

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Metafunction

Metafunction Emphasize semiotics (Thornbury, 2005:7) language is created as a whole text, which is not interpreted as a sound or a word, or a sentence. Language codes as well as how speech and text determine all potential meanings, studying functional and situational organizations of language in the social context (Halliday, 2004:11). It relates to how the speaker produces speech and text to convey the desired meaning through general metafunctions that connect languages to the outside world where their interactions and social roles are important or needed. According to SFL, language has three ideational,, interpersonal, and textual metafunctions”. Reflected in a very large network of systems of potential meaning including subnetworks of Transitivity, Object, and Quality with a special set of semantic features for speech production.

Context of Situation gives the ideas of metafunctions for Halliday (Halliday, 2014:161). “The ideational functions expressing experience and the logical content of the text describe our experience of the outside world in the environment; textual function is language-oriented and deals with the production of coherent and coherent text by organizing and structuring linguistic information in clauses; and interpersonal functions related to social relations and power among language users, which relate the situational role of participants to the resulting discourse” (Halliday, 2014: 328). “Metafunctions can be paralleled to grammatical categories of context of situation like: experiential or ideational metafunction, interpersonal metafunction, and textual metafunction” (in Martin, 2003:8).

Ideational metafunction provides grammatical resources on ranking clauses for interpreting the inside and the outside experiences or 'occurrences' of the word, as the domain of function and meaning of the world through the transitivity system. It

has two components of logical function and experience. "The interpersonal metafunction has function implies that the idea of language can be used as a means of communication that provides information." (Halliday 2002: 21). According to Halliday, textual meaning is connecting the ideational and interpersonal levels of textual meaning with the general theory of language use. When someone speaks or writes, they produce a text. The term 'text' focuses on the example of any language, on any medium, which makes sense to someone who knows the meaning of the language.

2.2 Interpersonal Meaning

Interpersonal meaning is something that is expressed by the speaker's attitude and judgment (Gerot and Wignell 2014: 13). The point here is to do something with other people. Meaning is defined by words through something called mood and supposition. Interpersonal meaning deals with language from the point of view of its usefulness in the social interaction process. In the act of speaking, the speaker takes a specific language role, expecting the interlocutor to take on the complementary role that the speaker wants the listener to take in sequence. for example, when a speaker provides some information to listener, he directly invites him or her to receive that information.

“The interpersonal metaphor function of the clause has the view that the use of language involves more interactions in which a person initiates or responds to the act of providing or demanding goods, services, or information”.(Halliday and Mathiessen 2004: 207) . In this case this function is one of the exchanges. The principal grammatical system/element is the Mood and modality network, within which is a choice between imperative and indicative. The mood has an interpersonal function from the clause which consists of Subject and Finite.

2.3 Mood Element

The mood is the element that realizes the selection of mood in the clause, and it is also the domain of agreement between subject and finite. It sometimes been

called the ‘modal’ element.

2.3.1 Mood

The meaning of Mood is subject and finite which are closely related, and combine to form one meaning. The mood is the element that realizes the selection of mood in the clause, and it is also the domain of agreement between subject and finite. It has sometimes been called the 'modal' element. But the difficulty with this is that the term 'modal' is ambiguous since it corresponds both to mood and modality (Halliday, Christian, M.I.M Matthiessen 2004 : 151)

Egins (2004:152) explained that the structure of the mood clause aims at the set of functional constituents including the constituent subject. The mood system in the clause means the relationship between participants in an interaction containing the attitudes and comments of the speaker or writer.

‘finite’ is part of the verbal group operators that expresses temporality or tense (e.g. be has/have, was), modality (e.g. can, must, should), and polarity (positive or negative).

Tabel 2.1 The examples above show the mood element in some clauses.

Subject	Finite		Finite	Subject
What the	Was	That teapot	Wasn't	It
Mulan's mom	Has	Been given a support	Hasn't	She
There	Won't	Be a storm	Will	There
Mulan's Father	Should	Have warned her	Shouldn't	They

2.3.2 Residue

For the remainder of the clause, the writer explains the definition of Residue. The combination of mood and Residue in form the preposition or proposal of the clause will discuss. According to the residual theory put forward (Halliday

2013:78) it has residual elements consisting of predictors, complements, and additions that can be presented in one or more which are presented in a sentence.

