THE INTERPERSONAL METAFUCTION IN
ALL EARS ENGLISH PODCAST EPISODE 1569 "GUNS IN USA"

A Thesis

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for S-1 Degree

By:

DESMALIA IRAWAN

NPM: 1811040488

Study Program : English Education

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
LAMPUNG
2023 M / 1444 H**

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Advisor   **: Dr. Mohammad Muhassin, M. Hum.**
Co-Advisor   **: M. Sayid Wijaya, M. Pd.**

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ABSTRACT

THE INTERPERSONAL METAFUNCTION IN
ALL EARS ENGLISH PODCAST EPISODE 1569 "GUNS IN USA"

By
Desmalia Irawan

Language competences refer to linguistic competence and pragmatic competence. This research is conducted in the attempt of analyzing the interpersonal metafunction served by the speakers in the podcast of All Ears English episode 1569 "Guns in USA". The research primarily involved the theory proposed by Halliday concerning the interpersonal metafunction. This qualitative research employed the content analysis with the transcript of the podcast as its primary data source. The data then analyzed through the utilization of the data presentation table in order to classify the mood, modality and personal pronoun served by the speakers in the podcast.

From the result of the analysis it revealed that for the mood types the declarative mood type is the most prominent type served by the speakers in the podcast, functioning as the statement of facts and opinion of the speakers, the interrogative mood type is the second prominent type served by the speakers in the podcast, functioning as the act of searching for information by the speakers, the imperative mood type is the third prominent type served by the speakers in the podcast, functioning as the invitation by the speaker to their audiences. And the exclamative mood type is the least prominent type served by the speakers in the podcast, function as the personal judgment of the speakers.

Further, for the modality value, the most prominent modality value served by the speakers in the podcast is the high modality value and the least prominent modality value served by the speakers in the podcast is median modality value. In addition, for the personal pronoun, the most prominent personal pronoun served by the speakers

in the podcast is the first personal pronoun, the second prominent personal pronoun served by the speakers in the podcast is the third personal pronoun and the least prominent personal pronoun served by the speakers in the podcast is the second personal pronoun. Considering the wide area of interpersonal metafunction, the other research regarding the other area of interpersonal metafunction is strongly suggested to the other researchers in order to find out the more thorough result of the analysis regarding interpersonal metafunction. It is also expected that this research will be beneficial for the language learners in examining the concept of interpersonal metafunction and can help in developing and improving critical thinking and the ability to evaluate it.

Key words: interpersonal metafunction, mood, modality, personal pronoun, podcast

DECLARATION

I am a student with the following identity:

Name   : **Desmalia Irawan**
Student's Number : **1811040488**
Thesis   : **The Interpersonal Metafunction All Ears**
English Podcast 1569 "Guns In Usa"

Certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the contents of this thesis. Other writers' opinion or research findings included in the thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Bandar Lampung, December 17th 2022
The Researcher,

Desmalia Irawan
NPM. 1811040488

v

APPROVAL

Title   : **THE INTERPERSONAL METAFUNCTION**
         IN ALL EARS ENGLISH PODCAST EPISODE
         1569 "GUNS IN USA"

Student's Name   : DESMALIA IRAWAN

Student's Number :1811040488

Study Program   : English Education

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APPROVED

To be tested and defended in the examination session at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung.

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ADMISSION

A Thesis entitled: **THE INTERPERSONAL METAFUNCTION IN ALL EARS ENGLISH PODCAST EPISODE 1569 "GUNS IN USA",** by: **DESMALIA IRAWAN,** NPM: **1811040488,** Study Program: **English Education, has been tested and defended in the examination session held on: Friday, October 28th 2022.**

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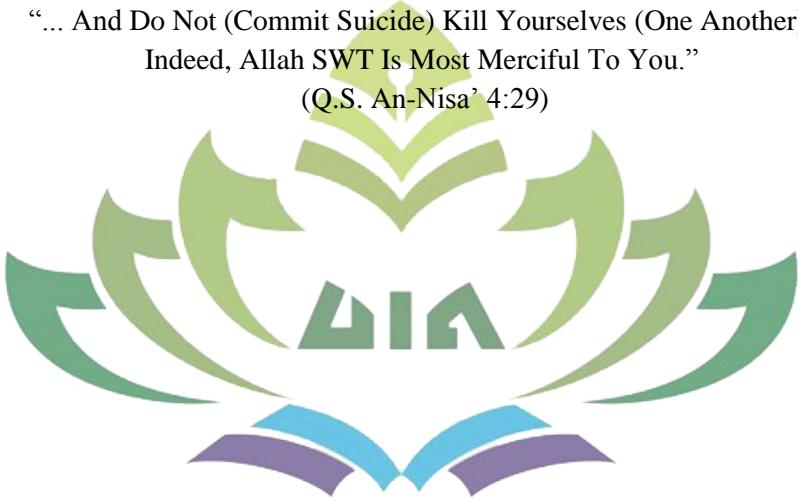**Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd.**
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MOTTO

يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا۟ لَا تَأْكُلُوٓا۟ أَمْوَٰلَكُم بَيْنَكُم بِٱلْبَٰطِلِ إِلَّآ

أَن تَكُونَ تِجَٰرَةً عَن تَرَاضٍ مِّنكُمْ ۚ وَلَا تَقْتُلُوٓا۟ أَنفُسَكُمْ ۚ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ

كَانَ بِكُمْ رَحِيمًا ﴿٢٩﴾

"... And Do Not (Commit Suicide) Kill Yourselves (One Another).
Indeed, Allah SWT Is Most Merciful To You."
(Q.S. An-Nisa' 4:29)

DEDICATION

Praise and gratitude be to Allah *SWT* the Almighty for abundant blessing for me and from my deep of heart and great of love, this thesis is dedicated to:

1. My Forever Beloved Mother (Mardia) who always give motivation, support, and pray for me and long live for you mom. My Father (Heri Irawan) thanks for making me realized how strong i am living my rough teenage life without your figure beside me, and My Step Father (Arief Eka R.) thanks for taking care of my mother when i am away from her.
2. My beloved sister (Dwinavira Irawan) and My beloved brother (Dennis Julio Yahya) thanks for being the reason why i am still alive in this world and i really am sorry for leaving both of you just to find peace on my own. I wish we could be together in the same house one day.
3. My beloved relatives: Lusi Rahmawati, A.Md.Ak., Fitria Handayani, Nurbaiti, S.Psi., Ayudiah Ramaiska, S.E., Erika Sibti Hidayanti, Erna Susilawati, Merina Eka Putri, A.Md.Kes., Alsonia Indra Parawansa, S.I.Kom., Chyntia Rustu Maulina, S.Kep., Nia Arbella Hakim, A.Md.Kes., Ni Komang Ketyana, A.Md.Kes., Yulida Saputri Ayu, Rama Alif Elsanjaya, Agung Ramadhan Syahputra, M. Nabil Mubarak, M. Bagus Shaffwan Kamil, M. Zulkarnain Yusuf, Milka Novtiara, Elsah Sabila, Raden Muhammad Rizal, M. Rizky Ferdinan, and Jordhan Akbar Gumanti. Thanks for always be there when i was at my lowest and for everything that you all given to me since the first time we met. And i wish you all never leave me behind no matter how hard the circumtances are because you are my family not by blood but by fate of Allah *SWT*.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Desmalia Irawan was born in Tanjung Karang on December 17th 1999. She is the firstborn of Mrs. Mardia and Mr. Heri Irawan. She has a sister, her name is Dwinavira Irawan and a brother, his name is Dennis Julio Yahya.

