



**Halliday's Model of
Interpersonal Function**

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The Interpersonal meaning In language

Initially, from the perspective of the social semiotics, interpersonal meaning [1], viz. meaning as an exchange in the clause of language as one of the three meta-functions of language, is primarily referred as to categorizing the interrelations between the participants and the attitude of the speakers towards communicative acts or utterances which contains subsystems like mood, modality and key plays an indispensable part in functional systemic linguistics. The clause of language as an interactive event involves speaker, or writer, and audience. The speaker in the act of speaking adopts for himself a particular speech role, and in so doing assigns to the listener a complementary role which he wishes him to adopt in his turn. For example, in asking a question, a speaker is taking on the role of seeking information and requiring the listener to take on the role of supplying the information demanded.

The interpersonal meaning in other social semiotics

*Later on, interpersonal meaning in language
is extended*

*into interactive meaning in image which establishes
a kind of*

*(imaginary) relationship between the producer and the
viewer of the image. Kress and Leeuwen (1996, cited in*

*Yang, 2016) investigate more details to
reveal the concept of interpersonal
meaning based on multimodal
perspective. It includes movement,
image, sound, speech and music. This
investigation result is claimed as the
foundation of interpersonal meaning.
Interpersonal meaning is substituted
and delivered by some meaning
resources. It can be image duration and
perspective, rhythm and action because
there is a specific aspect in interpersonal
meaning.*

*The analysis of interpersonal
meaning deals with two
components*

*Mood
element*

*Residue
element*

Mood

Mood elements is used to realize interpersonal meaning in a particular text through selections from the systems of MOOD (Gerot and Wignell, 1994:22). As the result, MOOD system can be the instruments to analyze interpersonal meaning. There are two element in Mood, namely subject and finite

Subject

Subject is provides a person or think whom held the responsibility in the text and he/it is as the main actor of the text. As stated by Halliday (1985:76 in Eggins, 1994:156 in Wulandari 2011:17) that subject realizes the thing by reference to which preposition can be affirmed or denied.

For example:

Ratih reads magazine

The other hand, the researcher had divided kind of subject based on pronoun. In line with this, in Gerot and Wignell (1995:39) wh questions had included as subject. As the result, researcher classified them into 1). Pronoun, such as I, they, we, you, she, he, and it. 2). Vocative or nickname which means a calling for the name of characters.

Finite

Based on Gerot and Wignell's notion, finite is part of verbal group in the text (1994:26). It can be concluded that finite is part of MOOD systems as a verb identifier or marker. In line with this, Eggins explained that finite can be as references to time (1994:157 in Wulandari 2011:18). Also, he stated that finite can be as the modal operators that used to express the speakers/writers judgment of their feeling (like and unlikely) (1994:157 in Wulandari 2011:18) and they divided into kind of modalities based on Grot and Wignell notion (1995:26). In line with this, Gerot and Wignell added (1995:31), that there is no finite if to+verb and verb+ing.

For example:

May I Help you?



Mood Adjunct

Mood adjunct can be appeared in front of a clauses as connector. As cited by Gerot and Wignell (1995:360), there are three kinds of Mood adjunct, those are:

A adjunct of Polarity and Modality

Polarity

Not, yes, no, so, etc

Probability

Probably, possible,
perhaps,
and may be

Usuality

Usually,
sometimes,
always,
never, ever

Readiness

Willingly,
regardly, gladly,
Certainly, and
easily

Obligation

Definitely,
obviously,
possibly,
at all cost, and by
all means

Adjunct of temporality



Time

Yet, still, already
Once, soon and
just.



Typically

Occasionally,
generally,
regularly and
mainly

Adjunct of Mood

Obviousness

Of course, surely,
obviously
and clearly.

Degree

Quite, almost,
nearly,
hardly, absolutely,
totally
and completely.

Intensity

Just, simply,
merely, only
even, actually, and
really.

RESIDUE

According to Eggins (1994:161 in Wulandari, 2011:19), has regarded residue as a part of the clause or Mood elements is less essential than the MOOD

components. The notion showed that the existence of residue is less important in clause, but it is not means that residue cannot be as a part to analyze interpersonal meaning. On the contrary, residue is still needed to see how interpersonal meaning realizes in the text through Mood elements. Residue consist of predictor, complement, and adjunct.

Predictor

Predicator is the verb as the part of clause.

Eggins added that predicators are identified as being all the verbal elements of the clause and its existence is after finite element (1994:161 in Wulandari, 2011:20). Moreover, Gerot and Wignell (1995:31) explained, that there is no predictor if verb is containing to be.

