Eggins (1994: 161) RESIDUE component can also contain a number of functional element: Predicator, one or more Components, and any number of different types of Adjuncts.

1) Predicator

According to Gerot and Wignell (1995: 31), the Predicator is the verb part of the clause, the bit which tells what's doing, happening or being. Thus, the Predicators in

the above five clause are: ‘build’, ‘proceed’, ‘move’, ‘reverse’, ‘have been’, ‘start to use’.

According to Eggins (1994: 161) the definition of the Predicator, is that it fills the role of specifying the actual event, action, process, being discussed. The Predicator is identified as being all the verbal element of the clause after the single Finite element.

There are also non-finite (‘to’ + verb and verb + ‘ing’) clauses containing a Predicator but no Finite element, for example:

So as

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| To give | Henry | More room |
| Predicator | Complement | Complement |
| Residue | | |

| | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Giving | Henry | More room |
| Predicator | Complement | Complement |
| Residue | | |

According to Eggins in Halliday (1985: 79) point out that in addition to its function to specify the kind of process of the clause, the Predicator has three other function in the clause:

- (1) It adds time secondary tense: for example, in *have been going to read* the primary tense (*have*, present) is

specified in the Finite, but the secondary tense (*been going to*) is specified in the Predicator.

- (2) It specifies aspects and phrases: meaning such as *seeming, trying, hoping*, which color the verbal process without changing its experiential meaning.

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Simon | Was | Trying to read | The novel |
| Subject | Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| MOOD | | RESIDUE | |

- (3) It specifies the voice of the clause: the distinction between active voice (Henry James wrote “The Bostonians”) and passive voice (“The Bostonians” was written by Henry James) will be expressed through the Predicator.

| | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| “The Bostonians” | Was | Written | By Henry James |
| Subject | Finite | Predicator | Adjunct |
| MOOD | | RESIDUE | |

In Gerot and Wignell (1995: 32) Halliday claims that there are two verbs in English in simple past and simple present tense appear as finite only, without being

fused with a distinct element as predicator. These are ‘be’ and ‘have’.

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------------|
| The car | Had | Four bicycle wheels |
| Subject | Finite | Complement |
| MOOD | | RESIDUE |

| | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| It | Was | A slow process |
| Subject | Finite | Complement |
| MOOD | | RESIDUE |

2) Complement

A complement is an element within the residue that has the potential of being subject but is not. It is typically realized by a nominal group.

The complement answer the questions ‘is/had what, ‘to whom’, did to what’. Thus, in the examples provided above, the following items are Complement: these have the potential to be subject.

Jhon built *his first car* in his backyard

His first car answers the question: **did to (built) what?**

A kindly neighbour moved *his coal supply* out of his half

His coal supply answer the question: **did to (moved) what?**

The driver must have been *very uncomfortable*

Very uncomfortable answers the questions: **is (have been) what?**

Then men like Jhon started to use **the product line**

The product line answers the question: **had what?**

So as to give **Jhon more room**

Jhon answers the question: **to whom?**

More room answers the question: **did to (give) what?**

The car had **four bicycle wheels**.

Four bicycle wheels answers the question: **had what?**

It was **a slow process**

A slow process answers the question: **is what?**

In the clause: **His first car** jhon built in his backyard

His first car is still complement, despite the different word order in the clause, because it answers the question: did to what?

| | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| His first car | Jhon | Built | | In his backyard |
| Complement | Subject | Finite(past) | Predicator | Adjunct |
| | MOOD | | | |
| | RESIDUE | | | |

3) Adjunct

An adjunct is an element that has not got the potential of being subject. An adjunct is typically realized by an adverbial group or a prepositional phrase (rather than by a nominal group).

Adverbial group, nominal group and preposition phrase which acted as Circumstances for the experiential meaning of a clause are now simply known as Adjunct because they are added on to the interpersonal meaning (Butt David 1996: 69).

Circumstantial adjunct answer the question ‘how’, ‘when’, ‘where’, by whom’.

- (1) *In 1812*, breguetreinvents the ladies’ watch in a classic case with a contemporary profile.

In 1812 is adjunct, answering the question ‘when’.

- (2) The oister perpetual Day-Date is the ultimate reference chosen *by the world’s elite*.

By the world’s elite is an adjunct, answering the question ‘by whom’.

- (3) The Day-Date II *perfectly* complete the Day-Date range for every style of leader.

Perfectly is adjunct, answering the question ‘how’.

- (4) Tom read some magazines *in his bedroom*

In his bedroom is adjunct, answering the question ‘where’.

According to Gerot and Wignell(1995: 34) there are two types of adjunct which fall outside of mood structure.

They are:

(1) Conjunctive adjunct

Gerot and Wignell (1995: 34) stated that the conjunctive adjuncts include items such as ‘for instance’, ‘anyway’, ‘moreover’, ‘meanwhile’, ‘therefore’, ‘nevertheless’. These conjunctive adjuncts have a textual function and so fall outside pf analysis of MOOD.

That’s ‘as’, ‘so as’ and then ‘in’

| | | | |
|----|----------|-----------|------------|
| As | The work | Proceeded | |
| | Subject | Finite | Predicator |

| | | | |
|-------|------------|------------|------------|
| So as | To give | Henry | More room |
| | Predicator | Complement | Complement |

| | | | | |
|------|---------------|----------------|------------|------------------|
| Then | Men like Jhon | Started to use | | The product line |
| | Subject | Finite | Predicator | Complement |

(2) Comment adjunct

Comment adjunct express the speaker's comment on what he or she is saying. They include such items as frankly, apparently, hopefully, broadly speaking, understandably, to my promise. They express interpersonal rather than textual meaning but fall outside of Mood-residue structure. Hence, 'unfortunately' in the clause below is shown as a Comment Adjunct (and 'however' as a Conjunctive Adjunct) but either fall within the Mood-Residue structure (Gerot and Wignell, 1995: 35).

| | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| Unfortunately | However | They | Were | Too late |
| Comment adjunct | Conjunctive adjunct | Subj. | Fin. | Comp. |
| | | Mood | | Residue |
| | | d | | |

(3) Modal Adjunct

Modal adjunct is an adverbial that express the speaker's judgement about the message, rather in the way that a modal verb sometime does. This is not a very general term. Examples are: probably, in my opinion, sometimes, never, honestly, hopefully, apparently, understandably,

The modal adjunct are so called Mood adjuncts because they are most closely associated with the meanings constructed in the mood system: those of polarity, modality, temporary and mood. For same reason, they tent to occur in a clause near the finite verbal operator.

There is a great deal of minor variation among different subsets and even among individual items; as we shall not explore this any further. According to Gerot and Wignell, (1995: 36), The principle items functioning as Mood adjunct include the following:

- 1) Adjunct of polarity and modality:
 - a) Polarity : not, yes, no, so
 - b) Probably : probability, possibly, certainly, perhabs, maybe
 - c) Usuality : usually, sometimes, always, never, ever, seldom, rarely
 - d) Readiness : willingly, readily, gladly, certainly, easly
 - e) Obligation : definitely, absolutely, possibly, at all cost, by all means
- 2) Adjunct of temporality:
 - a) Time : yet, still, already, once, soon, just

b) Typically : occasionally, generally, regularly,
mainly

3) Adjunct of mood:

a) Obviousness : of course, obviously, surely, clearly

b) Intensity : just, simply, only, really, merely,
actually, even

c) Degree : almost, absolutely, entirely,
completely, quite, scarcely, nearly, totally, utterly, hardly.