

**INTERPERSONAL MEANING IN DALIA MOGAHED'S
SPEECH: A SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS STUDY**

THESIS



BY:

KHOIRUN NISAK

REG. NUMBER: A03216023

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES
UIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA**

2020

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I am the undersigned below:

Name : Khoirun Nisak
NIM : A03216023
Department : English
Faculty : Art and Humanities
University : UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

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**INTERPERSONAL MEANING IN DALIA MOGAHED'S SPEECH: A
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By:

Khoirun Nisak

Reg. Number: A03216023

**Approved to be examined by the Board of Examiners, English Department,
Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya**

Surabaya, December 17th 2020

Thesis Advisor



Raudlotul Jannah, M. App. Ling.

NIP. 197810062005012004

**Acknowledged by:
The Head of English Department**



Dr. Wahyu Kusumajanti, M. Hum

NIP. 197002051999032002

EXAMINER SHEET

This thesis has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya on December, 31st 2020.

The Board of Examiners are:

Examiner 1



Raudlotul Jannah, M. App. Ling
NIP. 197810062005012004

Examiner 2



Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd.
NIP. 196005152000031002

Examiner 3



Suhandoko, M.Pd.
NIP. 198905282018011002

Examiner 4



Prof. Dr. Zuliati Rohmah, M.Pd.
NIP. 197303032000032001

Acknowledged by:
The Dean of Faculty of Arts and Humanities
UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya



Dr. H. Agus Aditoni, M.Ag
NIP. 198210021992031001



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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA
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Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax. 031-8413300
E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

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Nama : Khoirun Nisak
NIM : A03216023
Fakultas/Jurusan : Adab dan Humaniora / Sastra Inggris
E-mail address : nkknisak226@gmail.com

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A systemic functional linguistics study

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ABSTRACT

Nisak, K. (2020). *Interpersonal meaning in Dalia Mogahed's speech: A Systemic Functional Linguistics Study*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Raudlotul Jannah, M. App. Ling.

Keywords: interpersonal meaning, MOOD, modal commitment, subject pronoun.

This study aims to reveal the interpersonal meaning in Dalia Mogahed's speech at TED Talks (Technology, Entertainment, Design) entitled "What it is like to be Muslim in America" using Halliday's theory of systemic functional linguistics. This study has three research problems: (1) what are the MOOD types found in Dalia Mogahed's speech? (2) How is the modal commitment realized in Dalia Mogahed's speech?, and (3) How does the subject pronoun reveal the interpersonal meaning in Dalia Mogahed's speech?

The research design used in this study was descriptive qualitative. The primary data source of this study was the speech of Dalia Mogahed. The data were collected by reading the whole script of the speech and then collecting them in clauses. It was followed by identifying the data based on the interpersonal structure, which deals with mood and residue elements to find the MOOD types, modal commitment, and subject pronoun, then classifying the data and analyzing the data as the data steps analysis. The last is, concluding this study.

As the results, the study found three types of MOOD occur in Dalia Mogahed's speech: declarative, interrogative, and imperative. Among those types of MOOD, declarative is frequently used by Dalia Mogahed. It occurs 127 times. Furthermore, the medium modal commitment and the first subject pronoun are mostly adopted in Dalia Mogahed's speech with 11 occurrences and 65 occurrences, respectively. The use of medium modal commitment, Dalia Mogahed successfully attracts the audience's attention and gets their support to make a better world without terrorism. Then, through the use of the first subject pronoun, Dalia Mogahed shows her responsibility as a Muslim to change the negative perception and bring a better understanding of Islam and Muslims. Besides, she makes the audience feel the same as her. Therefore, Dalia Mogahed has successfully shortened the distance with them.

ABSTRAK

Nisak, K. (2020). *Makna interpersonal dalam pidato Dalia Mogahed: Sebuah studi linguistik fungsional sistemik*. Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Dosen Pembimbing: Raudlotul Jannah, M. App. Ling.

Kata kunci: makna interpersonal, MOOD, komitmen modal, kata ganti subjek.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap makna interpersonal dari pidato Dalia Mogahed di TED yang berjudul “*What it is like to be Muslim in America*” dengan menggunakan teori dari Halliday yaitu linguistik fungsional sistemik. Ada tiga rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini: (1) jenis MOOD apa saja yang terdapat dalam pidato Dalia Mogahed? (2) Bagaimana komitmen modal diwujudkan dalam pidato Dalia Mogahed? dan (3) Bagaimana kata ganti subjek mengungkap makna interpersonal dalam pidato Dalia Mogahed?

Desain penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data utama dari penelitian ini adalah pidato Dalia Mogahed. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan membaca seluruh naskah pidato dan kemudian mengumpulkannya dalam bentuk klausa. Dilanjutkan dengan mengidentifikasi data berdasarkan struktur interpersonal yang melibatkan elemen mood dan residu untuk mencari jenis MOOD, komitmen modal dan kata ganti subjek, kemudian mengklasifikasikan data dan menganalisis data tersebut sebagai langkah-langkah dalam analisis data. Terakhir adalah menarik kesimpulan dari penelitian ini.

