CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This research starts with the introduction that consists of research context, research focus, significance of study, definition of key terms, previous study, and also review of related literature. This chapter talks about the topic of the research that will be discussed in this research.

A. Research Context

Communication is very important for human as social creatures, it cannot be separated from the human life. People do communication with others in order to exchange their feelings, convey messages, transfer ideas or information, etc. it can be done by directly face to face or indirectly through using media. In communication, language has important role as the way of making communication easier and also help people to express their feelings or experiences. Istiningdias said that through the use of language, people can understand each other by exchanging messages in a variety of ways that are expressed in spoken or written language.[1] In field of linguistic, there is functional grammar which is a way of looking at grammatical terms used in grammar.[2] It can conclude that functional grammar is a way of looking text, sentence, or clause based on the function and the user. In addition people also need to understand the meaning or the context of what they are talking about other people. It makes people to avoid misunderstanding of the text or

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[1]Dini Sri Istiningdias, "Illocutionary Acts in Declarative Mood: A Functional Grammar Approach," *International journal of English and Education* 3, no. 2 (July, 2014): 291.
[2]J.R. Martin, Christhian M.I.M Mathiessen, and Clare Painter, *Working With Functional Grammar* (London: Arnorld, 1997). 1.

sentence while communicate with other people. Nowadays, communication through social media is very popular among millennials because through social media people can express their feelings freely. According to Ratnasari, social media is defined as a social network with multiple features which people can create or share information, opinions, professional interests or other expressions.[3] There are many kinds of social media that used by people, such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Tiktok, LinkedIn, etc. In modern era there are no people who have no social media account because social media does not know the age, everybody can have social media account such as children, teenagers, even parents. So the social media becomes part of humans' life which is it supported by technological advances that make it easier for people to communicate each other.

Instagram as the most popular social media which has been downloaded 1 Billion times on the Play Store. Amirudin stated that Instagram, as one of the most popular social networks in this century, is seen as a way to find out 'what we have', 'what we are doing', 'what others have', and 'what other people are doing'.[4] Also Ferwenda claims that Instagram allows users to easily connect with other social media platforms (Facebook, Twitter, Tumblr, and Flickr) to share captured images and allows users to apply filters to photos.[5] It can be concluded that in Instagram is an application that lets the users to share their activities, hobbies, fashion, and etc. through photo or video, not only for

[3]Dwi Ratnasari et al., "Interpersonal Meaning Analysis of Indonesian Politicians' Instagram Captions," *Advances in Social Science, Educational and Humanities Research* 408 (2020): 222.
[4]Amirudin Amirudin and Sulis Triyono, "Expositive Acts on Instagram: Knowing What People Intent to 'Write' on Their Captions through Pragmatics Perspective," *International Journal of Applied Linguistics and English Literature* 7, no. 4 (May, 2018): 129.
[5]Bruce Ferwerda, Markus Schedl, and Marko Tkalcic, "Predicting Personality Traits with Instagram Pictures," *ACM International Conference Proceeding Series* (Sepetember, 2015): 7.

updating some interested pictures but also providing writing post for emphasizing the exploration of own information or others.

Not all social media have verified accounts, because every social media has their own regulation. As Kurniadi said, of those social networks, only Instagram and Twitter that have verified accounts for a product or public figure in media, politics, art, sports and business. Verified accounts usually have a lot of social media followers that the followers will be aware of all the account user activity.[6] It can be concluded that the user with verified accounts is an account that has big influence towards their followers and other users, because whatever they do, say, wear, and etc. their followers or the other users will imitate them.

The way of Instagram users exchange their feeling, opinion, emotion, and etc. is through a caption in their post. As Fauziyah said, a caption is some kind of sentences that explains photos or video on Instagram.[7] Caption is a short description usually found under a photo or video; In other words, captions also known as the language of emotion.[8] The caption contents are very diverse as it is created by different users of different ages, backgrounds, genders, and purposes.[9] So that, it can be concluded that caption is a short description that represent of the users' thought and feeling in their photo or video.

[6]Fajar Kurniadi, "Language Error Analysis on Verified Twitter Timeline," *Jurnal Arbitrer* 4, no. 2 (November, 2017): 59.

[7]Hena Rifa Fauziyah and Nunung Nurjannah, "An Analysis of Interpersonal Meanings in Students' Instagram Caption," *Academic Journal Perspective : Education, Language, and Literature* 7, no. 2 (N ovember, 2019): 92.

[8]Ratnasari et al., "Interpersonal Meaning Analysis of Indonesian Politicians' Instagram Captions."222.

[9]Ibid.

In this research, the researcher discusses about the interpersonal meaning in caption found in Instagram. By using interpersonal meaning, people can know how the speaker or the writer expresses his or her feeling, emotion, etc. Because based on systemic functional linguistics theory, interpersonal meaning concerns with the clause as exchange. In the roles of exchange, there are two speech roles: giving and demanding. For the commodity exchange is also divided into two commodities: goods or services and information.[10] In the analysis, the researcher focuses with two discussion, mood structures, mood types and speech function. According to Halliday, the mood structure of interpersonal meanings is mood [subject + finite] + residue [predicator (+ complement) (+ adjunct)].[11] While for mood types consists of declarative mood, interrogative mood, and imperative mood, and for the speech function divided into four kinds: offer, statement, command, and question.[12] So that, the researcher analyzes the interpersonal meaning in caption in Instagram by used mood structures, mood types and speech functions.

