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Identifying Mood Types Analysis in BTS' Speech at UNICEF

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Abstract. This research focuses on analysing the types of mood in BTS' speech at UNICEF. This research has two objectives, the first one is to describe the type of mood contained in the speech and to analyze how the mood types represent the characteristics of the speech. From the analysis of interpersonal meaning through mood structures, there are 76 subjects and 71 finites. While for residue elements, there are 60 predicators, 64 complements and 96 adjuncts consisting of 16 mood adjuncts, 45 circumstantial adjuncts, and 35 conjunctive adjuncts. From the analysis of mood types, the writer found there are 64 declarative moods, 6 imperative moods and 3 interrogative moods. The most dominant mood type in the speech is declarative. The characteristic of the speech is inaugurative speech which is a speech read by influential people to formalize something that's why the speaker shows that he was more informative with the statements he said while delivering his speech.

Keyword: BTS, interpersonal meanings, Mood type, systemic functional grammar.

1 Introduction

The function of language is as a tool to express their thoughts and opinion. [1] states that functional grammar is used to communicate and concentrate on meaning, and how the meaning is realized. As Halliday acknowledges, systemic functions appoint to the language as network systems or a set of interrelated choices to make meaning that is supported by views on what is caused by what has been developed to do [2]. According to Halliday, the basic concept of functional grammar is a function of a language [1], [3]–[5] and how the language is used in a text whether it is in the form either written or spoken.

[1] state that there are three different metafunctions of meanings in language. Language has three metaphors of meaning called functions namely ideational, interpersonal and textual functions. In these three functions, Halliday explains, "When a person uses language there are three possible meanings that will be realized, the first one is language as a tool to talk about the

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experience, the imagination and the description of an event or situation. Second, the language is used to interact, to preserve relationships, to express attitudes, and to give opinions. Third, the language used to organize the message which is appropriate to the context". [6] further elaborates Halliday's GSFLT that the power of language in its relation to context are also enumerated in Halliday, in which he talks about (1) language as means of access, (2) language as ideology, (3) language and social inequality, (4) language as metadiscourse (in the construction of reality), and (5) language as model (for understanding systems of other kinds).

Interpersonal functions explain about resources to maintain social relations. Interpersonal is also interpreted as the expression, judgment and personality of the speaker in speaking. It consists of three components, interlocutors, social distance, and social status [1]. It can be said that interpersonal functions relate to activities led by speakers and writers with listeners in interactions that are largely determined by the mood system.

Interpersonal function is a clause that gives rise to the meanings of the social participant relationships in the clause. This meaning arises when the first and second participants are interconnected [5]. The function involves mood structure that used to expresses meaning in interacting like what a clause is doing as a means of oral change-over between encoder and decoder [4]. Mood can be realized through the conversation, which consists of two components i.e. (i) Subject, (ii) Finite. Subject is considered as nominal group while finite is a verbal group. The remains of the words that is not included in subject and finite are considered as Residue [7].

Mood structure can be found in various sources. One of those resources is speech. In this research, the writer aims to find out mood analysis. Through mood analysis, the reader will know the characteristic of the speech. Because of that, the writer decided to analyze the mood types in their speech.

2 Research Method

The method of research used in this study is descriptive qualitative method. It is is a way of collecting data based on problems or phenomena that occur at the time the research was conducted (actual), to then find a way out of the problems encountered. According to [8], qualitative research is aimed for the research which the discovery is not obtained through statistic procedure or any other calculation form. The data were gained from a speech by Kim Namjoon, as he speaks on behalf of Korean boy group BTS, Goodwill ambassador of UNICEF, on September, 28th 2018 for the launch of Generation Unlimited Campaign on September 25th, 2018. However, they are not native speakers of English so the writer will discuss whether those who are already global have used good and correct speech function, in this case, focusing on mood.The steps in analyzing the data follows the steps from [9] are selecting the data based on

the scope of the study which is the speech read by BTS at UNICEF, finding the problems using Halliday's theory of mood system and concluding the findings based on the data.
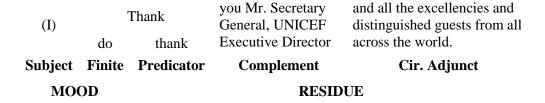
3   Results and Discussion