Dari hasil penelitian ditemukan ada tiga jenis MOOD dalam pidato Dalia Mogahed yaitu deklaratif, interogatif, dan imperatif. Di antara jenis MOOD tersebut, deklaratif sering muncul dalam pidato Dalia Mogahed dengan sebanyak 127 kemunculan. Selanjutnya, komitmen modal menengah dan kata ganti subjek pertama sebagian besar digunakan dalam pidato Dalia Mogahed dengan masing-masing 11 kemunculan dan 65 kemunculan. Dengan menggunakan komitmen modal menengah, Dalia Mogahed berhasil menarik perhatian penonton dan mendapatkan dukungannya untuk mewujudkan dunia yang lebih baik tanpa terorisme. Kemudian melalui penggunaan kata ganti subjek pertama, Dalia Mogahed menunjukkan tanggung jawabnya sebagai seorang Muslim untuk mengubah persepsi negatif dan memberikan pemahaman yang lebih baik mengenai Islam dan Muslim. Selain itu, dia juga membuat penonton untuk merasakan hal yang sama dengannya. Dengan begitu, Dalia Mogahed berhasil membuat jarak antara dia dan penonton menjadi dekat.

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INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the significant concepts of this research. It consists of a background of the study, problems of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) or is usually known as Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG), is a theory of language about grammar that is not only focused on the language structure but also on the meaning and the functions based on the context of use. SFL is considered a modern theory of grammar because it is an innovation from traditional or formal grammar. Thus, it is different from traditional or formal grammar, which views language through the form and only focuses on the sentence structure without finding the meaning and the functions (Gerot & Wignell, 1994). SFL views language as a system of meaning, not a system of rule. It is not only focused on the language structure but also on the meaning and the functions in a specific and cultural situation.

SFL carries an important role in communication because it can be used to understand people's meaning clearly. As we know that every person uses language based on their needs with different purposes. Thus, people need to understand the meaning of a language when doing interaction in a society because it can make their communication process run well so that the messages will be successfully delivered.

From the previous explanation, it can be known that SFL has become a useful tool to be used to analyze the text at a discourse level. Hence, it has become the favorite topic for analysis. Several researchers have conducted their studies using Systemic Functional Linguistics theory in the various data sources, such as Andaruli (2015) and Christianto and Yulia (2018) conducted a study of SFL on students' writing, then Dwijatmoko (2019) who had examined SFL on the short story, and then Kusnadi (2018) and Mughibbah (2016) who had researched on movie script using SFL theory. There is also a researcher who combines the SFL approach with another subject; for instance, Anggraini (2018). She had combined SFL theory with critical discourse analysis in analyzing the speeches.

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), SFL has three primary functional components: ideational, interpersonal, and textual. Those components are called metafunctions. They are organized into three types of meaning: ideational, interpersonal, and textual meaning. Ideational meaning is concerned with how people represent their experiences. It is called clause as representation. There are two types of ideational meaning: experiential and logical meaning. Interpersonal meaning is concerned with the interaction among the people. It is called clause as exchange. Then, the textual meaning is concerned with how people organize their meaning. It is called clause as of message.

Based on the previous explanation, the researcher chooses the interpersonal meaning as the focus of this present research. As Gerot and Wignell (1994) said that the interpersonal meaning could be used to understand how someone's attitude, judgment, and her/his relationship with others. The components that

build the interpersonal meaning are the Mood element and Residue element.

Mood element carries the interpersonal function of the clause that consists of a subject and finite while Residue element is the remaining element of the clause, consisting of predicator, complement, and adjunct (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014).

Interpersonal meaning can be realized through verbal or non-verbal interaction, such as news, magazines, song lyrics, speeches, and so forth (Marhamah, 2014). Among those kinds of interaction, speech is considered as the essential way to communicate with others because it is usually used by most public figures to interact with people to get their attention directly in delivering their ideas, feelings, and desires in a particular purpose, for example, Dalia Mogahed. Dalia Mogahed is an advisor, writer, Muslim speaker, and consultant who studies Muslim communities. Through her speech, she expresses her ideas and desires to fight the negative perception of Islam and Muslims. Therefore, the researcher uses the interpersonal meaning analysis to analyze Dalia Mogahed's speech because the researcher wants to know how Dalia Mogahed establishes the relationship with the audience so that her speech's messages can be accepted and delivered well.

In conducting this present study, the researcher provides some related studies, such as Marhamah (2014). She analyzed Muse's album *Black Holes and Revelation's* song lyrics, which aimed to discover the MOOD types and the modality. As a result, she found the dominant MOOD type is declarative. It gained 87.88%. It indicates that the singer wants to deliver information to the listener through his song. She also found a few modalities in the song lyrics. All

comparative MOOD dominates in Obama's speech. It occurred 257 times. Moreover, in terms of modality, low modality is the most frequently used in Obama's Inaugural speech. It occurred 20 times. Obama succeeds in achieving his rhetorical purpose in his speech since he used the plural form of the first person pronoun, comparative MOOD, and low modality frequently. It is in line with Ye (2010) who also examined Obama's speech and focused on MOOD types, modality, and personal pronoun. She used Obama's Victory Speech. As a result, she showed that Obama mostly used positive declarative MOOD to convince the audience. The modality "will" turned up frequently to show Obama's strong intention to be a better American and to predict the future. The first personal pronoun "we" was used in Obama's victory speech to shorten the distance with the audience.

From the related studies above, the researcher found that most research analyzed the interpersonal meaning by using Obama's speech as the subject of analysis. Thus, it becomes a common thing since it is often used by previous researchers. Therefore, in this study, the researcher used Dalia Mogahed as the subject, which is still rarely used by previous researchers. Hence, the present research analyzed the interpersonal meaning using Dalia Mogahed's speech.