There are two examples of Instagram caption that written by one of verified account users:

"U can't break this girl for nothing"

The first caption is written on May 03, 2021 by @andirazh. There is a clause in her caption, this clause recognized as declarative mood, it can be seen by the position of the subject (you) which is before finite (can't). For the details, it can be seen in the configuration of lexico grammar below:

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[10]M.A.K Halliday, Christian M.I.M. Matthiesssen, *Haliday's Systemic Functional Grammar*, 4th ed. (New York: Routledge, 2014). 136.
[11]Ibid., 83.
[12]Ibid., 136.

U	can't	break	this girl for nothing
subject	finite	predicator	complement
Mood		Residue	

The analysis of interpersonal meaning of this caption, the researcher found "U or you" as Subject, "can't" as Finite, the word "break" as predicator and "this girl for nothing" is complement.

This caption above indicates as declarative mood and the speech function is statement. It can be recognized not only through their structure mostly in declarative mood (subject + finite) but also through the speech functions which the writer has tendency to give information about something to the readers. The writer of the caption addressing to his followers, according to context of her photos are no one other people in her photos, except her. It can be assumed that "you" is refer to her followers or people in Instagram. So the writer of the caption give information to her followers that they can't break her for nothing.

"Who did it better, me or @chelseaoliviaa?"

The second caption is written by @glennalinskie on September 26, 2021. There is a clause in his caption, this clause indicates as Interrogative Mood especially WH-Interrogative Mood. Because there is WH-Element "Who" which located at initial position of the clause, followed by the Finite "did", and also there is question mark at the end of the clause. For make it clearer, there is the configuration of lexico grammar below:

Who	did	it better, me or @chelseaoliviaa?	
Subject/WH-Element	Finite	Complement	
Mood		Residue	

This caption indicates as WH-Question Mood, which the researcher found "Who" as WH-Element, "did" as Finite, and "it better, me or @chelseaoliviaa?" as the Complement. For the speech function this caption includes as Question, because the writer has tendency to demand or ask information about something to the readers. Based on his photos, the writer is not alone there is also his wife @chelseaoliviaa. Both photos show the comparison how they holding each other. The writer addressed the caption to his followers because he needs their opinion about the comparison who is better lifter between the writer and his wife.

Based on the explanation above, the reason why the researcher want to analyze the Interpersonal Meaning in caption of Instagram that used by verified accounts, because in the process of communication between the writer and the readers, not all of the readers can catch exactly the meaning of words in the caption. The second reason is because sometimes Instagram users cannot understand the diction or proverb that used by the writer of a caption, especially the verified accounts that have many followers then also have big attenttion from them. So that whatever they write in their caption, it will never escape the scrutining of their followers. Moreover, if their followers are misinterpreting the meaning of caption, it will greatly affect them. Therefore, by used interpersonal meaning the reader can see how the writer expresses their feeling, emotion, etc. through caption that he or she wrote. Based on the

reason, the researcher interest to conduct the research entitled "**The Analysis of Interpersonal Meaning in Caption Found in Instagram Used by Verified Accounts**"

B. Research Focus

According to John W. Creswell, research focus or research problem is educational issues, controversies or concerns that guide the need for conducting a study.[13] In this case, the researcher conceives the research problem to address the research objective as follows:

1. How is the interpersonal meanings through mood structures realized in caption found in Instagram used by verified accounts?

2. What are the mood types and the speech functions in caption found in Instagram used by verified accounts?

C. Research Objectives

According to John W. Creswell, the research objective is statement of intent used in quantitative research to determine the goals that the researcher intends to achieve in the research.[14] Based on the research focus above, the researcher formulate the research objective as follows:

1. To analyzed the interpersonal meanings through mood structures realized in caption found in Instagram used by verified accounts.

2. To describe the mood types and the speech functions in caption found in Instagram used by verified accounts.

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[13]John W. Creswell, *Educational Research, Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating and Quantitative and Qualitative Research*, 4th ed. (Boston: Pearson, 2012). 60.
[14]Ibid., 111.

D. Significance of Study

The researcher expected that the finding of this research can give significance in theoretical and practical for readers and researchers alike.

1. **Theoretical**

The researcher expected that the findings of the research can add knowledge in linguistics field about systemic functional linguistics especially for interpersonal meaning.

2. **Practical**

In this research, the practical significance divided into two categories: for the students and also for the readers.

a. **The students**

The researcher expected that this research can be useful for the students of English department of IAIN Madura who interest to study about interpersonal meaning, and also it can be reference for the researcher who has same topic with difference object and extensive discussion.

b. **The readers**

The researcher expected that this research can help the readers to know and understand about the interpersonal meaning especially in caption found in Instagram used by verified accounts.

E. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding for key term, the researcher would like to explain the term used in this research. They are as follows:

1. Systemic functional linguistic is a study of linguistic that examines the form of language in the context of its use.

2. Interpersonal meaning is a meaning that is formed from the relationship between the speaker and the listener or the writer and the reader.

3. Instagram caption is short description that used for clarifying the Instagram photo or video.

4. Verified account is an account that owned or operated by a specified real individual or organization, it can be distinguished by check mark icons next to the name of individual or organization.

F. Previous Study

Actually this research is not a new research. There are some previous researches that tell about interpersonal meaning, for the first is the research which done by Yuni Widia Herlin entitled "Clause Analysis of Caption on Instagram Produced by Users with Verified Accounts: A Systemic Functional Linguistic". The aims of Herlin's research is to investigate clauses that found in caption in Instagram, by find the mood types, the speech function and also the language style in caption in Instagam that produced by users with verified accounts. She used descriptive qualitative research, and for the data sources are 50 captions where there are 25 caption of males and 25 captions of female with verified accounts.[15]

The second research was conducted by Devi Syarifah entitled "An Analysis of Interpersonal Meaning in Sri Mulyani Indrawati's Speech". This

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[15]Yuni Herlin, "Clause Analysis of Caption on Instagram Produced By Users With Verified Accounts : A Systemic Functional" (Thesis, UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi, 2020): 2.

research aimed to analyze interpersonal meaning through mood structures and to analyze speech functions and mood types in clauses of Sri Mulyani Indrawati's speech. The researcher used qualitative method, for the data sources are the transcripts of Sri Mulyani's Speech at Virginia University.[16]

The third research is a journal that has written by Hena Rifa Fauziyah and Nunung Nurjannah entitled "An Analysis of Interpersonal Meanings Realization of Instagram Caption". This research has aimed to analyze how the interpersonal meanings are realized when the writer exchange their message through indirect illocutionary act in student's Instagram caption. The writers used descriptive qualitative method while the data source are 17 Instagram captions from students in same university.[17]

This research has differences and similarities with those researches above, the differences are in data source of the second research that used speech text while this research used Instagram caption. For the similarities are those researches have same aim which analyze the interpersonal meaning, and the second is the data source of the first and third research that used Instagram caption, and also the method of those researches is qualitative research.

G. Review of Related Literature

1. Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic Functional Linguistics is a theory that first introduced by M.A.K. Halliday. This theory focuses on the study about text and context

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[16]Devi Syarifah, "An Analysis of Interpersonal Meaning in Sri Mulyani's Speech" (Thesis, University of Sumatera Utara, Medan, 2017). 2.

[17] Fauziyah and Nurjannah, "An Analysis of Interpersonal Meanings in Students' Instagram Caption," 92.

of clauses. Halliday states in his book that each text takes place in a context of use. Systemic functional linguistics shows that everything can ultimately be explained by reffering to the use of language.[18] In the line with Santosa's statement that recited by Astuti, SFL considers language to be a set of semiotics or symbols in the context of the situation and context of culture, achiever a particular meaning or particular meaning or a particular social purpose.[19] So that, It can be concluded that systemic functional linguistic or SFL is a linguistic study that examines the form of language in the context of its use.

In systemic functional linguistics theory has metafunctions that divided into three metafunctions: experiental or idetional metafunction, interpersonal metafunction, and textual metafunction. Which is one of them has their own role, for experiental meaning has role clause as representation, interpersonal meaning has role clause as exchange, and textual meaning has role clause as message. As well as the explanation of Halliday in his book, that each of these three strands of meaning is constructed through configurations of certain particular functions. Theme, subject, and actor do not appear in isolation; each occurs in conjunction with other functions of the same thread.[20] It can concluded that, the three metafunctions has certain particular functions, it means that they have their own role which is their structure also different one another.

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[18]M. A. K. Halliday, *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*, 2nd ed. (London: Edward Arnold, 1994). F39.

[19]Fatimah Kesuma Astuti, "Mood Structure Type of the Clause Analysis in English Text Books of Sma : A Discourse Study Based on Systemic Functional Linguistics Theory," *Edukasi Lingua Sastra* 16, no. 2 (2018). 46.

[20]Halliday, Christian M.I.M. Matthiesssen, *Haliday's Systemic Functional Grammar,* 83.

2. Interpersonal Meaning

Interpersonal metafunction or also known as interpersonal meaning is one of metafunctions in systemic functional linguistics. As well as other metafunctions, interpersonal meaning has role as Mood or clause as exchange. In line with the statement of Halliday that recite by Fauziah and Nurjannah, he states that interpersonal meaning expresses the mood of the clause, it can be a statement, a question or a request and due to the speech roles of speaker and listener.[21] It means that interpersonal meaning is meaning of the clause that involving interaction between a speaker or writer and addresse (listener or reader) which has roles as exchange. Which is the clause can be a statement, question, request, and etc.

