

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the background of this research. This section consists of six parts. It includes research background, statement of the problem, objective of the research, the significance of the research, scope of the research, and operational definition.

1.1 Background of the Research

Language holds an important role in human everyday life either in spoken or written and it uses to express the feeling, describe an object, or tell something. Grammar is the main factor in having a good structure in communicating and writing. According to Gerot and Wignell, (1995:2) they said that Grammar is a theory of language, of how language is put together and how it works. By understanding grammar, we can express our feeling and understand the meaning. Thompson stated in his book if we want to have good interaction with people, we should know what grammar that they used to communicate.

There are many ways of establishing the functions of languages. One approach is to examine grammar as a body of rules that establish all the proper grammatical structures of the language. However, when we are just learning a second language, we may know the words that we want to say but do not know the main context.

Discourse analysis is the study of spoken or written language. Rizal shares in Nunan's book about Halliday's idea that written language used for behavior (for example, public alert, product names, television, and radio clues, invoices, diets, telephone registers, lottery papers, computer handbooks); for a tip, for example, newspaper, current eves magazines, reclaimed, political brochures); and for entertainment (for example, comic strips, fiction book, poem, and drama, newspaper countenance, film subtitles). Gee, (1999:85) stated, discourse analysis focuses on the sequence of language and regarded semiotic systems used in the condition network. The three features of the context of the situation are field, tenor, and mode, (Halliday 1989:12).

As Halliday (2004) explains that language uses is divided into different “meta-functions”: ideational, interpersonal, and textual. The grammatical system of mood is appraised to the center of related to the expression of interpersonal meanings while process type is related to the expression of experiential meanings, and the theme is related to the expression of textual meaning. In the interpersonal meta-function, a clause analyzed into mood and residue, with the mood element further analyzed into a subject and finite.

Rahma (2012) explains in her research, the analysis of interpersonal meaning classifies with two constituents that are mood element and the residue element of the clause. The mood element includes subject, finite, and/or mood adjunct while the residue consists of the predictor, complement, and some adjuncts such as mood, polarity, comment, vocative, or circumstantial adjunct.

According to Mustika (2018), the researcher found that there are two mood types in the interpersonal meaning of SBY’s speech namely indicative and imperative type, Indicative type consists of declarative and interrogative. The dominant mood in SBY’s speech is the indicative type that is declarative.

In this study, the researcher intends to analyze one of the famous story written by Mark Twain “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer”. In this case, it only analyzes the mood structure of the dialogue. Because when the researcher was in 3rd semester there were many students difficult to analyze mood types in introduction to functional grammar class. This problem causes this research be conducted.

The analysis of the dialogue is divided into clauses to make it easy and is aimed to convey the interpersonal meaning of the dialogue in The Adventures of Tom Sawyer. Each clause has its function because it sets of functional words. In this research, the researcher will analyze mood in sentence types, these are declarative, interrogative, wh-interrogative, imperative, and exclamative so it will be easier to analyze each clause.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

Based on the background of the research above, this research contains some problems as follows.

1. What are the mood types used in “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer” by Mark Twain?
2. What are the mood elements found in “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer”?

1.3 Objectives of the Research

Based on the research of the problem mentioned above, the purposes of the research are.

1. To identify the mood type used in “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer” by Mark Twain.
2. To find out the mood element in “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer”.

1.4 Significance of the Research

The result of the research expected to be beneficial theoretically and practically. Theoretically, I expect that the result of this research may be one of the references for future researchers who are interested in discourse analysis and interpersonal meaning especially mood types.

Practically, I hope that the reader can extend their knowledge about Mood Types and this research can give new information about mood types realized in a dialogue.

1.5 Scope of the Research

This research focuses on mood types (indicative and imperative mood) and mood elements that analyzed in dialogue which is used in “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer” by Mark Twain is retold by Nick Bullard.

1.6 Operational Definition

To avoid misunderstanding, I will explain some terms as follows:

1. Mood Types

Mood types is divided into indicative mood and imperative mood.

2. Mood Elements

Mood element consist of mood and residue, the mood element further analyzed into a subject and finite while the residue consists of the predicator, complement, and some adjuncts.

3. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer composed by Mark Twain in 1876 and published in Oxford Bookworms in 1998. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer retold by Nick Bullard and illustrated by Paul Fisher Johnson in 2000. The story is divided into some chapters that can make the reader remember their childhood memories that may be full of delinquency and laughter. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer told about a boy named Tom Sawyer and his friend Huck Finn. They found treasure that made them rich in an instant in St. Petersburg.

