

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the introduction of the study that consists of the background of the study, the research question, the objectives of the study, the significances of the study, and the scope and limitation of the study.

1.1. Background of The Study

Interpersonal meaning is a part of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). Interpersonal meaning is one of the three metafunctions of language in SFL, which is used to analyze how language is used in social interaction between the speaker and the listener or reader. Systemic functional linguistics (SFL) is a theoretical approach that analyzes the relationship between social contexts and linguistic aspects (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). These functional components are ideational meaning, textual meaning, and interpersonal meaning. These terms are components of meaning that are presented in every use of language in every social context.

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), interpersonal meaning is a function of language to build and maintain social relationship. This meaning is located in mood and modality of clauses functioned as exchange. Clause as exchange is a form of interaction between speaker and readers in interpersonal meaning. Kress dan Van Leeuwen (2006) writes “Any semiotic mode has to be able to project the relations between the producer of a (complex) sign, and the receiver/reproducer of that sign. That is, any mode has to be able to represent a particular social relation between the producer, the viewer and the object represented”. It explains that this metafunction section explains social relationships involving speakers, writers, and audiences, namely how individuals interpret, feel, and understand their relationships and interactions with other people. This includes how we communicate, share emotions, support each other, and create relationships with other individuals in our lives.

Mood and modality are important concepts in English grammar that allow speakers to convey their attitudes and beliefs about events and situations, there are three main moods in English: (1) Declarative: Used for making statements. (2) Interrogative: Used for asking questions. (3) Imperative: Used for giving commands or making requests. Modality can be devices (moods) or lexical means (words with modal meanings, such as "can," "should," "must," etc)

Here is an example of conversation that shows mood and modality:

Person A: "I'm thinking of going to the beach this weekend."

Person B: "You should definitely go! The weather will probably be nice."

In this conversation, person A uses the declarative mood to make a statement of fact about their thoughts. Person B uses the modal verb "should" to express obligation or advice, and the adverb "probably" to express probability. This shows that person B is expressing a positive attitude towards the idea of going to the beach and is certain that the weather will be nice.

By discussing interpersonal meaning, we learn how social and interpersonal relationships are reflected in language use. This concept applies not only in everyday communication but can also be found in various situations, including folktale. Through the use of language and human interaction, folktale describes complex relationships between individuals and conveys social values to readers or listeners.

Folktale is a rich and important cultural heritage in almost every society around the world. Folktale has a universal appeal because it reveals the basic aspects of human and human society. Folktale is often used as a source of learning to teach society's high value as a local wisdom. In building awareness of critical literacy in reading the text of folktale, a reader must understand the meaning of the story and the information contained in the text. In folktale, interactions between humans cannot be separated. Human interaction in folktale is one aspect that makes these stories interesting and relevant. This allows us to understand the social dynamics, cultural values, and moral lessons contained in this cultural heritage.

The writer chose the interpersonal meaning for this study because to find out what the author's attitude in this folktales and to reveal the meaning contained in the folktales. The writer chose folktale for this study because folktale has value that can be used as learning and has broader goals. In a linguistic context, folktale allows a deeper analysis of the system, structure, meaning and function of the language used in folktale, which is relevant to the concept of functional linguistics. Thus, analyzing folktale through systemic functional linguistics can provide deeper insight into how language is used in folktale and how folktale functions in society. The choosing of The Madurese folktales in the book entitled "Mutiar Yang Tersisa 1" is the object of study because the folktales are parts of the local wisdom of Madura that are unfamiliar to the younger generation, so the writer wants to know more about social interaction and how the relationship between the writer and the readers of Madura folktales in the past. The writer only choose 4 folktales because these folktales have high relevance and significance. Besides that, choosing a number of folktales that is not too large also made easier to manage the time and resources available. By limiting the number of folktales to be analyzed, the writer was able to analyze each folktales more deeply so as to produce higher quality study results.

1.2. Research Question

This study formulated in the following research questions, namely:

1. What are the mood types of interpersonal meaning realized in the Madurese folktales?
2. What are the modality types of interpersonal meaning realized in the Madurese folktales?

1.3. Objective of The Study

In line with the questions above, the objectives of this study are:

1. To explain the mood types of interpersonal meaning realized in Madurese folktales.

2. To explain the modality types of interpersonal meaning realized in Madurese folktales.

1.4. Significance of The Study

The significances expected of the study are:

1. Theoretically, this study will give information to the application of Systemic Functional linguistics (SFL), especially interpersonal meaning in the folktale. This study will give information about whether the author wants to make a statement, interrogate, or to command something in the folktale itself.
2. Practically, the results of this study will improve the writer's knowledge of Systemic Functional Linguistics, especially in interpersonal meaning and this study can also be used as a reference for other writer who are interested in doing further study of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), especially interpersonal meaning by using different object as data analysis.

1.5. Scope and Limitation of The Study

The scope of this study is Systemic Functional Linguistics, especially on interpersonal meaning. In this case, the writer takes Madurese folktale from the book “Mutiar Yang Tersisa 1” as a form of literary work as the object of the study. In this book, there are several folktales. The folktales in this book have been translated into 2 languages: Indonesian and English. In the book there are 9 folktales, but the writer only analyzed 4 folktales, they are *The Kind-Hearted Kanglenga Fish*, *The Origin of Madura Island*, *Kiai Poleng* and *The Origin of The Name Madura*. The writer intends to analyze the object of the study within the framework of interpersonal meaning realized by describing the mood and modality. On analyzing the study, the writer used the theory of mood and modality by Halliday & Matthiessen (2004).