

Interpersonal Meaning in a Social Media Chat Mood Analysis

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Abstract

Clauses as exchange are interesting to discuss because they contain interpersonal meanings that always occur in communication between language speakers. This research aimed to analyze the mood clauses and its elements. The research used a qualitative descriptive method with the approach on systemic functional grammar introduced by Halliday (2014) The source of data taken from The Ellen Show program in YouTube with the topic "Bill Gates chats with Ellen For the First Time." This was dialogue between Bill Gates and the host of the program, Ellen, on February 21, 2018. The results show that the types of mood clause or interpersonal meaning found in the chat between Bill Gates and Ellen in Ellen Show program are declarative (98 mood clauses), negative (10 mood clauses), polar question (8 mood clauses), and WH-question (3 mood clauses). The other elements called residue that accompany the mood clause are complement, predicator, and adjunct. Declarative mood type is very dominant in the dialogue. In other word, the function of the mood clause in the dialogue is to give information about someone's life, in this case the life of Bill gates and his experiences and achievements to come to success. Moreover, it also gives inspiration to all the audiences that good achievement comes from great effort.

Keywords

interpersonal; mood clause; residue



I. Introduction

Language is a human communication tool that consists of elements that have meaning. Communication occurs when one another understands the meaning of the language spoken. English as the international language of the world is a benchmark for research and learning in every sector, so it is important to discuss not only to understand its structure and system, but also its meaning. Spoken language is an interaction of two or more, it means that the speaker and listener involved in it. There are types of spoken language formal and informal. Formal is known as the official communication and need prepared before the communication, example of formal communication is social gathering, speech and ceremony. Informal communication doesn't take places true the officially and the context of conversation is stretched in all direction. (Purba, N and Mulyadi, 2020)

Systemic functional grammar, which was initiated by Halliday offers a way to understand language that covers the structure, system but and function. Halliday divided the scope of the clause into three, namely the clause as a message, a clause as an exchange, and a clause as a representation. Clauses as exchange are interesting to discuss because they contain interpersonal meanings that always occur in communication between language speakers. In the era of increasingly sophisticated technology, especially in the field of communication through digital media where people are more likely to use digital media to communicate or convey their ideas on social media, it is necessary to pay attention to the meaning and messages conveyed so that two-way communication occurs and the meaning can be conveyed what is said is fully understood not only for the speakers but also for the listeners or readers.

Fawcett (1997) suggested that interpersonal meaning is expressed in the Mood clause. Mood is the meaning in the role of communication which includes the role of interactions in the act of communication. Puspitasari et al (2021) stated that the realization of Mood could be seen from the types of indicative, imperative, modalization and modulation found in the analytical exposition of texts from post-graduate students. On the previous research the writer has analyzed the mood clause based on the type and function of the mood clauses in a drama script that found that the types of mood clauses in the script are declarative, negative, polar question, WH-question, and imperative. Moreover, the declarative clauses are more dominant in the drama script whose function is to give information (Warouw, 2018). It was only focused on the type and the function of mood clause. So, it is necessary to do some research on its structure and other elements in mood clause which has not been discussed in the previous one. Besides the data was taken from social media source which was very challenging to the writer.

The research of the interpersonal meaning has been conducted to improve the understanding of the readers or language actors about interpersonal meaning in conversations or dialogues that are delivered with the aim of creating a communication that builds social relationship and has an impact in everyday life, and broadening knowledge for language users and even improving communication skills.

This research aimed to analyze the interpersonal meaning or Mood Clause with its elements and to find out the type and the function of Mood Clause contained in a dialogue in Ellen Show program taken from YouTube entitled Bill Gates chats with Ellen for the First Time.

II. Review of Literature

2.1 The Elements of Mood

a. The Mood Structure

Based on the theory of Halliday (2016), the Mood components are Subject (a nominal group) and the Finite operator (part of a verb group). The remain of the clause is Residue. The types of Mood in the clause are indicative for exchanging information, declarative for statement, and interrogative for polar questions (Yes/No questions) and WH-questions.

