INTERPERSONAL MEANING ON USS FEEDS INSTAGRAM ACCOUNT

THESIS

By:

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ABSTRACT

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Social media has become an integral part of modern communication and has had a significant impact on the way people interact, share information and participate in online communities. In the context of social media, interpersonal meaning plays an important role in how content is received and interpreted by its audience.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the elements of interpersonal meaning contained in the uploads of the USSFeeds Instagram account. To analyze the data, the researcher used Suzzane Eggins' theory.

This study used qualitative methods and ethnographic analysis. Data were obtained from news uploads on the USSFeeds Instagram account with the theme of the 2024 Presidential and Vice Presidential Election. In this study, the data collection technique used documentation with data sources originating from uploads on the USS Feeds Instagram account. Data analysis used G.N. Shava's theory, namely by organizing and preparing data for analysis, then reading or viewing all data. After that the data began to be coded. The coded data is then described in table form. The final step, the existing tables and codes are then described to explain the results of the study.

Based on this research, researcher found 3 types of sentences from the 61 data studied, with details of 50 declarative proposition sentences, 1 declarative proposal sentence and 10 interrogative proposal sentences. It is hoped that this research can improve learning and teaching by developing important skills, encouraging engagement, promoting ethical behavior, and preparing students for a better future.

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that *Sarjana's* thesis of:

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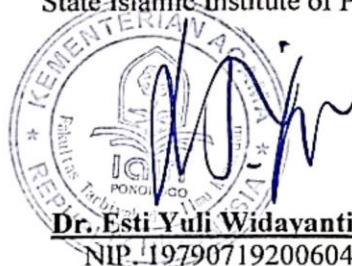has been approved by the advisor and is recommended for thesis examination.

Advisor

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iii

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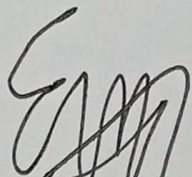
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Iin Eka Srihandayani

LETTER OF AUTHENTICITY

I, the undersigned:

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I, hereby declare that the submitted thesis is entirely my original work. Any assistance and sources used in the preparation of this thesis have been acknowledged and appropriately cited.

I confirm that this thesis, in whole or in part, has not been submitted for assessment to any other degree or diploma in any other institution or university. Furthermore, I declare that this work has not been published or submitted for publication elsewhere.

I fully understand the gravity of the consequences of any form of academic dishonesty, and plagiarism and I take full responsibility for the authenticity and originality of this thesis. I certify that all information presented in this work is accurate and based on research conducted by me.

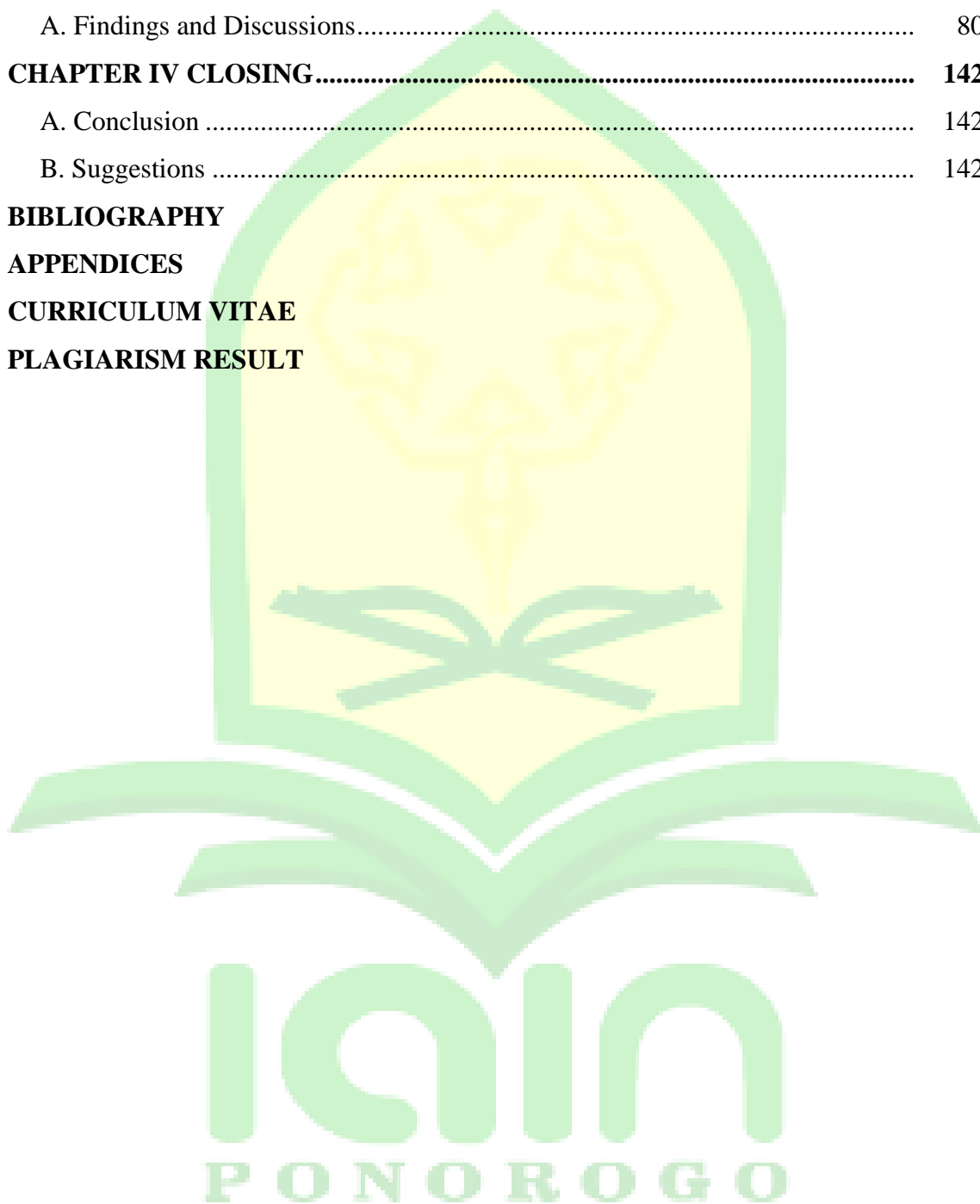Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Ponorogo, August 8th 2024

Sincerely,

Iin Eka Srihandayani

TABLE OF CONTENT

xii

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Social media refers to online platforms and technologies that enable individuals and communities to connect, communicate, and share content in a virtual environment.[1] This platform facilitates the creation and exchange of user-generated content, such as text, images, videos, and links. Social media has become a big part of modern communication and has really changed how people interact, share information, and participate in online communities.[2]

Social media platforms have turned into places where people can share their thoughts, opinions, and news on a global scale. Social media has also given marginalized communities a voice, allowing them to share their stories and advocate for social change. Social media has also changed the way to make and keep connections, both online and offline.[3] This makes it easier to stay in touch with friends and family around the world. Social media also a great way for people to share their lives, experiences, and memories, creating a strong sense of community and belonging.

Social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and LinkedIn have become a huge part of our lives. They help us share our

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[1] Babikir Eltigani Siddig, "Social Media in Teaching of Languages," *International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning (iJET)* 15, no. 12 (June 26, 2020): 72, https://doi.org/10.3991/ijet.v15i12.12645.

[2] Kamal Yusuf and Nikmatul Jazilah, "Exploring Creativity in English Writing by Using Instagram: University Students Perceptions," *Pedagogy : Journal of English Language Teaching* 8, no. 2 (November 17, 2020): 80, https://doi.org/10.32332/pedagogy.v8i2.2069.

[3] Thomas Aichner et al., "Twenty-Five Years of Social Media: A Review of Social Media Applications and Definitions from 1994 to 2019," *Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking* 24, no. 4 (April 1, 2021): 215–22, https://doi.org/10.1089/cyber.2020.0134.

experiences, stay updated, and connect with others no matter where they are.[4] Instagram claims on its website that Instagram is "the home of visual storytelling for everyone and the home of his for everyone with a creative passion".[5] Instagram is perfect media for sharing photos and videos that can show appreciation through likes, comments, and shares. With features like stories and reels. The explore page helps users discover new content based on their interests and activities, enhancing user experience.[6]

Instagram's really blowing up, and now there are tons of accounts dedicated to reviewing the latest news from sources like CNN News, BBC, detikcom, folkative, and more. Each account has its own uniqueness or style to influence its audience. Take USS Feeds, for example. It's a digital platform developed by USS Networks to connect with Generation Z and provide easily accessible content through various digital channels, including social media. The platform aims to be relatable and straightforward for today's youth, delivering engaging and insightful content that fits their interests. USS Feeds covers a wide range of topics like pop culture, technology, fashion, music, and food, making it a great resource for students' academic pursuits.[7]

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[4] Jan Hruska and Petra Maresova, "Use of Social Media Platforms among Adults in the United States—Behavior on Social Media," *Societies* 10, no. 1 (March 23, 2020): 27, https://doi.org/10.3390/soc10010027.

[5] Dwi Ratnasari et al., "Interpersonal Meaning Analysis of Indonesian Politicians' Instagram Captions," in *Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Islam, Science and Technology (ICONIST 2019)* (2nd International Conference on Islam, Science and Technology (ICONIST 2019), Mataram, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia: Atlantis Press, 2020), 222, https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.200220.041.

[6] Elisa Serafinelli, "Networked Remembrance in the Time of *Insta-Memories*," *Social Media + Society* 6, no. 3 (July 2020): 205630512094079, https://doi.org/10.1177/2056305120940799.

[7] Silfa Dzukhriyah and Setia Rini, "An Analysis of USSFeed's Caption on Instagram Based on the Logical Atomism Concept," *Journal of English Education and Linguistics* 3, no. 2 (2022): 77–89, https://doi.org/10.56874/jeel.v3i2.1126.

The USS Feeds Instagram Account features trending topics, memes, reels, and sponsored content. This includes trending content like fashion, music, art, and education. USS Feeds not only shares these topics but also posts related photos and videos with captions providing content and comments.[8] Because USS Feeds includes these elements, researchers assume that communication aspects, language development, and the maintenance of relationships are important areas of focus for research. The research focuses on analyzing interpersonal meaning. In the context of social media, interpersonal meaning plays a crucial role in how content is received and interpreted by its audience.[9]

Interpersonal meaning in the context of language refers to how language is used to manage relationships during social interactions.[10] This approach sees language not only as a tool for conveying information or facts, but also as a tool for sharing info or facts, but also about doing things like asking for help, offering something, expressing agreement or disagreement, and showing who's in charge during a conversation.[11]

Language is viewed as an active tool for creating and nurturing social connections. This means that the choice of words, intonation, speaking style, and sentence structure all play crucial roles in establishing

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[8] Dzukhriyah and Rini.

[9] Dwi Ratnasari et al., "Interpersonal Meaning Analysis of Indonesian Politicians' Instagram Captions," in *Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference on Islam, Science and Technology (ICONIST 2019)* (2nd International Conference on Islam, Science and Technology (ICONIST 2019), Mataram, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia: Atlantis Press, 2020), https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.200220.041.

[10] Ife Fiyinfolu, "An Interpersonal Metafunctional Analysis Of Television Advertisements Of Selected Banks In Nigeria," *European Journal of English Language and Literature Studies* 9, no. 5 (2021): 29–41.

[11] Suzanne Eggins, *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics*, 2. ed., Repr (New York: Continuum, 2007).

and sustaining social relationships. By comprehending interpersonal meaning, one can gain a better understanding of how language interactions shape and impact social dynamics in different situations.[12] With the existence of expressions that can have multiple meanings, language assumes its function and role. Analyzing social media content necessitates a strong grasp of how messages are delivered and received by the audience.[13] The concept of "giving and demanding" is about how much value the message brings to the audience and how much attention or interaction it asks for in return.[14]

People establish social connections, negotiate, and achieve status through interpersonal communication, which are essential for interactions. Interpersonal meaning is conveyed through mood and residue. Mood refers to the emotional tone or overall atmosphere of a conversation or interaction, while residue often refers to the residual implications or meaning left over from that interaction.[15]

Interpersonal only can act symbolically only on person.[16] Interpersonal dynamics can influence individuals in subtle ways, shaping behavior and perceptions. People communicate complex meanings, facilitate relationships, and resolve disagreements through gestures,

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[12] Andhika Putra Daryanto, Arso Setyaji, and Entika Fani Prastikawati, "Interpersonal Meaning Analysis of The Weeknd Song Lyrics in After Hours' Album," *International Journal of Research in Education* 2, no. 2 (July 30, 2022): 123–31, https://doi.org/10.26877/ijre.v2i2.11727.

[13] Heri Kuswoyo et al., "'Let's Take a Look...': An Investigation of Directives as Negotiating Interpersonal Meaning in Engineering Lectures," *Pertanika Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities* 29, no. 1 (March 26, 2021), https://doi.org/10.47836/pjssh.29.1.03.

[14] Eggins, *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics*.

[15] Santi Jaya Hutabarat, Willem Saragih, and Masitowarni Siregar, "Interpersonal Meaning on Teacher Talk: A Functional Grammar Approach," *Journal of English Language Teaching and Learning of FBS UNIMED* 8, no. 1 (2019), https://doi.org/10.24114/tj.v8i1.19635.

[16] Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday, *Language as Social Semiotic: The Social Interpretation of Language and Meaning* (London: E. Arnold, 1978).

language, and nonverbal cues. Symbolic interactionism suggests that symbols create shared meaning, guide interactions and relationships, and influence personal and social identity.[17]

The use of interpersonal resources has a bunch of meanings all at once. Interpersonal meanings is about how people communicate with each other using spoken and written language.[18] Basically, it's about the subtle messages and emotions that stick around after a conversation ends and how they can affect future interactions and how people see each other.[19]

This research aims to analyzing interpersonal meaning on USS Feeds Instagram accounts, with a specific emphasis on politics. This analysis is expected to contribute to a better understanding of social, citizenship, and communication skills in education. By examining politics, students can develop more effective communication strategies, which are valuable for both professional and social contexts, and also enhance critical thinking skills.[20] This research aims to explain the cognitive processes that underlie social media interactions. From the review above, the author conducted research on "Interpersonal Meanings on USS Feeds Instagram Account."

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[17] Halliday.

[18] Isai Amutan Krishnan and Sridewi Sriniwass, "Interactions in Professional Discourses in Job Interviews: The Use of Interpersonal Meaning, Mood and Modality," *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Socal Sciences* 12, no. 1 (January 25, 2022): Pages 2057-2077, https://doi.org/10.6007/IJARBSS/v12-i1/12280.

[19] Hutabarat, Saragih, and Siregar, "Interpersonal Meaning on Teacher Talk: A Functional Grammar Approach."

[20] Ratnasari et al., "Interpersonal Meaning Analysis of Indonesian Politicians' Instagram Captions," 2020.

B. Research Focus

This research focuses to analyze the interpersonal meaning. This research is limited to analyze posts from the Instagram account "USS Feeds" with the themes of political issues that published on March-April 2024.

C. Statement of the Problem

Based from the background of the study, the researcher formulate research question as follow:

To what extent does interpersonal meaning theory in online news from the USS Feeds Instagram account?

D. Objective of the study

From the statement of the problem, the objective of this study can be concluded as:

To find out the interpersonal meanings in online news from the USS Feeds Instagram account.

E. Significances of the Study

1. Theoretical Significance

Extends the application of metacognition to the digital realm, contributes to various academic fields, and offers a deeper understanding of how individuals engage with online content. It enriches existing theories in communication, digital communication, digital literacy, and related fields, ultimately advancing our understanding of the evolving dynamics of digital communication in the 21st century.

2. Practical Significance

a. For the institution

The results of this study are expected to be able to enhance academic knowledge, provide new insight and also provide practical recommendations.

b. For English Teacher

The results of this research are expected to be useful for English teachers who might design their teaching concepts.

c. For the students

The student will be more interested in learning English because they can learn in an interesting way and also adapt to current development.

d. For the readers

The research can inform digital literacy education programs, helping individuals, especially young people, develop critical thinking skills when navigating social media. It can contribute to the design of curricula that teach users how to critically evaluate and interpret content on digital platforms.

e. For the next researchers

The results of this research is expected to provide information for further researchers so that it can be a reference for research on interpersonal meaning on the USS Feeds Instagram account.

F. Limitation of the Study

1. Interpersonal Meaning

Interpersonal meaning means constructing, negotiating, and assuming positions within social relationships, and that these are terms of exchange. Interpersonal meaning is realized through mood and residue. Mood refers to the emotional tone or overall atmosphere of a conversation or interaction, while residue often refers to the residual implications or meaning left over from that interaction.[21]

2. Instagram

Instagram is a mobile application that offers a seamless and user-friendly experience. The platform was launched in 2010 as a photo sharing platform and was updated with features such as video, texting and story sharing.[22] Instagram can used not only for personal use but also for educational and business purposes. In this digital ecosystem, the interpretation and analysis of the interpersonal meaning of posts and interactions has become a complex and constantly evolving process.

3. USS FEEDS

USS (Urban Sneaker Society) Feed is a digital platform developed by USS Networks to create and distribute content for Gen Z. The USS Feed has a large presence on Instagram, with around 2 million

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[21] Hutabarat, Saragih, and Siregar, "Interpersonal Meaning on Teacher Talk: A Functional Grammar Approach."

[22] Ali Erarslan, "Instagram as an Education Platform for EFL Learners," *The Turkish Online Journal of Educational Technology* 18, no. 3 (2019).

followers and over 11,000 posts on the platform, with many following regarding the attitudes and judgments of those who speak.[23]

USS Feeds is a social media account that presents content in a casual and informal style, often using everyday colloquial or slang language. The account does not use formal English in its information delivery.

USS Feed's share information in highest quality in terms of general knowledge and support students academic endeavors which information on pop culture, fashion, music, food, and technology. In this study, main focus for data is political issues in Indonesian elections.

