

CHAPTER IV DESCRIPTION AND DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter presents description of the data and data analysis of this research which analyzed the interpersonal meaning on English teacher's utterances.

A. Description of the Data

As what has been mentioned on chapter III that the data of the present research is the clauses realized from teacher's utterances. There were number of clauses gained from the utterances, Either Indonesia or English clauses. Here the researcher only choose English Clauses then analyzed it through systemic functional grammar which focuses on how the grammar of a language serves as a resource for making and exchanging meanings. There are three possible meaning in systemic functional grammar, ideational, textual and interpersonal meaning. In this research, researcher focused on analyzing interpersonal meaning realized from teacher's utterances. Interpersonal meaning is a kind of meaning that enables persons to express their judgment and attitude and enables them to maintain social relation. The analysis of interpersonal meaning is determined by mood system which provides among indicative (declarative & interrogative) and imperative.

The clauses that have been analyzed contain two functional elements; Mood and Residue. In the mood, there are two essential constituent, they are subject and finite in which subject takes a role as the doer or actor who responsible for the success of an event and finite

takes a role as the element that make the proposal definite. While in the Residue, it may consists of predicator, complement and adjunct, where the predicator realized in lexical verb while the complement is nominal group that has potential to be a subject, and the adjunct functions to give additional information that answer question 'how, where,, and when'.

Those kinds of clause were the data base of this research which have been analyzed and described, thus in the present research, the researcher use descriptive qualitative method. Therefore theirs no statistical calculation instead interpretation through explanatory words. The data was gained through several procedure; observing, sound recording and transcribing. After all the data has been gained, they were identified in order to select the English and Indonesian clauses. The English clauses realized from teacher's utterances only that would be analyzed excluding Indonesia clauses. The selected data then to be interpreted to recognize the mood types realized from whole teacher's utterances in the classroom which express statement, question, offer and comment. Then the data were analyzed based on Mood type's category offered by Halliday to find declarative realized by statements, Interrogative realized by questions (or offer), Imperative realized by command, and Exclamative realized by expression of surprise).

B. Data Analysis

1. Mood Types

As mentioned in the previous chapter, there are two kinds of mood types; imperative and indicative. Indicative is divided into two, they are declarative (takes form of statement) and interrogative (to ask questions). There is another Mood type, named Exclamative. It is usually used to express surprise, disgust, worry, etc. Following are mood types found from teacher's utterances in the classroom.

a. Declarative

In the declaratives teachers tried to explain events, to describe actions or other things to student through definite statement. As mentioned in previous chapter, the giving of information often takes the form of declarative to convey information. Thus teacher was the information provider in this case.

The data showed that declaratives not merely functioned to exchange information, but in a certain situation they also functioned as a question like in turn 22; 'Whales in Indonesian means' then students answered together 'paus'. The above example similar with the question of; what does paus mean in Indonesia?' in other hand, declarative also functioned to express obligation as in; we should keep our environment. Despite they had different functions, but in general they were constructed by

the same element and order; is Subject-Finite, where subject always precedes finite.

Here are the samples of declarative found from teacher's utterances:

1. I'm Fine.

I	Am	Fine
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

2. The title is "whale"

The title	Is	"whale"
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

3. Whales in Indonesian means

Whales	In Indonesian	Means	
Subject	Adjunct	finite	Predicator
Mo		od	Residue

4. Whales are see-living animals

Whales	Are	See-living animals
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

5. The first sentence is general classification

The first sentence	Is	General classification
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

6. They therefore breathe air with their lungs

They	Therefore	Breathe		air	With their ...
Subject	Conjunctive Adj.	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood			Residue		

7. But cannot survive on land.

But	They	Cannot	Survive	On land
	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Adjunct
	Mood		Residue	

8. Some species are very large indeed

Some Species	Are	Very large indeed
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

9. The blue whale, which can exceed 30m in length, is the largest animal to have lived on earth.

The blue whales which...	Is	The largest animal....
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

10. Superficially, the whale looks rather like a fish,

Superficially	The whale	Looks rather like		A fish
Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood			Residue	

11. But there are important differences in its external structures;

But	There	Are	Important Differences	In its external structures
	Complement	Finite	Subject	Adjunct
	Residue	Mood		Residue