The researcher chooses Dalia Mogahed because she is an inspiring woman who dares to come out as a Muslim and speak up to change the negative perception of Islam and Muslims. She is also the first Muslim woman in the White House who becomes an advisor in President Barack Obama's administration. Furthermore, the researcher chooses Dalia Mogahed's speech entitled "*What it is like to be Muslim in America*" because the researcher found her speech is interesting since it talked about how Muslims in America experienced discrimination after the September 11th tragedy. Consequently, her speech got much attention not only from the audience who attended to her speech but also from the people around the world. It is proved that the viewers of her speech have reached more than six million on the TED website www.ted.com.

All in all, this present study is designed to reveal the interpersonal meaning in Dalia Mogahed's speech, which mainly involved the analysis of MOOD, modal commitment, and pronoun under the descriptive qualitative method entitled

1.2 Problems of the Study

- ### 1.3 Significance of the Study

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

[illegible]

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter provides a theory related to the topic of this present research that is interpersonal meaning analysis. The researcher used systemic functional linguistics (SFL) as a theory that focused on Interpersonal Meaning. This chapter is divided into some parts: systemic functional linguistics, metafunction, interpersonal meaning, personal pronoun, and Dalia Mogahed.

2.1 Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic functional linguistics (SFL) or systemic functional grammar is a theory of language, which focuses on language as a resource for making meaning. It is the other study of grammar in the language. Derewianka (2011) said that grammar could explain how a language works to produce meaning. It is classified into three terms: traditional grammar, formal grammar, and functional grammar. The traditional and formal grammars are distinguished in the term of the definition. They focus on the form of language (syntax), while functional grammar focuses more on the function of language. Therefore, systemic functional grammar is different from traditional or formal grammar. As Gerot and Wignell (1994) argued, systemic functional grammar focuses on the function more while formal grammar focuses on the form or grammatical structures without concern for the meaning in a different context.

Systemic functional linguistics was developed by M.A.K. Halliday from his teacher, J.F. Firth, in the 1960s in the United Kingdom, and later in Australia

(O'Donnell, 2011). This theory studies the grammar and the whole system of semiotic languages that exist in a context. These grammars describe language in actual use and focus on texts and their contexts. They do not only discuss the structures but also how those structures construct meaning. The structure or form of language is essential to carry out the function. The structure without function would be meaningless. In most cases, the function is more important than the structure. However, we need to understand how language is structured to produce and analyze its function effectively.

SFL is different from other theories of language, as its characteristic has two aspects: systemic and functional. Systemic refers to the language view as “a network of the system” or a set of interrelated choices to make meaning. In contrast, functional refers to the term that language is functional than a formal one. It is based on the conceptualization that language is a resource for making meaning than a system of rules. It shows how language is used rather than how language is formed.

There are three reasons why languages are functional. First, in SFL, the language is known as text, which means that everything is said or written lies in some context of its use, as Gerot and Wignell (1994) stated, functional grammars view language as a resource to make meaning and focus on the texts and their contexts. Thus, texts and contexts are essential in systemic functional linguistics. The text is not arbitrary; they have their own rules on how they are organized based on human needs. Halliday and Matthiessen (cited in Abdulrahman, 2016, p. 72) stated that when language lies in a context, it relates to some contexts: context

of culture (Genre) and context of situation (Register). Halliday models context of situation influence the variation of language: Field of discourse (what is being talked about), Tenor of discourse (who is/are involved in the relationship and the communication between them), Mode of discourse (what part the language is playing in the interaction and what form it takes “written or spoken”). They are used to explain people’s intuitive understanding that every person uses different resources, types, and parts of the language system. Second, the functional term means that each element or unit of language at any level, such as clause, phrase, word, morpheme, and so forth are described regarding its function. Third, the functional refers to the concept that people use language to comply with three functions: representing, exchanging, and organizing experience or also known as metafunctions. This metafunction is called the ideational, interpersonal, and textual function (Halliday, 1985). Those are three reasons that form the basis of SFL's view of language.

2.2 Metafunctions

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), language has three main functional elements: ideational, interpersonal, and textual. Those three functions are called metafunction. The metafunction of language is organized into three types of meaning: ideational, interpersonal, and textual.

Ideational meaning refers to a clause as a representation. It means what the clause is about. It talks about the clause of representation through the system of transitivity. Gerot and Wignell (1994) added that ideational meanings are meanings about phenomena-about things (living and non – living, abstract and

concrete), about goings-on (what the things are or do), and the circumstances surrounding these happenings and doings. These meanings are realized in wordings through participants, processes, and circumstances. Ideational meaning refers to the speaker or writer's experience. Ideational meaning is divided into two: experiential meaning and logical meaning. This kind of meaning is influenced by the field of discourse.

Interpersonal meanings are the meaning that concerned with the interaction of the speaker/writer and the hearer/reader. Interpersonal meaning is called a clause of exchange. It is usually used to build the speaker or the writer's relationship with others in their communication. Interpersonal meaning is influenced by the tenor of discourse.

Textual meaning is the meanings that are concerned with the production of the text and of how we organize a meaning. Textual meanings explain the way text is arranged in a coherent and cohesive structure. It is also called a clause as a message. Textual meaning deals with Theme and Rheme. The theme is consists of three themes: topical, interpersonal, and textual theme. Textual meaning is usually influenced by the mode of discourse. Those three meanings relate to each other to reconstruct the context of situation in the relationship between context and text. It can be inferred that language carries three meanings simultaneously.

