

# The Analysis of Interpersonal Function in BTS' Speech at UNGA 2020

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**Abstract.** This article investigates the Interpersonal function in the speech by BTS at the 75th UN General Assembly. The objective is to find out the Mood types and to describe the Interpersonal function realized in BTS' speech. Qualitative method is used in this study. The data were collected from the clauses in BTS' speech at UNGA. Through this study, it is found that the Mood types in BTS' speech at UNGA are Declarative mood (92,30%), Imperative mood (6,59%), and Interrogative mood (1,09%). The findings also revealed the dominant Mood types is Declarative which is used to share or to give information to the audience. For the Interpersonal function, it is realized through Mood structures which contains the Mood and Residue elements. Through Mood elements, it is found that there are Subject, Finite, and Mood Adjunct. While in Residue elements, there are Predicator, Complement, and Circumstantial Adjunct.

**Keyword:** Interpersonal function, Mood types, Mood structures, BTS.

Received [28 Mar 2022] | Revised [1 Sept 2022] | Accepted [16 Sept 2022]

## 1 Introduction

Language is a medium that people use to communicate with others. It allows people to convey their opinion and arguments. Language has a function as personal identity, which means the speakers expressed their opinion on what they speak out. When delivering their speech, the speakers not only express their emotions but also showed their emotion through language.

In Systemic Functional Linguistics, the resource for making meaning is language. Halliday in [1] commented that language contains a set of system in which the speaker can choose the ways of expressing meanings. Language is formed metafunctionally and it divided into three metafunction [2]. The first one is ideational function which used to express ideas and to realize the experience of someone. The second one is interpersonal which is used to exchange ideas with others. And the last one is textual which is used to relate to what is said or written to the real world. This study only focused to the interpersonal function which proposed by Halliday.

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Halliday in [3] described Interpersonal function as an interactive and personal action. Interpersonal function deals with the relationship between the speaker and the listeners and between the speaker and his message. It is one of communication where each individual can express their feelings, emotions and opinions to others. This function is important for building a relationship between each individual and avoiding the misunderstandings which often occur when people try to communicate with others. Interpersonal function can be realized in written and oral communication language. For the written language, it can be realized in novel, book, newspaper, and magazine. While for the spoken language, it can be realized in conversation, speech, and interview.

In interpersonal function there is MOOD structures which express interactional meanings like what the clause is doing. The MOOD structure of the clauses refers to the organization of the set of functional constituents including constituent subject [4]. A clause is analyzed from the MOOD structures which contains Mood and Residue elements [2]. Halliday and Matthiessen in [2] stated that in Mood elements there are Subject and Finite. While the elements that are not belong to the Mood elements known as Residue elements which consists of Predicator, Complement and Adjunct.

Mood types refers to the types of intention from the speaker when they speak. The way to found out the mood types of the clause is to look at the Subject and Finite position by doing Mood structure analysis [5]. Mood types divided into Indicative and Imperative mood. Indicative consist of Declarative and Interrogative mood where the difference between them is the Subject and Finite position in the clause. If the position of Subject placed before the Finite, it considered as Declarative. And if the Finite placed before the Subject, it considered as Interrogative. For imperative mood, it forms a command or a request. It might be consists of Subject and Finite, or just Subject or they might not have any of mood elements but the Predicator always exist [5]. By doing mood types analysis, people will know how to identify the types of mood from the structure of the clause and can understand the purpose of the clause better.

In further development, there are many studies conducted the studies in the area of interpersonal function. First, Chefor in [6] discussed about the mood system in Paul Biya's 2018 inaugural speech. However, the research only focused on how the mood system of political speech in the French language is preserved in its English translation. Second, Chen, et al. in [7] studied about the interpersonal function in Obama's WHCD Address. The findings show that mood, modality and personal system are realized in the speech. Third, the research by Hulu in [8] discussed about the interpersonal function in Martin Luther King Jr's speech. The findings reveal that the speech by Martin Luther King Jr was an informative speech. Last, Amalia, et al. in [9] discussed about the domain mood and modality of interpersonal meaning in SBY's speech. The findings reveal that indicative and imperative mood were the mood types found in SBY's speech. This

research is expected to give contribution to many people from any fields. It will give a meaningful reference to others and it will be a material teaching in academic field.