She began her study at Elementary School of SDN 1 Palapa from first grade through fourth grade then, she moved to SDN 1 Penengahan. She continued her study at Junior High School of SMP Perintis 2 Bandar Lampung. For Vocational High School, she studied at Global Surya School and took Health Nursing major. After graduated in 2018 from Vocational High School, she took English Education major to continue her study at Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung.
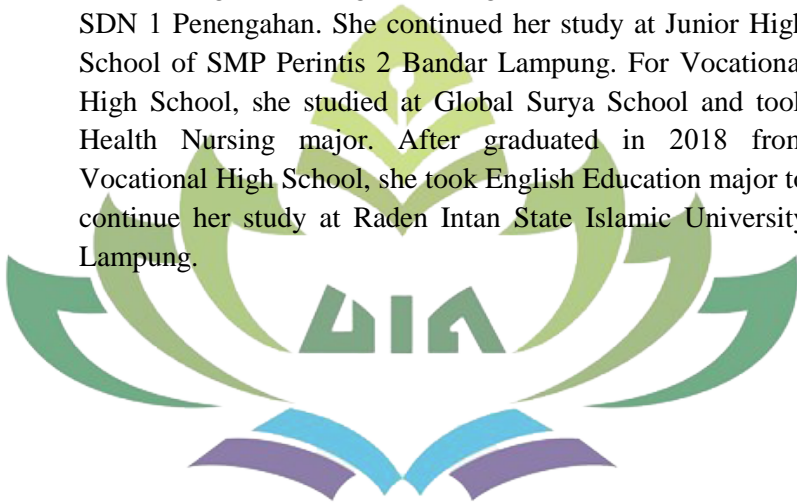
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Alhamdulillahirabbil 'alamin. All praises be to Allah '*azzawajalla*, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful, and the Most Beneficent who has given me love and blessing that made me able to finish this research and writing this thesis entitled: "The Interpersonal Metafunction in *All Ears English* Podcast episode 1569 "*Guns in USA*". Peace and salutation be upon our beloved prophet Muhammad *SAW*, his family and companions has struggled whole heartedly to guide *ummah* to the right path.

This thesis written as one of requirements of S-1 Degree the English Education Study Program of Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung. The researcher would like to thank to the following people for their ideas, time, guidance, supports, encouragement, and assistance for this thesis accomplishment:

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Finally, the researcher was fully aware that there are still a lot of weakness in this thesis are always open-heartedly welcome and the writer hopes that this thesis will be useful for the readers.

Bandar Lampung, October 22nd 2022
The Researcher

Desmalia Irawan
NPM: 1811040488

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Title Confirmation

To make writing this undergraduate thesis easier, it was crucial to define the terms associated with the thesis's titleInterpersonal Metafunction In *All Ears English Podcast Episode 1569 "Guns in the United States of America"* as a first step in comprehending. In the title of this under graduate thesis, there were some explanations of how the terms should be comprehended. The explanations were as follows:

1. Interpersonal Metafunction

   The Interpersonal Metafunction describes how speakers and listeners communicate, including the language they employ to create and sustain relationships, as well as the effect of their actions on our ability to convey our views on the environment with in us. This research relies to Halliday's interpersonal metafunction, which emphasizes primarily on the relationship between the capacity of speakers and the position of listener, mood, and modality.

2. Podcast

   A collection of vocal word multichannel recordings can be downloaded to a portable device and listened to as podcasts. Keeping track of your own usage list across many audio sources and listening sites is simple with streaming apps and podcasting services. One or more recurrent presenters participate in a conversation about a certain issue or recent event in a podcast series.

3. All Ears English Podcast

   All Ears English podcast is a broadcast powered by All Ears English website. It is a website that specified on English language learning. The website started the podcast in 2013 and has released around 1600 podcast episodes until now. The episodes have been downloaded around more than two million download by its subscribers. The topics of the podcast varied

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from the light conversation about English language learning to the heavy topics related to the recent occurrences. The podcast is hosted by Michelle Kaplan, the podcast producer and also the teacher of All Ears English website. The guests invited to the podcast are also various depend on the topic.

4. Episode 1569 "Guns in the USA"

This episode is one of the episodes of "All Ears English" podcast, which was aired on May 6th, 2021. In this episode, the host and the guest shared their perspectives on the recent action happened, the mass shooting in the USA. They talked about what should be done as the effort to prevent this action to occur in the future.

From the definition, it can be summarized that the objective of the research was to analyze any interpersonal metafunction of mood, modality and pronoun that were served by the host and the guest on the episode 1569 of English All Ears Podcast entitled Guns in the USA.

B .Background of the Research

Language is a spoken communication system that individuals use to communicate with one another in their everyday routines. Language can also be used to communicate emotions, aspirations, objections, intentions, andactions. Language is used to communicate or converse with other individuals. Language is a signature system of communication, according to Korneeva et al., a system of unique signs that function to communicate and potentially express the entirety of an individual's view poin to the niverse a socialexistence.[1] They went onto say that language,

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[1]Korneeva, Alyona&Kosacheva, Tatyana &Parpura, Oxana. (2019). FunctionsofLanguage in theSocialContext. *SHS Web ofConferences.* p. 1 – 4

as a tool for knowledge, allows us to learn new things about the world around us.

Halliday divides language into three types of metafunctions: experiential, interpersonal, andtextual. Each of the three metafunctionsis concerned with a distinct element of the world and a distinct for mof meaning of sentences, which learners of language construct, dispute, and establish their place in social interactions via the interpersonal metafunction.[2]The interpersonal lmetafunctio nincludes not only how speakers and listeners interact but also the language they use to establish and maintain relationships together with the ways in which we can influence their behavior and express our opinions about the world surrounding.The interpersonal metafunction, which is associated with clauses as exchange, allows language learners to create, arrange, and maintain their position in social relationships. To this end, Halliday's interpersonal metafunction emphasizes on the relationship between the function of speakers and [3]the capacity of the listener, as well as mood, modality, and personal pronoun.[4] According to Zeng and Huang

communication entails not only the expression of ideas, but also the performance of actions such as commanding, warning, promising, declaring, and so on. Communication maybe accomplished in a variety

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[2]Halliday, M.A.K., (2013). An Introduction to Functional Grammar (Third Edition). *London: Routledge*. P. 29 - 31

[3] l*bid*

[4]*Ibid*

of ways, including through the use of mass media, the telephone, and a variety of other methods. We may learn about a message, the speakers' language, and

their actions through communication. As a result, we are able to engage with others.[5]In order to develop an effective style of communication,

it is necessary toget a complete knowledge of the meaning of one's utterances or words. Getting a full understanding of a meaning from one's utterances or sentences has become important in order to create a good way of communication. Communication can be perfectly developed when the speakers and the listeners reach the same perception of an utterances or a sentence, otherwise miscommunication will be unavoidable.

Take for example in the case of a short conversation between a man and a woman

The Woman : "Do men nowadays still open a car door?"

The Man : "How do you think we can get inside?"

From the short conversation, it can obviously be detected that misunderstanding occurred between the man and the woman. The woman referred "open a car door" as an act of a manner from a gentleman to his woman, while the man referred it as the literal meaning of the way to get into the car. This case is the real explanation of what Zhu and Bao have suggested that A communication is successful when the listener can clearly

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[5]Zheng, L., &Huang, J. (2010). A ResearchofChinese EFL Learners' PragmaticFailureandtheImplicationsforCollegeEnglishTeaching.*Foreign Language Teaching and Research.* p. 41 - 54

understand what hespeaker was trying to say, the listener under stands what hespeaker was trying to say, and the speaker's words havean impact.[6]

This very example is also the explanation from what Haliday refers that a sentence can be viewed in two ways, as an object in and of itself, or as a tool to disclose something else. To further elucidate this concept, Halliday demonstrates that a grammarian concentrating on text as an object may pose questions like: Why does the text signify what it does (to me, or to anybody else)? What makes it so valuable? The grammarian is interested in what the text exposes about the structure of the spoken or written language, with a concentration on text as a resource. Before we link a text to the linguistic system in its entirety and utilize it as a reflection on the system, we must understand what it means in order to validate why it asserts what it does with all the connotations and definitions that may be assigned to it.[7]

In a separate situation, someone who stated, *"There was a stain on my Ferrari door"* might mean that the person was attempting to inform the condition of his car, or on the other hand,

thathe or she was attempting to impress people with the car's possession. From what Halliday has suggested in his theory, the importance of understanding a piece of language from all different perspectives has become something mandatory in order to get the full and complete comprehension of the language itself. This research, therefore, analyzed deeper on the podcast of "All Ears English" website.

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[6]Zhu. And Bao. 2016. The PragmaticsComparisonofChineseandWestern "Politeness" in Cross-CulturalCommunication.*JournalofLanguageTeachingandLearning.* p. 848 - 851

[7]Halliday, M.A.K., The Language of Science. (2004). *London : Continuum.* p. 5 – 6.

