INTERPERSONAL METAFUNCTION ANALYSIS ON KLUGE'S SPEECH ENTITLED THE EFFECT OF COVID 19 ON MENTAL HEALTH

A thesis

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for S1 Degree

By

Name   : Ima Nuraini
NPM 1811040360

Study Program : English Education

TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY LAMPUNG
2023 M / 1445 H

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ABSTRACT

Speech is one of the communication media that can be used to convey certain ideas and intentions of the speaker. The purpose of this research is to find out the meaning Mood, modality, and Personal Pronoun of interpersonal metafunction contained in Kluge's Speech. Real evidence is found in Hans Henri's speech entitled the effect of Covid 19 on mental health. This research was using a qualitative research method and data were obtained from the contents of the speech from director WHO in Europe, Hans Henri P. Kluge, on July 22, 2021, the transcripe from World Health Organization website (www.who.int). The transcripts were then examined and evaluated using Halliday's, Graham Lock, and Sussane Egins's theory. The result of this research that interpersonal metafunction have 3 kind are mood, modality, and personal pronoun, mood contained declarative, imperative, exlamative, and intterogative. Modality contained probability, inclination, ability, usuality, and obligation. And than personal pronouns contained the first person pronouns, second person pronouns, third person pronoun. The conclusion that interpersonal metafunction indicates certain interpretations of meaning. Moreover, this research contributes the reader to know and understanding about interpersonal metafunction based on analyzed the speech.

Keywords: interpersonal metafunction, mood, modality, personal pronoun, speech

DECLARATION

I hereby state that this thesis entitled " Interpersonal Metafunction Analysis on Kluge's Speech Entitled the Effect of Covid 19 on Mental Health" is competely my own work. I am fully awere that I have quated some statements and ideas from various sources and those are properly acknowledge in this thesis.

Bandar Lampung, June 15 [th] 2023
Declared by,

Ima Nuraini

APPROVAL

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Student's Number	: 1811040360
Study Program	: English Education
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APPROVED

To be tested and defended in examination session at Tarbiyah and

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A thesis entitled: **"INTERPERSONAL METAFUNCTON ANALYSIS ON KLUGE'S SPEECH ENTITLED THE EFFECT OF COVID 19 ON MENTAL HEALTH"** by **IMA NURAINI, NPM: 1811040360, Study Program: English Education,** been successfully defended as Thesis Defence of the Faculty of and Teacher Training, Raden Intan State Islamic University, Lampung. The thesis defence was held on: Thursday, July 13th 2023.

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MOTTO

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وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا ٱلْقُرْءَانَ لِلذِّكْرِ فَهَلْ مِن مُّدَّكِرٍ ﴿١٧﴾

</div>

"and we have indeed made the Quran easy to understand and remember, then is there any that will remember (or receive adminition) ?"[1]

(Q.S. Al Qamar : 17)

DEDICATION

By saying *alhamdulillahhirobbilalamin* with full of gratitude from the bottom of my heart, I dedicate this thesis to:

1. My beloved mother, Mifta Hurizqiyah who always supports me, motivator, best teacher, and always gives the best prayer for my success.
2. My boleved father, Mursalin Raja Sah Alam, who always works hard and is a hero in my life and educates his children to be useful and principle women.
3. My beloved sisters, Salsa Ilma Yani, and Azmi Khoirunnisa, who always color my life, thank you for looking after my mother and father when I was away from home.
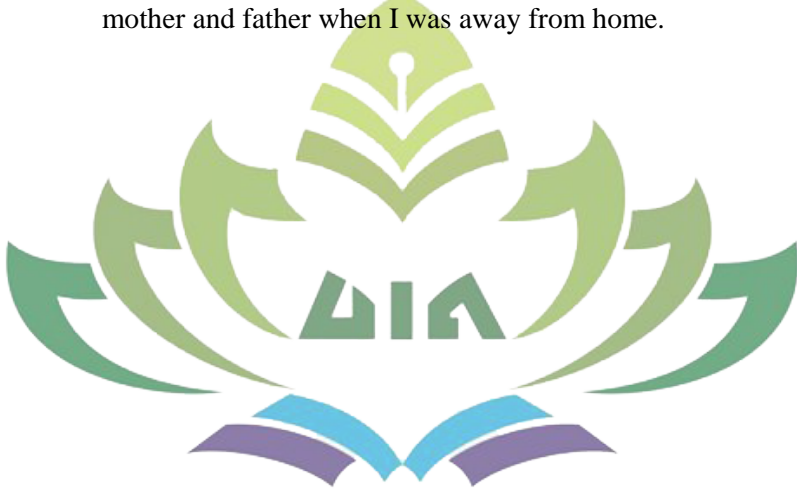
CURRICULUM VITAE

Ima Nuraini was born in Nambah Dadi on June 27 th, 2000. Ima is the first child of Mr. Mursalin. And Miss Miftah Hurizqiyah. She has two younger sisters named Salsa Ilma Yani and Azmi Khoirunnisa. Ima Nuraini completed her elementary school education at MI Miftahul Huda, Central Lampung, from 2007 to 2012. In the same year, she continued her education at SMP N 5 Terbanggi Besar and graduated in 2015. After that, she continued her education at SMA N 1 Seputih Mataram in 2015 and graduated in 2018. Also in 2018, Ima Nuraini decided to continue her education at Raden Intan Lampung State Islamic University and chose to major in English until she finished her education.
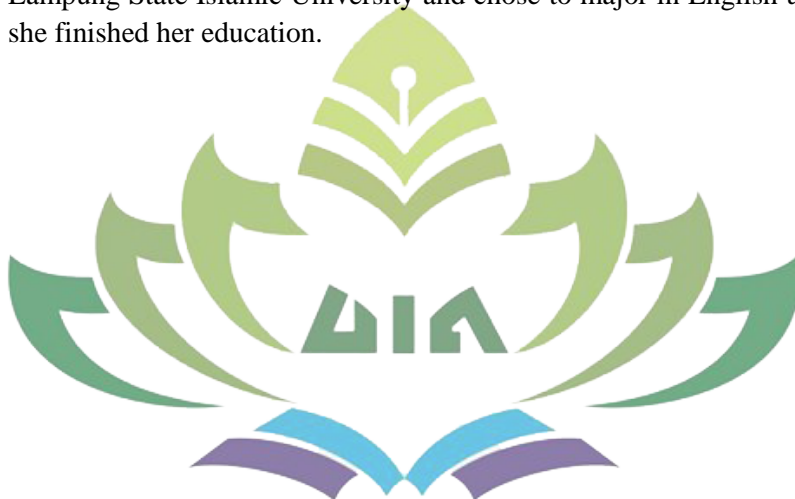
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Praise the presence of Allah SWT. who has given grace and blessings so that I can finish this thesis. The thesis entitled "Interpersonal Metafunction on Kluge's Speech Entittled the Effect of Covid 19 on Mental Health" which was compiled as a requirement for obtaining a Bachelor's degree at Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung. Researchers take this opportunity to thank all parties who have supported the author in completing this thesis. The completion of this thesis would not have been possible without the contributions of many great people. For this reason, on this occasion the researcher would like to express his deepest gratitude to:

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2. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirvana Diana, M.Pd as the Dean of the Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of UIN Raden Intan Lampung.
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7. My best friends, Nursaqian Nisfu Laila and Siti Amaliah, who have always accompanied me in every journey of my life, whether it's hard or happy, thank you very much for your
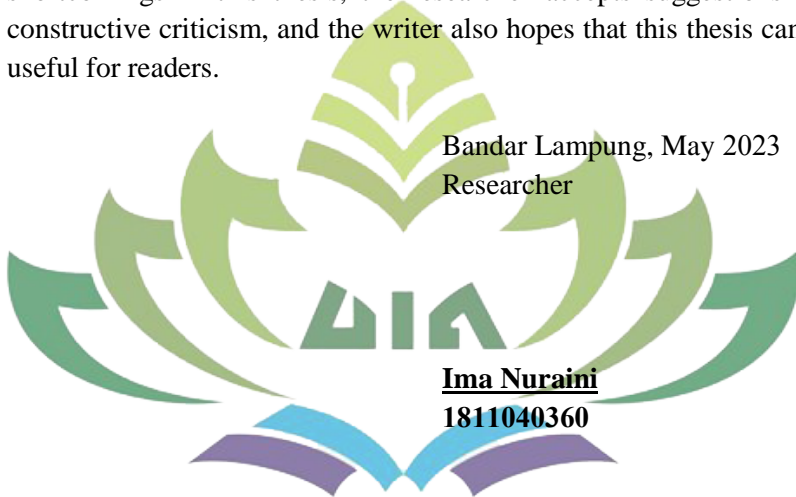
support and help, you are witnesses to my struggle in completing my education.

