

**A MOOD ANALYSIS OF CLAUSE IN 8-MILES
MOVIE MANUSCRIPT
(Functional Grammar Approach)**



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by

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

The movie manuscript is a kind of written language which contains utterances in the form of texts or documents that are spoken by the actors in a film. Movie manuscript has detailed and complete utterances. The story in movie manuscript is written based on the sequence of actions in the film. Movie manuscript can aid audiences to understand the utterances spoken by the actors. One of the movie manuscripts is *8-Miles* movie manuscript. In *8-Miles* movie manuscript, there are many English clauses that are interesting to be analyzed.

Clause is a unit of grammatical organization smaller than sentence, but larger than phrase, word and morpheme (Crystal, 1992: 62). In another definition, Morley (2000: 26) states that a clause grammatically consists of one or more phrases that do not share the same grammatical status and the relationship of subordination and super ordination can be established within grouping or complexes of clause units.

Meaningly, a clause complex is a language structure that consists of one clause working by itself, or a group of clauses that work together through some kind of logical relationship (Butt, Fahey, Spinks, and Yallop, 1998:32). On the other hand, the sentence is a piece of written language that in English conventionally begins with a capital letter and ends at the net following full stop.

So that, spoken language is not divided into sentence. Automatically, there are significant differences between the grammatical norms for speaking and writing. Since linguistic student needs a systematic approach that will cover language description for either spoken or written texts, the scientists of English functional grammar use the term clause complex as an umbrella for the patterns of language at the level above clause.

Moreover, if people talk about clause they do not separate it with language because clause is only a part of language. Since language has sounds, forms, and structure or grammar; thus, it gets reason of why language is interesting to be analyzed. As a part of language, it is certainly that the clause can be analyzed grammatically. If it is analyzed, most of common people know that clause only has function and category but in fact there are three grammars: traditional, formal, and functional (Gerot and Wignell, 1995:4).

In the study, the writer is only interested in analyzing clause from the aspect of the interpersonal meaning which is realised in the lexicogrammar through selections from the system of Mood not from the elements which build it, such as the nouns and the verbs of clauses. The MOOD system is focusing about the clause meaning as an exchange. Simultaneously with its organisation as a message, the clause is also organized as an interactive event involving speaker, or writer, and audience. In the act of speaking, the speaker adopts for himself a particular speech role, and in so doing assigns to the listener a complementary role which the speaker wishes the listener to adopt in the speaker's turn. For

example, in asking a question “Do you come here often?”(Butt, Fahey, Spinks, and Yallop, 1998:85), a speaker is taking on the role of seeker of information about the intensity of “your coming” and requiring the listener to take on the role of supplier of the information demanded.

Furthermore, Halliday (1984,1985a: 68-71) points out that whenever we use language to interact, one of the thing we are doing with it is establishing a relationship between us (between the person speaking now and the person who will speak next). The most fundamental types of speech role, which lie behind even more specific type that may eventually be able to recognize, are just two: (i) giving and (ii) demanding. Either the speaker is giving something to the listener or he is demanding something for him. Even these elementary categories already involve complex notions: giving means ‘inviting to receive’, and demanding means ‘inviting to give’. Typically, therefore, an act of speaking is something that might more appropriately be called an ‘interact’: it is an exchange, in which giving implies receiving and demanding implies giving in response. However, there is basic distinction between giving and demanding that relates to the nature of the commodity being exchange. This may be good and service, and information. The following is the table which shows the exchange (Halliday, 1985:69).

Table 1.1

Halliday's Discussion of Exchange

| Role | Commodity | Initiation | Expected response | Discretionary alternative |
|--------|------------------|------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Give | Goods-&-Services | Offer | Acceptance | Rejection |
| Demand | Goods-&-Services | Command | Undertaking | Refusal |
| Give | Information | Statement | Acknowledgement | Contradiction |
| Demand | Information | Question | Answer | Disclaimer |

The table above is Halliday's discussion of exchange which distinguishes the exchange of information from the exchange of goods and services. In both of exchange, it is possible to demand and give. Halliday (in Eggins, 1994: 150) refers these four basic move types of statement, question, offer, and command to speech functions. So, every starting move in dialogue must be one or other of these speech functions, and each speech function involves both a speech role and a commodity choice.

