Mood Analysis of Written Utterances in Indonesia's Covid-19 Vaccine Article in Online Newspaper

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
	This research analyze the MOOD analysis in news text about Indonesia's covid-19 vaccine in online newspapers. The purpose of this study is to explain the formula of MOOD analysis realized in grammar and to describe the speakers' mood in the application of the MOOD analysis in Indonesia's covid-19 vaccine article from online newspaper. The main focus of this research is on descriptive text articles and MOOD structure. This type of research is descriptive qualitative, the writersors present the analysis in a description based on the relevant quality on the data and the knowledge on sfl. The data were obtained by applying the theory of Gerot and Wignell. The results of data analysis from six texts, in the formula there are five types of relations between the speakers and its related finite. Such as Subject + Finite (Tense), Subject + Finite (Do), Subject + Finite (Modal), Subject + Finite (Have) and Subject + Until (To be). The most commonly category that used in the online newspaper article is Finite (Tense). In the mood of the speaker, it is found that the speaker expresses certainty, possibility, uncertainty, obligation and advice. What most of the speakers said was certainty. In the analysis the writers also found the grade of modality: from high, medium, and low.

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is a liaison or communication tool between community members consisting of individuals who express their thoughts, feelings, and desires[1]. Therefore, in the interpersonal function of language, it is used to express social reality and relates to interactions between speakers/writers and listeners/readers[2]. From this statement, language is especially important because every human being needs a communication tool as a means of interaction in life which is very useful as a liaison between people with one another.

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a descriptive model of language and language usage that has been emerging for a long time[3]. This grammatical form was first introduced by M.A.K. Halliday at Sydney University in Australia. Metafunction is the fundamental components of meaning in SFL. The functional components are ideational metafunction, interpersonal metafunction, and textual metafunction[4].

According to Derewianka[5], one key role of language is to describe what is going on in the world; to talk about our experiences, reflect on our observations, exchange knowledge and ideas, and it is called ideational meanings. It allows people to create a picture of reality and understand their life experiences around and within them. It means people can talk about other people and things, their actions and relationships, places, times, or circumstances that occur.

Gerot and Wignell[6] stated that interpersonal meaning is the meaning that communicates the speaker's attitude and judgment. It means to act on and among other. Its purpose is to enable the exchange of positions along with statements, questions, offers, and orders in an interaction. It serves to build and maintain social relationships, how individuals interact with one another and how to express personality and attitudes.

These Interpersonal meanings are realized in lexicogrammar through selections from the system of MOOD. Gerot and Wignell[6] stated that mood elements in the clause include subject and finite. The Subject is included in the nominal group while the finite is part of a verbal group. The subject is what the speaker relies on in the exchange of information, and the person responsible for ensuring that the specified actions are performed or not performed in the exchange of goods and services. The finite element is one of a small number of verbal operators that express time, modality, and polarity. The Finite Element's function is to hold or place an exchange regarding the speaker while also making the proposition debatable. This is accomplished in three ways: primary tense, modality, and polarity[6].

The speaker's attitude or comment on an idea is expressed in a modality. It also explained using modal verbs (may, could, will, must) and semi-modal verbs (should, go, must) as well as other adjectives, adverbs, and nouns (may, possibly, probability). It also conveys a sense of personal meaning associated with the speaker[4]. Droga and Humphrey[7] mention that, the finite modal can, may, could, and might indicate a low value. Finite modal such as will, would, and should, are medium in medium values. Then the finite, such as must ought to, need, had to indicate the high value.

The researcher chooses the title because in making an utterance is an interactive event inherently involving t between the person who is speaking now and the person who will speak next. It can also between the writers and readers. Therefore, it is interesting to find out about the mood analysis in news texts that inform about the covid vaccine in Indonesia.

Many researchers study interpersonal meaning in various fields, such as the study conducted by Saghir, Qasim, Sibtain, and Shafi[2], this study was conducted using Halliday's theory (2004) about interpersonal meaning in the structural-functional grammar domain. It usually focuses on the grammar; transitivity analysis, modality analysis, and mood type[8][9][10]. There are also other kinds of mood types of declarative, imperative, and interrogative. And also, the modality which indicates low, medium, and high[11][12].