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9. Class D class 2018 friends, thank you for being the most beautiful friend in my experience studying at university, you will be the most beautiful memory in my life.

Finally, the researcher is fully aware that there are still many shortcomings in this thesis, the researcher accepts suggestions and constructive criticism, and the writer also hopes that this thesis can be useful for readers.

Bandar Lampung, May 2023
Researcher

Ima Nuraini
1811040360

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Title Affirmation

In order to emphasize the subject matter of this research, it explains the words contained in the thesis proposal which aims to facilitate researchers in compiling a thesis proposal entitled interpersonal metafunction analysis in Kluge's speech entitled the effects of Covid 19 on mental health. In writing this thesis proposal, it explains the terminology contained in this thesis so that the intent of the title can be easily understood. Explanation of the title of the thesis proposal is as follows:

1. Interpersonal Metafunction

The interpersonal metafunction is about the social world, especially the relationship between speaker and listener [1]. Interpersonal metafunctions are used as a method and way of seeing the relationship between the audience and the speaker regarding perspectives and ways of thinking in responding to problems that occur. Make it easier for listeners to understand the intent and purpose of a speech conveyed by speakers so that interest in one another arises when interacting and influencing the language used in conveying a speech. Interpersonal also involves analyzing mood, modality and personal pronouns in the sentences they contain speech.

2. Speech

Based on Halliday's theory mentioned in Tri Wiratno's book, it is stated that a text is the language in use. [2] a text is a semantic unit realized as lexicogrammatical units. The text in Halliday's theory explains any instance of language in any medium that makes sense to someone

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[1]Hafiz Ahmad Bilal, *M'AM THANK YOU ANALYSIS: THE METAFUNCTION OF HALLIDAY,* Department of English, University of Sargodha. Vol 2,No.1, January 2012,P.1.

[2]Wiratno, Tri. *brief introduction to systemic functional linguistics.* student library (Surakarta: student library, 2018). p, 225.

who knows the language and language functioning in cotext. In that case, the text refers formally to the physical form of the communication events presented in the form of speech. [3]Speech is an utterance sentence conveyed by a speaker to an audience which in the utterance of the sentence has a broader meaning and meaning. The utterances delivered are formed from linguistics, namely phonemes, into morphemes, then develop into words, until finally they are composed into sentences that have many meanings and can be well received by the audience. According to Bender, speech has its own function and purpose. each according to the circumstances of the listener such as to entertain, or provide information, knowledge, and understanding in accordance with the contents of the speech delivered.

3. **Effects of Covid 19' on Mental Health Speech**

In accordance with the title of the research above, the researcher used the speech delivered by Dr. Hans Henri P. Kluge, WHO Regional Director for Europe (Athens, Greece), the speech was delivered on 22 July 2021. The speech contains the impact of Covid 19 on mental health and health services for residents in the Athens region, Greece, Europe [4]. Kluge also delivered a speech which discussed 5 issues related to the impact of Covid 19 in Greece, and how WHO resolved these problems. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that this study aims to analyze the interpersonal metafunctions of mood, modality, and personal pronouns contained in Kluge's speech entitled the effects of Covid 19' on mental health .

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[3]Brown, P., Yule, G. (1982). Discourse analysis . cambridge: cambridge university press.
[4]https://www.who.int/europe/news/item/23-07-2021-statement-summit-on-covid-19-impact-on-mental-health/ (accessed, August 2022)

B. Background of the Problem

In social life, we all interact using good communication language so that the speaker's purpose can be conveyed properly to the listener. Language is a communication tool used in life to convey aims and objectives. Language is also a person's expression showing the mood to communicate with each other. According to Thompson, meaning is used as a means of exchanging goals and the meanings of words are conveyed to listeners as a form of information that can influence listeners or audiences [5]. Language has a function as a distributor of one's opinion so that listeners can understand the speaker's intent. In communicating with the aim of conveying certain feelings and goals, it is done with speech delivered by the speaker to the listener. Thus, speech can be a way of conveying important information in a political context because with speeches, important information related to policies or other matters can be well-attended by the public.

According to Charteris, a leader in a political context can be said to be successful if he has succeeded in influencing the emotions of the audience when listening to the information conveyed [6]. In linguistics, the achievement of a communication relationship between speakers and listeners is well understood and the intent and meaning of speech is also called interpersonal metafunction. linguistics consists of interpersonal which is further divided into 3 parts, each of which deals with how an utterance means in each field. In systemic functional linguistics, the semantic component has 3 metafunctions, namely ideational metafunctions related to the representation of the speaker's world, interpersonal metafunctions related to the relationship built between speakers listeners. and textual metafunctions related to the

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[5] Thompson, G. *Introducing Functional Grammar (Third ed.* New York: 2013), p.21

[6] Jonathan Charteris-Black . *Politicians and Rhetoric: The Persuasive Power of Metaphor (second edition).* Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2011), p.3.

linear organization of messages [7].

Communication requires the performance of actions such as commanding, warning, promising, stating, and other action words. Communication can be done in various ways including communication through speech where there is a communication between speakers and listeners. From an expression spoken by a speaker that contains a message meaning that is what the communication is called, especially those that have a meaning that can be accepted by listeners or audiences. From the different communication styles according to these methods, a complete understanding is needed to understand the meaning of someone's speech so that good communication can be created. Communication can develop perfectly when the speaker and listener achieve the same perception of an utterance or sentence, otherwise there will be miscommunication between the two.

Interpersonal linguistic metafunction uses certain language in communication to express meaning or interpersonal function that analyzes the grammar contained in mood, modality, and personal pronouns. The speech delivered by Kluge also contained the meaning of a speech related to social issues which are very important to know regarding Covid 19 which is being experienced by all layers of the world, where Covid 19 greatly affects the mental health of people who are affected by this. Covid19 outbreak. With the existing problems related to the meaning of the sentence, the researcher is interesting in conducting research entitled Analysis of Interpersonal Metafunction in Kluge's Speech entitled The effect of Covid 19 on Mental Health. interested in doing this interpersonal research because in Kluge's utterances there are strong word meanings to be known, especially the meanings contained in mood, modality, and personal pronoun.

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[7]David Banks, "Interpersonal Metafunction in French from a Systemic Functional Perspective," Language Studies 32 (2010) 395–407, www.sciencedirect.com.

According to Halliday, which is contained in the journal Ruijuan Ye, it is stated that interpersonal speech represents the way speakers and audiences interact, using language to establish and maintain relationships with them, to influence their behavior, to express points of view . [8] this analysis used the research object in the form of Dr. Hans Henri P. Kluge WHO Director on July 27 2021 in Athens, Greece The speech contained the effect of Covid 19 on the mental health of people in Europe, especially in Greece. Kluge said that all diseases in humans originate from the soul, so the impact caused by Covid 19 in many sectors, and impacted all levels of society in Greece, he also mentioned that there were nearly one million more deaths [9]. In WHO Europe after COVID-19 hit the region, not only from a health standpoint, but also negatively impacted livelihoods, businesses and other sectors such as social inequality, family breakdown due to unpreparedness not to work and economic hardships [10]. From the problems that arise, Kluge conveyed his readiness to work with WHO to improve people's lives for the better. Then the fill from his speech too conveyed that the importance of human mental health so that they would not have a negative impact on the progress of thinking after being rocked by Covid 19.