The focus on this study was on interpersonal function which includes MOOD structures and mood type analysis. This study objectives are to find out the mood types and to know how the interpersonal function realized in BTS speech at 75th UNGA. It also analyzed the types of Adjunct found in BTS' speech. The reason why the researcher also discuss about type of Adjunct because it can make a sentence more clear and precise and many previous studies did not discuss about it.

## 2 Research Method

The descriptive qualitative method was chosen in this study. Straus & Corbin in [10] explained that qualitative research is the research which the finding is not gained through statistic procedure or any calculation form. According to Ary et al. in [11], in order to get an understanding of the phenomenon under study, qualitative researcher use written documents or other objects. Therefore, documentation method was chosen for collecting the data in this study. There are some steps to collect the data, the first one is downloading the script of the speech by BTS at 75th UNGA from official website of UNICEF ([www.unicef.org](http://www.unicef.org)). After that, reading the speech text and then turning the text into clauses form.

The data were analyzed by using interactive model analysis proposed by Miles, Huberman and Saldana [12]. The data were transcribed before being analyzed. In the analysis stage, the data were categorized based on the Mood and Residue elements as part of Interpersonal function [2]. Then, the data were transformed to table form in order to make the readers understand easily. At the final stage, the displayed data were used to draw the conclusion of the study.

## 3 Result and Discussion

After analyzing the data, it discovered that BTS' speech was consisted of 91 clauses. According to [5] mood types is realized through the position of subject and finite in the clause. Therefore, to know the mood types of the clause it needs to know the position of mood element through the analysis of MOOD structures.

Table 1 below presents statistics on Mood types in BTS' speech at 75th UNGA :

**Table 1** Mood Types in BTS' Speech at 75th UNGA

Mood Types	Total	Percentage (%)
Declarative	84	92,30%
Imperative	6	6,59%
Interrogative	1	1,09%
Total	91	100%

Based on the Table 1, the declarative, imperative and interrogative mood are used in BTS' speech at 75th UNGA. However, the distribution of these mood types is highly unbalanced with declarative as the most dominant mood types with a high percentage of 92,30%. In contrast, imperative only account for 6,59% and interrogative with 1,09%. The main reason why declarative mood have a high percentage is because the purpose of speech is to give information. BTS' speech mostly used declarative mood since they shared their struggle during the COVID-19 situation and gave inspiring messages to the audience. The imperative mood found in this speech is also low compared to politicians' speeches which have many imperative mood. The reason is clearly because BTS is a musician not a politician the main purpose of political speech as we know is to persuade or to give command to the audience while the purpose of BTS' speech is solely to give information and message to the audience.

The example of mood types found in BTS' speech is provided below

- a. I urged you to let me hear your voice

**Table 2** Declarative Mood

I	Urged		You	to let me hear your voice
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Circumstantial Adjunct
Mood		Residue		

The clause begin with the Subject 'I' and then followed by Finite and Predicator 'urged' which can be changed into 'did urge'. Then followed by Complement 'you' and Circumstantial Adjunct. This clause is classified into Declarative mood because the Subject is placed before Finite.

- b. Let's live on

**Table 3** Imperative Mood

Let's	live	on
Subject	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue

The clause above is Imperative mood. Halliday in [2] stated let's is interpreted as a wayward form of the Subject 'you and I'. The odd form then is the response Yes, let's!, No, let's not!, which in this analysis has Subject and no Finite. In this clause, the speaker commands the audience to live on in this pandemic situation because no matter what the situation is, our life is still goes on and we must live on.

