

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of Study**

Language is very important thing in our life. All of people use the language to communicate to other people and to express their idea and feelings. Ramelan (1991) states language is used as a means of communication with other people, as a media to express his ideas and wishes. Without language, people will be difficult to understand what the speaker says and means.

Related to the function of language in communication, there is a theory of language which discusses the function of language. Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a model of grammar that discusses the theories of functional linguistics or functional grammar (Halliday, 2004). From SFL view point, language is structured to make three main kinds of meanings simultaneously. Eggins (2004) states that three types of meaning are known as the metafunction, they are ideational, interpersonal, and textual metafunction.

Although they have different functions but also they have the same discussing of clauses. Wilcock (2001) states that the ideational metafunction is about the natural world in the broadest sense, including our own consciousness, and is concerned with clauses as representations. The interpersonal metafunction is about social world, especially the relationship between the speaker and the hearer, and is concerned with clauses as exchanges. The textual metafunction is

about the verbal world, especially the flow of information in a text, and is concerned with clauses as messages.

According to Halliday (2004, p. 140), interpersonal meaning is meaning as a form of actions; the speaker or writer doing something to the listener or reader by means of language. Interpersonal meanings are meanings which express a speaker attitudes and judgments. There are two elements of interpersonal meaning: mood and residue. Mood elements consist of subject and finite. Therefore, residue consists of predicator, complement, and adjunct.

For instance:

Simon might have been reading “The Bostonians”

|         |        |                   |                  |
|---------|--------|-------------------|------------------|
| Simon   | might  | Have been reading | “The Bostonians” |
| subject | Finite | Predicator        |                  |
| Mood    |        | Residue           |                  |

We are all God’s followers

|              |        |                     |
|--------------|--------|---------------------|
| We           | Are    | all God’s followers |
| Subject      | Finite | Complement          |
| Mood element |        | Residue             |

(Source: Eggins, 2004, p. 155)

Based on two examples above, the first example can be analyzed based on interpersonal meaning in the clause consisting of two components that are mood element and residue element. Mood element includes subject “Simon” and finite “might”. While the residue includes of predicator “have been reading”. However, the second example deals with two elements also which are mood element and

residue. Mood element consists of subject “we” and finite “are”. It could be as subject and finite because subject is a nominal group “we” and finite is part of temporal operator “are”. The residue consists of complement “all God’s followers”. In the same way, the two examples can be analyzed based on mood system in interpersonal meaning as well. Both of them include declarative type.

The phenomenon of interpersonal meaning above can be found in many kinds of magazine, newspaper, speech, lyric, movie, short story and etc. This study focuses on interpersonal meaning in Harry Mark Petrakis’s short story using systemic functional linguistics approach. The reasons of choosing this study because we can understand the language pattern and understand the deeply meaning of language in the short story. Further, this short story is chosen because the author Harry Petrakis uses basic vocabulary that is relative easy to follow and understand. There are many words, phrases, or clauses appropriate with components of interpersonal meaning such as mood element and residue.

For example:

May I speak to her?

|        |         |            |            |
|--------|---------|------------|------------|
| May    | I       | Speak      | to her?    |
| Finite | Subject | Predicator | Complement |
| Mood   |         | Residue    |            |

(Source: *The Wooing of Ariadne*, page 305)

Based on the example above, it can be analyzed based on interpersonal meaning in the clause consisting of two components that are mood element and residue element. Which is mood element includes finite “may” and subject “I”.

While the residue includes of predicator “speak” and complement “to her?”. That example can be categories to interrogative system.

In this study the writer analyzes interpersonal meaning based on systemic functional linguistics in *The Wooing of Ariadne* short story. In most instances, there are a number of researchers that have observed interpersonal meaning, such as Sukarno (2007), Hao Feng and Yuhui Liu (2010), Anita Rusiana (2011), and Rowiatun Amri Marhamah (2014). However, no one observes interpersonal meaning in short story by Harry Mark Petrakis. Hence, this study is concerned with interpersonal meaning in the short story *The Wooing of Ariadne*.

## **1.2 Statement of Research Problem**

1. What are the mood systems of interpersonal meaning found in *The Wooing of Ariadne*?
2. What are the mood structures of interpersonal meaning found in *The Wooing of Ariadne*?
3. What are the modality levels of interpersonal meaning found in *The Wooing of Ariadne*?

## **1.3 Objectives of Study**

1. To explain the mood systems of interpersonal meaning found in *The Wooing of Ariadne*.
2. To explain the mood structures of interpersonal meaning found in *The Wooing of Ariadne*.

3. To explain the modality levels of interpersonal meaning found in *The Wooing of Ariadne*.

#### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

Theoretically, this study is expected to give understanding to the readers about Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) especially about interpersonal meaning. Therefore, the writer hopes that it will help other students who are interested in conducting similar studies, and they can use this study as a reference.

Practically, the writer tries to provide the readers with information about the mood systems and mood structures of interpersonal meaning. Besides, the readers can also use interpersonal meaning to arrange words, phrases, or clauses.

#### **1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study**

The scope of this study is about interpersonal meaning. This study focuses on the mood systems, mood structures, and modality levels of interpersonal meaning. The theory of interpersonal meaning was proposed by Halliday (2004). Furthermore, the limitation of this study is interpersonal meaning of words, phrases, or clauses in *The Wooing of Ariadne* short story by Harry Mark Petrakis.