G. Previous Research Findings

The first research by Anisa Lailatul Fitri, Arso Setyaji, and Jafar Sodiq, in the study "Analysis Of Interpersonal Meaning Of Minister Of Education And Culture's Speech At The Celebration Of National Teacher's Day In 2019,"[24] This study analyzes the actualization of interpersonal meaning in the 2019 National Teacher's Day address by the Minister of Education and Culture. The purpose of this study is to identify the following: (1) mood types present in the speech; (2) interpersonal meaning actualized in the speech; and (3) modality utilized in the speech. Qualitative descriptive design was employed in this study. The speech

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[23] Dzukhriyah and Rini, "An Analysis of USSFeed's Caption on Instagram Based on the Logical Atomism Concept."

[24] Anisa Lailatul Fitri, Arso Setyaji, and Jafar Sodiq, "Analysis Of Interpersonal Meaning Of Minister Of Education And Culture's Speech At The Celebration Of National Teacher's Day In 2019," *PROCEEDING OF ENGLISH TEACHING, LITERATURE AND LINGUISTICS (ETERNAL) CONFERENCE* 1, no. 1 (March 30, 2021): 490–506.

made by the Minister of Culture and Education serves as the data's source. In order to gain a comprehensive grasp of a certain event or natural social setting.

The analysis revealed that the speech contained two different moods: imperative mood (9 clauses) and declarative mood (30 clauses), totaling 39 clauses. Through an analysis of the clause's structure—which is comprised of the subjects, finite, predicators, and adjuncts—interpersonal meaning was actualized. The subject and the finite play a crucial part in determining the mood of the sentence. As well as the adjunct and predicator as residue's constituent parts. The modalities analysis revealed that the speaker's purpose to try to enhance Indonesia's educational system is indicated by the use of the word "will," which also conveys probability. The applied interpersonal meaning was the main focus of the similarity research. The emphasis of the difference is on the research category.

The second study, "Interactions in Professional Discourses in Job Interviews: The Use of Interpersonal Meaning, Mood, and Modality," was conducted by Isai Amutan Krishnan and Sridewi Sriniwass.[25] The study's goal is to find out how interpersonal meanings related to mood and modality are transferred to a fruitful contact that successfully leaves a positive impression. This addresses the equilibrium of conversation in professional settings, such as employment interviews. This research employed a qualitative content analysis methodology, using Halliday's

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[25] Krishnan and Sriniwass, "Interactions in Professional Discourses in Job Interviews."

Systematic Functional Linguistic theory to the clause as exchange that was judged appropriate to highlight the many meanings in the interviews.

According to the data, recent graduates from Malaysia have primarily employed the modalities "can" (28%) and "will" (35%). Recruitment agencies, HR staff, and interviewers themselves should all conduct research on the grammatical realization of engagement in interviews. The goal of the current study is to better understand what the market is now demanding in terms of interviews for hiring new staff members. The analysis of the interpersonal meaning is where the commonalities lie. What differs is where the data source.

The third is Santi Jaya Hutabarat, Willem Saragih, and Masitowarni Siregar, in the study "Interpersonal Meaning on Teacher Talk: A Functional Grammar Approach".[26] This study aimed to find out the interpersonal meaning realization on teacher talk and to describe the underlying reason of its realization. The research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative. The data were the talks of English teacher at SMA Swasta Teladan Medan. The data were analyzed based on interpersonal meaning analysis of Systemic Functional Grammar which introduced by M.A.K Halliday. The findings of this study showed that 226 of 248 clauses were identified as mood, 98 of 248 clauses expressed modality and 22 of 248 of clauses were identified as minor clause. Further, the distribution of mood types showed that there were three types of mood realized on teacher talk. They were declarative mood (58 %), interrogative

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[26] Hutabarat, Saragih, and Siregar, "Interpersonal Meaning on Teacher Talk: A Functional Grammar Approach."

mood (17 %), and imperative mood (16 %). Moreover, the distribution of modality showed that 27 of 98 clauses (27 %) were used modal adverb which expressed median value of probability, 16 % of clauses were identified as high obligation (have to, must), then followed by 13 % of clauses were identified as median obligation through the use modal finite of should and need to. The similarity is the analyzing interpersonal meaning in daily use. The differences is the type of data source.

The fourth is Hernovianti Puspa Sari, Neng Rini Dartini, and Euis Rina Mulyani, in the study "Interpersonal Meaning Analysis of Adele's Song Lyric in 21 Album,"[27] The objective of this study is to describe the aspects of Interpersonal Meaning in the lyric of Adele's Album 21. The design of the research was descriptive qualitative method. The writers analyzed a song entitled "Don't You Remember" based on the Subject, Finite, Predicator, Complement and Adjunct that describe in the table. The writers classified them based on Mood-Residue elements and made the conclusion based on the research findings. The results of the data analysis shows that the interpersonal meaning in the lyric Don't You Remember of Adele's album "21", there are only 4 clauses which do not have aspects of interpersonal meaning from 28 clauses which be analyzed because the clauses only have one element, it is residue. Thus, the conclusion is 85.7 % of the data can be analyzed to find out mood and residue as the aspects of interpersonal meaning. This study was descriptive qualitative research. The similarity studies are centered around aplied interpersonal meaning

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[27] Hernovianti Puspa Sari, Neng Rini Dartini, and Euis Rina Mulyani, "Interpersonal Meaning Analysis of Adele's Song Lyric in 21 Album," *PROJECT (Professional Journal of English Education)* 2, no. 1 (March 25, 2019): 94, https://doi.org/10.22460/project.v2i1.p94-101.

and the analysis of interpersonal meanings. The differences: content origin, audience, context, and the explicit focus on metacognitive strategies.

The fifth is Ratnasari, Dwi, Maya Defianty, and Didin Nuruddin Hidayat *Interpersonal meaning analysis of Indonesian politicians' Instagram captions*.[28] This study aims to investigate interpersonal meaning of Instagram caption produced by Indonesian politicians. The subject of this study was 4 Indonesian politicians who were declared as the Indonesia presidential and vice presidential candidates of the 2019 General Election. The data used are 20 captions of Instagram derived from their Instagram accounts. This study employed Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) analysis proposed by Halliday in which focusing on how language produces a meaning. The result indicates the followings: first, Indonesian politicians prefer to use short sentences and simple grammar; second, from transitivity analysis, subjects that have meaning as actor is dominantly utilized; third, through the analysis of modality, Indonesian politicians notably apply positive modal verbs and first person pronouns; fourth, declarative statement of speech function is prevalent to give information to the followers (reader). This study was descriptive qualitative research with discourse analysis as the aim of the study is to describe the sentences produced in an Instagram caption and how the interpersonal meanings are realized in the sentences. This study then employed discourse analysis as the research design.

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[28] Ratnasari et al., "Interpersonal Meaning Analysis of Indonesian Politicians' Instagram Captions," 2020.

The similarity studies are centered around Instagram and the analysis of interpersonal meanings. The differences: content origin, audience, context, and the explicit focus on metacognitive strategies. The gap a more comprehensive understanding of the role of metacognition in shaping online communication in various contexts.

H. Research Method

1. Research Design

This research applied a qualitative research design. Qualitative research is a method of inquiry that uses textual, visual, and auditory data to uncover the underlying reasons, opinions, and motivations of people within a particular context. It is often used in social sciences to explore phenomena in depth and to gain a deeper understanding of human behavior.[29] By watching interaction, comments, and posts on the USS Feeds account, ethnographic analysts can recognize designs of behavior and communication.

Ethnography empowers analysis to interact specifically with members, including supporters, commenters, and account leaders, to gain their perspectives on how to analyze interpersonal meaning. Ethnography has the potential to produce detailed and comprehensive explanations.[30] Ethnography allows researchers to immerse themselves in a social environment, providing a rich understanding of user

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[29] Lili Fejes-Vékássy, Ujhelyi Adrienn, and Laura Faragó, "From #RelationshipGoals to #Heartbreak -We Use Instagram Differently in Various Romantic Relationship Statuses," *Current Psychology* 41 (November 18, 2020), https://doi.org/10.1007/s12144-020-01187-0.

[30] Andi Hamzah Fansury and Rampeng Rampeng, "Ethnography Research in Educational: A Literature Review," *Teaching English as a Foreign Language Overseas Journal* 11, no. 2 (August 31, 2023): 70–77, https://doi.org/10.47178/teflo.v11i2.2120.

interactions and behavior on the platform, contributing valuable insights to the thesis.[31]

2. Data and Data Sources

a. Primary Data Source

The primary data for this research are posts from the USS Feeds Instagram account. The data obtained in the form of image data and captions in USS Feeds posts. The data from this sources limited in March-April 2024 and spesifically in political themes. This account can be accessed via the following url address https://www.instagram.com/USS Feeds?utm_source=ig_web_button_share_sheet&igsh=OGQ5ZDc 2ODk2ZA.

b. Secondary Data Source

The secondary data is academic articles and publications that discuss interpersonal meaning[32], social media analysis in instagram[33] and applying interpersonal meaning.[34]

I. Data Collection Technique

In this research, data was collected using the documentary method. The documentation is intended to obtain data directly from books or other documents. This method is attempted to trace the source of information in the form of document which are relevant to be researched.

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[31] Francis Müller, *Design Ethnography: Epistemology and Methodology*, SpringerBriefs in Anthropology (Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2021), https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-60396-0.

[32] Eggins, *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics*.

[33] Ratnasari et al., "Interpersonal Meaning Analysis of Indonesian Politicians' Instagram Captions," 2020.

[34] Ratnasari et al.

In conducting this research, the researcher took data from the USS Feed Instagram account. The researcher found the structure of interpersonal meaning in USS Feed Instagram account posts. In this research, the researcher collected data from USS Feed Instagram account posts. Collecting data is an activity that must be carried out before conducting this research. Because this will make it easier for the writer to complete this thesis. When collecting data, the researcher followed several steps:

1. Searching several Instagram accounts related to the topic of politics.

   Conduct a comprehensive search on Instagram to identify accounts specifically focusing on politics. Utilize relevant hashtags and keywords to ensure a diverse selection of content.

2. Decide USS Feeds as a source of data.

   After exploring various accounts, choose USS Feeds based on its relevance, credibility, and the richness of content related to politics.

3. Understanding the content.

   Thoroughly review the posts on USS Feeds to gain a comprehensive understanding of the content. Identify recurring themes, topics, and the overall tone of the account.

4. Classify the types of news into politics.

   Categorize the content into distinct groups based on its primary focus in politics. This classification sets the foundation for subsequent analysis.

5. Transcript the data.

   Create detailed transcripts of selected posts, capturing the exact words and context. For images or photos, text analysis to identify themes, patterns and trends according to the caption. This step ensures a reliable basis for subsequent analysis and interpretation.

6. Determine the code to classify interpersonal meaning structure.

   Develop a coding system specifically designed to identify interpersonal meaning elements within the content.

7. Underlying the interpersonal meaning in the text.

   Explore the interpersonal dynamics within the text, focusing on how USS Feeds communicates with its audience. Identify nuances, emotional undertones, and any implicit messages that contribute to the interpersonal meaning.

8. Analyzing the data.

   Systematically analyze the data, apply interpersonal meaning codes to the relevant parts. See how interpersonal meaning used in discussing politics. Consider the impact this strategy will have on audience perception and engagement with USS Feeds.

J. Data Analysis Technique

The gained data were analyzed structurally through content analysis. The steps are explained as follow:[35]

a. Organize and prepare the data for analysis.

Collect transcriptions of data that have been collected and grouped based on themes.

b. Read or look at all the data.

This second step provides a general sense of the information and an opportunity to reflect on its overall meaning. At this stage the researcher reads and understands all the data that has been collected and transcribed.

c. Start coding all of the data.

Coding is a method of indexing and mapping data to provide an overview of disparate data for researchers to understand in relation to their research questions. Coding begins with analyzing interpersonal meaning sentences which contain mood and residue.

In this step, the researcher put some codes to indicate the classification of interpersonal meaning in which following explanation:

CI   **: Caption and Images**

M   **: Mood**

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[35] GN Shava, "Qualitative Content Analysis, Utility, Usability and Processes in Educational Research," *International Journal of Research and Innovation in Social Science (IJRISS)* 5, no. 7 (July 2021): 553–58.

S	**: Subject**
F	**: Finite**
R	**: Residue**
P	**: Predicator**
C	**: Complement**
Adj	**: Adjunct**
Adj-circ	**: Adjunct Circumstantial**
Adj-mood	**: Modal Adjunct**
Adj-com	**: Comment Adjunct**
Adj-voc	**: Vocative Adjunct**
Adj-conj	**: Conjunctive Adjunct**
Adj-cont	**: Contiunity Adjunct**
WH-S	**: WH Subject**
WH-C	**: WH Complement**
WH-A	**: WH Adjunct**
WH-Att	**: WH Attribute**
Neg	**: Negative**
Modu	**: Modulated**
Moda	**: Modalized**

d. Generate a description and themes.

Description involves a detailed rendering information of a data. In this step, the researcher arrange the code and put it into a table. The researcher used two tables for identification interpersonal meaning.

Table 1.1 Identification Interpersonal Meaning

I	Don't	Read	Henry James
S	F	P	C
M		R	
Declarative, Proposal			

e. Representing the description and themes.

Advance how the description and themes represented in the qualitative narrative. This might be a discussion that mentions a chronology of events, the detailed discussion of several themes (complete with subthemes, specific illustrations, multiple perspectives from individuals, and quotations) or a discussion with interconnecting themes. The result of the previous step arranged as detail and well structured based on the qualitative design.

K. Organization of the Thesis

The first chapter is the introduction. This chapter contains several sub points, namely background of the study, research focus, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significances of the study, limitation of the study, previous research findings, research methods which include research design, data and data sources (primary data sources and secondary data sources), data collection techniques and data analysis techniques based on problem formulation. The final point in this chapter is the organization of the thesis.

The second chapter contains a theoretical explanation about definition interpersonal meaning in Suzzane Eggin's perspective, instagram and USS Feeds that is relevant to the research theme.

The third chapter tells about the findings and discussion related to the extent of the use interpersonal meaning in influence individual interpreting information shared by "USS Feeds" instagram account. The discussion is obtained from data that has been collected and coded at the previous step.

The last chapter contains conclusion about the interpersonal meaning contained in a sentence, which in this research focuses on posts on the USS FEEDS Instagram account. The recommendations are how to reflect on the purpose and impact of posts, encourage critical thinking about the message in question.
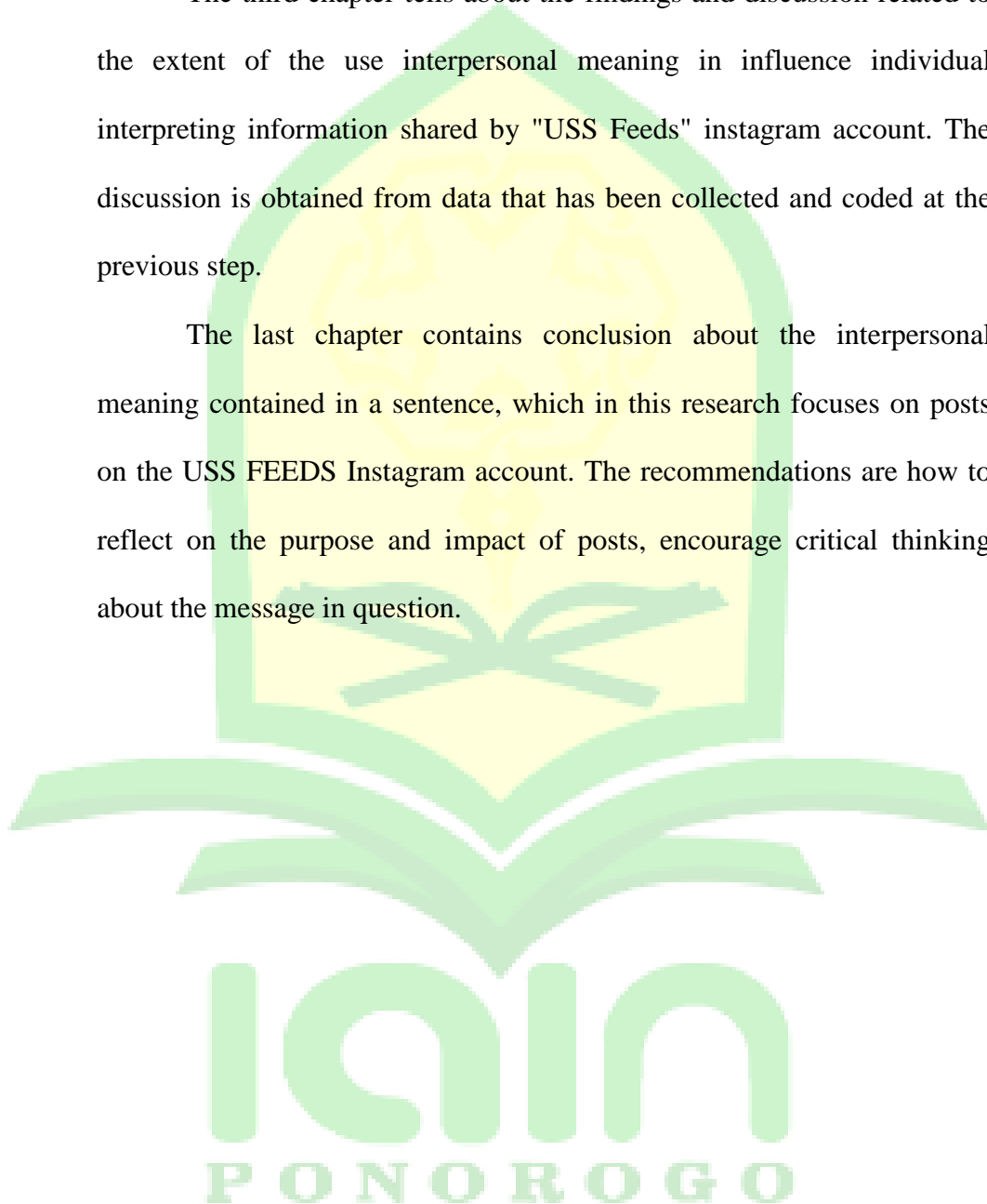
CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

A. Language Use

The use of language is functional, namely its function is to produce meaning, that meaning influenced by the social and cultural context in which the meaning exchanged, and that the process of using language is a semiotic process, a process of making meaning in the same way. To understand how people use language, it is necessary to pay attention to the cultural context and the situational context. Cultural context (genre) is seen as a general framework that gives purpose to a particular type of interaction and is adapted to a particular situational context. Situational context has three main dimensions that are used to explain our sensitive understanding that people will use language in different ways. The three dimensions or three categories are field, tenor, and mode.[1] Field relate to experiences in the world. Tenor relates to the attitude towards interaction. Mode relate to the logical structure in the text.

