

THE STUDENTS' ERRORS IN WRITING ANALYTICAL EXPOSITION TEXT

Khoerunnisa¹⁾, Dadang Solihat²⁾, Nani Ronsani Thamrin³⁾
Universitas Kuningan, Kuningan, Jawa Barat, Indonesia

SUBMISSION TRACK

Submitted : 19 December 2023
Accepted : 08 January 2024
Published : 10 January 2024

KEYWORDS

Systemic functional linguistic;
Interpersonal function; mood
structure; mood types; Kamala
Harris's victory speech

CORRESPONDENCE

E-mail:
nisakhoerunnisa828@gmail.com

A B S T R A C T

This research aims at analyzing mood structure and mood types in Kamala Harris's Victory speech. Then, the researcher focuses on analyzing interpersonal function on M.A.K Halliday's theory. They are Mood structure such as Mood element and Residue element, and then Mood Types such as Declarative, Imperative and Interrogative. Therefore, this research is to describe the Interpersonal function implemented in Kamala Harris's Victory Speech and to find out the Mood types used in Kamala Harris's Victory Speech. To analyze the data for this research, the researcher uses a qualitative method. The sources of data is video of Kamala Harris's Victory Speech that has 11:31 minutes taken from website. Fortunately, the video has script that could be downloaded. Data analysis technique uses Miles and Huberman's technique. According to the result, The researcher found that Interpersonal function was implemented by doing the analysis of Mood structure which consist of Mood and residue elements in Kamala Harris's Victory Speech. The mood elements have Subjects as the most dominant Mood elements that implemented in the speech with percentage of 56%. While for Residue elements, the most dominant one was Complement with percentage of 48%. The researcher found two types of mood which are used in Kamala Harris's Victory speech, namely declarative mood (105 clauses, 95%) and Imperative (5 clauses, 5%). Declarative mood is the most dominant type of mood in Kamala Harris's Victory speech that occurred 105 clauses with percentage 95% because speech deals with giving information to the audience.

2023 All right reserved

This is an open-access article under the [CC-BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) license



Introduction

Language is more than just a means of exchange. It involves more than just conveying emotions or thought. With language we can give information, or explain something, many people use language in a form of written text and speech. Through speech, the speaker can have an exchange of information. Therefore, language is also important for political purpose. It can be a powerful tool for leaders or other political figures to show power, commitment, or promotion about themselves to the audience. Referring to Halliday (1994) in Kabigting (2020), SFL is described as a network of systems, or connected sets of meaning-making alternatives, rather than as a collection of structures. Language is a resource for meaning creation that is based on systemic functional linguistics.

In systemic functional linguistics, the resource for making meaning is language. SFL is a branch of linguistics theory originally develop by Halliday that deals with the functions of grammar and language increating meanings. Systemic functional linguistics makes an effort to clarify how text structures create meanings. Interpersonal functions can be revealed through speech. Speech is an act in which we deliver information and convey our emotions directly to create both personal and social relationships. The clause appears as an exchange in the interpersonal function. It is focused on the interaction between the speaker and his message as well as his audience. Interpersonal function is

the communication that people use to share ideas with one another. It is a method of communication where each person can directly communicate their thoughts, feelings, and other information to other people.

In interpersonal function there is mood structures which express interactional meanings like what the clause is doing. The mood structures of the clause refers to the organization of the set of functional constituent including constituent subject. A clause is analyzed from the mood structures which contains mood and residue element.

Mood refers to the types of intention from the speaker when they speak. The way to find out the mood types of the clause is to look at the Subject and Finite position by doing Mood structure analysis. Stated on Thompson (2013) in Kabigting (2020), Mood types divided into Declarative, Imperative and Interrogative. Declarative and Interrogative mood where the difference between them is the Subject and Finite position in the clause. If the position of Subject placed before the Finite, it considered as Declarative. And if the Finite placed before the Subject, it considered as Interrogative. For imperative mood, it forms a command or a request. It might be consist of Subject and Finite, or just Subject or they might not have any of mood elements but the Predicator always exist. By doing mood types analysis, people will know how to identify the types of mood from the structure of the clause and can understand the purpose of the clause better.

From the explanation above, this research focuses on Interpersonal function which includes Mood Structure and Mood Types analysis. This research objectives are to describe the Interpersonal function implemented in speech and to find out the mood types used in Kamala Harris's Victory Speech. Interpersonal function analysis is an effective way to express what the speaker is trying to say to the audience through their language. The clause in this function is considered as an interaction between the speaker and the listener. The researcher hopes this research can help the researcher, readers and the other to know that meanings of language can also be learned by media like video of speech. And that can develop their knowledge and give them new perspective that functional linguistics does not only talk about structure.