According to Halliday's book, the state that judging a sentence can be done in several ways, namely by looking at the sentence as an object or as a tool in an expression that contains a certain meaning. Often in a conversation miscommunication occurs because the listener and speaker do not understand the meaning of the expression, so communication is needed to interpret a sentence that has good value through vocabulary, delivery method, and also the mood

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[8]Ruijuan Ye, " *The Interpersonal Metafunction Analysis of Barack Obama's Victory Speech",* Teaching English. Vol. 3, No.2. 20, p. 145

[9]https://www.who.int/europe/news/item/23-07-2021-statement-summit-on-covid-19-impact-on-mental-health/ (accessed, August 2022)

[10]https://who.int/europe/news/item/23-07-2021-statement-summit-on-covid-19-impact-on-mental-healt

when conveying a sentence, which in this case is very meaningful speech. need meaning and purpose [11].

For example, in his speech Kluge expressed his disappointment at the impact of Covid 19 which had damaged the mental and mental health aspects of the people of Athens, that it was important to have a healthy mentality to deal with the current apprehensive conditions. Very interested in the title of this research because in the speech delivered by Kluge there are many meanings of speech that are difficult for the public to understand because in Kluge's speech he explained medical terms related to mental health. Apart from that, dr. Kluge is also an important world figure from WHO who is very concerned about the sustainability and welfare of the community, especially towards the quality of life which must be good in this era of very dominant pressure from Covid 19.

When communicating, the elements of similarity in meaning, and interpreting the contents of the conversation must be carried out by two parties, if both parties do not get compatibility in a two-way conversation, then the purpose of the speech conveyed will not be achieved. Research on interpersonal metafunctions in Kluge's speech related to mood, modality, and personal pronouns is very interesting to study because as a student majoring in English at UIN Raden Intan it is very important to know the function of language as an expression of messages and meanings, especially those related to linguistics. This interpersonal metafunction research is also closely related to pragmatic competence, where in English courses it is very important to understand the meaning of language in more depth. In English Department of UIN Raden Intan there are still very few students who study linguistics and study the meaning of words, because according to the department it is very important to know and study language in depth. Based on this explanation, the purpose of

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[11]Halliday, MAK, & Matthiessen, CMIM (2014). *Introduction to Halliday's Functional Grammar (Fourth Edition).* Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge

interpersonal metafunctions which include mood, modality, and personal pronouns following Halliday's theory with a thesis proposal entitled "interpersonal metafunction analysis in Kluge's speech entitled the effects of Covid 19 on mental health."

C. Identification and Limitation of the Problem

Research that will be proposed by researchers is identified as follows:

1. In one utterance sentence consists of many words and has many meanings from one word.
2. The many new words that we can find in utterances will certainly enrich our vocabulary.
3. There are many affixes and derivative knowledge

Based on the background of the study above, this research focuses on the analysis of interpersonal metafunction in Kluge's speech entitled the effect of Covid 19 on mental health which was delivered on July 22, 2021 in Athens, Europe.

D. Focus and Sub Focus of the Research

1. Focus

   Based on the background of the problems above, the focus of this research is the use of interpersonal metafunctions contained in Kluge's speech entitled the effect of Covid 19 on the mental health of the Greek people.

2. Sub-Focus

   The sub-focus of this study is the use of the meaning of interpersonal metafunctions, namely mood, modality, and personal pronouns in Speech Kluge which consists of two text transcripts of speeches based on MAK Halliday's theory and other supporting theories.

E. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the research background above, the research questions in this research are as follows:

1. What is the interpersonal metafunction of mood in Kluge's speech?
2. What is the interpersonal metafunction modality in Kluge's speech?
3. What is the interpersonal metafunction of personal pronouns in Kluge's speech?

F. Purpose of the Research

Based on the research questions above, the objectives of this research are as follows:

1. To find out the meaning of the interpersonal metafunction mood contained in Kluge speech.
2. To find out how the value of interpersonal metafunction modality is in Kluge's speech
3. To find out the meaning of the interpersonal metafunction of personal pronouns presented in Kluge's speech

G. Benefits of the Research

This research was conducted with several objectives that provide influence and benefits in several aspects, namely as follows:

1. Field theory

    This research is expected to be additional research on interpersonal metafunctions, especially in English language education so that it can help readers know about interpersonal metafunctions in speech.

2. Practical Fields

    For students, this research can also provide benefits for students, this research can help become a learning resource and reference in studying interpersonal metafunctions. Then for teachers, this research can be a

reference for consideration with other research so that it can improve and develop knowledge about interpreting the meaning of words related to clauses from previous research. In addition, for other researchers, this research can be used as evaluation material so that it can be taken into consideration for conducting similar research.

H. Relevant Studies

Research on interpersonal metafunction has been carried out by several researchers to find out more details about linguistic analysis, in the title of this study the researcher found several similar studies that have been studied before, as follows:

The first study was a study conducted by Ruijuan Ye, a 2010 study entitled Interpersonal Metafunction Analysis of Barack Obama's Victory Speech. This research was conducted with the aim of analyzing the tentative interpersonal metafunction of Barack Obama's Victory Speech of Interpersonal Metafunction, to help readers understand and evaluate speech about its appropriateness, so as to provide some guidelines for readers to make better speeches. This research uses descriptive qualitative.

The second previous research was research conducted by Eghy Ulfa Imiria in 2017 with the title of interpersonal metafunction analysis of Michelle Obama's last speech. The purpose of this research is to find out the system of interpersonal metafunction in speech and the way Michelle Obama interacts with listeners using qualitative research methods with data sources obtained from the internet. The data obtained is analyzed by grouping into each clause based on the arrangement of its elements. The constituents are mood and residue. From this analysis it was found that there is an interpersonal relationshipbetween the speaker and the listener through the analysis of Mood, Modality and Polarity . This analysis *of* mood, modality and polarity *shows* that the interaction between speaker and listener in this analysis is the

interaction between the giver and receiver of information [12].

The third previous research study was research conducted by Theodoric Sebayang in 2018 with the title Analysis of Interpersonal Metafunction of Martin Luther King Jr's Speech. The purpose of this research is to describe the characteristics of interpersonal metafunction in the speeches of Martin Luther King Jr. entitled *I've Been to the Mountain*. In this study, through interpersonal metafunctions, language users define, negotiate and take positions between listeners and speakers in social relations, and this relates to clauses as exchanges. This research mainly involves the analysis of mood types, modality values and pronoun systems. This study uses qualitative research techniques by following the theory of *Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)* from MAK Halliday. From the research it is known that the type of mood, modality value and prominent pronouns are declarative, *median modal value* and first person pronoun. system [13].

Then by Kabigting in 2020. This study conducted an initial interpersonal metafunctional analysis of COVID-19 pandemic news posted online. Variables in the distribution of mood types, polarity, modality, and other lexical features were investigated. The prevalence of declarative mood text points to the unique role of internet news headlines, according to research. Instead of challenging or depressing the reader, it informs them. Positive declarative sentences should impart knowledge to readers and convince them with evidence. Negative polarity does not suggest bad perceptions, but rather expresses certain concerns contrary to what has been proven. The word 'must' signifies that the presenter is adamant about a certain subject and that the audience is obligated to act on what they think. Word choice and sentence construction in the

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[12]Ulfa Imiria, Ulfa." *An Interpersonal Metafunction Analysis of Michelle Obama's Final Speech* " (research for Andalas University undergraduate program, Padang, 2017).

