AN ANALYSIS OF JACINDA ARDERN'S INTERPERSONAL MEANING THROUGH HER FACEBOOK CAPTIONS

THESIS

BY:

DELLA ARIYANTI YUNITA SARI

REG. NUMBER: A03217012

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES

UIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA

2022

DECLARATION

I am the undersigned below:

    Name   : Della Ariyanti Yunita Sari

    NIM   : A03217012

    Department : English

    Faculty   : Arts and Humanities

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AN ANALYSIS OF JACINDA ARDERN'S INTERPERSONAL MEANING
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by
Della Ariyanti Yunita Sari
Reg. Number: A03217012

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

Surabaya, January 10th, 2022

Thesis Advisor

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

Acknowledged by:
The Head of English Department

Dr. Wahju Kusumajanti, M.Hum
NIP. 197002051999032002

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EXAMINER SHEET

This thesis of Della Ariyanti Yunita Sari (Reg. Number: A03217012) has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya on February 3rd, 2022.

The Board of Examiners are:

Examiner 1

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

Examiner 2

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

Examiner 3

Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag.
NIP. 196909251994031002

Examiner 4

Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M.A.
NIP. 199303182020122018

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

Dr. H. Agus Aditoni, M.Ag.
NIP. 196210021992031001

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Nama   : Della Ariyanti Yunita Sari

NIM   : A03217012

Fakultas/Jurusan : Adab dan Humaniora / Sastra Inggris

E-mail address   : dellasari55@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Sari, D. A. Y. (2022). *An Analysis of Jacinda Ardern's Interpersonal Meaning through Her Facebook Captions.* English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd.

Keywords: discourse analysis, Facebook, interpersonal meaning, mood, modality.

This study aims to analyze the interpersonal meaning contained in the Jacinda Ardern's Facebook caption. Researchers investigated the mood elements and modalities used by Jacinda Ardern in captions made on Facebook. This study uses the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory from Halliday and the Discourse Analysis (DA) approach by Paltridge to find interpersonal meaning in the data, because there are no researchers who have combined the two theories with media captions on Facebook. There are two problems that will be investigated in this research. First, what types of moods and modalities are included in Jacinda Ardern's Facebook caption? Second, how is the use of interpersonal meaning in Jacinda Ardern's Facebook caption?

This study uses a qualitative approach in conjunction with a descriptive study to analyze Jacinda Ardern's Facebook caption from February to August 2021 which focuses on the COVID-19 Vaccination program in New Zealand. Data is collected first by identifying the clauses contained in the captions. Then the clause is analyzed by identifying the type of mood and modality. The research continued by analyzing the interpersonal meaning contained in the caption. Finally, through the analysis of interpersonal meaning, it shows what kind of mood and modality is used.

The results of this study indicate that the most dominant modalities and moods used in captions are probability and declarative. The level of modality also varies depending on the context. Although this research is based on Halliday's theory, the implementation of this theory is somewhat different. For example, the modal 'will' is categorized as a median degree, but if it shows a high degree of certainty, commitment, drive, determination, and self-confidence, it is categorized as a high degree.

ABSTRAK

Sari, D. A. Y. (2022). *Analisis Makna Interpersonal Jacinda Ardern melalui Caption Facebook nya.* Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: analisis wacana, Facebook, makna interpersonal, mood, modalitas.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa makna interpersonal yang terdapat pada caption Facbeook Jacinda Ardern. Peneliti menyelidiki elemen mood dan modalitas yang digunakan oleh Jacinda Ardern pada caption yang dibuat di Facebook. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) dari Halliday serta pendekatan Discourse Analysis (DA) menurut Paltridge untuk menemukan makna interpersonal pada data, karena belum ada peneliti yang menggabungkan kedua teori dengan media caption di Facebook. Ada dua masalah yang akan diteliti dalam penelitian ini. Pertama, jenis mood dan modalitas apa saja yang terdapat di caption Facebook Jacinda Ardern? Kedua, bagaimana penggunaan makna interpersonal di caption Facebook Jacinda Ardern?

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dalam kaitannya dengan studi deskriptif untuk menganalisa caption Facebook Jacinda Ardern pada bulan Februari hingga Agustus 2021 yang berfokus pada program Vaksinasi COVID-19 di New Zealand. Data dikumpulkan terlebih dahulu dengan mengidentifikasi klausa yang terdapat pada caption. Kemudian klausa dianalisa dengan mengidentifikasi jenis mood dan modalitas. Penelitian dilanjutkan dengan menganalisa makna interpersonal yang terdapat dalam caption. Akhirnya melalui analisa makna interpersonal menunjukkan jenis mood dan modalitas apa saja yang digunakan.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa modalitas dan mood yang paling dominan digunakan dalam caption, yaitu probabilitas dan deklaratif. Tingkat modalitas juga bervariasi tergantung pada konteksnya. Walaupun penelitian ini berasal dari teori Halliday, namun implementasi dari teori tersebut berbeda. Misalnya, modal 'kehendak' dikategorikan sebagai derajat median, namun jika menunjukkan tingkat kepastian, komitmen, dorongan, tekad yang kuat, dan kepercayaan diri yang tinggi, maka dikategorikan sebagai derajat tinggi.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the background of the study, problems of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definitions of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Social media is a place for people to communicate virtually to create social interaction between social media users. One of the social media that is often used globally is Facebook. Based on Facebook's second-quarter 2020 report, Facebook's monthly active users reached more than 2.7 billion. Nowadays, people often upload certain events they experience or occur in their surrounding environment through Facebook. They upload photos or videos and give their opinions through text, usually called a caption. The caption itself is a sentence to clarify photos uploaded on social media (Ratnasari, Hidayat, Alek, & Defianty, 2020). Captions written can be in emotional expressions, event information, and announcements, depending on the purpose for which the caption is made. Facebook is used as a means of communication. In communicating, of course, language is the most important thing so that communication can run well and the message conveyed by the communicator can be understood by the communicant. Likewise, the language used when uploading information on Facebook requires skills in composing language to get beliefs that are believed to be truth or reality in society. According to experts, the notion of language itself is human

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communication system from an arrangement of structures in the representation of sound or writing to form larger units, such as morphemes, words, sentences (Richards, Platt, & Weber, 1985).

From a linguistic perspective, language is not about grammar but also about expressing feelings or thoughts. The expression itself attempts to form public opinion, affirm and justify itself. Language is used as a discourse strategy to realize the reality through coding to influence human thinking and behavior. Language as a social phenomenon is functional, related to the text structure, function, and meaning of language (Halliday, 1978, p. 96). Language analysis in a social context in which confident grammatical choices are constructed under the social and cultural context.

Halliday developed an internationally influential grammar, which is also called Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL). SFL concerning data does not discuss representation or language processes in the human brain but instead tries to see the discourse produced in written or spoken language and what is contained in the resulting tests. Because the SFL is concerned with language use, great importance is placed on language functions, such as what language is used for, rather than what the language structure is and how it is structured (Halliday & Matthiessen, 1997).

Halliday claims that language is functional. Here, functional grammar sees language as a source for making meaning. SFL has three functions known as language metafunctions: ideational, interpersonal, and textual. The ideational meaning describes the task of language as representing the exposure process of

one's experience. The interpersonal meaning expresses meaning in an interaction, an exchange between the speaker and the audience. Furthermore, textual meaning is used to organize the linguistic experience into a unified whole by looking at the context in which the language was produced (Halliday, 1985, p. 309).

In the present study, the researcher takes the interpersonal meaning as a research concern. The interpersonal meaning is a representation for identifying social and personal relationships. Interpersonal meaning reveals attitudes and judgments based on how speakers perform speech acts in specific situations (Hu Zhuanglin, 1988). The interpersonal meaning is also known as clause as exchange, which means that this function shows differences in language style conveyed by the speaker to the other person.

The interpersonal meaning defines essential speech roles: giving information, giving-and-demanding (goods-and-services), respectively called statement, questions, and commands (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p. 107). Speakers use language to exchange information or services among people to establish social relations; on a deeper level, these interactions influence the behavior and judgment of others and reveal the speaker's attitude toward the specific purpose of certain actions.

According to Halliday (2014), the interpersonal meaning of the clause can be realized lexicographically through MOOD, modality, and pronoun. The choice of pronouns is critical because it can help or hinder the relationship between the speaker and the hearer. Modality refers to the speaker's or the writer's attitude or

judgment about the likelihoods and obligations of what she or he is saying. Mood refers to the different types of clauses based on their function. It is made up of the Mood and Residue elements. In a mood, there is a subject and a finite. While in a residue, there is a predicator, complement, and adjunct.

