

# A SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF MOOD AND MODALITY IN OBAMA'S FIRST PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURAL SPEECH

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## Abstract

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a theory of language centered around the notion of language function. This study aim to analyze the types of mood and modality and to describe the interpersonal meaning in the case of mood and modality in Obama's peech. This present study employed qualitative research method in order to analyzed the problem. The finding show that there are two types of mood used in Obama's speech, namely declarative and imperative, with declarative mood dominantly used. While in the case of modality, there are are two types of modality used by Obama, they are modalization and modulation. Modulation divided into two part, namely, obligation and inclination. Modulation of inclination is mostly used in Obama's speech.

**Key words:** Interpersonal meaning, Mood and Modality, Obama's speech, Systemic Functional Linguistics

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## INTRODUCTION

Systemic Funtional Linguistics (SFL) or Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) is an effective way to analyzed language on semiotic term [1], [2], [3]. This approach was developed by M.A.K. Halliday [4], [5], [6]. [7], [8], [9] stated that language has three different metafunction of meanings, they are: Ideational, interpersonal and textual [10], [11], [12]. Interpersonal metafunction always involves the speaker or addressee [13], [14], [15].

According to [16], [17], [18] that whenever we use language there is always something else going on. while constructing, language is also enacting, enacting our personal and social relationship with other people around us [19], [20], [21]. The clause of the grammar is not only a figure [22], [23], [24], which representing some process, some doing or happening, saying or sensing, being or having, together with its various participants and circumtances [25], [26], [27], it is also a proposition, or a proposal [28], [29], [30], whereby we made form or question, give and order or make an offer [31], [32], [33], and express our appraisal of and attitude [34], [35], [36] towards whoever we are addressing

and we are talking about [37], [38], [39]. So this kind of meaning called as interpersonal metafunction, which language as action [40], [41], [42].

Previous research which conducted by Bankole and Ayoola (2014) *Mood and Modality in Christian Magazines: A Systemic Functional Analysis of Christian Women Mirror*. The study employed qualitative research with Hallidayan Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) [43], [44], [45]. The objective of the study is to identify how interpersonal relationships are created between the writer and the readers as well as the nature [46], [47], [48] and types of propositions made in the article and how committed is the writer to the propositions through the systems of mood and modality [49], [50], [51]. The finding of this study show that in all the six editions of the magazines the dominance mood that appeared is declarative mood [52], [53], [54]. Declarative mood indicates that the writer's chief concern of the writer [55], [56], [57] in the articles is to offer the readers some information convincing enough to get the readers persuaded [58], [59], [60].

The second study by Yu (2017) *Interpersonal Meaning of Mood and Modality in English Public Service Advertising Texts*. The finding shows that in English PSAs text, declarative sentences are used the most frequently [61], [62], [63], especially those simple positive declarative sentences [64], [64], [65]. The declarative mood is the most common way of providing information in PSAs [66], [67], [68]. While, interrogative mood is less frequently used in PSAs [69], [70]. In PSAs, the original functions of interrogatives for asking questions and seeking answers have been lost [71], [72], [73], the new function is to attract the audience's concentration as well as to enhance the impression of the discourse for audience [74], [75]. Imperative mood used In PSAs as persuasion, advice or requirements [76], [77], [78]. In Modality component, probability mostly used, while, low value probability and obligation take up the largest part [79], [80], [81]. Probability and obligation used are mainly concerned with the probabilities of something and the obligation of readers in the problem solving [82], [83], [84].

The last study is by Amalia, Subandowo and Thresia (2018) *An Analysis of Domain Mood and Modality of Interpersonal Meaning in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY)'s Speech*. The finding shows that there are two kinds of mood types, they are: indicative and imperative [85], [86], [87]. The dominant mood used in the speech is declarative mood and

followed by the interrogative and imperative [88], [89], [90]. Declarative mood used in SBY’s speech to give information to the audience [91], [92]. While, the dominant modality in SBY’s speech is can which is used to describe the ability of the subject to do or to make something [93], [94], [95]. Apart from likely or unlikely “can” could be used as “permission”.

Interpersonal metafunction always involves the speaker or addressee [96], [97]. Interpersonal meaning can be defined as a meaning that express a speaker’s attitudes and judgments and personality which enable speaker participates in the speech situation [98], [99], [100]. Halliday and Mattheissen (2014) stated that language has three different metafunction of meanings, they are: Ideational, interpersonal and textual. Those three metafunction drawn on the level structure of clause.