It has been widely acknowledged that Indonesians are familiar with digital media. It has been appreciated by almost all Indonesians during this period. In January 2021 it was recorded that the users have been over 170 million all over the country.[8] They will be able too by any information through digital media. People can learn about events that occurred in this country. It is constantly used for educational purposes, and telecommunications is also used for entertainment purposes. We have the ability to watch television, listen to the radio, and soon. One of the digital media is the media of podcast.

Sullivan states that a rapidly growing social phenomenon, podcasting enables consumers to access audio content created by professionals, radio stations, and casual hobbyists..[9] According to Bonini, The term "podcast" refers to a method of disseminating, receiving, and listening to audio information produce don't demand by radio broadcast performers, media corporations, reporters, academic institutions, and other conventional editors. He goes onto say that recent study indicates that moret han seventy million people listened to a podcast in theprevious month, with these listeners getting seven podcasts in weekly basis.[10]

As the number of podcast users has gained more and more and its popularity has been raised, podcast has emerged to be one of phenomena. Podcasts have become the darlings of the

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[8]Kemp, Simon. (2021). Digital 2021: Indonesia. 11 February 2021. 11 August 2021 <https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2021-indonesia>

[9]Sullivan, John L. (2019). The PlatformsofPodcasting:PastandPresent. SAGE Journal. p. 1 – 12.

[10]Bonini, T. (2015). The "Second Age" OfPodcasting: ReframingPodcasting As A New Digital MassMedian. Quaderns Del CAC, 41(18), 21–30.

audio realm—forconsumers, content creators and Now, advertisers. The well spring of podcasts has grow ninto a rising sea, as there were morethan 1.7 million titles availablefor audio-hungry listeners to Choose.[11]Giving all the credit to the development of internet and technology, we can benefit it from the various means of learning media, especially for English language learning. Podcast then can be employed, not only as the media of entertainment but also as a media for English language learning.

All Ears English podcast is a broadcast powered by All Ears English website. It is a website that' specified on English language learning. The website started the podcast in 2013 and has release daround 1600 podcas tepisodes until now. The episodes have been downloaded around more than two million download by its subscribers.

The topics of the podcast varied from the light conversation about English language learning to the heavy topics related to there cent occurrences. The podcast is hostedby Michele Kaplan, the podcast producer and also the teacher of All Ears English website. The guests invited to the podcast are also various depend on the topic.

The All Ears English podcast episode 1569 was one of the recent episodes that was selected as the media of the interpersonal metafunction analysis in this research. This episode was broadcasted on May 6th, 2021. The main topic of the podcast was the perspective on the gun possession in the USA. The All Ears English website brought up the topic to the air with the consideration of the two mass shootings happened in the USA very recently. The discussion was ranging from the motive of the shooters to the acts that can be taken to in an attempt to prevent

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[11] Podcasting Today: Insight for Podcast Advertisers. (February 2021). The Nielsen Company. p. 2

those tragically actions to happen in the near future. One of the conversations taken from the podcast when Michelle stated: *"Interesting! Oh wow, Lindsay"* could possibly means two things. This exclamative mood might infer that Michele was actually surprised with the idea stated by Lindsay or, on the other hand, she could not possibly think that the idea actually came from Lindsay. In addition, when Lindsay stated "Today we're going to talk about more somber topic" might also be inferred to several functions. This declarative mood might suggested that Lindsay was declaring or giving information about the topic that was going to be discussed that day or, on the other hand, the statement of initiating conversation. Thosevery examples actually are the very interesting case of interpersonal metafunction that need to be analyzed in order to get the whole meaning of one's utterances.

Interpersonal metafunction relates to how people interact through a language. Interpersonal function is an interesting phenomenon to be studied because by knowing about interpersonal function can make people successful in exchange information, good, and service to listeners. It is caused by its function which can offer the notion about how to choose the propergrammatical choices in thecommunication (socialinteraction). Applying the proper grammatical choices in communication is important because it can make a divergent and significant meaning which can influence the interaction between speaker and audiences within communication. The interpersonal metafunction helps understand the way the address errand the audience interact, the relation created between them, and also the effect of their behaviour. It is through the interpersonal metafunction that users of language establish, negotiate and assume their position in social relationships, and it is concerned with clauses as exchange.

Podcast is a digital media that facilitatets speakers to convey ideas to the listener. In a podcast. It becomes crucial that the speakers possess the ability to convey the message that speaker and listener desire.This will play a strongrole in the process of establishing the idea of the podcast. So, the ideas and

the way the speakers address the audience will be emotionally and morally correct. The speakers convey the messages in a way that they try to establish a great relationship in order to work toward the goals.

Considering all the previous explanation of the interpersonal metafunction and podcast as one of the media of English language learning, this research intended to conduct an analysis of the interpersonal metafunction of mood modality and personal pronoun based on Halliday theory served by the host and the guest on the episode 1569 of English All Ears Podcast entitled "Guns in the USA".

C. Focus and Sub Focus of the Research

This research focuse don the analysis of interpersonal metafunction in "All Ears English" podcast episode 1569 "Gun in the USA". In addition, the sub focus in this research wasthe interpersonal metafunction of mood, modality and personal pro noun base don Halliday'stheory.

D. Research Questions

In accordance to the description stated onthebackground, the formulation of the research questionsfor this research were as follow:

1. What interpersonal metafunction of mood were served by host andmain guest star in All Ears English episode 1569 "Guns in the USA"podcast?
2. What interpersonal metafunction of modality were served by host and main guest star in All Ears English episode 1569 "Guns in the USA" podcast?
3. What interpersonal metafunction of personal pronoun were served by host and main guest star in All Ears English episode 1569 "Guns in the USA" podcast?

E. Objectives of the Research

In accordance to there search questions, the objectives of the research are as follow:

1. To find out the interpersonal metafunction of mood types served by host and main guest star in All Ears English episode 1569 "Guns in the USA" podcast.
2. To find out the interpersonal metafunction of modality served by host and main guest star in All Ears English episode 1569 "Guns in the USA" podcast.
3. To find out the interpersonal metafunction of personal pronoun served by host and main gueststars in All Ears English episode 1569 "Guns in the USA" podcast.

F. Significance of the Research

This research was conducted with several objectives that were expected to have contribution for several aspects. The contributions were as follows:

1. Theoretical Contribution

   This research was expected to offer information and knowledge regarding interpersonal metafunctions of mood, modality, and personal pronoun, so that they may be used as learning resources in their studies.

2. Practical Contribution

   This research was intended to add to English research by improving interpersonal metafunction of mood, modality, and personal pronoun skill and understanding.

   a. For students: The findings of this researchare quite beneficial in comprehending information regarding interpersonal mood, modality, and personal pronoun metafunctions.

   b. For teachers: This research is beneficial in developing novel impressions or techniques for comprehending interpersonal mood, modality, and personal pronoun metafunctions. As a result, the benefits of this research may be felt by the instructor while teaching students how

to employ interpersonal metafunctions of mood, modality, and personal pronoun.

c. For other researchers: This research provide benefits and knowledge about the interpersonal metafunctions of mood, modality, and personal pronoun.

G. Previous Related Research

Several studies concerning interpersonal metafunction have been conducted. In an attempt to grasp the deeper and more comprehensive understanding of what actually this part of linguistics side all about.To begin with is the research conducted by Pranoto et.al in 2020, who conducted the analysis of interpersonal metafunction in the song of Coldplayentitled "A Head Full of Dream".[12]The aim of the study was to describe the mood categories and modalities used in Coldplay's lyrics for their album A Head Full of Dreams. They used content analysis as their study design and descriptive qualitative as their method of inquiry. The information for this study was gathered from the song lyrics for A Head Full of Dreams on Coldplay's own website. The strategy for gathering data included documentation. The research used a functional approach to data analysis as well as the Miles and Huberman's Flow model. The results showed that there were 83 imperatives, 76 declaratives, and 2 interrogatives, dividing mood into three categories: imperative, declarative, and interrogative. Modality revealed that there are three levels of modality: low modality, medianmodality, andhighmodality, as well as thewordscan, can't,will and would.

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[12]Pranoto, Hendri., Setiyadi, Dwi., Kuswardani, Yuli. (2020). An Analysis of Interpersonal Metafunction in "A Head Full of Dreams" Coldplay's Album of Song Lyrics. *Linguamedia Journal.*p. 1 – 9.