The researcher found several previous studies related to this research. First, research conducted by Devi (2017) uses Sri Mulyani's speech as research data. She analyzed interpersonal meaning by analyzing mood structures and speech functions in the clause. She presents her findings quantitatively to show information about the distribution of her findings. From the analysis of interpersonal meaning, she found 141 Subjects and 158 Finite on the mood element. While for residue elements, she found 117 predicators, 122 complements, 27 mood adjuncts, 75 circumstantial adjuncts, 3 comment adjuncts, and 67 adjuncts. Furthermore, from speech function analysis, she found that 135 statements, 11 questions, and 13 commands were used.

Subsequent research conducted by Arbainah (2019) also used the speech as research data. She used Mark Zuckerberg's speech. Her research focuses on mood and modalities in Mark Zuckerberg's speech based on discourse analysis and Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics approach. She found that 91,68% of all speeches used declarative clauses, and from the results of the modality analysis, the use of "can" and "be going to" moods were more dominant. She stated that Zuckerberg tends to use a declarative mood to provide information to his listeners. In contrast, Zuckerberg uses a medium value of politeness when delivering a speech from the dominant modality.

Kristianti (2021) uses two speeches by Jacinda Ardern as research data. She used a qualitative method with a purposive sampling technique. Her research focuses on the types of moods and modalities used in speech and she analyzes interpersonal meaning by linking linguistic elements using a discourse analysis approach. She found that the high probability dominates both speeches because it shows Jacinda Ardern's commitment and belief in dealing with the virus. In the first speech, Ardern only used probability, obligation, declarative, and imperative, while Ardern used all kinds of moods and modalities in the second speech. She also stated that the interpersonal meaning conveyed from the two speeches was the same, namely Ardern's commitment, confidence, empathy, rapid response to COVID-19, and seriousness of the situation.

Meanwhile, Medina (2019) uses song lyrics from Queen's Greatest Hits as research data. She used qualitative methods of data collection and analysis. Her research focuses on interpersonal meaning by looking at the most dominant type of mood and modality value. She found that declarative mood and median modality were more dominant in song lyrics. She stated that the declarative mood embodies the function of utterance statements conveying information. While, median modality tends to position the speaker the same as the listener when the expression of will is used, resulting in how strongly the speaker is committed to the truth.

Setyowati (2016) analyzes the interpersonal meaning contained in the short story by Hans Christian Andersen entitled The Real Princess. She focuses on interpersonal meaning and speech function used in short stories. She found that

declarative mood was used the most (98%) in short stories. While the clauses in

the short story are expressed with temporal deictic or finite tense at most (93%),

which indicates the author does not have the right to influence the reader because

the text genre is narrative. She also found that the most used personal pronoun in

the text is the third personal pronoun (83%) which indicates that the main

character in the text is not the author himself but someone else. Finally, she stated

that there are only two functions of speech found in the short story by Hans

Christian Andersen entitled The Real Princess, statement and question. She

concluded that the speech function used in the text is a statement that has a

function to provide information.

Many researchers have focused on interpersonal function research in the

various data sources related to interpersonal meaning. For example, Rizal (2018),

Samsudin (2019), and Nisak (2020) use the interpersonal function in speech;

Mustikawati and Sumarlam (2017) and Khaofia (2018) in talk shows; Mayangsari

(2020) in students argumentative essay; Akmala and Gurning (2014) and

Fauziyah and Nurjannah (2019) on social media; Yu (2017) advertising texts; and

Choiriyah (2017) in the news. A researcher also combines the interpersonal

function with another subject, for instance, Kondowe (2014). He had combined

interpersonal function with political discourse analysis in analyzing the speeches.

As we all know, and seeing the dominant type used, we can conclude how

people exchange experiences, how people persuade each other, or how people

convey advice through spoken or written language, as Jacinda Ardern did. She is

the Prime Minister of New Zealand. At the age of 28, Ardern entered the House of

Representatives as the youngest member, and then at the age of 37, she became the youngest Prime Minister in more than 150 years (Wallenfeldt, n.d.). For example, she made many speeches for political purposes, such as in her campaign speeches. However, in addition, she also uses speeches as a medium to show his concern for social problems in society.

Ardern and her government team are also using social networking sites to get closer to the community. It can be seen from her Facebook account, which has millions of followers, likes, and thousands of comments on the status she makes. In the statuses that she made on her Facebook account, Jacinda Ardern also showed sympathy for the community, especially with the COVID-19 case in 2020. As a Prime Minister, she has the responsibility to make plans for how the country stops the transmission of the COVID-19 and how winning this battle can also be conveyed through the status created on Facebook, one of which is to invite the public to follow the COVID-19 vaccine. Of course, the communication that occurs is one-way communication. However, still, in this case, Jacinda Ardern, consciously or not, has implemented the interpersonal function of language in her status on Facebook.

From the explanation above, the researcher is interested in analyzing the interpersonal meaning in Jacinda Ardern's Facebook captions. Because this research will be helpful in discovering whether Jacinda Ardern applies the interpersonal meaning every time she makes captions, how Jacinda Ardern develops her point of view in written texts through interpersonal meaning, and how often she uses certain types of interpersonal functions in her captions.

This research offers a better understanding of the interpersonal meaning in Jacinda Ardern's captions on Facebook and is helpful as a first step in analyzing interpersonal meaning in other posts.

This research is feasible because the results can be used to see the importance of mood and modality in an utterance as a tool to represent interpersonal meaning. In addition, by conducting this research, the interpretation and results can enrich the study of systemic functional linguistics and develop previous studies.

1.2 Problems of the Study

1. What are mood and modality used in Jacinda Ardern's Facebook caption?
2. What's the relationship between mood, modality, and interpersonal meaning in Jacinda Ardern Facebook caption?

1.3 Significance of the Study

The significance of the research is first, adding to the field of linguistics related to systemic functional linguistics with a combined discourse analysis approach, especially in interpersonal meaning. Second, the significance of this research is to build the understanding of researchers and readers about the interpersonal meanings used by female leaders in their social media. Third, the researcher hopes that his research results can help readers realize the importance of critically reading discourse to understand what the real meaning is implied in a text. In addition, the researcher hopes that this research can help other researchers

who want to conduct similar research in this field as a reference with different theories, methods, or data sources about interpersonal meaning.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

Several theories can be used to analyze the use of language on social media. However, the researcher limits this research and only focuses on analyzing the interpersonal meaning of Jacinda Ardern through the captions that have been made on her Facebook in February – August 2021 about COVID-19 vaccines. The researcher analyzed all clauses in Jacinda Ardern's captions using interpersonal meaning theory to identify mood and residual systems and a modality.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

Discourse Analysis is concerned with how we use language to convey the purpose and meanings of what we say based on the context**.**

Facebook is a social networking service launched in February 2004, owned and operated by Meta Platforms. ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facebook)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facebook)

Interpersonal meaning is the meaning of our role relationships with others and our attitudes toward one another (Eggins, 2004, p. 12). Interpersonal meaning can be expressed through people.

The mood is the essence of exchange (Thompson, 2004, p. 56). The choice of mood relates to the category of interaction we have and determines whether it is a statement, a question, or a command (Thompson et al., 2019).

Modality is a term that refers to the author's attitude and judgment about what is being expressed.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

There are several related theories presented in this chapter. This chapter is important because it elaborate the theory of Discourse Analysis and Sytemic Functional Linguistics by Hallyday, which is the basic analysis of this research.

2.1 Discourse Analysis

As a medium to communicate, language can carry a variety of meanings depending on the speaker's intention and the social and cultural context. Thus, the interpretation of the same utterance cannot be generalized if it is spoken at two different times and situations. However, to interpret particular utterances or texts, a linguistic approach can be used, which is called discourse analysis. Zellig Harris first introduced discourse analysis as "a way of analyzing connected speech and writing" (Paltridge, 2012, p. 2).

Paltridge (2012, p. 7) asserts that discourse analysis views language in use that concerns how people communicate to other groups and other cultures to achieve specific communicative goals in the interactions. It focuses on "how people do things beyond language and the ideas and beliefs that they communicate as they use language."

Discourse analysis, then, considers the relationship between language and the social and cultural contexts. It concerns how we use language to convey the purpose and meanings of what we say based on the context. Different situation, social or cultural context influences the way we use language. Paltridge (2012, p.