- c. Why? I thought for a long time

**Table 4** Interrogative Mood

Why?	I	thought	for a long time
Complementary/Wh	Subject	Finite	Predicator
Re-	Mood	-sidue	

The clause is considered as Interrogative mood with WH-Question type since WH-element placed before Finite. The WH-element indicates the missing information that the speaker want the listeners to supply.

The interpersonal function is realized by the MOOD structures which consist Mood and Residue elements. Table 5 and 6 provided the statistics of Mood and Residue elements in BTS speech

**Table 5** Mood Elements in BTS' Speech at 75<sup>th</sup> UNGA

Mood Elements	Total	Percentage (%)
Subject	91	49,72%
Finite	82	44,80%
Mood Adjunct	10	5,46%
Total	183	100%

The data presented in Table 5 simply indicate that there are Subject, Finite and Mood Adjunct realized in the Mood elements where Subject was the most dominant Mood elements with percentage of 49,72%. Then followed by Finite with 44,80% and Mood Adjunct with the lowest percentage which is 5,46%. The reason why the findings of Subject and Finite is different because [5] stated that in Imperative mood the mood element might be consist of Subject and Finite, Subject only, Finite only or they might not have mood elements but the Predicator will always exist. For the result of Mood Adjunct, it exposed the level of confidence that BTS' members have when they are giving information about their experiences. Because Mood Adjunct itself expresses probability, usuality, obligation or inclination.

The example of Mood Elements analysis in BTS' speech is provided below :

- a. My name is RM, the leader of the group BTS

**Table 6** Sample of Subject

My name	is	RM, the leader of the group BTS
<b>Subject</b>	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

The Subject of this clause is '*My name*', it has function to initiate an act or event. Then followed by Finite '*is*' and Complement '*the leader of the group BTS*'. This clause is considered as Declarative mood. In this clause, the speaker stated that his name is RM and he is BTS' leader.

- b. Our world tour was cancelled

**Table 7** Sample of Finite

Our world tour	was	Canceled
Subject	<b>Finite</b>	Predicator
Mood	Residue	

The Finite of this clause is ‘was’ and then Subject ‘I’ and Predicator ‘canceled’. The Finite itself has the function of finding exchanges that refers to the speaker and to make a proposition something that is debatable. This is a Declarative mood. In this clause, the speaker tells the audience that because of COVID-19 their world tour was canceled.

- c. I could only look outside my window

**Table 8** Sample of Mood Adjunct

I	could	only	look	outside my window
Subject	Finite	Mood Adjunct	Predicator	Complement
Mood	Residue			

The Mood Adjunct of this clause is ‘only’ and then there is Subject ‘I’ and Finite ‘could’. The word ‘look’ as Predicator and ‘outside my window’ as Complement. This is a Declarative mood.

**Table 9** Residue Elements in BTS’ Speech at 75<sup>th</sup>

Residue Elements	Total	Percentage (%)
Predicator	73	40,78%
Complement	75	41,89%
Circumstantial Adjunct	31	17,31%
Total	179	100%

Based on Table 6, it showed that Predicator, Complement, and Circumstantial Adjunct were realized in BTS' speech where the Complement has the highest percentage with 41,89% and then followed by Predicator with 40,78% and Circumstantial Adjunct with 17,31%. The reason why the complement has the highest percentage because in the speech, BTS want to explain their intention and make the audience understand the purpose of their messages.

The example of Residue Elements analysis in BTS’ speech is provided below:

- a. We comforted each other

**Table 10** Sample of Predicator

We	comforted	each other
Subject	Finite	<b>Predicator</b> Complement
Mood	Residue	

The Predicator and the Finite of this clause fused together which became the word '*comforted*' that can be divided into '*did*' and '*comfort*'. [4] stated that predicator has the function to tell about the process involved in the clause (action). The Subject is '*we*' and the complement is '*each other*'.