Definition of Systemic Functional Linguistics

SFL is a branch of linguistics theory originally developed by Halliday that deals with the functions of grammar and language increasing meanings. Systemic functional linguistics makes an effort to clarify how text structures create meanings. Language is a resource for meaning creation that is based on systemic functional linguistics. Additionally, it describes how the language actually works in text and context. As a result, SFL makes an effort to clarify how text structures create meanings. It also discusses how the text's meanings can be understood. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) in Hulu (2019), Ideational, interpersonal, and textual functions are all included in metafunctions. Language was employed by the ideational function to convey thoughts and understand the experiences of others. Language was employed in the interpersonal function to communicate with others.

Based on Eggins (2004) in Hulu (2019), Ideational has the two component which deals with the human experience are logic and experiential meaning, which is realized in transitivity decisions, is the metafunction that "expresses meanings about the world". Additionally, as it specifies complex units like clause complex. According to Halliday & Matthiessen (2014), which offers the logical relation between clauses in constructing meanings, the logical component supports the transitivity analysis.

Textual metafunction is thought of as a technique to arrange language to fit in its context. It deals with meanings observed from the creation of a text. Referring to Thompson (2013) in Hulu (2019), that “When we look at language from the point of view of the textual metafunction, we are seeking to see how speakers design their messages in a way that helps them fit neatly into the unfolding language event”. The theme in the clause is the subject of the textual analysis. The linguistic device theme-rheme is used to achieve this.

Interpersonal metafunction, which examines how language is strongly tied to our social and personal relationships, is the last category. The two key components of this metafunction are mood and modality. The goal of the utterances or the clause can be determined using mood, and the modality can be used to determine the speaker's opinion, commitment, or attitude.

Definition of Interpersonal Function

Interpersonal function is mood structures which express interactional meanings like what the clause is doing. The mood structures of the clause refers to the organization of the set of functional constituent including constituent subject. A clause is analyzed from the mood structures which contains mood and residue element. Interpersonal function is the communication that people use to share ideas with one another. It is a method of communication where each person can directly communicate their thoughts, feelings, and other information to other people. Referring to Yang (2017) in Hulu (2019), represent the way the addresser and the audience interact, the use of language to establish and maintain relations with them, to influence their behavior, to express our own viewpoint on things in the world, and to elicit or change theirs. Interpersonal meanings are those that result from this examination.

The interaction between the speaker and his or her audience as well as between the speaker and his or her message is the focus of interpersonal function. The role that meaning plays in the process of social interaction is considered. This interpersonal skill is crucial for building a rapport with the audience in order to convince them to accept and comprehend the speaker's message and take the desired action. The speakers assist the listeners in understanding and convincing them to embrace their message.

When speaking, a speaker chooses a speech role for themselves and simultaneously assigns a speech role to the addressee. A speaker automatically extends an invitation to listen to them when they provide information, as we're attempting to do right now. If the speaker offers you any things or services while speaking, that speaker is implicitly asking you to accept those goods and services. Alternatively, if he or she requests information from you, you are obligated to comply. And if he or she asks you to give some goods or services, you are consequently invited to carry out the request.

Definition of Mood Structure

A mood structure that expresses interactional meanings, such as what the clause is doing, as a verbal exchange between the encoder and decoder, is referred to as interpersonal function. A clause from a Mood structure, which is composed of Mood and Residue elements, is examined by this function. Based on Halliday & Matthiessen (2004) in Kabigting (2020), A clause is examined from the Mood structures, which are separated into Mood and Residue elements, through the Interpersonal function. When interacting with others, we utilize language to convey our intentions, whether it is to provide or demand goods, services, or information. According to Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) in

Kabigting (2020), that two components make up the mood elements: Subject, which is a part of a nominal group, and Finite, which is a part of a verbal group.

- Subject is the part of Mood elements that is produced by a nominal group or an embedded nominal clause. The purpose is to start an activity or an event. Subject is that on which the speaker bases his case in exchanges of information and the one who is accountable for ensuring that the determined action is carried out or not in exchanges of goods and services.
- Finite is the second part in Mood elements has the purpose of identifying a passage that pertains to the speaker and making an argumentative proposal. A tense or auxiliary can make it happen.

The residue component of mood structure is made up of Predicator, Complement, and Adjunct. Based on Halliday & Matthiessen (2020) in Kabigting (2020), The function of the predictor is occasionally expressed in verbs, as in the verbal groups was shining and have been working. A clause will often contain one or more predicators, complements, and an adjunct.