2.3 Interpersonal meaning

Interpersonal meaning is a meaning that shows the attitude and judgment of the speaker on what the speaker says to the hearer. It is concerned with the relation among the people. It is usually called a clause as exchange. Through the

interpersonal meaning, we know the degree of intimacy between the speaker and the hearer, their familiarity level with each other, the attitudes, and the judgments (Eggins, 2004). Therefore, the interpersonal meaning is concerned with the social reality and relates to the interaction between speaker or writer with hearer or reader. It is usually influenced by the tenor (who/what kind of person created this text? For whom?) of discourse.

In social interaction, people usually use language to establish a relationship between them. The basic types of speech roles are giving and demanding. The speaker is giving something to the listener like information, for instance, “*George has got the motorcycle accident,*” or he is demanding something from him as in “*When did George get the motorcycle accident?*.” Even those basic categories already cover the complex notions: giving means “inviting to receive”, and demanding means “inviting to give”. The speaker is not only doing something for herself; she is also demanding something from the hearer. Hence, an “act” of speaking is usually called an interaction: it is an exchange, in which giving means receiving and demanding means giving in response (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014).

The commodity that they are exchanging is between information and good or services. The semantic function of a clause in exchanging information is called a proposition, while the semantic function of a clause in exchanging goods and services is called a proposal. Giving and demanding define the four-term speech function. They are offer, command, statement, and question. The explanation of speech roles in interaction can be seen in the following table:

Table 2.1 Giving or Demanding, Good & Services or Information

Role in exchange	Commodity exchange	
	Goods & Services	Information
Giving	'Offer'	'Statement'
	<i>Would you like this teapot?</i>	<i>She is giving his the teapot</i>
Demanding	'Command'	'Question'
	<i>Give that teapot!</i>	<i>What is she giving her?</i>

(Halliday & Mattiessen, 2014)

Based on Halliday's theory, the interpersonal meaning can be realized lexico-grammatically by MOOD, modality, and pronoun, which are some aspects of the clause. The choice of pronouns is crucial since it can build and maintain the relationship between the speaker and the hearer. Modality is related to the attitude or judgment of the speaker or writer about the probabilities and obligations on what she/he is saying. MOOD refers to the types of clauses based on their function. It is built by the Mood element and Residue element.

2.3.1 Mood Element

The Mood element is the element that carries the interpersonal meaning of the clause. It plays an essential role since it determines the type of MOOD in the clause. It consists of a subject and finite. The subject is a grammatical function that consists of a personal pronoun, nominal group, lengthy noun phrase, or embedded clause. The subject can be identified by making a tag test in the clause. Finite is a grammatical function that can determine the polarity (positive or negative), modality, and tense. Polarity indicates whether the proposition is positive or negative. Modality is related to the region of uncertainty that lies between 'yes' and 'no'. Tense tells about the time when an event happens. The finite can be expressed through finite verbal operators.

He is playing football in the field
 predicator complement adjunct

Adjunct has some types: circumstantial adjunct, mood adjunct, polarity adjunct, comment adjunct, vocative adjunct, conjunctive adjunct, and continuity adjunct (Eggins, 2004).

Circumstantial adjuncts are expressed by prepositional phrases or an adverb of time, place, manner, and so forth. Circumstantial meanings refer to time

(probed with *when*), matter (*about what*), place (*where*), accompaniment (*with whom*), cause (*why*), beneficiary (*to whom*), and agent (*by whom*).

b. Mood adjuncts

Mood adjuncts express the interpersonal meanings and are related to the finite verbal operator meanings. They express temporality, intensity, and modality.

Mood adjuncts are part of the mood elements and not included in residue elements. The following are items of Mood adjuncts:

1. Temporality adjunct: eventually, not yet, still, no longer, already, once, soon, just.
2. Intensity adjunct: quite, almost, nearly, scarcely, hardly, absolutely, totally, utterly, entirely, indeed, completely, just, simply, merely, only, even, actually, really, in fact.
3. Modality adjunct: Probably, sometimes, definitely, certainly, hardly, usually, perhaps, always, never, occasionally, seldom, maybe, rarely, possibly.

c. Polarity adjuncts: Yes and No

Yes and No in polarity adjunct is standing in for ellipsed clause, e.g., *He is a good writer – Yes (he is)*. The word ‘yes’ here includes polarity adjuncts. Polarity adjuncts include in the Mood element.

d. Comment adjuncts

Comment adjuncts express an assessment about the clause as a whole such as frankly, apparently, hopefully, fortunately, unfortunately, to be honest, broadly speaking, understandably, to my surprise. Comment adjuncts are usually located

in the former or latter of the clause. They do not include in the Mood and Residue elements.

e. Vocative adjuncts

According to Eggers (2004), vocative adjuncts are adjuncts that control the discourse by designating a likely 'next speaker'. They can be identified as names, where the names do not function either subject or complement but are used to address the person named or call the person's attention. Vocative adjuncts do not directly affect the Mood elements of the clause, but they affect the whole clause, and they occur in the former or latter. They are outside of Mood and Residue elements.

f. Conjunctive adjuncts

Conjunctive adjuncts are used to connect between one sentence and the previous sentence, such as however, nevertheless, and moreover. They are outside of Mood and Residue elements.

g. Continuity adjuncts

Continuity adjuncts are mostly found in casual talks, such as yea, well, and oh. They occur to introduce a clause and indicate that a response to the previous talk is about to be provided. They do not include in the Mood and Residue elements.

belong to the Residue element. The clause above shows that the speaker gives information that Ali buys an expensive car.

Interrogative MOOD is the characteristic expression of a question. There are two types included in the interrogative mood namely Polar (yes/no questions) and WH-Questions. If yes/no question, the Finite occurs before the Subject, if WH-Question, it has a WH-element.