**For example:
You should Go!**

Complement

Based on Eggins's notion, complement as the element of residue that has potential being of subject (1994:163.164 in Wulandari, 2011:20). Gerot and Wignell added that complement is answer the question of "is/had what", "to whom", and "did to what" (1995:32).

**For example
Mama will makes cheese cake**

Adjunct

Adjunct in Eggins's view (1994:165 in Wulandari, 2011:20) is defined as elements of clause which contribute some additional information for the clause. At this point, it can be concluded that adjunct is optional in the clause. Gerot and Wignell (1995:34) explained that there are two kinds of adjuncts, namely circumstantial adjuncts can be answered the questions of 'how', 'when', 'where', and 'by whom', and conjunctive adjuncts, such as 'anyway', 'moreover', 'meanwhile', 'therefore', and 'nevertheless'.

For example
I can write short story in
my room

Mood Types

Based on Schleppegrell notions (2008:58) there are three Mood types in

English, namely declarative, interrogative, and imperative. But, different with

Gerot and Wignell notion (1995:38) explained that there are two Mood types,

namely indicative and imperative.

Indicative divided into two kind, namely

declarative and interrogative.

Declarative Mood

Declarative mood consist of statement that told about something to declare idea of speaker for listeners, such as:

Mike arrived at school at nine o'clock

Interrogative

Speaker be able to ask or gives some question to the listener as in their conversation. It called interrogative mood in the interpersonal meaning, for example:

Did Mike arrive at school at nine o'clock?

Imperative Mood

Imperative mood is about command of speaker to the listener to do something that needed by speaker, such as:

Tell me when Mike arrived at school.

Relationship of interlocutors and Liseners

	<i>Interlocutor</i>	<i>Listeners/ Readers</i>
• Declarative	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provider of information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recipient of information
• interrogative	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recipient of information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provider of information
• Imperative	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recipient of information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provider of information

Communicative acts and Mood (unmarked)

Communicative act	Mood	Example
Making a statement	Declarative	We had a good time.
Asking a question	Interrogative	Did you have a good time?
Giving a directive	Imperative	Have a good time!

Communicative acts and mood (marked)

**Communicative
act**

Mood

Example

**Asking a
question**

•
• **Declarative**

• **You have a
good time?**

**Giving a
directive**

• **Interroga
tive**

• **Can you get
me a beer?**

**Giving a
directive**

• **Declarative**

• **I want
another beer!**

Mood structure

**The Mood structure is
characterised by:**

**Presence or absence of a subject;
Position of the subject and the finite.**

Janice will give Chris the address tomorrow

Will Janice give Chris the address tomorrow?

**The finite is the verb that
specifies time reference (tense) or
the speaker's attitude (modality)**

Mood structure (2)

Clause type	+/- subject	Order	Example
Declarative	+subject	Subject + finite	Jane sings
Interrogative (yes/no)	+subject	Finite +subject	Does Jane sing?
Interrogative (wh-)	+subject	Wh +finite +subject	What does Jane sing?
Exclamative	+subject	Wh + subject +finite	How well Jane sings!
Imperative	- subject	No subject, based from of verb	Sing!

Speech role and function

Giving or demanding.

good_&_services or information

- Commodity exchanged

Role in
exchange

• a) goods-&-ser
vices

• b) information

Giving

• "Offer"
• Do you like
that cup?

• "Statement"
• She is giving
him the cup.

Demandi
ng

• "Command"
• Pass me that
cup!

• "question"
• What is she
giving him?

Modality System

Modality is one of the most important interpersonal systems (Halliday, 2014). It shows the speaker's judgement, or request of the judgement of the listener, on the status of what is being said. It refers to the range of ways in which speakers can temper their meanings. Modality is realized through the mood element, either through the finite element or through the mood element, either through the finite element or through a separate mood adjunct (Halliday, 2014). Modality is realized by modality type, orientation and value.

“values” of modality (Halliday, 2014: 694)

Probability : Usually : Obligation : Inclination

Low :

Possible

Sometimes

Allowed

Willing

Median :

Probable

Usually

Supposed

Keen

High :

Certain

Always

Required

Determined

“values” of modal operators (Halliday, 2014: 145)

Positive

Low

**can, may, could,
might, (dare)**

Median

**will, would,
should,
is/ was to**

High

**must, ought to,
need, has/
had to**

“values” of modal operators (Halliday, 2014: 145)

Negative

Low

**needn't, doesn't/
didn't + need to,
have to**

Median

**won't, wouldn't,
shouldn't, (isn't/
wasn't to)**

High

**mustn't, oughtn't
to, can't, couldn't,
(mayn't, mightn't,
hasn't/hadn't to)**



Thank you