

The Realization of Interpersonal Meaning in Conversations between Native and Non-Native Speakers

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ABSTRACT

This study reveals the function of mood, modality, and speech function in the conversation produced by native and non-native speakers. This study of Systemic Functional Linguistics and its practical theories were adopted from Halliday and Matthessien (2014) and Eggins (2007). Therefore, the researcher applied discourse analysis to find the units of mood, modality, and speech function through conversation. The sample of documentation was taken from four kinds of conversations. The instrument was qualitatively collected from casual conversations. The result showed that the use of mood in terms of declarative mood was the most mode applied by the speakers; they employed both positive declaration and negative declaration. Besides, the writer also summarized the modality system where the speakers mainly used the probability system to modify their conversation, while the last type of interpersonal meaning was speech mode; the speakers frequently utilized statement type to deliver their messages to the listener. This research then practically and pedagogically suggested to both teachers and further researchers to comprehend the concept of interpersonal meaning. For practical purposes, the teachers are advised to teach their pupils how to create understandable conversations such as the utilities of subject and finite; the researchers also needed to know their further study about interpersonal meaning if they influenced humans' communication or their status.

Keywords: Interpersonal Meaning, Mood, Modality, Speech Function

INTRODUCTION

Language is viewed as essentially a social medium of communication through which speakers and listeners can engage in meaningful interaction. Because language gives a theory of human experience, and particular resources of the lexicogrammar of every language are dedicated to that purpose, learning several languages helps bridge the smoothness of communication (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2013). Its application serves a linguistic goal; the social and personal context of communication aids in comprehending the message being communicated. The following is a fundamental conclusion: meanings are essentially grammaticalized. Every grammatical decision has a purpose in the discourse context (Bumela, 2012). As a result, systemic functional linguistics can examine the function, social context, and personal history of communication.

Interpersonal meaning refers to the speaker's or writer's interaction with the listener or reader. Language is a style of activity to meet human needs through the transfer of information. It is concerned with interpersonal connections or language-based human expressions (Fauziah, 2021). According to (Halliday, 2014) and (J.R.

Martin & Christia M.I.M, Matthiessen & Painter, 1997), language performs two functions (known as speech roles or speech functions) in every interaction: delivering and demanding commodities. People use interpersonal meaning to similarly express their emotions and feelings to others (Amalia et al., 2018). The way language is employed in communication interactions is referred to as interpersonal meaning. It adds a layer of relevance to how language is used in a relationship, such as maintaining social connections, sharing perspectives, and influencing others (Eggins, 2004). Likely, Interpersonal meaning refers to language's role as a supervisor of human relationships, requiring it to put social communication into decisions of a different kind, still restricted in number but less discrete on both axes (Carapic, 2006).

This field can be perceived in various ways in practical communication; the mood element and the residue element make up interpersonal meaning. The mood element is made as a subject and finite, while the remainder is made up of predictor, complement, and adjuncts (Alyfia et al., 2019). The mood system of the clause includes the parties' interaction and the speaker's or writer's attitude and judgment. This system could be seen from three different units: declarative form, interrogative form, and imperative form (Mulatsih & Sunardi, 2021).

Furthermore, the use of speech function in casual conversation serves essential reasons for transmitting messages. Speech function is one part of sociolinguistics. Speech function refers to how someone communicates ideas to allow listeners to comprehend them fully. The four types of speech functions are statement, question, command, and offer (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2013). In order to meet their demands, speech functions are used as a platform for communicating experiences. People make their contributions for various reasons since these speech functions convey a speaker's attitude and judgment (Wiyanto, 2020).

Several researchers have already undertaken interpersonal meaning investigations, with the results influenced by modality and mood system. On the contrary, the focus of this research will be on the role of mood, modality, and speech in interpersonal meaning. They will be used to examine the scripts of native and non-native speakers on three different topics. The outcome will also give students optimism as a measurement of their knowledge in the interpersonal meaning and as a reflection on how to enhance other parts of communication.

Its significance might contribute several spots of educational goals. Theoretically, the interpersonal meaning analysis will interpret the concept of mood system realized in the conversation. Pedagogically, the analysis will give the teachers a chance to explicitly explain related materials. Practically, it can also be used by the students to be a benchmark to improve their speaking competence.

Research which was previously concerning about the study of interpersonal meaning realized on English native speakers was done by several researchers such as Ye, (2010); Ping, Kuang & Lingling, (2017); Mafruchatunnisa, (2016); Ayu S, (2016); Sukma, (2020). Those studies were analyzing interpersonal meaning realized in either spoken form or written form, such as Barack Obama's victory speech, Hillar's and Trump's election speech, Michelle Obama's speech, Hans Christian Andersen short story, song lyrics of Queen.