For instance: polar (yes/no question)

Does Ali buy the expensive car?

Finite Subject predicator Complement

The clause above is a kind of yes/no question interrogative. It can be known that the finite '*does*' is followed by the subject '*Ali*'. The finite and subject are the elements of Mood while the predicator and complement are the elements of Residue. That clause indicates that the speaker asks for information about whether Ali buys an expensive car or not.

Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) said that imperative MOOD is different from indicative MOOD; it is used to exchange goods and services. The Mood element may consist of a subject, and finite, subject only, finite only, or it may have no Mood element. However, there will be a predicator. Imperative MOOD can be in the form of command or offer. Besides, imperative MOOD can be used to invite the hearer for doing something together. Halliday (cited in Ye, 2010, p.147) said that the imperative MOOD could express two kinds of messages: one commands othersto do something and the other is inviting the audience to do something together.

RESEARCH METHODS

The central part of this present research is presented in this chapter. It contains the result of the present research analysis. It is divided into two parts: findings and discussions of the data analysis. They are presented to answer the research problems of the research.

This subchapter contains the results of the finding, which explores the interpersonal meaning in Dalia Mogahed's speech. 152 data that were collected. Those data are then analyzed based on the three focuses of this research: (1) MOOD types, (2) Modal commitment, and (3) Subject pronoun.

This point deals with the first research problem, which analyzed the MOOD types found in Dalia Mogahed's speech. It requires the analysis of the interpersonal structure to find the MOOD types that occur in the speech. As a result, the researcher found three MOOD types in Dalia Mogahed's speech: declarative, interrogative, and imperative. They are then calculated and summarized in the following table:

No.	MOOD Type	Frequency
1.	Declarative	127
2.	Interrogative	23
3.	Imperative	2
Total		152

According to table 4.1, it can be known that Dalia Mogahed frequently adopts declarative MOOD. It occurs 127 times. The interrogative is in the second position after declarative MOOD. It occurs 23 times. The last position is imperative which occurs 2 times.

4.1.1.1 Declarative MOOD

Declarative MOOD is the characteristic expression of a statement. It can be used to make a statement, to express ideas, and to give information about something. The subject in declarative MOOD occurs before the finite.

Through the use of declarative, Dalia Mogahed expresses her ideas and gives information as much as possible since the purpose of her speech is to change the negative perception of Islam and Muslims. It is because of the 9/11 tragedy in America, the terrorist did their brutality in the name of Islam. Therefore, most media has represented Islam and Muslims as a negative religion and community. It is also proved by one study that 80% of mediasaid that Islam and Muslims are negative. That is why Dalia Mogahed does not blame people who have a negative perception of her just because she wears the hijab, which shows her identity as a Muslim. It can be seen through Dalia Mogahed's utterances below:

(IM/D08) “If some of your perceptions were negative, I don’t really blame you.”

(IM/D09) “That’s just how the media has been portraying people who looks like me.”

(IM/D10) “One study found that 80% of news coverage about Islam and Muslim is negative.”

During the speech, Dalia Mogahed also gave information about what happened after the 9/11 tragedy. Most people had blamed Islam and Muslims because they

(IM/D58) “I was also hearing about attacked on Muslims, or people who were perceived to be Muslim, being pulled out and beaten in the street.”
(IM/D59) “Mosque were actually firebombed.”

(IM/D89) “After all, a group like ISIS bases its brutality on the Quran.”

(IM/D93) “ISIS has as much to do with Islam as the Ku Klux Klan has to do with Christianity.”

(IM/D94) “Both groups claim to base their ideology on their holy book.”

(IM/D95) “But when you look at them, they’re not motivated by what they read in their holy book.”

(IM/D96) “It’s their brutality that makes them read these things into the scripture.”

Dalia Mogahed further makes a clear statement about Muslim to justify that Muslim is not terrorist. Shetold the audience clearly that Muslims are inventors and teachers, first responders, and Olympic athletes. She told them who Muslims are and it

is not like what most media have said about Islam and Muslims, which mostly negative. As seen in the data below:

(IM/D79) “Muslims are inventors and teachers, first responders and Olympic athletes.”

The data above are some examples of declarative MOOD in Dalia Mogahed's speech. The complete declarative MOOD found in Dalia Mogahed's speech can be seen in appendix 3.

4.1.1.2 Interrogative MOOD

Interrogative MOOD is the characteristic expression of a question. There are two types of interrogative MOOD namely Polar (yes/no questions) and WH-Questions. Interrogative MOOD is realized by subject and finite. If yes/no question, the finite comes before the subject, if WH-Question, it has a WH element. Based on the findings, interrogative MOOD in Dalia Mogahed's speech is in the second position after declarative.

The use of interrogative MOOD showed that Dalia Mogahed expresses the questions to attract the audience's attention. As seen in the opening of her speech, she opened her speech by asking the audience about their assumption of her because she wore a hijab, which is the symbol of Muslim fashion. It is because, in western countries, Muslims are often criticized as the radical community since the terrorist used the name of Islam for their brutality. As shown in the following data:

(IM/D01) “What do you think when you look at me?”

(IM/D33) “Have you ever felt like someone sees you, completely understand you and yet loves you anyway?”

(IM/D147) “What will you choose?”

(IM/D148) “What will you choose at this time of fear and bigotry?”

(IM/D149) "Will you play it safe?"

(IM/D150) “Or will you join those who say we are better than that?”

[illegible]

This point deals with the second research problem, which analyzed the modal commitment in Dalia Mogahed's speech. Modal commitment shows the degree to which the speaker commits herself to the validity of what she/he says (Thompson, 2014).