From the previous reasons explained above, they only discussed the mood types and the modality or the degree of modality. None of them discussed about the speakers' mood in each clause about the certainty, uncertainty, etc. As the result, the researcher

is willing to do research entitled Mood Analysis of Written Utterances on Indonesia's Covid-19 Vaccine Article in Online Newspaper.

II. METHODOLOGY

The qualitative research design is used in this study. The goal of this study is to get a deeper knowledge[13] of the formula of MOOD analysis of interpersonal meaning realized in grammar and the speakers' mood in the application of the MOOD analysis in Indonesia's Covid-19 vaccine article in online newspaper. The data for this study is collected using the documentation and observation method[14]. The researcher chooses the data for this study from the internet and reads the entire newspaper or article to fully comprehend the text. The researcher took the following steps when conducting this research.

First, the researcher chose the data source, which is an article about Indonesia's covid-19 vaccine, and then read it to understand the content. Second, the researcher aims to analyze its interpersonal meaning of the MOOD. Third, the author read and analyzed some books from the library that were relevant to the subject as sources, and then collected the most valuable information from the books that dealt with interpersonal meaning of MOOD. After all of the data had been collected, only the most important data were chosen to be included in this study. Finally, the researcher used the qualitative method to analyze the data source Indonesia's covid-19 vaccine article, focusing on its interpersonal meaning of MOOD.

In the analysis, the researcher also discussed and showed how to interpret interpersonal meaning using the data source of research. The MOOD structures and modality in the clause will be the subject of the interpersonal meaning study. The researchers take in data display of the code consists of the information there are in table below.

The researcher completed all these steps in order to accomplish the goals outlined in the study's aim, and then she was able to design the research's conclusion.

Table 1. Coding

Code	Description
S	Subject
F	Finite
Pred	Predicator
Comp.	Complement
Adj	Adjunct
Cert.	Certainty
Prob.	Probability
Unce.	Uncertainty
Obl.	Obligation
Adv.	Advice

In this research, the triangulation is used to determine the data's validity. Triangulation can be divided into four categories: by source – data is taken from different sources; by techniques – different data collection strategies, such as individual interviews and participant observation, are employed; by researcher – when more than one researcher is involved in the data analysis, development, and testing of the identification; and by theories – during data analysis and interpretation, a variety of theories and perspectives are considered[8].

In this research, the writer relied on source and techniques for this study. The source is from documents and observation. The technique conducted documentation, observations, and coding on the data to ensure its validity, allowing the data to be considered reliable.

The researcher carefully read and reread the data until he or she is satisfied that the data are consistent with the question of the research and uses peer analysis when the researcher used observers. Peer reviewing involves asking friends to verify the findings of a study. Moreover, the researcher also asked for help from the lecturers Mrs. Malikatul Laila, M. Hum. to verify the data.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

From the data gained, the analysis was conducted to investigate the issue. Here is the result and discussion.

Formula of MOOD analysis Realized in Grammar

This research explains the formula of the interpersonal meaning following the Gerot and Wignell's[6] theory[15][16]. This analysis deals with the online newspaper about the covid-19 vaccine in Indonesia. Thus, it is broken down into MOOD analysis which analyzed Subject and Finite.

Subject + Finite (Tenses)

This formula is the most often encountered by researchers when analyzing the clauses in the Indonesia's covid-19 vaccine article in online newspapers. There are 97 clauses or 37.45% of the writers using Subject + Finite which are included in the Tenses category. The examples of the clauses are below.

Table 2. Example of Subject + Finite (tense) on "Budi Gunadi Sadikin said in an interview" (cl. 3, text 1)

Budi Gunadi Sadikin	Said		in an interview
S	F: (Tense/ Past)	Pred	Adj: circumstantial
MOOD			Residue

Table 3. Examples of Subject + Finite (tense) on" The approval process takes roughly 30 days" (cl. 36, text 2)

The approval process	takes		roughly 30 days
S	F: (Tense/ Present)	Pred	Adj: circumstantial
MOOD			Residue

The two examples above show the Subject+Finite (Tense), in Table 2, the subject as evidenced by the word *Budi Gunaidi Sadikin* that it is the speaker that told by the writer while the finite showed by the word *said* which is the past form of the word "say" that is the main verb about what is the speaker have done. While in the table 3, the subject is *The approval process*,it is about the process that become the main topis in this clauses. The Finite is evidenced by the word *takes* which is the present form.