12. Its tail consists of a pair of broad, flat horizontal paddles (the tail of fish is vertical)

Its tail	Consists of		A pair of broad, ...
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

13. And it has single nostril on top of its large, broad head.

It	Has	Single nostril	on top of ...
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

14. The skin is smooth and shiny

The skin	Is	Smooth and...
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

15. And beneath it lays a layer of fat (blubber).

It	Lays	A layer of fat
Subject	Finite	Predicator
Mood		Residue

16. This is up to 30m in thickness

This	Is	Up to 30m	In thickness
Subject	Finite	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue	

17. And serves to conserve heat and body fluid.

And	Serves	To conserve Body heat and body fluid
	Finite	Predicator
Mood	Residue	

18. That is the description.

That	Is	The description
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

19. The text above belongs to report.

The text above	Belongs to		Report
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

20. Report is a text which presents information about something as it is.

Report	Is	A text	Which...
Subject	Finite	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue	

21. The purpose of report is to describe the way things are, with reference to a range of natural, man-made thing, animal or plant, and social phenomenon in our environment.

The purpose of report	Is	To describe the way...	Which...
Subject	Finite	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue	

22. General Structure of report is general classification

General Structure of report	Is	general classification
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

23. It introduces the topic of the report.

It	Introduce		Report
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

24. In other word, it states classification of general aspect of thing, animal, plant, which will be discussed in general.

In other word	It	States	Classification
Conjunct. Adjunct.	Subject	Finite	Predicator
Mood			Residue

25. And then, the second part is Description/Identification

And then,	the second part	is	description
	Subject	Finite	Complement
	Mood		Residue

26. It includes parts, qualities, habits or behaviors (if living things), and uses (if non-natural things)

It	Includes		Parts, qualities....
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

27. The Grammatical Feature uses simple present tense

The Grammatical Feature	Uses		Simple present tense
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

28. The language of report text is usually neutral.

The language of report text	Is	Usually	Neutral
Subject	Finite	Mood Adjunct	Complement
Mood			Residue

29. There is no expression of opinion and reference to the readers.

There	is no	Expression of...
Complement	Finite	Subject
Residue	Mood	

30. Shrub is a noun

Shrub	Is	A noun
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

31. It shows that the environment is dirty.

It	Shows		that the environment is dirty
Subject	Finite	predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

32. Butterfly is kupu-kupu

Butterfly	Is	Kupu-kupu
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

33. Butterflies are flying insect with large scaly wings.

Butterflies	Are	Flying insect	With large scale wings
Subject	Finite	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue	

34. Like all insect, butterflies have six jointed legs, three body parts, a pair antennae, compound eyes, and exoskeleton.

Like all insect	Butterflies	Have	Six jointed legs, ...
Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue	

35. The three body parts are the head, thorax the chest), and abdomen (the tail end).

The tree body part	Are	Head, ...
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

36. Their body is covered by tiny sensory hairs.

Their body	Is	Covered	By tiny sensor hairs
Subject	Finite	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue	

37. They have four wings.

They	Have	Four wings
Subject	Finite	Predicator
Mood		Residue

38. Their wings and the six legs are attached to the thorax.

Their wings and ...	Are	Attached	To the thorax
Subject	Finite	Predicatorr	Adjunct
Mood		Residue	

39. The thorax contains the muscles that make the legs and wings move.

The thorax	Contains		The muscle...
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

40. Butterflies are very good fliers.

Butterflies	Are	Good flyer
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

41. They have two pairs of large wings covered with colorful, iridescent scales in overlapping rows.

They	Have		two pairs of large wings ..
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

42. They can only fly if their body temperature is above 86 degrees.

The thorax	Can	Only fly
Subject	Finite	Predicator
Mood		Residue

43. Butterflies sun themselves to warm up in cool weather.

Butterflies	Sun		Themselves	to warm up ...
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood			Residue	

44. As butterflies age, the color of the wings fades and the wings become ragged.

The color of the wing	Fades	
Subject	Finite	Predicator
Mood		Residue

45. Butterflies and moths complete metamorphosis

Butterflies and moths	Complete		Metamorphosis
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

46. In which they go through four different life stages: egg, larva, pupa, and adult.

They	Go		Through four different stages
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Adjunct
Mood		Residue	

47. Most butterflies live on nectar from flower.

Most butterflies	Live		On nectar	From flower
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue		

48. Some butterflies sip the liquid from rotting fruits

Most butterflies	Sip		The liquid	From rotting fruits
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue		

49. Butterflies are found all over the world and in all types of environment: hot and cold, dry and moist, at sea level and high in the mountains.