[13]Theodoric Sebayang, *"Interpersonal Metafunction Analysis Of Martin Luther King Jr.'s Speech"* (Thesis, Department of English, University of North Sumatra, Medan, 2018).

text convey the situation, not mood additions or modal verbal operators. Determining interpersonal interactions between participants can be assisted by analyzing the functional structure of mood texts.

And the next metafunction research conducted by Nur, in 2015 a study was also conducted which aims to analyze interpersonal metafunctions in President Nelson Mandela's Inauguration Speech. This study seeks to describe how interpersonal metafunctions are investigated into language from a social semiotic perspective using the Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) conceptual framework (a type of grammatical description developed by Michael Halliday). We see differences in the distribution of moods, modalities, personal pronouns, and other lexical properties. The findings show that the structure of Mandela's speech achieves its political goals, including its interpersonal meaning, not only by relating its lexico-grammatical structure but also by taking into account contextual factors such as the need to acknowledge the current state of the country. economic and social political situation.

Based on the previous research above, it can be concluded that the above research leads to descriptive qualitative research by describing phenomena taken from speech, the written text of an interpersonal metafunction utterance has such a broad meaning in an utterance sentence and others. then refers to the main theory of MAK Halliday. The previous research above also describes interpersonal metafunction as having 3 types of meaning, namely mood, modality, and personal pronoun

I. Research Methodology

The research itself is a search activity, after it is found it is then developed and tested using a method to obtain valid

results [14]. The method is one of a series of research that must be carried out, by conducting research using the right method it can make it easier for researchers to collect relevant data. The following is the method used in conducting this research:

1. Research Design

   Research design is a component in determining research results cohesively or coherently. This research design is used as a reference in clarifying valid and reliable research results. The research design focuses on the scientific method, the data obtained, clear research objectives, and research benefits. The steps that need to be taken to achieve the most effective research results are research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.This study analyzes interpersonal metafunctions in the form of mood, modality, and personal pronouns in Hans Kluge's utterances using a qualitative approach, because the research material is written material in the form of 2 speech transcripts in context. It was the text of the speech delivered by the WHO Europe director, Dr. Hans Henri Kluge regarding the explanation of the impact of Covid 19 on the mental health of the Greek people.

2. Data Source

   Data is research material that needs to be processed with the aim of producing the desired information qualitatively and quantitatively as well as producing valid data and facts that can be trusted [15]. Data and data sources are very important in this study because there will be no research if there is no data analysis. Fraenkell and Wallen say that qualitative research methods are research to investigate the quality of relationships, activities, situations or

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[14]Hadi, S. *Research Methodology.* (Publication of the Faculty of Psychology UGM.: Yogyakarta, 1981), p. 4

[15]Arikunto, SA *Practice Research Procedure.* (PT. Asdi Mahasatya.: Jakarta, 2010), p. 172.

materials. For this study, the data to be used is the Statement of Dr. Hans Henri P. Kluge, WHO Regional Director for Europe (Athens, Greece, 22 July 2021) regarding mental health affected by Covid 19. The data source will be taken from a collection of special speeches from the website Hans Kluge's Google of 2 speech transcripts . To analyze this research, using both primary and secondary data sources, the explanation is as follows:

a. Primary Source

Primary data sources are the results of primary research observations or found directly in the field [16]. In this study, the primary data source was obtained from Dr. Hans Henri P. Kluge.

b. Secondary Source

Secondary data sources are additional data as an illustration of the primary data and as a reference for viewing problem settings. Researchers use several references to support the data. Researchers took from several books and journals related to interpersonal metafunction, in this case related to mood, modality, and personal pronouns in interpersonal metafunction.

3. Objectives of the Research

The research object contained in the text of the speech entitled The effect of Covid 19 on the mental health of the Greek people which needs attention due to the Covid 19 outbreak that hit Europe. This has a negative impact on people's mental health due to excessive pressure. Speech delivered by Dr Hans Henri P. Kluge, WHO regional director of health and public health systems from Europe, speech delivered on July 22, 2021, Athens, Greece.

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[16]Sugiyono. *Qualitative and Quantitative Research and R&D Methods.* (Alphabeta: Bandung, 2013), p.165.

4. Research Instruments

The term research instrument refers to all instruments used in conducting research using certain techniques. This study uses qualitative research, where in this qualitative research the instrument or tool in the research is the researcher himself. [17]. As well as. In the opinion of Gay Mills, he said that the instrument is a data collection tool, the people who research this are called qualitative research instruments and the data comes from words, pictures, and statistics [18].This instrument is used to determine the focus of research, namely as a source of data, collecting data, then assessing the quality of the data and concluding research results and completing the data. From the description of the instrument above, this research uses documentation as the instrument. The instrument that uses this documentation is a way to obtain data from the problem under study in the form of notes, transcripts of speeches, reading books, and magazines and others [19].The documentation used is a speech transcript of Dr. Hans Henri P. Kluge, WHO regional director of health and public health systems from Europe, speech about the effects of Covid 19 on the mental health of people in Europe and the focus of the research is interpersonal metafunction in the form of the meaning of mood , modality, and personal pronouns in speech sentences contained in the speech transcript delivered on July 22, 2021 Athens.

5. Data Collecting Technique

This research uses data collection techniques in the form of documentation, according to Gay, Mills, and Airasian, data collection techniques with documentation are

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[17]Ibid. ps 222

[18]Gay, LR, Mills, Geoffrey E., Airasian, Peter, Educational Research: Competency Analysis and Applications. *New Jersey: Pearson Education.*

[19]Arikunto, SA *Practice Research Procedure.* (PT. Asdi Mahasatya.: Jakarta, 2010), p. 321.

records of past events, someone's writings, paintings, and monumental works can be considered as documents. [20]In collecting research data there are several ways including observation, using data collection instruments and documentation. The steps to obtain reliable and valid data in this study are carried out in the following way:

a. Researchers searched and found Kluge's speech in the form of a transcript, the speech was found on the official WHO Google page.
b. The researcher read the transcript of Kluge's speech to get a detailed understanding of the contents of the speech and the interpersonal metafunction of mood, modality, and personal pronoun in the speech transcript.
c. The researcher analyzes the meaning of interpersonal metafunctions in speech transcripts, so that researchers can get complete data and findings about the types of mood, modality, and personal nouns in speech transcripts.
d. Analyzing and collecting data in the form of identifying mood, modality, and personal pronoun in the current speech transcript studied.

6. Procedure of the Research
    In compiling research, it is carried out by following the procedures for compiling research so that the results obtained in researching a problem can produce appropriate and valid data. In Creswell's opinion, the research procedure was carried out as follows:
    a. Determining Research Subject
        The research subjects in this study were the metafunctions of interpersonal mood, modality and

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[20]Gay, LR, Mills, Geoffrey E., Airasian, Peter, Educational Research: Competency Analysis and Applications. *New Jersey: Pearson Education.*

personal pronoun which were identified in Kluge's speech with the title of the speech, namely the influence of Covid 19 on the mental health of Europeans.

b. Collecting Data

The process of collecting data in this study was to record and classify the types of mood, modality, and personal pronouns in the text of Hans Kluge's speech with the title of the speech about the influence of COVID-19 on the mental health of the Europeans community.

c. Analyzing Data

Analyzing data is done by examining, cleaning, changing, and modeling data with the aim of finding useful information, then informing conclusions, and supporting decision making.

d. Reporting the Data

Then the last research procedure is the reporting stage and summarizing all the data that has been found [21].

7. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of searching, compiling research data systematically in the form of transcripts, book notes, and other materials that have been collected and then can be informed to other people where the information is valid and in accordance with the data that can be accounted for for. its authenticity [22]. In compiling this data analysis, caution is needed in analyzing the data so that it can be understood and digested logically. In the opinion of Miles and Huberman, the qualitative data analysis method is carried out with 3 data analysis

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[21]Creswell, John W., and Creswell, J. David. (2018). *Research Design: Quantitative, Qualitative and Mixed Methods* . London: SAGE publications.

