CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), SFL is a functional theory of language that explains how individuals use language to create meanings in context. The word "systemic" refers to context-based meaning or sense-making. A functional language is one that describes linguistic functions. It can be assumed that this method looks for language usage patterns among people who are grouped in various situations (situational and cultural contexts). According to this linguistic theory, comprehending language requires looking into its usage context and clarifying the ideational, interpersonal, and textual metafunctions and their relationships (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004; Eggins, 2004; Thompson, 2014). The ideational metafunction, which is essential for representing sentences, enables people to construct a picture of reality and make sense of their surroundings (Derewianka, 2011).

News has a pivotal role in shaping public opinion in the current information age. This study employs a systematic functional linguistic method to analyze the mood structures found in local news sources that discussed Anies Baswedan's speech in the presidential election debate. The language styles of *The Jakarta Post* and *TEMPO.CO*, the two sources that were chosen for data analysis, differ from one another. These powerful platforms were chosen because of their unique language features and because of the expected differences in news narrative structure. In order to decipher the complexities of news discourse, it becomes

imperative to comprehend the subtleties of mood structures, which are fundamental elements of interpersonal meaning. This research aims to contribute to a more nuanced understanding of how language shapes news narratives, thereby enriching insights into the dynamic interplay between language, media, and public perceptions by delving into linguistic disparities.

Comprehending the interpersonal meanings embedded in words by examining mood structures, such as residue and mood elements, is essential to comprehending the intricate nature of language (Santosa, 2006). To better understand the nuances that influence public opinion, this research explores language variances in news discourse. The research acknowledges the possible influence of news language on audience comprehension and goes beyond linguistic analysis to examine the ethical aspects of political news language. This research is in line with the main objective of encouraging moral and efficient communication in a dynamic media environment. The research contributes to a more profound understanding of the intricate interplay between language, media, and public interpretation by scrutinising the ethical implications and linguistic nuances of news reporting, fostering a conscientious approach to news dissemination.

This research uses Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) to conduct a nuanced analysis of linguistic variations in political news reports, advancing linguistic research and deepening awareness of disparities between local and international political news. The research aims to analyse mood structures in presidential election debate news while also providing practical insights for media professionals. The findings are expected to improve readers' understanding of mood structures while also improving language analytic skills. Furthermore, the research

emphasises the importance of encouraging the creation of ethically sound news materials that are in line with the changing needs of contemporary media. This research addresses the changing nature of language through SFL, making valuable contributions to linguistic studies and equipping media practitioners with tools to navigate the complexities of news language in an ethically responsible manner.

In today's information age, news media play a pivotal role in shaping public opinion. The way news is reported can influence how audiences perceive events, individuals, and issues. News coverage can frame stories in particular ways, emphasizing certain aspects while downplaying others, thus guiding public interpretation and response. *The Jakarta Post* and *TEMPO.CO* are two prominent news outlets in Indonesia, each with its unique language style and editorial approach. *The Jakarta Post*, known for its formal and international-oriented reporting, contrasts with *TEMPO.CO*, which often employs a more critical and investigative style. Understanding these stylistic differences is crucial for analysing how each outlet covers political events and conveys mood structures in their reporting.

The selection of Anies Baswedan as the object is associated with several significant factors. Firstly, the relevance and controversy of this figure has been the talk of the town during the presidential election, especially in relation to his speeches and policies, making news about him rich in various mood structures that are interesting to analyse. Secondly, Anies Baswedan is often reported differently by various media, both in positive and negative tones. This provided an opportunity to conduct an interesting comparative analysis between The Jakarta Post and TEMPO.CO in the way they reported Anies' speech. Third, Anies Baswedan's

speech as a presidential candidate had a major impact on public opinion and the course of the political campaign. Analysing how the media reported his speech can provide insights into how the media shapes political perceptions and influences voters. Lastly, as a skilled speaker with careful use of language, it provides rich material for the analysis of mood structures, allowing for an in-depth exploration of the linguistic strategies used in political speeches. Choosing Anies Baswedan provides a strong and relevant research base for exploring how mood structures are used in political news coverage and how this affects public perceptions as well as political campaign dynamics.

The ethical significance of this research lies in its meticulous and detailed exploration of language structures in news reports and its deep understanding of how language can influence public perceptions. By employing the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) framework, this study sheds light on linguistic differences among local news sources such as *The Jakarta Post* and *TEMPO.CO*, thereby providing a platform for in-depth reflection on news delivery methods and their impact on public understanding. Through emphasising the interpersonal meaning conveyed through language in news discourse, this research also considers the ethical implications of language use in media communication, underscoring the importance of integrity in accurately and ethically conveying information to the public. Thus, this research holds significant value in enriching understanding of the intricacies of language in news reporting and promoting ethically responsible news communication practices.

This research uses a qualitative methodology, and the analytical framework is Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). An extensive study is conducted on the

chosen data sources, *The Jakarta Post* and *TEMPO.CO*, which includes reading, identifying, categorising, and analysing the information. The in-depth analysis explores language components such adjuncts, complements, subjects, finite verbs, and predicates, exposing distinct mood patterns in sentences. The research is to look into how language is utilized in news reporting, with a particular emphasis on linguistic disparities in coverage of presidential election debates in local news sources. The research aims to determine how these linguistic variances affect public comprehension and ethical considerations in media communication, with a focus on interpersonal meaning given through language in news discourse.

The comparison between the language styles of two media sources, *The Jakarta Post* and *TEMPO.CO*, within the context of news reporting on Anies Baswedan's speech in the presidential election debate, is essential for several reasons. Firstly, it allows us to understand how different media platforms frame and present news narratives, influencing public opinion and perception. Secondly, by employing a systematic functional linguistic method, we can delve into the intricacies of mood structures within these news sources, which are fundamental elements of interpersonal meaning and communication.

