English Mood Clause

Anneke Lineke Warouw

Lecture, Faculty of Technolgy Industry, Institute Technology of Minaesa Tomohon, Indonesia

Abstract. English is very dynamic and can be studied with various approaches, one of which is systemic functional grammar pioneered by Halliday. With this system the language is not only viewed from the structure alone, but rather its function. This research focused on the mood of the interpersonal clauses that produce meaningful messages in communication. The aim of this research is to identify and classify the types of English mood clause and their function in building communication.Descriptive analysis with systemic functional grammar approach has been applied in this research. The data were taken from a drama script entitled Road Trip by Fred lane. First, the data analysis was conducted by identifying the mood in interpersonal clauses of the script. Then, they were classified according to their types and function based on the concept of Halliday and Matthiessen (2014).The result showed that the types of mood clause indentified in the drama script are declarative (15), negative (4), polar question (4), WH-question (4), and imperative (2). They have their own role in delivering messages in communication which are to give information, demand information, give goods-&-service, and demand goods-&-service. Declarative clauses are very dominant in this drama that emphasize their function in giving information. This implies the speakers intended to give more information about various things such as their feeling, situation, experience, etc.It can be concluded that being able to identify and classify the mood clause and its function facilitate us to deliver the messages properly and also to respond them effectively and meaningfully

Keyword: Systemic Functional Grammar, Interpersonal Clause, Mood
----

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is the means of communication. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) state that the basic function of language in relation to our ecological and social environment are making sense of our experience and acting out our social relationships. The systemic linguists advance four main theoretical claims about language which are that language use is functional, its function is to make meanings, these meanings are influenced by social and cultural context in which they are exchanged, and the process of using language is a semiotic process, a process of making meanings by choosing (Eggins 2004:3) .

The development of technology these days facilitates everyone to learn many things with ease. English is very dynamic and can be studied with various approaches, one of which is systemic functional grammar pioneered by Halliday. With this system the language is not only viewed from the structure alone, but rather its function.

Halliday (1992) introduced three kinds of English clauses, experiential, interpersonal, and textual. In interpersonal clause, language is not only construing but also enacting, enacting our personal and social relationship with the other people around us. Mood has an important role in interpersonal clause.

The clauseof the grammar is not only a figure, representing some process – some doing or happening, saying or sensing, being or having – together with its various participants and circumstances; it is also a proposition, or a proposal, whereby we inform or question, give an order or make an offer, and express our appraisal of and attitude towards whoever we are addressing and what we are talking about. This kind of meaning is more active: if the ideational function of the grammar is 'language as reflection', this is 'language as action'. We call it the **interpersonal** metafunction, to suggest that it is both interactive and personal (Halliday and Matthiessen (2014:30)

Ebi (2011) had examined various mood structures (declarative, interrogative, and imperative moods) in I.P Clark Bekederemo's poetry. His study posits that poetic discourse has meaning exchange, since it is an interactive event in which the participants play various roles, and that the different mood structures adopted by speakers/writers are dependent on the goals or purposes of language use in specific discourse situations.

Khomuntova (2014) reported that there are two moods in Modern English: the Indicative and the Imperative. The opposition lies in the sphere of the non-past only. Past tense forms and different combinations of modal verbs with the infinitive are used as morphological, lexical and syntactic means of expressing modality, different from the category of mood. The perspectives of further research include contrastive

investigation into the typical means of expressing modality in different languages, which will contribute to defining its socially and culturally-bound character, as well as help learners of foreign languages find and retrieve textual information with minimal efforts.

This paper attempts to identify and classify the types of English mood clause and their function in building good communication using dialogue of a drama script. Gonzales (2008) states that dialogue is the means language give us for expressing interpersonal meaning about the roles and attitudes.

This study is necessary to conduct in order to give an insight about the role of mood in an interpersonal clause and how it works in communication, especially for those who are studying English as second language, and also could bring different point of view in understanding English clause not only through its structure, but also its function.

1. Mood

Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) define mood as the major interpersonal system of the clause; it provides interactions involved in dialogue with resources for giving or demanding a commodity, either information or goods-&-services, in other words with the resources for enacting speech functions (speech acts through the grammar of clause: statements (giving information), questions (demanding information), offers (giving goods-&-services) and commands (demanding goods-&-services).

