

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contains two parts; they are literature review, and method of study. The first is literature review. It consists of previous study about the scope of An Analysis of Interpersonal Meaning of the First Presidential Debate between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump in 2016 on the Topic of America's Direction. The second part is the review of related literature. It helps the researcher to conduct the research by looking at the approach and methodologies of other researches. The third part is the research framework. It shows the concepts which are used to conduct this study.

2.1 Previous Studies

There were several previous studies to be considered in conducting this study, as follow:

The study was conducted by Hao Feng and Yuhui Liu in 2010. Hao Feng is currently a graduate student in College of Foreign Languages, Beijing University of Technology, Beijing, China, and Yuhui Liu is a professor in College of Foreign Languages, Beijing University of Technology, Beijing, China. The research entitled "Analysis of Interpersonal Meaning in Public Speeches - A Case Study of Obama's Speech".

This paper uses the opening speech given by president Obama at a prime time news conference commemorating his first 100th day in office as the sample and tries to explore how interpersonal meaning is achieved from the perspective of Functional Grammar and with the focus on mood, modal auxiliary, personal pronouns in pronoun system, and tense shift. The finding shows that Obama makes full use of the language to achieve his political purpose in his speech by using different devices to fulfill interpersonal meaning.

The study was conducted by Dongyan Li in 2016. The study focuses on Multimodal Discourse Analysis of the Interpersonal Meaning of TV Advertisements. The result of the study is the concomitant multiple semiotic modes in the dynamic unfolding of the digitalized text are co-working to generate

and communicate the interpersonal meaning that is enacted between the depicted participants and the viewer or audience.

The study was conducted by Kun-zhen Huang in 2014. He studied at School of Foreign Languages, Guangdong Pharmaceutical University in China. The study focuses on *Snip-Snap: An Analysis of Interpersonal Meanings in a Political TV Interview*. The result of the study is The analysis of the data has yielded the following major findings: (1) It is found that the TV host paid much attention to the employment of declarative clause, which helped him give information about the topic he wanted to start, and after that, he adequately used yes/no interrogatives and WH-interrogatives to define the scope for the host to answer those questions, in order to get the exact information he wanted. The exclamative and imperative clauses never occurred in the course of conversation, which is useless for constructing a good atmosphere for communication between the host and guest. (2) It is revealed that the choices of modal operators with different degree of value agree with the communicative purposes of the speaker. (3) It is also shown that person pronouns establish a good relationship between the host and guest, successfully shortening their distance as well as helping the speaker to advertise his opinions, and even impose his will upon the listeners implicitly.

The study was conducted by Kiki Permata Sari in 2013. The study focuses on *A Discourse Analysis of The Interpersonal Meaning in William Wordsworth's Poem "An Evening Walk" Published in 1793*. The result of the study are: First, The tenor analysis in this study notes the social relationship between the poem writers and the readers. Those are specifiable in term of power, affect, and contact. The analysis of power shows that the relationship is parallel or equal. The analysis of contact notes that the language used is familiar. While the effect of the poem is concluded as high. Second, the interpersonal meanings expressed in the poem are realized through the system of mood and residue. The mood consists of subject and finite. Finite is one part of the verbal group realized in the form of primary tense, modality, and polarity. While the residue consists of predicator, complement and adjunct. The movements of the subject and finite results on the mood types. There are declarative, interrogative, exclamative, and imperative mood found in the poem. Last, the pedagogical implications of the result for the language teaching

are: 1. The students are supposed to be able to describe how tenor is realized, and analyze Mood and Residue element. 2. Working on interpersonal meaning, exploring its element and function will give an over view to the students on how text built and how it works. 3. For English teacher, this study can be used as a reference to teach interpersonal meaning at class. Besides, mastering Mood system and tenor realization will give such a guidance to choose appropriate learning materials for the students. 4. The analyzing of the Williams Wordsworth Poem “An Evening Walk” hopefully can give a lot of knowledge from its valuable contents.