The context dimensions of field, tenor, and mode are manifested in language through three metafunctions described as ideational or experiential, interpersonal, and textual. Ideational or experiential metafunctions are representations of experiences (fields) in the world (e.g., telling a friend that you were hit by a car, or are on holiday) (i.e., content). Interpersonal

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[1] Suzanne Eggins, *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics*, 2. ed., Repr (New York: Continuum, 2007).

metafunction is a language that encodes attitudes or emotions (tenor) for interactions and reciprocal relationships (for example, saying something angrily or showing empathy in an interaction). Textual metafunction is language that functions to shape a person's experiences and attitudes into a logical structure in the text (mode). This means that in order to be understood by others, a person's experiences must be expressed in a certain way using a style appropriate to the intended audience.[2]

1. Field

Field refers to what the language is being used to talk about.[3] Field is seen as the context that motivates the production of ideational or experiential meaning in a text. This relates to the subject matter or focal point of the conversation. The field of a text can be linked to the realization of ideational meanings, which are realized through the grammar's complex clause structures and transitivity patterns. The field, or subject matter, is an abstract idea. The subject (field) needs to be realised or linguistically encoded in a text using a transitivity system in order for it to be measurable. This system is based on the participants, the process and the circumstances.

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[2] Eggins.
[3] Eggins.

a. Participants

In the constituents of a sentence, participles can be identified as nominal groups. This constituent role can be a subject, direct object, indirect object, or complementary object.[4] also defined as "people, other living creatures, and objects (both concrete and abstract) involved in states, events, or actions." So participants can be people, places or objects. Participants can also have different names, depending on their function. They can function as an actor, a senser, a behaviour, a sayer, a receiver, a verbiage, a target, a phenomenon, a goal, an identified, an identifier, a token, a value, a carrier, a attribute or an existent.

b. Process

Process as 'ongoing'.[5] Processes can be material, mental, behavioral, relational, verbal and existential.

c. Circumstances

Circumstances are elements which have the function of encoding the situation of a process. 'situation' in this context means how, where, when, for what purpose a process takes place.[6]

2. Tenor

Tenor refers to the role relationships between the interactants.[7] Tenor is proposed as more than just an interesting description of the

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[4] Eggins.
[5] Eggins.
[6] Eggins.

interpersonal aspects of a situation. This is proposed as a direct claim about the relationship between language and context. The claim, then, is that aspects of role in a particular situation will have an impact on the way use language. It has something to do with the people taking part in the communication, the social roles and relationships of participant, the status and roles of the participants. At the lexicogrammar level, tenor can be realized through a range of linguistic markers: mood, a finite modal operator, a comment adjunct, a mood adjunct.[8]

3. Mode

The general definition of mode offered above referred simply to 'the role language is playing in an interaction. Mode is only visible through the textual meanings: the patterns of direct address to the reader.[9] It refers to the channel of communication, such as spoken or written, monologic or dialogic, visual contact, computer-mediated communication, telephone.[10] This role can be seen as involving two simultaneous continua which describe two different types of distance in the relation between language and situation.

a. Spatial/interpersonal distance, namely the situation in accordance with the possibility of direct feedback between the interacting parties.

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[7] Eggins.

[8] Michael A. K. Halliday and Christian M. I. M. Matthiessen, *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*, 3. ed., [Nachdr.] (London: Hodder Education, 2007).

[9] Eggins, *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics*.

[10] Rebecca Adams, "Modality and Task Complexity Effects on Second Language Production in CMC," *Language Learning* 27, no. 1 (2023): 1–22.

b. Experiential distance, namely aligning the situation according to the distance between language and the social processes that occur.

B. Type of Meaning

Language has three types of semantic components called metafunctions. Ideational metafunction has semantic meaning to build experience. It is used to name something and can be found in clauses as a representation. The second function is the interpersonal metafunction to represent personal and social relationships between writers and readers or between speakers and listeners. Interpersonal metafunction in clauses such as exchange. And the last one is textual meaning, namely a combination of ideational and interpersonal.[11]

1. Ideational Meaning (Experiential and Logical)

    Ideational meaning is meaning which is talking about ongoing activities and the circumstances surrounding happenings and doings.[12] This metafunction deals with the content or the informational part of communication. It is concerned with representing the world, including both the external reality and the inner consciousness. The experiential component deals with phenomena of the real world (who did what to whom) and the logical component deals with the relationships between

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[11] Michael A. K. Halliday and Christian M. I. M. Matthiessen, *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*, 3. ed., [Nachdr.] (London: Hodder Education, 2007).

[12] Kharisatul Maulah and S R Pramudyawardhani, "Interpersonal, Ideational, and Textual Meanings Analysis on Joanna Fuchs' Poems:," *Jurnal Dialektika Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris* 10, no. 1 (August 2022): 104–14.

those phenomena, such as causality, addition, or contrast. This is about the "what" in communication.

2. Interpersonal Meaning

    This metafunction addresses the social relationship aspect of language.[13] It relates to interactions between speakers, including how speakers adopt roles and stances towards each other and towards the content of their speech. Through the interpersonal function, language expresses attitudes, opinions, and personal feelings, and it enables speakers to influence and interact with each other. This includes choices related to mood, modality, and vocatives, among others, reflecting the "how" speakers are involved with others and the content of their talk.

3. Textual Meaning

    Textual meaning is about the way in which the information in a text is developed through the theme and the rheme.[14] This metafunction focuses on how the text is organized as a message, with elements that make the text coherent and fit for the context. It involves the flow of information within a text, how it is structured, and how it fits into the surrounding text and situation. Textual meaning governs the management of themes and information focus, as well as the use of cohesive devices such as

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[13] Hernovianti Puspa Sari, Neng Rini Dartini, and Euis Rina Mulyani, "Interpersonal Meaning Analysis of Adele's Song Lyric in 21 Album," *PROJECT (Professional Journal of English Education)* 2, no. 1 (March 25, 2019): 94, https://doi.org/10.22460/project.v2i1.p94-101.

[14] Maulah and Pramudyawardhani, "Interpersonal, Ideational, and Textual Meanings Analysis on Joanna Fuchs' Poems:"

reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. This addresses the "how" of the message organization in context.

C. Interpersonal Meaning

Interpersonal meaning means constructing, negotiating and taking positions in social relationships and these are the terms of exchange. Interpersonal meaning is realized through mood and residue.[15]

1. Definition

   Halliday explained that interpersonal meaning allows people to construct, negotiate and position themselves in social relationships, and this is related to clauses as exchange. Interpersonal only can act symbolically only on person.[16] Interpersonal dynamics can affect individuals symbolically and shape behavior and perceptions in subtle ways. People communicate complex meanings and facilitate relationships and disagreements through gestures, language, and nonverbal cues. Symbolic interactionism posits that symbols create shared meaning, guide interactions and relationships, and influence personal and social identities.

   From a systematic functional linguistics perspective, mood and modality are interpersonal resources that relate to the way in which speakers and writers take positions, express opinions and points of view and make judgments. Views on interpersonal meaning indicate that certain

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[15] Santi Jaya Hutabarat, Willem Saragih, and Masitowarni Siregar, "Interpersonal Meaning on Teacher Talk: A Functional Grammar Approach," *Journal of English Language Teaching and Learning of FBS UNIMED* 8, no. 1 (2019), https://doi.org/10.24114/tj.v8i1.19635.

[16] Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday, *Language as Social Semiotic: The Social Interpretation of Language and Meaning* (London: E. Arnold, 1978).

expressions are used to mean something and that they can have multiple meanings.[17]

Halliday states the use of interpersonal resources has multiple meanings at the same time. He also points out that his meaning of interpersonal relations focuses on the interactivity of language in spoken and written language.[18] Interpersonal meaning is realized through mood and residue. Essentially, these are subtle messages or emotions left behind after a conversation ends, often affecting future interactions or perceptions between the people involved.[19]

2. Speech roles and speech function in language

Clauses that are organized like dialogue between the writer or speaker and the listener. Both authors and speakers are referred to as "speakers" in general. In the act of speaking, the speaker assumes a particular speech role for him or herself, and thereby assigns to the listener a complementary role that he wants him to use in his turn. For example, in asking a question, the speaker acts as an information seeker and requires the listener to act as a distributor of the requested information.[20]

The most basic types of language roles, which lie behind all the more specific types of roles that we ultimately recognise, are as follows, that is

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[17] Eggins, *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics*.

[18] Isai Amutan Krishnan and Sridewi Sriniwass, "Interactions in Professional Discourses in Job Interviews: The Use of Interpersonal Meaning, Mood and Modality," *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences* 12, no. 1 (January 25, 2022): Pages 2057-2077, https://doi.org/10.6007/IJARBSS/v12-i1/12280.

[19] Hutabarat, Saragih, and Siregar, "Interpersonal Meaning on Teacher Talk: A Functional Grammar Approach."

[20] Halliday and Matthiessen, *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*, 2007.

giving and demanding. Dissolving the fundamental distinction between giving and demanding is another, equally fundamental, distinction having to do with the nature of the commodities exchanged. This can be in the form of goods and services or information. When giving and demanding simultaneously, determine the four main speech functions, namely offer, command, statement, and question. These, in turn, are matched by a set of desired responses: accepting an offer, carrying out a command, acknowledging a statement and answering a question.[21]

a. Giving

Giving means 'inviting to receive'.[22] This function involves the speaker providing information to the listener. It is about the transmission of knowledge or data from the speaker to the listener. This is seen in statements, assertions, or assertions whose main purpose is to inform the listener about something.

1) Information (Statement)

A statement is a way of providing information by means of its expression or the act of its expression, whether orally or in writing. Statement can be positive and negative. Statement is usually began with subject, followed by verb

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[21] Halliday and Matthiessen.
[22] Halliday and Matthiessen.

or auxiliary verb and ended by full stop. Formula: Subject + verb/aux.[23]

2) Good & Services (Offer)

Offer as an expression of the willingness to give something or to do something, or to put something forward for acceptance or rejection. Offer also can be definitude as a way of giving good and service to someone. The offer is usually preceded by a modal and always has a question mark (?) at the end. Formula: modal + S + V.[24]

b. Demanding

Demanding means 'inviting to give'.[25] This function consists of the speaker seeking information from the listener. This is usually achieved through questions. The goal is to obtain information that the speaker does not have but is believed to be available to the listener.[26]

1) Information (question)

Question is an interrogative question used to confirm or ask something, or a request that asks or invites an answer to be given. Question is a way of demanding information in the form

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[23] Anggita Sani Khofifatu Salsabillah, Jafar Sodiq, and Dias Andris Susanto, "Mood Analysis Of Little Women Movie Script In Contribution For Teach Elt Classroom," *PROCEEDING OF ENGLISH TEACHING, LITERATURE AND LINGUISTICS (ETERNAL) CONFERENCE* 3, no. 1 (2023).

[24] Salsabillah, Sodiq, and Susanto.

[25] Halliday and Matthiessen, *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*, 2007.

[26] Eggins, *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics*.

of interrogative statement that may be either information question (wh-question) or yes/no question and which inquire reply from listener. A question begins with auxiliary verb or wh-question and will be ended with question mark (?) Formula: aux. V or wh-question + s + v + question mark (?).[27]

2) Good & Services (command)

Command is a way of obtaining information, goods or services by forcing the listener. Command is also a way of demanding good and service in the form of an imperative statement, whether in the form of a positive command or a negative command. In command sentences, the subject is omitted. It has a predicate at the beginning and it usually has an exclamation mark (!) at the end. Formula: Verb + Object + Exclamation mark (!).[28]

D. Mood Structure

The choice of speaking role and commodity type is expressed grammatically by choosing the mood structure of the clause: i.e. choices about the functional constituents such as subject, finite, predicator, complement, adjunct and their configuration (e.g. subject before finite; WH conflation; absence of mood element, etc).[29]

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[27] Salsabillah, Sodiq, and Susanto, "Mood Analysis Of Little Women Movie Script In Contribution For Teach Elt Classroom."
[28] Salsabillah, Sodiq, and Susanto.
[29] Eggins, *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics*.

1. Exchanging Information

The mood is the interpersonal meaning of the clause, while the residue is the rest. Mood structure is the organization of a set of functional constituents including the constituent subjects. Mood is built from two constituents, subject and finite (tense, modality, or polarity in the verbal group). The clause atmosphere can be realized in the classification of clause systems: Indicative and imperative. Meanwhile, indicatives are further classified into two: declarative and interrogative (polarity and WH). Mood structure is concerned with building clauses to exchange information. Mood is divided into two, namely proposition (giving and asking for information) and proposal (giving and asking for goods and services).[30]

a. Constituent of mood

1). Subject

The subject is the one who is aware of something. It can confirm or reject the proposition. This gives the person or thing for whom the proposition's success or failure is responsible, what is 'considered responsible'.[31]

The tag test can be used to identify the subject because the subject is the element that the pronoun in the tag captures.

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[30] Eggins.

[31] Eggins.

Thus, all you have to do is tag the phrase to make its Subject visible. With clauses that are already declarative.[32]

Although The class of elements that can be a subject can change, even if each sentence can only have one Subject. The subject may be a lengthy noun phrase or a single word, either a pronoun or a noun. there is only one Subject per clause, the class of items that can be a subject can vary. The subject can be a single word (noun or pronoun), or it can be a long noun phrase. An empty word, can also function as a Subject. The subject can even be the clause itself. [33]

My mother	enters	the room
subject		

In addition to the tag test, you can use the verb shift from singular to plural (*was reading* to *were reading*, *like* to *likes*) or plural to singular (*were* to *us*, *like* to *likes*) to assist you identify the subject of the text.[34] The Subject is the pertinent portion of the clause that has to be changed next.

Only idiots read Henry James.

[32] Eggins.
[33] Eggins.
[34] Eggins.

Change *read* (plural) to *reads* (singular) and the *only*

idiots constituent must change to *only idiot*. So, *only idiots*

should be the subject.[35]

2). Finite

The definition of the finite, in terms of its function in a

clause, is to make a proposition definite, to relate the

proposition in such a way that can argue about it. The

identification of a finite element again involves a tag test - the

verbal part of the tag tells you which element the finite element

is.[36]

There won't be any trouble determining the Finite if the

verbal portion of your sentence comprises two or more words

(was reading, will leave, has finished, etc.); the test tag will

make it obvious that the Finite is always the first of these

verbal elements (was, will, has). Keep in mind that each clause

will only contain one Finite.[37] However, consider the rest tag

applied with the following clause:

I learnt the English language from this guy (didn't I ?)

He knew nothing about physics (did he?)

The sentence goes on for a page and a half (doesn't it?)

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[35] Eggins.
[36] Eggins.
[37] Eggins.

The term 'did' in the tag is derived from the fusion of a Finite element and a Predicator element.[38] 'Did' is typically used in both the main body of the clause and the tag in early English forms and even in modern English emphatic versions.

Did Finite has merged with the verb's body element in clear, modern English. Nevertheless, adding the tag makes it clear that it is still technically part of the clause.[39]

When the tag test shows that *did* is Finite, simply write Finite under the first half of the verbal element as follows:

The test tag will display Finite when the verbs to be and to have (in the sense of "to have") are used. As will be seen below, in these two instances, there are no additional verbal elements to label, therefore writing Finite merely in the middle of the verb is not necessary:[40]

He	wasn't	a physicist	(was	he?)
Subject	Finite		(Finite	Subject)

He	has	a copy of "The Bostonians"	(hasn't	he)
Subject	Finite		(Finite	(Subject)

Finite serves as an anchor for propositions, as previously stated. Halliday and Matthiessen refer to these

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[38] Eggins.
[39] Eggins.
[40] Eggins.

operators as Finite Verbal Operators, and they fall into two categories:[41]

a) Temporal Finite Verbal Operators

These terms provide the statement with a temporal anchor.[42] They give tense to the finite - either past (*I learnt the English language from this guy*), present (*The sentence goes on for a page and a half*) or future (*i will buy you a copy of this novel tomorrow*).

I	*learnt*	the *English language from this guy*
Subject	Finite: temporal	

I	*will*	*buy you a copy of this novel tomorrow*
Subject	Finite: temporal	

b) Finite Modal Operators

These terms relate propositions according to modality rather than time.[43] These elements can be easily recognized by their modalities as finite elements that convey the speaker's assessment of something's potential or impossibility:

Henry James	could	write.
Subject	Finite: modal	

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[41] Eggins.
[42] Eggins.
[43] Eggins.

Henry James	must	have written that
Subject	Finite: modal	

The Finite carries a tense or modality to make the proposition debatable. The Finite also consists of the semantic feature of polarity, because to make something debatable, it must be positive (something is) or negative (something isn't):[44]

Henry James was writing 'The Bostonians'   *positive polarity*

Henry James wasn't writing 'The Bostonians'   *negative polarity*

Although it does not show up as a dividing factor when the polarity is positive, polarity is always present in the finite.[45] The morpheme not or nt must be used if the polarity is negative. This can be considered a component of the finite element since the finite element needs to be made explicit (i.e., by reintroducing did) in order for the finite to attach its negation to a verb when it is required to negate it in the simple present or simple past;

Henry James wrote 'The Bostonians'. no do Finite

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[44] Eggins.
[45] Eggins.

do reintroduced:[46]

Henry James	didn't	write "The Bostonians"
Subject	Finite: negative	

b. Constituents of the residue

A clause's residual component is the portion of the clause that contributes less to the argument than the mood component.[47] For instance, we observe that residue can be left out of dialogue response motions. A residue component can contain a variety of functional elements, such as a predicator, one or more complements, and several sorts of adjuncts, in the same way that a mood component comprises the two constituents subject and finite.[48]

1) Predicator

The predicator is the lexical or content part of the verbal group. The Predicator is identified as being all the verbal elements of the clause after the single Finite element. A predicator is that it plays a role in determining the actual event, action or process being discussed.[49] Predicators are identified as all verbal elements of the clause after one finite element. So, predicators are found in clauses with long verbal groups.