Tarigan and Natsir recite the statement of Paziraei that interpersonal metafunction shows how the speaker and the listener interact and how they use language to relate to each other.[22] From that statement, it can be concluded that interpersonal meaning focuses on the way of the speaker or writer interact with the listener or reader one another through language that they use. When the people use language to interact with another people, there is an exchange process that probably happen between the speaker and the addressee, either giving or demanding. Then, for the commodity exchange when they making an interaction is information or good and sevices either. For the example:

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[21]Fauziyah and Nurjannah, "An Analysis of Interpersonal Meanings in Students' Instagram Caption," 91.

[22]Teguh K I Tarigan and Muhammad Natsir, "Speech Function in Jokowi ' S Speeches," *Linguistica* 3, no. 1 (January, 2014): 39.

Giving	Demanding	
A: I will try this dress, where is the changing room?	B: The changing room are over there.	(Information)
A: May I help you, miss?	B: Yes, please unzip this dress!	(Services)

In this analysis, the researcher will analyze the interpersonal meanings of the clauses which are realized in Instagram caption through mood structure, mood types and speech functions. Which is mood structure consist of mood constituents and residue constituents, for mood types consists of three types: indicative, imperative, and exclamative, while the speech functions has four basic types: statement, question, offer, and command.

a. **Mood Structure**

Astuti recites the statement of Santosa in her journal, that mood structure is defined as grammatical form, which expresses the interpersonal meaning of a clause that contains two elements: mood and residue.[23] It can be concluded that moods structure is grammar pattern which is as the characteristic of interpersonal meaning that has two constituents: mood and residue.

In the line with Astuti, Eggins states that the first thing that can say about grammar of the clause as an exchange is that the clause is made up of two functional parts; a mood element, which works to

[23]Astuti, "Mood Structure Type of the Clause Analysis in English Text Books of Sma : A Discourse Study Based On," 47.

carry the argument and a residue element which can be omitted.[24] Based on that statement, it can be concluded that there are two functional elements in a clause which have their own functions, mood element which has function to support the argument, while for the residue element is element which can be overlooked.

Thompson states that mood plays a special role in peforming the interpersonal functions of the clause. To fully understand what this role is, so that need to look at the meanings expressed by the subject and the finite, and then look at how they work together as a mood.[25] In the conclusion, to know what kind of role in the clause, the reader must take a look to the subject and finite first. Thompson also mention that the general term for a part of the clause that is not the mood is the residue. The interpersonal term is simply what is "left" once the state of mood is established. There are three types of functional items in the residue: predicator, complement, and adjuncts.[26] It can be concluded that the residue element is exactly what remains after the mood. This is the example for the mood and residue element:

Roseanne Park will be	the YSL brand repsentative at the Met Gala tonight
Mood	**Residue**

[24]Suzanne Eggins, *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics*, 2nd ed. (New York: Continiuum, 2004). 150.
[25]Geoff Thompson and Geoff Thompson, *Introducing Functional Grammar*, *Introducing Functional Grammar*, 3rd ed. (New York: Routledge, 2014). 53.
[26]Ibid., 62.

(1) Mood Element

Eggins states that the mood element has two essential constituents, they are subject and finite.[27] In the conclusion, the mood element is part of the clause which has subject and finite as two essential constituents in a clause. Below there is the example of mood elements:

She	wears	a black dress with flower neckless
Subject	Finite	Residue
Mood		

a) Subject

According to Eggins that recite Halliday's statement in his book, he defined the subject is to know the thing through which proposition can be affirmed or denied. It gives the person or thing to whom the success or failure of the preposition is described what is "held accountable".[28] In the classic ones, the subject as known as person or things. There is the example of subject which is part of mood elements:

Rose	is	sitting	on the table	with her friend
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Circums. Adjunct	Comp.
Mood		Residue		

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[27]Eggins, *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics*. 151.
[28]Ibid.

Based on the clause above, the word *Rose* classified as subject. Because it determines the name of person, also *Rose* is in initial position of the clause and followed by finite.

b) **Finite**

Eggins recites the statement of Halliday in his book, He defined the finite in terms of its function in the clause to make the preposition definite, to anchor the preposition in a way that we can argue about it.[29] In the other word, finite is a part of verbal group that included tense, modality, polarity, etc. This is the example of finite as part of mood elements:

She	**will**	attend	in Met Gala in the same table
Subject	**Finite**	Predic	Circums.Adj
Mood		Residue	

Based on the clause above, *will* as finite of the clause because this word acts as part of verbal group that is modality, and also its position is after the subject.

(2) Residue Element

Based on Eggins, the residue element of the clause is the part of the clause that is somehow less essential for the clause

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[29]Ibid., 152.

to be objectionable than the mood element.[30] So, residue element is one of part in the clause which less important than the mood element. As like mood element, residue also has constituent which consists of three constituents, they are predicator, complement, and adjuncts. Below there is the example of residue elements:

She	got	a lot of media attention at the event	
Mood		Comp.	Circum. Adjunct
		Residue	

a) **Predicator**

The first constituent in residue elements is pedicator. According to Eggins, she defines the predicator is identified as all language elements of the sentence after a single finite element.[31] In the conclusion, predicator is a residue element which located after the finite element. In the classic grammar, the predicator can also known as a verb of the clause. This is the example of predicator which is part of residue elements:

She and her friend	**sit**		together	in the same table
Subject	Finite	**Predic**	Comp.	Circums.Adj
Mood		Residue		

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[30]Ibid., 155.
[31]Ibid.