Butterflies	Are	Found	All over the world
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

50. However, most butterflies' species are found in topical areas especially tropical rainforest.

However	Butterflies	are	Found	All over the world
Conjunctive Adj.	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood			Residue	

51. A Mangrove is tropical marine tree or shrub of the genus Rhizophora.

A Mangrove	Is	tropical marine ...
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

52. Mangroves have special aerial roots and salt-filtering tap roots that enable them to thrive in brackish water (brackish water is salty but not as salty as sea water).

Mangroves	Have		Special aerial roots and ...
Subject	Finite	predicator	Complement
Mood			Residue

53. There are species of mangrove trees found all over the world.

There	Are	Species of mangrove tree ...
Complement	Finite	Subject
Residue	Mood	

54. Some prefer more salinity

Some	Prefer		More salinity
Subject	Finite	predicator	Complement
Mood			Residue

55. While others like to be very close to a large fresh water source (such as river).

Other	Like		To be very close
Subject	Finite	predicator	Complement
Mood			Residue

56. Some prefer areas that are sheltered from waves.

Some	Prefer		Areas that ...
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

57. Some species have their roots covered with sea water every day during high tide.

Some species	Have		Their roots ...
Subject	Finite	predicator	Complement
Mood			Residue

58. Other species grow on dry land, but are still part of the ecosystem.

Other species	Grow		On dry land
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Adjunct
Mood			Residue

59. Mangrove need to keep their trunk and leaves above the surface of the water.

Mangrove	Need to keep		Their trunk ...
Subject	Finite	predicator	Complement
Mood			Residue

60. Yet they also need to be firmly attached to the ground so they are not move by waves.

They	Also	Need to be		To the ground
Subject	Mood adj.	Finite	predicator	Complement
Mood			Residue	

61. There are three types of mangrove roots that play an important role for it:

There	Are	Three types of mangrove root	
Complement	Finite	Subject	
Residue	Mood		

62. Any part of a root that appears above the water flows oxygen to the plant under water surface.

Part of roots...	Flow		Oxygen	To the plant
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood			Residue	

63. As the soil begins to build up these roots to produce additional roots that become embedded in the soil.

The soil	Begun to build up		These roots ...
Subject	Finite	predicator	Complement
Mood			Residue

64. This is the summary

This	Is	The summary
Subject	Finite	Predicator
Mood		Residue

65. When we make a sentence,

When	We	Make	A sentence
	Subject	Finite	Predicator
	Mood		Residue

66. We need a verb.

We	Need	A verb
Subject	Finite	Predicator
Mood		Residue

67. Verbs are defined as “doing word”.

Verbs	Are	Defined	As “doing word”
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood			Residue

68. However, some verbs are not doing verb at all,

However	Some verbs	Are not	Doing verb at all
Conjunctive Adj.	Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood			Residue

69. but they express states of “being” or “having”.

They	Express	States of ‘being’ or ‘having’
Subject	Finite	Predicator
Mood		Residue

70. We use some kinds of verbs in a report text...

We	Use		Some kinds of ...
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

71. They connect a noun with words that identify or describe the noun.

They	Connect		A noun	With other words
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue		

72. Usually linking verb are forms of the verb be.

Usually	Linking verbs	Are	Form of be
Mood Adj.	Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood			Residue

73. There are some verbs which belong to linking verb, such as: is/are, has/have, appear/appears, get/gets, and belong/belongs.