PONOROGO

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[46] Eggins.

[47] Eggins.

[48] Eggins.

[49] Eggins.

In clauses where there is only one verbal constituent (namely simple present and simple past tense verbs), there is a combination of finite and predicator elements. This is the case seen above, where there are no distinct finite elements. In analyzing this clause, align the finite with half of the verbs, while the other half of the verbs that contain lexical meaning are labeled Predicators.[50]

In addition to serving as the clause's process type specifier, the predictor serves three other purposes:[51]

a) It adds time meanings through expressing a secondary tense: for example, in have been going to read the primary tense {*have, present*) is specified in the finite, but the secondary tense {*been going to*) is specified in the predicator.[52]

Simon	might	have been going to read	'The Bostonians'.
Subject	Finite:modal	Predicator	

b) It identifies features and stages: terms like seeming, attempting, and assisting color the linguistic process without altering its ideational meaning.[53]

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[50] Eggins.
[51] Eggins.
[52] Eggins.
[53] Eggins.

Simon	was	trying to read	'The Bostonians'.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	

c) It specifies the voice of the clause: the distinction between active voice {Henry James wrote 'The Bostonians') and passive voice (*'The Bostonians' was written by Henry James*) will be expressed through the predicator.[54]

'The Bostonians'.	was	written	by Henry James.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	

Although most non-elliptical clauses contain a predicator, there are two verbs that do not have a predicator in the simple past and simple present tenses: the verbs to be and to have (in the sense of 'posses', not in the sense of 'take').[55]

He	is/was	a physicist.
Subject	Finite	

Simon	has/had	a copy of 'The Bostonians'.
Subject	Finite	

The predicators associated with this verb appear immediately using the verb in a different mood (for example if changing it to interrogative) or if using the continuous tense:[56]

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[54] Eggins.
[55] Eggins.
[56] Eggins.

He	was	being	a physicist.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	

Does	Simon	have	a copy of 'The Bostonians'?
Finite	Subject	Predicator	

A common occurrence in English is that of phrasal verbs, where the predicator consists of a lexical verb followed by an adverb (to run on), a preposition (to write up} or both an adverb and preposition (to look out for).[57]

Tests to determine whether a particular verb + adverb/preposition combination is a phrasal verb (and should therefore be treated as part of the predicator) or whether there is a predicator followed by a separate circumstantial adjunct considered below) include:[58]

a. Movability: if the preposition introduces a phrase which is independently movable, then it is not a phrasal verb;[59] e.g. He wrote on the page - on the page he wrote (independently movable, so on is not part of the predicator) versus he wrote up the story - * up the story he wrote (so up is considered part of the predicator).

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[57] Eggins.

[58] Eggins.

[59] Eggins.

Similarly, if an adverb is independently movable, then it is not a phrasal verb;

b. Substitution: frequently a single lexical verb could be substituted for a phrasal verb:[60] e.g. *Continue for go on*;

c. Position: the adverbial component of a phrasal verb can be moved to the end of the clause:[61] he ran the sentence on but not *he ran the race on*.

2) Complement

The Complement is typically a nominal group. A complement is defined as a non-essential participant in the clause, a participant somehow affected by the main argument of the proposition. It is identified as an element within the residue that has the potential of being subject but is not. A complement can get to be subject through the process of making the clause passive.[62]

Henry James	wrote		'The Bostonians'?
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement

Clauses in which the predicator is *give* or a synonym may contain two complements:[63]

Simon	gave		George	a book
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Complement

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[60] Eggins.
[61] Eggins.
[62] Eggins.
[63] Eggins.

The complement is usually a nominal group, as in all the examples given above. Sometimes it is a whole clause, in which case there are examples of embedding:[64]

Henry James	is	a guy that can write
Subject	finite	Complement

There is a specific sub-class of complements called attribute complements, where they are realized by adjectival elements (words or phrases):[65]

He	isn't	contemporary
Subject	Finite: neg	Complement: attributive

In this example, the complement serves to describe the Subject, to offer its attributes. Technically, an attribute complement cannot be a subject (cannot form a passive):[66]

3) Adjunct

Adjuncts are clause elements that add some extraneous information to the clause that is not necessary. They can be identified as elements which do not have the potential to become Subject - i.e. they are not nominal elements, but are adverbial, or prepositional.[67]

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[64] Eggins.
[65] Eggins.
[66] Eggins.
[67] Eggins.

Although all adjuncts share similar characteristics, they can be differentiated into three broad classes of adjuncts, based on whether their contribution to the clause is primarily ideational, interpersonal, or textual. Different adjuncts classes are given different positions in the mood/residue analysis of the clause.[68]

a) Adding ideational meaning: Circumstantial Adjuncts

Circumstantial adjuncts add ideational content to the clause, by expressing some circumstance relating to the process represented in the clause.[69] Circumstantial meanings may refer to time (probed with *when*), place (*where*), cause (*why*), matter (*about what*), accompaniment (*with whom*), beneficiary (*to whom*), agent (*by whom*}. For example:

Time: when

They	can't	do	that	these days.
Subject	Finite:mod/ negative	Predicator	Comple -ment	Adjuncts: Circumstantial

CAUSE: what for

You	reads		books	for fun
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Comple- ment	Adjuncts: Circumstantial

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[68] Eggins.
[69] Eggins.

MATTER: of what, about what

Henry James	writes		about women
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Adjuncts: circumstantial

AGENT: by whom

George	was	read	The Bostonians	by Simon
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjuncts: Circumstantial

The Agent state appears in passive clauses where the Agent has not been removed. Circumstantial Agent elements (different from other Circumstantials) can become the Subject of a clause, by changing the clause to be active and eliminating the preposition by: Simon reading George 'The Bostonians'.[70] Circumstantial adjuncts are usually expressed with prepositional phrases or with adverbs of time, manner, place, etc. Since circumstantial adjuncts do not contribute meaning that is part of the contentious core of the proposition, although they are always available for inquiry, they are treated as part of the rest of the clause.[71]

b) Adding interpersonal meaning: Modal Adjuncts

Modal adjuncts are clause constituents that add interpersonal meaning to the clause. That is, they add

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[70] Eggins.
[71] Eggins.

meaning that is somehow connected to the creation and maintenance of dialogue.[72] They can do this either by directly impacting the mood element (by adding some qualifier to subject/finite), or indirectly, by simply adding an expression of attitude or by attempting to direct the interaction itself. There are four main types of modal adjunct:[73]

1). Mood adjunct

Categories of items can be classified as Mood Adjuncts:

a.   Expressions of probability: e.g. *Perhaps, may be, probably.*

b.   Expressions of usuality: *sometimes, usually.*

c.   Expressions of intensification or minimization: *really, absolutely, just, somewhat.*

d.   Expressions of presumption: *evidently, presumably, obviously.*

e.   Expressions of inclination: *happily, willingly.*

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[73] Eggins.

Camels	Probably/maybe /usually/always/ sometimes	Walk		like that.
Subject	Adjunct: mood	Finite	Predi cator	Adjunct: circumta ntial

Mood Adjuncts which express the meaning of probability are closely related to Modal Operators. They provide a second opportunity for the speaker to add his or her assessment of probability/likelihood to a proposition.[74] Note that many elliptical responses are classified as Mood Adjuncts: *Maybe, Possibly, Perhaps, Presumably*. In fact, a good test for recognizing Mood Adjuncts is that they tend to be maintained even in elliptical responses: *He is a great writer.*[75]

— Maybe
Adjunct: modal
MOOD

— Obviously
Adjunct: modal
MOOD

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[74] Eggins.
[75] Eggins.

2). Polarity adjunct: Yes and No

Yes and No, and their common conversational alternatives (*yea, yep, na, nope, etc*) may function in two different ways: [76]

a) As Polarity Adjuncts: when YES or NO are standing in for an ellipsed clause, they should be analyzed as Polarity Adjuncts. Since in this role they are taking the place of an ellipsed Mood constituent, Polarity Adjuncts are classified as part of the Mood constituent of the clause.

Henry James was a guy that could write.

-Yes
Adjunct: modal
MOOD

In this role of Polarity, they will always be stressed items, will embody intonation choices, and Subjects and Finite Ellipses can be made explicit (e.g. *Henry James was a man who could write, — He was.*)

b). As Textual Adjuncts: when YES or NO (or more typically *yea* or *na*) occur in unstressed initial position, introducing a clause, they should be treated as continuity items and classified as Textual Adjuncts.

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[76] Eggins.

3). Comment Adjuncts

Comment Adjuncts function to express an assessment about the clause as a whole. Comment Adjuncts typically occur in clause initial position, or directly after the Subject, and are realized by adverbs.[77] Comments adjunct are considered an interpersonal element in the clause, because they add expressions of action and evaluation. however, because the scope of the comments adjuncts is the entire clause (not just the finite elements), the clause must be seen to operate outside the mood/residue structure as a whole.[78]

Its identifies the following meanings as expressed by comment adjuncts:[79]

Frankly	i	can't	stand	Henry James
Adjunct: Comment	Subject	Finite:mod /neg	predicator	Complement

Unfortunately	i	've	never	read	The Bostonians'
Adjunct: Comment	Subject	Finite	Adjunct: mood	predicator	Complement

admission: frankly

assertion: honestly, really

how desirable: luckily, hopefully

[77] Eggins.
[78] Eggins.
[79] Eggins.

how constant: tentatively, provisionally

how valid: broadly speaking, generally

how sensible: understandably, wisely

how expected: as expected, amazingly

4). Vocative Adjuncts

Vocative Adjuncts function to control the discourse by designating a likely 'next speaker'. They are identifiable as names, where the names are not functioning as subjects or complement, but are used to directly address the person named.[80]

Vocative Adjuncts do not have a direct impact on the Mood constituent of the clause, but they do affect the clause as a whole.[81] It usually appears at the beginning or end, although it can appear at the boundaries of different constituents in a clause. Because its effect governs the designation of the clause as a whole, it is not displayed as part of the mood or residue boxes.[82]

Did	you	do	physics	George
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: vocative

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[80] Eggins.

[81] Eggins.

[82] Eggins.

Everyone	Knows		that	Simon
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: vocative

c) Adding textual meaning: Textual Adjuncts

Textual meanings are meanings to do with the organization of the message itself. There are two main types of textual Adjuncts: Conjunctive Adjuncts and Continuity Adjuncts. The Conjunctive type, expressed by cohesive conjunctions, function to provide linking relations between one sentence and another.[83] They typically occur ar the beginning of the sentence, but they can occur at other points. They express the logical meanings of elaboration, extension and enhancement. In written texts, Conjunctive Adjuncts are words like *however*, *moreover*, *nevertheless*, *in other words*. In conversation, however, speakers often use more informal conjunctions, such as *so*, *like*, *I mean*. Because these cohesive conjunctions are adding textual meaning but not interpersonal meaning Conjunctive Adjuncts belong neither in the mood box, nor residue in the box.[84]

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[83] Eggins.
[84] Eggins.

So	poor old Henry	's	out the shoot	too
Adjunct: conjunctive	Subject	Finite	Complement	Adjunct: conjunctive

Cohesive vs tactical conjunctions: making a difference

Not all conjunctions are conjunctions. There is a grammatical difference between cohesive conjunctions (which connect sentences) and structural or tactical conjunctions (which connect clauses in clause complexes).[85] While cohesive conjunctions build semantic ties between meanings that are not in the same clause, tactical conjunctions express structural relationships between clauses in one sentence (clause complex). Tactical conjunctions include *because*, *when*, *if*, *although*, *and*, *but*, *as*, *before*, *since*. Compare the following:[86]

a). I don't read Henry James. Therefore. I can't comment on the length of his sentences.

b). I don't read Henry James because his sentences are too long.

in a) have two sentences. Each sentence consists of one clause. Cohesive enhancing bonds are established between sentences through cohesive conjunctions therefore. It

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[86] Eggins.

should be noted that it is therefore optional and removable: it can be omitted altogether without affecting the completeness of the sentence structure (only weakening its explicit cohesion); and it could be placed elsewhere in the clause (therefore, I cannot comment on the length of the sentence). This optional textual role or therefore by analyzing it as a Conjunctive Addition in the Mood analysis, leaving it outside the mood and residue boxes:[87]

I	don't	read	Henry James.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement

Therefore,	i	can't	comment
Adjunct: conjunctive	Subject	Finite	Predicator

However, in b) it has two clauses in one sentence (complex clause). The two clauses are connected by the tactical conjunction because which is optional and cannot be moved: it cannot create a structural relationship that enhances this without using a structural conjunction, and it cannot move because to another place in the second clause. Tactical conjunctions such as because actually do not add textual meaning but rather logical meaning, which can be

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[87] Eggins.

captured through clause complex analysis.[88] For this reason, many analysts do not give any labels to tactical conjunctions (and other purely structural words) such as because.

I	don't	read	Henry James.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement

Because	his sentences	are	too long
	Subject	Finite	Complement

Just as there is an overlap in the meanings produced by cohesive and tactical conjunctions, so too there is an overlap in the words used: so they can function either cohesively (to connect one sentence with the previous sentence) or tactically (to connect two clauses together structural in one sentence). clause complex).[89] And to make things even more complicated, interlocutors often use tactical conjunctions to link their own comments to previous comments from other speakers, in which case they must treat the conjunction as something cohesive. For example, when George challenges Simon with:

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[88] Eggins.
[89] Eggins.

because	he	Didn't	know	anything about physics
Adjunct: conjunctive	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement

For the purposes of Mood analysis, cohesive conjunctions should be labeled as Conjunctive Adjuncts because they are indeed additional and non-essential components in clauses that perform a textual role.[90] However the tactical relationship can be left unlabeled. However, if this distinction is difficult to make at this stage, no great harm will be done if all conjunctions are labeled as Conjunctions.[91] In fact, there is a drift in modern English to the use of cohesive adjuncts (such as however) as tactical conjunctions, so this area of English grammar is currently in flux.

Continuity Adjunct

The second subcategory of Textual Adjuncts is Continuity Adjunct.[92] This category includes continuous and continuous items, especially those that appear frequently in casual conversation, such as *yes*, *oh*, when these items appear to introduce a clause, and indicate that there will be a response to previous conversation. In

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[90] Eggins.
[91] Eggins.
[92] Eggins.

contrast to Adjunctive Adjuncts, there is no particular logical relationship (i.e. elaboration, expansion or enhancement) expressed by a Continuity Adjunct. They simply signal that the speaker will say more. Once again, these Continuity Adjuncts do not fall into the mood or residue box, because they contribute to the textual organization of the clause, but rather to its argumentative dimension.[93]

well	what	was	that book you gave me?
Adjunct: Conjunctive	Subject	Finite	Complement

Continuity and Conjunctive Adjuncts can appear sequentially:[94]

Oh	now	he	's	talking	about Henry James
Adjunct: contiunity	Adjunct: conjunctive	Subject	Finite	Predicate	Adjunct: circ

It was mentioned above that when yes and no (or rather yes or no) appear in an uncorrected initial (or near-initial) position, introducing a clause, they should be treated as textual

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[94] Eggins.

items and classified as Continuity Additions.[95] The function of YES or NO in this situation is not primarily to express polarity (which is expressed in Finite) but to signal that the speaker has taken his turn and is about to state his position:[96]

yea	I	know
Subject	Finite	Predicator

The use of yes (often repeated at regular intervals) to indicate that the recipient is continuing to listen should also be considered a Textual Addition, as there is no elliptical mood element involved.

4) WH-Interrogative

The WH element is always combined or fused with other clause structure elements. It can be combined with a Subject, Complement, or Circumstantial Supplement, and is displayed as a mood or residue constituent according to the status of the element being combined.[97]

WH element conflated with Subject (part of mood)[98]

Who		wrote	'The Bostonians'?
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement

[95] Eggins.
[96] Eggins.
[97] Eggins.
[98] Eggins.

WH element conflated with Complement (part of residue).[99]

What	does	'quantum leap'	mean?
WH/Complement	finite	Subject	Predicator

WH element conflated with Circumstantial Adjunct (part of residue).[100]

When	did	Henry James	write	'The Bos tonians'?
WH/Adjunct;circ	finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement

The WH element specifies which element is to be supplied in the expected response. Typically responding moves involve ellipsis of all but the necessary information[101]:

Who wrote "The Bostonians'?

- Henry James
Subject
Mood

When did Henry James write "The Bostonians'?

-Late 19th century
Adjunct:circumtantial
Residue

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[99] Eggins.
[100] Eggins.
[101] Eggins.

When the WH element is used in a fe-clause, it can sometimes be difficult to determine whether the WH element is conflated with the Subject or the Complement.[102] For example:

Who was Henry James?

Who is the author of 'The Bostonians'?

To determine the structure of these clauses, provide an answer to the question and then analyze the structure of the answer:[103]

Who was Henry James?

— Henry James	was	the author of 'The Bostonians'.
Subject	Finite	Complement

So, WH/Complement.[104]

'Which was Henry James' most famous book?

~ 'The Bostonians'	was	Henry James' most famous book
Subject	Finite	Complement

So, WH/Subject. The next test is to change the form of the verb from a simple form to a continuous form (is-is being). When TO is combined with a Complement, the other clause participants will appear before the Predicator:[105]

Who is Henry James?

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[103] Eggins.