The declarative order is Subject before Finite, Yes-No question order is Finite before Subject. WH-question is Subject before Finite if the element is the Subject or Finite before Subject.

b. The Residue Structure

- 1) Predicator, a verbal group minus temporal or modal operator.
- 2) Complement, a nominal group not function as a Subject.
- 3) Adjunct, an adverbial group or a prepositional phrase

c. The Speech Function

There are four primary of speech function, namely offer, command, statement and question, as can be seen in a table below.

	Commodity exchanged	
role in exchange	(a) goods-&-services	b) information
(i) giving	offer	statement
(ii) demanding	command	question

III. Research Method

This research used a qualitative descriptive method with the approach on systemic functional grammar introduced by Halliday and Matthiessen (2016). The source of data came from Ellen Show program in YouTube with the topic “Bill Gates chats with Ellen for The First Time.” This was dialogue between Bill Gates and the host of the program, Ellen on February 21, 2018.

Firstly, the writer watched the program and listened to their dialogue several times and then wrote down the script of the conversation. After that the data were analyzed based on the Mood structures and its elements. Then, they were categorized according to their function. Finally, it was to find out the characteristic of the dialogue based on the interpersonal meaning of Mood clause.

IV. Result and Discussion

Mood clause elements are Subject (Sub.) and Finite operator (Fin.), and the other elements of the clause are called Residue (Res.) that consists of Predicator (Pre.), Complement (Com.), and Adjunct (Adj.) Subject is a nominal group, and Finite is part of a verbal group expressing tense or modality.

4.1 Mood Analysis

The dialogues have been analyzed based on systemic functional grammar by Halliday and Matthiessen (2016) as below. There were two people involved in the dialogue, namely Ellen (E), the interviewer, and Bill (B), the figure that has been interviewed. There were 14 parts of dialogue analyzed in the tables.

E1:

I	am	happy to have you here
Subject	Finite	Residue: Com. & Adj.
Mood		

This	is	the first time having you on
Subject	Finite	Residue: Adj.
Mood		

I	think	people	feel	like	they'	re	supposed to dance
Subject	Finite	Subject	Finite		Subject	Finite	Residue: Pred.
Mood		Mood			Mood		

I	know	you	were	nervous about the entrance
Subject	Finite	Subject	Finite	Residue: Adj.
Mood				

And	I	was	really surprised	because	I	was	here either today for your rehearsal
	Sub.	Fin.			Sub.	Fin.	
	Mood		Residue: Adj.		Mood		Residue: Adj

And then	you	abandoned	it
	Subject	Finite	
Residue: Adj.	Mood		Res.: Com.

Your daughter	is	looking at you	like	I'	ve	never seen you dance like that
Subject	Finite			Sub.	Fin.	
Mood		Residue: Pred. & Com.				Res: Pred. & Com

But	we	should	at least show them the rehearsal	because	it	was	really good
	Sub.	Fin.			Sub.	Fin.	
	Mood		Residue: Adj. & Pred. & Com.				Residue: Adj.

Hi, so the last time	we	saw	each other	it	was	at the White House
Residue: Adj.	Sub.	Fin.		Sub.	Fin.	
	Mood		Res. : Com.	Mood	Residue: Comp	

We both	were	Receiving the Medal of Freedom.	And	That	was	quite a day,	wasn't	It?
Subject	Finite			Subject	Finite			
Mood		Residue: Pred. & Comp.		Mood		Residue: Comp	Fin.	Sub.

B1:

That	was	an amazing group
Subject	Finite	
Mood		Residue: Comp.