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2) gives an example that an air traffic controller says to a pilot, "The runway is full at the moment." It can be interpreted into two different meanings depending on the situation and context if the air traffic controller says that the pilot cannot land the plane to the pilot. On the other hand, if someone says that to their friend who is waiting for them at the airport, the speaker will be late for landing.

Discourse analysis also offers a set of tools to analyze the language, because as Gee (2012) had asserted, "no one theory is universally right or universally applicable." Therefore, we have to consider a suitable approach in analyzing language use. According to Gee & Handford (2012, p. 1), discourse analysis is "the study of language above the level of a sentence of the ways sentences combine to create meaning, coherence and accomplish purposes."

In this research, discourse analysis gives a tool to analyze the language based on the social situation. Using it, we can understand the meanings conveyed by language beyond the basic concept of language, which is related to structure or grammar. Therefore, discourse analysis is a suitable approach to complement the theory of SFL since it offers a broader scope to see the meanings beyond the existing theory of mood and modality.

2.2 Facebook

Facebook is a social networking service launched in February 2004, owned and operated by Facebook, Inc. As of September 2012, facebook has over one billion active users. Users must register before using the site, after which they may create a personal profile, add other users as friends, and exchange messages. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Facebook)

According to Graham, Facebook builds tools that allow developers to create external applications to empower Facebook users to interact with each other in new and exciting ways (2008, p. 1). This is what Jacinda Ardern and her government do to interact with the community, especially the people of New Zealand.

Jacinda Ardern uses Facebook more often to interact with her citizens. It can be seen from the number of her followers on Facebook. Not only that, but the responses given to each of her posts are also quite a lot. Today, most people worldwide use social networks and Facebook to connect or contact friends, family, and even other people from abroad quickly.

2.3 Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic Functional Linguistics is a branch of linguistics theory developed initially by Halliday that deals with the functions of grammar and language in creating meanings. Fontaine (2013) adds that function is related to the social context of language and is an essential aspect of SFL. It means that in using language, we choose certain language elements to carry our purpose or our intention in social interaction we engaged. SFL is also concerned that language is represented in the system network rather than an inventory of structures (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). It focuses on how meanings are made differently in particular contexts (Young & Harrison, 2004), which in SFL, it is realized in the system of mood and system of modality.

In order to understand how meanings are represented through the choices in a language, we can use lexico-grammar analysis. Lexico-grammar is the mixture

of lexical and grammar which means that the choice of words is highly related to the grammar of the sentence structure in constructing meanings. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014, p. 55) state that lexicogrammar is diversified into a metafunctional spectrum, extended in delicacy from grammar to lexis, and ordered into a series of ranked units are called the three metafunction analyses, i.e., ideational, textual, and interpersonal.

Ideational deals with the human experience and has two elements: experiential and logical. Experiential meaning is the metafunction that expresses meanings about the world (Eggins, 2004, p. 254), which is realized in transitivity choices. Moreover, the logical component complements the transitivity analysis since it defines complex units such as clause complex (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 362), which offers the logical relation between clauses in creating meanings.

Textual deals with meanings which seen from the construction of a text, and it is considered a way to organize language to fit in its context. Thompson asserts that when we look at language from the point of view of the textual metafunction, we are trying to see how speakers construct their messages to make them fit smoothly into the unfolding language event (2013, p. 145). The textual analysis deals with the theme in the clause. It is realized through the linguistic tool theme-rheme. The theme in a clause is "point of departure for the message" (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 83) which means that it is the element used by the speaker to be the context of what the speaker is saying.

Lastly, interpersonal metafunction deals with how language is closely related to our personal and social relationships. This metafunction has two essential elements, which are mood and modality. Through this metafunction, we can see the purpose of the utterances or the clause using mood and figure out the speaker's opinion, commitment, or attitude from the modality.

Therefore, in SFL, we learn to make sense of our ideas, whether in written or spoken texts. We decide how we use language and what elements convey and carry the meanings through options. Fontaine (2013) has asserted that language is a system of options that enables the speakers to create meanings by choosing related options. We can explore the meanings of speeches or clauses by applying the metafunction which serves our study, for instance, ideational for analyzing clause as a representation, interpersonal for analyzing clause as an exchange, and textual for analyzing clause as a message.

2.4 Interpersonal Function

Interpersonal function focuses on the clause as an exchange that uses mood and modality system to determine the exchange made in the interaction we engaged, whether a proposition or proposal. In a speech, the interpersonal function is a suitable linguistic tool to analyze the intention of the speaker, whether it is to influence the hearer or to demand particular action, the relationship established between the speaker and the hearer, and the speaker's judgment based on the situation or context in which the speech takes place. Yang (2017, p. 27) adds that the interpersonal function of a speech "represents the way the addresser and the audience interact, the use of language to establish and

maintain relations with them, to influence their behavior, to express our viewpoint on things in the world, and to elicit or change theirs." The meaning derived from this analysis is called interpersonal meaning.

There are several definitions of interpersonal meaning. For example, Halliday and Matthiessen (2014, p. 134) state that interpersonal meaning is one aspect of the clause that considers a clause as an exchange. Interpersonal meaning is meaning constructed from the expression of social relationships between communicative partners or the interpersonal function (Chueasuai, 2017a, p. 4); and meanings about our role relationships with other people and our attitudes to each other (Eggins, 2004, p. 12). Eggins gives examples of two different utterances, showing two different relationships between the speaker and the hearer. The first example is "I suggest we attack the red," which shows that the speaker gives friendly suggestion and care about the hearer's opinion. Meanwhile, the second example is "Attack the reds," which indicates the speaker and the hearer (Eggins, 2004, p. 12). This interpretation refers to the mood and speech functions performed in the clause.

It is supported by Webster (2019), who asserts that interpersonal metafunction is concerned with using language to interact with others in the exchange. The exchange is expressed by the choices, which are realized through the mood element. Chueasuai (2017) adds that "this particular lexico-grammatical pattern of mood suggests how the text producer establishes his or her relationship with the text receiver through four basic "speech functions," namely, statements, questions, offers and commands" (p. 5). Moreover, in constructing the

interpersonal meaning, modality complements mood as it shows the speaker's attitude towards the probability or necessity of the proposition realized by modal verbs. Thus, to analyze the interpersonal meaning, we have to look at the choice of mood and modality (Koussouhon & Dossoumou, 2015).

2.4.1 Mood

The mood is the central interpersonal element in the clause, which provides interactions using speech functions through the grammar such as statements, questions, offers, and commands (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). In an interaction with other people, we use language to express the purpose of the utterances, whether it is giving or demanding goods and services or information. Thus, the choice of mood used in the interaction must be relevant to the speaker's or writer's purpose.

The mood elements consist of two parts: the Subject as part of a nominal group and the Finite as part of a vocal group (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). The other element of mood structure is a residue that consists of Predicator, Complement, and Adjunct. Predicator is realized in verbs, and sometimes it functions as a Finite as in vocal group was shining, have been working (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 151). Complement acts as the 'object' and 'complement' in grammar. Meanwhile, Adjunct acts as a supplementary part of the clause, typically realized by adverbs or a prepositional phrase.

The main resource in the grammar for making the communicative intention of an utterance is in the Mood, which distinguishes between declarative,

interrogative, and imperative sentences. The communicative acts are realized as follows:

2.4.1.1 Declarative Mood

Declarative mood is the Subject in the clause, comes before Finite. This mood is typically used to express a statement and information.

The example of declarative mood is taken from Thompson (2013, p. 66):

Table 2.1. Example of Declarative Mood in Thompson

He	Was	Lying	on his back
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Adjunct
Mood		**Residue**	

The clause of the example above gives information about what someone is doing which is selected clearly through the Finite and the Predicator. The Predicator and the Adjunct are classified as the Residue since they do not belong to mood elements.

2.4.1.2 Interrogative Mood

Interrogative mood is divided into two. The first is yes/no interrogative type, and the second is WH-type. In yes/no interrogative, the Finite comes first then followed by the Subject, meanwhile in WH-type, the clause has question words such as 'what,' 'who,' 'why,' 'when,' 'where,' 'whose,' 'how,' and the other WH elements. The example of WH interrogative is taken from Halliday & Matthiessen (2014, p. 163):

Table 2.2. Example of WH Interrogative Mood from Halliday

Who	Killed		Cock Robbin
Subject / WH	'past' Finite	'kill' Predicator	Complement
Mood		**Residue**	

In this example, the WH question word, "who," followed by the past Finite "killed," which also acts as the predicator, signifies that the speaker demands clear information on who made the killing.