Some researchers also conducted their study on the interpersonal meaning, which concerned more to the non-native English speaker such as Devi, (2017); Toto, (2013); Nur, (2015); Firmansyah, (2015); Mahdi Araghi et al., (2011); Yuyun, (2011); Sutopo, (2014); Yuliati, (2013); Sukarno, (2008); Batari et al., (2018); Olafemi Ogunmuyiwa, (2016); Octaria, (2012); Hadiani, (2019); Stonian, (2016); Fathonah et al., (2018); McCabe et al., (2007), Munday, (2009); Yuliana et al., (2017), Yusri, (2017); Renggi and Mujiyanto,

(2019); Nuha, (2014); Wenhui, (2017); Ranis, (2018); Arifin, (2017). Those studies analyzed the interpersonal meaning realized in either written and spoken forms such as speech, gender talk, analysis in debating, negotiation, teacher-student interaction, and in divorce mediation. In contrast, the written form was report text, explanation text, online tourism promotion, short story, news report, newsletter, conversation text, and drink label.

Based on the occurrence of the significant roles that are described in the clauses. The writer is interested in applying the research on interpersonal meaning used in the conversation of native and non-native speakers' scripts to give the most comprehensive concept of understanding discourse.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Metafunction classified meaning into three types of meaning: interpersonal meaning, ideational meaning, and textual meaning. Those meanings are used in languages with different roles that simultaneously have several functions. Ideational meaning also called experiential function is used to represent the experience in life. Textual meaning is used to create an organized and cohesive language in textual form. Interpersonal meaning is one of the metafunction types that is used to interact with other people. Practically, this is according to Alyfia et al., (2019), how people communicate their thoughts, emotions, feelings, and wants to others. Clause is viewed as an element of interaction between the speaker and the listener in this approach (audience). Those types are included in metafunction which is the best used to reveal the realization of meaning in the conversation.

In terms of its function, the interpersonal function denotes the linguistic options that allow speakers to implement their complex and varied interpersonal relationships. This concept of systemic functional linguistics is based on the idea that a speaker is constantly communicating

to and with others, not just about something (Amalia et al., 2018). Similarly, Interpersonal meanings are expressed (a) in the person system, both as pronouns (e.g., she, you) and it is formed as possessive determiners (e.g., her, your); (b) in post-Deictic forms of assessment (e.g., probability possible and evidentiality asserted); and (c) in the attitudinal type of Epithet. A combination of modal operators (e.g., "must," "will") and Mood Adjuncts (e.g. "necessarily," "willingly") can signal probability in particular (Xiaoyan & Yu, 2022). Briefly, the way the Interpersonal Metafunction of a speech represents the addresser and the audience interaction. It is the use of language to establish and maintain relationships with them, influence their behavior, express our point of view on things in the world, and elicit or change theirs.

Mood is concerned with information or service, whether it gives or demands, and the tenor of the relationship between interactions. Tenor deals with gender or status-based power. Muir (1972) and Halliday and Martin (1981) define mood parallel to interpersonal communication which embraces three grammatical categories of speech function, modality, and tone. There are two constituents in the Mood system according to Eggins (2004) which is discussed in this research. Those are mood and residue.

Modality is divided into two types. Epistemic modality is also called as modalization in systemic functional linguistics terms. Modalization is a type of connotative meaning based on the degree of certainty the speaker prefers to convey about what she or he is talking. It brings a range of meanings that can reflect the speaker's assessment of what she or he is talking. While Deontic modality is also called as modulation in systemic functional linguistics terms. Modulation can also be a type of connotative meaning but in contrast to the modalization, it brings the obligation or permission and willingness and ability.

MATERIALS & METHODS

This research used qualitative research due to the written form of analysis. The study was determined as a text analysis because this research analyzed the realization of interpersonal meaning in native and non-native conversation in-depth. The English native speakers were from the United States of America and Australia, while the non-native speakers were English students from Indonesia. Two master's degree students of English department major in Universitas Negeri Semarang were selected as non-native speaker. The script of

conversation of English native and non-native speakers were used as the instrument. The scripts taken were analyzed the realization of interpersonal meaning. The interpersonal meaning analysis used the theory of mood system and modality by Eggins (2004) and Halliday and Matthiessen (2014).