Subject + Finite (Have)

The second formula found is Subject and Finite which uses "Have". The examples of the used formula can be seen in the table 4 and Table 5.

Table 4. Example of Subject + Finite (have) on "As of 11 May 2021, 13.68 million Indonesians have received their first dose" (cl. 5, text 3)

As of 11 May 2021	13.68 million Indonesians	have	received	their first dose
Adj: circumstantial	S	F: (have)	Pred	Comp
	MOOD			
	Residue			

Table 5. Example of Subject + Finite (have) on "He had previously threatened to jail." (cl. 50, text 2)

he	had	previously	threatened	to jail
S	F: (have /past)	Adj: circumstantial	Pred	Adj: circumstantial
MOOD		Residue		

The two examples above show Subject + Finite (Have), in Table 4, the subject is *13.68 million Indonesians* . The subject is the people that got the first doses. While the finite evidenced by the word *have* which is in the present form. Then, in Table 5, the subject is *He* that is decent person that he revealed about the threat of imprisonment and the Finite is evidenced by the word *had* which is the past form of the word *have*.

Subject + Finite (Do)

The next formula found by the researcher is the writer uses Subject + Finite (Do). This formula least used, there are only two clauses in newspaper articles about Indonesia's covid-19 vaccine. Below are the clauses.

Table 6. Example of Subject + Finite (do) on "So, I don't want people to think" (cl.16, text 6)

So	I	don't	want	people	to think
Conj.	S	F: (Do/neg.)	Pred	Comp	Pred
		MOOD			
		Residue			

Table 7. Example of Subject + Finite (do) on "The late-stage trial did not include participants over the age of 60 in Indonesia." (cl. 8, text 6)

The late-stage trial	did not include	participants over the age of 60	in Indonesia
S	F: (Do/neg.)	Pred	Comp	Adj: circumstantial
MOOD		Residue		

The two examples above show Subject + Finite (Do), in the Table 6, the subject is proven by the word *I*, it is the speaker from WHO staff that dont't want make people think about the economy. while the Finite is *don't* but in the negative or negation form. While in the Table 7, the subject is *The late-stage trial* this is the kind of sstep by the healt minister about vaccination for older people. While the Finite evidenced by the word *didn't* or the past form of *do* and this word is also in the negative form.

Subject + Finite (To be)

This formula using Subject + Finite (To be). The Finite (to be) here are is, am, are for the present and was, were for the past. The examples of the clauses are seen in Table 8.

The two examples above show Finite (To be) , in the Table 8, the subject is *Indonesia* it is the countries that have cooperation with WHO.

Table 8. Example of Subject + Finite (to be) on "Indonesia is in talks with the World Health Organization (WHO)" (cl. 1, text 1)

Indonesia	is	in talks	with	the World Health Organization (WHO)
S	F: (to be/ Present)	Pred	Conj.	Comp
MOOD		Residue		

Table 9. Example of Subject + Finite (to be) on "Our hospitals, our facilities were full" (cl. 25, text 4)

Our hospitals, our facilities	were	full
S	F: (to be/ past)	Comp
MOOD		Residue

While the Finite showed by the word *is* which is the present form of to be, while in the Table 9, the subject is *Our hospitals, our facilities,*it is the doer talk about the facilities in indonesia is full and the Finite evidenced by the word *were* which is the past form of the word "are" that is confirmed that the facilites are already full.

Subject + Finite (Modal)

This formula using Subject + Finite (Modal). Modal adalah kata bantu auxiliary. The examples of the analyzed clauses are below.

Table 10. Example of Subject + Finite (modal) on Thailand's inoculations could accelerate (cl. 38, text 2)

Thailand's inoculations	could	accelerate
S	F: (Modal/can/past)	Pred
MOOD		Residue

Table 11. Example of Subject + Finite (to be) on "But the real numbers may have been higher." (cl. 14 , text 4)

but	the real numbers	may	have been	higher
Conj.	S	F: (Modal/present)	F: (have)	Comp
		MOOD		Residue

The two examples above show Subject + Finite (Modal), in the Table 10, the Subject is *Thailand's inoculations* it is the progress and the Finite showed by the word *could* which is the past form of *can*, that the progress can be accelerate. While in the Table 11, there is subject *the real numbers* it is the number about covid-19 rates and the Finite showed by the word *may* which is the present form it is can happen or cannot happet that the numbers may higher.