Thompson states that "the primary purpose of a WH-Interrogative is to demand that the listener fill in a missing a part of the message and the WH-element signals which part is missing." (2013, p. 57). Therefore, in this example, the speaker demands the hearer to fill the missing part "… killed Cock Robbin."

The example of yes/no question is taken from Eggins (2004, p. 168):

Table 2.3. Example of Yes/No Question

Does	Simon	have	the copy of "The Bostonians?"
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Compement
Mood		**Residue**	

In this example, the speaker wants to know whether Simon has a copy of "The Bostonians" or not, which requires a yes or no answer. This interrogative, Finite signifies the polarity of the message that the speaker wants to be clarified and specified by the hearer. Yes or no question typically starts with Finite since part of the Mood marks the polarity (Thompson, 2013).

2.4.1.3 Imperative Mood

We can use 'let's,' Finite only and or with the subject after finite. At the beginning of the clause, the use of finite expresses exclusive demand or command. Meanwhile, if we use 'let's,' it shows an inclusive demand or command (Eggins, 2004) because inclusive imperative Mood includes the speaker to the activity or goods and services. Meanwhile, in an exclusive imperative Mood, the speaker demands explicitly and commands the hearer.

There are two forms of imperative Mood which are marked and unmarked. Marked imperative Mood has a subject. Meanwhile, unmarked Mood does not. In a positive sentence, the example of marked imperative Mood is "you be careful." Meanwhile, the unmarked one is "do not do that." Halliday & Matthiessen stated that the unmarked Mood has no elements; however, both forms can be followed by a mood tag such as "won't you?", "will you?" to show that the clause is finite although the verb is non-finite (2014, p. 165).

The table below is the example of imperative Mood taken from Halliday & Matthiessen (2014, p. 167):

Table 2.4. Example of Imperative Mood from Halliday

Don't	You	Believe	It
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Compement
Mood		**Residue**	

This example shows that the clause has marked mood since it specifies the subject by "you." The clause is a negative imperative which aims to be a command.

2.4.2 Modality

Modality is another aspect of interpersonal meaning related to the expression of the speaker's attitude about what they are saying (Webster, 2019, p. 40). Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) proposed that modality is the polarity between yes and no, which has two basic types, Modalization and Modulation. A clause containing information or acts as a proposition such as a probability and a usuality is called Modalization. Meanwhile, a clause that acts as a proposal or commands, such as inclination and obligation is called Modulation.

Table 2.5. The Value of Modality from Halliday & Mathiessen (2014)

Value	Probability	Usuality	Obligation	Inclination
High	Certain	Always	Required	Determined
Median	Probable	Usually	Supposed	Keen
Low	Possible	Sometimes	Allowed	Willing

2.4.2.1 Probability

Probability is a type of modality which shows the speaker or writer expresses judgments as to be likelihood or probability of something happening/being or how likely it is to be true or either 'yes' or 'no'. Some of the basic points on the probability scale area: possible, probable, and certain. In probability, modals like 'can,' 'may,' 'could,' and 'might' are categorized as low degree; meanwhile, 'will' and 'would' are medians. However, if the modals 'can,' 'could,' 'might', and 'may' are changed into negative form, they will express the highest degree of modality.

2.4.2.2 Usuality

Usuality is a modality that shows the speaker or writer expresses judgments as to the frequency with which something happening/being or how frequently it is true or both 'yes' or 'no'. This modality is realized in adverbs that act as mood adjuncts of modality such as 'usually,' 'always,' 'never,' 'sometimes.'

2.4.2.3 Obligation

Obligation is a type of modality that carries out a command, suggestion demand, and advice to the listener or reader. It is realized through modals such as 'must,' 'has/have to,' 'need to,' 'ought to.'

2.4.2.4 Inclination

Inclination is a type of modality concerned with represents the tendency of writer in doing something and the capability from his/her own feeling. It expresses willingness, determination, and commitment. It is realized through modals such as 'want to,' 'need to,' 'keen', 'determine to.'

Table 2.6. Lexical Realizations of the Value of Modality

Modality Type		Lexical Realizations		
		High	Median	Low
Modalization	Probability	must/should certainly, i know	will/would probably, i think	can/could/may/might possibly, i guess
	Usuality	must be/ should always	will/would usually	can/could/may/might sometimes

Modulation	Obligation	must/have to/ought to it's necessary	need to/should/had better, it's desirable…	can/could/may/might it's permissible…
	Inclination	must/have to	will/would like to/keen/ need to	willing to

Table 2.7. Example of Modality Type

No.	Clause	Modality Type	The Value of Modality
1.	You're absolutely **certain** that there were no other cars between you and the trailer.	Probability	High
2.	You are **sometimes** at home on Saturday	Usuality	Low
3.	You **have to** almost look to your right because you know …	Obligation	High
4.	You weren't saying screw everybody else **I'll** drive as fast as they want with …	Inclination	Median

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter presents the research method and the producers used in this research. It consists of research design, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

A descriptive qualitative research design is used in this research. Qualitative research is about structures and patterns and how things are (Litosseliti, 2010, p. 52). This qualitative approach establishes both structure and pattern of study without knowing how many different features or objects. Instead, the researcher attempts to explain it from the observational elements which pose questions (Williams, 2007). The descriptive approach is adopted to collect and analyze the interpersonal meaning of Jacinda Ardern's Facebook. The descriptive approach is especially suitable because it will include an accurate and authentic definition

3.2 Data Collection

This part presented research data, data source, instruments, and data collection techniques.

3.2.1 Research Data

The data of this research were in the captions of Jacinda Ardern in her Facebook, which indicated the mood and modality during seven months, February until August 2021. The context of the data was a caption about the COVID-19 vaccine.

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3.2.2 Data Source and Subject of the Study

The data source is a source that enables a researcher to get some information or data for research. The data source of this research is Facebook, while the data are taken from the captions posted by the Facebook account of Jacinda Ardern, a Prime Minister of New Zealand. The researcher chose Facebook as a data source because Facebook is the most widely used social media by people in the world. Likewise, Jacinda Ardern often uses Facebook to interact with the people of New Zealand. Captions to be analyzed over the last seven months, from February until August 2021. The situation shows that the COVID-19 vaccine target has exceeded 50% of the population, which focused on her information about the COVID-19 vaccine.

3.2.3 Instrument

The researcher herself is the main instrument of this research. She did some steps such as collecting the data as the subject research, identifying the data, analyzing the data, and reporting the result by herself. Bogdan and Biklen (1998, p. 77) stated that humans as the primary instrument for collecting and analyzing the data in qualitative research.

3.2.4 Data Collection Technique

The researcher did several steps in collecting the data:

1. The researcher opened Jacinda Ardern's Facebook page as the primary data source. (https://www.facebook.com/jacindaardern)

2. The researcher scrolled Facebook pages from February to August 2021.

3. The researcher reads and understands the captions on the Facebook page.

4. The researcher collected data in captions needed for research.

5. The researcher selected Jacinda Ardern's captions focused on the COVID-19 vaccine program.

6. The researcher identified the interpersonal meaning in the caption, which focused on the type of mood and modality in the clause. Finally, the researcher used tables of mood and modality types to make it easier to analyze the data. The table can be seen below:

Table 3.1. Table of Mood and Modality

No.	Clause	Mood	Speech Function	Modality Type	The Value of Modality
1.		Declarative / Interrogative / Imperative	Statement / Question / Offer / Command	Probability / Usuality / Obligation / Inclination	High / Median / Low

3.3 Data Analysis

The researcher did some steps in analyzing the data. The steps were:

1. Classifying the data

After collecting the data, the researcher classified the data based on mood and modality in the captions. The data was analyzing the mood according to Halliday's theory. In order to figure out the mood pattern, the clauses containing modality were put in tables to break down the mood structure of the clause. It helped the researcher analyze the Subject, the Finite, Predicator, Complement so

that the Mood-Residue pattern can be seen to determine the mood type and the

Speech Function. The researcher made coding of the Mood type to make the

classifying process easier. The codes can be seen below:

Table 3.2. Types of Mood Type Codes

No.	Types of Mood	Codes
1.	Subject	S
2.	Finite	F
3.	Predicator	P
4.	Adjunct	Adjc
5.	Complement	C

The example of the mood table was made as follows (Thompson, 2013, p. 66):

Table 3.3. Example of Mood Table in Thompson

He	was	Lying	on his back
S	**F**	**P**	**Adjc**
Mood		**Residue**	

The researcher analyzed the modality in the captions. The modality clauses

were categorized based on their type and put in the tables to clarify the modality

type and modal degree. The types of modality were analyzed to reveal the writer's

judgment and attitude towards the current issue of COVID-19 in New Zealand.