To methodologically analyze the data, the writer did reading the data and then detailing supported with the coding process. The following table presented the study used the table below to signify the use of speech function:

Table 5: Speech Function Category

| No. | Code | Clause | Mood Type | Speech Function |
|-----|--------------|--|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. | SF/Te.1/Tu.1 | How many people are coming to the barbecue tomorrow? | Interrogative | Question |
| 2. | SF/Te.1/Tu.2 | Well, um, there's your family | Positive Declarative | Statement |
| 3. | SF/Te.1/Tu.1 | that's four people | Positive Declarative | Statement |

After justifying the speech function classification, the study then analyzed the minor clause used by the students by using the table below:

Table 6: Minor Clause Category

| No. | Code | Clause | Note |
|-----|--------------|--------|------|
| 1. | MC/Te.0/Tu.0 | - | - |
| 2. | MC/Te.0/Tu.0 | - | - |
| 3. | MC/Te.0/Tu.0 | - | - |

Mood, modality, and speech function in the students' speaking script were analyzed in this table. The last step was to make an interpretation. From the overall data analysis, the study provided interpretation by the researcher about interpersonal meaning realized by native and non-native speakers. The last step was to make an interpretation. From the overall data analysis, the study provided interpretation by the researcher about interpersonal meaning realized by native and non-native speakers.

RESULT

The result reported the findings of the mood system, modality system, speech function, and the realization of those between English native and non-native speakers. The data source was from the transcript of the conversations between native and non-native speakers. The analysis also provided some examples in the finding and continued by giving a discussion described as the interpretation based on the related literature studies.

The first finding was about mood system that was realized by both speakers where the writer found 357 clauses in 4 conversations made by four speakers. The clauses were analyzed into mood system where two types of mood system had found in the conversations. There was declarative mood divided into two types: positive form and negative form. The other type of mood system found was the imperative mood.

Table 7: The Finding of Mood System

| No. | Mood System Analysis | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|------|-------|-----------|----------|
| 1. | You | can | call | Me Teguh. | |
| | S | F | P | C | |
| | Mood | | | Residue | |
| 2. | But if | you | can't | say | my name, |
| | A.Conj | S | F | P | C |
| | Residue | Mood | | | Residue |
| 3. | you | can | call | me Dana | |
| | S | F | P | C | |
| | Mood | | | Residue | |

The example of positive declarative mood was such as in text 1 turn 2 "you can call me Dana" showed as a declarative mood. It could be seen when the speakers employed positive finite in the word "can" which is followed by predicator "call" to show declarative mood as a statement. Furthermore, the difference between positive declarative mood and negative declarative mood was distinguished by the existence of finite where negative declarative mood employed finite followed

by the word "not". In contrast, positive declarative finite did not have finite which is followed by the word "not" in the statement.

The second finding was about the realization of modality system spoken by both speakers; the writer exactly found some modality system types realized in the four conversations made by native and non-native speakers. The word have to, going to, would, can, could, and will found in the casual conversations.

Table 8: The Finding of Modality System

| Code | Expression | Modality Type |
|----------------|--|---------------|
| MDA/Te.1/Tu.2 | You can call me Teguh | Usuality |
| MDA/Te.1/Tu.2 | you can call me Dana | Usuality |
| MDA/Te.1/Tu.2 | But if you can't say my name | Probability |
| MDA/Te.2/Tu.3 | I would like to go somewhere | Probability |
| MDU/Te.1/Tu.14 | I have to study four years | Obligation |
| MDA/Te.3/Tu.14 | but I have to leave my teaching activities | Obligation |
| MDA/Te.1/Tu.22 | we can see in another time, thank you | Inclination |
| MDA/Te.3/Tu.16 | I hope we can see you again | Inclination |

Those words indicated that modality system was applied the conversation. The data showed that 45 numbers of modal verbs were occupied in the conversations. Those numbers of modal verb were divided into some modality types. In probability type, the speaker occupied the word "have to". In usuality type, the speakers occupied the word "can and could". In obligation type, the speakers occupied the word "have to and would". They were used to exchange ideas such as delivering and receiving information. In probability, the modal verb "may" was defined as low value, "will" was defined as median value, and "must" was defined as high value. For instance: it was the sentence "I feel that you will enjoy it" in text 2, turn 9 made by native speaker. That sentence was defined as median value because the sentence occupied the modal verb "will" as a probability in the modality system.

The third finding resulted in the realization of speech function from speakers' transcripts; this study found 144 speech functions in total from those 4 casual conversations.