Here there are two examples of analysis of clauses by using Functional grammar, especially in the MOOD, taken from "Systemic Functional Linguistics" (Eggins, 1994: 172 & 175).

a. Henry James wrote "The Bostonians".

| | | | |
|---------|--------|------------|------------|
| Subject | Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| MOOD | | RESIDUE | |

This is the typical S^AF^AP^AC structure of the declarative clause. It is a statement uttered by the speaker to give information to the listener. The speaker is inherently inviting the listener to receive the information that The Bostonians was written by Henry James. Though, the listener may respond either it is as an

acknowledgement (a supporting type) if the condition is absolutely okay (by saying “Yes, I know”) or it is a contradiction (a confronting type) if it is not (by saying “I think you’re wrong).

b. Who wrote “The Bostonians”?

| | | | |
|------------|--------|------------|------------|
| WH/Subject | Finite | Predicator | Complement |
| MOOD | | RESIDUE | |

This is the typical S^FP^AC structure of the WH-Interogative clause. It also has a function as demanding information asked by the speaker. However, the WH element specifies which element is to be supplied in the expected response. Typically responding moves involve ellipsis of all but the necessary information (the writer of The Bostonians is Henry James).

Based on the phenomenon of the significant roles to be described in the clauses, the writer is interested in applying the research on MOOD analysis of clauses in 8-Miles movie manuscript using functional grammar approach. He conducts a research entitled: **A MOOD ANALYSIS OF CLAUSE IN 8-MILES MOVIE MANUSCRIPT (Functional Grammar Approach).**

B. Previous Studies

To prove the originality of this study, the writer wants to present previous researches dealing with syntactic analysis. The previous one related to this research is conducted by Tri Mastoyo (1993) in his study entitles: *Struktur Peran Kalimat Tunggal Berpredikat Kategori verbal dalam Bahasa Indonesia* . He analyzed the role structure of simple sentence in the Indonesian, in which its central constituent is of the verbal category. The role of the central constituent

varies according to the role of its subject, and can be divided into six types, i.e. the active, passive, reflective, reciprocative, processive, and stative roles.

The second one is *A Syntactical Analysis of Lyrics in the English Children Song: Tagmemics Approach* by Candra (2007). She analyzed the linguistics forms and the syntactical construction of sentences in lyrics of English children song which concentrated in tagmemics approach.

The other one is *A Syntactic Analysis of Transitivity in the Song Lyrics 'Still Not Getting Any' of Simple Plan Album (Functional Grammar Approach)* by Handayani (2008). She analyzed the clauses taken from the song lyrics using functional grammar approach by exploring experiential meanings.

The first and second previous researches above have one similarity with this research in analyzing the data by syntactical study. On other hand, the last previous research, there is one similarity, namely: in analyzing the data by using Functional Grammar Approach, but different in the specific research area that is Mood Analysis (exploring interpersonal meaning). The writer is sure that his research has not been conducted yet, so he is going to analyze the research. In this research, the writer will analyze the 8-Miles movie manuscript based on the functional grammar approach.

C. Problem Statement

The problem statements that are proposed by the writer are as follows:

1. How are language patterns in the movie manuscript structured to reveal interpersonal meaning?

2. How are the way meanings are expressed by speaker's attitudes and judgments in 8-Miles movie manuscript?

D. Objective of the Study

In carrying this research, the writer formulates the objectives of the study as follows:

1. To identify language patterns in the movie manuscript structured to reveal the interpersonal meaning.
2. To explain the way meanings are expressed by speaker's attitudes and judgments in 8-Miles movie manuscript.

E. Limitation of the Study

In conducting the research the writer limits the problem on Mood only viewed from the functional grammar approach because this approach will describe either the language patterns in movie manuscript structured to enable interpersonal meaning to be made taken from 8-Miles movie. The writer also focuses on the thirty English clauses which are uttered by the speaker and also relatively polite in that movie manuscript.

F. Benefit of the Study

The result of the study is expected to be beneficial in two ways:

1. Academic Benefit

This study can give contributions to the development of functional grammar study. Besides that, this research will give more emphasis on

giving new information of functional grammar analysis toward movie manuscript.

2. Practical Benefit

This research will help readers understand about the language pattern in the movie manuscript by using functional grammar approach, especially in the Mood side. Besides that, the readers will get more knowledge or information that a movie manuscript has a specific meaning to be conveyed.

G. Research Paper Organization

The writer arranges the paper as follows:

Chapter I is Introduction. This chapter includes the background of the study, previous study, problem statement, objective of the study, limitation of the study, benefit of the study and research paper organization.

Chapter II is Underlying Theory. This chapter discusses the syntactic study, Functional Grammar, sentence, clause, and movie manuscript.

Chapter III is Research Method. This chapter covers type of research, object of research, type of data and data sources, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV is Analysis and Discussion. This chapter consists of analysis of the data and discussion finding of the Mood of Functional Grammar toward 8-Mile movie manuscript. The data divided into parts, namely: the following finding of the language pattern and the interpersonal meaning of the clause analysis.

Chapter V is Closing. It consists of conclusion and suggestion.