The modal degree also complements the modality type in considering the

assurance and the strength of the modality used in the captions.

2. Describing the Interpersonal Meaning

After classifying and interpreting the data using mood and modality, the

researcher answered research question number 2 with the combined theory of SFL

and discourse analysis approach. It would enable the researcher to see the

meaning by relating the grammatical structure in mood and modality with the

social situation during the pandemic in New Zealand.

3. **Drawing the conclusion**

The researcher concluded the finding of this research with a clear

explanation based on the theory and owned the researcher's interpretation.
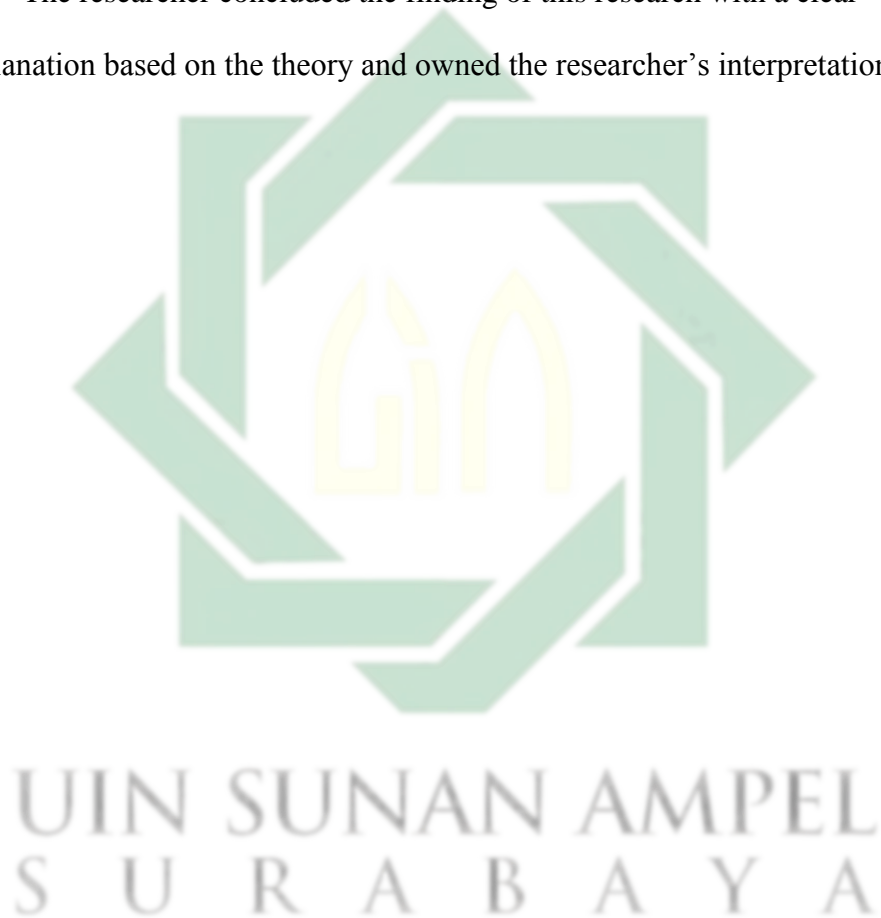
CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter is divided into two main parts, the data findings and the discussion of the data analysis. The first part consists of three findings of the formulations of this research. The second part consists of the discussion on those all findings.

4.1 Findings

In this part, the theory of mood and modality is used to determine the types of mood and modality found in the captions 66 clauses of 12 captions. There are 66 clauses contains the mood and 35 clauses contains the modality, including the percentage of each type.

Table 4.1. Mood Table in Jacinda Ardern's Facebook Caption

Modality type & degree	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Declarative	58	87,88
Interrogative	2	3,03
Imperative	6	9,09
Total	**66**	**100%**

Table 4.2. Modality Table in Jacinda Ardern's Facebook Caption

Modality type & degree	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Probability (low)	4	11,43
Probability (median)	18	51,43
Probability (high)	1	2,86
Usuality (low)	-	-

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Usuality (median)	7	20
Usuality (high)	-	-
Obligation (low)	-	-
Obligation (median)	3	8,57
Obligation (high)	-	-
Inclination (low)	-	-
Inclination (median)	2	5,71
Inclination (high)	-	-
Total	**35**	**100%**

4.1.1 Types of Mood

4.1.1.1 Declarative Mood

In captions, the statement can be realized through declarative (Nur, 2015).

Therefore, declarative is the most dominant mood in captions. The pattern

consists of Subject and Finite. According to the data, there are 58 declarative

moods in the captions. The example of declarative mood in the captions can be

seen below.

Data 1
"And our COVID-19 vaccination programme begins."

Table 4.3. Example Data Findings of Declarative Mood

And	our COVID-19 vaccination programme	Begins	
Adjc	**S**	**F**	**P**
Re-	**Mood**		**-sidue**

The clause above is declarative since it follows the mood pattern Subject +

Finite. "our COVID-19 vaccination programme" acts as the Subject, meanwhile

"begins" is the Finite and Predicator. The word "begins" is considered Finite since

it shows the tense of the clause which is present. The word "begins" is identified

as Predicator since it is used to explain the activity that can be done in the clause.

The speech function of the clause is a statement. It means Ardern intends to let the

people of New Zealand know that a vaccine program has started in New Zealand.

Data 2
"We're starting with our frontline border workers who have been keeping us safe
for so long now."

Table 4.4. Example Data Findings of Declarative Mood

We	Are	starting	with our frontline border workers	Who	have been	Keeping	us safe for so long now
S	F	P	Adjc	S	F	P	C
Mood		Residue		Mood		Residue	

The clause above is declarative since it follows the mood pattern Subject +

Finite. "We" acts as the Subject, meanwhile "are" is the Finite, and "starting" is

Predicator. The word "are" is considered Finite since it shows the tense of the

clause which is present. The word "starting" is identified as Predicator since it is

used to explain the activity that can be done in the clause. Subject and Finite are

categorized as Mood. Meanwhile, Predicator and Adjuncts are Residue.

Meanwhile, "with our frontline border workers" is an Adjunct of reason

since it explains the reason for the action. The speech function of the clause is a

statement. The second clause above is declarative too. "Who" is the Subject

because it refers to the clause before, meanwhile "have been" acts as Finite, and

"keeping" is Predicator. Furthermore, the "us safe for so long now" is

Complement. Ardern used declarative to state that vaccine implementation starts

from frontline border workers who have kept people's New Zealand safe for so

long now.

Data 3
"A huge thank you to them and everyone who will spend this year rolling out
vaccines for everyone."

Table 4.5. Example Data Findings of Declarative Mood

A huge thank you	to them and everyone	who	will	spend	this year	rolling out vaccines for everyone
P	C	S	F	P	Adcj	C
Residue		Mood		Residue		

The clause above is declarative since it follows the mood pattern Subject +

Finite. The word "who" acts as the Subject, meanwhile "will" is the Finite, and

"spend" is Predicator. The word "who" is a relative pronoun, it can be used as a

Subject in relative clauses. The word "will" is considered Finite since it shows the

tense of the clause which is future tenses. The word "spend" is identified as

Predicator since it is used to explain the activity that can be done in the clause.

Meanwhile, "this year" is an Adjunct of reason since it explains the time for

the action. The word "rolling out" is identified as Complement here it is used to

explain the Predicator. The speech function of the clause is a statement which

means to show declarative mood. Ardern states that she grateful to those who will

take the time to make the vaccine program a success.

Data 4
"I caught up with Professor Juliet Gerrard this morning."

Table 4.6. Example Data Findings of Declarative Mood

I	caught up	with Professor Juliet Gerrard	this morning
S	**P**	**C**	**Adjc**
Mo-	**Residue**		

The clause above is declarative, the word "I" acts as the Subject, the word
"caught up" is Predicator, the words "with Professor Juliet Gerrard" is
Complement, and the words "this morning" is Adjunct. The word "caught up" is
identified as Predicator since it is used to explain the activity that can be done in
the clause. Meanwhile, "this morning" is an Adjunct of reason since it explains
the time for the action.

Data 5
"Juliet is my Chief Science Advisor and we catch up regularly, especially during
the pandemic."