The study was conducted by NAN Yipei and LIU Lingling (2013) their study about investigating the interpersonal and textual meaning of Steve Jobs’ Stanford speech in terms of Hyland’s metadiscourse theory. The result of their study is Steve Jobs successfully projects his ideas and supports his position, and at the same time, builds a good relationship with the audience. This article also argues that Hyland’s categorization of metadiscourse, as a significant analytical framework in discourse analysis, offers a promising application in exploring interpersonal and textual meaning of language.

2.2 Review of Related Literature

2.2.1 Discourse Analysis

Originally the meaning of the word “discourse” stated by Oxford Dictionaries Online project team, Oxford University Press in <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/discourse> was derived from Latin *discursus* 'running to and fro'. Discourse is a communicative event involving language beyond sentence and its context. Discourse is a communicative event involving language beyond sentence and its context. It’s realized in communication by language and text. It was connected series of utterances; a text or conversation. Whereas, in Oxford Dictionaries the word ‘analysis’ was derived from Latin ‘*analysis*’ which means 'unloose', 'up' and 'loosen'. Analysis was detailed examination of the elements or structure of utterance or sentences. It is the way used to suggest that a statement expresses the basic truth about a complex situation in written or spoken aspect.

In his book, Brown and Yule (1983:1) explain that the analysis of discourse is, necessarily, the analysis of language in use. As such, it cannot be restricted to the description of linguistic forms independent of the purposes or functions which those forms are designed to serve in human affairs. While some linguists may concentrate on determining the formal properties of a language, the discourse analyst is committed to an investigation of what that language is used for. While the formal approach has a long tradition, manifested in innumerable volumes of grammar, the functional approach is less well documented.

According to McCarthy (1993:5) Discourse analysis is concerned with the study of the relationship between language and the contexts in which it is used. Stubbs in Satiti (2016:11) stated that discourse analysis was defined as (a) concerned with language use beyond the boundaries of a sentence or utterance, (b) concerned with the interrelationships between language and society and (c) as concerned with the interactive or dialogic properties of everyday communication.

In conclusion, the writer can assume that discourse analysis is the analysis of linguistics of texts to find out the meaning and the purpose of the text itself. This analysis is including several elements and types.

2.2.2 Systemic Functional Grammar

Systemic functional linguistics (SFL) or Systemic functional grammar (SFG) is a model of grammar that was developed by Michael Halliday in the (1960). It is part of a broad social semiotic approach to language called systemic linguistics.

Functional grammar is view language as a resource for making mean these gammars attempt to describe language in actual use and so far on texts and their contexts Gerrot and Wignell (1994:6)

There are four main theoretical claims about language that SystemicLinguists have in the SFL view. They are:

1. that language use is functional
2. that its function is to make meanings

3. that these meanings are influenced by the social and cultural context in which they are exchanged
4. that the process of using language is a semiotic process, a process of making meanings by choosing. (Eggins, 2004:3).

SFL views language as a functional linguistics. Language is functional because each element in a language can be explained by reference to its function in the total linguistics system. Its function is to make meanings. The choice of the word “meanings” rather “meaning’ here is significant. It emphasizes that linguistic texts are typically making a number of meanings simultaneously, not just one meaning. These meanings are always influenced by the context in which meanings are being made. The contexts are the cultural and situational context. Meanings are made by semiotic process, where meanings are made by choosing.

SFL has been described as a functional semantic approach to language in two main respects. Firstly, it functionally asks both how people use language in different social context and how language is structured for use. It is SFL dimension as a scientific discipline of linguistics. Secondly, it tries to develop a theory about language as a social process and an analytical methodology that allows the more detailed and systematic description of language patterns. It is SFL dimension as an approach to language (Eggins, 2004, 20-21).