The Speakers' Mood in The Application of The MOOD analysis

The Speakers' Mood can state certainty, probability, obligation, uncertainty, and intention. Below are the examples from analyzing Indonesia's covid-19 vaccine articles in online newspapers.

Certainty

This point is talking about something "sure" stated by the informant.

Table 12. Example of Certainty on "We have told the health minister,"

We	(have)	told	the health minister
S	F: (have)	Pred	Comp
MOOD		Residue	

The clause above expresses the certainty of the speaker's mood which is indicated by the word *have*. It is certain that the indonesia employers (we) have told about the vaccination to the health minister.

Probability

This point is talking about something "possible" stated by the informant.

Table 13. Example of Probability on "It would start vaccinating 15- to 17-year-olds."

it	would	start vaccinating	15- to 17-year-olds
S	F: (Modal/past)	Pred	Comp
MOOD		Residue	

The clause above indicates the author's mood, namely probability. It is not clear yet to have vaccination especially for teenagers of 15-17 years old. This clause is about vaccinations that will be held for ages 15-17 years. The word would also mark the speakers' mood and belongs to the degree of modality, namely the median value.

Uncertainty

This point is talking about something "in doubt" stated by the informant.

Table 14. Example of Uncertainty on *"Vaksin Mandiri* might lead to market failures "

Vaksin Mandiri	might	lead	to market failures
S	F: (Modal/may /past)	Pred	Adj: circumstantial
MOOD		Residue	

The word *might* is a word that expresses the speaker's uncertainty. It is the past form of word *may*. It is not certain for vaksin mandiri to lead the market failures. This word is included in Modal verbs and in the degree of modality is included in the category of low value. From this clause it is stated that the Mandiri Vaccine may have the potential to cause market failure.

Obligation

This point is talking about something "must to do" stated by the informant.

Table 15. Example of Obligation on "The government *must* leverage the core capacities of primary healthcare,"

the government	must	leverage	the core capacities of primary healthcare,
S	F: (Modal/must)	Pred	Comp
MOOD		Residue	

The word *must* is a word that presses the speaker's obligation. It tell that the government have a responsibility to leverage the core capacities of primary healthcare. The word *must* is included in the Modal verb and in the degree of modality is included in the high value category. From this clause it mentions that the government must utilize the core capacity of primary health services.

Advice

This point is talking about something "what to do" stated by the informant

Table 16. Example of Advice on "WHO is recommending all countries to give priority to those target groups with highest risk of infection"

W H O	is	reco mme ndin g	all cou ntri es	to give priorit y	to those target groups with highest risk of infectio n
S	F: (to be/ presen t)	Pred	Co mp	Pred	Adj: circumst antial
MOOD		Residue			

The clause above expresses the speaker's advice showed by the word *recommesnding.* The WHO is give an advice to all countries to give priority to the most people with high risk. So in the above clause means, the WHO give an advice that all country better to give priority to people who have the highest risk or serious infection.

All of the six text about the covid-19 vaccine in Indonesia which were taken in online newspapers on the internet is include in declarative. The declarative mood type is used to make statements, so the writers provide information to readers about the covid-19 vaccine in Indonesia.

Discussion

This study discusses about the Interpersonal Meaning analysis in Indonesia's covid-19 vaccine articles in online newspapers that focus only on the MOOD analysis, the formula of the interpersonal meaning in grammar and the speakers' mood. During the observation, the six articles about indonesia's covid-19 vaccine there are 259 clauses. It indicated that the written utterances seem to be varied.

As has been mentioned previously, the formula and the speakers'mood have five types of each. Five types are in terms of formula such as Subject + Finite (Tense), Subject + Finite (Do), Subject + Finite (Modal), Subject + Finite (Have) and Subject + Until

(To be). Five types are in terms of speakers' mood expresses such as certainty, possibility, uncertainty, obligation and advice.