Table 4.7. Example Data Findings of Declarative Mood

Juliet	Is	my Chief Science Advisor	and	we	catch up	regularly, especially during the pandemic
S	**F**	**C**	**Adjc**	**S**	**P**	**Adjc**
Mood		**Residue**		**Mo-**	**Residue**	

The clause above is declarative since it follows the mood pattern Subject +

Finite. The word "Juliet" acts as the Subject, meanwhile "is" is the Finite. The

word "is" is considered Finite since it shows the tense of the clause which is

present tenses. The word "my Chief Science Advisor" is the Complement and the

word "and" is identified as Adjunct because the word "and" connect two clauses.

The second clause above is declarative too. The word "we" is the Subject

because it refers to the clause before, meanwhile "catch up" is Predicator.

Furthermore, the " regularly, especially during the pandemic" is Complement.

Data 6
"A while ago Juliet and her team could see that people wanted information they
could trust on COVID 19 vaccines, …"

Table 4.8. Example Data Findings of Declarative Mood

A while ago	Juliet and her team	could	see	that people wanted information	they	Could	trust	on COVID 19 vaccines
Adjc	S	F	P	C	S	F	P	C
Re-	Mood		Residue		Mood		Residue	

The clause above is declarative since it follows the mood pattern Subject +

Finite. "Juliet and her team" acts as the Subject, meanwhile "could" is the Finite,

"see" is Predicator, and "that people wanted information" as the Complement. The

word "could" is considered Finite since it shows the tense of the clause which is

past. The word "see" is identified as Predicator since it is used to explain the

activity that can be done in the clause. Meanwhile, "that people wanted

information" is a Complement of reason since it explains the reason for the action.

The second clause above is declarative too. The word "they" is the Subject

because it refers to the clause before, meanwhile "could" acts as Finite, and "trust"

is Predicator. Furthermore, the " on COVID 19 vaccines" is Complement.

The above are some examples of classification and explanation of the categorization of clauses in declarative mood in Jacinda Ardern's Facebook captions. In addition to the data above, the researcher also found several clauses used by Jacinda Ardern in her Facebook captions that were included in the declarative mood category, along with the data:

Data 7
"… so she has pulled together a really handy collection of information and videos to answer just about any question you might have."

Table 4.9. Example Data Findings of Declarative Mood

So	she	has	pulled	together a really handy collection of information and videos to answer just about any question you might have
Adjc	**S**	**F**	**P**	**C**
Re-	**Mood**		**Residue**	

Data 8
"You'll find the site at: https://www.pmcsa.ac.nz/topics/covid-19/covid-19-vaccines/"

Table 4.10. Example Data Findings of Declarative Mood

You	will	find	the site at: https://www.pmcsa.ac.nz/topics/covid-19/covid-19-vaccines/
S	**F**	**P**	**C**
Mood		**Residue**	

Data 9
"I hope you find it helpful!!"

Table 4.11. Example Data Findings of Declarative Mood

I	hope	you find it helpful!!
S	P	C
Mo-	Residue	

Data 10
"By about the middle of the year we expect we'll be able to start offering a vaccine to everyone."

Table 4.12. Example Data Findings of Declarative Mood

We	will	be able to start offering	a vaccine to everyone
S	F	P	Adjc
Mood		Residue	

Data 11
"The short answer is that the vaccine is a much better way to do that."

Table 4.13. Example Data Findings of Declarative Mood

The short answer	is		that the vaccine is a much better way to do that	
S	F	P	C	
Mood			Residue	

Data 12
"Covid can sneak out and pop up in our community, and if it does, that puts all our people at risk."

Table 4.14. Example Data Findings of Declarative Mood

Covid	can	sneak out and pop	in our community
S	F	P	C
Mood		Residue	

Data 13

"The vaccine will help us stop that from happening, and is the best way we can
protect and save lives."

Table 4.15. Example Data Findings of Declarative Mood

The vaccine	will	help	us stop that from happening	and	is	the best way	we	can	protect and save lives
S	F	P	C	Adjc	F	C	S	F	P
Mood		Residue			Mo-	Re-	Mood		-sidue

Data 14

"I **need to** show how much I believe in the vaccine - in its safety"

Table 4.16. Example Data Findings of Declarative Mood

I	need to	show	how much I believe in the vaccine - in its safety
S	F	P	Adjc
Mood		Residue	

All the clauses above are declarative mood, it can be organized not only
through their formulas, but also through speech function in which the writer has
tendency to give information, ideas, or facts which the writer realizes by doing
declaration or statement. Other clauses which are categorized as declarative mood
in the captions be seen in Appendix 2.

4.1.1.2 Interrogative Mood

Offer and question are conveyed through the interrogative clause (Bustam,
2020). The use of interrogative mood can vary depending on the context. It can be

the tool used by the writer to provoke the reader or raise awareness. In addition to that, Chen & Shuo (2018, p. 38) also argue that interrogative mood can be helpful to draw the readers' attention and interact with the readers by letting them answer the question. However, there are only 2 interrogative moods that can only be found in Ardern's captions. The interrogative is less used in the caption as the primary purpose of the caption is to invite the people of New Zealand to participate in the vaccine program. The example of interrogative mood in the captions can be seen below.

Data 15
"Why we need a vaccine when we've managed to keep everyone pretty safe?"

Table 4.17. Example Data Findings of Interrogative Mood

Why	We	Need	a vaccine when **we**'ve managed to keep everyone pretty safe
WH-Q	**Subject**	**Predicator**	**Adjc**
Mood	**Residue**		

The meaning of the example is Ardern's purposely statement to provoke the reader instead of asking questions. In the example, "why" is an adverb which is also classified as WH- questions word (where, when, why, who, what, how), followed by 'we need a vaccine when we have managed to keep everyone pretty safe" as the residue. It is done because we want to make people realize for themselves that vaccines are important.

Data 16
"While I was being vaccinated, someone asked me "why now?" It's a fair question."

Table 4.18. Example Data Findings of Interrogative Mood

Why	Now	It	is	a fair question
WH-Q	Adjc	S	F	C
Mood	Re-	Mood		-sidue

The meaning of the example is Ardern's purposely statement to provoke the reader instead of asking questions. In the example, "why" is an adverb which is also classified as WH- questions word (where, when, why, who, what, how), followed by "now" as the residue. It is done because Ardern chose not to be vaccinated at the beginning of roll out because our workers who face the risk of getting COVID needed to be her priority.

All clauses above belong to interrogative mood. It occur when the writer wants to demand interaction about something from the reader. From the clauses above, it can be seen the mood structure of interrogative mood. However, not all questions in form of interrogative mood are started WH-questions or modality. It is sometimes in Declarative Mood and question tag but the function is still to demand information.

4.1.1.3 Imperative Mood

Using imperative, the writer expresses their motive to the reader to do something according to their demand (Khomutova, 2014). It can act as a command, prohibition, or invitation (Rezkiyana, 2017, p. 45). There are 6 forms

of imperative mood: marked and unmarked imperative. The example of

imperative mood in the captions can be seen below.

Data 17
"Now let's keep going!"

Table 4.19. Example Data Findings of Imperative Mood

Now	let's	Keep going
Adjc	**F/P**	**C**
Residue		

The above example is an unmarked imperative since it does not possess

any subject. The word "Let's" is Finite or Predicator in the clause that signifies

what kind of action or activity the writer demands. The word "keep going" is

classified as a Complement because it is imperative in creating the meaning of the

clause. In addition, the word "keep going" invites people to participate in the

vaccine. However, "now" is classified as an Adjunct of time. In the clause, Ardern

emphasized that vaccine activities are essential because it is one way to deal with

the increasing number of COVID-19 patients and minimize the spread of the virus

in the surrounding environment.

Data 18
"The least we can do is make it easy!

Table 4.20. Example Data Findings of Imrative Mood

The least	We	can	do	is	make it easy!
Adjc	**S**	**F**			
Re-	**Mood**				

The above example is a marked imperative because it does possess any subject. The word "We" is subject, and "can do is" is Finite. They are mood. The word "make it easy" is Finites in the clause that signifies what kind of action or activity the writer demands. It is imperative in creating the meaning of the clause to invites people to participate in the vaccine. However, "now" is classified as an Adjunct of time. In the clause, Ardern emphasized that vaccine activities are essential because it is one way to deal with the increasing number of COVID-19 patients and minimize the spread of the virus in the surrounding environment.