The Indians	had	originally	Planned to present	The document	To President Fernando Henrique Cardoso
Subject	Finite	Adjunct	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue			
Nominal group	Verbal group	Adverbial group	Verbal group	Nominal group	Prepositional phrase

*Mood*-Mood is the major interpersonal system of the clause, it provides interactants involved in dialogue with the resources for giving or demanding a commodity, either information and questions or offers and commands. Mood element consists of two parts: Subject, which is a nominal group, and the Finite operator, which is part of a verbal group.

*Finite*- Finite element is one of a small number of verbal operators expressing tense or time of speaking such as is and has which in gramatical terms called as primary tense, or modality such as can and must. Primary tense means past, present or future at the moment of speaking; it is time relative to now.

*Predicator*-Predicator functions as verb in the mood structure. The function of the Predicator is fourfold. First, it specifies time of the speech event: past, present or future tense. Second, it specifies various other aspects and phases like seeming, trying, hoping. Third, it specifies the voice: active or passive.

*Modality*-Modality refers to the area of meaning that lies between yes and no, the intermediate ground between positive and negative polarity. A statement the modality is an expression of the speaker's opinion. Modality classified into two, namely modalization (indicative type) and modulation (imperative type). If the clause is an information clause (a proposition, congruently realized as indicative), this means either 'either yes or no' that is 'maybe', or 'both yes and no' that is 'sometimes'. In other words, some degree of probability or of usuality. There are three value of modality as followed:

*Complement*-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, something that can be the nub of the argument. It is typically realized by a nominal group.

*Adjunct*-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 Adjuncts; in experiential terms, they cannot be constructed around circumstances, but they can be constructed around participants, either actually, as Subject, or potentially, as Complement. An Adjunct is typically realized by an adverbial group or a prepositional phrase. There are three types of adjunct, namely, circumstantial adjunct, modal adjunct and conjunctive adjunct.

*Residue*-Residue is the remainder of the clause. The Residue consists of functional elements of three kinds: Predicator, Complement and Adjunct. There can be only one Predicator, one or two Complements, and an indefinite number of Adjuncts up to, in principle, about seven.

Thus, this study try to find out the type of mood and modality in Obama's speech and to describe the interpersonal meaning in the case of mood and modality used in Obama's speech. This study will be usefull for English teacher, English learner and reader as whole. This findings are expected to be a reference for English teacher to teach and demonstrate the examples of mood and modality of interpersonal meaning and its function in the real-life. This study also significant for ELF's and reader as whole, which hopefully can enrich their knowledge about the type of mood and modality and interpersonal function.

## **METHOD**

In this study the author employed qualitative research method. Stake (2010) stated that qualitative research seek data that represent personal experience in particular situation. Thus, the qualitative approach was fit the best to analyze the types of mood and modality and describe the interpersonal meaning in Obama's speech. Ther are several steps did by the resercher in this research. First, the researcher looking for the speech's vidio from youtube and then transcribe the speech and then read it. For the next step, the resercher break down the sentences into clauses. The third, analyzed the clauses based on the Subject, Finite, Predicator, Complement, and Adjunct. After that, the resercher classiffied them based on Mood-Residue elements, and identified wheather it is indicative or imperative. Then, describe the interpersonal meaning based on the case of mood and modality. Finally, the researcher draw conclusion based on the research finding.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The table below gives the summary of the result of the mood analysis showing the distribution of each mood choice in percentage term.

Table 1 The distribution of the mood choice.

<b>Mood choice</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Declarative mood	257	98.1%
Imperative mood	5	1.9%
<b>Total</b>	262	100%

As shown on the table 1, there are 262 clauses that used by Obama in the speech. The finding indicates that there are two types of mood used in Obama's first inaugural speech,

namely declarative and imperative. The data finding shows that 257 are in declarative mood or about 98.1%. While imperative mood are 5 clauses with about 1.9%.

The purpose of speech various depending on what the speaker want to achieve. In general, there are four purpose of speech, to inform, to persuade, to inspire or to entertain. In political speech, the speaker has certain purpose, to inform and to persuade the audience. In this speech, President Obama give information and demand services to the audience. In other hand, he also offer certain messages to the audience to take action to folloow his instruction. Therefore, declarative mood often dominated in the political speech, and then followed by imperative mood. The declarative cluses used to provide or give information as much as possible to the audience about what happening and condition of the state (including education, economy and health care). While the imperative clauses used to expressing his willingness, promises, and offer solution for the problems.