Focusing on the mood found in BTS' Speech at UNICEF analysis, it can be shown the recurred types is displayed in the table below. It should be noted that declarative mood (64 times) frequency characterize BTS' Speech at UNICEF, meanwhile Interrogative Mood and Imperative Mood do not show the same number. It indicates that the speaker states the points by giving statement. The table below presents illustrations of transitivity process

Table 1 The types of mood found in BTS' Speech at UNICEF

No	Types of Mood	Total
1	Declarative Mood	64
2	Interrogative Mood	3
3	Imperative Mood	6
Total		73

It can be seen that the mood type is included in the interpersonal function because it is used to express feelings. In the speech, the speaker uses three types of mood namely declarative, interrogative and imperative. Declaratives can be represented through statements, interrogative can be represented through questions and imperative in the form of commands.

a. Thank you Mr. Secretary General, UNICEF Executive Director and all the excellencies and distinguished guests from all across the world.

(I)	Thank	you Mr. Secretary General, UNICEF Executive Director	and all the excellencies and distinguished guests from all across the world.
	do	thank		
Subject	**Finite**	**Predicator**	**Complement**	**Cir. Adjunct**
MOOD			**RESIDUE**	

The Mood type of Declarative in this clause considered as declarative mood, because the speaker expressed "thank you for the opportunity to be there. The subject considered hidden and become a nominal group because *I* is chosen as the pronoun. This can be classified into statement because the speaker told the audience how honored he is to be given a chance to do speech there.

b. There was a small voice inside of me that said "wake up man, and listen to yourself."

Table 2 Mood Type Imperative

There	was	a small voice	Inside of me	that	said	"wake up man, and listen to yourself."
Mood Adjunct	**Finite**	**Subject**	**Complement**	**Conj. Adjunct**	**Predicator**	**Cir. Adjunct**
MOOD			**RESIDUE**			

Mood type : Imperative

The clause begin with *there,* which is a mood adjunct. After that, there is *was* as the finite, followed by *a small voice* as the subject. The speaker telling the audience that there's a small voice that told him to wake up and listen to himself. It is considered as a command. *Said* is the predicator which makes it clear that he told us that the voice told him to do something. That's why it is imperative mood.

c. What is your name?

Table 3 Mood Type Interrogative

What	is	your	name?
Mood Adjunct	**Finite**	**Subject**	**Complement**
MOOD			**RESIDUE**

Mood type : Interrogative

The type of mood of the clause above shows that it is interrogative. It begins with *what* as mood adjunct, followed by *is* as the finite and *your* as the subject. It is clear that the type of mood is interrogative because the position of the mood elements. The speaker asks the audience *what is your name*.

4 Conclusion and Suggestion

In interpersonal meanings, clauses are analyzed through mood structure that is consisting of subject and finite, to find the mood types; it is analyzed using the position of the subject and finite. To solve the problems regarding the characteristic of the text, it can be identified through mood elements. Because of many statements contained in the speech, it can be said that the speech is an inauguration speech, a speech that is delivered by someone who is influential to formalize something.

The writer suggest for future researchers to be able to understand and expand their knowledge of interpersonal functions especially in the discussion of mood analysis in the field of discourse analysis. Also for the future researchers who want to do the same research, they can take

different objects to study such as films, tweets or other interesting sources. It is recommended to compile materials and more complete analysis, because even in this study there are still many shortcomings. This research also contributes to the reader and can be used as a reference for linguistic studies. For English lecturers, the writer hope that they can make this thesis one of the materials related to interpersonal meaning that focuses on mood analysis.

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