E2:

So	you	are	here with your daughter who is 21, right?
	Subject	Finite	Residue: Comp
	Mood		

And	you	were	21	when	you	became	a millionaire.	Is	that	right?
	Subject	Finite	Res.		Subject	Finite	Res.	Finite	Subject	Res.
	Mood				Mood				Mood	

B2:

Almost,	yep
Adjunct	

E3:

All right, so around that age	You	were	like the youngest person to become a billionaire	Is	that	right?
Residue: Comp.	Subject	Finite	Residue: Comp.	Finite	Subject	Res.
	Mood			Mood		

B3:

Yeah, in terms of earning it on my own, yeah.
Complement

E4:

Right. Ok,	which	is	the most important thing.
	Subject	Finite	Residue: Comp.
	Mood		

So	when	you	were	a kid,	did	you	care about money or just cared about technology	and	it	just	happened
	Res.:Adj.	Subject	Finite	Res.: Comp	Finite	Subject	Res: Comp	Pred.&	Subject		Finite
		Mood			Mood				Mood		

B4:

Mostly	I	loved	Software.	I	do	remember at the private school	I	went to
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Res.: Adj.	Subject	Finite	Res.	Subject	Finite	Res.: Pred. & Comp.	Subject	Finite
	Mood			Mood			Mood	

where other kids whose families		were	better off like		they	have	a Porche or something.	
Subject		Finite	Res.: Adj.		Subject	Finite	Res.: Comp.	
Mood				Mood				

But	It	wasn't	that big a deal.		My thing	was	that	I	just	loved	doing software
	Subject	Finite	Res.: Comp.		Subject	Finite		Sub.		Fin.	Res.: Comp.
	Mood				Mood			Mood			

I	love	hiring people.	And	I	was	stunned	when	it	ended up	being so valuable.
Sub.	Fin.	Res.: Comp.		Sub.	Fin.	Res.: Adj.		Sub.	Fin.	Res. Pred.
Mood				Mood				Mood		

E4:

Really?	Was	it	Surprised you?
	Finite	Subject	Res.: Comp.
	Mood		

B4:

Yeah, because	I	always	had	to be careful	that	we	Wouldn't	hire too many people
	Subject	Res.	Finite	Res.:Adj.		Subject	Finite	Res.:Comp.
	Mood				Mood			

I	was	worried	because	people who worked for me	were	older than me	and	they	had	Kids.
Subject	Finite	Res.:Adj.		Subject	Finite	Res.: Comp.		Subject	Finite	
Mood				Mood					Mood	

And	I	always	thought	well	what if	we	don't	get paid.
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	Sub.	Res.	Finite			Sub.	Fin.	
	Mood			Res.	Res.	Mood		Res.: Pred.

Will	I	be able to meet the payroll?			So	I	was	very conservative about the finances.	
Finite	Subject					Sub.	Fin.		
Mood		Res.: Pred				Mood		Res.: Comp.	

And then when		we	did	go public,		I	was	30 by then	
		Subject	Finite			Subject	Finite		
Res.: Adj.		Mood		Res.: Pred		Mood		Res. Comp.	

I	was	kind of stunned at what		it	multiplied	out to.	
Subject	Finite			Subject	Finite		
Mood		Res. Adj		Mood		Res.: Adj	

E5:

So, when	you	became	a billionaire	at what point	did	you	start realizing?
Res.: Adj	Subject	Finite			Finite	Subject	Res.: Pred.
	Mood		Res.: Comp.	Res. Adj.	Mood		

Were	You	still nervous	when	you	became	a billionaire?	Like	I	got	to watch this?
Finite	Subject			Subject	Finite			Sub.	Fin.	Res.: Adj
Mood		Res. Adj	Res.:Adj	Mood		Res.: Comp.	Mood			

B5:

I	always	wanted	to have enough money in the bank so that even if			our customers	didn't	pay us for a year,
Sub.	Res.	Fin.				Sub.	Fin.	Res.: Pred.
Mood			Residue: Pred.			Mood		

we	could	still keep paying everybody and do the R&D.			So,	I'	d	still be viewed as conservative	
Subject	Finite					Sub.	Fin.		