From the clause above, the predicator is *sit*. It informs what what is activity actually happening and the position of *sit* is after the finite. Which there are the characteristics of predicator.

b) **Complement**

Eggins states that the complement is defined as a non-essential participant in the clause, a participant who is somehow influenced by the main argument of the sentence.[32] In other words, the complement can also called as object of the clause. It is a nominal group that can anwers question about what, to whom, do to what. The complement is potential to be subject, but is not. The example of complement:

She	is	wearing	**a dress that fits her perfectly**
Subject	Finite	Predic.	Complement
Mood		Residue	

From the example above, *a dress that fits her perfectly* is the complement of the clause. Because it can answer the question "about what". Which is it determined as ccomplement.

c) **Adjuncts**

Halliday states that an adjunct is an adverb, a nominal group or an advertising expression in an empirical

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[32]Ibid., 157.

sense, as a situation that cannot be used as a subject.[33] Adjunct divided into three types: circumstantial adjuncts, modal adjuncts, and textual adjuncts.

(1) Circumstantial Adjuncts

According to Halliday, circumstantial adjuncts is an optional clause element used to convey information about the process based on location, time, method, subject, etc.[34] Circumstantial adjuncts can also known as adverb. It refers to time, place, cause, matter, and etc. The example of circumstantial adjunct:

She	came	with her designer	**at 8 p.m. in Metropolitan Museum of Art**
Subject	Finite	Comp.	**Circums.Adjunct**
Mood		Residue	

From the example above, *at 8 p.m in Metropolitan Museum of art* is identified as circumstantial adjunct. Beacuse it refers to adverb of place.

(2) Modal Adjunct

Modal adjunct divided in to four types: mood adjunct, polarity adjunct, comment adjunct, and vocative adjunct.

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[33]Ibid., 158.
[34]Ibid., 160

(a) Mood Adjuncts

Eggins defined mood adjuncts are clause constituents that add interpersonal meanings to the clause that they add the meanings that are somehow related to creating and sustaining dialogue, or indirectly, simply by adding an attitude expression or trying to direct the interaction itself.[35] In the conclusion, mood adjuncts makes the meaning of the clause more specific. Mood adjuncts are included in the mood elements.

Halliday divide mood adjuncts into some categories, as follows:[36]

Expression	Example
Probability	Perhaps, maybe, probably, etc.
Usuality	Sometimes, usually, always, never, etc.
Intensitification	Really, absolutely, just, etc.
Presumption	Evidently, presumably, etc.
Inclination	Happily, will, etc.

From the division of mood adjunct categories above, they can make it easier to analyze the

[35]Ibid.
[36] Ibid.

meaning of a clause. Below is the example of mood adjunct:

Absolutely,	She	is	the first female idol	who comes to the event
Mood. Adjunct	S	F	Comp.	Adjunct
Mood			Residue	

Based on the example above, *absolutely* is mood adjunct. Because *absolutely* determines into expression of intensification meanings, which it is judgment of the writer of intensification to a proposition.

(b) Polarity Adjunct

According to Eggins, she defines polarity adjunct as the expression of yes or no (or yea, yep, nope, etc).[37] In the other words, polarity adjunct can defined as the answer of the question. This is the example of polarity adjunct:

Nope
Polarity.Adjunct
Mood

Based on the example above, *nope* is polarity adjunct. Because *nope* is one of negative form

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[37]Ibid., 161.

that identified as polarity which is option between positive or negative.

(c) **Comment Adjuncts**

Comment adjuncts are the clause constituents that usually located in initial position of the clause, after the subject and are realize by adverb. In the line with that, Eggins states that comment adjuncts express the speaker/writer's comment on what he/she said. She also divided comment adjunct into some categories, as follows:[38]

Admission	frankly
Assertion	honestly, really
How desirable	lucikly, hopefully
How constant	tentatively, provisionally
How valid	broadly speaking, generally
How sensible	wisely, understandably
How expected	as expected, amazingly

This is the example of comment adjunct:

Unfortunately,	She	can't	attend	with her group
Comment Adjunct	subject	Finite	Pred.	Comp.

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[38]Ibid.

	Mood	Residue

From the example above, the word unfortunately is comment adjunct. Because *unfortunately* is in initial position of the clause, which it is position of comment adjunct. The word *unfortunetly* is included into desirative categories which is express an assessment how desirable of the whole clause and is not included to mood or residue box.