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) provides a robust framework for this analysis, as it emphasizes the functional aspects of language usage in creating meanings within specific contexts. As stated by Zulprianto et al. (2023b), meaning is a product of experience through language. By examining mood structures such as residue and mood elements, we can uncover subtle nuances in language that contribute to the overall tone and messaging of news reports. This approach also enables us to explore linguistic disparities between media sources, shedding light

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on how language choices impact audience comprehension and interpretation of news events. Moreover, this research goes beyond linguistic analysis to consider the ethical implications of political news language. It acknowledges the potential influence of news language on shaping public opinion and emphasizes the importance of promoting moral and efficient communication in media discourse. By scrutinising the ethical aspects and linguistic nuances of news reporting, this research aims to foster a conscientious approach to news dissemination that aligns with the changing dynamics of contemporary media environments.

In conclusion, the comprehensive comparison and analysis of language styles in news reporting between *The Jakarta Post* and *TEMPO.CO*, employing Systemic Functional Linguistics as a robust analytical framework, play a pivotal role in providing nuanced insights into the intricate mechanisms through which language molds news narratives and influences public perceptions. By delving into the subtle nuances of mood structures, interpersonal meanings, and linguistic disparities within these media sources, this research contributes significantly to a deeper understanding of the dynamic interplay between language, media, and public interpretation. Furthermore, this exploration not only enhances language analytic skills but also serves as a catalyst for promoting ethical news communication practices. By fostering a conscientious approach to news dissemination and highlighting the ethical implications of language choices in media reporting, this research aims to contribute positively to the ongoing evolution of media discourse and audience comprehension in contemporary society.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the study's background, two research questions are examined:

1. What are the mood structures used in reporting Anies Baswedan's speeches during presidential election debates on *The Jakarta Post* and *TEMPO.CO*?

2. How do *The Jakarta Post* and *TEMPO.CO* depict Baswedan's speech during the presidential election debates?

1.3 Objectives

Based on the research question, I intend to identify and compare the differences and similarities of mood structures used in reporting Anies Baswedan's speeches during presidential election debates between *The Jakarta Post* and *TEMPO.CO*. Also, to examine the impact of mood structures in depicting Anies Baswedan, as analyzed through Systemic Functional Linguistics, on public perceptions and understanding. Additionally, to assess the ethical implications arising from these language differences in news reporting and provide insights for fostering ethical communication in the media.

1.4 Scope of the Analysis

The scope of the research includes a deep analysis of mood structures in news coverage of AniesBaswedan's speech during presidential election debate in*The Jakarta Post* and *TEMPO.CO* published in 2024. The research used a Systemic Functional language (SFL) approach to discover and compare mood structures, with an emphasis on language changes within presidential election debate news items. The investigation involves an examination of how these variances contribute to transmitting attitudes, feelings, or moods in the context of both *The Jakarta Post* and *TEMPO.CO* news. The research analyze the ethical impacts of mood patterns in presidential election debate news discourse in addition to linguistic analysis. It explores the possible influence of these linguistic disparities

on public perceptions and comprehension. The scope includes evaluating how mood patterns impact news reporting and giving suggestions for encouraging ethical communication in the media.

The analysis is carried out using a qualitative research approach and SFL as the analytical framework. Data is gathered from *The Jakarta Post* and *TEMPO.CO*, and the study is divided into phases that include extensive reading, identification, categorisation, and analysis. The emphasis is on subjects, finite verbs, predicates, complements, adjuncts, and residue in sentences, as well as recognising and analysing various mood patterns in news. In general, the research aims to conduct a Systemic Functional Linguistic analysis of mood structures in presidential election debate news articles from *The Jakarta Post* and *TEMPO.CO*.

The primary goal is to explore how linguistic choices in reporting influence public perceptions and understandings of political events. Additionally, the research aims to assess the ethical implications stemming from these language differences in news reporting. By achieving these objectives, the research aims to contribute valuable insights that can inform the media industry about the cognitive impact of news language on the audience and provide recommendations for fostering ethical communication practices in political reporting. The expected advantages also include improving readers' understanding of mood structural fluctuations in news, honing language analytic abilities, and encouraging the development of morally sound news content.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

This section referenced some earlier studies and publications that were similar to this thesis. These studies are related to the study area, namely Systemic Functional Linguistics (henceforth SFL) in linguistic discourse on popular media platforms which is expected to support the analysis of this thesis. These studies show how the dynamics of the SFL approach are able to investigate texts and their relationship with the world, especially the language found in various popular media platforms.

Several studies apply the SFL approach. A study that was carried out by Noor et al. (2015) elucidated the functional and semantic properties in the English translation version of the last speech of the Prophet Muhammad SAW. This study is based on Halliday's SFL Mood analysis by compiling clauses in the last address of the Holy Prophet (PBUH). The data collection involved 56 clauses consisting of 32 declaratives, 22 imperatives, and one interrogative. Their findings indicate that the mood found summarizes various interpersonal interactions between the participants, namely the declarative mood represents certainty, strength, and factual communication and the imperative represents authority. This research showed how it differentiates itself by categorizing phrases based on their semantic unity, which is consistent with SFL's emphasis on the contextual and meaningful features of language. However, researchers found that this research did not carry out a deeper

exploration of the relationship between the mood structure of the text and the participants.

Kyaw et al. (2020) also carried out more complex investigations related to mood analysis, namely understanding the interactions that arise from the dynamics of language and social status in the context of television talk shows. It applied Halliday's Mood analysis framework based on the current revision by Matthiessen and Eggins. The analysis compared the Mood structures and its function in accordance to social status. Their findings prove that Ellen shows a significant trend in language choices based on the social status of her guests in that those in positions of authority tend to actively answer questions rather than ask questions. In addition, this research has contributed to adding to the ongoing debate in the field of SFL and expanding our knowledge of how language changes in various social circumstances, especially on popular media platforms such as television talk shows. On the other hands, this research showed inconsistencies marked by the use of the terms "social status" in the title and "power status" in the discussion.