Another research on interpersonal metafunction was also conducted by Kabigting in the year 2020. This study conducted a preliminary interpersonal metafunctional analysis of the COVID-19 pandemic news stories that were posted online.[13]Variables in mood type distribution, polarity, modality, and other lexical features were investigated. The prevalence of declarative mood texts showed the unique role of internet news headlines, according to the research. Rather of challenging or pressuring the readers, it informs them.Positiv declarative sentences should provide knowledge to readers and persuade them with evidence. A negative polarity does not suggest a bad perception, but rather reveals that a particular concern contradicts what has beenevident. 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. The word choices and sentence construction in the texts convey the situation, not the mood adjunct sort he modal verbal operators. Determining the interpersonal interactions between participants can be aided by analyzing the functional structural mood text.

Hulu in the year of 2019 conducted the metafunction analysis of the speech of Martin Luther King Jr, entitled "I Have a Dream". After employing the qualitative research design on the speech, the result suggested that Martin Luther King Jr applied function of speech including command,statement, and question; mood including imperative, declarative, and interrogative; modality is ranging from low, median, into high; the shift of the tenses including the shift of present tense, future tense, andalso past

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[13]Kabigting, Ryan P. (2020). The Phillipines Online Headline News on Covid-19 Pandemic: An Interpersonal Metfunction Analysis. *Journal of English Teaching.* 204 – 211.

tenseandthe use of personal pronoun which are first,second and third personal pronoun.[14]Further the result also suggested that the speech function were dominated mostly by statement, followed by command and question as the least dominated function. Further, the result also indicated that for mood, declarative had the highest domination, followed by imperative and interrogative as the least dominated. Modality ranged from median as the most dominant followed by high and low rate as the least dominant. As a consequence of the afore mentioned, it can be stated that Martin Luther King Jr. provided a great deal of information. As a result, this lecture was labeled as instructive. In addition, based on the findings, the research suggests that when making a speech, or ators employ many pronouns "we" and university students develop interpersonal functions.[15]

Another attempt in finding deeper and better understanding of interpersonal metafunction was conducted by Mustikawati in the year of 2017. The research was conducted by employing the interactive dialog of "Mata Najwa" TV program aired by Metro TV. The result of the research showed that realization in declarative clauses was dominant, followed by interrogative clause and imperative clause respectively. Further, the result also showed that there was a mode of request and provided information, goods and services that fall within the proposals and proposition.[16]

Nur, in the year of 2015 also conducted a research that the aim was to analyze the interpersonal metafunction on

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[14] Hulu. F. (2019). InterpersonalFunction In Martin Luther King Jr'sSpeech. *International JournalofSystemicFunctionalLinguistics*. 43 – 46.

[15]*ibid*

[16]Mustikawati, DyahAtiek. (2017). Interpersonal Metafunction in Interactive Dialog Mata Najwa Metro TV. *Lingua Journal of Language Literatute Learning and Teaching*.

Nelson Mandela Presidential Inauguration Speech. The research attempted to describe how interpersonal metafunction is investigated into a language from a social semiotic perspective using the conceptual framework of Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) (a type of grammatical description developed by Michael Halliday). We looked into differences in the distribution of mood, modality, personal pronouns, and other lexical traits. The findings show that Mandela's speech's structure achieved his political purpose, including its interpersonal meaning, not only by linking its lexico-grammatical structure but also by taking into consideration contextual factors like the need to acknowledge the country's current economic and sociopolitical situation.[17]

H. Research Method

Research method is basically the manner a certain piece of research is actually conducted. It concerns more explicitly how a research ermethodically designs a study to guarantee valid and trustworthy outcomes that fulfill the goals and objectives of the research. The research's method included the following.

1. Research Design

Content analysis, a research technique for capturing data in the form of text, images, symbols, and other visual representations, was used to perform this study. According to Lac, content analysis is a technique for conducting scientific research that involves assessing data from communication channels like television shows, newspaper articles, books, pictures, and web.The content analysis technique is performed

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[17]Nur, Shakila. (2015). AnalysisOfInterpersonalMetafunction In PublicSpeeches: ACaseResearchOf Nelson Mandela'sPresidentialInaugurationSpeech. *The International Journal of Social Sciences.* 52 – 64.

to retrieve material from communication that has been collected or maybe represented in theform of a figure.Content analysis is about much more than making the message's content the object; it is also connected to a more modern understanding of symbolic phenomena in thereal of communication.[18] This research aimed to analyzed the interpersonal metafunction served by the speakers in it. The analysis was about the sentences and utterances contained in the podcast. Hence, the content analysis was the appropriate design for the research.

2. **Data and Data Source**

For this research, the data were the transcription of the talk show of the "All Ears English" podcast episode 1569 "Gun in the USA". The data source was taken from the website of "All Ears English" podcast episode 1569 "Gun in the USA". This episode was broadcasted on May 6th, 2021. The podcast was hosted by Michelle Kaplan and a guest star was invited to talk about the topic. The gueststarwas Lindsay McMahon, thefounderof All EarsEnglishwhoisalsoknown as "The English Adventurer".The podcast length was twenty two minutes and thirteen second. The Podcast website is **https://www.allearsenglish.com/guns-united-states/**

3. **Research Instrument**

Any tool used to conduct research using a specific technique is referred to as a "research instrument." According to Gay, Mills and Airasian, an instrument is a data collection

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[18]Lac, A. (2016). Contentanalysis. In R. J. R. Levesque (Ed.), Encyclopediaofadolesence (2nd ed., pp. 1-5). Switzerland: Springer International.

tool.[19] They also emphasized that the human is used as a qualitative research instrument, with data coming from words, images, and statistics. In thisresearch, the researcher is the instrument in this research. In addition, the researcher employed highlights and tables.The table was utilized in the process of the data analysis. In this research, all the sentences analyzed were coded. Code IM001 referred to the first sentence analyzed, code IM002 referred to the second sentence analyzed and keep going on until the very last sentence. Each and every sentence then was analyzed to what categories it contained then the categories were check-listed.

4. **Technique of Data Collection**

This research was documentation research. Documentation research is defined by Gay, Mills, and Airasian as records of past occurrences. Writings, paintings, and monumental works by a person can all be considered documents. Recording and transcribing were the stages that were done to collect the data.Hence, the data collecting technique will be conducted as followings:

1) Find and download thepodcast

The first step ofthe data collecting technique was finding thepodcast. The podcast was downloaded from the All Ears English podcast.

2) Listen to the podcast

The second step waslistening to the podcast. This step was done to get the whole understanding of the interpersonal

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[19]Gay, L.R., Mills,Geoffrey E.,Airasian, Peter. (2012). EducationalResearch:CompetenciesforAnalysisandApplications. *New Jersey: Pearson Education.*p. 153 – 154.

metafunction of mood, modality and personal pronoun in the podcast.

3) Transcribe the podcast into a script

The next step was transcribing the podcast into a script. This step was done to get the thorough discovery of the interpersonal metafunction of mood, modality and personal pronoun in the podcast.

4) List the data

Data listingisthe final step. This step relates to the analysis of the interpersonal metafunction of mood, modality and personal pronoun in the podcast.

5. **Research Procedure**

In order to gain the best result of the research, the procedure of the researchwas conducted in accordance to the research procedure proposed by Creswell,[20] as follows:

1) Determining the Subject of the Research

The subject of the research in this researchwas the interpersonal metafunction of mood, modality and personal pronoun identified in the podcast of All Ears English episode 1569"Gun in the USA" which was broadcasted on May 6th, 2021.

2) Collecting the Data

The process of taking notes and classification of the mood, modality, and personal pronoun identified in the podcast were the data collection step.

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[20] Creswell, John W., and Creswell, J. David. (2018). Research Design: Quantitative, Qualitative and Mixed Method. *London: SAGE Publication.*p. 298 – 318.

3) Analyzing the Data

In order to find relevant information, enable inferences, and help decision-making, it included inspecting, clearing, modifying, and modeling data.

4) Reporting the Data

As the final step in the research process, it was the step of documenting and synthesizing the outcomes.