From 259 clauses, the total numbers of clauses employed by the writer of the articles in formula of the indonesia's covid-19 vaccine Subject + Finite (Tense) is 97 clauses, Subject + Finite (Do) is 2 clauses, Subject + Finite (Modal) is 41 clauses, Subject + Finite (Have) is 20 clauses and Subject + Until (To be) is 86 clauses. The Finite in the Tenses form is the most used by the writers in the online newspaper article about Indonesia's covid-19 vaccine. While about the speakers' mood there are five categories, certainty, probability, uncertainty, obligation, and inclination found the articles that have been analyzed. All of the clauses are included in declarative type, so the clauses are statements that have a purpose to give information to the readers.

From the findings, there is a similarity between this paper's results and the study conducted by Saghir, Qasim, Sibtain, and Shafi[2] that this research found that declarative mood is often used to express messages of liberation. But in Qasim's study there is also the imperative mood that used as a motivator for the audience to work together for the freedom struggle on many occasions.

The type of mood is explained and becomes the focus in the research of Pranoto, Setiyadi, and Kuswardani[11] which states that there are three kinds of mood, namely declarative, imperative, and interrogative. In this study, it can be found 76 declarative, 83 commands, and 2 interrogative. Meanwhile, in this study, there is only a declarative clause which has also become a limitation in the analysis process in this study. Then, modality indicates that there are modality categories, namely low, medium, and high. Similar to this study, modality categories also focus on categorizing emerging modals to determine the value of each analyzed clause.

The research conducted by Yang[12] has main focuses on the influence of interpersonal, mood systems, and modalities at the level of interpersonal meaning during the detailed analysis process. The findings of this study, the declarative clause that has

the absolute advantage, and medium and low capital assistance, and appears most frequently in Obama's speeches has similarities with the result that the writer takes in this research. Likewise in the research conducted by Ratnasari, Hidayat, Alek, and DefiantyError! Reference source not found., in his t hird discovery on Instagram captions that he examined through modality analysis, which Indonesian politicians specifically apply positive modal. Then, declarative statements of general speech function are common to provide information to followers (readers). The positive part of modal verbs is also widely found in this study but is analyzed by focusing on the formula only and placing the category of high, median, or low degree as in the theory of Dogra and Humphrey[7]. Meanwhile the study from Nasita, Sugiarto, and Thoyyibah[10] in their result stated that The majority of declarative clauses demonstrated that both male and female students understood the aim of letter writing, which is to communicate information. Female students had lower modalization than male students, indicating that they preferred to give the information as it was.

On the data analyzed, Kabigting[9] also used about the covid-19 news but only the headline. This has a different result about the dominance of the text mood declarative indicating a specific function of the news headline. In this case, it means the text taking the form of tells the reader not to questioning or suing them. He said that declarative clauses should provide information to the reader and persuade them with the positive facts its same with the discussion in this research.

So, from several relevant previous research discussed about the mood types and the modality or the degree of modality. None of them were not discussed about the speakers' mood in each clauses about the certainty, uncertainty, and etc.

IV. CONCLUSION

By using SFL for theoretical basis, the writer thinks appropriate using the theory to underline the data analysis. Based on data analysis, it was found 259 clauses from six texts which became data taken from various online news sources. In the formula, there are various types such as Subject + Finite (Tense), Subject + Finite (Do), Subject + Finite (Modal),

Subject + Finite (Have) and Subject + Finite (To be). The most found category is the use of Finite (Tense). Furthermore, the speakers' mood which mentions the attitude of the author to the text was found to express certainty, probability, uncertainty, obligation, and advice. The most expressed by the speakers is certainty. In the analysis, it was also found that some of the categories are modal, which after that could be included in the degree of modality, namely high, medium, and low according to the theory of Dogra and Humphrey[7]. Because the limitation of this research is on the declarative mood, all clauses are statements that function to convey information from the author to the reader. In addition for the other researchers who have interest in discourse analysis, especially interpersonal meaning in MOOD analysis, they must have good knowledge of grammar to study the formula. Therefore, this research can be used as a reference to enrich their research to use lexicogrammatical analysis, such as the interpersonal meaning and MOOD analysis.

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