(d) Vocative Adjuncts

According to Eggins, she states that vocative adjunct has function to control conversation to address other speakers to get their turn to speak.[39] It can be concluded that vocative adjunct is the one of clause contituents that use to address the other speaker directly. This is the example of vocative adjunct:

Did	You	know	her	**Mark**?
Finite	Subject	Predic.	Comp.	**Vocative Adj.**
Mood		Residue		

From the example above, *Mark* is vocative adjunct. Because *Mark* including to the next

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[39]Ibid., 162.

speaker, therefore it identified as name that used to directly address the name of person. Vocative adjunct is not included into mood or residue box.

(3) Textual Adjuncts

According to Eggins, textual adjuncts are meaning that have to do with the organization of the message itself. There are two main types of textual adjuncts: conjunctive adjuncts and continuity adjuncts.[40]

(a) Conjunctive Adjuncts

According to Eggins, she explained that conjunctive adjuncts have function to indicate how a sentence as whole corresponds to previous text. Conjunctive adjuncts are words like however, because, moreover, in other words.[41] In other words conjunctive adjuncts are same with the conjunction in the classic grammar. Below is the example of conjunctive adjunct:

I	didn't	know	her	**because**	never meet her
S	F	P	C	**Conjun. Adjunct**	C
Mood		Residue			Residue

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[40]Ibid.
[41]Ibid.

Based one the example above, the conjunctive adjunct is *because*. Because the word *because* is conjunction and the function is provide linking relation between one clause with another clause. Conjunctive adjunct is not in mood or residue box.

(b) Continuity Adjuncts

Based on Eggins, continuity adjuncts occur to introduce a clause and signal that a response to proir talk is about to be provided. Example: well, yea, oh.[42] In the conclusions, continuity adjuncts that express meanings on the logical links and continuities between a clause and the preceding clause. The example of continuity adjunct:

Well,	I	will	try to talk	her	next week
Continuity Adjunct	S	F	P	C	Circ. Adj
	Mood		Residue		

Based on the example above, *well* is continuity adjunct of the clause. Because the word *well* has function to continuing betwewn the clause and the preceding clause.

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[42]Ibid., 164.

b. Mood Types

Based on Martin, Matthiessen, and Painter, the basic distinction within the mood grammar system is between the imperative and indicative types, with the Indicative type having the additional distinction between declarative and interrogative types.[43] There are two main types of mood: indicative and imperative. Indicative mood is used to exchange information, while imperative mood is used to exchange good and services. Actually, the mood types consist of two types but in Eggins' book there is additional types of mood namely exclamative.

1) Indicative Mood

Indicative mood is formed by the characteristic; subject + finite. This mood consists of two main types: declarative and interrogative.

a) Declarative mood

According to Halliday, a declarative is a characteristic expression of a utterance.[44] In indicative mood, subject is followed by finite. A declarative clause can be defined as a clause in which the structural element of the subject precedes the finite element of the clause. Below there is the example of declarative mood:

[43]Martin , *Working With Functional Grammar*. 61.
[44]M. A. K. Halliday and Christian M.I.M. Matthiessen, *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*, 3rd ed. (New York: Arnorld, 2004). 114.

Rose	was	the most tweeted artist	on twitter yesterday
Subject	Finite	Complement	Circums. Adjunct
Mood		Residue	

From the clause above, the mood type is declarative mood. Because it has subject (Rose) + finite (was) structure which is the charateristics of the declarative mood.

b) **Interrogative mood**

Based on Halliday's statement, that an interrogative is a characteristic expression of the question.[45] An interrogative clause differs from the declarative clause, the difference lies in the clause about the structure of the subject and the finite. The declarative clauses are created by the subject before the finite structure, while the interrogative sentence is created by finite structure before the subject structure.

(1) **Polar Interrogative mood**

Halliday states that the structure of polar interrogative is the finite before the subject. Halliday also states that polar interrogative clauses are also known as yes or no question.[46] Below there is the example of polar interrogative mood:

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[45]Ibid.
[46]Ibid.

Is	she	the new muse	in YSL?
Finite	Subject	Complement	Circums. Adjunct
Mood		Residue	

The clause above is determined as polar interrogative mood. Because there is finite (is) in initial postion of the clause and followed by subject (she), and ended by question mark (?), which are the characteristics of polar interrogative mood.

(2) WH-Interrogative mood

According to Halliday, WH-question is a type in which WH-element acts as a subject, addition or attachment, which is placed at the beginning of a clause and then as a Finite. WH-question differs from polar interrogative clauses by the presence of WH-element.[47] Below there is the example of WH-interrogative mood:

Who	is	Roseanne Park?
WH-element	Finite	Subject
Residue	Mood	

The clause above is determined as WH-interrogative mood. Because there is WH-element (who) appear in initial of the clause then followed by finite (is) and ended by question mark (?), whic are the characteristice of WH-interrogative mood.

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[47]Ibid., 134.

2) Imperative Mood

Based on Halliday, in imperative mood, a mood item can include subject + finite, subject only, or no mood item at all.[48] There will always be a predicator. The imperative mood can be in the form of orders or suggestions; however, there is no corresponding restrictive grammar rule. The imperative mood expresses direct order, requests and prohibition. An imperative mood used to ask someone to do something without arguing. Below there is the example of imperative mood:

Let's	watch		her	in Vogue website
Subject	Finite	Predic.	Comp.	Circ. Adjunct
Mood	Residue			

The clause above is identified as imperative mood, because the clause's structure show the caharacteristics of imperative mood such there is subject + finite formula, also has function to ask someone to do something, and ended by exclamation mark (!).