6.   Data Analysis

In this research, the data analysis stage was performed in three different processes as it is suggested by Miles and Huberman.[21] The processes were data reduction, datadisplay, and conclusion drawing or verification.

1) Data Reduction

The firstprocedures in thisresearch's data analysis were toreducethe data. Data reduction is the process of narrowing down, streamlining, abstracting, and altering the information in a field note or transcript that has been written up. In this research the data was the transcript of the "All Ears English" Podcast episode 1569 "Gun in the USA". At this stage, the data were coded then sellected based on the categorization of mood, modality and personal pronoun. In addition, this stage employed the table hich have been designed and displayed on chapter three of presentation of research data. The table was displayed on appendix 3.

2) Data Display

The data was then shown in the second phase. In general, a display is a well-organized, condensed collection of data that allows for conclusion formulation and execution. The

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[21] Miles, M. B., &Huberman, A. M. (2014). Qualitative Data Analysis: A MethodSourcebook. *ThousandOaks, CA: Sage Publications*. p. 272 – 274.

facts contained in the deixis in this phase were exposed or exhibited, not merely broadly but precisely and explicitly.

3) Conclusion Drawing

Making conclusions was the last step in this research's data analysis after data reduction and display were complete. Even though there search claims to be working inductively, the eventual conclusion was usually hinted at from the beginning, depending on the size of the corpus offield notes and the sponsoring agency's coding, storage, and retrieval techniques. Based on the study questions and the Deixis theory used, conclusions were made concerning the research findings at this phase.

7.   The Trustworthiness of the Data

In a research,the data collected must be valid. This section of the research focuses on how data may be trusted. The theoretical credibility, and dependability to assess the data's reliability were utilized.[22]

1) Credibility

Credibility in qualitative research refers to how accurate the results are. Credibility or truth value refers to the extent to which the research has generated confidence in the findings based on the research methods, participants, and setting.

2) Transferability

Transferability is the process by which a qualitative researcher demonstrates that the research's conclusions may be used to explain or explain similar situations, populations, or occurrences. Researchers can provide comprehensive explanations to show how the results of a study can be used in a variety of settings, contexts, and

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[22]*ibid*

situations. This research applied thick description in maintaining the transferability of its data. This research provided the transcript of the podcast as the main source of the data which was then analyzed and concluded thoroughly.

3) Confirmability

Confirmability is a term used to describe how objective the research's findings are. This happens when participant responses—rather than the researcher's potential bias or personal interests—are used to inform the conclusions. Researchers are able to present an audit trail that outlines each step of the data analysis procedure and justifies the results that were drawn. This research then applied theoretical triangulation in order to ensure the conformability of the data. The step was conducted by confirming the result of the data analysis to the theories related to interpersonal metafunction theories from various sources.

4) Dependability

Dependability is the extent to which the research could be repeated by additional researchers with the same outcomes. If someone else wishes to conduct a similar study, they should be able to do so with the help of the paper and produce the same findings. Researchers may carry out an inquiry audit to demonstrate reliability (where an independent person reviews and examines the process). The dependability of the data in this research then gained from the process of triangulation.

In a qualitative research, one of the way to maintain the trustworthiness of the data is by conducting triangulation. According to Creswell and Creswell, triangulation is the process of using a different point of view to confirm, dispute, or extend previous discoveries. When the field of research is hard and demanding, triangulation is applied. Presence research is tough, demanding, and contentious in equal

measure.[23]Further, they also explain that there are five types of triangulation, as follow:

1) Data Triangulation

   Utilizing numerous data and information sources is required for data triangulation. And key tacticist he categorization of each category. Then, ensure that you include an equal number of people from each group in the assessment research. This is the most commonand straight forward method of triangulation.

2) Investigator Triangulation

   In an evaluation plan, investigator triangulation entails usings everal distinct investigators/ evaluators. To triangulate, each investigator would use the same qualitative method to evaluate the program. Each evaluator's findings would be compared. When the findings of differentinve instigators lead to the same conclusion, validity has been demonstrated.

3) Theory Triangulation

   Theory triangulation refers to the use of several expert view points to comprehend a single collection of data or information. Unlike investigator triangulation, this tactic typically involves consulting experts from fields unrelated on your own.

4) Methodological Triangulation

   Methodological triangulation is he process of study in the program using a variety of qualitative and/or quantitative methodologies. When the conclusions from each approach are consistent, validity is established.

5) Environmental Triangulation

   This type of triangulation makes use of severalsites, contexts, and other important elements related to the

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[23] Ibid p.5

environment where the study was conducted, such as the time of day, day of the week, or season of the year. The goal is to identify any environmental factors that might have affected the data you collected throughout your investigation, The environmental element is changed to see if the outcomes are the same. When the results remain consistent across a range of environmental factors, validity has been proven.

This research, in addition, applied theoretical triangulation in which it used more than one theoretical framework in the interpretation of the data. In addition, this research mainly referred to the theory of Interpersonal-Metafunction by M.K. Halliday. Meanwhile, as the other theory for the comparison, this research referred to the theory of interpersonal-metafuncion by SuzzaneEggins. Further, Investigator triangulation was also employed, in which validator was asked to evaluated the data.

I.   Systematic of Discussion

In this research, the discussion was divided into several chapters. Each chapter discussed and elaborated particular topics, as follows:

1. Chapter I

    Chapter I present the introduction, which consisted of title iconfirmation, backgroundoftheresearch, focus andsub focus of the research, identificationoftheresearch, limitation of the research, research questions, the objectives of research, significant of research, scope of the research, relevance studies, research method, and systematic discussion.

2. Chapter II

    Chapter II contained a literature review of several theories and references that form the basis for supporting studies. In this research, chapter II presented the theories of interpersonal metafunction of mood, modality and personal pronoun, theory of podcast and the data of All Ears English Podcast.

3. Chapter III

   Chapter III presentedtheresearch object description. This chapter presents generaldescriptionofinterpersonal metafunction of mood, modality and personal pronoun as anobjectoftheresearch and presentation of factsand data collected in the research.

4. Chapter IV

   Research data and research findings were given in Chapter IV. All of the collected data were provided in this chapter, together with the analysis and interpretation of the data and their findings.

5. Chapter V

   The research's results and recommendations were delivered in Chapter V. This chapter summarized what may be inferred from the research's findings and offered suggestions for the conclusion.
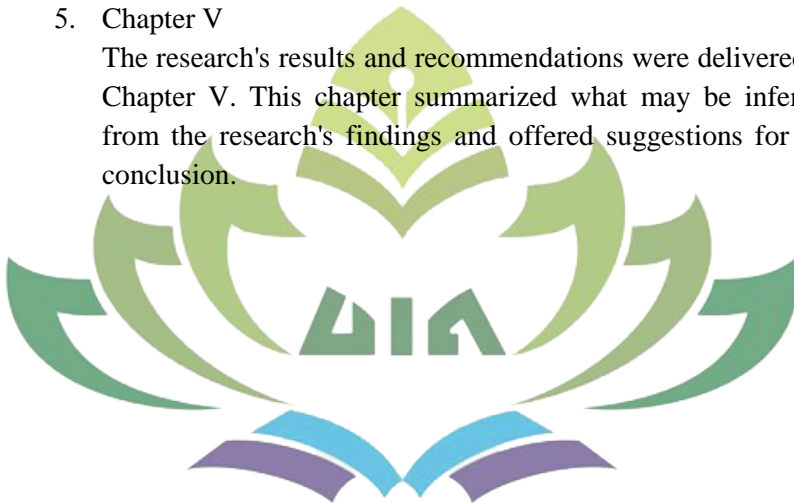
CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. The Concept of Interpersonal Metafunction
1. Systemic Functional Linguistics

Before proceeding to the discussion of the concept of interpersonal metafunction, it is crucial to begin the discussion from the concept of systemic functional linguistics. M.A.K. Halliday creates Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), which is also referred as Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG), as a grammar model in the 1960s. It is a subset of systemic linguistics, a wide social semiotic approach to language. The concept of language as a network of systems, or interconnected ranges of choices for generating meaning, is referred to as "systemic."[24] This concept has been widely used by the researchers concerning the research of the functional linguistics. It stresses meaning as the most important factor to consider while evaluating language. The term "functional" refers to language's capacity to execute a meaning-related function. Language is also useful since it is meant to take into consideration how people use it.

