

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses research background, statement of problem, research objectives, research significance, frame of thinking and previous studies.

1.1 Research Background

As social creatures, people cannot be separated from interactions between individuals. Language is one of the ways that is used by people to communicate with each other either speaking or in writing. In other terms, it is said that the main function of language is as a means of communication and means of interaction for all people. In the communication process, people will convey their messages by speaking or in writing. Speaking is a form of communication to convey messages verbally, there are speakers and listeners talking to each other. Meanwhile, writing is a form of communication that requires media to convey messages, such as television, magazines, newspapers and others. Both forms of communication require interaction of two parties.

Language involves interactions in which people generally initiate and respond to the act of giving or demanding goods-and-services or information. Halliday (1994) believes that language is the source for making meanings and meanings created in context. In addition, he also believes that language simultaneously expresses three strands of meaning: ideational, interpersonal, and textual. The focus of this study related to how language is used in an interaction, including maintaining social relationships, expressing attitudes and influencing others

In this research, the researcher focused on mood and mood adjunct of Donald Trump's speech in the Arab Islamic American Summit which is in the realm of interpersonal meaning. Through his words, he often steals attention, even invites controversy because his comments are often deemed offensive, sexist, or racist.

Trump delivered speeches in front of leaders of Muslim countries and during the campaign in his presidential candidacy. He called on the Islamic world to expel terrorists by changing his harsh rhetoric against Muslims. At the Arab Islamic American Summit in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, Sunday (21/5/2017) which was also attended by Indonesian President Joko Widodo, Trump gave a speech to the leaders of Muslim countries. Trump urged Muslim leaders to "clean" extremists from their respective countries, in stark contrast to his statements so far that "Islam hates us (America)", Trump has always emphasized that Islam is a dangerous "group". Even a ban on all Muslims from entering America has been proposed by Trump in his policies. The election and the policy generated a lot of controversy over protests, especially for Muslims who considered the policy unfair. During his campaign and presidency, Trump has misled and made many false statements.

In addition, he gave a speech to Muslim leaders in the capital city of Saudi Arabia, a country where two holy sites are Muslim throughout the world. Of course, Trump must be able to position himself as the leader of a major country in the world and Trump does not want to look strange in issuing his statements. Because of that, this speech is interested to be analyzed.

In this research, the researcher discuss mood types and mood adjunct of Donald Trump's speech in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. (Matthiessen MH, 2014) argues that mood is the main interpersonal system of the clause; provide the interactions involved in dialogue with resources for giving or demanding commodities, whether information or goods and services in other words, with resources to enforce speech functions (speech acts) through the grammar of clauses: statements (giving information), questions (demanding information), offers (giving goods and services), and commands (demanding goods and services).

Mood systems are used to express speech functions and mood in spoken or written language. It is language function to participate in communicative actions with others, to take roles and to express and understand feelings, attitudes and judgments. By getting to know them, and looking at the dominant types used, we can take conclusions about how people exchange experiences,

how people persuade one another, or how people convey advice through spoken or written language, as Donald Trump did.

The researcher has a reason to choose speech as the object of her research to be analyzed. First, speech is one of the ways people communicate with others, it can convey and represent ideas, feelings or messages that they want to convey. Second, speech consists of meaning, clause, or writing that can be analyzed using mood. The researcher chose Donald Trump's speech because he delivered a speech about Muslims in the World and his speech caused controversy, especially among Muslims because it contained inappropriate policies.

One method for analyzing data is through mood and mood adjunct because it is very effective to help the researcher express what the speaker is trying to say to the hearer through his language, so that the mood structure can be identified as a clause function. The researcher focuses on analyzing mood and mood adjunct in Donald Trump's speech, because this object or the texts are very interesting to study from the perspective of mood structure and mood adjunct in interpersonal meaning.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Donald Trump is known by a controversial figure, some even say that the figure of the president of the United States of America is very brave to speak without regard to pros and cons that appear or are conveyed by the world and even the people themselves. His words have always been the attention of the world so that the language he spoke was very interesting to be analyzed through mood and mood adjunct to know his attitudes and judgments. Based on the background of the study, there are some problems of the analysis which are discussed:

1. What mood types are used in Donald Trump's speech in the Arab Islamic American summit?
2. What mood adjuncts are used in Donald Trump's speech in the Arab Islamic American Summit?

1.3 Research Objectives

The purposes of the research are:

1. To find mood types realized in Donald Trump's speech.
2. To find mood adjunct realized in Donald Trump's speech.

1.4 Research Significance

There are theoretical and practical significances that can be taken from this research. Theoretically, this research can be used for the researcher herself and the readers. This research is expected to the student of English Department to expand their knowledge about Systemic Functional Linguistics theory. The researcher hopes the result of this study is valuable to the student who are interested in learning and understanding mood and mood adjunct in the speech. Moreover, it may also be reference for language learners who are interested in the analysis of speech. Practically, this research contributes in the method of analyzing data using Systemic Functional Linguistics and this research is expected to gives contribution to the knowledge of mood and mood adjunct analysis study.