Here are some of example of calauses related to the declarative and imperative mood in Obama's speech.

Declarative:

- 1) Our health care is too costly
- 2) Our schools fail too many
- 3) And each day brings further evidence.

Imperative:

- 1) Dust ourselves off.
- 2) Let us remember these timeless words.

The next finding is about the modality used in Obama's speech. Modality is another major compoent of interpersonal function. Modality shows the speaker's opinion. According to Halliday (2014) that modality sytem divided into two parts: modalization and modulation. Modalization refers to to 'both yes and no', (sometimes yes, sometimes no), with different degrees of oftenness attached. It is these scales of probability and usuality. While, modulation refers to the scale of obligation and inclination.

The table below shows the summary of result of the modality analysis in percentage.

Tabel 2 the distribution of modality

Types of Modality			Number	%
		Modalization	Probability	9
	Modulation	Obligation	6	12.8%
		Inclination	32	68.1%
<b>Total</b>			47	100%

Based on the data obtained from Obama’s speech, there are 46 modality appeared in the speech, which divided into two sub modalization of probability and modulation of obligation and inclination. The data finding shows that modalization of probability used with 9 occurrences or about 19.1%. While, the modulation of obligation used with 6 occurrences or about 12.8%. Then, modulation of inclination used with 32 occurrences or about 68.1% which mostly occur in the speech.

Here are some examples of probability that being happened in the speech:

1. We cannot help, but believe that the old hatreds *shall* someday pass
2. Where the answer is yes, we intend to move forward. Where the answer in no, program *will* end.

In those sentences the use “shall” and “will” in the clause that is understood to show the probability of something to be happened in the future. The speaker use “shall” to convince the audience that they hatreds that they felt someday will be passed. While, in second sentence, the speaker used “will” to show what will be happened in the future about the work program in their country.

However, the modulation of inclination is mostly used between those of three. There are two types of modulation that used, namely obligation and inclination. Obligation used to

carry out the command address to the second person. While inclination is the willingness of the speaker to fulfill the offer. Inclination signaled by ability, willingness and determination.

Here are the examples of obligation and inclination that being happened in the speech:

1. Our comman humanity shall reveal itself, and that america *must* play its role in ushering in a new era of peace. (obligation)
2. We *will* restore science to its rightfull place, and weild technology’s wonders to rise health care’s quality and lower its cost. (willingness)
3. And we will transform our schools and collages and universities to meet the demand of new age. All these we *can* do. (Ability)

From the sentences above, the speaker used “must” to give command to the audience that all of people have to play their roles to ushering the new are of peace. In the sentence (2) the speaker used “will” to show his willingness to restore scince and to improve the health care by the technology. While in the sentence (3) the speaker used “can” to show his ability to do all the programs for the country.

The last finding is about the value of modality. According to Halliday (2014) that there are three level of degree of modality, they are: low, medium and high.

Here are the summary of the result of modality value

Table 3 distribution of the value of probability, obligation and inclination.

Type	Value	Word	Time	Number	%
Probability	High	Can not	6	6	12.8%
	Medium	Shall	3	3	6.4%
	Low	Might	1	1	2.1%
Obligation	High	Must	7	7	14.9%
Inclination	Medium	Will	15	18	38.3%



		Will not	3		
	Low	Can	12	12	25.5%
Total			47	471	100%

As can be seen from the table above, medium value of inclination take up the largest part with total 18 appearance or about 38.3%, which show with the word “will” and “will not”. And then followed by the low value which appears 12 times or about 25.5%.

### CONCLUSION

The researcher found there are two types of mood used by Obama in the speech, namely, declarative and imperative. Based on the analysis of mood type, the researcher recieved the data that there are 262 clause. The dominant mood used by Obama is declarative mood with the total number 257 or about 98.1%. While imperative mood occurs with the total number 5 or about 1.9%. Declarative mood used by Obama in the speech to give information and demand services to the audience. Whereas, imperative mood used to While the imperative clauses used to expressing his willingness, promises, and offer solution for the problems. The next finding show that there are two types of modality used in Obama’s speech, they are modalization and modulation. Modulation divided into two part, namely, obligation and inclination. There are 47 modality that appears in Obama’s speech with the highest types of modality is modulation, which dominated by modulation of inclination with total number 32 or about 68.1%. While the value of modality mostly used is medium degree of inclination which show with the word “will” and “will not”. The word “will” in the sentences show the willingness of the speaker to do something.

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