All the clauses above belong to imperative mood. It occurs when the writer wants to demand goods or service about something from the readers. The mood structure of imperative mood is not defined. Other clauses which categorized as imperative mood in the speech can be seen at Appendix 2.

4.1.2 Types of Modality

The theory of modality is derived from Halliday's theory. He divided modality into two, modalization and modulation. In modalization, there are probability and Usuality, whereas, in modulation, there are obligation and inclination (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014).

In this study, the researcher presents analyses of modalities that do not follow Halliday's theory completely, meaning that the interpretations are made based on the pandemic situation in New Zealand. It relates the analyses of modality with the seriousness of the virus, the risk level of the country at that time, and the level of certainty and confidence of Prime Minister Ardern.

Moreover, Brewer (1987) stated that in modality, the degree of the modal could not be absolute since the speaker is the one who indicates the degree of their commitment. In line with that, Kristianti argued that modality "should not be interpreted by simply following an existing pattern or theory without paying attention to the social context, as there is no absolute interpretation in modality" (2020, p. 144).

4.1.2.1 Probability

This type of probability indicates the possible truth of the information exchanged (Rui & Jingxia, 2018). In her caption, Ardern often uses probability to encourage, motivate, and emphasize the importance of vaccination to increase the number of COVID cases in New Zealand. Therefore, probability becomes the most dominant modality in his Facebook caption. It could be triggered by a situation where the government must make plans and decisions to invite the public to participate in the COVID-19 vaccine program. As such, Ardern's plans have gone through the cabinet process and rely heavily on science. As a result, the high probability dominates Facebook captions because it conveys a relatively high degree of certainty of Prime Minister Ardern's plans and commitments to implementing a vaccine program. The example of modality type can be seen from the clause:

Data 19
"A huge thank you to them and everyone who **will** spend this year rolling out vaccines for everyone."

Data 20
"You**'ll** find the site at: https://www.pmcsa.ac.nz/topics/covid-19/covid-19-vaccines/"

Data 21
"By about the middle of the year we expect we**'ll** be able to start offering a vaccine to everyone."

Data 22
"The vaccine **will** help us stop that from happening, …"

The modal "will" expresses as median degree by Halliday. However, in the interpretation, we should depend on the context to figure out the level of certainty of the speaker (Kristianti, 2020). In this case, her caption shows that she often invites the public to work together to deal with the virus at the border, reminding each other that vaccines are essential in these conditions. The word "will" can also be used as a modal verbal operator to show strong wish and determination. Different scales of modal commitment lead to different meanings, "will", which represent a median scale of modal commitment, signals a medium degree of certainly about the validity of a proposition. Meanwhile, the median degree of modality commitment of "will" further confirm that more actions will be definetly taken in the future.

Data 23
"The least we **can** do is make it easy!"

Data 24
"Covid **can** sneak out and pop up in our community, and if it does, that puts all our people at risk."

Data 25

"… and is the best way we **can** protect and save lives."

Data 26

"… the roll out hitting another gear as we receive much bigger deliveries of the vaccine and **can** vaccinate more people."

The modal "can" is categorized as low degree by Halliday. However, in the interpretation, we should depend on the context to figure out the level of certainty of the speaker (Kristianti, 2020). In this case, her captions shows that Ardern convinced the public to follow the vaccine. The word "can" indicates a low probability, but in this case Ardern believes that a vaccine is one way to minimize the spread of COVID-19 in New Zealand. Ardern hopes that in the future the community can convince herself and the people around her to participate in the success of the vaccine program by carrying out the vaccines that have been scheduled by the New Zealand government.

Data 27

"**I know** some people might wonder why we need a vaccine …"

This probability expresses the highest degree since it shows the optimism of the speaker. Moreover, this is also supported by Yuyun (2020, p. 163) who states that "by using mental verbs (know, believe, realize) the speakers or writers have high level of certainly to what they understand." The context being said is the effort and struggle done by Ardern and New Zealand that will not go in vain. She is strongly confident that they can remain and keeping her country safe.

4.1.2.2 Obligation

The second type of modality discussed in the captions is an obligation. The speaker's responsibilities and demands to the speech partner are included in the type of obligation modality (Rui & Jingxia, 2018). Ardern uses obligation to set a line between what they can and cannot do during the pandemic. It is mainly about the government's rules, principles, and precautions. Examples of modals that show obligation are:

Data 28
"For now, you **can** read more about the vaccine and our roll out plan here
https://covid19.govt.nz/covid-19-vaccines/our-covid-19-vaccination-plan/."

Data 29
"You **can** be vaccinated from then on, at any time - but the sooner, the better."

The modal "can" represents the median degree. It was stated that the New Zealand government was preparing to launch a COVID-19 vaccine program. This shows that Ardern and her government are serious about dealing with COVID-19 cases in New Zealand. The statement can also be interpreted that he advises his citizens to better understand the benefits of vaccines, so that they can participate in the COVID-19 vaccine program. Thus, their country can rise to the next lower level and control the virus.

4.1.2.3 Inclination

Inclination is less used in the caption as the primary purpose of the caption is to invite the people of New Zealand to participate in the vaccine program to

minimize the risk of COVID-19. The example of modality type can be seen from

the clause:

Data 30
"But I'm also mindful that I **need to** show how much I believe in the vaccine - in
its safety, …"

Data 31
"Now **we need to** just keep going!"

Modal "need to" state the median degree. It mentions that moving with

confidence means obeying the rules. Ardern made several principles for the

community to apply regarding COVID-19 vaccines. The statement can also be

interpreted that he demands citizens to participate in the COVID-19 vaccine

program. Thus, their country can rise to the next lower level and control the virus.

4.1.2.4 Usuality

Inclination and Usuality are modalities that Jacinda Ardern did not use when

posting a status on Facebook about the COVID-19 vaccine. Instead, Ardern only

focuses on reminding and inviting citizens to participate in the vaccine program

held by the government. The example of modality type can be seen from the

clause:

Data 32
"I**'ll** stay in touch as we keep rolling out the vaccine programme, but if you have
questions, please don't hesitate to share them below …"

From this statement, Arden shows that he cares for his people, this can be

seen from the way he offers his citizens about their confusion regarding the

vaccine program.

4.1.3 Interpersonal Meaning

The interpersonal meaning analysis of Jacinda Ardern's Facebook caption can be described as the following. A clause is analyzed from the mood structures in the interpersonal meaning, consisting of Mood elements and Residue elements. The Mood elements consist of Subject and Finite. The subject is the nominal group element, and the Finite is the verbal element in the clause. The Residue elements consist of Predicator, Complement, and Adjuncts. Predicator is identified as all the clause's verbal elements after the single finite element. Complement is an element within the residue that can be subject, but a nominal group does not realize it. An Adjunct is an adverbial group, nominal group, or prepositional phrase that serves as a circumstance in experiential meaning that has no potential of being subject.

In Jacinda Ardern's Facebook caption, the analysis of mood structure identifying shows that the dominant mood type adopts declarative mood. Statistically, of 66 clauses in the data, there are 58 declarative clauses, accounting for 87,88% of the captions; 2 clauses are interrogative ones which cover 3,03% of the captions; and 6 clauses which cover the rest of the percentage of the whole captions with 9,09%.

According to the previous analyses, the researcher found out four interpersonal meanings represented from the mood and modality in the captions which are Ardern's confidence and commitment, empathy, encouragement, and the last is the seriousness of the situation and prevention acts. Therefore, the analyses are presented from two points of view: mood analysis and modality

analysis, to show how the mood and modality correlate with each other in representing the interpersonal meanings.

The primary function of the declarative clause is the expression of a statement. The writer takes on the role of a 'declarer' and invites the reader to take on the complementary role. In a declarative clause, writers express their angle in interaction. There are some considerations why Ardern chose this mood pattern in her captions. In making the captions, it is vital and apparent for the writer to give information and demand service. In other words, the writer hopes to offer a specific message to the readers showing her attitude and assumption, and in return, she tries to demand and arouse the readers to feel this and act accordingly.

Ardern shared with the readers that we must take care of and strengthen each other in the current condition in the captions. The primary purpose of Jacinda Ardern's writing statuses on social media in public is to motivate and move readers to participate in the COVID-19 Vaccine program organized by the Government and at the recommendation of WHO. Because the percentage of people who participate in the vaccine program has not yet reached 90%, that is why Jacinda Ardern informed the public that vaccines are essential and one way to minimize the number of COVID-19 cases in New Zealand.