[22]Sugiyono. *Qualitative and Quantitative Research and R&D Methods.* (Alphabeta: Bandung, 2013), p.224.

activities, namely as follows:

a. Data Reduction

Procedure in analyzing data on activities to analyze data reduction. Data reduction is the process of narrowing, streamlining, abstracting and changing information in a field note or copy . This research use data from Hans Henri P Kluge's speech entitled the effect of Covid 19 on mental health. At this stage, the data is given a certain code then selected and categorized based on the categorization of mood, modality and personal pronoun. In addition, this stage uses tables that have been designed and displayed in chapter three for presenting research data.

b. Data Display

The data is then displayed in the second stage. In general, a view is a well-organized and dense collection of data that allows the formulation and execution of conclusions. The facts contained in the data obtained in this phase will be disclosed or exhibited, not only widely but precisely and explicitly.

c. Conclusion Drawing

After finishing reducing the data and displaying the data, the last step in analyzing the research data is making conclusions. At this final stage, conclusions are drawn from the data and results obtained based on research questions.

8. Trustworthiness of the Data

In compiling a research report, it must be valid and the data presented can be verified, consisting of theoretical credibility, and dependability in assessing data that can be used and can be used as a reference for other research

[23]. The following are 3 things that are necessary and important in proving the accuracy of a study, as follows:

a. Credibility

    In qualitative research, credibility refers to the accuracy of findings. The extent to which research has built confidence in findings based on the research methodology, participants, and the environment is referred to as credibility or truth value. Triangulation is used to build confidence in the accuracy of a study, which is a method that utilizes more than one theory used in conducting research, with the aim of comparing data with references to several different theories. Based on this understanding, this research on interpersonal metafunction refers to the theory of interpersonal metafunction by MAK Halliday whose main book uses systemic functional linguistics (SFL), and refers to the theory of interpersonal metafunction by Suzzane Eggins.

b. Transferability

    Transferability refers to how a qualitative researcher demonstrates that research findings can be applied to similar situations, groups, or phenomena. Researchers can use comprehensive explanations to show that research study findings can be applied to various locations, conditions, and scenarios. This study applies a thick description in maintaining data transferability. This study provides speech transcripts as the main data source which are then thoroughly analyzed and conclud.

c. Comfirmability

    comfirmability refers to the level of objectivity in research conclusions. This occurs when conclusions are based on answers from participants rather than potential researcher bias or self-interest. The

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[23]ibid

researcher can offer an audit trail that details each stage of the data analysis process and explains why certain conclusions were reached. This study then applied theoretical triangulation to ensure the suitability of the data. This step is carried out by confirming the results of data analysis on theories related to interpersonal metafunction theory from various sources.

d. Dependability

The extent to which research can be replicated by other researchers and the consistent results will be referred to as dependability. If someone else wants to repeat the research, they should be able to do it with sufficient information from the paper and get identical results. To prove dependability, the researcher may conduct an investigative audit (in which an independent person reviews and checks the process). The reliability of the data in this study was obtained from the triangulation process.

9. Systematic Discussion

In this research, the researcher divided the discussion of the topic into several chapters, in each chapter the contents of the research topic were explained in detail and arranged according to a predetermined systematic, including the following:

1. Chapter I

present an introduction consisting of affirmation of the title, research background, research focus and sub focus, research identification, research limitations, research questions, research objectives, research significance, research scope, research relevance, research methodology, and systematic discussion.

2. Chapter II

This chapter contains a literature review of several theories and references that form the basis of supporting

research. In this study, chapter II describes the metafunction theory of interpersonal mood, modality and personal pronoun, theory in the transcript of Kluge's speech entitled the effect of COVID-19 on mental health.

3. Chapter III

This third chapter presents an overview of the research object. This chapter presents an overview of the metafunctions of interpersonal mood, modality and personal pronouns as research objects as well as a description of the facts and data collected in the study.

4. Chapter IV

Chapter IV presents research data and research results. This chapter describes all the data obtained along with the results of data analysis with data interpretation.

5. Chapter V

Chapter V presents conclusions and research suggestions. This chapter presents what can be concluded from the research results and provides suggestions regarding conclusions.
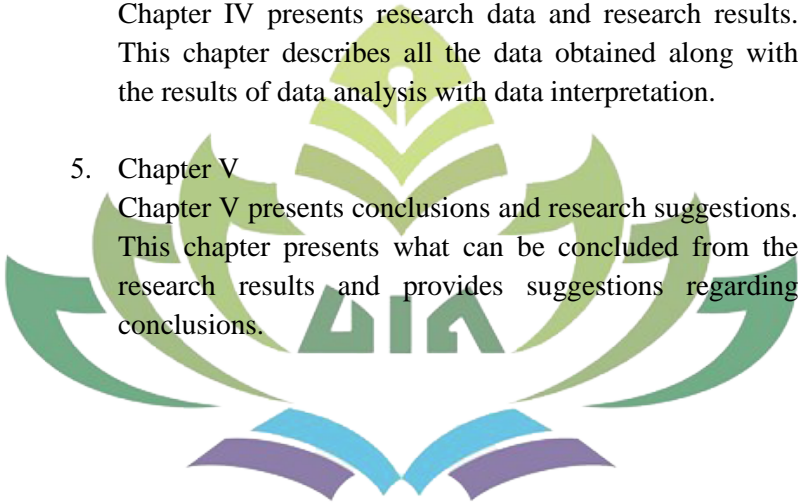
CHAPTERII
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Interpersonal Metafunction
1. Systematic Functional Linguistics

The concept of systemic functional linguistics (SFL) was coined by MAK Halliday in the 1960s, as part of a broad social semiotic approach to language which deals a lot with the meaning of language or utterances. This concept has been widely used by researchers regarding functional linguistic research. It emphasizes meaning as the most important factor to consider when evaluating language. The term "functional" refers to the ability of language to carry out functions related to meaning. Language is also useful because it is meant to account for how people use it.

According to Koussouhon and Dossoumou, systemic functional linguistics (SFL) is a theory of language centered on the concept of language function [24]. In this concept, SFL focuses on prioritizing the important parts of language and the combinations in it, the function of language according to the SFL concept includes socially and how language is used in it. Language has the goal of conveying information, in one sentence a word, in this case speech, contains many meanings at once, meaning that linguistics emphasizes that language has meaning above meaning, so knowledge of linguistics and language functions is needed so that these meanings can be used in accordance with the intended function. actually. The social and cultural environment in which these meanings are transferred to their influences, and the process of language use is a semiotic practice, a process of meaning

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[24]Koussouhon, Leonard A & Dossoumou, Ashani M. (2015). *Analyzing Interpersonal Metafunction through Moods and Modalities in the Yellows of Kaine Agary from Critical Discourse and a Womanist Perspective.* International Journal of English Linguistics.

production through selection [25]

According to Eggins, it is stated that in Systemic Functional Linguistics the approach to language is centered on how people use their respective languages, Eggins also asserts that Interest in systematic functional linguistics makes systemic linguists make four main theoretical claims about language:

1) That language use is functional
2) That its function is to create means
3) That these meanings are influenced by the social and cultural context in which they are exchanged.
4) That process of using language is a semiotic process, a process of interpreting by choosing.