3) Exclamative Mood

Based on Eggins, 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-interrogatives, they require the presence of a WH element,

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[48]Ibid., 138.

conflated with either a complement or adjunct.[49] Below there is the example of exclamative mood:

How amazing	She	was!
WH-element	Subject	Finite
	Mood	

The clause above determined as exclamative mood. Because there is WH-element (how) in the clause, and ended by exclamation mark (!).

c. **Speech Function**

Tarigan and Natsir recite the Ye's statement in their journal that speech functions are an action or representation performed by language users, such asking, commanding, and responding, to achieve the intentions of the speaker and the listener.[50] So, it can be concluded that speech functions are a representation of the language users' action which is involved into four basic types: statement, question, offer, and command.

According to Halliday, he divide the types of speech functions, as follows:[51]

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[49]Eggins, *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics*. 171.
[50]Tarigan and Natsir, "Speech Function in Jokowi ' S Speeches," 39.
[51]Halliday, Christian M.I.M. Matthiesssen, *Haliday's Systemic Functional Grammar*. 136.

Table 1.1

Speech Function

Speech Role	Commodity Exchanged	
	Information	**Good and Services**
1. Giving	**Statement** 'Shegives me a lot of candies'	**Offer** 'Would you like to give me the candies?'
2. Demanding	**Question** 'What does she give to me?'	**Command** 'Give me thecandies!'

1) Statements

Andriani recites the Grolier's statement that statement is a way of giving information by affirming the act of affirming in speech and writing.[52] In other words, statement could defined when the speaker/writer provides some information to the listener/reader, and the speaker/writer naturally invites the listener/reader to receive that information. Example: she gives me a lot of candies. From the example, the writer has tendency to give information about something to the reader. The information refers to when the writer tell that she gives her a lot of candies.

2) Question

Based on Grolier's statement, Andriani recite that a question is asking for a particular point or phrase of inquiry that invites or requires proofreading.[53] In addition, the question also can defines when the speaker/writer asks some information from the

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[52]Nova Andriani, "An Analysis of Speech Function on the Cigarettes," *MELT Journal* 3, no. 2 (2018). 193.
[53]Ibid., 194.

listener/reader, and the speaker/writer naturally prompts the listener/reader to provide that information. Example: what does she give to me?. From the example, the writer has tendency to demand information to the reader. The information refers to when the writer ask the reader what something she accepts from her.

3) **Offer**

Andriani recites the statement of Grolier that offer is defined as the expression of willingness to give or do something, or to offer for acceptance, rejection or consideration.[54] Also offer can defines when the speaker/writer provides the listener/reader some goods or services, and the speaker/writer naturally invites the listener/reader to receive those goods and services. Example: would you like to give me the candies?. From the example, writer has tendency to give good and services to the reader. The good refers to the candies when the writer give the candies to the reader.

4) **Command**

In her journal, Andriani recites the statement of Grolier that a command is a means to receiving information, goods or services by forcing the listener to give the speaker an order.[55] The speaker/writer asks the listener/reader to invites some goods and services there in order to provide the services or goods. Example: give me the candies!. From the example the writer has tendency to

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[54]Ibid., 195.
[55]Ibid., 196.

demand good or services from the reader. It refers to when the writer ask the reader to give the candies to her.

Halliday also mentioned in his book the responses of the speech functions that included positive and negative responses, as follows:[56]

Table 1.2

Speech Functions and Responses

Initating	Responding	
	Expected	Discretionary
Statement She gives me a lot of candies	**Acknowledgement** Is she?	**Contradiction** No, she isn't
Question What does she give to me?	**Answer** A lot of candies	**Disclaimer** I don't know
Offer Would you like to give me the candies	**Acceptance** Yes, please do!	**Rejection** No, thanks
Command Give me the candies!	**Compliance** Here you are	**Refusal** No, I won't

3. **Instagram Caption**

Instagram is an online social media that have many user in the world, in this social media the users can do any features that available in its application. Based on Sheldon and Bryant that cites by Amiruddin and Triyono state that Instagram is a mobile photo sharing application that has been voted the fastest growing social network among other social