Another investigation was carried out by Putri and Laila (2022) who attempted to explain the complexity of mood analysis in news texts related to the Covid-19 vaccine in Indonesia via online media. Gerot and Wignell's SFL is the main theory to conduct Mood analysis by using descriptive qualitative methods. The findings are not only limited to the most dominant mood classification, namely Finite (Tense), but also include the speaker's emotions which are generally expressed as certainty and also categorize modality gradations into three levels, namely high, medium and low which indicate different understandings of the various the speaker's level of commitment in the context of the Covid-19

vaccination news discourse in Indonesia. Therefore, Putri and Laila have also contributed greatly to a better understanding of mood patterns in written speech, especially in the important area of Covid-19 vaccination reporting. On the other hand, the research conducted by Putri and Laila are only limited their exploration to mood categorisation and it ignored how interpersonal meaning works in the analysis.

The latest research was conducted by Manan (2019) which revealed the depiction of female candidates in selected news during the election campaign in the 14th Malaysian General Election in 2018 and validated the recommendations of the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action regarding reporting on women in the context of news discourse. The analysis tool is based on Halliday's SFL theory and Leeuwen's social actor network in selected online newspapers and a news portal during election campaign. Based on her findings, female candidates are not given the right to have agency or power because they predominantly act as actors in instrumental and non-transitive material clauses. These findings also conclude that traditional gender roles hinder movement and limit the careers of female political candidates.

These studies show how the dynamics of the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) approach are able to investigate texts and their relationship with the world, especially the language found in various popular media platforms. Research conducted by Nor et al. shows how it differentiates itself by categorizing phrases based on their semantic unity, which is consistent with SFL's emphasis on the contextual and meaningful features of language. In addition, research conducted by Kyaw et al. has contributed to adding to the ongoing debate in the field of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) and expanding our knowledge of how

language changes in various social circumstances, especially on popular media platforms such as television talk shows. Putri and Laila in their research have also contributed greatly to a better understanding of mood patterns in written speech, especially in the important area of Covid-19 vaccination reporting. In addition, Manan in her writing has provided a broader and more comprehensive picture regarding how the structure of the text explains the phenomenon that is happening, which in this case is related to gender roles.

In contrast, researchers found that research conducted by Noor et al. did not carry out a deeper exploration of the relationship between the mood structure of the text and the participants. On the other hand, in this research, Manan's research did not clearly explain how the mood structure could explain the gender roles of the text in question for the participants being discussed. Meanwhile, research conducted by Kyaw et al. showed inconsistencies marked by the use of the terms "social status" in the title and "power status" in the discussion.

This current research continues the exploration of previous studies with the basic analytical framework being SFL on popular media platforms. This research also applies a qualitative study approach to conduct a comprehensive examination of mood structures within news articles gathered from both local and foreign channels, especially *The Jakarta Post* and *TEMPO.CO*. The distinctions are seen in the contextual focus and data sources. This work includes national and worldwide news from *The Jakarta Post* and *TEMPO.CO*. Unlike larger studies that look at general patterns, this research focuses on specific speech situations, such as presidential debates during election campaign, providing a more precise knowledge of language intricacies. This research emphasizes the potential consequences of

language variances in news reporting on public perception and comprehension of Anies Baswedan's speech, which adds a key layer to the discourse analysis landscape. Furthermore, the emphasis on ethical concerns in news reporting adds a societal obligation to the research. In this way, this work goes beyond language analysis, providing significant insights for media professionals to develop news material that is not only linguistically sound but also morally based. In essence, while their objectives differ, the studies that have been reviewed add to the growing landscape of linguistic study by demonstrating the flexibility and variety of language across varied communication situations.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis, commonly defined as the study of language in various forms of communication, encompasses a broader range of topics than traditional linguistic studies. Linguists use discourse analysis as an attempt to understand language beyond the sentence level (Waring, 2018). Most of the time, when someone refers to "language," they mean discourse, conversation, or communication. Discourse analysis, in this context, acknowledges the intricate relationship between language and other meaning-making mechanisms by extending its scope to encompass a variety of semiotic mediums, including clothes, music, fashion, and dance. There are several ways that linguists use to explore language in a discourse analysis approach. Some use narrative rules and structures, some use mapping and sequencing rules in conversations, and others use an IRF (initiation-response-feedback) approach (Waring, 2018). This analytical approach is especially important in interdisciplinary fields such as anthropology, social

sciences, psychology, communication, and sociology, which deal with questions about social dynamics, power dynamics, and solidarity. This presents a close reading approach to the use of language in other fields to discover how meaning is designed (Waring, 2018) Examining individual identity and social categorisation, as well as exploring intersections such as discourse and gender or discourse and ethnicity, demonstrates the importance of discourse analysis. Discourse analysis focuses on both spoken and written language to provide insight into this multifaceted exploration (Johnstone, 2008).

Waring in his *Discourse Analysis: The Questions Discourse Analysts Ask and How They Answer Them* (2018) states that scholars and linguists apply various specific approaches to identifying discourse which they simply call analytical discourse (Waring 2018). Some of the approaches used can be in the form of concentration analysis (CA) which does not accept data obtained unnaturally. This approach focuses on how the data collected is the result of interactions that naturally occur and rejects methods such as field notes, interviews, experimental methodology, or native intuitions which are considered unable to produce the natural data in question. The approach utilizes transcribed audio recordings or video recordings to extract various details such as pitch, volume, intonation, pace, inbreath, overlap, the length of silence, and smiley voice. Other approaches that utilize conversation analysis are discursive psychology and interactional linguistics.

Another approach as mention by Waring are interactional sociolinguistics (IS) and critical discourse analysis (CDA). Interactional sociolinguistics (IS) emphasizes social interactions that occur in daily communication practices, which were developed from the collaboration of three fields of science, namely linguistics,

sociology, and anthropology. This approach is used to explore phenomena in specific cultural contexts, such as discrimination, miscommunication, and stereotypes. On the other hand, scholars and linguists use a critical discourse analysis (CDA) approach only to explore the relationship between language and power, such as history, ideology, and politics. Therefore, critical discourse analysis only looks at discourse from a perspective related to power, discrimination, domination, racism, gender inequality, and so on.