There	Are	Some verbs	Which belong to...
Complement	Finite	Subject	Adjunct
Residue	Mood		Residue

74. Cendrawasih is kind of birds

Cendrawasih	Is	Kind of birds
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

75. A goat has four legs

A got	Has	Four legs
Subject	Finite	Predicator
Mood		Residue

76. Crocodiles belong to reptiles

Crocodiles	Belong to		Reptiles
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

77. They are verb that link the subject and the rest of the sentence.

They	Are	Verb
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

78. There are some verbs which belong to relating verbs, such as: classify, decide, consist, and group.

There	Are	Some verb	Which belong to
Complement	Finite	Subject	adjunct
Residue	Mood		Residue

79. Kangaroos are classified into mammals.

Kangaroos	Are	Classified	Into mammals
Subject	Finite	Predicator	
Mood		Residue	

80. They are verbs of physiological and psychological behavior of living thing.

They	Are	Verb of physiological ...
Subject	Finite	Predicator
Mood		Residue

81. There are some verbs which belong to behavioral verbs, such as: breathe, feed, snore, throw, smile, dream, suck, burrow, etc.

There	Are	Some verbs	Which belong to...
Complement	Finite	Subject	Adjunct
Residue	Mood		Residue

82. Father snore loudly

Father	Snore		Loudly
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

83. The goat feed on young leaves

The goat	Fees on		Young	leaves
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue		

84. The following are the other kinds of verbs

The following		Are	the other kinds of verbs	
Subject		Finite	Complement	
Mood		Residue		

85. They are verbs of talking in direct speech.

They	Are	Verb of talking	In direct speech
Subject	Finite	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue	

86. There some verbs which belong to saying verb, such as: say, speak, tell, ask, explain, reply, answer, whisper, shout out, scream, etc.

There	Are	Some verbs	Which belong to...
Complement	Finite	Subject	Adjunct
Residue	Mood		Residue

87. Father screamed, "Get up!"

Father	Screamed		"Get up!"
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Adjunct
Mode			

88. She said

She	Said	
Subject	Finite	Predicator
Mood		Residue

89. That she didn't go anywhere

That	She	didn't	Go	Anywhere
	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Adjunct
	Mood		Residue	

90. They are verbs of doing.

They	Are	Verb of doing
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

91. There are some verbs belong to material verbs, for example: go, write, build, make, pour, create, etc.

There	Are	Some verbs	belong to...
Complement	Finite	Subject	Adjunct
Residue	Mood		Residue

92. The bird builds a net on the tree

The birds	Build	A net	On the tree
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

93. Father goes to the office

Father	Goes	To office
Subject	Finite	Predicator
Mood		Residue

94. They are verbs of sensing: feeling, thinking and perceiving.

They	Are	Verb of sensing
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

95. Mark likes t-shirt

Mark	Likes	t-shirt
Subject	Finite	Predicator
Mood		Residue

96. I understand the matter

I	Understand	The matter
Subject	Finite	Predicator
Mood		Residue

97. Because the time is up, I think that is enough.

Because	The time	Is	Up
	Subject	Finite	complement
	Mood		Residue

98. Your report must answer the following question

Your report	Must		answer	The following questions
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue		

From the above data, we can see that in the declaratives, teacher provided the material or the other information to students. Here, the former is the teacher as a provider of information and the latter is students as recipients of information.

b. Interrogative

Interrogative is the expression for demanding information which realized through a question. From the data above, researcher found two main structures for asking questions, Polar interrogatives (yes/no questions) or Wh-interrogatives (questions using who, what, which, where, when, why and how). The order is finite precedes subject, realizes polar or ‘yes/no interrogative’. In other hand wh-interrogatives function to determine something that the question wishes to have supplied. In a particular case, interrogative not only functions for asking question, sometimes it functions as imperative did, such as ‘why don’t

you open your dictionary?’ Where that question has the similar meaning with the imperative ‘open your dictionary’. Interrogatives also functioned as an offer, as in ‘would you come forward?’ Here are the samples of interrogatives found from teacher’s utterances:

99. How are you?

How	Are	You
WH-Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

100. Is there any homework?

Is	There	Any homework
Finite	Adjunct	Subject
Mood	Residue	Mood

101. What is the poster about?

What	Is	The poster	About
WH-complement	Finite	Complement	
Mood		Residue	

102. What kind of animal is on the picture?

What kind of animal	Is	On the picture
Wh-Subject	Finite	Adjunct
Mood		Residue

103. What do you think about the picture?

What	Do	You	Think	About the picture
Wh-Compl.	Finite	Subject	Predicator	Adjunct
Mood			Residue	
Residue				