1.5 Frame of Thinking

In relation to the ecological and social environment, language function consists of two: acting out social relationships and interpreting experiences. At the same time, something else happens whenever we use language. Meanwhile interpreting, language always prevails: it enforces our personal and social relationships with other people around us. (Almurashi, 2016) argues that a clause of grammar is not just a figure, it represents a process, saying or sensing, doing or happening, being or having with various participants and circumstances; it's also a proposition, or proposal, where we inform or question, give orders or make offers, and express our judgments and attitudes towards whoever we turn to and what we talk about. It calls interpersonal metafunctions, to suggest that they are interactive and personal.

This clause is an interactive event involving the speaker, or writer, and the audience. In speaking, the speaker adopts for himself a specific speech role, and in doing so, as a sign to the listener the complementary role he wants him to assume in turn, for example, in asking questions, the speaker takes on the role of an information seeker and requires that listeners take on the role of the supplier of the requested information. (But, et. Al, 1999) states that language is both an ends and a means, and the only expected answer is a verbal answer. It is an exchange of information and that means a clause as an exchange. These two variables, when combined, determine the four main functions of speech, namely the offer, command, statement and question. These, in turn, are matched with the desired set of responses: accepting offers, executing the command, acknowledging statements and answering questions.

According to (Matthiessen H., 2014) When language is used to exchange information, clauses take a form of propositions. It becomes a debate about something that can be affirmed or rejected, as well as forged, doubted, qualified, insisted on, regretted, contradicted, is accepted by reservation, and so on, but, to refer to all clause functions as interactive events, it cannot use the term 'proposition', because this will exclude the exchange of goods and services, all ranges of offers and commands. Unlike statements and questions, this is not proposition; they cannot be confirmed or denied. But they are no less important than statements and questions; and, as noted, they prioritize ontogenetic language development.

However there is an important reason why, when people think of clauses as exchanges, it is important to look at propositions first. It is a fact that propositions have a clear grammar. In our exploration of the function of experience, we find that crucial meaning is the relationship between groups and phrases that function as processes, participants in processes, and circumstances. (Matthiessen H., 2014) states that for interpersonal meaning an important relationship is between grammatical and functions. Subject and finite are two grammatical features that bear the main burden of interpersonal meaning. They combine to create mood of a clause. The verbal group consists of one or more

words. (But, et. Al, 1999) states that finite is part of a verbal group that encodes the primary tense or opinion of the speaker.

In the exchange of information, subject and finite both exist or can be easily restored to the previous text. Subject and finite sequences in mood blocks indicate whether information is given or demanded. In clauses that provide information, the subject precedes the finite and this mood configuration block is known as a declarative mood (Wignell G. a., 1994). In clauses demanding information usually ask questions. (But, et. Al, 1999) argues that they signify that they are asking for information by placing the finite before the subject. This mood block configuration includes exceptions, which are called interrogative mood. In the exchange of goods and services, a speaker who asks for goods or services can give orders or commands. (Feng, 2013) states that in this most common form of exchange there is no subject or finite, but if they want, speakers can make their demands more emphatic by adding subject or finite. This mood block configuration is known as imperative mood. In providing goods and services, there is no other way for the specific configuration of the subject and finite relationship, so that this type of exchange does not have a special mood but is identified through the context of the message.

1.6 Previous Studies

There are many research that concerned on finding mood in text, the first study of mood was undertaken by Delya Nandita Andani (2019) with the title “The Mood structure in Nadin Hamizahs Instagram: A Systemic Functional Discourse Analysis”. This study aims to find out how the language on Instagram is used in Instagram captions by a famous teenage girl from the perspective of SFL Halliday's interpersonal metafunction, in particular, from the mood system.

The second study is undertaken by Zaenul (2014) with the title “Mood Structure Analysis of Teacher Talk in Efl Classroom: A Discourse Study Based on Systemic Functional Linguistic Theory.” The second study aims to analyze

the conversations of male and female teachers in EFL classroom. The analysis is intended to determine the realization of the Mood in the teacher's conversation, the realization of the Mood in the teacher's role, and the differences in the realization of the Mood between male and female teachers talk in the EFL classroom.

The third study is undertaken by Lia Tatsna Rif'ati (2014) "*The Analysis of Adjunct in Service Advertisement in The Jakarta Post*" This study describes the category and the realization of adjunct in service advertisement in The Jakarta Post (2012-2013).

The fourth study is undertaken by Yeremias Dhena (2016) "Analysis of Manner Adjuncts Found in The Novel The Little Drummer Girl By John Le Carre." This study is intended to analyze the form and position of additional words that occur in a sentence through constituent structure analysis. The data are taken from sentences containing adverbs found in the novel The Little Drummer Girl by John Le Carre.

The fifth one is undertaken by Branch (2015) "A Comparative Study of Mood and Modality in Academic Writing: Male vs. Female Authors of Research Articles in Applied Linguistics". The study sought to examine whether non-native Iranian male and female authors differ in their use of the element.

The difference between this study and previous study lies in the focus of the analysis. The first and second study focused on mood structure. The third and fourth study focused on adjunct in generally. The fifth study focused on comparative study of mood and modality. Meanwhile, this study focused on analyzing mood types and mood adjunct in Donald Trump's speech. As the texts that produced by him contains mood structures, types and mood adjunct in the interpersonal meaning.