2. The structure of Mood

(1) Mood elements consist of Subject plus Finite that realizes the feature 'indicative'.
(2) Within the indicative, what is significant is the **order** of Subject and Finite:
(a) The order Subject before Finite realizes 'declarative';
(b) The order Finite before Subject realizes 'yes-no interrogative';
(c) In a 'WH- interrogative' the order is: (i) Subject before Finite if the WH- element is the Subject; (ii) Finite before Subject otherwise.

entry	System name	terms
clause	Mood	--Indicate
	Type	---Imperative

Figure 1: A system of Mood (Matthiessen and Halliday, 2014)
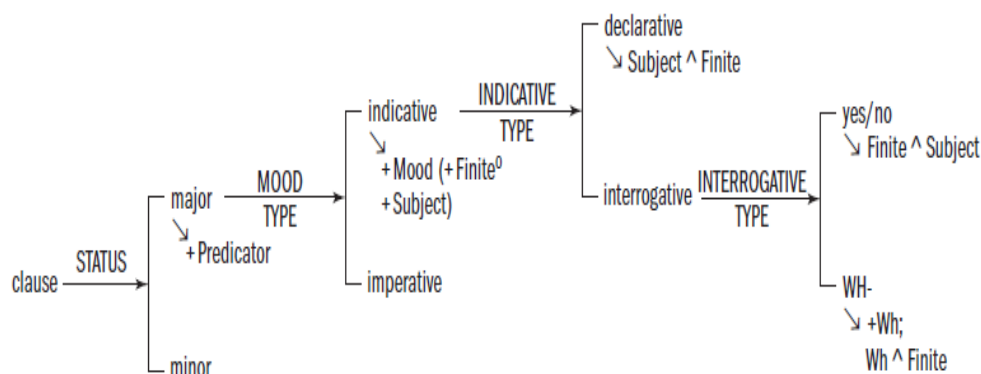

Figure 2: The Mood System Network (Matthiessen and Halliday, 2014)

3. The Types and Function of Mood

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), a free major clause is either indicative (giving or demanding information) or imperative (demanding goods-&-services) in mood; if indicative, it is either declarative (giving information) or interrogative (demanding information); if interrogative, it is either yes/no interrogative or 'WH- interrogative. Indicative clause is grammatical category that is characteristically used to exchange information.

Declarative clause is the characteristic expression of a statement. Interrogative clause has two types which are Yes/No interrogative clause which is the characteristic expression of polar question, and WH-

interrogative which is the characteristic expression for content question. Imperative clause is the characteristic expression for command. For example:

Indicative: declarative   :   Cats eats fish. Cats don't eat fish.
Indicative: interrogative   :   Yes/No : Do cats eat fish? Don't cats eat fish?
Indicative: Interrogative: WH-   :   What do cats eat?
Imperative   :   Let's eat!

Table 1. Giving or Demanding, Goods-&-Services or Information

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

Table 2. Speech Function

		Initiation
give	goods-&-services	Offer
demand		Command
give	Information	Statement
demand		Question

II. METODOLOGY

This research applied qualitative descriptive research with systemic functional grammar approach which is introduced By Halliday and Matthiessen (2014).

The data were taken from a drama script entitled Road Trip by Fred Lane. The data analysis was conducted by identifying the mood in interpersonal clauses of the script. Then, they were classified according to their types and function based on the concept of Halliday and Matthiessen.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Mood is defined by Subject which is a nominal group and Finite operator which is part of verbal group. The Finite element is one of a small number of verbal operators expressing tense or modality.

Subject and Finite are closely linked together, and combine to form one constituent which we call the **Mood**. 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 (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014:142).

The clauses were first identified in the drama script entitled Road Trip by Fred Lane by underlining the clause and indicating the mood in each clause. Then they were sorted out according to the type.

