CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a study of language that views language as two characteristics, systemic and functional. It is systemic because SFL uses theory of meaning as a choice, by which a language or any other semiotic system is interpreted as networks of interlocking options (Halliday, 1994: 14). It emphasizes meaning as the fundamental element in analyzing language. Language is also functional because it is designed to account for how language is used.

SFL views language as a functional linguistics. Language is functional because each element in a language can be explained by reference to its function in the total linguistics system. Its function is to make meanings. The choice of the word “meanings” rather “meaning” here is significant. It emphasizes that linguistic texts are typically making a number of meanings simultaneously, not just one meaning. These meanings are always influenced by the context in which meanings are being made. The contexts are the cultural and situational context. Meanings are made by semiotic process, where meanings are made by choosing. SFL also views language in social-semiotic process because language is functional in the sense that it is a kind of semiotics system where all elements of language are interlocked each other to perform meaning and it performs social functions at once (Halliday, 1985: 20).
SFL has been described as a functional semantic approach to language in two main respects. Firstly, it functionally asks both how people use language in different social context and how language is structured for use. It is SFL dimension as a scientific discipline of linguistics. Secondly, it tries to develop a theory about language as a social process and an analytical methodology that allows the more detailed and systematic description of language patterns. It is SFL dimension as an approach to language (Eggins, 1994: 22-23).

In the scope of SFL, there are fundamental components of meaning called metafunction. According to Halliday, the functional components are ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning and textual meaning (1985: 13).

The ideational meaning is the meaning function to represent patterns of experiences. It enables human being to build a mental picture of reality, to make sense of their experience of what goes around them and inside them.

The interpersonal meaning is concerned with the interaction between speaker or writer and listener or reader. Its function is to enabling of exchanging roles in rhetorical interaction: statements, questions, offers and commands.

The textual meaning is concerned with the organization of the text in which the experiential, logical and interpersonal are bound together into a coherent. On the other words, the textual meaning is meanings about the message for example foregrounding/salience; types of cohesion (Eggins & Slade, 1997:49).

Those fundamental meanings are always made simultaneously in a text to perform social functions. Therefore, those meanings are always related to the context in which social functions are being performed.
The interpersonal functions play the role of setting up and maintaining social relations, and indicate the role of the participants in the communication (Halliday, 2002). The interpersonal metafunction comprehends a text’s tenor or interactivity which is again comprised with three components: the speaker/writer persona (whether the writer or speaker has a neutral attitude, which can be seen through the use of positive or negative language) social distance (how close the speaker are) and relative social status (whether they are equal in terms of power and knowledge on a subject).

There are some previous researches which have been conducted to study interpersonal meaning analysis. One of them is the research by Ye, entitled The Interpersonal Metafunction Analysis of Barack Obama’s Victory Speech which discusses a tentative interpersonal meaning analysis of Barack Obama’s Victory Speech from the interpersonal meaning. The finding of this journal is that from the perspective of the interpersonal meaning, positive declarative clauses dominate Barack Obama’s Victory Speech; imperative clauses are in the second position; “will”, “can” and “must” turn up frequently as modal verbal operators to carry on the modality in the speech; the first personal pronoun and its anamorphous turn up mostly in Barack Obama’s Victory Speech, the second personal pronoun “you” come next.

Mathews in Lubis gives definition of short story as “It is not short story if there is nothing to be told....Short story in which there is nothing happened is quite impossible” (Lubis, 1960: 11).
The reason why the researcher chooses a short story as the object of the study is beside due to the famous and interesting story, there are also some implicit meanings, expressions and feelings hidden in the short story which are needed to be found out. So the reader of the story will be more understood about the real meaning of the story. For example:

(1) At last he returned to his palace quite cast down, because he wished so much to have a real princess for his wife.

In clause (1), the author uses the words “cast down” instead of “sad” for expressing the sadness of the participant. The author tries to explain how deep the sadness participant feels in the story as the participant cannot get his desire to get a real princess as his wife.

The reason why the researcher uses Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) as a tool for analyzing data, especially interpersonal meaning analysis because this method is a very useful tool and an effective method to help the researcher reveal what the speaker/writer is trying to say to the listener/reader through the language. It is because in interpersonal meaning analysis, clause is considered as a piece of interaction between the speaker and listener. It uses the mood structure to identify the function of the clause. Mood structure consists of two constituents namely mood and residue. The mood consists of two parts namely subject and finite. For example:

(2) There was once a Prince who wished to marry a Princess; but then she must be a real Princess.

The mood structure of the clause (2) can be drawn as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>There</th>
<th>was</th>
<th>once</th>
<th>a prince who wished to marry a Princess</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subj</td>
<td>Fin</td>
<td>Mood Adjunct</td>
<td>Compl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Residue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
but then  she  must  be  a real princess

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subj</th>
<th>Finite</th>
<th>Predicator</th>
<th>Compl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mood</td>
<td>Residue</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The author uses a declarative mood in the clause (2) as it is a statement so the function is giving information to the reader. The author tries to state that there is existential process indicated by the word “there” as the subject of the clause. The clause (2) can be interpreted that the main participant is actually “a prince” who is the third personal pronoun, so the clause explains that the story is not about the author himself, instead of the other person. The finite “was” indicates that the event happens in the past time referring to the kingdom era. The complement “a prince who wished to marry a princess; but then she must be a real princess” indicates the existence of the participant (a prince) in the story. The modality “must” indicates the requirement of the princess the prince wishes to marry as this type of modality has meaning as high obligation.

The reason why the researcher chooses the title as title of her research is that the researcher intends to find out how interpersonal relationships are created within the short story and what the functions expressed in the short story.

Based on the previous reasons the researcher will analyze short story entitled *The Real Princess* by using Systemic Functional Linguistics focused on interpersonal meaning analysis in order to find out the social relationship between the writer and the reader of the short story. So, the researcher is interested to do a research entitled **INTERPERSONAL MEANING ANALYSIS IN SHORT STORY OF HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN THE REAL PRINCESS.**
B. Limitation of the Study

In this study, the researcher will focus on the analysis of clause as exchange in the short story of Hans Christian Andersen The Real Princess. The researcher analyzes the clause as exchange used in the short story by using Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) focused on interpersonal meaning analysis. According to Butt (1995: 13), “The interpersonal meaning uses language to encode interaction and to show how defensible or binding we find our proposition or proposal.”

C. Problem Statement

Based on the background of the study, the problem statements of the study are:

1. How are the interpersonal meanings realized in the short story of Hans Christian Andersen The Real Princess?
2. What speech functions are expressed in the short story of Hans Christian Andersen The Real Princess?

D. Objective of the Study

According to the problem statements above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To interpret interpersonal meaning realized in short story of Hans Christian Andersen The Real Princess
2. To identify the speech functions expressed in short story of Hans Christian Andersen The Real Princess
E. Benefit of the Study

The benefits expected from this study are:

1. Theoretical Benefit

This study will give the information to the body knowledge, particularly the application of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) especially interpersonal meaning about clause as exchange in the short story.

2. Practical Benefit

a. For the Researcher

The result of this study will improve the researcher’s knowledge of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) especially interpersonal meaning about clause as exchange found in the short story of Hans Christian Andersen *The Real Princess*.

b. For the other Researchers

This study can be used as reference for other researchers who are interested in the subject of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) especially interpersonal meaning. Other researchers may use different object as data analysis.