According to Eggins, language is also a language which is ultimately determined by cultural context. Using language is a choice among linguistic possibilities determined by the cultural context in the context of a particular situation. Therefore, language is considered as a social resource with which speakers and listeners can act meaningfully. Then Eggins also mentioned that SFL develops language as a social form whereby developing and studying linguistics can facilitate social interaction in the environment by communicating using language that requires meaning. in communicating .Then it is also explained that the purpose of a language is to convey information, in linguistic texts it contains many meanings which are not just one meaning at a time. So that research on linguistics becomes very important because it provides information to readers who are studying linguistics. Carefulness is needed in choosing and determining the meaning of words from the many meanings that are in accordance with existing linguistic texts. In this case it is explained that a linguistic text in a language or speech contains more than one means.

In SFL science, the basic meaning in a language is also called a metafunction, namely translating the meaning of

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[25]Halliday, MAK (2007). Language and Education. *London: Ongoing*

the language so that it can be accepted and understood by readers or listeners. According to Halliday, there are 3 components in obtaining meaning from a language, namely ideational metafunctions, interpersonal metafunctions, and textual metafunctions. The concept of SFL itself defines the purpose of a language is to convey information, the use of the word "meaning" rather than "meaning" here is noteworthy. It emphasizes that linguistic writing produces more meanings at the same time and in a given language. The social and cultural environment in which these meanings are transferred influences these meanings, and the process of using language is a semiotic practice, the process of generating meaning through selection [26].

Based on Oliviera and Smith SFL's theoretical and educational statements that current linguistic knowledge is very important for English teachers to have [27]. SFL plays an important role in English education because it helps teachers and students understand the language in the curriculum, where the language provided in the curriculum language has many meanings that are not easy to understand. Make it easy for speakers to integrate SFl and to gain better capacity to develop teaching that promotes the improvement of language and literacy that is important for a wide range of student subjects [28]. In addition, as teachers who must have special abilities in all fields in order to be able to transmit linguistic knowledge to students perfectly with a better understanding of linguistics, they will have better knowledge to share with their students about a deeper understanding of language roots. Oliviera and Smith re-explained the theory of SFL and education, that English teachers in the present era must master understanding language, especially linguistic knowledge in

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[26]Halliday, MAK (2007). Language and Education. London: *Continuum*

[27]Oliviera, Luciana, and Smith, Sharon L. (2019). *Systemic Functional Linguistics in Teacher Education* . Oxford Research Encyclopedia

[28]ibid

order to be able to channel their knowledge to students perfectly about deeper linguistics, where not only grammatical knowledge but also about linguistics and meaning in detail [29].

Therefore, that in the coming era English teachers have extraordinary competence compared to previous teachers, in other words teachers must be able to improve their abilities and quality in order to achieve achievements. Much better English education adapts to a more advanced era of linguistic education, especially in English. According to Halliday's theory, in understanding the meaning of a language, lexical grammatical analysis can be used. Lexical grammar is a combination of lexical and grammatical which means that the choice of words is closely related to sentence structure in constructing the meaning of the word itself [30].

Based on the theories explained above, it can be concluded that the interpersonal metafunction uses the main theory from MAK Halliday which is a branch of linguistics which discusses the meaning of a sentence or someone's speech that contains constructive meaning and obtains affirmations from utterances so that listeners can understand the relationship socially fit for purpose.

2. Definition of Interpersonal Metafunction

According to Halliday, lexical grammar is a set of grammar that is verified into a spectrum of metafunctions, then narrowed from grammar to lexis to become the smallest set of units of interpersonal metafunction which is divided into 3 parts, namely ideational metafunction, interpersonal metafunction, and textual metafunction [31]. According to Kress

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[29]Oliviera, Luciana., and Smith, Sharon L. (2019). Systemic Functional Linguistics in Teacher Education. *Oxford Research Encyclopedia.*
[30]Halliday, MAK, & Matthiessen, CMIM (2014). *Introduction to Halliday's Functional Grammar (Fourth Edition).* Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge
[31]Ibid. ps 55

and Van Leeuwen's explanation, interpersonal metafunction is a function related to world social problems to know the social relations of both the speaker and the audience, objects contained in images or visuals [32].

Interpersonal metafunction discusses how language is used in communication relationships between speakers and listeners. Interpersonal metafunction in English The interpersonal metafunction model, as it has been developed for English, is concerned with the choice of mood, and distinguishes between Mood (or Mood elements), Mood consisting of a Subject and a Finite, in the mood clause as a system . This is usually illustrated by the distinction between declarative questions and polar questions (sometimes known as a yes/no question. Caffarel calls this a confirmation question, as opposed to an informational question, which is a WH question). In the book written by MAK Halliday, illustrated in the following example, the Mood in the declarative consists of Subject followed by Till (Duke + have), while the Mood in polar questions consists of Till followed by Subject (Has + duke), Residuals are identical in both cases.

According to Eggins' opinion, states that a language is established between a person and his interlocutor where from two-way communication or more there are roles that are used, namely "giving" and "receiving" then "exchanging information" from the results of communication. In communicating speech acts, using different methods in knowing a meaning in spoken sentences [33]. These functions will be described in tabular form as follows:

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[32]Kres, G. (1985). *linguistics process in sociocultural practice* . Geelong, Vic.: Deakins University Press.
[33]Eggin, S. (2004). Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics. Manchester, United Kingdom: Continuum

Table 2.1
Metafunctions and reflections in grammar
(Halliday, 1985, 1994, 2004, 2014)

Metafunction (Technical Name)	Definition (Types of Meaning)	Matching Status in Clauses	Favorite StructureType
Experimental	Build experience models	Clause as a representation	Segmental (Based on constituency)
Interpersonal	Implement experience models	Implement experience models	Prosodic
Textual	Creating relevance with context	Clause as message	culminative
Logical	Translate logical relationships		interactive

Ideational metafunctions focus language at the clause level with respect to the notion of a clause as a representation, a clause as a representation means that once a clause functions as a representation of experience both external reality (ie reality outside oneself) and internal reality (reality within oneself). The ideational functions of language (clauses) are realized by the language *transitivity system* (clauses). It consists of three components: (1) participants in the process, (2) the process itself, and (3) circumstances related to the process.

Table 2.2
An Example of a Language Experience Function

Me	Go	To the University of UIN Raden Intan Lampung
Process	Participant	Country

Textual metafunction is an understanding of the function of language as a communication tool. The topic system of the language embodies the textual meaning of the language (clauses). The thematic sentence structure represents the topic clause system, which consists of two main elements: (1) theme and (2) rheme. The theme is set as the starting point of the clause. Rema, on the other hand, is the component of the message that develops the subject. An example of this textual metafunction is:

Table 2.3
Textual ExampleMetafunction

my sisters	The handbag was given by her husband
Theme	Rema

The interpersonal metafunction interprets language in terms of its features of exchange which are the mechanisms of language performance, related to language as movement. This meaning illustrates the potential meaning of speakers as invaders, taking into account the interactive nature of the relationship between speakers (speakers/writers) and speech partners (listeners/readers). According to the opinion expressed by Haliday, he stated that at the grammatical layer of perception, the role of the clause is seen as an interactive event that involves the speaker, or writer, and the audience (listeners or readers) [34]. Clauses with interpersonal connotations function as exchange clauses, indicating speech relations role.

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[34]Ibid. page 9

The meaning or function that communicates the views and judgments of the speaker is referred to as an interpersonal meaning/metafunction. This is the definition of interacting with and acting on other people. Mood and modality are terms used to describe how the meaning is manifested in words. Furthermore, according to Halliday, personal systems, including pronouns, have the meaning of interpersonal language.

B. Mood

1) Definition of the mood system

According to MAK Halliday's opinion, he states that mood is the main interpersonal element in clauses that provide interaction using speech functions through grammar. Interpersonal metafunctions focus on clauses as exchanges that use mood systems such as statements, questions, offers, and commands [35]. Described in a book written by Tri Wiratno which refers to Halliday's theory, it is stated that mood is a unitary structure of subject and finite. Information that is part of the mood structure is usually located close to the subject and predictor.