Driver   : Boy, <u>it's great to finally get away from home</u>...
it : subject , is: finite
it gets old, just going back and forth carrying 10 times my body weight!
(silence)
Passenger:Colony
Driver:What?
Passenger:Colony...
Driver: <u>What about the colony</u>?
What : finite, colony : subject
Passenger:<u>We're getting away from the colony</u>... not "home".
We: subject, are: finite
Driver:That's what I said...
Passenger:No, <u>you didn't</u>.
You: subject, did not: finite (past)
Driver:<u>Are you sure</u>?
Are : finite, you: subject
Passenger:(just looks at the Driver)
Driver:Okay, okay... colony!
(silence)
Driver:Hey, <u>can you get the map out</u>?
Can: finite, you : subject
I want to make sure that the trash can we're staying in is off 254..

Passenger:<u>It's exit # 245B</u>
It: subject, is: finite
Driver:I'm pretty sure it's #254
Passenger:No, <u>it was # 245....B</u>
it : subject, is: finite
Driver:<u>How can YOU be SO sure</u>?
How can: finite, you: subject
Passenger:<u>It's #245</u>...... "B"! <u>I'm absolutely sure</u>.
it : subject, is: finite,   I : subject, am: finite
Driver:Well, <u>what if you just read it wrong</u>... you know,
what: finite, you: subject
<u>I've done that before</u>...
I: subject, have: finite
<u>can you just check it</u>?
Can: finite, you: subject
Passenger:I checked the map 3 times before we left... <u>it's 245...."B"</u>!!!!
Driver:(under his breath) I hope you're right...
Passenger:<u>I'm ALWAYS right</u>...
It: subject, am: finite
(silence)
Driver:Hey<u>, look</u>!
Look: finite
<u>Do you see that billboard</u>?   "Free sugar with every fill-up"
Do: finite, you: subject
<u>Let's stop for gas there</u>...
Let : finite, us: subject
Passenger:We can stop, but the sugar's not free...
Driver   :What do you mean it's NOT free... that's what the sign said!
<u>I know.</u>   I can't see that well, but my antennas areworking just fine
I: subject, know : finite (present)
Passenger:<u>Do I</u> really have to explain this to you?
Do : finite, I: subject
The gas station advertises free sugar to get you to stop, but charges you more
for gas to pay for the sugar... <u>It's NOT FREE</u>!
it : subject, is not : finite
Driver:<u>How do you know that</u>?
how do: finite, you: subject
Passenger:<u>I learned it in college</u>... ANT-thropology 101...
I : subject, learned : finite (past)
I guess YOU didn't take THAT class...
Driver:Well<u>, I'm stopping there anyhow</u>!
I : subject, am: finite
(pulls into the gas station)
Driver:Hey, why don't you go in and tell the owner how he's not giving out free
sugar...
I bet you can straighten him out!
Passenger:<u>I'm just going to do that</u>!
I:subject,amfinite
(Passenger gets out and goes behind the curtain... Driver pretends to drive away from the gas station without the Passenger.)
Driver:Boy, <u>it's great to finally get away from home</u>...
it : subject, is : finite
it gets old, just carrying that dead weight in the car!
        There are two types of mood clauses found in this drama, indicative and imperative. Indicative clauses consist of declarative, polar questions, and WH-questions. These are the mood clauses based on their types.
1.   Declarative Clauses
it's great to finally get away from home
it gets old
We'regetting away from the colony

No, you didn't
It's exit # 245B
No, it was # 245....B
It's #245...... "B"!
I'm absolutely sure.
I've done that before
it's 245...."B"!!!!
I'm ALWAYS right...
I know.
It's NOTFREE!
I learned it in college...
I'm stopping there anyhow!
I'm just going to do that.
2.   Polar Questions
Hey, can youget the map out?
can you just check it?
Do you see that billboard?
Do I really have to explain this to you?
3.   WH- Questions
What about the colony?
How can YOU be SO sure?
what if you just read it wrong ?
How do you know that?
4.   Imperatives
Hey, look!
Let's stop for gas there!

Each mood clause has its function in delivering what the speakers intend to get from the utterances they produce. The functions of mood are giving goods-&-services and demanding goods-&-services in offering and commanding initiations, and also giving information and demanding information in statement and question initiations. The table below shows the mood clauses with its function clearly.