The historical development of discourse analysis is divided into three stages: (1) textualisation of lexico-syntax; (2) discourse correlation; and (3) discourse contextualisation (Bhatia, 2004). Thus, by applying comparable pattern analyses, discourse analysis combines aspects of spoken and written speech. The examined discourse contains interpersonal, conceptual, and textual meanings. Discourse analysis examines features such as mood, transitivity, topicality, coherence, and cohesion, all of which are scrutinised through sentence selection and contextual analysis. In language and communication studies, discourse is crucial because it broadens the definition of meaning beyond written texts. It follows certain rules based on interactional principles, creating a framework for communication in which the speaker and the listener are both involved. This section's discourse analysis introduces the reader to a more complex area of discourse studies, where some theories and applications overlook socio-cultural factors. (Bhatia, 2004). In conducting discourse analysis, there are many approaches that can be used. One of the approach is Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL).

2.2.2 Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a linguistics approach that was developed by M.A.K. Michael Halliday, an Australian linguist, and was presented by employing discourse analysis. Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is the study of language that primarily focuses on language as a resource for transmitting meaning. Systemic Functional Grammar, which is commonly regarded as one of the linguistic theories inside the critical discourse framework is an essential component of this linguistic approach (Hasanah, 2019). This method looks at language as a tool for conveying meaning in a variety of contexts and circumstances, providing a thorough grasp of how language is used to communicate successfully.

According to Sawirman (2018), SFL is characterized by various functional aspects. It perceives language as both a sign system and a social phenomenon, examining its form, structure, and manifestation within society. SFL explores the relationship that occurs between the semiotic world and the material world itself (Zulprianto, 2023a). SFL also analyzes language universality as a reflection of societal language usage and evolution, including the emergence of meaning systems due to social changes. Additionally, SFL considers language usage as a form of social semiotics, intertwined with role relationships, contexts of language use, social systems, values, and cultural norms. Saragih (2002) further discusses SFL's functional aspects, highlighting the interdependence between language and texts, their structure based on human needs, and their interplay within social contexts. Alongside its focus on function, SFL introduces the concept of metafunction.

The fundamental concept underlying the naming of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) revolves around three pivotal terms: linguistics, functional, and systemic. These terms are intricately connected and hold significant importance in comprehending SFL theory. The first key term, Linguistics, emphasizes the linguistic system's foundational role in text analysis. From a linguistic perspective, SFL adopts the philosophy that language serves as a reflection of thoughts, translating meanings in their unaltered state (commonly known as the "language is a mirror of the mind" philosophy). This standpoint contrasts with the skepticism towards language seen in Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). The second key term, Functional, underscores SFL's examination of language and meaning systems through their social functions, as delineated by scholars such as Halliday and Matthiessen (2006), Eggins (2004), and other related sources (Sawirman, 2018). In contrast to formalist approaches like Chomskyan linguistics that concentrate solely on form and logic, SFL integrates rhetorical and ethnographic analyses while also accounting for logical and formal aspects (Sawirman, 2023). The third key term is systemic. According to Halliday (2004), the systemic nature of SFL theory encompasses interconnected linguistic aspects, including those within discourse or spoken content. SFL asserts that language evolves naturally rather than being intentionally designed, necessitating a comprehensive understanding of its components, nature, and dynamics across time.

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meaning. Systemic Functional Grammar, which is commonly regarded as one of the linguistic theories inside the critical discourse framework is an essential component of this linguistic approach (Uswatun Hasanah, 2019). This method looks at language as a tool for conveying meaning in a variety of contexts and circumstances, providing a thorough grasp of how language is used to communicate successfully.

The SFL semantic component model, a core framework in the study of linguistics, is built around three unique metafunctions, each of which plays an important role in the generation and interpretation of meaning (Halliday, 2004). These metafunctions give useful insights into the numerous elements of language usage. The ideational metafunction is the first of these metafunctions, and it deals with how meaning is expressed externally. It serves as a prism through which we investigate how language delivers information about the environment and our experiences within it (Eggins, 2004). This metafunction allows us to dive into the complexities of portraying and conceptualising reality through language, examining themes such as the portrayal of events, objects, and the general external viewpoint. The second metafunction is the textual metafunction, which helps to shape a string of words into a coherent and cohesive text. It is the glue that holds a random collection of words together to make a structured piece of communication (Eggins, 2004). Linguists can obtain useful insights into how a succession of sentences or phrases join together to make a meaningful text by investigating the textual metafunction, paying attention to features like coherence, cohesion, and overall textuality. The third is interpersonal metafunction. It is critical in exposing the rich network of interactions that exist inside language. It primarily focuses on the links

between the speaker, the addressee(s), and the message itself (Eggins, 2004). Understanding the Interpersonal metafunction is essential for defining the speaker's place and identity within a specific speaking scenario and revealing how interpersonal interactions are mirrored via language.

M.A.K. Halliday introduced Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) as a linguistic investigation paradigm that focuses on language as a meaningful resource through talk analysis. Its emphasis on both deliberateness and utility sets it apart from other linguistic theories. This is supported by a basic theory that takes a choice-based conceptualisation of meaning as its basis. In contrast to formal linguistic theories, SFL is a functional model that emphasises language as a resource for meaning rather than a rigid set of rules, with an emphasis on language usage rather than structural formation. According to Halliday, every text develops within certain usage circumstances, highlighting the relevance of the examination of the text, system, and linguistic structure elements. Halliday divides language into three overarching metafunctions within the SFL framework: experiential, interpersonal, and cognitive. Halliday divides language into three overarching metafunctions within the SFL framework: ideational (experiential and logical), interpersonal, and textual, each representing the multifaceted potentials of language in fulfilling diverse communicative functions. This analysis is consistent with Halliday's hypothesis, demonstrating the functional perspective of SFL in comprehending the nuanced meanings inherent in language use (Marhamah, 2014).