Context of situation can be through use of their register variables:

- a) Field: what is going on, the nature of the social interaction taking place: what is it that the participants are engaged in, in which language figures as an essential component?
- b) Tenor: who is taking part; the social relationship of the participants, the status and roles of the participants.
- c) Mode: how language is being used; the channel of communication either it is spoken or written.

The writer concludes that Systemic Functional Linguistics has the approach to analyze and explain how meanings are made in everyday linguistic interactions. Moreover, it enables us to understand the quality of text. Why a text means what it does, and why it is valued as it is. This branch of linguistics sees the language use as the functional one, which is to make meanings. These meanings are influenced by the social and cultural context in which they are exchanged.

2.2.3 Interpersonal Meaning

According to Gerrot and Wignell (1994:13) Interpersonal meaning are meanings which express a speaker's attitudes and judgments.

Interpersonal meanings focus on the interactivity of the language, and concern the ways in which we act upon one another through language. In either spoken texts or written texts, an interlocutor expects to tell listeners/readers via text. This means that each text has a relationship between providers and recipients of information.

The analysis of interpersonal meaning deals with two components, are mood element and residue element of the clause. The mood element includes subject, finite, and/or mood adjunct; while the residue consists of predicator, complement, and some adjuncts such as mood, polarity, comment, vocative or circumstantial adjunct (Eggins, 1994:154-169).

Focusing on the MOOD system, we are talking about the clause as exchange. Making an utterance is an interactive event inherently involving a speaker or writer and an addressee (listener or reader) (Gerrot and Wignell, 1994:22). Speakers are aware of the degree of latitude addressee have for responding. To restrict the

The Residue consists of functional elements of three kinds: Predicator, Complement and Adjunct.

a) Predicator

The Predicator is present in all major clauses, except those where it is displaced through ellipsis. It is realized by a verbal group minus the temporal or modal operator, which as we have seen functions as Finite in the Mood element; for example, in the verbal groups *was shining*, *have been working*, *may be going to be replaced* the parts functioning as Predicator are *shining*, *been working*, *be going to be replaced*. The Predicator itself is thus non-finite; and there are non-finite clauses containing a Predicator but no Finite element, for example *eating her curds and whey* (following Little Miss Muffet *sat on a tuffet*).

b) Complement

A Complement is an element within the Residue that has the potential of being Subject but is not; in other words, it is an element that has the potential for being given the interpersonally elevated status of modal responsibility - something that can be the nub of the argument. It is typically realized by a nominal group.

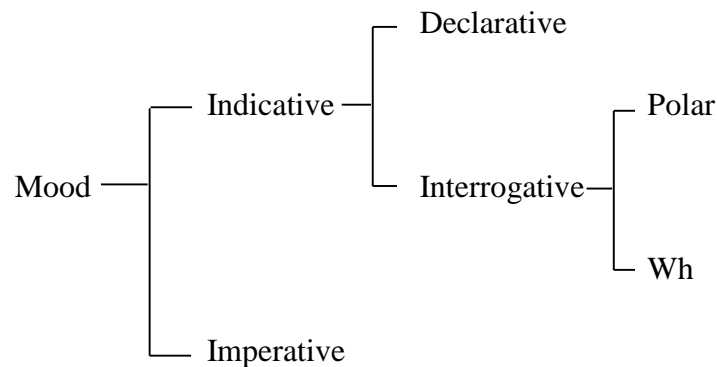
c) Adjunct

An Adjunct is an element that has not got the potential of being Subject; that is, it cannot be elevated to the interpersonal status of modal responsibility. This means that arguments cannot be constructed around those elements that serve as Adjuncts; in experiential terms, they cannot be constructed around circumstances, but they can be constructed around participants, either actually, as Subject, or potentially, as Complement (Halliday and Matthiessen 2004: 121-123).

2.2.3.1 Mood System

Mood in English is realized by the position in the clause of the subject and finite (Gerrot and Wignell, 1994:38).