Table 9: The Finding of Speech Function

| Speech Function | Statement | 113 |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| | Question | 26 |
| | Offer | 4 |
| | Command | 2 |
| Total | | 145 |

Those speech functions found were statement, question, offer, and command. Specifically, the majority speech function found was in the form of statement by the number of 113 cases, while the least number found was 1 case as command form, which was in the sentence "becoming a teacher in Australia is also three years" in text 1, turn 17 made by native speaker. That sentence was defined as statement since the speaker was giving information about the time consuming to become a teacher in Australia which was also three years. Another example was in the sentence "I would rather to stay all day alone in the home watching Netflix and some movies" in text 2, turn 8 made by non-native speaker. The sentence was also defined as statement because the speaker was giving information about his feeling. He was invited to be involved in the event, but he refused the invitation by giving the information about his feeling to the listener.

The last finding was the employment of among mood system, modality system, and speech function in the conversation of native and non-native speakers. In term of mood system realized by the speakers, the writer displayed that the study found both native and non-native speaker used more positive declarative. The data could be checked below:

Table 10: The Finding of Mood Types on Speakers' Conversation

| No. | Mood Type | Speaker | Total |
|-----|------------------------|---------|-------|
| 1. | Positive Sentence | Native | 62 |
| | | Non | 49 |
| 2. | Negative Sentence | Native | 0 |
| | | Non | 3 |
| 3. | Interrogative Sentence | Native | 32 |
| | | Non | 10 |

According to the data, it could be inferred that both speakers intended to employ positive sentences more as their primary way to make conversation.

The second realization was about modality system which occurred in numerous dialogues spoken by both speakers; the study then reported that probability expression was the most service where its phenomenon could be seen from the following table:

Table 11: The finding of Modality Types in Speakers' Conversation

| No. | Mood Type | Speaker | Total |
|-----|-------------|---------|-------|
| 1. | Probability | Native | 19 |
| | | Non | 8 |
| 2. | Usuality | Native | 3 |
| | | Non | 5 |
| 3. | Obligation | Native | 3 |
| | | Non | 6 |
| | Inclination | Native | - |
| | | Non | 1 |

Based on the table above, it could be inferred that probability was the most used by native and non-native speakers where native speaker used probability the most with total 19 cases.

The last occurrence from the native when they functioned speech function was such this following table:

Table 12: The finding of Speech Function on Speakers' Conversation

| Speech Function | Statement | Speaker | Total |
|-----------------|-----------|---------|------------|
| | | Native | 51 |
| | | Non | 60 |
| Question | | Native | 12 |
| | | Non | 14 |
| Offer | | Native | 2 |
| | | Non | - |
| Command | | Native | - |
| | | Non | 2 |
| Total | | | 150 |

Based on the data, it could be concluded that statement in declarative mood was the most speech function system realized in the conversation with total 111 cases. Native speakers occupied 51 numbers while non-native speakers occupied 60 number of statements in declarative mood. The most minor speech function in the conversation was offered in modulated interrogative mood and commands in imperative mood with the total realization of 2 cases.

DISCUSSION

There were 4 conversations used in this research which then, the writer analyzed the mood system of those. The analysis found 357 clauses in 4 conversations made by 4 speakers. The study found 113 positive declarative mood in total from 4 conversations made by native and non-native speakers. The example of positive declarative mood was shown in text 1 turn 2 "you can call me Dana" showed as a declarative mood. It could be seen when the speakers occupied positive finite in the word "can" followed by predicator "call" to show declarative mood as a statement. The utterance "I can not go for five days" in text 2, turn 6, that was made by non-native speaker showed a negative declarative mood. It could be seen when the speaker used negative finite in the word "can not" followed by predicator "go" to show negative declarative mood as a statement to inform the listener that he could not join the invitation. From those examples, we could assume that the difference between positive declarative mood and negative declarative mood was distinguished by the existence of finite where negative declarative mood

occupied finite which is followed by the word "not" while positive declarative finite didn't have finite followed by the word "not" in the statement.

In the article which was written by Huiqun Yu (2017) entitled "*Interpersonal Meaning of Mood and Modality in English Public Service Advertising Texts*", he stated that the most common way to provide information to the listener

was by using declarative mood. Alraimi and Abdalla (2019) wrote a study entitled *Interpersonal Meaning in Media Texts Written by Native and Non-native Writers of English* also found that positive declarative mood was the most dominant mood type found in their study. This study also found that the most dominant mood system realized by native and non-native speakers in making conversation was positive declarative mood.