The mood element and the residue element of the clause are two distinct components that fall under the category of interpersonal meaning and should be carefully examined (Faidah, 2018). The mood element includes several linguistic

components, such as the subject, finite verb, and mood adjunct, all of which contribute to the message's mood. Researchers can acquire insights on the speaker's viewpoint, attitude, and modality represented in the speech by examining these characteristics. Finally, a strong framework for examining language as a diverse resource for conveying meaning and navigating the intricate dynamics of human communication is provided by the SFL semantic component model, with its three metafunctions and nuanced components within interpersonal meaning (Halliday, 2004; Eggins, 2004; Faidah, 2018).

Liping (2017) elucidates mood patterns inside language, which provides a significant insight into the method by which informative material is transmitted, whether through spoken conversation or the written word. In order to better understand the intricate mechanisms at play, it is important to include the concept of mood when studying the interpersonal metafunction of language. The Mood System, in particular, operates as a crucial system that directs the use of clauses as interpersonal resources, substantially regulating the interchange of information and communication within language. This complex Mood System is built on the dynamic interplay of mood structures between the Subject and Finite components inside a phrase. These mood structures provide diverse communication channels, each with its own purpose and duty. Specifically, there are three main kinds of mood structures that serve as the basic movers and shakers of linguistic communication; comprehending these is essential to understanding how individuals communicate and convey information.

First, the declarative mood describes a mood structure in which the speaker or writer occupies the role of information supplier, while the addressee assumes the

role of receiver. Information is most typically supplied within this mood structure, showing a unidirectional flow of knowledge from the communicator to the recipient (Yu, 2017). The declarative mood is the most common mode for providing factual information in a direct and authoritative way.

The Imperative mood is the second sort of mood structure in which the subject or writer portrays themselves as requesters or those asking action from the addressee. The imperative mood is distinguished by a direct appeal to the addressee, pressing them to perform certain acts or respond to demands. In the absence of an explicit subject, the clause takes on the urgent mood when it is begun immediately by the finite or predicator, indicating the urgency and directness of the request (Faidah, 2018). The communicative impulse to elicit action and acquiescence from the recipient is highlighted by this mood structure.

The interrogative mood is the third and final mood structure, in which the speaker or writer assumes the position of an inquirer, requesting information from the addressee. The fundamental goal of the interrogative mood is to elicit particular information or insights from the addressee. Within this mood's structure, both finite and subject elements interact to enhance information flow (Kusnadi, 2018). The interrogative mood works similarly to the indicative mood, focused on knowledge acquisition through questions and replies.

In conclusion, the analysis of mood patterns in language helps to provide a fuller understanding of how information is communicated in both spoken and written communication. According to Liping (2017), this notion is fundamental to investigating the interpersonal metafunction of language. The mood system relies on the complex subtleties of mood structures and their specific functions in

communication as a conduit for interpersonal resources. The three diverse functions of declarative, imperative, and interrogative mood structures in language emphasise the significance of mood in modifying the dynamics of communication and human connection.

2.2.3 Interpersonal Meaning

Interpersonal meaning considers language in terms of its role in social interactions. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) mentioned that language is not always what is said but also what is going on (p. 29). In the act of speaking, the speaker takes on a specific speech role, expecting the interlocutors to take on a complementary role that the speaker wishes the hearers to take in turn. For example, when a speaker gives the hearer information, she is inherently inviting him to receive the information. There are three important components in the interpersonal meaning, namely: the speaker's persona seen from a neutral attitude, social distance indicated through the proximity of the speaker, and relative social status, which places the speaker in equal knowledge and power over a particular topic (Setyowati, 2016). According to Gerot and Wignell (1994), four basic types of speech roles result from the combination of giving and demanding: (a) giving goods and services (offer); (b) giving information (statement); (c) demanding goods and services (command); and (d) demanding information (question). When speakers want to communicate with interlocutors, they choose and use one of the four basic types of speech roles in a communication process. The interlocutors or hearers, on the other hand, have some leeway in responding to the speakers, whether they want to give a positive or negative response.

Interpersonal meaning is an important aspect of language, emphasising the interactive nature of communication and how individuals influence one another through linguistic expressions. It does not only construe human experience but also enact one's personal relationship with others (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). It includes a wide range of interactions, such as initiating and responding to requests, providing weather information, and exchanging goods and services. This aspect, according to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), can be thought of as an exchange process. Interpersonal meaning is realised through linguistic elements known as "mood" and "modality" (Gerot & Wignell, 1994).

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), mood is an important component of interpersonal meaning because it involves the grammatical structure of clauses, which represents the speaker's attitude towards the information presented. There are two types of speech roles in interpersonal meaning, comprising giving and demanding (Canadia & Bustam, 2021). Giving refers to the speaker's attempt to give something to the listener or others and demanding refers to an invitation or request to get something from another person (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). This is what is called 'exchange' as Halliday and Matthiessen said that interpersonal meaning is exchange. Related to the speech role, the commodity exchange that occurs between speakers and listeners is categorized into two natures, namely goods-and-services and information.

Modality, on the other hand, is concerned with linguistic expressions of possibility, necessity, and desirability. This serves to explain the uncertainty between 'yes' and 'no' that indicates the speaker's judgment in propositions and proposals (Trung, 2022). Proposition is associated with the scales of probability

(possibly, probably) while proposal is associated with the degrees of obligation (allowed to, required to) and inclination (determined to, willing to). These linguistic elements shape interpersonal meaning in communication, demonstrating the complex ways in which language users interact with one another (Gerot & Wignell, 1994).