Mood	Res.: Pred.		Mood	Res.: Pred.
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I	don't	have that many things that are extravagant taste	so	it	didn't	change too much.
Subject	Finite			Sub.	Fin.	
Mood		Res.: Pred.		Mood		Res.: Pred

E6:

So	you	didn't	say	oh	I'	m	going to buy a Porche
	Subject	Finite			Subject	Finite	
	Mood		Res.: Pred		Mood		Res.: Pred.

B6:

I	did.	That	I	did
Subject	Finite		Subject	Finite
Mood		Res.:Adj.	Mood	

E7:

All right,	you	did
	Subject	Finite
Res.	Mood	

B7:

Yeah,	that	was	an indulgence.
	Subject	Finite	
	Mood		Residue: Comp.

And then eventually, for my travel,	I	got	a plane	which	is	a huge indulgence.	So	those	are	my two.
	Sub.	Fin.		Sub.	Fin			Sub.	Fin	
Residue: Adj.			Res.: Comp			Res.: Comp.			Mood	Res.
	Mood			Mood				Mood		

E8:

Well, not really	because	you	travel	all the time.
		Subject	Finite	

Residue: Adj		Mood	Residue: Adj.
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B8:

So	that'	s	important	that	you	have	a Porche and a plane	That'	s	it?
	Subject	Finite			Subject	Finite		Sub.	Fin.	
	Mood		Res.: Adj.		Mood		Residue: Comp.	Mood		Res.
Well, in terms of crazy things, yeah										
Complement										

E9:

There	Isn't	like any like wild-like	you	didn't	build like an aquarium with sharks in it or something like that?
Subject	Finite		Subject	Finite	
Mood		Residue: Comp.	Mood		Residue: Pred.

B9:

We	have	a trampoline room in our house.	The kids	like	that indoor trampoline.
Subject	Finite		Subject	Finite	
Mood		Residue: Comp.	Mood		Residue: Comp.

I	recommend	it
Subject	Finite	
Mood		Res.: Comp

E10:

Just a great trampoline?
Complement

B10:

Yeah,	it'	s	a room with a very high ceiling.
	Subject	Finite	
	Mood		Residue: Comp.

E11:

Well, yeah	I	Hope.	That	would	be cruel	if	you	didn't	put	a	high
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									ceiling in there
	Subject	Finite	Subject	Finite			Subject	Finite	
	Mood		Mood		Res.:Pred		Mood		Residue: Pred.

So	you	already	put	40 billion dollar of your own money into your foundation.					
	Subject	Res.: Adj.	Finite						
	Mood			Residue: Comp.					

And	you'	re	kind of encouraged other billionaires to do this as well.						
	Subject	Finite							
	Mood		Residue: Adj.						

Because	It	is	really kind of up to the people to fix the problems in the world it seems, right?						
	Subject	Finite							
	Mood		Residue: Adj.						

So	what	is	your main focus right now?						
	Subject	Finite							
	Mood		Residue: Comp.						

B11:

My wife Melinda and I		picked		global health as our big thing.					
Subject		Finite							
Mood		Residue: Comp.							

The fact that still		we	have	5 million kids who die under the age of five					
		Subject	Finite						
Res.: Comp.		Mood		Residue: Comp.					

Now	It	was	over millions	10	when	we	got started		
	Subject	Finite				Subject	Finite		
Res.	Mood		Res. Adj.		Res.	Mood			

So	there'	s (has)	been huge progress over the last 18 years.
	Subject	Finite	
	Mood		Residue: Pred.

So things like malaria, diarrhea	are	coming up with new drugs and vaccines and getting them out to all the kids in the world
Subject	Finite	
Mood		Residue: Pred.

That'	S	our main thing
Subject	Finite	
Mood		Residue: Comp.

Our second biggest thing	is	all in the US which is trying to help improve the education system here.
Subject	Finite	
Mood		Residue: Comp. & Pred.