SFL (Systemic Functional Linguistics) is a common and helpful way to explain and understand language as a designed "meaning producing source" these days. According to Koussouhon and Dossoumou, SFL (Systemic-Functional Linguistics) is a language theory centered on the concept of language function.[25] While SFL accounts for language's

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[24]*Ibid. p.2*

[25]Koussouhon, Léonard A &Dossoumou , Ashani M. (2015). AnalyzingInterpersonalMetafunctionthroughMoodandModality in KaineAgary'sYellow-YellowfromCriticalDiscourseandWomanistPerspective. International Journal of EnglishLinguistics. p. 2 – 3.

syntactic structure, it prioritizes the function of language (what it does and how it does it) above more structural methods, which prioritize the parts of language and their combinations. SFL begins with the social environment and examines how language both operates on and is restricted by it.

Further, this concept defines the purpose of a language is to convey information; the use of the word "meanings" rather than "meaning" here is noteworthy. It stresses that linguistic writings produce many meanings at the same time, rather than simply one. The social and cultural environment in which these meanings are transferred influences them, and the process of utilizing language is a semiotic practice, a process of producing meanings by selection.[26] This makes the ability to understand SFL becomes even more crucial, since one should be able to make the right choice in determining the meaning of the language in order to come to the right comprehension of it.

This notion can be simply understood through an example given by Gebhard and Accursoas a concrete example of making the right selection for better comprehension.[27] A student is performing research in a science lesson regarding the link between the temperature and volume of a gas in a balloon, as well as how she may prepare a lab report for her teacher. "Guau, it popped!" she may exclaim in class with her buddies. Nevertheless, she might describe it in the report "Only when oxygen was ignited, the gas within the balloon

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[26]Halliday, M.A.K. (2007). Language and Education. *London: Continuum.* p. 49 – 50.

[27]Gebhard, Meg., and Accurso, Kathryn. (2020). Sistemic Functional Linguistics. *In Book: The ConciseEncyclopediaofAppliedLinguistics*. Vancouver: Wiley Publisher. p. 1 – 2.

inflated, leading in the balloon bursting. As a result, we proposed that the interaction between temperature and gas volume is directly equivalent". In this case, our theoretical student moved from a multilingual approach to selecting specialized scientific terminology and richer grammatical structures to create scientific content using English, the main language of schooling in the United States. Simultaneously, she moved from a personal style to a more competent one by using fewer emotive language selections.

From the education point of view, as a pedagogical method, SFL has a lot to offer teachers. Teachers' insights of language, their aptitude to educate students by concentrating on language and literacy improvement, and their focus on essential elements of language for varied learners have all been exhibited to benefit from incorporating SFL into teacher education and sustained proficient learning. Smith and Oliviera state that SFL emphasizes the importance of assisting instructors in better comprehending how educational language interacts with students throughout the curriculum. Integrating SFL can help instructors get a better understanding of language and improve their capacity to develop teaching that promotes crucial language and literacy improvement for different learners.[28]

Oliviera and Smith theory of SFL and education confirms that the knowledge of linguistics nowadays is crucial to be acquired by English language teachers. Teachers with better comprehension of linguistics will have better knowledge to share to their students concerning the deeper notions and roots of the language, rather than merely rely on

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[28]Oliviera, Luciana., and Smith, Sharon L. (2019). Systemic Functional Linguistics in Teacher Education. *Oxford Research Encyclopedia.* p. 3 − 4.

the understanding of the grammatical structures of the language.

2. **Interpersonal Metafunction.**

Interpersonal metafunction relates to how people use the language in the connection to the interlocutor. Eggins states that because when individuals engage in human connection, they take on a succession of speaking roles, the first two of which are characterized as 'giving' and 'demanding,' resulting in the second choice of 'exchanging information' or 'exchanging goods and services.' This refers to the different methods in which a speaker enters a speaking situation and delivers a speech act.[29]

The functions of a language have been variously defined by many scholars. Halliday as one of the celebrated scholars in linguistic area defines three generalized functions of the language, one cons true experience (meanings about the outer and inner world); one enacts social relations (meaning concerned within interpersonal relations), and one weaves together the set wofunctions to create text (the wording).[30]The three primary purposes of language are ideational, interpersonal, and textual. These three tasks are referred as as the three functions are reality-reflective and metafunctional different. Language is used in the ideational function to demonstrate the biological and physical realities as well as with respect to involves the analysis and portrayal of experience.Under operation Interpersonal communication uses language to convey reality social interactions between authors and speakers, as well as listener/reader. The use of language

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[29]Eggin, S. (2004). An Introduction To Systemic Functional Linguistics. Manchester, Great Brittain : Continuum. p. 141 - 151

[30]*Ibid. p.9*

falls under the textual function to convey the actuality of symbols, semiotic reality, or with relation to the setting in which the writing is formed.

These three roles do not exist in isolation. They form a single metafunction unit. Consequently, a language expression could take the form of a phrase to do all three tasks simultaneously. With words another, even if the phrase only has one form, it must be understood from the perspective of its capacity to perform three task simultaneously. The relationship between these three roles can be seen on the following table proposed by Martin in Wiratno.[31]

Table 2.1
MetafuntionandtheConstructionofRealities

Metafunction	ConstructionofRealities	Regarding
IDEATIONAL (Logical, Experential)	Biological/ physical realities	(Observation)
INTERPERSONAL	Social realities	(Roles)
TEXTUAL	Semiotic realities /symbolic	(Relevance)

It can be said that languageis a creation of reality based on physical/biological, social, and symbolic realities. These realities serve as the basis for the ideational, interpersonal, and textual lfunctions. Language is employed in physical reality and biology to report content orintent as a result of observations made by speakers and writers.Whatever

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[31] Wiratno, Tri. (2018). Pengantar Ringkas Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.p. 42 – 43.

is in and around the speaker or writer is what is reported. Language is utilized in social reality to carry out the roles that speakers, writers, and listeners, as well as readers, play.

With regards to the notion of clause as representation, the experiential metafunction concentrating language on the clause level, clause as representation indicates that the role of the clause is as a representation of experience of all external reality and internal reality. The example of this experiential metafunction is:

All the committeesmay proceedto the second floornParticipants process circumstances.The textual metafunction is an understanding of the function of language as a communication. The topic system of language realizes the textual meaning of language (clause) (clause). The thematic structure of the sentence represents the clause's topic system, which consists of two primary elements: (1) theme and (2) rheme.Thetheme is established as the clause's starting point. Rheme, on the other hand, is the component of the message that develops the subject. The example of this textual metafunction is:

The students of conversation classhave been given a task by the instructor Theme Rheme

The interpersonal metafunction interprets language in its exchanging feature which is a performing mechanism of language; it is associated with language as movement. This meaning illustrates the speaker's meaning potential as an invader, taking into consideration the interactive character of the addresser's (speaker/writer) and addressee's (listener/reader) relationships.Haliday states that at the

grammatical layer of perception the clause role is viewed as an interactive occurrence involving the speaker, or writer, and the viewers (listener or reader).[32] Clauses with interpersonal connotation serve as interchange clauses, indicating the speech role connection.

Meanings or functions that communicate a speaker's views and judgments are referred to as interpersonal meanings/metafunction. These are the definitions of interacting with and acting on others. Mood and modality are terms used to describe how meanings are manifested in words. Furthermore, according to Halliday, personal systems, including pronouns, have interpersonal meanings of language.

a. Mood System

The mood system of language expresses language's interpersonal meaning as an interchange, one where interpersonal meaning sentences that function as interchange clauses convey speech function relationships. The clause's mood system is characterized by the clause's mood structure, which consists of two primary elements: (1) mood, and (2) residue.The functional components engaged in an exchange generally have mood-residue structures in this regard. A subject tand a finite form the mood component of an English clause, whilst a residue component has a predicator, one or more complement(s), and any combination of various sorts of adjuncts.There are two parts to the mood element:

1. A nominal group's realization of a subject.
   A subject is anything that may be used to affirm or define a proposition. When it first appears, the subject

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[32]*Ibid p.9*

could be any nominal group. If the pronoun is a personal pronoun, such as he in the rhyme, it is simply repeated. If it is anything else, such as the duke, it is substituted by the personal pronoun that corresponds to it after the first occurrence. So the duke is now he, my aunt is now she, and the teapot is now it.