Interpersonal meaning is centered around the intuitiveness of language and concerns the ways in which we communicate with each other through language. Whether conveyed through spoken messages or written texts, an informant aims to convey information to an audience. This implies a relational aspect in every text, establishing a connection between information providers and recipients. According to Keiko Muto Humphrey's research on Discourse Analysis through Interpersonal Meaning, this relational aspect is vital in understanding the dynamics of communication.

The study of interpersonal meaning involves two main components: a mood element and a residue element within the clause. The mood element encompasses the subject, finite, and/or mood-dependent elements, while the residue consists of a Predicator, Complement, and several Adjuncts such as mood, polarity, comment, vocative, or conditional adjuncts. The mood element comprises the Subject and the Finite operator, with the Subject representing a nominal group and the Finite operator forming part of a verbal group (Humphrey, 2018). Additionally, Marhamah's research on Muse song lyrics explores the interpersonal analysis of meaning, shedding light on the multifaceted nature of language in communication (Marhamah, 2014).

2.2.4 Mood Block

2.2.4.1 Mood

Mood is a system in which interpersonal meanings are realized in wordings (Gerot & Wignell, 1994). Mood deals with two elements, namely 'subject' and 'finite.' 'Subject' is a nominal group and finite is a part of the verbal group. 'Subject' is the main point of the entire clause (Noor et al., 2015). If the 'subject' in a clause is a pronoun, then this will not change in the next occurrence. However, if the 'subject' is occupied by a non-pronoun, it will change to a pronoun, for example *he, she*, or *it*, in the next occurrence (Halliday, 2004). Halliday has redefined the term 'subject' in functional way. 'Subject' is the component that fully forms the proposition. This element has a responsibility for functioning the rest of the clause.

'Finite' is part of the verbal group operators that expresses temporality or tense (e.g. be, has/have), modality (e.g. can, must), and polarity (positive or negative). In some cases, 'finite' is not found separately with the lexical verb it follows but fused into a unity, such as *gives*. It can occur in some conditions, such as in tense (past or present), voice (passive), polarity (positive), and contrast (neutral).'Finite' occurs in one of two forms, namely by referencing to temporal condition or by referencing to the judgement of the speaker. 'Finite' as a temporal reference can be found in the use of simple present or past tense, such as the use of *was* in *she was a good nurse*. Meanwhile, in term of speaker's judgement, it can be seen in the use of modality, such as *can't* in *I can't recognize you*. The first case is called primary tense and the second one is modality. As a result, the two elements ('subject' and 'finite') combine to form a single constituent known as "the mood."

According to Eggins (2004), mood structures can be identified by the order of Subject and Finite.

1. Declarative Mood is Subject + Finite +......

Declarative mood is expressed through statements. When the subject's position is before the finite, the clause is in declarative mood (Eggins, 2004). Declarative sentences have the function to inform listeners or readers of what the speaker or writer want to deliver based on their angle (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). They also do not ask the listener or reader to do something or give any feedbacks. Its sole function is to inform someone of something. It is typically associated with statements of fact and is considered the default mode of communication for sharing information. It is used to assert propositions about the world that the speaker believes to be true or wants the listener to accept as true (Halliday, 1994). The declarative mood's association with fact and truth makes it a suitable mood structure for various forms of communication, particularly in news media.

According to Fairclough (1995), declarative sentences in news reports are used to present facts as neutral and objective. Declarative sentences, with their subject-finite mood structure, is effective for efficient communication. This is important in news media where clarity and brevity are the keys. By using the third-person point of view and distancing the reporter's voice from the information, the news media wants to give the impression that the facts are being reported without bias or influence. However, while declarative sentences are often associated with factual reporting, they can also be used to frame events and shape public perception.

Van Dijk (1988) argues that language in news media is never neutral. Even seemingly neutral declarative sentences can reflect ideological biases through the choice of words, the arrangement of the sentences, and the framing of subjects and actions. Fowler (1991) further supports this view by emphasizing that the language of news is selective. Journalists choose which details to include and which to omit, how to order information, and what vocabulary to use. These decisions, though often presented as neutral, reflect the ideological perspectives of the reporter or the news company. For instance, describing an individual as a "freedom fighter" as opposed to a "radical" changes the audience's perception of that person, even though both terms could apply to the s10/20/20249/29/2024ame individual depending on one's ideological stance.
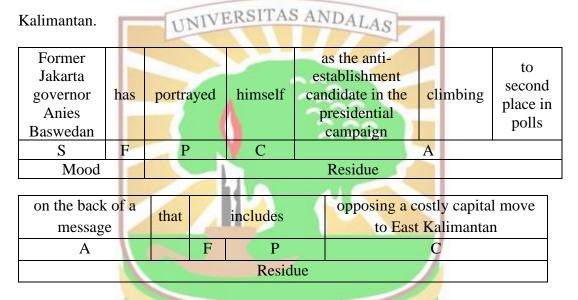
Declarative sentences play a significant role in shaping how the public perceives news events (Fowler, 1991). Because they are presented as factual and objective, audiences often accept the information in declarative sentences at face value. This is especially true in cases where the audience trusts the news outlet or journalist. Additionally, in political reporting, declarative sentences can serve to validate certain perspectives while invalidating others. Declarative mood can be used to mask ideological positions as neutral facts, particularly in political discourse (Fairclough, 1995). Halliday (1994) also emphasizes that the declarative mood reflects the ideational metafunction of language, which involves representing the world and the speaker's view of it. In the context of news media, this means that declarative sentences are not just tools for reporting facts but also for constructing a particular view of reality. By presenting opinions or interpretations as facts, news media can influence public opinion while maintaining an appearance of neutrality.

The example of declarative mood is: She (Subject) + is (Finite) + a Doctor.

CLAUSE SENTENCE				
S	F	P	C	A
Mood			Residue	

Another example:

Former Jakarta governor Anies Baswedan has portrayed himself as the anti-establishment candidate in the presidential campaign, climbing to second place in polls on the back of a message that includes opposing a costly capital move to East Kalimantan.