104. What is mangrove?

What	Is	mangrove
WH-Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

105. What kinds of roots do mangroves have?

What kinds of roots	Do	mangrove	Have
WH-Complement	Finite	Subject	Predicator
Mood		Residue	

106. Where can mangroves be found?

Where	Can	mangrove	Be found
WH-complement	Finite	Subject	Predicator
Mood		Residue	

107. Why do mangroves need to be firmly attached to the ground?

Why	Do	Mangroves	Need to be firmly attached
WH-Complement	Finite	Subject	Predicator
Mood		Residue	

108. What kind of animal does it belong to?

What kind of animal	Does	It	Belong to
Wh-Complement	Finite	Subject	Predicator
Mood		Residue	

109. Where can you see this animal? At zoo?

Where	Can	You	See	This animal
Wh-Complem.	Finite	Subject	Predicator	complement
		Mood		
Residue				

110. Then, what does it look like?

What	Does	It	Look like
Wh-Complement	Finite	Subject	Predicator
		Mood	
Residue			

111. What does it feed on?

What	Does	It	Feed on
Wh-Complement	Finite	Subject	Predicator
		Mood	
Residue			

112. How does it reproduce their young?

How	Does	It	Produce	Their young
Wh-Complem	finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement
		Mood		
Residue				

113. How does it live/survive/move/migrate?

How	Does	It	Live
Wh-Complement	Finite	Subject	Predicator
		Mood	
Residue			

According to the above finding, that in the Interrogatives, there is an opposite movement of information; the teacher expects to receive an answer or a respond from students. Here the teacher is a recipient of answer or information.

c. Imperative

The imperative is the mood for exchanging goods and services. The subject is ‘you’ or ‘me’ or ‘you and me’. In the imperative, the mood element may consist of subject only ‘you’, finite only ‘do, don’t’, or finite followed by subject ‘don’t you’, but there always be a predicator.

Regarding to the findings that in the imperatives the teacher is as interlocutor that demands an action thus response being wished were actions or non-verbal. In the imperative, teacher as the former was a recipient of information, and the latter or students were provider of demanded service, as in the case of the interrogatives. In certain situations imperative also functioned to give direct order as in ‘work in pars!’ They also functioned to give instruction as in ‘answer the question based on the picture!’ Following are the samples of imperatives realized from teacher’s utterances:

114. Work in pairs!

Work	in pairs
Predicator	Adjunct
Residue	

115. And answer the question based on the poster!

Answer	The question	Based on the poster
Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Residue		

116. Then, explain about the picture!

Then	Explain	About the picture
	Predicator	Adjunct
Residue		

117. Give your opinion about the picture!

Give	Your opinion	About the picture
Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Residue		

118. And then, go to the summary on page 9

And then	Go	To the summary on page 9
	Predicator	Adjunct
Residue		

119. Now, look at the example below

Now	Look at	The example below
Adjunct	Predicator	Complement
Residue		

120. Therefore, do not use “I” or “you”

Therefore	Do not	Use	“I” or “you”
	Finite	predicator	Complement
Residue			

121. And then go to page 10 task 8!

And then,	Go	To page 10 task 8
	Predicator	Adjunct
Residue		

122. Look at the picture!

Look at	The picture
Predicator	Adjunct
Residue	

123. Tell the report about the animal!

Tell	The report	About....
Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Residue		

124. Look at the picture!

Look at	The picture
Predicator	Adjunct
Residue	

125. Then, read the passage on page 10 Read the following monologue carefully!

Then

Read	The passage	on page 10
Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Residue		

126. Find the meaning of the following words!

Find	The meaning	Of the following...
Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Residue		

127. Now, open your dictionary!

Open	Your dictionary
Predicator	Complement
Residue	

128. And find their meaning!

And

Find	Their meaning!
Predicator	Complement
Residue	

129. Read the following text under the title, butterflies!

Read	The following text	Under the tittle butterflies
Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Residue		

130. Now, answer the following question based on the text!

Answer	The following question	Based on the text
Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Residue		

131. Mention three types of mangrove roots!

Mention	Three types of mangrove roots
Predicator	Complement
Residue	

2. Constituents of Mood and Residue

a. Constituents of Mood

Mood consists of two essential elements, it is in accordance with what Halliday stated; they are Subject and Finite.