The analysis found 45 modality systems realized in the conversations made by native and non-native speakers. Those number of modality systems were classified into some categories explained by Halliday and Matthiessen (2013). Modal verbs and mood adjuncts were decided in the category in modality system. As stated earlier, that modality system was divided into modalization and modulation. Modalization consisted of probability and usuality. They were used to exchange ideas such as delivering and receiving information. In probability, the modal verb "may" was defined as low value, "will" was defined as median value, and "must" was defined as high value. For instance: it was the sentence "I feel that you will enjoy it" in text 2, turn 9 made by native speaker. That sentence was defined as median value because the sentence occupied the modal verb "will" as probability in the modality system. Modalization had another type which was called usuality. In usuality the modal verb "can" was defined as low value, "usually" is defined as median value, and "will" was defined as high value. For instance, the sentence "you can call me Dana" in text 1, turn 2 made by a non-native speaker. That

sentence was defined as low value due to the sentence's occupation of the modal verb "can" as usuality in modality system. Those explanations and samples proved the theory explained by Halliday and Matthiessen (2013). It was stated that the function of clause in modalization was to exchange goods and services. The purpose of the speakers making conversations was to exchange ideas by delivering and receiving information.

Several writers previously did the explanation which focused on modality expression; they were Rui and Jungxia, (2018) Rahayu, (2019); Wahdaniyah, (2018). These studies were researched to gain the valid research on speech function, modality, and/or mood realized in written and spoken forms. This current topic was executed to understand how the realization of modality in certain expressions expressed by both native and non-native speakers was adopted. Since the researchers wanted to achieve the modality samples, several papers published influenced the writer to do this academic research.

The analysis found 145 speech functions found in the casual conversation made by native and non-native. The finding was then categorized into the type of speech role explained by Halliday (1985). Based on the analysis, the study found 113 number of statement realized by the speakers. For instance, it was the sentence "becoming a teacher in Australia is also three years" in text 1, turn 17 made by native speaker. That sentence was defined as statement due to the speaker giving information about the time consuming to become a teacher in Australia, which was also three years. Another example was in the sentence "I would rather to stay all day alone in the home watching Netflix and some movies" in text 2, turn 8 made by non-native speaker. The sentence was also defined as statement because the speaker was giving information about his feeling. He was invited to be involved in the event, but he refused the invitation by giving the information about his feeling to the listener. Those samples were categorized

as a statement in speech function as explained by Halliday (1985) that statement was a part of speech role which deliver information to the listeners.

This field was precisely in line with the previous study, where its realization was analyzed to gain the formula of proper messages among speakers. Such studies Suhadi, (2015); Surjowati, (2016); Bankole, (2014); Ruby Sugiarto et al., (2015); English textbook, Mustika Br Peranginangin, (2015), Reza, (2013); Winiharti, (2012); Abonego A, (2014), Rui and Jungxia, (2018) Rahayu, (2019); Wahdaniyah, (2018) were reviewed, and they were equally similar with this study since its implementation resulted that speech function was in proper to accommodate the speakers' meaning. Its advance, according to some studies, may help humans' communication where speech function refers to how someone communicates ideas in a way that allows listeners to fully comprehend them. The four types of speech functions are: statement, question, command, and offer. It resulted in an academic setting that functionally articulates ideas, engaged with others, and demonstrated content understanding.

CONCLUSION

The first main finding was about mood system realized in the conversation; it was proven that the conversations made by native and non-native employed the mood system in their four casual conversations. Based on the result, the study concluded that there were some types of mood systems where declarative mood was the most mood found in the study. It was further divided into positive declarative mood and negative declarative mood. The second conclusion belonged to the use of modality system. According to the result, it was proven that the conversations made by native and non-native realized modality system in their four casual conversations. The study summarized four types of modality realized in the conversation. Those were probability,

usuality, obligation, and inclination where probability type was the most type of modality system found in the conversation.

The third conclusion was about the realization of speech function in the four conversations made by native and non-native speakers. It could be shown that the conversations made by native and non-native functioned speech functions in their four casual conversations. The study summarized 145 speech functions realized in the conversation in total accumulation. Those numbers were divided into four types of speech functions. And, statement was the first type which possessed the most number found in this conversation. The last summary was taken from the use of all systems in interpersonal meaning. It was concluded that both native and non-native speakers realized mood system, modality, and speech function system equally. They all made almost equal number of mood systems such as in the positive simple sentence the native speaker made 43 simple sentences while non-native speaker made 41 simple sentences.

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