Former Jakarta governor Anies Baswedan	has	portrayed	himself	as the anti-establishment candidate in the presidential campaign	climbing	to second place in polls
S	F	P	C	A		
Mood		Residue				

on the back of a message	that	includes	opposing a costly capital move to East Kalimantan
A	F	P	C
Residue			

who mocked them after the heated presidential debate on Sunday, Jan. 7.

Who	mocked	them	after the heated presidential debate on Sunday, Jan 7
S	F	P	C	A
Mood		Residue	

2. Polar Interrogative Mood is Finite + Subject + ...

Halliday (1994) points out that the interrogative mood is characterized by a reversal of declarative structure in order to signal that the speaker is requesting information. When the subject's position is after the finite, the clause is included in the interrogative mood. Polar interrogative mood is a type of interrogative mood. It is expressed through yes/no question (Eggins, 2004). The mood is followed by the

finite in the beginning (*am, is, are,* etc.). It is used to request confirmation or denial of a proposition. The answer to a polar interrogative is typically "yes" or "no." In addition, polar interrogatives can be used in persuasive contexts. In such cases, the speaker may already know the answer but asks the question to make a point.

Polar interrogatives in news media can slightly influence how events are framed. Teun van Dijk (1988) argues that questions in news reports are rarely neutral. They can frame events in ways that align with the underlying ideologies of the news company. The yes/no structure narrows the range of acceptable answers. It leads to the audience focusing on confirming or denying the suggested proposition, rather than questioning the question itself. The example of polar interrogative mood is: Are (Finite) + you (Subject) + a Doctor?

Another example:

(Polar Interrogative) "Is it ready?

Is	it	ready?
F	S	A
Mood		Residue

(polar interrogative) is he smart or stupid?"

is	he	smart or stupid?
F	S	A
Mood		Residue

3. In **Wh-Interrogative Mood**, if the Wh-element is the Subject, Subject + Finite and otherwise Finite+ Subject.

This is another version of Interrogative Mood. It includes WH-elements at the beginning and is followed by finite and subject (Eggins, 2004). The primary function of wh-interrogatives is to request specific information**.** Unlike polar

interrogatives, which ask for yes/no answers, wh-interrogatives are asking for information about the subject, object, time, place, reason, or manner of an action.

According to van Dijk (1988), wh-questions in news media can shape the focus of a story by directing attention toward specific aspects of an event. While polar interrogatives ask for confirmation, wh-interrogatives ask for detailed information about who, what, where, when, why, and how events occurred. They help frame the narrative by identifying key details and guiding the audience through a structured understanding of events. An example of wh-interrogative is Who (Subject) + is (Finite) + this? And What + did (Finite) + she (Subject) + do?

CLAUSE SENTENCE				
F	S	P	C	A
Mood			Residue	

4. **The Imperative Mood** is an expression used when demanding goods and services.

Imperative Mood is expressed through command (Eggins, 2004). The primary function of the imperative mood is to direct behavior. It can be to instruct, request, order, or invite the listener to perform an action. Imperative moods are used to engage the listener and influence their actions (Halliday, 1994). Additionally, it is used to manage social interactions.

One of the primary functions of the imperative mood in news media is to capture attention. The imperative mood is commonly used in digital media to enhance user engagement, particularly through hyperlinks and interactive elements. Imperative mood can be in four structures:

a. **Finite + Subject.**

e.g. Don't (Finite) + you (Subject) + go there.

Don't	you	go	there
F	S	P	A
Mood		Residue	

b. Only Finite as a Mood element.

e.g. Do (Finite) + come here.

Do	come	here
F	P	A
Mood	Residue	

c. Only Subject as a Mood element.

e.g. Let's (Subject) + go.

Let	's	go
P	S	P
	Mood	
	Residue	

d. Without Finite and Subject, only Predicator

e.g. Study (Predicator) + your lesson.

Study	your lesson
P	C
Mood	Residue

The command expresses the imperative mood. When there is no subject and the sentence begins with finite or predicator directly, the clause is in imperative mood.

CLAUSE SENTENCE				
HS	F	P	C	A
Mood			Residue	

2.2.4.2 Residue

The residue is the common word for the section of the phrase that is not the mood. The residue is the material that comes after mood to make a clause. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), the residue consists of functional elements of three types: Predicator, Complement, and Adjunct." This is consistent with Gerot and Wignell's (1995) observation that this clause displays a typical pattern of 16 elements in the residue, namely: predicator, complement(s), adjunct(s). Thus, according to both perspectives, the residue contains three types of functional elements: predicators, complements, and adjuncts. The predicator, complement, and adjunct are each described in detail below:

a. Predicator

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), the Predicator appears in all major clauses except those where it is displaced by ellipsis. It is realised by a verbal group without the temporal or modal operator, which functions as Finite in the Mood element, as we have shown." The predicator, according to Gerot and Wignell (1995), is the verb part of the clause, the bit that tells what's doing, happening, or being. There are also non-finite clauses with a Predicator but no Finite element ('to' + verb and verb + 'ing'). Bloor & Bloor (2004) explain that the Predicator is realised by the lexical verb, that part of the verb which you can think about.

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), the predicator has four roles:

i. It determines a reference to time in the "secondary" tense that indicates the past, present, and future in relation to the primary word tense.

ii. It determines other aspects or phases, such as hoping, seeming, trying, etc.

iii. It determines the voice of a sentence (active or passive).

iv. It indicates the process performed by the Subject (event, action, relation, mental process).

b. Complement

The complement element is the second element in the residue. It is potentially considered to be a Subject but is not. This element could potentially be given a higher interpersonal status of modal responsibility and thus could become central to the argument (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). A nominal group typically realises it. In other words, according to Halliday and Matthiessen, a complement can but does not become a subject, and it is often constituted into a nominal group. A clause may have one or more complements. Then, according to Gerot and Wignell (1995), "the Complement answers the questions 'is/had what', 'to whom', 'did to what'."

c. Adjuncts

A clause may include one or more adjuncts in addition to the predicator and complement(s). This element is not potentially being Subject and cannot be elevated to the status of interpersonal modal responsibility (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). Adjuncts are usually realised by adverbial groups or prepositional phrases. The major distinction between adjuncts and complements is that adjuncts cannot be chosen as subjects in and of themselves, but complements may. In the case of a prepositional phrase composed of a predicator and a complement, one of the parts, the complement, frequently has the potential to become a subject, leaving the preposition behind.