2. A finite element that belongs to a linguistic group.

The finite element is one of the small numbers of verbal operators expressing tense, modality and polarity. The subject and finite make up the mood factor in interpersonal meaning analysis. The subject and finite are significant because the subject and finite from the clause may be used to establish if the clause is declarative, interrogative, or imperative.

The distinct mood types implement the mood system: declarative, exclamative, interrogative, and imperative. A declarative clause expresses a declaration, an interrogative phrase expresses an offer or an inquiry, and an imperative clause expresses a command. Exclamatives are usedtocommunicate a conclusionorassessmentof a situation. In an interrogative phrase, for example, the speaker assumes the position of information searcher and requires the listener to assume the function of information provider. Interaction is required to provide products and services or obtain information, which increases interactive features. Imperatives are used to make orders, i.e., when a speaker asks someone to do something, and to negotiate action indirectly in informal conversation, i.e., to encode advise.This interaction happens when two people have a close friendship, especially in casual and dialogic situations.

1) Declarative

A declarative clause is made up of the subject and the finite. The finite element comes before the topic. A declarative clause's primary role is to convey a statement. The speaker assumes the role of "declarer" and encourages the listener tofill in the gaps. Speakers convey their personal perspective on interaction in a declarative sentence.Speakers offer their own points of view and do not use interrogatives as frequently as interrogatives do.Full declaratives are frequently used to start conversations by presenting facts for negotiation. As a result, the speaker takes the initiative to start the conversation.

The following is the example of mood type declarative taken from the podcast of All Ears English episode 1569:

Today we	are actually	Talking	About more somber topic
Subject	**Finite** **(temporal)**	**Predicator**	**Complement**

2) Exclamative

Wh-words combine with one of the clause components of either complementor adjunct in exclamatives. The subject tcomes first, followed by thewh-word, thefinite, predicator, and other components. Exclamatives are used to communicate a conclusion or assessment of a situation. The speaker assumes the role of judge, and other interactants are positioned as likely to agree with the decision.Exclamatives can also be used to indicate opposition, which can be stated as an imperative or a should-declarative while keeping the inequality role.

Exclamatives are used to express he speaker's emotional sentiments through "judgment" or "assessment," which is more common in spoken writing.

The following is the example of mood type exclamative taken from the podcast of All Ears English episode 1569:

Interesting! Oh wow, Lindsay
Expressing Surprised

3) Interrogative

Polar interrogatives (yes-no interrogatives) and wh-interrogatives are the two sorts of interrogatives. The finite element appears before the subject in a polar interrogative. Full polar interrogatives are commonly used to start a conversation by asking for information from others. As a result, the speaker is reliant on the responses of his or her interlocutors.The wh-questionwords, the finite element, and the subject to makeup wh-interrogatives. The finite must come before the subject, and a wh-question word must come after it.

The following is the example of mood type interrogative taken from the podcast of All Ears English episode 1569:

What	are we	talking	About?
Subject + Wh	**"present continuous"** **Finite** **(temporal)**	**Predicator**	**Complement**

4) Imperative

The imperativeuses a different personification scheme than the indicative. The Mood element in imperative mood migh tbe finite + subject, subjectonly, finite only, or no modelement at all. A predicator, on the other hand, should always be included in the clause. The imperative mood might take the form of a command or an offer; nevertheless, there are no grammatical restrictions.Imperatives are used to make orders, i.e., when a speaker ask someone to do something, and to negotiate action indirectly in informal conversation, i.e., to encode advise. Because advise is generally offered by someone in a dominating position, the speaker has some influence over the address in this context.

The following is the example of mood type imperative taken from the podcast of All Ears English episode 1569:

Tell me about it!
No Subject and No Finite

b. Modality

Modality, according to Halliday, refers to the regions of meaning that fall somewhere between yes and no, in the middle of the positive and negative polarities. Modality may be used to deduce the speaker's stance, emotion, affirmation, and attitude toward his own will, as well as the speaker's assessment and doubt about things.[33] The speaker's interpersonal meaning could thus be better reflected in his speech throught the investigation of several sorts of modality. Modality was divided into twotypes by Halliday: propositions (modalization) and proposals (modulation). The following figure is the explanation.
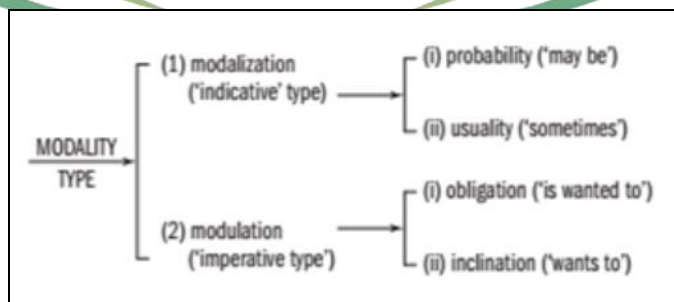

Figure 2.1. Types and Sub-Types of Modality

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[33] *Ibid p.9*

1) **Proposition (Modalization)**

Proposition (modalization) entails the expression of two types of meaning: probability, in which the speaker expresses judgments about the chance or plausibility of anything occurring or being, and usually, in which the speaker demonstrates judgments about the frequency with which something happens or is.There are two strategies for expressing modalization in a clause: through the use of modal finites: e.g. *must, should, will, can, could, may, might,*and through the use of mood adjunct so feither probability: e.g. *certainly, surely, probably, maybe, perhaps*, orusuality: e.g. *always, often, usually, typically, sometimes*. Both modal finites and mood adjuncts can be classified according to the value of certainty or usuality the yexpress: i.e. high (must, certainly, always), median (may, probably, usually) orlow (might, possible, sometimes). This can be seen from the following table.

Table 2.2.
Modal Operators

Modal operators:			Low	Medium	High
Probability	Positive		can, may, could, might, dare	will, would, should, is/was to	must, ought to, need, has/had to
	Negative		needn't, doesn't need to, didn't need to, have to	won't, wouldn't, shouldn't, isn't/wasn't to	mustn't, oughtn't to, can't, couldn't, mayn't, mightn't, hasn't to
Usuality			sometimes, occasionally, ever, never	usually, often	always

Modalization can be express edimplicitly as an integral part of the clause, or explicitly by involving the use of grammatical (clause) choice to make meanings that could otherwise be made through single lexica lterms. The orientation no of the modalization can be stated subjectively by the speaker (e.g. *I think*) or objectively in an impersonal clause with it as Subject and the verb to be + adjective of modality (e.g. *Itisprobable*).It can be seen from the following table.

Table 2.3

Type	Meaning	Example
Probability	How likely?	probably, possibly, certainly, perhaps, maybe
Usuality	How often?	usually, sometimes, always, (n)ever, often, seldom

Modal AdjunctofProbabilityandUsuality

2) Proposals (Modulation)

In a proposals, the meaning of the positive and negative poles is prescribing and proscribing: positive"do it", negative"do not do it". Here al sothere are two kinds of intermediate possibility, in this case depending on the speech function, whether commando offer. In a command, the intermediate points represent degrees of obligation: "allowed to/supposed to/required to";In anoffer, they represent degrees of inclination: "willing to/anxious to/determined to". Halliday refers to the scales of obligation and inclination as *modulation*, to distinguish them from modality in the othersense, that whichwe are calling *modalization*, it can be seen from the following table.

Table 2.3

Realization	Low	Medium	High
Obligation	may, might, can, could	should, shall, will, would	must, have to, ought to, need
Inclination	willing	want to	determine to, need to

The DegreeofModulationRealization

Modulation of obligation can be expressed in clause through the use of modal finite expressing obligation: e.g. *must, will, may, have to.* In addition it can also be expressed in a be + -ed clause with personal subject: e.g. *You are allowed toget a degree.* An impersonal it + -ed can also be used to express modulation of obligation clause: e.g. *It   Is permitted that you get a degree.* Modulation of inclination can be expressed   in clausethrough: a. a personal Subject + attitude in an adjective structure: e.g. *I am willing/I am keen,*an impersonal structure with a dummy it as subject and a nominalized mental process as head: e.g. *It is a commitment.* Proposals that are clearly positive or negative, as we have seen, are goods-&-services exchanges betweens peaker and hearer, in which the speaker is either offering to do something, requesting the listener to do something, or suggesting that they both do something.

c. **Personal Pronoun**

In the context of a verbal interaction, the personal pronounce onveys the speaker's view of the world. In conveying interpersonal contact, the speaker's choice of pronouns is equally essential. The audience is affected by the use of various personal pronouns. Because the use of a personal pronoun may plainly convey the speaker's

attitude to the listener.Interaction lead to the usage of personal pronouns; the speaker or writer uses personal pronouns because he or she is engaging with the listeners or readers.