[104] Eggins.

[105] Eggins.

Who	Is	Henry James	Being?
WH/Complement	Finite	Subject	Predicator

If WH is combined with Subject, another clause participant will appear after the Predicator:[106]

Who is the author of 'The Bostonians?

Who	is	Being	the author of 'The Bostonians?
WH/Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement

If the WH element is combined with the Subject, the typical WH interrogative structure is similar to the declarative structure, with the Subject preceding the Finite:[107]

Who	had	Read	'The Bostonians?	At school
WH/Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct

If a WH element is fused with a Complement or Adjunct, the typical structure is a polar interrogative structure, with the Finite element preceding the Subject:[108]

What	Did	Henry James	write	About?
WH/C	Finite	Subject	Complement	Adjunct

When	Did	Henry James	write	'The Bostonians'?
WH/A	Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement

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[106] Eggins.
[107] Eggins.
[108] Eggins.

5) Exclamatives

Exclamative structures, which are used in interaction to express emotions such as surprise, disgust worry, etc., are a blend of interrogative and declarative patterns. Like the WH-interrogative, they require the presence of a WH element, conflated with either a Complement or an Adjunct:[109]

WH conflated with a Complement (part of residue):[110]

What a great writer	Henry James	Was
WH/Complement	Subject	Finite

WH conflated with Attributive Complement (part of residue):[111]

How amazing	he	was
WH/Attribute	Subject	Finite

WH conflated with an Adjunct (part of residue):[112]

How fantastically	Henry James	wrote!	
WH/Adjunct:circumstantial	Subject	Finite	Predicator

Structurally, the clause has a declarative pattern, with the Subject preceding the Finite: WH/C ^S ^F ^P ^A. A common response to exclamation moves is polarity (agree or

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[110] Eggins.
[111] Eggins.
[112] Eggins.

disagree), which involves all ellipsis except the Polarity Adjunct:[113]

What a remarkable connection Henry James wrote to the last century.'[114]

-Yep.
Adjunct:polarity
' MOOD

Sometimes ellipsis may leave the Subject, a Mood Adjunct, and the Finite:[115]

'What great books Henry James was writing last century!

-He	sure	was,
Subject	Adjunct:mood	Finite
Mood		

Often the responder will introduce a minor clause:[116]

What great books Henry James was writing last century!

- Too right.
Minor

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[113] Eggins.
[114] Eggins.
[115] Eggins.
[116] Eggins.

6) Modality

The clause takes the form of a proposition. A proposition is something that can be argued, but argued in a particular way.[117] When we exchange information we are arguing about whether something is or is not. Information is something that can be affirmed or denied. But these two poles of polarity are not the only possibilities. In between these two extremes are a number of choices of degree of certainty, or of usuality: something is perhaps, something isn't for sure. Something is sometimes or something isn't always. These intermediate positions are what we refer to as modalization.[118]

Modalization is one half of the general grammatical atea of modality, a complex area of English grammar which has to do with the different ways in which a language used can intrude on her message, expressing attitudes and judgements of various kinds.[119] When modality is used to argue about the probability or frequency of propositions, it is referred to as modalization. When modality is used to argue about the obligation or inclination of proposals, it Is referred to as modulation. As Halliday and Matthiessen presents it

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[118] Eggins.
[119] Eggins.

modalization involves the expression of two kinds of meanings:[120]

    a)   Probability: where the speaker expresses judgments as to the likelihood or probability of something happening or being;

    b)   Usuality: where the speaker expresses judgments as to the frequency with which something happens or is.

In the Finite category of modal operators, and in the class of Mood Adjuncts. The meanings made through modalization can therefore be present in the clause in three possible ways:[121]

(a) Through the choice of a finite modal operator.[122]

'The Bostonians'	might	have been written	by Henry James.
Subject	Finite: modal	Predicator	Adjunct:circ

(b). Through the use of Mood Adjuncts of probability.[123]

'The Bostonians	was	possibly	written	by Henry James.
Subject	Finite	Adjunct: mood	Predicator	Adjunct: circ

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[120] Eggins.
[121] Eggins.
[122] Eggins.
[123] Eggins.

(c). Through both together: a modal Finite and a Mood

Adjunct.[124]

'The Bostonians	might	possibly	have been written	by Henry James.
Subject	Finite: modal	Adjunct: mood	Predicator	Adjunct:circ

Both modal operators and Mood Adjuncts can be classified according to the degree of certainty or usuality they express: high (*must, certainly, always*), median (*may, probably, usually*) or low (*might, possibly, sometimes*).[125] Thus, the same meanings can be realized in two ways: to each modal operator corresponds typically a modal adjunct which captures the same meaning.

Modalization is the expression of the speaker's attitude towards what s/he's saying. It is the way the speaket gets into the text, expressing a judgement about the certainty, likelihood or frequency of something happening or being. Modalization is always expressing the implicit judgement of the speaker.[126]

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low: I reckon, 1 guess

I reckon	Henry James	wrote		'The Bostonians'
Adjunct: mood	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement

median: I think, I suppose

I think	Henry James	wrote		'The Bostonians'
Adjunct: mood	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement

high: I'm sure

I'm sure	Henry James	wrote		'The Bostonians'
Adjunct: mood	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement

Mood Adjuncts like these are examples of what Halliday called the grammatical metaphor of modality. It is classified as metaphorical because modalities that are usually realized either as finite modal operators or as Adjuncts are actually realized as clauses. Technically complete clause, with its own mood/residue structure.[127]

I		think	
Subject	Finite		Predicator

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[127] Eggins.

Modalization is a particularly rich area of grammar, allowing for subtlety in the expression of judgments of certainty and habit.[128] But paradoxically, the more people say something is certain, the less certain it becomes. If you are sure about something, do not use any modality, e.g. Henry James wrote 'The Bostonian'.

Clauses are structured to allow interaction, so it is necessary to capture the fact that giving and demanding information involves a choice of Mood clause (interrogative, declarative, exclamative) and a choice to state or not state modalization. If the speaker chooses to express modalizacion, this can be achieved grammatically in several ways; internally in the main clause through the choice of a restricted modal operator and/or one or more Mood Adjuncts; and/or externally by adding pseudo clauses, which can be expressed subjectively or objectively.[129]

2. Exchanging good & services

Diagram of the semantics of interaction recognized two categories for using language to exchange goods and services; giving goods and services (which gave us the speech function offer), and demanding goods and services (which gave us the speech function command).

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[129] Eggins.

What want to examine now is how these two ways of interacting are expressed grammatically.[130]

a. Imperatives

Demands for goods and services are typically (but by no means always) realized by imperatives. That is, imperatives frequently use a clause of the Mood type imperative to make a command. Imperative structures may be of the following types.[131]

1) An imperative consisting of a mood element of Finite + Subject.[132]

Don't	you	take	my copy of 'the Bostonians'.
Finite:neg	Subject	Predicator	Complement

This imperative structure commonly uses die morpheme let, which functions to enable the expression of rhe Subject (we will therefore treat it as part of the Subject constituent)

Do	let us	read	'Henry James'
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

2) An imperative consisting of a mood element of Finite only (no Subject).[133]

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[131] Eggins.
[132] Eggins.
[133] Eggins.

Do	read	The Bostonians'.
Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood	Residue	

3) An imperative consisting of a Mood element of Subject only (no Finite).[134]

Let's	read	Henry James.
Subject	Predicator	Complement
Mood	Residue	

You	read	Henry James.
Subject	Predicator	Complement
Mood	Residue	

4) an imperative consisting of only a residue (no mood element at all):[135]

Read	Henry James,
Predicator	Complement
Residue	

Note that even though some commands do not contain any mood constituents, they are not minor clauses because they can be tagged (and are therefore considered to have omitted the Subject/Finite element, whereas minor clauses never select the Subject/Finite in the first place).[136]

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[135] Eggins.
[136] Eggins.

b. Offer

Verbal elements of the offer interrogative are distinctive, as
they typically involve the expression of meanings both of
modalization (probability) and of modulation (inclination and
obligation). There is the analysis of some common offer clauses:[137]

1). Modulation expressed in the Finite: the Finite will or shall
expresses a meaning of willingness, i.e. positive inclination
viewed from the speaker's perspective (Subject: i)[138]

Will	i	lend	you	my copy of 'The Bostonians'
Fin: modulated	Subject	Predicator	Complement	Complement
Mood		Residue		

2). Modulation expressed in the Predicator: the lexical verb is a
verb of liking or desiring, and the clause addresses inclination
from the addressee's perspective (Subject: you). The Finite
element typically expresses a meaning of modalization
(probability).[139]

Would	you	like	my copy of 'The Bostonians'
Fin: modulated	Subject	Pred: modulated	Complement
Mood		Residue	

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[137] Eggins.
[138] Eggins.
[139] Eggins.

3). Modulation in a complex Predicator: offers ate also frequently expressed using a complex modulated Predicator, i.e. a Predicator involving a verb such as like, desire, need followed by a second verb in the infinitive form. The Finite is typically modalized.[140]

Would	you	like to borrow	my copy of 'The Bostonians'
Finite: modalized	Subject	Predicator : compIex:	Complement
Mood		Residue	

c. Modality

In addition to the imperative and modulated interrogative structures discussed so far, there are many other ways of using language to get people to do something for them, or to offer to do something for them.[141] For example, *You shouldn't take my copy of 'The Bostonians'*. Semantically, all of these clauses have the meaning of commands – they all demand goods and services – but do not have the grammatical structure of an imperative. Structurally, they are actually declarative, with a Subject, Finite, Predicator, Complement.[142]

But it is not enough to simply describe them as declaratives, because each of these declaratives involves additional semantic

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[141] Eggins.
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dimensions.[143] The difference lies in the verbal elements in the clauses. Examples 1 and 2 use limited verbal operators should, haze, operators which express the meaning not of possibility but of obligation, necessity. These constraints are described as Modulated Finite*:

You	shouldn't	take	my copy of 'The Bostonians'
Subject	Finite-modulated	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

We	must	Read	'The Bostonians'
Subject	Finite: modulated	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

In examples 3, the same meanings of obligation and necessity are expressed through the Predicator constituent:[144]

You	Are	obliged to read	Henry J awes/
Subject	Finite	Predicator: modulated: complex	Complement
Mood		Residue	

Like modalization, it can also recognize degrees of modulation (high: must/required to; median: should/supposed to; low: may/allowed to). And discovered with modalization, the meaning

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[144] Eggins.

of this modulation can be expressed in clauses in several different ways:[145]

In the Finite, as a modulated verbal operator.[146]

You	shouldn't/must/have to	take	my copy of 'The Bostonians
Subject	Fin modulated :neg	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

Meanings of inclination may be expressed subjectively, by making the speaker's inclination an adjectival element, which is then followed by an infinitive clause.[147]

I	'm	willing to make	the coffe
Subject	Finite	Predicator:modulated : complex	Complement
Mood		Residue	

Meanings of obligation and necessity may be expressed objectively, through a passive expansion of the Predicator:[148]

You	're	required to read	Henry James.
Subject	Finite	Predicator:modulated : complex	Complement
Mood		Residue	

Modulation is the second dimension of modality, complementing modalization in propositions. With propositions you will remember that we did not just argue about is or isn't but

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[146] Eggins.
[147] Eggins.
[148] Eggins.

about degrees of probability in between.[149] Likewise with proposals, we do not just argue about do or don't. There is also a scale in between, but this time the scale is not of possibility or usuality, but of obligation and inclination.

E. Mood Analysis

Based on the explanation above, a sentence can be analyzed for its interpersonal meaning elements using a mood analysis structure which in general contains mood and residue which are then identified in more specific parts according to their respective functions and roles, for example:[150]

Clause 1: Teacher's scaffolding talk is used in language teaching.[151]

Teacher's scaffolding talk	Is	Used	In language teaching
S	F	P	Adj:circ
Mood		Residue	
Declarative, Proposition			

This sentence is a declarative sentence making a statement that provides information that states a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence provides specific information about a learning technique. Propositions present statements that can be judged true or false. This sentence confirms a specific fact about Scaffolding conversation techniques used by teachers in language teaching.

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[151] Eggins.

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of predicator and circumstantial adjunct.[152]

Clause 2: Do the scaffolding talk give a good contribution in learning process?[153]

Do	The scaffolding talk	give	a good contribution	In learning process?
F	S	P	C	Adj:circ
Mood		Residue		
Interrogative, Proposal				

Interrogative Sentences ask questions and seek information or clarification. Interrogative sentences usually end with a question mark (?) and are used to ask something or ask for a response. This sentence asks whether scaffolding talk makes a good contribution to the learning process. Proposals present questions that invite consideration or discussion. This section encourages readers to think about and respond to whether the scaffolding talk technique has a good impact or not in the learning process.[154]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject

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[152] Eggins.
[153] Eggins.
[154] Eggins.

and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of predicator, complement, and circumstantial adjunct which indicate what.

Clause 3: Mention the significances of using scaffolding talk in learning process![155]

Mention	The significances	Of using	Scaffolding talk	In learning process!
F	S	P	C	Adj:circ
Mood		Residue		
Imperative, Proposal				

The imperative mood is the mood type for this sentence. The imperative mood is a statement that functions to represent the content of dialogue about learning descriptive texts so that readers can understand the information contained in the text. In this sentence, it is an order to convey the significance of implementing teacher scaffolding talks. Proposals present questions that invite consideration or discussion. This section encourages readers to think about the impact of implementing teacher scaffolding talks.[156]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of predicator, complement, and circumstantial adjunct which indicate what.

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[156] Eggins.

F. Instagram

Instagram is a visual-based platform where users share photos and videos, connect with others, and discover content tailored to their interests. One of Instagram's distinctive features is its emphasis on visual storytelling. Users can capture moments, express creativity, and convey narratives through images and videos. This visual-centric approach has made Instagram a hub for creativity, allowing individuals, brands and businesses to showcase their stories, products and experiences in engaging and authentic ways.[157]

Instagram's Explore page and algorithm-based feed allow users to discover new content, trends and inspiration tailored to their interests. These curated discovery experiences enhance serendipitous exploration and encourage users to engage with a variety of content, from fashion and travel to art and food.

G. USS FEEDS

USS Feed is a digital platform developed by USS Networks that produces and distributes content targeted towards Generation Z.[158] As a digital platform that presents news in interesting language, the subtitles used by USS Feed are quite simple and short.

USS Feed information is of the highest quality in general knowledge and fully supports students' learning efforts with information on pop culture,

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[157] Ali Erarslan, "Instagram as an Education Platform for EFL Learners," *The Turkish Online Journal of Educational Technology* 18, no. 3 (2019).

[158] Silfa Dzukhriyah and Setia Rini, "An Analysis of USSFeed's Caption on Instagram Based on the Logical Atomism Concept," *Journal of English Education and Linguistics* 3, no. 2 (2022): 77–89, https://doi.org/10.56874/jeel.v3i2.1126.

technology, fashion, music and cuisine. The purpose of the information is also thoroughly and thoroughly explained in the information content, which is also clear and unambiguous through good word choice and sentence structure, accurate information creates credibility, information obtained when needed and information with limited access rights. This account appropriate to maintain confidentiality to avoid SARA and unnecessary information. In terms of service quality, USS Feed ensures users receive the information they need. USSFeed also pays attention to users so they can meet their information needs, for example by providing information recommendations based on user needs, as well as USS's online multimedia service Feed support and provide quick response services.[159]

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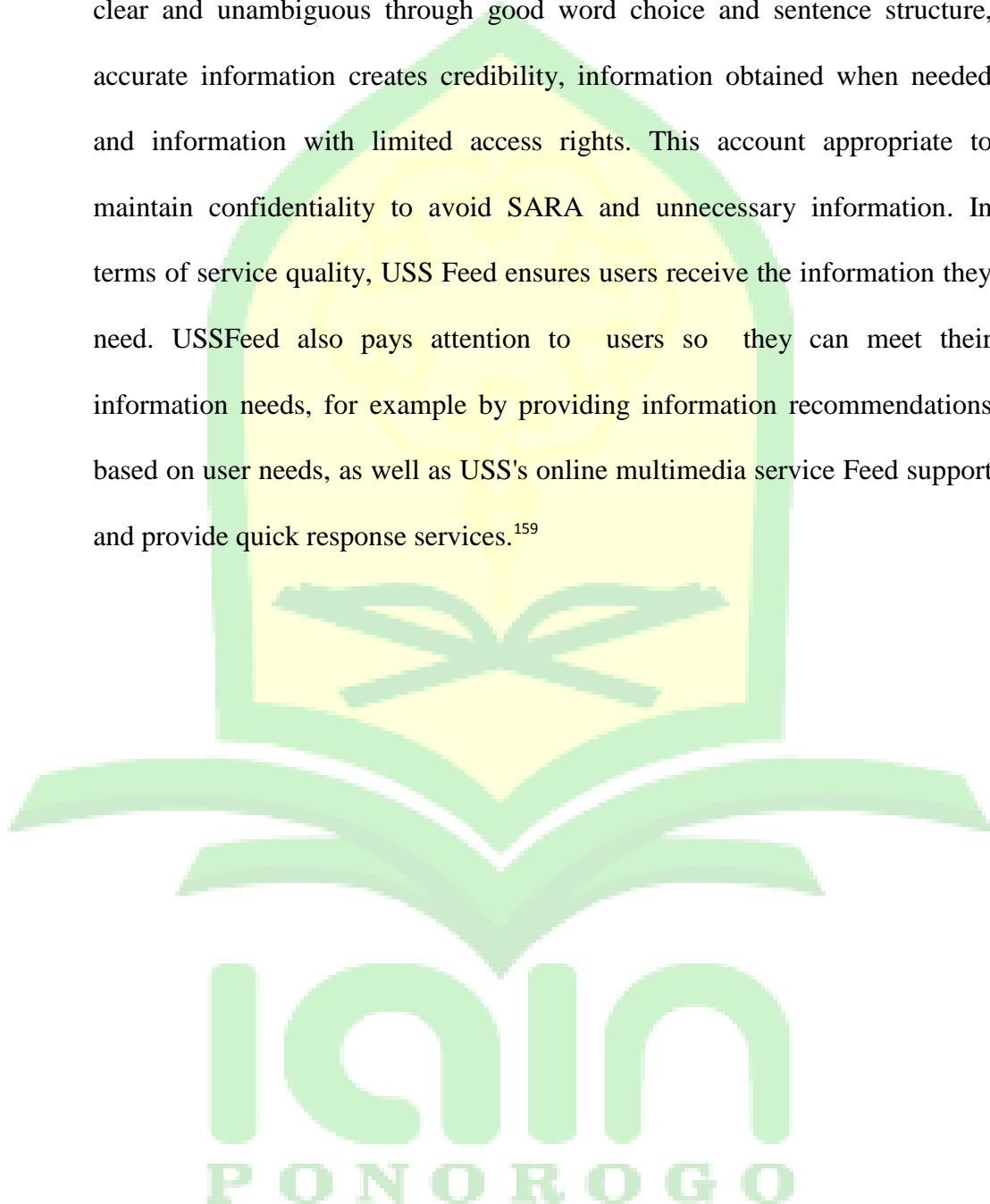
[159] Dzukhriyah and Rini.