2.2.5 Register

In Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), the concept of register gives understanding of how language varies according to different contexts and purposes. A register, as defined by Halliday (1978), is a functional variety of language that corresponds to specific situational contexts and communicative purposes. This situation type involves factors such as the participants, their roles, the purpose of the communication, and the medium through which it is communicated. A register represents how language is reformed to fit the needs of a given situation. For instance, the register of academic writing is different as compared to that of journalistic reporting. In academic writing, the register is distinguished by a formal tone, the use of technical terms, and a focus on comprehensive, structured arguments. On the other hand, journalistic reporting is frequently more straightforward and engaging, with a focus on clarity and brevity. The register in journalism favors simpler sentence structures and more accessible language to effectively convey information to a broader audience.

Butt et al. (2001) mentioned that there are three variables of register. They are field, tenor, and modemode, and tenor. Field addresses the content or subject matter of the text. Mode concerns the form or medium of communication. Finally, tenor specifically deals with the interpersonal dynamics between participants. This paper focuses on tenor since tenor represents the interpersonal function of a text.

According to Butt et al. (2001), the field discusses what is happening in the text and what actions are taken and what is being talked about. In news media, the field is typically concentrated on the specific events or topics being reported. For example, news reports on a political protest would concentrate on the protest's

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nature, motivations, and participants. Additionally, the choice of field affects the vocabulary and grammatical structures used within a text. Terminologies used in a political report might include things like "general election" and "governance," but a sports report would use terms like "penalties" and "matches." The field also affect the background information required. In more specialized fields, such as economic news, more technical language is used, and the reporter assumes a certain level of prior knowledge from the audience. For instance, terms like "gross domestic product (GDP)" or "fiscal policy" are frequently used without further explanation. Since the field is a specialized news context, it is assumed that the audience is already familiar with these terms.

The second register is mode. Butt et al. (2001) describe mode as the "how" of communication, whether the text is written, spoken, or involves a combination of both, as in television news. Mode is particularly significant in news media where both the spoken and written modes are used extensively. Written news is typically written in a more formal style, with complex sentence structures, passive voice, and a greater degree of nominalization. This can be found in newspapers and online articles. Additionally, written news is also edited. On the other hand, spoken news, such as radio or television news broadcasts, uses simpler sentence structures and more conversational language to make it easier for listeners to follow. The reporter's voice, body language, and visual aids contribute to meaning-making that is absent in written news.

Mode also determines the degree of interactivity expected in the communication. Traditional print journalism primarily uses one-way

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communication, with the journalist informing a passive audience. However, with the rise of online news and social media platforms, the mode of communication has shifted toward a more interactive model. Nowadays, readers may comment on articles, share them, and engage directly with the articles.

The last register is tenor. Tenor looks at the relationships and social roles of participants in a discourse. It looks at the relationship between the speaker and the listener (or the writer and the reader). Key aspects of tenor include the social status and power dynamics of participants, their degree of familiarity (social distance), and their respective roles within the discourse (Butt et al., 2001). Examining tenor involves analyzing the agentive or societal roles (who performs actions and who is affected), power and status, social distance, and appraisal motifs.

Agentive or social roles are "the roles of the speaker and the addressee" (Butt et al., 2001). Status refers to the relative rank or authority of participants in a discourse. It can be hierarchical or egalitarian and may vary between interactions. Analyzing status involves looking at who takes the initiative, who provides information, and who responds, which reveals power structures and roles within the communication. Power dynamics are a crucial aspect of tenor. The distribution of power affects who dominates the conversation, who listens, and how influence is exerted. Analyzing power involves examining the distribution of speaking roles and how power is negotiated through language. Social distance measures the familiarity between participants. It ranges from maximal distance (e.g., strangers) to minimal distance (e.g., close acquaintances). Social distance influences how participants address one another, the formality of language used, and the overall tone of the interaction.

When analyzing news media from a register perspective, it is essential to consider how field, tenor, and mode interact to shape the language used. These three components work together to create a discourse that meets the news media's particular communication objectives.

The interpersonal grammar of a text, particularly the Mood system, reflects tenor. The Mood system includes three mood types which are declarative, interrogative, and imperative—that indicate different interpersonal functions. Analyzing these mood types reveals help to reveal the relationships between participants and their communicative intentions. Modality and expressive language choices also reflect tenor. For example, the use of different modalities (e.g., indicative or imperative) and expressive strategies (e.g., politeness or emotional expressions) reveal how participants manage their interpersonal relationships and social roles.

In analyzing news articles, journalist's or writer's role is often central to understanding tenor. Journalists typically hold a position of authority and are responsible for framing the narrative and delivering information. The interaction with the reader is designed to efficiently transmit information while maintaining a certain level of professionalism. By examining the mood types used in news articles, we can analyze how journalists construct their narratives and engage with readers. For example, articles with a large number of declarative moodmoods may emphasize the journalist's role in providing information, while those that include interrogative or imperative moods might reflect an interactive or persuasive approach. Additionally, modality choices in news articles can reveal how journalists manage their connections or relationships with readers. The use of

formal language and neutral modalities can indicate a professional tone and adherence to journalistic norms. On the other hand, more casual and informal languages may suggest a different approach or a closer relationship with the audience. Analyzing these language choices helps to identify how tenor influences the overall tone and effectiveness of communication in news articles, providing more contexts to the analyzed text.