2.3.2.1 Predicator

The Predicator is present in major clauses, (Gerot and Wignell, 2014:31) Provides a statement that the predicator is the verb part of the clause, which tells what is being done, happened, or is currently doing. It is realized by the use of non-finite elements of a verbal group, such as in the use of 'to' + verb and verb + 'ing'. “That there are several functions of predicator: it defines time reference; it defines various other aspects and phases; it determines the process (action, event, mental process, and relation) that will be base on the subject” (Halliday, 2014:79). The purpose of the two opinions above is to explain that the predicator is a part of the sentence that marks what the speaker is saying about the subject. and what is being discussed.

2.3.2.2 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 or the Complement is a complimentary word or group of words that has the function of completing the meaning of subject, verb or object. (Halliday 2014 : 153). “Complement is the second component of the residue. It answers the question 'to whom', 'did to what', and 'is/had what’ (Eggins, 2004:163), Complement is one of those residua. Element which are useful to be the subject but not. The purpose of the two opinions above is to explain From Complement is usually expressed by nominal groups. So, in the “duke gave Mulan that teapot” there are complements, “Mulan” and “that teapot”. Either of this could function as subject in a clause related to this one.

2.3.2.3. Adjunct

Adjunct is a word or phrase that is used to add to the description of a sentence. 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 an adjunct, in experimental terms, they cannot be constructed around circumstances, but they can be built around the participant, be it actual, as a subject, or potentially.

There are several types of adjunct:

- a.) Circumstantial adjunct answers the questions 'how', 'when', 'where', and 'bywhom'. Its function is to provide additional experience content that is in a clause.
- b.) Conjunctive adjunct has a textual function or to make a clause interrelated. It contains expressions such as 'moreover', 'anyway', 'therefore', etc.
- c.) A comment adjunct is something that expresses a speaker's commentary on their own words, such as for example 'bluntly', 'unfortunately', 'apparently', etc.
- d.) "Mood adjunct is something that expresses a meaning built into the mood system, namely polarity, modality, temporality". (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004:126). Because of that, mood adjuncts tend to occur in a clause near the Finite operator. It is used to express probability, usuality, obligation, inclination, or time.

For the conjunctive adjunct and comment adjunct, they are left unanalyzed in the mood structure. This is because they have a textual function rather than an interpersonal function and so they fall outside of mood element analysis. While for the mood adjunct, it relates to the meaning of the finite verbal operator. Thus, it falls within mood structure. To understand more about the elements in the residue, there is

an example of a clause and the explanations of each element as can be seen as follows:

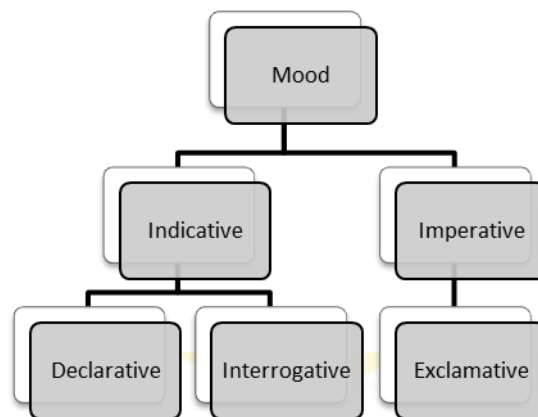
Tabel 2.2

Garnisun's King	Has	Been giving	The Sword	For Mulan
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood	Residue			

2.4 Mood Types

(Gerot and Wignell, 2014:38) stated that, "Mood in English is manifested by a position in the subject clause and is limited". The mood types can shown at figure below

Figure 2.3 mood type (Gerrot and Wignell 2014:38)



Indicative is declarative or interrogative. declarative, the speaker provides information to the listener. Therefore, the former acts as the provider of information, and the latter acts as the recipient of information. And Interrogative serve to ask questions. The interrogative statement represents something about the question. Consists of a pronoun ask who, where, when, why, what, And How. There are two types of interrogative: polar question and Wh-question. A polar question is a question that only needs either a 'yes' (affirmative) or 'no' (negative) answer, while Wh-question needs a content answer.