- The predicator is a part of the verbal group but is different from the finite because the predicator is a verb identified as non-finite. Predicator is the verb part of the clause, which tells what's doing, happening or being. From this quote it can be understood that a predicator tells about what was done or what happened.
- Complement is a residue element that functions to explain a verb that is done by the subject. It can be understood that a complement can potentially also be a subject because it is usually in the form of a nominal group.
- In a clause, the adjunct is not too important to appear because a clause will still be understood even if there is no adjunct. Adjunct can be referred to as an additional description. But the information here is different from that of the complement because adjunct does not have the potential to become a subject. An adjunct is an element that has not got the potential of being a subject. And here are the various of adjunct.

Definition of Mood Structure

In English, mood types is realized through the Subject and Finite position in the clause. Stated on Thompson (2013) in Hulu (2019), Mood is divided into three types which are declarative, imperative, and interrogative. They have different arrangements and functions.

- Declarative Mood : Based on Halliday & Matthiessen (2004), Declarative mood refers to a sort of mood that is employed to express or provide information. Declarative is an expression style that resembles a statement. If the subject is put before the finite in the clause, it can be regarded as declarative.
- Interrogative Mood : Interrogative mood is divided into two. The first is yes/no interrogative type and the second is WH-type. Stated on Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), The WH-element is a distinct element in the interpersonal function structure of the clause. Its function is to specify the entity that the questioner whises to have supplied. In yes/no interrogative, the Finite comes first then followed by the Subject, meanwhile in WH-type, the clause has question words such as 'what', 'who', 'why', 'when', 'where', 'whose', 'how', and the other WH elements.
- Imperative Mood : According to Halliday & Matthiessen (2004), Imperative Mood forms a command or a request. In imperative, the mood element might be consists of Subject and Finite. Consists of subject only or they might not have mood element. The predicator will always exist. The use of finite in the beginning of the clause

expresses exclusive demand or command, meanwhile if we use 'let's', it shows an inclusive demand or command. Inclusive imperative mood includes the speaker to the activity or goods and services, meanwhile in exclusive imperative mood, the speaker specifically demands and give command to the hearer.

Research Method

This research used descriptive qualitative approach in analyzing and elaborating the data as the text, in the form of clauses. The researcher using Halliday's theory to analyze the mood structure and mood types. In this research, the researcher describes the types of mood and mood structure that realized in Kamala Harris's Victory Speech. According to Corbin & Strauss (2007), qualitative research is aimed to the research which the discovery is not obtained through statistic procedure or any other calculation form. This research is categorized into documentary research regarding with the data that is taken from the document or written text; speech.

According to Ary (2010), in order to get an understanding of the phenomenon under study, qualitative researcher use written documents or other objects. Therefore, documentation method was chosen for collecting the data in this research. There are some steps to collect the data, the first one is downloading the script of Kamala Harris's Victory Speech (www.washingtonpost.com) after that reading the Kamala Harris's Victory Speech text and then turning the text into clauses based on the Interpersonal function by Halliday's theory which focus in the Mood structure and Mood types analysis.

The data were analyzed by using data Condensation. According to Miles Huberman & Saldana (2014), Data Condensation refers to selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the data. The data will collect from the article on internet and then the researcher print them out.

The data has been analyzed using interactive model analysis proposed by Miles, Huberman and Saldana. The data has transcribed before being analyzed. In the analysis stage, the data has been categoried based on the Mood and Residue elements as part of Interpersonal function. And then the researcher analyzed the Mood types the speech by Kamala Harris's.

To make classification of the data analysis, the researcher gives codes to each data. These are written below :

- The capital letter **IM** means **Interpersonal Meaning**
- The capital letter **D** and then followed by numeral **01, 02, 03...** are used to show the number of the datum.
- The alphabetic letters are used to classify the types of Mood.

These are written below :

Dec. : Declarative mood

Int. : Interrogative mood

Imp. : Imperative mood

- Besides, this research used mood systems to analyze the data and the researcher had classified the coding, those are :

S = (Subject)

F = (Finite)

P = (Predicator)

C = (Complement)

A = (Adjunct)

Result and Discussion

The analysis was concentrated on the analysis of Mood structure and Mood types in Kamala Harris's Victory speech. Based on the analysis of the Mood system, the utterances of Kamala Harris have mood elements such as Mood and Residue. It is implemented by the structure of the clause in every utterances based on the elements of mood in the interpersonal function.

A. Interpersonal function implemented in Kamala Harris's victory speech

From the data and the analysis have been. The interpersonal function is implmented by the Mood structure which consist Mood and Residue elements.

Table 1 *Percentage of Mood Element in Kamala Harris's Victory Speech*

Mood Element	Number	Percentage
Subject	98	56%
Finite	78	44%
TOTAL	176	100%

The data presented in Table 1 simply indicate that there are Subject and Finite realized in the Mood elements where Subject was the most dominant Mood elements with percentage of **56%**. Then followed by finite with **44%**. The reasons why the findings of Subject and Finite is different because stated that in Imperative mood the mood element might be consist of Subject and Finite, Subject only, Finite only or they might not have mood elements but Predicator will always exist.