There are three types of personal pronoun system: thefirst personal includes I, Us,We, Our; the second personal includes You and Your; while the third ones include They, Their and It. The personal pronouns are firstdividedintotherolesof speech (I, You), the roles of others (He, She, They, It), andthegeneralized personal pronoun(One, They). The speech role is classified as speake ronly (I), speaker plus listener (We), and speaker plus other(s) (We).

B. The Concept of Podcast

Giving all the credit to the rapid development of internet and technology, we are now occupied with various media of communication and learning as well. Until the tremendous expansion of the Internet into a worldwide network throughout the 1990s, when corporate and home computers with diverse operating systems integrated the universal network, we were accustomed with television and radio as learning median. Cohen-Almagor in his research of the internet development states that over more than six billion population of the world, almost thirthy five percent of them are the internet users.[34] This number implies how fast it is the growth of the technology of the internet.

Podcasts are quickly becoming a wide spread cultural phenomenon, linking listeners to audio material generated by professionals, radio stations, and amateur enthusiasts as a result of

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[34]Cohen-Almagor, Raphael. (2011). Internet History. *International Journal of Technoethics.* p. 45 – 64.

the progress of internet advancement.Podcasting, according to Bonini, is a technology that allows users to transfer, accept, and listen to sound information produced by conventional publishers such as radio, publishing houses, journalists, and educational institutions, as well as content created by independent radio producers, artists, and radio amateurs, on-demand.[35]The openness of podcasting's distribution methodis one of its distinctive qualities. Podcasting has a fragmented technological architecture, in which audio material is maintain edall over the web and connected together via RSS, also known as "Rich SiteSummary," because itbegan as a technology at the dawn of the twenty-first century, prior the emergence of social media and the cloud.

As it has been stated earlier, the advancement of internet and technology has provided us various selections of media. Among those media, why podcast becomes a phenomenon is one thing to ponder. Geoghehan and Klass states that there at least several reasons why podcast has been the selection of many millions of people.[36] The first reason is the automaticity of podcast. Podcasts maybe automatically downloaded toyour PC. You do not have to go hunting for your favorite programs once you know what they are; they will find you. You can subscribe to your preferred podcasts through an RSS feed,much like you can subscribe to your preferred programs on a digital video recorder (DVR).

The second reason is podcast is easy to control. The listeneris in charge with podcasting. Wherease-mail distribution, which allows the sender to choose who receives the file disregardles so whether the receivers want them or not, podcasting

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[35]*Ibid p.3*

[36]Geoghehan, Michael W and Klass, Dan. (2007). Podcast Solution: The Complete Guide to Audio and Video Poadcasting, Second Edition. *Newyork: Friensoft Publishing*. p. 5 – 6.

allows theaudience to make the decision. Because you have complete control over your subscriptionlist, you can simply unsubscribe if you no longer wish to hear a program.It is as easy as that. The shows will cease arriving. There are no opt-out criteria or requests to be removed from a mailing list. Subscribing to podcasts, like listening to the radio, is private, so you would not have to concern about your identification being compromised. Except if you chose to inform them, no nobody will notice you are out there.

Podcast is always available becomes the third reason why people so in to it. Another key aspect of podcasting's rising popularity is the concept that you can listen to them whenever you want. Many individuals have compared podcasting to DVRs like TiV because of this feature. Podcasts are essentially on-demand radio and television that are timed to fit into you timetable.You do not have to be concerned about losing your favorite program considering it will always be available on your hard drive or portable media device. Podcasting allows you to breakaway from traditional media's appointment-based consumption model.Do you have anappointment scheduled during one of your favorite shows? You are out of luck with radio and television. Subscribe to that program on podcasting, and it will be available for you on your portable media device, ready to stream whenever you want.

As a matter of a fact, podcast has been long used by the students. They used podcasts for several main reasons. According to Chung and Kim, students primarily conveyed six motivations for utilizing podcasts, which verbalize the convergence of students' social interactions, facets of appreciating life, and for accessibility and educational reasons, in their research where the research survey was to perform an online research of Midwestern

university students.[37]Unlikeother media, educational motivation seems to be a strong motivating element that obviously represent the principa role of podcasts for students when contrasted too ther motives for utilizing podcasts, such as knowledge, amusement, orleisure.

Podcasts maybe utilized as educational median, as a supplement to established teaching techniques or even as a kindof learning reinforcement. In their research on the use of podcasts in the teaching learning process, Rahmia etal.says that the diversity of podcast material published online allows for the acquisition of extraknowled get that canassist in the comprehension of specific subject.[38] Educational incentive appears tobe a strong motivator, which is consisten twith the primary purpose of podcasts. Due to the recurrence of information relevant to the topic in issue, podcast media development has been shown to create superior knowledge.Learning about culture/wisdom through podcast is thought to be possible and useful, particularly in light of the dwindling cultural values as a result of the globalization period and the advance ment of technology and knowledge.

C. All Ears English Podcast

All Ears English podcastis a broadcast powered by All Ears English website. Its a website that specified on English language learning. The website started the podcast in 2013 and has release daround 1600 podcast episodes until now. The episodes have been downloaded around more than two million download by its subscribers. The topics of the podcast varied from the light conversation about English language learning to the
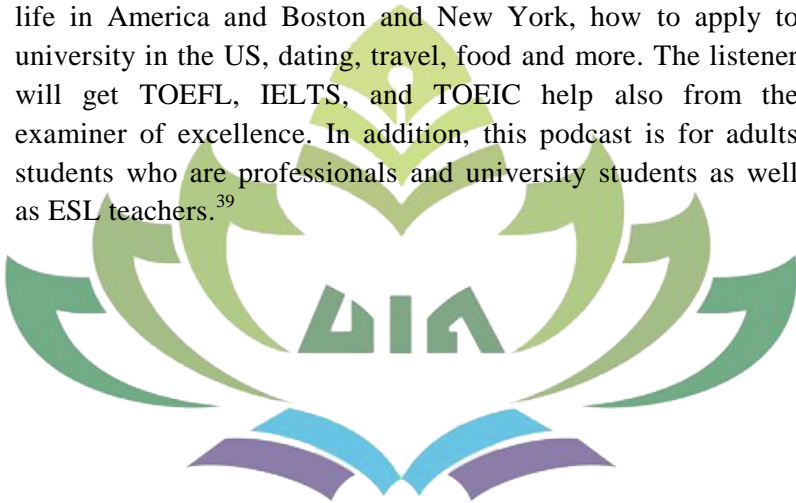
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[37]Chung, M. Y. and Kim, H. S. (2016). Research in Media Education.*Journal of Media LiteratureEducation*. P. 13-28.

[38] Rahmia, Zhahra, Hasanah, and Almubarak. (2021). Development ofPodcasts as Educational Media BasedonLocal Wisdom. *JournalofPhysics: ConferenceSeries.* p. 1 – 5.

heavy topics related to there centoccurrences. The podcast is hosted by Lindsay McMahon and Michelle Kaplan, the podcast producer and also the eteacher of All Ears English website. The guests invited to thepodcast are also various depend on the topic.

All Ears English podcast is the English as a SecondLanguage (ESL) The podcast will show you how to use everyday English vocabulary and natural idioms, expressions, and phrasal verbs and how to make small talk in American English. It will also give you special tips on American culture, customs, etiquette, and how to speak with Americans as well as conversation and commentary on research ips, business English, life in America and Boston and New York, how to apply to university in the US, dating, travel, food and more. The listener will get TOEFL, IELTS, and TOEIC help also from the examiner of excellence. In addition, this podcast is for adults students who are professionals and university students as well as ESL teachers.[39]

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[39] English Fluency for Life. (2013). 10 Juni 2021. <https://www.allenglishears.com>

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