Therefore, declarative clauses demand her prominent presence in a political and persuasive caption followed by interrogative clauses and imperative clauses, respectively. With the above mentioned, the prominent usage of declarative clauses in Ardern's captions makes it more convincing, solemn, and persuasive. The imperative clause also has a vital role in captions. It can appeal to

the readers to follow the writer's instruction and thus create an authoritative image by portraying a reliant mutual relationship. According to Halliday (2004), imperative clauses convey two messages: to command others to do something, while the other invites the readers to do something or achieve something together. With imperative clause, Ardern is not giving an order or command directly but enlightening, instructing others to follow the COVID-19 vaccine. The other is to invite readers to participate in the COVID-19 vaccine program to achieve something together. It also minimizes the social distance between her and the readers.

Different degrees of assertiveness suggested by a text can convey different kinds of interpersonal relationship between the writer and reader. For example, using expressions related to a high degree of modality will increase the strength of a claim and thus can indicate the higher degree of authoritativeness or expertise assumed by the writer. Modality also plays an essential role in carrying out clauses' interpersonal meaning, showing the validity of the proposition. Modality refers to the space between "yes" and "no," showing the writer's judgments of the probabilities or the obligations involved in what she is expressing. In this analysis, there are three degrees of modality.

The analysis of the identifying value of modality shows that the dominant value of modality is median, with 25 occurrences or 73,53%. Humphries (2006) thoroughly explains the use of the median value of modality in the captions.

The median value of modality gave Ardern's captions a relatively strong emphasis on what she said and wished to lead the readers to agree with her. The high degree of modality carries out the degree of probability and obligation.

By using the low value of modality, Ardern tried to encourage her readers to believe that this vaccine program can minimize the increase in COVID-19 cases, therefore Ardern explains the importance of vaccines for people in New Zealand, both for themselves, their families, or the environment, Ardern minimizes the gap between her and her readers. However, Ardern also uses the low value of modality to express something she is uncertain about.

The high value of modality (Halliday, 1994) carries out the degree of obligation on the person to carry out a command. Therefore, these captions adopt the high value of modality to convey the writer's strong determination and call on the readers to participate in the vaccine program by implementing vaccines to achieve common goals.

4.2 Discussions

As explained above, the use of mood and modality is found in the caption. In this section, the researcher explains the findings of this study as a whole to answer the research problem. Researchers focused on the choice of mood and modality used in Jacinda Ardern's Facebook caption about the pandemic situation in New Zealand using a discourse analysis approach.

According to Noor (2011) she analyzed the interpersonal meaning of Barack Obama's speech. From the results of her research, Obama himself is the subject most often found in his speech. This means that Obama is responsible for

all the speeches he delivers. Almost all of Obama's speeches talk about general facts that happened at that time. Obama also uses declarative clauses mostly in his speech and it shows that he is sharing information with his audience. The results of the study show that Obama gave a positive attitude and assessment and there were also some criticisms in his speech.

Next is Rowiatun (2014) analyzing interpersonal meaning in song lyrics from Muse, similar to previous research, declarative clauses are mostly found in song lyrics. This means that the writer or singer wants to provide information through the song.

Arbainah (2019) used the speech as research data. She used Mark Zuckerberg's speech. Her research focuses on mood and modalities in Mark Zuckerberg's speech based on discourse analysis and Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics approach. She found that 91,68% of all speeches used declarative clauses, and from the results of the modality analysis, the use of "can" and "be going to" moods were more dominant. She stated that Zuckerberg tends to use a declarative mood to provide information to his listeners. In contrast, Zuckerberg uses a medium value of politeness when delivering a speech from the dominant modality.

Kristianti (2021) uses two speeches by Jacinda Ardern as research data. She used a qualitative method with a purposive sampling technique. Her research focuses on the types of moods and modalities used in speech and she analyzes interpersonal meaning by linking linguistic elements using a discourse analysis approach. She found that the high probability dominates both speeches because it

shows Jacinda Ardern's commitment and belief in dealing with the virus. In the first speech, Ardern only used probability, obligation, declarative, and imperative, while Ardern used all kinds of moods and modalities in the second speech. She also stated that the interpersonal meaning conveyed from the two speeches was the same, namely Ardern's commitment, confidence, empathy, rapid response to COVID-19, and seriousness of the situation.

From the researcher analyses, the researcher found out four interpersonal meanings represented from the mood and modality in the captions: Ardern's confidence and commitment, empathy, and encouragement, and the last is the seriousness of the situation and prevention acts. Therefore, the analyses are presented from two points of view: mood analysis and modality analysis, to show how the mood and modality correlate with each other in representing the interpersonal meanings.

Having analyzed the mood and modality of Interpersonal Meaning in Jacinda Ardern's Facebook captions, it can be found that Speech Function of Statement and Declarative Moods are dominantly used. It shows that Jacinda Ardern believes that what she writes is true.

The primary purpose of Jacinda Ardern's writing statuses on social media in public is to motivate and move readers to participate in the COVID-19 Vaccine program organized by the Government and at the recommendation of WHO. Because the percentage of people who participate in the vaccine program has not yet reached 90%, that is why Jacinda Ardern informed the public that vaccines are

essential and one way to minimize the number of COVID-19 cases in New Zealand.

Whereas the other types such as speech function question, command and offer are not used as often as the type of statement. Sentences of this kind are typically used to interact with the listeners, or readers, in this study, thus, establishing the relationship between Ardern and her listeners or readers so that the conversation does not feel monotonous.

However, the statuses were not always dominated by the statement and declarative because the statuses were made naturally by what was in the mind of Ardern at the time and based on the context or situation that was happening in society. Halliday's statement supports this that Systemic Functional Linguistics begins analyzing with the social context of the situation through a systemic relationship between the social environments on the one hand and the functional organization of language on the other hand (1985, p. 96). It is seen that Jacinda Ardern used her point of view in her status. She made statements that can provoke and raise the reader's contributions to vaccine implementation, particularly people in New Zealand.

As a leader, Ardern relies heavily on science and empathy to respond to these situations, especially those who do not want to be vaccinated. She often invites the public to work together to deal with the virus at the border, reminding each other that vaccines are essential in these conditions. The interpersonal meaning is revealed from high probability, median probability, interrogative and

declarative clauses that function as commands. At high probability, shows empathy and encouragement.

Ardern uses the word "will" to acknowledge the COVID-19 vaccine started with the frontline workers because they have done their part to keep us safe. Furthermore, citizens will follow because they have managed to deal with the spread of the coronavirus in their country. However, he does not want to forget that there are people who have lost their loved ones behind their success. Therefore, he urged citizens not to forget them and continue doing their best to protect and save more lives by vaccinating. Furthermore, he also uses "let us keep going," which means inviting citizens to care for one another, reminding them that vaccines are essential for our lives today.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS & SUGGESTIONS

This chapter discusses the conclusion and suggestions for the final chapter, including a brief explanation of the findings and recommendations for other researchers conducting similar research.

5.1 Conclusions

The researcher used purposive sampling to limit the data to the modality clauses. It is used to keep the analyses in line and do not stray from the scope of modality. Based on the data, the theory of mood and modality is used to determine the types of mood and modality found in the captions 66 clauses of 12 captions. There are 66 clauses contains the mood and 35 clauses contains the modality, including the percentage of each type. The researcher concludes that the most dominant modality and mood used in the captions are probability and declarative.

However, the degree of modality also varies depending on the context. Although this research is derived from Halliday's theory, the implementation is somewhat different. For instance, the modal 'will' is categorized as the median degree. However, it is categorized as a high degree if it reveals a high level of certainty, commitment, encouragement, strong determination, and confidence. The main reason that the categorization of the degree differs from its original theory is that a prime minister delivered the speech during the pandemic.

According to the analyses in the previous sub-chapter, the researcher found out four interpersonal meanings represented from the mood and modality in the

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captions: Ardern's confidence and commitment, empathy, and encouragement, and the last is the seriousness of the situation and prevention acts. The analyses are presented from two points of view: mood analysis and modality analysis, to show how the mood and modality correlate with each other in representing the interpersonal meanings.

5.2 Suggestions

This study uses the Halliday approach, which only focuses on interpersonal meaning in the captions made by Jacinda Ardern. Therefore, the researcher suggests that future researchers conduct other research with other media, such as advertisements, short stories, song lyrics, and others. Researchers can also combine Hallyday's theory with other theories, such as critical discourse analysis. The reason, this research is only focused on the status of Facebook. It is hoped that comparing the two research media and combining them will better understand and learn more about discourse analysis and systemic functional linguistics.

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