The language mood system expresses the interpersonal meaning of language as an exchange, while the interpersonal meaning sentences that function as exchange clauses convey the relationship of speech functions. The mood clause system is characterized by the structure of the mood clause, which consists of two main elements, namely the declarative and interrogative mood. The functional components involved in exchange generally have some residual mood structure in this respect. Subject and finite form the mood component of English clauses.

Halliday revealed that mood has an element which is divided into 2 parts, namely the subject and the finite,

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[35] Halliday, MAK, & Matthiessen, CMIM (2014). *Introduction to Halliday's Functional Grammar (Fourth Edition).* Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge. ps 21

where the nominal group part is called the subject, while the verbal group part is called the finite. The subject is anything that can be used to confirm or define a proposition. When it first appears, the subject can be any nominal group. If the pronoun is a personal pronoun, as he is in rhyme, it is only repeated. The predictor is embodied in the verb and sometimes functions as limited as in the verbal group *shine, has succeeded* [36]. The subject and finite form the mood factor in the analysis of interpersonal meaning. The subject and finite are important because the subject and finite of a clause can be used to determine whether the clause is declarative, interrogative, exclamative or imperative.

2) Type Mood System

In Thompson's opinion, states that mood is divided into three types, namely declarative, imperative, and interrogative. This explanation can also be seen in the mood system diagram in English. [37]Described in the diagram put forward by Thompson, that in the declarative mood, the subject in the clause appears before arriving, this mood is usually used to express a statement and information.

1) Declarative

The first type of mood is a declarative clause which states a statement. The subject in the clause comes before the finite. One of these mood types is usually used to express statements and information. Here's an example that could be seen as declarative based on Thompson's opinion [38]:

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[36]Ibid. page. 151

[37]Thompson, G. (2013). *Introducing Functional Grammar (Third ed.).* New York: Routledge. ps 60

[38]Thompson, G. (2013). Introducing Functional Grammar (Third ed.). New York: Routes

Table 2.4
An example of using the declarative mood

Hey	The past	Lie	on his back
Subject	Limited	Predicator	Residue
Atmosphere of the heart		Mood + Residue	

From the example of the declarative mood above, based on the theory put forward by Thompson, the subject in the clause appears before to. This type of mood is used in speech to emphasize and explain the expression of a statement or information. This example also provides information that the job described is called a residual predictor because it is not included in the mood element. A declarative clause consists of a subject and finite. The finite element appears before the topic. The main role of a declarative clause is to convey a statement. The speaker assumes the role of "declarator" and encourages the listener to fill in the blanks. Speakers convey their personal perspective on the interaction in declarative sentences. Speakers offer their own point of view and don't use interrogatives too often. Full declaratives are often used to start a conversation by presenting facts for negotiation. As a result, the speakers took the initiative to start the conversation.

2) Exclamative

Exlamative mood clauses typically have the form what-object or complement^subject^finit or how-complement/adjunct^subject finite. Graham's lock theory states that exclamation is also often realized by a clause with no subject, finite, or predicator (technically a minor clause), as in the following. What words are combined with one of the components of a complementary or additional clause in the exclamation. The subject comes first, followed by the WH-Word, finite, predicate, and other components. Interjections are used to communicate a conclusion or judgment about a situation. The speaker takes on the role of judge, and the other person interacting is positioned as agreeing with the decision.

Examples of the use of exclamative in the mood system are as follows:

Table 2.5
Example of Using Exclamative Mood

Object	Subject	Finite/predicator
What nonsense	You	talk !
Complements	Subject	Finite/predicator
How foolish	You	Are!

3) Interrogative

Interrogative (yes-no) and interrogative WH are two types of interrogative. The finite element appears before the subject in yes-no interrogative. Full interrogative sentences are usually used to start a conversation by asking for information from the other person. As a result, the speakers depended on the responses of 15 interlocutors. The question word-wh, finite element, and subject form the interrogative-wh. The finite must come before the subject, and the question word must come after it. In the book Functional English Grammar according to Graham Lock theory, interrogative in the mood system depends on the orderingof subject and finite. [39]According to Graham Lock's opinion, the use of interrogatives is written using the following formula:

Table 2.6
Interrogative Types by Graham Lock

Interrogative type	Subject^ finite
WH – Interrogative	WH- finite ^ subject
Yes – No Interrogative	Finite ^ subject

In the opinion of Halliday and Matthieseen, the interrogative is grouped into 2 parts, as explained above that in the WH type, the clause has question words namely What, Who, Why, When, Where, Whose, and

[39]Lock, G. (1997). *functional english grammar* .(third edition): cambridge university press

How. For example, based on the opinion of Halliday and Matthiessen [40]:

Table 2.7
WH interrogative Example by Halliday

Who	Killed		Robbins chicken
Subject/WH	'the past' Limited	'kill' Predicate	Complete
Mood		Residue	

Thompson's opinion states that the WH interrogative aims to require the listener to fill in the missing parts, so in this example the WH elements indicate which parts need to be filled in [41].

4) Imperative

The imperative uses a different personification scheme than the indicative. The mood element in the imperative mood can be finite + subject, subject only, finite only, or no mood element at all. Instead, predictors must always be included in clauses. According to the Graham Lock, imperative mood clauses are typically realized by a predicator in the V (base) form of the verb, with no explicit subject or finite. The imperative mood can take the form of an order or an offer; However, there are no grammatical restrictions. The imperative is used to make commands, ie when a speaker asks someone to do something, and to negotiate actions indirectly in informal conversation, ie to encode advice. Since advice is generally offered by someone who is in a dominant position, the speaker has a certain influence over the other person in this regard. in the opinion of eggins use the word "come on", Limited only and or with subject after

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[40] Halliday, MAK, & Matthiessen, CMIM (2014). *Introduction to Halliday's Functional Grammar (Fourth Edition).* Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge. Thing. 163.

[41] Thompson, G. (2013). *Introducing Functional Grammar (Third ed.).* New York: Routes. p.s. 57

limited. Using finite at the beginning of a clause indicates an exclusive request or command, whereas using 'let' indicates an inclusive request or command. The inclusive imperative mood includes the speaker in activities or goods and services, whereas in the exclusive imperative mood, the speaker specifically demands and gives orders to the speaker. listeners. The following is an example of an imperative mood sentence based on Halliday's theory

Table 2.8

Example of Imperative Mood by Halliday

Come on	Go	Home	Should	we
Subject	Predicator	Addition	Limited	subject
Mood	Residue		Mood	

C. Modality

1. Definition of Modality

Modality according to Halliday, refers to the area of meaning that lies between yes and no, in the midst of positive and negative poles. Halliday also stated that modality also plays an important role in carrying out the interpersonal metafunction of clauses which indicates the extent to which the proposition is valid. Modality refers to the space between "yes" and "no", indicating [42]. A judgment of the possibility or obligation involved in what he is saying. Based o theory by Halliday, modality have 4 type, are probability, usuality, obligation, inclination.Modality is also said to be an aspect of interpersonal meaning related to the expression of the speaker's attitude about what is said [43]. Meanwhile, in the graham lock theory book, modal meaning has 5 parts, namely likelihood, requirement,

[42]Eggin, S. (2004). *Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics* .Manchester, United Kingdom: Continuum.p. 9

[43]Webster, JJ (2019). *Key Terms in the SFL Model. In G. Thompson, WLBowcher, & L Fontaine(Eds.), The Cambridge Handbook of Systemic Functional Linguistics* : Cambridge University Press. ps 40

frequency, inclination, and potentiality/ability.[44]

A clause which contains information and acts as a preposition such as possibility and habit is called modalization, then a clause which acts as a suggestion or command such as tendency and obligation is called modulation. According to Halliday, there are three basic values of capital commitment, namely high, median and low scale. And the different scales of capital commitment lead to different meanings of teaching English. Modality can be used to infer the speaker's beliefs, emotions, affirmations, and attitudes towards his own will, as well as the speaker's judgments and doubts about various things. . [45]Thus, the speaker's interpersonal meaning can be better reflected in his speech through investigation of several types of modalities. Modality is divided into two types by Halliday namely modalization and modulation.