Table 4.2 Modal commitment in Dalia Mogahed's speech

Modal Commitment	Modality	Frequency
Low	Maybe	1
	Can	4
	Might	3
	Sometimes	1
	I guess	1
	Total	10
Medium	Will	5
	Will not	1
	Would	2
	I think	2
	Probably	1
	Total	11
High	Have to	1
	Need to	1
	Total	2

Low modal commitment is the speaker's low certainty on what she/he is saying. In Dalia Mogahed's speech, low modal commitment occurs 10 times. Through the use of low modal commitment, Dalia Mogahed showed a low degree of certainty of her proposition. Thus, the audience can doubt what she says. As seen in the opening of her speech, she guessed what might the audience's perception of her when they saw her for the first time. It is because she wore ahijab, which showed her identity as a Muslim. She guessed that maybe the audience saw her as a sister. It is shown in the following data:

Furthermore, through the use of low modal commitment, Dalia Mogahed also explicitly shows her voice in a subjective way to explain the probability of her point of view. She said that according to one study, most Americans said that they do not know about Muslims personally. Thus, she guessed that maybe Americans never talked to their Uber driver. As shown in Dalia Mogahed's utterance below:

Since ISIS used Islam's name to do their brutality, most Americans began to perceive Muslims as a problem in their country. Thus, they wanted to limit Muslims' rights to stop the radicalization, like forbidding Muslims to go to the mosque and closing down the mosque. Therefore, Dalia Mogahed wanted to justify that closing down the mosque actually will not end the radicalization and

(IM/D81) “It might free up some parking spots, but it will not end terrorism.”

(IM/D90) “Now, as a Muslim, as a mother, as a human being, I think we need to do everything we **can** to stop a group like ISIS.”

4.1.2.2 Medium Modal Commitment

Medium modal commitment signals the higher certainty of the speaker's proposition. In Dalia Mogahed's speech, medium modal commitment more dominant than low and high modal commitment. There are 11 occurrences of medium modal commitment found in Dalia Mogahed's speech. They are modal finite 'will', 'will not', 'would', and mood adjunct 'I think', 'probably' By using a medium modal commitment, Dalia Mogahed showed a higher certainty of her proposition. It is known in her speech when she started to tell about the 9/11

(IM/D91) “But we would be giving in to their narrative if we cast them as representatives of a faith of 1.6 billion people.”

The complete medium modal commitment found in Dalia Mogahed's speech can be seen in appendix 3.

4.1.2.3 High Modal Commitment

High modal commitment is the speaker's highest certainty on what she/he is saying. However, it can also show the speaker's firm determination to invite the audience to take action together to achieve the goal. High modal commitment in Dalia Mogahed's speech occurs 2 times. She used high modal commitment less than low and medium modal commitment. High modal commitments found in Dalia Mogahed's speech are '*have to*' and '*need to*.' The use of high modal commitment '*have to*' and '*need to*' help to show Dalia Mogahed's firm determination to prevent radicalization and stop terrorism. As seen in the following data:

(IM/D87) “So if we want to prevent radicalization, we **have to** keep people going to the mosque.”

(IM/D90) “Now, as a Muslim, as a mother, as a human being, I think we need to do everything we can to stop a group like ISIS.”

The data above showed that Dalia Mogahed invited the audience to keep people going to the mosque to prevent radicalization because some people are not radicalized at the mosque but in their basement or bedroom in front of their computer. She also wanted to show the audience that stopping radical group like ISIS is very important to do.

4.1.3.1 First subject pronoun

The first subject pronoun that involves ‘I’ and ‘we’ are found in Dalia Mogahed’s speech. The subject pronoun ‘we’ is divided into two: ‘we (*exclusive*)’ and ‘we (*inclusive*)’. ‘We (*exclusive*)’ refers to Dalia Mogahed, her family, and Muslims, it does not include the audience while ‘we (*inclusive*)’ refers to Dalia Mogahed and the audience.

The use of 'I' by Dalia Mogahed in her speech shows that she wanted to tell the audience about herself, her idea, and her personal experiences. Dalia Mogahed started the speech by introducing herself as a mother who loves coffee very much. It is shown in the data below:

(IM/D15) **I am** a mom, a coffee lover, double espresso, cream on the side.”

(IM/D25) “**I** didn’t just passively accept the faith of my parents.”

Besides, Dalia Mogahed also used the first subject pronoun “we (*inclusive*)” and “we (*exclusive*).” By using “we (*inclusive*)” Dalia Mogahed

succeeds to shorten the distance between her and the audience. She wanted to invite them to do something important together that is to stop a radical group like ISIS. As shown in the following data:

(IM/D90) “Now, as a Muslim, as a mother, as a human being, I think we need to do everything we can to stop a group like ISIS.”

Meanwhile, Dalia Mogahed used “*we (exclusive)*”, which refers to her and Muslim to show the audience that Muslims are like the other Americans are not the problem in the country. Muslim is a vital organ in America. She tried to give a better understanding of the people who assume that Muslims are a negative community. It can be seen in the following data:

(IM/D77) **We**'re a vital organ."

Furthermore, Dalia Mogahed used “*we (exclusive)*” which refers to her and her family. She told about how Islamophobia had affected her and her family. As seen in the following data:

(IM/D60) “I thought, we should just stay home.”

After the 9/11 tragedy, attacks on Muslims and discrimination happened everywhere. Thus, it caused Dalia Mogahed and her family to decide to stay at home. They could not go everywhere.