1. Subject

Subject represents the one or thing that acts an action or the one that is responsible for the proposal. From the data, researcher found that subject could be in form of direct thing or person as in ‘mangroves, butterflies and whales’. In other hand they could be changed into pronoun such as ‘they, we, she or he’. These are samples of subject could be found from teacher’s utterances:

a) **I**'m Fine.

I	Am	Fine
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

b) **We** sh

c) ould keep our environment.

We	Should	Keep	our environment
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

d) **It** introduces the topic of the report.

It	Introduce		Report
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

The bolded words above represents the doer or the one who responsible of an event.

2. Finite

Finite shows the time of speaking (whether past, present, or future, at the time of speaking) and modality or the judgment of speakers (probability or obligation). The sample of Finite found from the clause can be displayed as follow;

a) **We should** keep our environment.

We	Should	Keep	our environment
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

The bolded word above '**should**', represents finite which expresses obligation

- b) The first sentence **is** general classification

The first sentence	Is	General classification
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

- c) The language of report text **is** usually neutral.

The language of report text	Is	Usually	Neutral
Subject	Finite	Mood Adjunct	Complement
Mood			Residue

The bolded words '**is**' express time of speaking, present tense.

- d) It introduces the topic of the report.

It	Introduce		Report
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

- e) Whales in Indonesian **means** paus

Whales	In Indonesian	Means		Paus
Subject	Adjunct	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mo		od	Residue	

The finite here fuses with lexical verb, **introduce** and **means**.

b. Constituents of Residue

Residue is part of clause consisting a number of functional elements; predicator, complement and adjunct.

1. Predicator

Predicator is a lexical verb found in a verbal sentence. It is part of the clause containing the verbal group which tells the process, the action, happening and state which is expressed by the rest of the verbal group. Here are examples of Predicator found from teacher’s utterances.

a) It **introduces** the topic of the report.

It	Introduce		Report
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

b) It **shows** that the environment is dirty.

It	Shows		that the environment is dirty
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

c) They can only **fly** if their body temperature is above 86 degrees.

The thorax	Can	Only fly
Subject	Finite	Predicator
Mood		Residue

The bolded words above are predicator, telling about the process and action.

2. Complement

Complement is an element of the Residue which typically realized by nominal group. It could be chosen as Subject through the process of making the clause Passive. The complement answer the question ‘is/had what’, ‘to whom’, ‘did to what’

a) That is the description.

That	Is	The description
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

b) They have **four wings**.

They	Have		Four wings
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

The bolded words above are complements which answer the question ‘is/had what’

c) It introduces **the topic of the report**.

It	Introduce		the topic of the report.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

The complements answer the question ‘to whom’, ‘did to what’.

3. Adjunct

Adjunct is clause elements which contribute some additional information to the clause. They are adverbial, or prepositional phrase which answer the questions ‘how’,

‘when’, ‘where’, ‘by whom’, thus they don’t have any potential to be a subject.

a) But cannot survive **on land**.

But	They	Cannot	Survive	On land
	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Adjunct
	Mood		Residue	

b) Father goes **to the office**

Father	Goes		To office
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Adjunct
Mood		Residue	

The bolded words above are adjuncts, answering the question where

Following are table of frequency describing the whole use of mood types during teaching learning process.

No	Mood Types	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Declarative	103	76%
2	Interrogative	15	11%
3	Imperative	18	13%
4	Exclamative	-	-
Total		136	100%

The table above describes the frequency of Mood Type mostly realized from teacher utterances. It shows that Declarative dominated the teacher’s utterances instead the other mood types. Teacher tended to convey statement to tell information through declaratives,

therefore declarative dominated teacher's utterances that it reached 76%, while imperative is the second dominant reaching 13%. And the interrogative has 11% while the exclamatives was not found.