The indicative has a different system of person from the imperative. Since the imperative is the mood for exchanging goods and services, its subject is ‘you’ or ‘me’ or ‘you and me’. If we take the ‘second person’, ‘you’, as the base form. Exclamative clauses that are exclamative in mood, such clauses do not have a distinctively exclamative grammar.

To know the type of mood in a clause, the writer will need to see the ordering of its subject and finite. By knowing the mood structure or the position of the subject and finite, the writer would know what type of mood that a clause has. We could see in table 1 more detailed structures of mood in a clause.

Tabel 2.4 Mood Structure Adapted from Gerot and Wignell, 1994:38

Mood	Order
Declarative	Subject +Finite
Yes / No Interrogative (Polar Question)	Finite + Subject
WH-Interrogative (Content question)	Wh/Subject [□] Finite
Imperative	Subject + Finite /Subject Only/Finite only/no Subject or Finite

The writer could see the structures of mood in table 1 that in a declarative mood, there are always subjects and finite. In an interrogative polar (yes/no question) mood, the position of the finite would always be in the beginning. While in the interrogative WH-question, the clause begins with WH-question and is followed by the finite. “In the imperative, the mood element may consist of a subject and finite, subject only, finite only, or no mood elements. However, there is always a predictor in the imperative” (Gerot and Wignell, 2014:41).

2.5 Modality

“Modality is defined as semantic information that is related to a person's attitude or opinion about what is conveyed”. (F.R Palmer, 2003 : 14). He points out that the modality is related to the factual status of the proposition. This too, consists of mood: In this case it is very important to talk about the mood which describes the attitude of thought that is displayed in the form of a verb. Mood is also a grammatical phenomenon in a theory or attitude that is shown morphologically.

The empirical basis for the linguistic study of modality has been broadened as a result of greater interest in developing the functions and uses of modal expressions. Modularization contains scales of probability and usability. The latter is equivalent to both like sometimes yes, sometimes no, with different degrees of oftenness attached. It is this scale of probability and regularity that is strictly owned by the 'modality'. Modality shows the speaker's judgments in what the speaker is saying 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'.

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

Table 2. 5 Three Values of Modality Adapted from Halliday and Matthiessen
2004: 620

	Probability	Usuality	Obligation	Inclination
High	Certain	Always	Required	Determined
Median	Probable	Usually	Supposed	Keen
Low	Possible	Sometimes	Allowed	Willing

Meanwhile, “The use of the term modality to refer to all the positions performed by speakers of oddities, possibilities, inclinations and obligations” , (Butt, et.al, 2003: 113). They mentioned that there are three ways to express modality: by modal finite, by moodadjunct, by interpersonal grammatical metaphor.

2.5.1 Modal Operator

The modal operator is an element that can embody the modality in the clause. “Modal operator is one of the parts of finite element beside polarity and tense” (Halliday, 2002:76). categorized modal operators into three values: high, median, and low. These values can be assessed from an aspect of interpersonal meaning. The status, contact, and affect make the degree can be low, medium, or high.

2.5.2 Mood Adjunct

(Halliday, 2013: 82) Describes Adjunct's Moods because they are so closely related to the meaning imposed by the mood system: temporality, and modality, as well as intensity. This means that their natural position in the clause is next to the finite verbal operator, either just before it or just after it. the meaning of Adjuncts Mood functions in residue. therefore to understand further material regarding modalities and their realization in capital operators and mood enhancements, it can see table 2.6

Tabel 2.6 Modal Operators and Mood Adjuncts Classification Adapted from Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014

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	Willing

2.5.3 Interpersonal Grammatical Metaphor

In this case, the writer will use whole clauses in the text to express a modality. The writer will 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 examples of grammatical metaphor, in this case, the metaphor of modality (Halliday, 2004: 626). Those examples of modality are classified as metaphorical because they are realized as a clause.