Table 2 *Percentage of Residue Element in Kamala Harris's Victory Speech*

Residue Element	Number	Percentage
Predicator	63	35%
Complement	84	48%
Circumstantial Adjunct	31	17%
TOTAL	178	100%

Based on table 2, it showed that predicator, Complement, and Circumstantial Adjunct were realized in Kamala Harris's Victory speech where the Complement has the highest percentage with **48%** and then followed by Predicator with **35%** and Circumstantial Adjunct with **17%**. The reason why the complement has the highest percentage because in the speech, Kamala harris want to explain their intention and make the audience understand the purpose of their messages.

B. Types of mood in Kamala Harris's victory speech

The researcher found that there were 105 clauses in Kamala Harris's Victory speech. The classifications of clauses divided into declarative mood are 100 with percentage 95%, imperative mood are 5 with percentage 5%, and interrogative 0 with percentage 0%. From the data, it can be concluded that the most dominant of mood types in Kamala Harris's Victory speech is declarative mood. Based on the explanation, the total of mood types in Kamala Harris's Victory speech can be shown in the table below :

Table 3 *Percentage of Mood Types in Kamala Harris's Victory Speech*

Mood Types	Number	Percentage
Declarative	100	95%
Imperative	5	5%

Interrogative	0	0%
TOTAL	105	100%

Based on the Table 3, the declarative and imperative mood are used in Kamala Harris's Victory speech. However, the distribution of these mood types is highly unbalanced with declarative as the most dominant mood types with a high percentage of 95%. In contrast, imperative only account for 5% and interrogative with 0%. The main reason why declarative mood have a high percentage is because the purpose of speech is to give information. Kamala Harris's speech mostly used declarative mood since they shared their struggle to win the election, and her speech, Kamala Harris thanked everyone who had voted for her and gave inspiring message to the audience.

Conclusion

The researcher can be concluded that after analyzing Kamala Harris's Victory speech based on the theory of SFL proposed by M.A.K Halliday that aimed at finding the Interpersonal function implemented in Kamala Harris's Victory Speech and the mood types found in Kamala Harris's speech, the researcher concludes the research as follows:

1. In Kamala Harris's Victory Speech, Interpersonal function was implemented by doing the analysis of Mood structure which consist of Mood and residue elements. The mood elements had Subject as the most dominant Mood elements that realized in the speech with percentage of 56%. While Residue elements the most dominant one was Complement with percentage of 48%.
2. The researcher found three types of mood which are used in Kamala Harris's Victory speech, namely declarative mood (105 clauses, 95%), Imperative (5 clauses, 5%) and interrogative (0 clauses, 0%). Declarative mood is the most dominant type of mood in Kamala Harris's Victory speech that occurred 105 clauses with percentage 95%. In Kamala Harris's Victory speech, declarative mood is the dominant because speech deals with give information to the audience. Meanwhile, declarative means that give information to the audience.

References

- Chen, D., & Shuo, Z. (2018). Analysis of Interpersonal Function in Speech - A case Study in Obama's WHCD Address. *International Journal of Liberal Arts and Social Science*, 6.
- Corbin, J., & Strauss , A. (2007). *Basics of Qualitative research : Techniques and procedures for developing grounded theory* (3rd ed).
- Donald, A., Jacobs, Lucy, C., Razavieh, & Asghar. (2010). *Introducing to Research In Education*. Belmont: Wadsworth, Cengagr Learning.
- Egins, S. (2004). *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistic* (2nd ed). New York: Continuum.
- Halliday , M., & Matthiessen, C. (2014). *Halliday's Introduction to Functional Grammar* (Fourth Edition). Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge.

Halliday. (1994). *An Introduction To Functional Grammar*. London: Edward Arnold.

Halliday, M., & Matthiessen. (2004). *An Introduction To Functional Grammar 3d.ed.* London: Arnold.

Hulu. (2019). Interpersonal Function in Martin Luther King Jr's Speech. *Elementary Education Online*, 20(4).

Kabigting, R. P. (2020). The Philippine Online News Headlines on COVID-19 Pandemic: An Interpersonal Metafunction Analysis. *Journal of English Teaching*, 6(3).

Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldana, J. (2014). *Qualitative Data Analysis : A Method Sourcebook, 3rd.* New York: SAGE Publications.

Staff, W. P. (2020, November 7). *Politics*. Retrieved from The Washington Post: www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2020/11/07/kamala-harris-victory-speech-transcript/

Thompson, G. (2013). *Introducing Functional Grammar (Third edition)*. New York: Routledge.

Yang, H. (2017). *The Interpersonal Metafunction Analysis of Barack Obama's Inaugural Addres.*