CHAPTER III

THE EXTENT INTERPERSONAL MEANING THEORY IN ONLINE NEWS FROM USS FEEDS INSTAGRAM ACCOUNT

A. Findings and Discussions

In this chapter, researcher present data related to the use of interpersonal meaning from the USS Feeds Instagram account in posts on political issues in the 2024 Indonesian presidential and vice presidential general elections which were published in March-April 2024. The data will be analyzed using interpersonal meaning theory according to Suzzane Eggins.[1] Researcher found 16 posts with 61 sentences which were then reclassified according to sentence types, namely declarative sentences with 51 sentences and 10 interrogative sentences.

1. Declarative

Of the 61 sentences analyzed, researcher found 50 declarative proposition sentences and 1 declarative proposal sentence. These declarative sentences will be analyzed for their interpersonal meaning elements below.

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[1] Suzanne Eggins, *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics*, 2. ed., Repr (New York: Continuum, 2007).

a. Declarative Proposition

Table 3.1

Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming	*were*	*officially*	*declared*	*the President and Vice President of Indonesia*	*by the General Election Commission (KPU)*	*on Wednesday, April 24, 2024.*
S	F	Adj-mood	P	C	Adj-circ	Adj-circ
M			R			
Declarative, Proposition						

This sentence is a declarative sentence making a statement that provides information that states a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence provides specific information about an event which is the official declaration of Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming as President and Vice President. Propositions present statements that can be judged true or false. This sentence confirms a specific fact about an event that occurred (or is claimed to have occurred) on a certain date, which can be proven to be true or false and in this sentence it can be proven that the existence of this specific fact is that the declaration was made by the General Election Commission (KPU) on Wednesday April 24 2024. Therefore, this sentence is a declarative proposition because it states certain information whose truth can be assessed.[2]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject

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[2] Eggins.

and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of mood adjunct, predicator, complement, circumstantial adjunct which shows who made the declaration and circumstantial adjunct which shows the time the declaration was made.

Table 3.3

Portraits of @prabowo & @gibran_rakabuming as the President and Vice President for the 2024–2029 period	*were*	*spotted*	*being sold*	*in Pasar Baru shopping district of Central Jakarta.*
S	F	P	C	Adj-circ
M			R	
Declarative, Proposition				

This sentence is a declarative sentence making a statement that provides information that states a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence provides specific information about photos of Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming as president and vice president for the 2024-2029 period which are being sold at Pasar Baru Central Jakarta. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence confirms the fact that the photo was sold at Pasar Baru, which can be verified by checking whether the portrait was actually sold there.[3]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can be analyzed based on interpersonal meaning, this sentence contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile, the residue in

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[3] Eggins.

this sentence is constructed of predicator, complement, and circumstantial adjunct which indicates the location of the incident.

Table 3.4

Reports from @antaranewscom		say		the photos are up for grabs for around Rp300,000.
S		F	P	C
M			R	
Declarative, Proposition				

This sentence is a declarative sentence which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence provides specific information about reports from news sources (@antaranewscom) regarding photo prices. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. The sentence emphasizes a specific fact about the contents of a report (that the photos are available for around IDR 300,000), which can be verified by checking the report from @antaranewscom.[4]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of predicator and complement. In this case the word "say" can be identified as finite and predicator because there is only one verbal constituent and carries lexical meaning, "Say" is a finite verb because it shows the present tense and corresponds to the subject "Report from @antaranewscom." "Say" is also a

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[4] Eggins.

predicator because it is the main verb that conveys the action carried out by the subject.

Table 3.5

Just so y'all know	after the Constitutional Court (MK) rejected the presidential election dispute requests from Anies-Muhaimin and Ganjar-Mahfud MD,	the General Election Commission (KPU)	will	Announce	the elected president and vice president for the 2024 election	at the KPU Central building in Jakarta today, April 24, 2024.	today, April 24, 2024.
Adj-conj	Adj-circ	S	F	P	C	Adj-circ	Adj-circ
R		M			R		
Declarative, Proposition							

This sentence is a declarative sentence, namely a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence provides specific information regarding the announcement by the General Election Commission (KPU) regarding the rejection of the presidential election dispute petition for Anies-Muhaimin and Ganjar-Mahfud MD as well as the recent decision of the Constitutional Court (MK) announcing the elected president and vice president in the 2024 election. Including in the proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged true or false. This sentence emphasizes the specific facts of what happened, namely the MK's rejection of the Anies-Muhaimin and Ganjar-Mahfud MD presidential election dispute request as well as the KPU's announcement regarding the elected president and vice president in the 2024 Election at the

Jakarta Central KPU Building, on April 24 2024. This statement can be verified as true.[5]

In this sentence the sentence structure can be analyzed based on interpersonal meaning, this sentence contains mood and residue. This sentence begins with a residue, conjunctive adjunct and circumstantial adjunct indicating of the topic. This sentence is continued with Mood, the subject and the finite. Other residues can also be found is predicator, complement, a circumstantial adjunct indicating the location and a circumstantial adjunct indicating time.

Table 3.7

The Chairman of Indonesia's General Elections Commission (KPU), Hasyim Asy'ari	Announce	that the commission	would	Officially	declare	Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming Raka as the elected president and vice-president	on Wednesday, April 24	as per @ antaranews com.
S	F	C	P	Adj-mood	P	C	Adj-circ	Adj-circ
M		R						
Declarative, Proposition								

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence provides specific information about Hasyim Asy'ari's announcement regarding the KPU's official statement regarding the elected

[5] Eggins.

president and vice president. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence confirms specific facts about Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming as elected president and vice president which Hasyim Asy'ari will announce on Wednesday 24 April. This statement can be verified by looking at the announcement and report from @antaranewscom.[6]

In this sentence the sentence structure can be analyzed based on interpersonal meaning, this sentence contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of complement, predicator, mood adjunct, circumstantial adjunct which shows the time and circumstantial adjunct which shows the place where the information can be accessed. In this sentence there are two complements, the first complement is after the finite "announced" to explain who will convey the information and the second complement is after the predicator "declare" to explain who and what is being announced. There are also two predicators in this sentence, the first is "declare" which is the main verb and "would" which is the auxiliary/modal verb. Together, they form predicators that describe what the commission will do.

Table 3.8

In case y'all missed it	on Monday	the Constitutional Court (MK)	has	issued rulings	on two disputes regarding the 2024 Presidential Election.
Adj-circ	Adj-circ	S	F	P	C
R		M		R	
Declarative, Proposition					

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[6] Eggins.

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence provides special information regarding a past event involving the decision of the Constitutional Court (MK) regarding two disputes regarding the 2024 Presidential Election. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence confirms specific facts regarding the timing and nature of the Constitutional Court's decision regarding the 2024 presidential election dispute. The accuracy of this statement can be verified.[7]

In this sentence the sentence structure can be analyzed based on interpersonal meaning, this sentence contains mood and residue. This sentence begins with a residue, an circumstantial adjunct to indicate conditions where further information is relevant or necessary, an circumstantial adjunct to indicate time, then a mood is found which contains the subject and finite, which is continued with a remainder in the predicator and complement.

Table 3.9

In its decisions	the Constitutional Court	turned down		all lawsuits filed by Anies-Muhaimin and Ganjar-Mahfud	as both sides lacked legal bases entirely.
Adj-circ	S	F	P	C	Adj-circ
R	M		R		
Declarative, Proposition					

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[7] Eggins.

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence provides specific information regarding the Constitutional Court's decision regarding the lawsuit filed by Anies-Muhaimin and Ganjar-Mahfud. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence emphasizes specific facts about the outcome of the lawsuit and the reason for its dismissal (lack of legal basis). The truth of this assertion can be proven by reviewing the decision of the Constitutional Court.[8]

In this sentence the sentence structure can be analyzed based on interpersonal meaning, this sentence contains mood and residue. This sentence begins with a residue, a circumstantial adjunct which provides a specific context or situation (the Constitutional Court decision) which underlies the main action (rejecting the lawsuit), then continues with a subject and finite mood. Followed by the predicator which is the same word as the finite because " *turned down* " functions as a finite verb and predicator in the sentence because the finite verb shows the tense and corresponds to the subject and the predicator states the main action is carried out by a follow-up subject with complements and circumstantial adjunct which provide reasons or conditions for the main action described in the sentence.

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[8] Eggins.

Table 3.11

The Constitutional Court (MK)	has	ruled	to dismiss the appeals made by both pairs of candidates, Anies Baswedan-Muhaimin Iskandar and Ganjar Pranowo-Mahfud MD, as the verdict of the 2024 Presidential Election dispute,	according to @antara newscom.
S	F	P	C	Adj-circ
M		R		
Declarative, Proposition				

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence provides specific information regarding the Constitutional Court's decision to reject the appeal of two candidate pairs in the 2024 presidential election dispute. This sentence is included in the proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence emphasizes specific facts regarding the Constitutional Court decision and the candidates involved. This assertion can be verified by reviewing the court decision and the @antaranewscom report.[9]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of predicator, complement, and circumstantial adjunct that shows where the information can be accessed.

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[9] Eggins.

Table 3.12

Here	Are	several claims	rejected	by the Constitutional Court.
Adj-circ	F	C	P	S
R	M	R		M
Declarative, Proposition				

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence provides information indicating that a particular lawsuit was rejected by the Constitutional Court and implies that there will be a list or description of the lawsuit. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence confirms that the Constitutional Court has rejected a number of lawsuits. The truth of this assertion can be proven by examining the decision of the Constitutional Court.[10]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue.. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of circumstantial adjunct to indicate place, predicator and complement. In this sentence the subject is at the end of the sentence, this can happen because the sentence is a passive sentence.

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[10] Eggins.

Table 3.13

The Constitutional Court (MK)	Has	officially	turned down	all lawsuits from the presidential candidates @aniesbaswedan @cakiminow and the latest ones from @ganjar_pranowo @mohmahfudmd against @prabowo & @gibran_rakabuming about the 2024 Presidential Election results.
S	F	Adj-mood	P	C
M		R		
Declarative, Proposition				

This sentence is a declarative sentence, namely a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence provides specific information regarding official action in the form of rejecting the lawsuit by the Constitutional Court against presidential candidates Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence emphasizes specific facts related to the Constitutional Court's decision to reject all claims by presidential candidate pair Anies-Muhaimin and Ganjar-Mahfud. This confirmation can be proven by reviewing the official decision of the Constitutional Court.[11]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of mood adjunct, predicator, and complement.

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[11] Eggins.

Table 3.14

Reports from @antaranewscom	Say	the Constitutional Court decided that the complaints from both pairs didn't hold up legally
S	F	R (embedded clause)
M		R
Declarative, Proposition		

This sentence is a declarative sentence, namely a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence provides special information regarding @antaranewscom's reporting regarding the Constitutional Court's decision regarding the candidate pair's complaint which was declared invalid by the Constitutional Court (MK). This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence emphasizes specific facts about the contents of the Constitutional Court's decision and @antaranewscom's reporting. This assertion can be verified by examining court reports and decisions.[12]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue in the form of embedded clauses. The mood in this sentence is composed of subject and finite. The embedded clause here can be analyzed again for its mood and residue. The mood in this embedded clause consists of *the Constitutional Court* as the subject and *decided* as the finite. While the residue is *decided* as a predicator and *that the complaints from both pairs don't hold up legally* as a complement. The word "*decided*"

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[12] Eggins.

is essential in providing grammatical function and meaning to the sentence, making it a finite verb and predicator.

Table 3.15

Meanwhile	three of the Constitutional Judges		Had	different views on this
Adj-circ	S		F	P	C
R	M		R	
Declarative, Proposition				

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence provides specific information regarding the differences in views of the three Constitutional Justices. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence confirms that the three judges mentioned have different views on an issue. This assertion can be verified by reviewing the opinions or statements of the judges involved.[13]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is composed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is composed of circumstantial adjunct which provides additional information about the temporal relationship between two events, indicating that the action described in the sentence occurred at the same time as the other action, predicator, and complement. In this sentence "*had*" has the dual role of a finite verb, which establishes the

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[13] Eggins.

tense and subject-verb agreement, and a predicator, which conveys the main action or state of the subject.

Table 3.16

Some of the claims they said	weren't	legally	justified	include saying social aid was politicized, President Joko Widodo interfering, and the KPU messing up the registration for Prabowo Subianto-Gibran Rakabuming Raka as presidential and vice-presidential candidates.
S	F	Adj-mood	P	C
M			R	
Declarative, Proposition				

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence emphasizes the existence of certain demands which are considered to be without legal grounds, in particular accusations related to the politicization of social assistance, interference by President Joko Widodo, and administrative errors in the handling of candidate registration by the KPU. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence provides specific information regarding the legal status of claims submitted regarding social assistance, presidential intervention, and administrative errors whose truth can be assessed based on legal evaluation or factual evidence.[14]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructedof subject

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[14] Eggins.

and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of mood adjunct, predicator and complement.

Table 3.17

Earlier just now	*Presidential candidate and Vice-Presidential candidate number 1, Anies Baswedan (@aniesbaswedan) and Muhaimin Iskandar (@cakiminow), and Presidential candidate and Vice-Presidential candidate number 3, Ganjar Pranowo (@ganjar_pranowo) and Mahfud MD (@mohmahfudmd),*	*attend*		*the hearing of the dispute resolution of the 2024 Presidential Election results*	*at the Constitutional Court Building, Jakarta,*	*as per @antaranewscom.*
Adj-circ	S	F	P	C	Adj-circ	Adj-circ
R	M				R	
Declarative, Proposition						

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence provides specific information regarding the presence of certain presidential and vice presidential candidates at the 2024 presidential election results hearing. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence emphasizes the specific fact of the candidate's presence at a particular event, which can be verified through @antaranewscom reporting or other sources.[15]

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[15] Eggins.

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of mood adjunct, predicator, complement, three circumstantial adjunct. The first circumstantial adjunct provides information about the time of the action, the second provides information about the location of the action and the third provides information about where the information can be accessed.

Table 3.18

Fajar Laksono, the Head of the Legal Bureau and Administration of the Secretariat, as well as the Spokesperson of the Constitutional Court (MK)	*stated*	*that the Constitutional Judges would announce their decisions on the lawsuits filed by Anies Baswedan-Muhaimin Iskandar and Ganjar Pranowo-Mahfud Md simultaneously during this session.*
S	F	Embedded clause
M		R
Declarative, Proposition		

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence provides a specific description of what Constitutional Court Spokesperson Fajar Laksono said regarding the announcement of the decision on a particular legal lawsuit. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence confirms that Fajar Laksono provided special information regarding the time and nature of the Constitutional Justice's announcement. This confirmation can be proven by checking Fajar

Laksono's statement and the official announcement by the Constitutional Court.[16]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and embedded clause. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. The embedded clause here can be analyzed again for its mood and residue. Mood is constructed on subject and finite, *Constitutional Judges* as subject and *would* be finite. Meanwhile, the residue consists of an *announce* as a predicator, *their decisions regarding the lawsuit filed by Anies Baswedan-Muhaimin Iskandar and Ganjar Pranowo-Mahfud Md* as a complement, *simultaneously* as a mood adjunct, and *during this session* as a circumstantial adjunct which indicates time.

Table 3.20

During his visit to China	*following meetings with Chinese President Xi Jinping, Chinese Premier Li Qiang, and Chinese Defense Minister Dong Jun*	*the President-elect of the Republic of Indonesia for 2024–2029, Prabowo Subianto*	*took*		*a school in Dongcheng District, Beijing, to review the free lunch program for students there*	*as per the official account of @prabowo*
Adj-circ	Adj-circ	S	F	P	C	Adj-circ
	R		M		R	
Declarative, Proposition						

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This

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[16] Eggins.

sentence provides specific information regarding Prabowo Subianto's activities during his visit to China, including his meetings with Chinese officials and his visit to a school. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. The sentence emphasizes specific facts regarding Prabowo Subianto's visit to China, his meetings with Chinese leaders, and his visit to schools to inspect the free lunch program. This confirmation can be proven by checking the official @prabowo account or other sources.[17]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is structured of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is structured of predicator, complement, and three circumstantial adjunct. The first circumstantial adjunct provides information about the time of the action, the second provides information about the location of the action and the third provides information about where the information can be accessed.

Table 3.22

Previously	during the 2024–2029 presidential campaign	the presidential and vice-presidential candidates, Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming	pledged		that free lunches would be included in one of their government programs
Adj-mood	Adj-circ	S	F	P	C
R		M			R
Declarative, Proposition					

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[17] Eggins.