The complete first subject pronoun found in Dalia Mogahed's speech can be seen in appendix 3.

4.1.3.2 Second subject pronoun

Dalia Mogahed also used the second subject pronoun '*you*' in her speech. It occurred 13 times. By using '*you*', Dalia Mogahed wanted to involve the audience in her speech and get their attention. It can be seen in the data below:

(IM/D01) “What do you think when you look at me?”

(IM/D33) “Have you ever felt like someone sees you, completely understand you and yet loves you anyway?”

The complete second subject pronoun used by Dalia Mogahed's speech can be seen in appendix 3.

4.1.3.3 Third subject pronoun

Besides the first and second subject pronoun, Dalia Mogahed also used the third subject pronoun '*they*', '*he*', '*she*', and '*it*' in her speech. The third subject pronoun occurs 44 times. The use of the third subject pronoun in Dalia Mogahed's speech showed that Dalia Mogahed involved the other participants during her speech and kept the distance with the references.

Dalia Mogahed used “*they*” to refer to the Americans and the terrorist.

Below is the example of the use of “*they*” which refers to the Americans:

(IM/D71) “**They** talk about my community kind of like we’re a tumor in the body of America.”

Dalia Mogahed told that most Americans assumed that Muslims is the problem in their country. They blamed Muslims for causing the thousands of people killed in the 9/11 tragedy.

Further, she used “*he*” to refer to the person that had been talked about in the previous clauses. She told about the prominent imam that had talked to her about a girl who came to him. That girl is about to join a radical group like ISIS. As shown in the following data:

(IM/D98) “He said that a girl came to him because she was thinking of going to join ISIS.”

Dalia Mogahed also used “*she*” in her speech to refer to the girl that had been talked about in the previous clauses. The girl who wanted to join ISIS. She said that the girl becomes the main target to be exploited by extremists who promise a solution. It can be seen in the data below:

(IM/D101) “So with nowhere to channel and make sense of this anger, she was a prime target to be exploited by extremists promising her a solution.”

The last, the use of “*it*” is to avoid the repeating nouns that have been mentioned in the previous clauses. The following data is of one the example of the used the third subject pronoun “*it*” whichrefer to the situation that has been talked about in the previous clause:

(IM/D113) “When you look at when anti-Muslim sentiment spiked between 2001 and 2013, **it** happened three times but it wasn't around terrorist attacks.”

The data shows that Dalia Mogahed talked about the sentiment anti-Muslim that spiked between 2001 and 2013 happened three times.

The complete third subject pronoun found in Dalia Mogahed's speech can be seen in appendix 3.

4.2 Discussions

This subchapter discussed the results of the finding of the interpersonal meaning in Dalia Mogahed's speech, which related to the three research problems. The first point is about MOOD types found in Dalia Mogahed's speech. Then, the second point is about the modal commitment in Dalia Mogahed's speech. The third point is about the subject pronoun used by Dalia Mogahed in her speech.

First of all, according to the findings, three MOOD types were found in Dalia Moghaed's speech: declarative, interrogative, and imperative. However, among those MOOD types, most of the clauses used declarative MOOD. It occurred 127 times. The second position is interrogative, it occurred 23 times and the last position is imperative, it occurred 2 times. Every type of MOOD has its function. Declarative is used to express the statement, interrogative is used to express the question, and imperative is used to express command and also to invite the hearer to do something together.

The domination of declarative MOOD in Dalia Mogahed's speech corresponds with the previous studies on public speeches, such as Yang (2017) and Ye (2010). Yang (2017) analyzed the interpersonal meaning in Obama's Inaugural Address. Her study shows that Obama mostly employs declarative MOOD in his speech. In another previous study, Ye (2010) investigated the interpersonal meaning in Obama's Victory Speech. She shows that declarative MOOD more dominates in Obama's Victory speech than interrogative and imperative MOOD. As a result, both studies show that declarative MOOD is

frequently used in public speeches. Thus, it is appropriate that Dalia Mogahed also mostly adopted declarative MOOD in her speech. Furthermore, the previous studies also argued about the use of declarative MOOD frequently in speeches is recommended to deliver information and convince the audience with facts. In line with both studies, the most dominant use of declarative MOOD by Dalia Mogahed in her speech shows her effort to provide much information and convince the audience with the facts about Islam and Muslims. It is because after the 9/11 tragedy in America happened, the negative perceptions of Muslims are inevitable. Discrimination of Muslims, bigotry, and Islamophobia has happened everywhere as the impact of the 9/11 tragedy. Thus, as a Muslim speaker who has an important role in the development of Muslim society in America, she needs to convey her ideas clearly and provides the information as much as possible to fight the negative perceptions and give a better understanding of Islam. As the speech was performed at TED talks, which has a lot of audiences and shared in TED channel, which a lot of people around the world can watch it. Besides, when Dalia Mogahed delivered her speech, she tried to position herself with the audience equally since she provided more information than made commands. It makes the relations between them are well established.

Moreover, the interrogative and imperative MOOD also plays a significant role in Dalia Mogahed's speech. Ye (2010) said that although the use of interrogative MOOD is not prominent in a speech, interrogative MOOD is useful to create an intimate dialogic style. Thus, the audience considers the relation between them and the speaker is close. In corresponding with this, it can be

referred to the use of interrogative MOOD in Dalia Mogahed's Speech. Although the use of interrogative MOOD by Dalia Mogahed is to express the questions to the audience. However, Dalia Mogahed did not need the answer to her questions, but she just tried to make the dialogic style to establish a close relationship with the audience and attract their attention.