2. **Type of Modality**

The type of modality in the opinion of Muhassin, Halliday maintains that modality is a measure that ilustrates the important of the "yes" or "no" decision, the sentences modality, for example, usuality, obligation, and probability, are utilized to express parameters. And another theory from Lock adds a new criterion called potentiality/ ability[46]. Muhassin also mentions the example of type modality are follows :

1) Probability

This type of modality shows the possibility of something happening which is manifested by the words can, could, will, would, and might. Halliday

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[44]Lock, G. (1997). *Functional English Grammar* (third edition), Cambridge University Press, p. 213

[45]Ibid. page. 9

[46]muhassin,M. (2023). Transivity and modality analysis of tedros adhanom ghebreyesus's speeches on handling COVID-19.*Theory and practice in language studies,*13(6), 1581 – 1590.

said that there are three categories, namely low, medium and high. Which is included in the low category such as can, may, could and might. And those that are included in the category are like will and would. if the modalities can, could, might and may be changed to negative forms, they will express the highest degree of modality.

2) Usuality

Habit is a type of modality that shows the frequency of events that show the habit of a sentence or utterance. These modalities are realized in adverbs which act as additional moods of modalities such as sometimes, usually, ever. An example is taken from Halliday & Matthiessen.

Table 2.9
Example of Usuality by Suzanne Eggins (2004)

	Median	Outer: High	Outer: Low
probability	Probably	Certainly, definitely; no way (no how)	Possibly, perhaps, maybe; hardly
Usuality	Usually	Always; never	Sometimes, occasionally; seldom, rarely

3) Obligation

Obligation is a type of modality that performs orders or requests. Realized through modalities such as must, has/have to, need to, ought to. In Tri Wiratno's book it is said that obligation is a type of modality relating to obligation, such as is won to and ect.

4) Inclanation

Inclanation is a type of modality related to offering or wanting where it is used to express will, determination, and commitment such as wants to, shall.

5) Ability / potentially

According to Graham Lock theory, abilityis one of the types contained in modality, ability and potential are the same type of udage the word" can, could, able to ", but in modality sentence, both have different meanings.

The essential difference between ability and potentiality is that with the former it is internal abilities and skill that make it possible for a certain action to be performed or situation to come about where as for the latter it is external circumtances that make it possible.[47]

D. Personal Pronoun

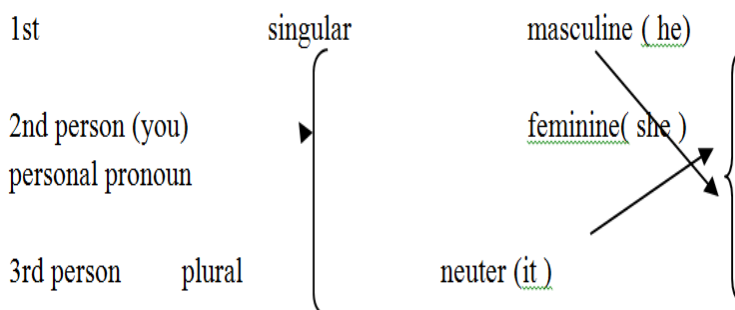### 1. Definition Personal Pronoun

In the context of verbal interaction, personal pronouns convey the speaker's view of the world. In conveying interpersonal contact, the choice of speaker pronouns is just as important. The audience is influenced by the use of various personal pronouns. Because the use of personal pronouns can clearly convey the speaker's attitude to the listener. Interaction leads to the use of personal pronouns. The speaker or writer uses personal pronouns because he is involved with the listeners or readers. There are three types of pronoun systems: first person includes I, We, We, Us; the second person includes you and you; while the third includes Them, Them and That. First of all, personal pronouns are divided into speech roles (I, you), other people's roles (He, she, they, it), and ordinary personal pronouns (one, they). Speech roles are classified as speakers only (I), speakers plus listeners (us), and speakers plus other people (us).

Based on Halliday's theory in systemic functional linguistics which is supported by Suzanne Eggins' theory in her book entitled An Induction to Systemic Functional Linguistics, it is stated that personal speech is divided into 3 parts, namely first person pronouns, second person

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[47] Lock, Graham(1997). Functional english grammar an introduction for second language teachers. Cambridge university press. P.211

pronouns, and third personal pronouns. In the use of the first person there are 2 types, namely singular, namely I and plural, namely we. In the use of third person pronouns there are singular he, she and it. And there is also a plural, namely they. More details table system personal pronouns are as follows:

Diagram 2.1
Types of Personal Pronoun According to Halliday
Supported by Suzanne Eggins (2004)

1st   singular   masculine (he)

2nd person (you)
personal pronoun   feminine(she)

3rd person   plural   neuter (it)

E. **Speech**
1. **Definition of Speech**
   Communication activities carried out in public to convey information to listeners are called speeches [48]. Speech is a way or process of communicating between speakers and listeners where the requirement of a communication is the existence of two-way communication which of course influences each other and provides feedback when communication takes place. However, it is different from other forms of communication, speech is dominated by speakers who provide a lot of information, while listeners only listen and do not really influence communication. In

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[48]Mina. *"Structure of Writing Speech Texts for Semester III Students of the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program, South Tapanuli Institute of Education:Rhetorical Studies"* South Tapanuli Institute of Education. Vol. 2 Padang Sidempuan 2018. p.66.

giving a speech, you should pay attention to its systematic arrangement in accordance with the provisions that have been determined so that the speech delivered can be well received in accordance with the purpose of the speech. the information and the meaning and content of the information can be well understood by listeners.

2. The Purpose of the Speech

In conveying information in the form of speech, of course, it requires the purpose of making the information, so that listeners can understand the meaning contained in an utterance, in this case the utterance is made on the basis of a certain purpose. The following are the objectives of making a speech:following :

1) Speeches provide directions and explanations about something contained in the contents of the speech to listeners in a clear and easy to understand manner.

2) The content of the speech is to influence the listener to be able to follow the speaker in particular information purposes for the benefit of the speaker himself. Interest

3) Speeches aim to provide important information to listeners and provide broad understanding to listeners with the meaning contained in the information conveyed for the benefit of the listeners themselves.

4) Speeches are also intended to entertain listeners with the information conveyed so that it is easy for the speakers to influence the listeners with the information conveyed. When delivering a speech, you must first prepare the content and purpose of the speech. In this case the utterance has its own method , the method is divided into impromptu, manuscript, memorization, and without preparation[49]

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[49]Rahman at Mina. *"Structure of Writing Speech Texts for Semester III Students of the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program, South Tapanuli Institute of Education: A*

Based on the opinion of Suzanne Eggins, when speaking in a speech, the one who is more active in giving the speech is the speaker, and the role of the listener is to listen and provide feedback regarding the contents of the speech. In giving this response, according to Suzanne Eggins, there are eight classes of speech functions, namely question, disclaimer, answer, statement, acknowledgment, contradiction, offer, accept, command and compliance. The following is speech roles and commodities in interaction based on Halliday 1994.

Table 2.10
Commodity Exchanged Based on Halliday 1994

Speech roles	Information	Goods and services
Giving	Statement	Offer
Demanding	Questions	Command

Based on Suzanne Eggins' theory, the mood structure of the clause refers to the organization of a set of functional constituents including the constituent subject. The basic mood types have already been mentioned:

Table 2.11
Speech Functions and Typically Mood of Clause
by Suzanne Eggins

Speech function	Typical mood in clause
Statement	Declarative mood
Questions	Interrogative mood
Command	Imperative moods
Offer	-
Answer	-
Acknowledgments	-
Accept	-
Compliance	-

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