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence provides specific information about the promises made by Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming during the presidential campaign. This sentence is included in the proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. The sentence emphasizes a specific fact regarding the candidates' promises to include free lunches in their government programs. These statements can be verified by examining campaign records or statements made by the candidates.[18]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of mood adjunct, circumstantial adjunct to providing temporal context to the action or state described in the sentence, predicator and complement. The word "pledged" has the dual role of a finite verb, which establishes the tense and subject-verb agreement, and a predicator, which conveys the main action or state of the subject.

Table 3.24

The challenge to the 2024 election results sent by the two presidential and vice-presidential candidate pairs, Anis & Muhaimin, and Ganjar & Mahfud,	has	led	to a preliminary hearing called Dispute of General Election Results (PHPU).
S	F	P	C
M		R	
Declarative, Proposition			

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[18] Eggins.

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence provides specific information regarding the consequences of the lawsuit against the 2024 election results, culminating in a preliminary hearing known as the General Election Results Dispute (PHPU). This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence emphasizes specific facts about the legal process triggered by the lawsuit of the two presidential and vice presidential candidates. This confirmation can be proven by examining official records or reports related to General Election Results Disputes (PHPU).[19]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of predicator and complement.

Table 3.25

In case y'all missed it	here's		everything that y'all need to know about the hearing and all.
Adj-circ	P	F	S
R			M
Declarative, Proposition			

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence tells the reader that the following content will provide all the

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[19] Eggins.

necessary information about the trial. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence confirms that the information following this statement covers everything there is to know about the trial, which can be assessed for completeness and accuracy.[20]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is structured of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is structured of circumstantial adjunct, predicator and complement. The circumstantial adjunct which provides temporal context. *Here's* functions as a finite and predicator in this sentence, it contracts with "here", which functions as the main verb indicating the presentation or provision of information.

Table 3.26

Reports from @antaranewscom	Indicate	that the national campaign team for Ganjar Pranowo & Mahfud MD has officially filed a lawsuit over the 2024 presidential election results with the Constitutional Court (MK) in Jakarta on Saturday
S	F	Embedded clause
M		R
Declarative, Proposition		

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence specifically states that the national campaign team, Ganjar Pranowo & Mahfud MD, has filed a lawsuit against the results of the 2024 presidential

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[20] Eggins.

election at the Constitutional Court in Jakarta. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence emphasizes specific facts about the actions taken by the campaign team, which can be verified by checking the news @antaranewscom or other trusted sources.[21]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue (embedded clause). Mood in this sentence is structured of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue (embedded clause) is structured of *the national campaign team for Ganjar Pranowo & Mahfud MD* as subject, *has* as finite, *officially* as adjunct mood, *filed* as predicator, *a lawsuit over the 2024 presidential election results* as complement, *with the Constitutional Court (MK in Jakarta)* as circumstantial adjunct to indicate place and *on Saturday* as circumstantial adjunct to indicate time.

Table 3.27

The lawsuit	Calls		for the disqualification of the winning candidates, Prabowo Subianto & Gibran Rakabuming	who were declared the winners by the General Election Commission (KPU).
S	F	P	C	Adj-circ
M			R	
Declarative, Proposition				

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. The sentence states that a lawsuit has been filed and details the legal steps that will be taken: disqualifying Prabowo Subianto & Gibran Rakabuming who

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[21] Eggins.

were declared winners by the General Election Commission (KPU). This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. The sentence asserts specific facts about the content and intent of the lawsuit, which can be verified by examining legal documents or reports related to the case.[22]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of predicator, complement and circumstantial adjunct which shows who made the declaration.

Table 3.28

In addition to seeking disqualification	the Ganjar-Mahfud campaign team	is	demanding	a recount at all polling stations across Indonesia	aims	to overturn the Election Commission's decision from Wednesday (20/3).
Adj-circ	S	F	P	C	P	C
R	M			R		
Declarative, Proposition						

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence provides specific information about the actions and goals of the Ganjar-Mahfud winning team regarding the results of the 2024 presidential election. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence emphasizes specific facts regarding the Ganjar-Mahfud winning team's demands: seeking

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[22] Eggins.

disqualification, demanding a recount at all polling stations, and aiming to cancel the KPU's decision on a certain date. These statements can be verified by reviewing legal documents, campaign statements, or official reports.[23]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of predicator, complement, and circumstantial adjunct which shows the temporal information.

Table 3.29

Mr. Todung Mulya Lubis, the legal deputy for the Ganjar-Mahfud campaign team	*stated*		*they will present evidence that hasn't yet been detailed to the Constitutional Court (MK).*
S	F	P	C
M		R	
Declarative, Proposition			

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence provides specific information about Pak Todung Mulya Lubis' statement regarding the actions of the Ganjar-Mahfud winning team. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence confirms that Mr. Todung Mulya Lubis provided special information regarding the submission of new evidence to the Constitutional Court (MK). This certainty can be proven by

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[23] Eggins.

checking the official statements or records of Pak Todung Mulya Lubis or the Ganjar-Mahfud campaign team.[24]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of predicator and complement. In this sentence the word *stated* becomes finite and a predicator, because indicate the single verbal constituent.

Table 3.30

On March 20th	*the General Election Commission (KPU)*	*announced*		*Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming Raka as the winners of the presidential and vice presidential candidates for the 2024–2029 presidential election.*
Adj-circ	S	F	P	C
R	M			R
Declarative, Proposition				

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence provides specific information regarding the events that occurred on March 20, where the General Election Commission (KPU) announced the winners of the presidential and vice presidential elections. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence emphasizes specific facts regarding the KPU's announcement regarding the election winner. This confirmation can be proven by examining official records or announcements from the KPU.[25]

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[24] Eggins.
[25] Eggins.

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed predicator, complement, and circumstantial adjunct to provide context to the timing of the event. In this sentence the word *announced* becomes finite and predicator, "announced" functions as a finite verb which shows tense and suitability to the subject, and functions as a predicator which shows the main action carried out by the subject. Thus, "announced" is both a finite verb and a predicator because it fulfills both grammatical functions simultaneously.

Table 3.31

However	*Anies Baswedan and Muhaimin Iskandar*	*filed*		*a dispute lawsuit*	*at the Constitutional Court*	*on March 21st.*
Adj-conj	S	F	P	C	Adj-circ	Adj-circ
R	M				R	
Declarative, Proposition						

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence provides specific information regarding Anies Baswedan and Muhaimin Iskandar who filed a lawsuit with the Constitutional Court on a certain date. This sentence is included in the proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence emphasizes specific facts related to the legal efforts taken by Anies Baswedan and Muhaimin Iskandar. The truth of this assertion can be proven

by examining legal records or official statements from the Constitutional Court.[26]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of conjunctive adjunct, predicator, complement, circumstantial adjunct which indicating place and time. In this sentence the word *filed* becomes finite and predicator, because it indicates the tense (past) of the verb that places the action in time and the main verb of the clause that describes the action performed by the subject.

Table 3.32

Meanwhile	Ganjar Pranowo and Mahfud MD	Plan		to submit a dispute resolution request
Adj-circ	S	F	P	C
R	M			R
Declarative, Proposition				

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence provides specific information regarding Ganjar Pranowo and Mahfud MD's plans to submit a request for dispute resolution. This sentence is included in the proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence strengthens the fact that Ganjar Pranowo and Mahfud MD intended to take certain actions. These assertions can be verified by examining their official statements or legal filings.[27]

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[26] Eggins.
[27] Eggins.

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of predicator, complement and circumstantial adjunct indicates that the action or situation described in the main clause occurs simultaneously with another action or situation mentioned in the previous discourse. In this sentence the word *plan* becomes finite and a predicator, because it shows tense and carries the function of the main verb to describe what the subject is doing.

Table 3.34

Presidential and Vice Presidential Candidate Pair number 01, Anies Baswedan and Muhaimin Iskandar (AMIN)	*has*	*filed*	*a lawsuit against*	*rec entl y*	*annou nced*	*results of the 2024 Presiden tial and Vice Presiden tial Election*	*has*	*just been decla red*	*by the General Elections Commissio n (KPU), to the Constitutio nal Court (MK).*
S	F	P	C	Adj -mo od	P	C	F	P	C
M	R						M	R	
Declarative, Proposition									

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence provides a specific description of the actions of Anies Baswedan and Muhaimin Iskandar (AMIN): challenging the announcement of the

results of the 2024 Presidential and Vice Presidential Elections. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence emphasizes certain facts about legal actions carried out by candidate pairs, the truth of which can be proven by examining legal records or official statements from the Constitutional Court (MK) or other reliable sources.[28]

The sentence structure demonstrates a clear division between the mood (subject and finite) and the residue (predicator, complement, and circumstantial adjunct). The mood indicates who performed the action and when, while the residue provides details about the action and its context.

Table 3.35

The lawsuit	was	submitted	by the National Legal Team (THN) of AMIN to the Constitutional Court (MK) along with all evidence of alleged deception gathered from the 2024 election that will also be presented during the trial	as reported by @antaranews com.
S	F	P	C	Adj-circ
M		R		
Declarative, Proposition				

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence provides specific information regarding the submission of AMIN's National Legal Team (THN) lawsuit to the Constitutional Court (MK). This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement

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[28] Eggins.

that can be judged as true or false. This sentence emphasizes specific facts regarding the legal action taken and the evidence submitted by the National Legal Team (THN) which can be verified by checking the @antaranewscom report or other trusted sources.[29]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of predicator, complement, and circumstantial adjunct which shows where the information can be accessed.

Table 3.36

Previously	*the General Elections Commission (KPU)*	*Had*	*declared*	*candidate pair number 02, Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming Raka, as the winner of the 2024 Presidential Election in one round with 96,214,691 votes.*
Adj-mood	S	F	P	C
R	M			R
Declarative, Proposition				

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence specifically states that the General Election Commission (KPU) has named Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming Raka as the winners of the 2024 presidential election. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence emphasizes specific facts regarding the KPU's statement regarding

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[29] Eggins.

the election results, including the number of votes obtained by the winning candidate pair. This confirmation can be proven by examining the KPU's official statements or records.[30]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of mood adjunct, predicator, and complement.

Table 3.37

And	those who disagree with the KPU's calculation results	have		a maximum of 3x24 hours from the KPU's announcement to file a lawsuit to the MK.
Adj-conj	S	F	P	C
R	M			R
Declarative, Proposition				

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence determines the time limit for filing a lawsuit against the KPU's calculation results: 3 times 24 hours (or 72 hours) from the KPU's announcement. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence emphasizes the existence of specific facts regarding the time limit for taking legal action against the KPU's calculation results. The truth of this assertion

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[30] Eggins.

can be proven by examining legal regulations or procedures regarding election disputes in Indonesia.[31]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of conjunctive adjunct, predicator and complement. In this sentence the word *have* becomes finite and a predicator, because it shows tense (present) and conformity with the subject and main verb which indicates belonging to a certain period.

Table 3.39

Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming Raka	*has*	*been declared*	*as the winner of the 2024 Presidential election*	*clinching a major victory over the other two Presidential pairs, securing a significant lead in votes, out of 36 provinces.*
S	F	P	C	Adj-circ
M		R		
Declarative, Proposition				

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence contains specific information about the declaration of Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming Raka as winners of the 2024 presidential election and the superiority of vote acquisition across provinces. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. The sentence asserts specific facts about

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[31] Eggins.

the election results and the candidates' wins, which can be verified by checking official announcements or reports from election authorities.[32]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of predicator, complement, circumstantial adjunct of manner.

Table 3.40

According to reports from the final tally held by the Election Commission (KPU) of Indonesia on Wednesday (20/3/2024)	*Prabowo-Gibran*		*secured*	*a massive 96,214,691 votes*
Adj-circ	S	F	P	C
R	M			
Declarative, Proposition				

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence provides specific information regarding the number of votes obtained by the Prabowo-Gibran pair based on the final tally results of the General Election Commission (KPU) on a certain date. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence emphasizes specific facts about the election results, especially Prabowo-Gibran's vote acquisition, which can be verified by examining the minutes or statements from the KPU.[33]

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[32] Eggins.
[33] Eggins.

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of predicator, complement, and circumstantial adjunct which indicate time. In this sentence the word secure becomes finite and becomes a predicator because "secured" in this sentence is a finite verb (inflected for tense and subject agreement) and a predicator (indicating the action carried out by the subject).

Table 3.41

Meanwhile	Anies Baswedan and Muhaimin Iskandar	received		40,971,906 votes.
Adj-circ	S	F	P	C
R	M			R
Declarative, Proposition				

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence provides specific information regarding the vote acquisition of Anies Baswedan and Muhaimin Iskandar. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence emphasizes certain facts about the election results, in particular the vote acquisition of Anies Baswedan and Muhaimin Iskandar, which can be proven to be true by studying the minutes or official statements from the KPU or other reliable sources.[34]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is structured of subject

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[34] Eggins.

and finite. Meanwhile the residue is structured of predicator, complement and circumstantial adjunct which provides additional information about the temporal relationship between two events, indicating that the action described in the sentence occurred at the same time as the other action. In this sentence the word *received* becomes finite and a predicator, because "*received*" in this sentence is a finite verb (indicating tense and corresponding to the subject) and predicator (describing the main action of the sentence).

Table 3.42

And	the third team, Ganjar Pranowo and Mahfud MD	gathered		27,040,878 votes
Adj-conj	S	F	P	C
R	M			R
Declarative, Proposition				

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence provides specific information regarding the number of votes obtained by Ganjar Pranowo and Mahfud MD. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence emphasizes certain facts about the election results, especially the vote results of Ganjar Pranowo and Mahfud MD, which can be proven to be true by checking the minutes or statements from the KPU or other reliable sources.[35]

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[35] Eggins.

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of conjunctive adjunct, predicator, and complement. In this sentence the word *gathered* becomes finite and a predicator, because they are both verbs which are finite verbs (indicating tense and corresponding to the subject) and predicators (describing the main action of the sentence).

Table 3.43

The General Election Commission (KPU) of West Java	has	Just	announced	Alfiansyah Komeng as the winner of the vote count for the Regional Representative Council (DPD) of the Republic of Indonesia from the province of West Java
S	F	Adj-mood	P	C
M			R	
Declarative, Proposition				

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence specifically states that the West Java General Election Commission (KPU) has announced Alfiansyah Komeng as the winner of the Regional Representative Council (DPD) vote count. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence emphasizes specific information about an event that

occurred (winner announcement), which can be verified by checking the official announcement from the KPU or other reliable sources.[36]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of mood adjunct, predicator, and complement.

Table 3.44

This	*Was*	*confirmed*	*through a report from @antaranewscom mentioning reading of the vote recapitulation results of 54 DPD candidates from all electoral districts in West Java.*
S	*F*	*P*	*Embedded clause*
M			*R*
Declarative, Proposition			

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence explains that the inauguration of Alfiansyah Komeng as winner was based on the @antaranewscom report which mentioned the reading of the results of the vote recapitulation of 54 DPD candidates throughout West Java. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence emphasizes specific facts about the confirmation of the election results and its source (@antaranewscom), which can be verified by checking the report or statement from @antaranewscom itself.[37]

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[36] Eggins.
[37] Eggins.

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue (embedded clause). Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of predicator and embedded clause that can be analyzed in mood and residue. Mood is constructed of *through a report from @antaranewscom* as subject and *mentioning* as finite. Meanwhile the residue constructed of *reading* as predicator, *of the vote recapitulation results of 54 DPD candidates from all electoral districts* as complement, and *in West Java* as circumstantial adjunct to indicate place.

Table 3.45

Based on info from the West Java KPU	*Komeng*	*Snagged*	*the most votes for the DPD, with a whopping 5,399,699 votes.*
Adj-circ	S	F	C
R	M		R
Declarative, Proposition			

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence explains that, based on information from the West Java General Election Commission (KPU), Komeng received the most votes for the Regional Representative Council (DPD). This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence emphasizes specific facts about the election results, especially Komeng's vote acquisition as reported by the West Java KPU.

This information can be verified by checking official reports or KPU statements.[38]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of complement and circumstantial adjunct which shows where the information was obtained.

Table 3.46

Following behind	*are*	*Aanya Rina Casmayanti with 1,976,561 votes, Jihan Fahira with 1,823,907 votes, and Agita Nurfianti with 1,168,837 votes.*
Adj-circ	*F*	*S*
R	*M*	
Declarative, Proposition		

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence details the number of votes obtained by three people (Aanya Rina Casmayanti, Jihan Fahira, and Agita Nurfianti) in the election. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence emphasizes certain facts about the election results, in particular the vote acquisition of each candidate, which can be verified by examining the official reports or statements from the election organizers.[39]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject

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[38] Eggins.
[39] Eggins.

and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of circumstantial adjunct which provides context about the relative position or order in the vote count, which meets the requirements of the main clause.

Table 3.47

Based on the results from the General Election Commission (KPU)	Candidate Pair number 2, Prabowo Subianto-Gibran Rakabuming Raka,	Won		in 34 out of 36 provinces that have completed the vote recapitulation for the 2024 Presidential Election	as reported by @cnnindonesia.
Adj-circ	S	F	P	C	Adj-circ
R	M			R	
Declarative, Proposition					

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence specifically mentions the election results reported by the General Election Commission (KPU) regarding candidate pair number 2, Prabowo Subianto-Gibran Rakabuming Raka, winning in 34 out of 36 provinces. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence emphasizes specific facts about the election results that can be verified by checking official reports or statements from @cnnindonesia or other trusted sources.[40]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of predicator, complement,

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[40] Eggins.

and circumstantial adjunct which shows where the information is obtained and where to access the information. In this sentence the word *won* becomes finite and a predicator because in this sentence only a single verbal constituent.

Table 3.48

Reportedly	*Prabowo-Gibran*	*dominated*		*the vote tally in almost all provinces*
Adj-mood	*S*	*F*	*P*	*C*
R	M			R
Declarative, Proposition				

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence confirms that Prabowo-Gibran dominates the vote share in almost all provinces. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence confirms specific information regarding the dominance of the Prabowo-Gibran pair in vote counting across provinces, which can be proven to be true by examining the minutes or information from election organizers or trusted sources.[41]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of mood adjunct, predicator, and complement.