C. Discussion

1. Mood Types

Declaratives is expression that are used by people especially teacher in the classroom to explain events, to describe actions or other things to student through definite statement. As mentioned in previous chapter, the giving of information often takes the form of declarative to convey information¹¹⁶. Thus when teacher explains material or gives other information to students, meaning that teacher is the information provider. The declaratives don't merely function to exchange information, but in a certain situation they also functioned as a question e. g.: 'Whales in Indonesian means' and then students answered together 'paus'. It is similar with the question of; what does paus mean in Indonesia?' Declarative also functioned to express obligation as in; we should keep our environment. Here they had different functions, but in general they are constructed by the same element and order; is Subject-Finite, where subject always precedes finite. Thus we can conclude that in the declaratives, the teacher provides the material or the other information to students.

¹¹⁶ M.A.K. Halliday, *An Introduction to Functional Grammar 2nd Edition* (London: Edward Arnold 1994), p. 74

Here, the former is the teacher as a provider of information and the latter is students as recipients of information.

Interrogative is the expression for demanding information which realized through a question. Halliday stated that English offers two main structures for asking questions, Polar interrogatives (yes/no questions) or Wh-interrogatives (questions using who, what, which, where, when, why and how)¹¹⁷. The order is finite precedes subject, realizes polar or 'yes/no interrogative'. In other hand wh-interrogatives function to determine something that the question wishes to have supplied. In a particular case, interrogative not only functions for asking question, sometimes it functions as imperative did, such as 'why don't you open your dictionary?' Where that question has the similar meaning with the imperative 'open your dictionary'. Interrogatives also functioned as an offer, as in 'would you come forward?' From these we infer that in the Interrogatives, there is an opposite movement of information; the teacher expects to receive an answer or a respond from students. Here the teacher is a recipient of answer or information.

The imperative is a kind of expressions for exchanging goods and services¹¹⁸. In the imperative the subject is 'you' or 'me' or 'you and me'. The mood element of imperative may

¹¹⁷ HallidCay, M.A.K, *An Introduction to Functional Grammar 2nd Edition* (London: Edward Arnold 1994), p. 74

¹¹⁸ M.A.K. Halliday and Matthiessen, C.M.I.M. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar 3rd Edition* (London: Arnold, 2004), p. 138

consist of subject only 'you', finite only 'do, don't', or finite followed by subject 'don't you', but there always be a predicator. In the imperatives the teacher is as interlocutor that demands an action thus response being wished were actions or non-verbal. In the imperative, teacher as the former was a recipient of information, and the latter or students were provider of demanded service, as in the case of the interrogatives. In certain situations imperative also functioned to give direct order as in 'work in pairs!' They also functioned to give instruction as in 'answer the question based on the picture!'

2. Constituents of Mood and Residue

Mood is a system belongs to interpersonal meanings which realized within a conversation as a resource of interactive move in the dialogue¹¹⁹. It consists of two essential elements, they are Subject and Finite. Subject represents the one or thing that acts an action or the one that is responsible for the proposal. *Subject* could be in form of direct thing or person as in 'mangroves, butterflies and whales'. In other hand they could be changed into pronoun such as 'they, we, she or he'. *Finite* shows the time of speaking (whether past, present, or future, at the time of speaking) and modality or the judgment of speakers (probability or obligation).

¹¹⁹ J. R. Martin, Christian M. I. M Matthiessen and Clare Painter, *Working with functional grammar* (New York: Arnold, 1997), p. 57

Residue is part of clause consisting a number of functional elements; predicator, complement and adjunct¹²⁰. *Predicator* is a lexical verb found in a verbal sentence. It is part of the clause containing the verbal group which tells the process, the action, happening and state which is expressed by the rest of the verbal group. Here are examples of Predicator found from teacher's utterances. *Complement* is an element of the Residue which typically realized by nominal group. It could be chosen as Subject through the process of making the clause Passive. The complement answer the question 'is/had what', 'to whom', 'did to what'. *Adjunct* is clause elements which contribute some additional information to the clause. They are adverbial, or prepositional phrase which answer the questions 'how', 'when', 'where', 'by whom', thus they don't have any potential to be a subject.

E.g.: butterflies sip the liquid from rotting fruits

butterflies	Sip		The liquid	From rotting fruits
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue		

¹²⁰ M.A.K. Halliday and Matthiessen, C.M.I.M. *An Introduction to Functional Grammar* 3rd Edition (London: Arnold, 2004), p. 121