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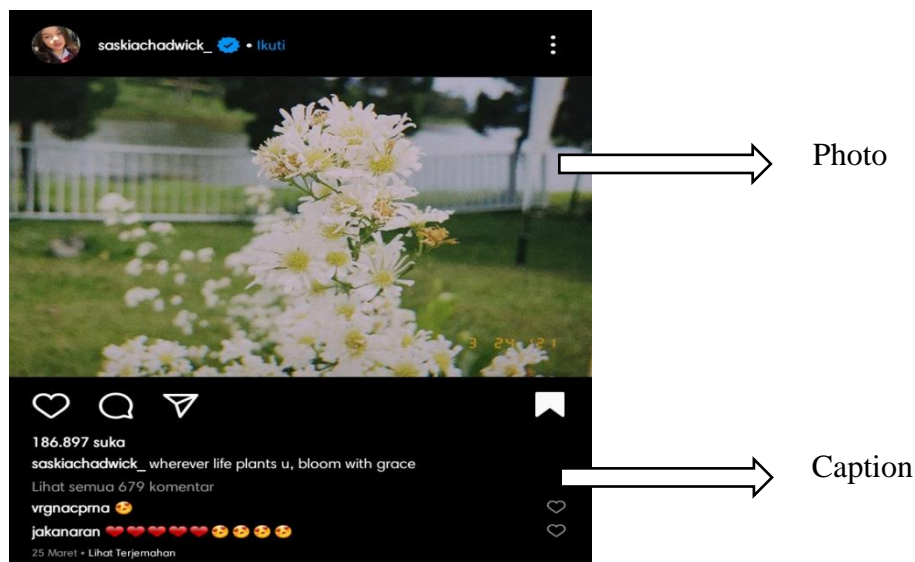[56]Halliday, Christian M.I.M. Matthiesssen, *Haliday's Systemic Functional Grammar*. 137.

networks.[57] In conclusion, Instagram is a mobile application that focuses on photo/video-sharing.

Unlike other social media, Instagram has main share-contents which is also the characteristic of Instagram, there are image or video with the caption in the form sentences as complementary content.
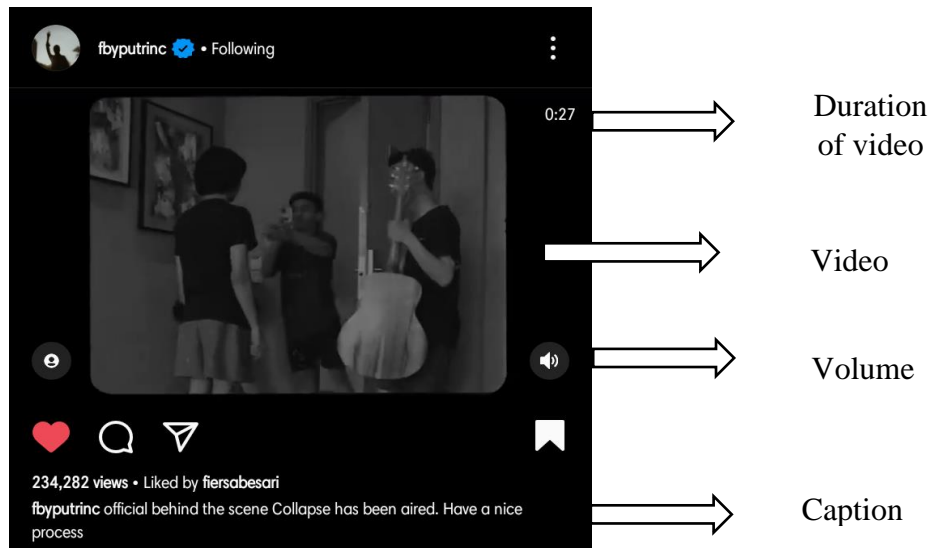
Instagram caption is a group of words or sentences that located in below of photo or video on Instagram post. Caption also has function to represent the user's feeling, emotion, condition, and etc.

Picture 1.1

Post Instagram Pictures and Videos

Photo

Caption

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[57]Amirudin and Triyono, "Expositive Acts on Instagram....," 132.

Duration of video

Video

Volume

Caption

4. Verified Account

Verified account in an account that have many followers in social media such as Instagram, Twitter, Tiktok, and etc. Based on official Instagram website, verified accounts have a blue checkmark next to their name to show that Instagram has confirmed that they are the actual presence of the public figures, celebrities, and brands they represent.[58] It means that the users with verified account on Instagram can be seen through the blue checkmark next to their name, and usually the most users with verified account are the public figures, artists, singers, famous brand, and etc.

Specifically, a verified account means that the site considers it to be authentic. This is an indicator the account is official, and therefore deserves more credibility in terms of reputation.[59] In conclusion, the
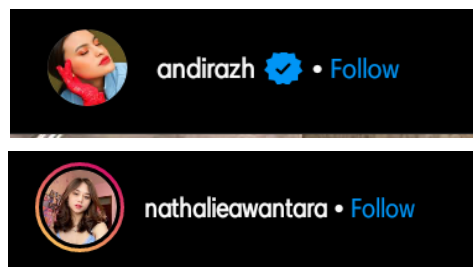
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[58]www.instagram.com, Thursday 05 August, 2021 at 03 pm.
[59]Tavish Vaidya et al., "Does Being Verified Make You More Credible? Account Verification's Efect on Tweet Credibility," *Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems - Proceedings* (May, 2019). 3

verified account can shows that the account is trusted or authentic. The verified accounts also shows that the users has good reputation or positive vibes for their followers, so that other users don't be surprised if they have a lot of followers on Instagram.

Picture 1.2

The Difference Between Verified Account and Unverified Account

Verified account

Unverified account