- b. The room itself was small

**Table 11** Sample of Complement

The room itself	was	small
Subject	Finite	<b>Complement</b>
Mood		Residue

The Complement is one of the elements that had the potential of being subject but actually not [5]. For this clause, the word '*small*' is the Complement. This clause is considered as Declarative Mood.

- c. In this world we had our instruments, our phones and our fans.

**Table 12** Sample of Circumstantial Adjunct

In this world	we	had	our instruments, our phones and our fans
<b>Circumstantial Adjunct</b>	Subject	Finite	Complement
Re-	Mood		-sidue

The function of Circumstantial Adjunct is to tells information about time, place, manner, matter etc [5]. From the clause above, the Circumstantial Adjunct is '*In this world*' and then followed by Subject '*we*', Finite '*had*', and Complement '*our instruments, our phones and our fans*'.

**Table 13** Types of Adjunct in BTS' Speech at 75<sup>th</sup>

Adjunct	Total	Percentage (%)
Conjunctive Adjunct	31	43,83%
Circumstantial Adjunct	32	42,46%
Mood Adjunct	10	13,69%
Comment Adjunct	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on Table 7, it showed that Circumstantial, Conjunctive and Mood Adjunct are realized in the speech while Comment Adjunct cannot be found. The type of Adjunct with the highest percentage is Conjunctive Adjunct with 43,83% and then followed by Circumstantial Adjunct with 42,46% and Mood Adjunct with 13,69%. The reason why Conjunctive Adjunct has the highest percentage because BTS mostly used it in the beginning of the clause and it has function

to connect one clause to another clause. In the speech, Comment Adjunct cannot be found because the speaker do not give comment on what they are saying.

The example of Residue Elements analysis in BTS’ speech is provided below

- a. But COVID-19 was beyond my imagination

**Table 14** Sample of Conjunctive Adjunct

But	COVID-19	was	beyond my imagination
Conjunctive Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Complement
	Mood		Residue

Based on the analysis above, the box below conjunctive adjunct is empty the reason is because according to [5] this Conjunctive Adjunct belongs to textual function and not included in Mood or Residue elements. In the clause, the word ‘but’ is considered as conjunctive adjunct because it connects one clause to others.

- b. Thinking about the future and trying hard are all important

**Table 15** Sample of Circumstantial Adjunct

(I’m)	thinking	about the future and trying hard are all important	
Subject	Finite	Predicator	<b>Circumstantial Adjunct</b>
Mood		Residue	

The Circumstantial Adjunct of the clause above is ‘about the future and trying hard are all important’. The word ‘I am’ is the Subject and Finite while ‘thinking’ is a Predicator.

- c. Life became simple, maybe for the first time.

**Table 16** Sample of Mood Adjunct

Life	became	simple	maybe	for the first time
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	<b>Mood Adjunct</b> Circumstantial Adjunct
Mo		Re-	od	-sidue

Based on the analysis above, we can see that although Mood Adjunct is the type of Adjunct which is the elements of Residue but Mood Adjunct falls in the Mood elements because it expresses interpersonal meaning. The word ‘maybe’ is Mood Adjunct. This clause is considered as Declarative mood.



#### 4 Conclusion

Based on the analysis, the Mood types were found by looking the Subject and Finite position in the clause. The most dominant mood types found in BTS' speech at 75<sup>th</sup> UNGA 2020 was Declarative mood with percentage of 92,30%. Then followed by Imperative and Interrogative mood with 6,59% and 1,09%.

In BTS' speech at 75<sup>th</sup> UNGA 2020, Interpersonal function was realized by doing the analysis of MOOD structures which consist of Mood and Residue elements. The Mood elements had Subject as the most dominant Mood elements that realized in the speech with percentage of 49,72%. While in Residue elements the most dominant one was Complement with percentage of 41,89%. The result from the analysis of types of Adjunct showed that the dominant types of Adjunct was Conjunctive Adjunct with 43,83%, and then followed by Circumstantial Adjunct with 42,46% and Mood Adjunct with 13,69% while Comment Adjunct cannot be found.

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