Mood system can be seen in this figure below:



Taken from Gerrot and Wignell (1994:38)

The following sentences are the examples of the usage of declarative, interrogative, and imperative:

1. (Declaratives) Mike arrived at school at nine o'clock.
2. (Interrogatives) Did Mike arrive at school at nine o'clock?
(Polar). What time did Mike arrive at school? (Wh).
3. (Imperatives) Tell me when Mike arrived at school.

The writer conclude that: first, in the declaratives, the information is provided from the interlocutor to the listener/reader. Second, in the interrogatives, people can see the opposite movement of information. Finally, in the imperatives, the interlocutor demands the information to a listener/reader.

2.2.3.2 Modality

When the speakers are not definite about their message, they give signal by looking for a position between definite 'yes' and a definite 'no' that are known as Modality.

There are four main kinds of modality; they are probability, usuality, obligation, and readiness.

Modality is the expression of the writer's attitudes or comments towards a proposition. It is expressed through the modal

verbs (may, can, could, will, should); semi-modal verbs (have to, be going to, have got to); and other adjectives, adverbs and nouns (probably, probable, probability). It also expresses an interpersonal element of meaning that is concerned with the speaker's assessment of probabilities, degree of obligation, possibility, prophecy, intention, and so on. Different degrees of assertiveness suggested by a text can convey different kinds of interpersonal relationship between the writer or speaker and reader or listener.

The possibilities are not limited to a choice between “yes” and “no”. There are intermediate degrees: various kinds of indeterminacy that fall in between, like ‘sometimes’ or ‘maybe’. To express probabilities and obligation, there are terms of modalization and modulation in modality.

Modalization involves the expression of two kinds of meanings:

1. probability: where the speaker expresses judgements as to the likelihood or probability of something happening or being;
2. usuality: where the speaker expresses judgements as to the frequency with which something happens or is (Eggins, 2004:172).

Probability consists of probably, possibly, and certainly. Meanwhile, usuality consists of sometimes, usually, and always.

Modality can be categorized into three levels: high, median, and low. The higher level indicates to the positive pole, while the lower level indicates to the negative pole. Kinds of modal can be seen in the table below:

Table 2.2.3. The Degree of Modality

Low	Median	High
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can, may could, might	will would, should is to, was to	must, ought to need has to, had to
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2.2.4 English Debate

Debate is a formal discussion on a particular matter in a public meeting or legislative assembly, in which opposing arguments are put forward and which usually ends with a vote (<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/debate>).

In her journal, Carlin (1989, p. 1) as quoted from (Pfau, Thomas , Ulrich (1987,p. 4) states that debate is a process in which people argue for opposing side of a conflict, using rational rules and methods in preference to force emotions, in order to obtain a decision for one side or the other by an objective third party. Debate is a serious discussion of a subject in which many people take part <http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/debate>

Debate is a discussion between people in which they express different opinions about something (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/debate>).