Further, the use of imperative MOOD in speeches is also related to previous studies such as Yang (2017) and Ye (2010). They argue that the use of imperative MOOD in speeches is good since it can attract the audience to follow the speaker's instructions. As Halliday (cited in Ye, 2010, p.147) proposed, the imperative MOOD can express two kinds of messages: one commands others to do something, and the other is inviting the audience for doing something together. In line with this, Dalia Mogahed used imperative MOOD to invite the audience to stop terrorism together with her. By doing so, she successfully shortens the distance between her and the audience. Thus, the two imperative MOOD used by Dalia Mogahed, made her speech more attractive and inspiring.

The second is the use of modal commitment in Dalia Mogahed's speech. Modal commitment shows to what degree the speaker commits her/his self to the validity of what she/he says (Thompson, 2014). Based on the research finding, 23 modalities are employed in Dalia Mogahed's speech in the form of modal finite and mood adjunct. Then, they are classified based on modal commitment: low, medium, and high. The different degree of modal commitment makes different meanings. Dalia Mogahed used medium modal commitment for 11 times, low modal commitment for 10 times, and high modal commitment for 2 times.

As is explained above, it can be known that Dalia Mogahed mostly adopted medium modal commitment in her speech. The use of medium modal commitment by Dalia Mogahed shows her higher certainty of what she says. As Yang (2017) and Ye (2010) said in their studies, medium modal commitment signals a higher degree of certainty to the validity of a proposition. However, the use of medium modal commitment by Dalia Mogahed also shows her effort to convince the audience that Muslims are not terrorists by saying we would just follow the terrorist's narrative if we still believe that terrorists are the representative of Islam. Therefore, she tried to attract the audience by showing her strong desire to stop terrorism and convincing them to agree with her. Then, the use of low modal commitment by Dalia Mogahed shows a low certainty on what she is saying and shows the probability of her point of view. However, the use of low modal commitment like “*can*” by Dalia Mogahed as shown in data (IM/D90) encourages the audience to trust in themselves in having the ability to stop terrorism. This corresponds to Ye (2010), who analyzes Obama's Victory Speech. She said that the use of “*can*” in Obama’s utterance “*yes, we can*” encourages Americans to believe and be confident of their abilities in doing anything. Furthermore, Dalia Mogahed used high modal commitment less than she used medium and low modal commitment. The use of high modal commitment by Dalia Mogahed reveals her firm determination to invite the audience to stop terrorism. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that Dalia Mogahed tends to use medium modal commitment to attract the audience’s attention and get their support to make a better world without terrorism.

Dalia Mogahed used the first subject pronoun "I" to speak about herself and her experience about being Muslim in America especially after the 9/11 tragedy happened, which bring the worst impacts on Muslims. At that time, Islamophobia becomes a threat to Americans and it hurts Muslims. Therefore, as a Muslim Dalia Mogahed needs to speak up to change the negative perception of Islam and Muslims. Through her inspiring and powerful speech, she shares her ideas to give a greater understanding of Islam and Muslim. Besides, through the use of the subject pronoun "*we (exclusive)*" Dalia Mogahed emphasizes the representation of Muslims as a vital organ in America. It is not like what the people assumed, which mostly negative. Furthermore, the use of "*we (inclusive)*" shows Dalia Mogahed's will to share the responsibilities with the audience and the people

As is explained above, it can be concluded that Dalia Mogahed tends to use the first subject pronoun to make the audience feel the same as her. By doing so, she successfully creates a close relationship with them. Besides, she also wants to show her responsibility as a Muslim to change the negative perception and bring a better understanding of Islam and Muslims. It is related to Hadith of Sahih Muslim, which says:

From the Hadith, we can learn that the meaning of "ability" here means power. As we know, Dalia Mogahed is a public figure that Barack Obama ever chose as the first Muslim woman to work in the White House. She also has an important role in the development of Muslim society in America. In line with this,

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

This research shows three types of MOOD found in Dalia Mogahed's speech: declarative, interrogative, and imperative. Among those MOOD types, declarative MOOD dominates in Dalia Mogahed's speech, then it is followed by interrogative MOOD and the last is imperative MOOD. The domination of declarative MOOD makes the relation between Dalia Mogahed and the audiences are well established. On the other hand, the use of interrogative MOOD and Imperative MOOD also plays an important role in the speech.

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commitment frequently, Dalia Mogahed successfully attracts the audience's attention and gets their support to make a better world without terrorism.

This research also shows that the most dominant subject pronouns used by Dalia Mogahed is the first subject pronoun. She wants to show her responsibility as a Muslim to change the negative perception of Islam and Muslims and share the responsibilities with the audience and people around the world in taking action to stop terrorism. She makes the audience feel the same as her. By doing so, Dalia Mogahed successfully shortens the distance between them.

5.2 Suggestions

This research has shown how the interpersonal meaning has been revealed in Dalia Mogahed's speech by using Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics theory. By analyzing interpersonal meaning in Dalia Mogahed's speech, the researcher finds out that Dalia Mogahed's relation with the audience is known. Besides that, Dalia Mogahed's attitude and thought in delivering her communicative intension are seen and the main purpose of her speech can be understood deeply.

For the next researchers who want to conduct this related research, the writer suggests analyzing the interpersonal meaning by using other types of data such as conversation, letters, and et cetera. Furthermore, the next researcher could apply other aspects of interpersonal meaning such as tone and tense to enrich the variation of interpersonal meaning analysis or combine with other Halliday's metafunctions to get a deeper analysis.

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