E12:

How	Do	you	do that?
Subject	Finite		
Mood		Residue: Comp.	Residue: Pred.

B12:

there	Are	some really phenomenal teachers
Subject	Finite	
Mood		Residue: Comp.

so the dream	is	that you	could	take that top 10% and gave them help the others to get best practices, the best teaching ideas to spread all over the countries.
Subject	Finite	Subject	Finite	
Mood		Mood		Residue: Pred.

E13:

We'	Re	listening to you,	obviously 40 billion dollars	does	a lot
Subject	Finite		Subject	Finite	

Mood	Res.: Pred	Mood	Res.: Adj.
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But	What	can	we	do?
	Subject	Finite	Res.: Comp	Res.: Pred.
	Mood			

What	is	the best thing	that	you	could	say	that just one person	can	do	to help?
Subject	Finite	Res.: Comp		Subject	Finite	Res.: Pred	Subject	Finite	Res.: Pred	
Mood				Mood	Mood					

B13:

Well, particularly with schools, the ability to go to the local public school or charter school and engage with the kids, mentor kids, talk about the kind of work	you	do
Residue: Comp.	Subject	Finite
	Mood	

There'	s	huge opportunities there
Subject	Finite	Residue: Comp.
Mood		

With the challenges, say in Africa, part of it	is	people's voice
Subject	Finite	Residue: Comp.
Mood		

There'	S	a real question now	whether the US	takes	this less than 1% of our budget that saves 10 millions of lives
Subject	Finite	Res.: Comp. & Adj.	Subject	Finite	Residue: Com. & Pred.
Mood			Mood		

and	whether we	don't	prioritize continuing that
	Subject	Finite	Residue: Pred.
	Mood		

It'	s	a hot debate in terms of is it good for America to be generous and help the rest of the world like a healthy life 17463
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Subject	Finite	Residue: Comp.
Mood		

E14:

Well	I	mean	the fact	that	you'	re	helping so many people all around the world.
	Subject	Finite			Subject	Finite	

Because that to me	what	you	have	that kind of many	It	is	for
Res.: Comp.	Res.: Adj	Subject	Finite	Res.: Adj.	Subject	Finite	Res.: Adj.
		Mood			Mood		

That'	s	the best thing	you	can	do actually
Subject	Finite	Residue: Comp.	Subject	Finite	Residue: Pred.
Mood			Mood		

You'	re	making such a huge difference.
Subject	Finite	Residue: Pred. & Comp.
Mood		

I	am	glad	You'	re	a billionaire.
Subject	Finite	Res.: Adj.	Subject	Finite	Res.: Comp
Mood			Mood		

The results show that the type of Mood clause mostly found in this research based on the analysis is declarative. There are 98 declarative mood clauses, 10 negative mood clauses, 8 polar questions (Yes-No question), and 3 WH-question mood clauses in this dialogue. The Residue that consists of complement, predicator, and adjunct are mostly found in the mood clauses that have been analyzed above.

It is interesting that this dialogue conveyed a lot of information although the questions were just a few. The interviewer only arranged the conversation by giving some statements and the communication continued developing and the audiences could learn very good lessons from a successful person, Bill Gates.

V. Conclusion

The types of mood clause or interpersonal meaning found in the chat between Bill Gates and Ellen in Ellen Show program are declarative (98 mood clauses), negative (10 mood clauses), polar question (8 mood clauses), and WH-question (3 mood clauses). The other elements that accompany the mood clause are complement, predicator, and adjunct.

Based on the frequent type of mood clauses found in the chat that has been analyzed, declarative clauses are more dominant than the other clauses. While the questions are not as many as the declarative mood type.

It can be concluded that the speech function of the mood clauses in the dialogue that has been analyzed is to give information about someone's life, in this case the life of Bill Gates and his experiences and achievements to come to success. Moreover, it also gives inspiration to all the audiences that good achievement comes from great effort.

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