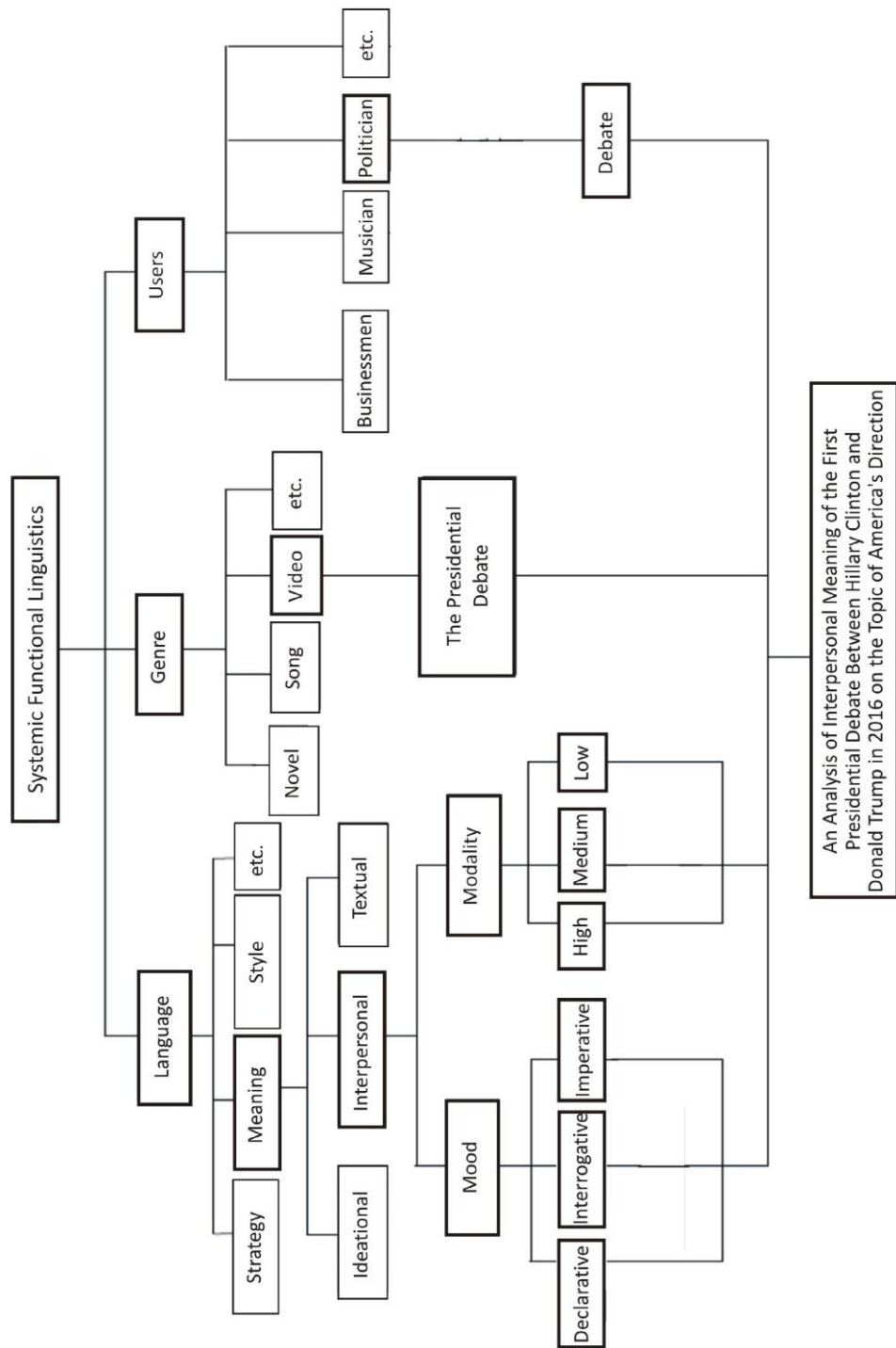
Finally, the writer conclude that debate is a discussion between two or more which have different views, where between one side and other side attacking each other.

2.3 Research Framework

Interpersonal meanings focus on the interactivity of the language, and concern the ways in which we act upon one another through language. In either spoken texts or written texts, an interlocutor expects to tell listeners or readers via text. This means that each text has a relationship between providers of information and recipients of information.

In this research, the data were analyzed based on Systemic Functional Linguistic covering interpersonal meaning.

The discussion of this research finally deals with An Analysis of Interpersonal meaning. The researcher describes the analysis of Mood and Modality that used in the First Presidential Debate between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump in 2016 on the Topic of America's Direction, showing the analysis of mood types used in the First Presidential Debate between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump in 2016 on the Topic of America's Direction which can be analyzed through interpersonal meaning analysis.



Adapted From Marhamah (2014)

Table 2.3 Research Framework Scheme