Table 3. Declarative Clauses

NO	MOOD CLAUSES	MOOD FUNCTION
1	it's great to finally get away from home	Giving information
2	We'regetting away from the colony	Giving information
3	No, you didn't	Giving information
4	It's exit # 245B	Giving information
5	No, it was # 245....B	Giving information
6	It's #245...... "B"!	Giving information
7	I'm absolutely sure.	Giving information
8	I've done that before	Giving information
9	it's 245...."B"!!!!	Giving information
10	I'm ALWAYS right...	Giving information
11	I know.	Giving information
12	It's NOTFREE!	Giving information
13	I learned it in college...	Giving information
14	I'm stopping there anyhow!	Giving information
15	I'm just going to do that	Giving information

Table 4. Polar Questions

NO	MOOD CLAUSES	MOOD FUNCTION
1	Hey, can youget the map out?	Demanding goods-&-services
2	can you just check it?	Demanding goods-&-services
3	Do you see that billboard?	Demanding information
4	Do I really have to explain this to you?	Demanding information

Table 5. WH-questions

NO	MOOD CLAUSES	MOOD FUNCTION
1	What about the colony?	Demanding information
2	How can YOU be SO sure?	Demanding information
3	what if you just read it wrong ?	Demanding information
4	How do you know that?	Demanding information

Table 6. Imperative Clauses

NO	MOOD CLAUSES	MOOD FUNCTION
1	Hey, look!	Demanding goods-&-services
2	Let's stop for gas there!	Demanding goods-&-services

Based on this research, the types of English mood in the drama script are indicative; declarative (15 clauses), polar questions (4 clauses) and WH-questions (4 clauses), and imperative (2 clauses).

The declarative clauses are very dominant in this drama. This fact implies the speakers intended to give more information about various things such as their feeling (for example: 'it's great to finally get away from home', situation (for example: 'We'regetting away from the colony', experience (for example: 'I learned it in college'), etc.

WH-questions usually demand information. While polar questions demand goods-&-services specifically for modal verb, for example, "can youget the map out", and demand information, for example, "Do you see that billboard?" There are only two imperative clauses found in this drama script. This clause usually has function to demand goods-&-services.

IV. CONCLUSION

The types of mood clause indentified in the drama script entitled Road Trip by Fred Lane are declarative (15), polar question (4), WH-question (4), and imperative (2). They have their own role in delivering message in communication whether in giving information, demanding information, giving goods-&-service, and demanding goods-&-service. Declarative clauses are very dominant in this drama that emphasize their function in giving information. This fact implies the speakers intended to give more information about various things such as their feeling, situation, experience etc.

WH-questions usually demand information.While polar questions demand goods-&-services and demand information. Polar questions that demand goods-&-services normally can be found in questions accompanied by modal verbs (can, should,etc).

The last is imperative clause that normally comes without subject to demand goods-&-services. This clause has function to demand goods-&-services.

It can be concluded that mood has important role in interpersonal clause. Being able to identify and classify the mood clause and its function facilitate us to deliver the messages properly and also to respond them effectively and meaningfully.

REFERENCES

[1]. Eggins, S. 2004. An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics. Continuum. New York . London.
[2]. Gonzales, E. 2008. The Language of University: A Systemic Functional Analysis.Thesis. The University of Texas. Arlington.
[3]. Halliday, M.A.K., Hasan, R. 1992. Bahasa, Konteks,dan Teks: Aspek-aspekBahasa Dalam Pandangan Semiotik Sosial. Penerjemah: Tou, A.B., Penyunting: Ramlan M. Gadjahmada University Press. Yogyakarta.
[4]. Halliday, M.A.K., Matthiessen, C.M.I.M. 2014. Halliday's Introduction To Functional Grammar. Routledge, 2 Park Square, Milton Park, Abington,Oxon, OX14 4RN
[5]. Khomutova, T.N. 2014. Mood and Modality in Modern English. The XXVAnnualInternational Academic Conference, Language and Culture, 20-22 October2014. Chelyabinsk, Russia. 395-401.
[6]. Lane, F. Road Trip. 2014. http://www.dramatix.org.nz
[7]. Yeibo, E. 2011. Discourse Stylistic Analysis of Mood Structures in SelectedPoems of J.P. Clark Bekederemo. International Journal of Humanities and Social Science.