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[41] Eggins.

Table 3.49

This pair	only	Lost	in two provinces,	West Sumatra and Aceh.
S	F	P	C	Adj-circ
M		R		
Declarative, Proposition				

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence explains that the pair (which is thought to be Prabowo-Gibran) only lost in two provinces: West Sumatra and Aceh. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence emphasizes specific information regarding election results, especially regarding provinces where the candidate did not win, which can be verified by checking official reports or statements from election authorities or reliable sources.[42]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of predicator, complement, and adjunct circumstantial which indicate place.

Table 3.50

In contrast	Candidate Pair number 1, Anies Baswedan-Muhaimin Iskandar (Cak Imin)	reportedly	reportedly claimed	claimed	victory in West Sumatra and Aceh.
Adj-circ	S	Adj-mood	F	P	C
R	M				R
Declarative, Proposition					

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[42] Eggins.

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence makes it clear that candidate pair number 1 Anies Baswedan-Muhaimin Iskandar (Cak Imin) reportedly claimed victory in the provinces of West Sumatra and Aceh. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence emphasizes special information regarding the election results for candidate pair number 1, indicating where he claimed victory, the truth of which can be proven by checking the minutes or official statements from the election organizers or reliable sources.[43]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of mood adjunct, predicator, complement and circumstantial adjunct which indicate manner.

Table 3.51

Meanwhile	*Candidate Pair number 3, Ganjar Pranowo-Mahfud MD*	*Faced*	*defeat*	*in all provinces where the vote recount process has concluded.*
Adj-circ	S	F	P	C
R	M			R
Declarative, Proposition				

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This

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[43] Eggins.

sentence makes it clear that candidate pair number 3 Ganjar Pranowo-Mahfud MD faces defeat in all provinces where the vote recount process has been completed. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence emphasizes special information regarding the election results for Candidate Candidate Number 3 which shows his defeat in the province where the recount has been completed, the truth of which can be proven by checking the minutes or statements of election management officials or reliable sources.[44]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is structured of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is structured predicator, complement and circumstantial adjunct which provides additional information about the temporal relationship between two events, indicating that the action described in the sentence occurred at the same time as the other action.

Table 5.53

As of Tuesday, March 19th	*the General Election Commission (KPU)*	*has*	*completed*	*tallying the votes in 34 provinces in Indonesia*	*as quoted from Antara News.*
Adj-circ	S	F	P	C	Adj-circ
R	M			R	
Declarative, Proposition					

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[44] Eggins.

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence specifically states that as of March 19, the General Election Commission (KPU) has finished counting votes in 34 provinces in Indonesia. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence confirms specific information regarding the development of the KPU's vote count which was reported from a source (Antara News). This information can be verified by checking official reports or statements from the KPU or Antara News.[45]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of predicator, complement, and circumstantial adjunct which indicate time and indicate place where the information come from.

Table 3.54

Reportedly	There	Are	4 provinces	left	that need to have their results tallied by the KPU
Adj-mood	S	F	S	P	C
R	M			R	
Declarative, Proposition					

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. In

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[45] Eggins.

detail in the sentence, it is reported that there are 4 provinces whose results still need to be calculated by the General Election Commission (KPU). This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence confirms specific information regarding the status of vote counting by the KPU in a particular province, which can be verified by checking official news or statements from reliable sources.[46]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of mood adjunct, predicator, and complement.

Table 3.55

According to the Chairman of the General Election Commission (KPU), Hasyim Asy'ari	*once all 38 provinces are completed*	*the official results of the 2024 general election (Pemilu)*	*will*	*be declared*
Adj-circ	C	*S*	*F*	*P*
R				
Declarative, Proposition				

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. In this sentence, Hasyim Asy'ari, Chairman of the KPU, provided conditions: after all processes in 38 provinces are completed, the official results of the 2024 election will be announced. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This

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[46] Eggins.

sentence emphasizes Hasyim Asy'ari's special statement regarding the process and time period for the official announcement of election results, the truth of which can be proven by examining official statements or reports from the KPU or other reliable sources.[47]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of predicator, complement, and circumstantial adjunct which shows who made the declaration.

Table 3.57

In an interview with @antaranewscom	*a member of the Indonesian General Election Commission (KPU), Mr. August Mellaz*	*said*		*that they're still optimistic about announcing the 2024 election results by tomorrow*	*March 20, 2024, at the latest.*
Adj-circ	S	F	P	C	Adj-circ
R	M			R	
Declarative, Proposition					

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence makes it clear that Mr. August Mellaz, Member of the Indonesian General Election Commission (KPU), stated that he was optimistic that the results of the 2024 election would be announced on a certain date (20 March 2024). This sentence is included in the

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[47] Eggins.

Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence emphasizes specific information regarding Mr. August Mellaz's statement regarding the deadline for announcing election results, the truth of which can be confirmed through interviews or official statements from @antaranewscom or the KPU.[48]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is structured of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is structured of predicator, complement, circumstantial adjunct which shows who made the information and circumstantial adjunct which shows the time the information was made. In this sentence the word *said* becomes finite and a predicator, because here is only a single verbal constituent.

Table 3.58

He	*mentioned*	*that KPU*	*Has*	*already*	*confirmed*	*results from 33 out of 38 provinces in Indonesia during the ongoing process (3/18).*
S	P	C	F	Adj-mood	P	C
M	R		M	R		
Declarative, Proposition						

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence explains that someone (perhaps Mr. August Mellaz or another

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[48] Eggins.

source) said that the KPU had confirmed the election results in 33 of the 38 provinces in Indonesia. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence confirms specific information regarding the progress of the confirmation of election results by the KPU, which includes the reference date (March 18), an indication of the ongoing process, and a number of specific provinces confirmed.[49]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of mood adjunct, predicator, complement.

Table 3.59

They	Are	Now	still doing	a recap of West South Papua Province and West Java in the national-level vote counting recap
S	F	Adj-circ	P	C
M			R	
Declarative, Proposition				

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence makes it clear that currently a recapitulation of vote counting is underway for the provinces of Southwest Papua and West Java at the national level. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence

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[49] Eggins.

confirms specific information regarding ongoing vote recapitulation activities by mentioning the provinces involved, which can be verified by studying the minutes or statements from the KPU or trusted sources.[50]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of predicator, complement, and circumstantial adjunct which indicate time.

Table 3.60

Previously	the General Election Commission	was	determinted	that they would finalize the election results for all provinces in Indonesia by March 19.
Adj-mood	S	F	P	C
R	M			R
Declarative, Proposition				

This sentence is a declarative sentence, which is a statement that provides information stating a fact or opinion and ends with a period. This sentence clarifies the KPU's previous determination regarding the deadline for finalizing election results in Indonesia, namely setting March 19 as the target date. This sentence is included in the Proposition type because it presents a statement that can be judged as true or false. This sentence confirms specific information regarding the KPU's intentions or plans to complete the election results process on a certain date, which can be verified

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[50] Eggins.

by checking the KPU's official announcement or report or a reliable news source.[51]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of mood adjunct, predicator, and complement.

It can be underline that declarative proposition can be constructed in to 50 form like was described above.

b. Declarative Proposal

Table 3.21

Reportedly	*Prabowo, accompanied by school officials*	*observed*		*how the cafeteria provided free lunch for its students*
Adj-mood	S	F	P	C (embedded clause)
R	M			R
Declarative, Proposal				

Declarative sentences provide information and make statements of fact. Declarative sentences end with a period and are used to convey information or state facts. This sentence informs the reader that Prabowo and school officials observed the canteen providing free lunches for students. The proposal here, although the sentence primarily functions to provide information, subtly also suggests that observations regarding the implementation of the free lunch program are something worthy of attention

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[51] Eggins.

and potentially worthy of consideration or imitation. The fact that this is "reportedly" happening suggests that this observation may lead to future discussions or actions regarding similar programs. Therefore, although it is essentially a declarative statement, it contains an implicit proposal by highlighting an action (observing the free lunch program) that might be considered significant or influential on future decisions or policies.[52]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of mood adjunct, predicator, complement.

2. Interrogative proposal

Of the 62 sentences analyzed, researchers found 10 interrogative proposal sentences and no interrogative preposition sentences were found. These interrogative sentences will be analyzed for their interpersonal meaning elements below.

Table 3.2

Instead of just congratulating	what promises	do	you	think	they're expected to keep as the country's top leaders?
Adj-circ	C	F	S	P	C
R		M			R
Interrogative, Proposal					

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[52] Eggins.

Interrogative Sentences ask questions and seek information or clarification. Interrogative sentences usually end with a question mark (?) and are used to ask something or ask for a response. This sentence asks about expectations regarding the promises that the country's highest leaders are expected to uphold. Proposal present questions that invite consideration or discussion. The passage encourages readers to think about and respond to anticipated responsibilities or commitments that leaders are expected to fulfill, based on promises made during their campaigns or otherwise. Therefore, the sentence is an interrogative proposition because it raises questions that aim to encourage reflection or discussion about the leader's future actions or responsibilities in fulfilling his promises.[53]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is constructed of predicator, complement, and circumstantial adjunct which indicate what.

Table 3.6

Thoughts?
P
R
Interrogative, Proposal

Interrogative Sentences raise questions. Interrogative sentences usually end with a question mark (?) and are used to ask something or ask for a response. The word "Thoughts?" ask the reader's opinion or reaction. The

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[53] Eggins.

proposal suggests considering or discussing information regarding the Portrait of @prabowo & @gibran_rakabuming as President and Vice President for the 2024-2029 period which was seen being sold in the Pasar Baru shopping area, Central Jakarta even though it has not been officially determined by the MK. By asking "Thoughts?" After conveying the information, the speaker invites the reader to think about and discuss the meaning or implications of the information provided. So, the sentence "Thoughts?" is an interrogative sentence because it asks a question that implicitly invites the reader to consider and discuss the information presented.[54] In this clause, the interpersonal meaning that can be analyzed is predicator in residue.

Table 3.10

Thoughts?
P
R
Interrogative, Proposal

Interrogative Sentences raise questions. Interrogative sentences usually end with a question mark (?) and are used to ask something or ask for a response. The word "Thoughts?" ask the reader's opinion or reaction. The proposal suggests considering or discussing information related to the KPU which will officially declare Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming Raka as president and vice president-elect on Wednesday, April 24 after the Constitutional Court (MK) issued a decision on two disputes related to the

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[54] Eggins.

2024 presidential election. In its decision, the Constitutional Court rejected all the lawsuits filed by Anies-Muhaimin and Ganjar-Mahfud because both parties had no legal basis at all. By asking "Thoughts?" After conveying the information, the speaker invites the reader to think about and discuss the meaning or implications of the information provided. So, the sentence "Thoughts?" is an interrogative sentence because it asks a question that implicitly invites the reader to consider and discuss the information presented.[55] In this clause, the interpersonal meaning that can be analyzed is predicator in residue.

Table 3.19

Thoughts?
P
R
Interrogative, Proposal

Interrogative Sentences raise questions. Interrogative sentences usually end with a question mark (?) and are used to ask something or ask for a response. The word "Mind?" ask the reader's opinion or reaction. The proposal suggests considering or discussing information related to the presence of Presidential and Vice Presidential Candidates number 1 and 3 at the 2024 Presidential Election dispute resolution hearing at the Constitutional Court Building, Jakarta, according to @antaranewscom and the decision will be read simultaneously. By asking "Thoughts?" After conveying the information, the speaker invites the reader to think about and

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[55] Eggins.

discuss the meaning or implications of the information provided. So, the sentence "Thoughts?" is an interrogative sentence because it asks a question that implicitly invites the reader to consider and discuss the information presented.[56] In this clause, the interpersonal meaning that can be analyzed is predicator in residue.

Table 3.23

Thoughts?
P
R
Interrogative, Proposal

Interrogative Sentences raise questions. Interrogative sentences usually end with a question mark (?) and are used to ask something or ask for a response. The word "Mind?" ask the reader's opinion or reaction. The proposal suggests considering or discussing information related to Prabowo Subiantoke's visit to China to review the free lunch program for students there, which was also his promise during the campaign. By asking "Thoughts?" After conveying the information, the speaker invites the reader to think about and discuss the meaning or implications of the information provided. So, the sentence "Thoughts?" is an interrogative sentence because it asks a question that implicitly invites the reader to consider and discuss the information presented.[57] In this clause, the interpersonal meaning that can be analyzed is predicator in residue.

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[56] Eggins.
[57] Eggins.

Table 3.33

So	can	presidential candidates	Do	if they don't accept the election results?
Adj-conj	F	S	P	C
R	M		R	
Interrogative, Proposal				

Interrogative Sentences ask questions and seek information or clarification. Interrogative sentences usually end with a question mark (?) and are used to ask something or ask for a response. This sentence asks what action a presidential candidate can take if they do not accept the election results. Propositions present questions that invite consideration or discussion. The sentence proposes a scenario (a presidential candidate does not accept the election results) and asks about possible actions they could take, inviting the reader to think about and respond to the options available to the candidate. Therefore, this sentence is an interrogative argument because it contains a question that aims to encourage reflection or discussion regarding the actions that presidential candidates might take if there is a dispute over the election results.[58]

In this sentence, the sentence structure can also be analyzed, which contains mood and residue. Mood in this sentence is constructed of subject and finite. Meanwhile the residue is structured of predicator, complement, and conjunctive adjunct.

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[58] Eggins, *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics*.

Table 3.38

Thoughts?
P
R
Interrogative, Proposal

Interrogative Sentences raise questions. Interrogative sentences usually end with a question mark (?) and are used to ask something or ask for a response. The word " Thoughts?" ask the reader's opinion or reaction. The proposal suggests considering or discussing information related to the lawsuit by Presidential and Vice Presidential Candidate Pair number 01, Anies Baswedan and Muhaimin Iskandar (AMIN) regarding the results of the 2024 Presidential and Vice Presidential Election which have just been announced by the KPU to Constitutional Court (MK) By asking "Thoughts?" After conveying the information, the speaker invites the reader to think about and discuss the meaning or implications of the information provided. So, the sentence "Thoughts?" is an interrogative sentence because it asks a question that implicitly invites the reader to consider and discuss the information presented.[59] In this clause, the interpersonal meaning that can be analyzed is predicator in residue.

Table 3.52

Thoughts?
P
R
Interrogative, Proposal

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[59] Eggins.

Interrogative Sentences raise questions. Interrogative sentences usually end with a question mark (?) and are used to ask something or ask for a response. The word "thoughts?" ask the reader's opinion or reaction. The proposal suggests considering or discussing information regarding the Prabowo Subianto-Gibran Rakabuming Raka pair who won in 34 out of 36 provinces. Candidate pair number 1 Anies Baswedan-Muhaimin Iskandar (Cak Imin) reportedly claimed victory in West Sumatra and Aceh. Meanwhile candidate pair number 3, Ganjar Pranowo-Mahfud MD, faced defeat in all provinces. By asking "Thoughts?" After conveying the information, the speaker invites the reader to think about and discuss the meaning or implications of the information provided. So, the sentence "Thoughts?" is an interrogative sentence because it asks a question that implicitly invites the reader to consider and discuss the information presented.[60]

Table 3.56

So	what	*will*	*happen*	*after the voting results are finalized?*
Adj-conj		F	P	C
R		M		R
Interrogative, Proposal				

Interrogative Sentences ask questions and seek information or clarification. Interrogative sentences end with a question mark and are used to ask something or ask for a response. This sentence asks about events or actions that will occur after the voting results are completed. Proposals

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[60] Eggins.

suggest considering or discussing potential actions or scenarios. The sentence proposes discussion or consideration of possible outcomes or next steps once the voting results are finalized. Encourages readers to think and provides insight or ideas about what might happen. Therefore, the sentence "Then what happens after the voting results are finished?" is an interrogative proposal because it asks a question that suggests considering and discussing future actions or events after the finalization of the voting results.[61]

Table 3.61

Thoughts?
P
R
Interrogative, Proposal

Interrogative Sentences raise questions. Interrogative sentences usually end with a question mark (?) and are used to ask something or ask for a response. The word "mind?" ask the reader's opinion or reaction. This proposal suggests considering or discussing information related to Member of the Indonesian General Election Commission (KPU), Agus Mellaz, in his interview with @antaranewscom admitted that he was still optimistic about being able to announce the results of the 2024 election in the courtroom latest than tomorrow, March 20 2024. By asking "Thoughts?" After conveying the information, the speaker invites the reader to think about and discuss the meaning or implications of the information provided. So, the sentence "Thoughts?" is an interrogative sentence because it asks a question that implicitly invites the reader to consider

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[61] Eggins.

and discuss the information presented.[62] In this clause, the interpersonal meaning that can be analyzed is predicator in residue.

It can be underline that interrogative proposal can be constructed in to 10 form like was described above.

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[62] Eggins.

CHAPTER IV

CLOSING

A. Conclusion

The researcher found 61 sentences from 16 posts from the USS Feeds Instagram account in the posting period from March to April 2024 related to the politics, which analyzed the interpersonal meaning elements using Suzzane Eggins' theory. Researcher identified 3 types of sentences from the data obtained. Firstly, declarative sentences consisting of 50 declarative proposition sentences and 1 declarative proposal sentence. Second, 10 interrogative proposal sentences. Each of these sentences is structured with quite specific characteristics.

B. Suggestions

After the research there are several important things that can be highlighted and used as suggestions for students, teachers and future researchers.

1. For students, this research can be a reference so that students can understand any information obtained in depth so that there are no misunderstandings in interpreting it, where understanding this information can be seen from a linguistic perspective.

2. For teachers, It is the hope that this research will be an additional reference point for language learning, especially in the interpersonal meaning section. This research also provides other media options for learning languages, namely social media.

3. For future researchers, this research was completed as well as possible and It is hoped that this research can become a reference for future researchers who wish to conduct research in the field of applied linguistics, especially on interpersonal meaning.

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