

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language serves a functional role in expressing ideas, emotions, thoughts, or statements that are understood through shared agreements within social groups. It is also used practically to foster social connections among individuals involved in communication. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014), language operates within a social context that encompasses factors such as situation, culture, and ideology. They explain that when two people communicate, one of their key purposes is to establish a relationship between them.

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a way to look at messages in both spoken and written language by analyzing their grammar, following the ideas of SFL theory. This approach was created by M.A.K. Halliday, an Australian linguist, in the 1960s, and he first got into it through studying how language works in real conversations. SFL focuses on how language is used to create meaning, always linking it to how people use language in real life, the features of different types of texts, and its role in different social and cultural situations.

According to SFL theory, which emphasizes the social context of language and the role of communication in human life, language has three main functions called metafunctions: ideational, interpersonal, and textual meanings. These meanings correspond to three key purposes of language: connecting experiences, maintaining relationships, and organizing messages based on context (Halliday &

Matthiessen, 2014). Even though these types of meaning are different, they all serve the same overall speech function. This means there is a connection between the four sentence types (declarative, interrogative, imperative, exclamative) and the four general speech functions (statement, question, command/request, exclamation) (Istiningdias, 2016). For this study, the focus will be on analyzing interpersonal meaning to narrow down the scope.

Interpersonal meaning involves using language to create and maintain social interactions between people. It allows speakers to convey their attitudes judgments about what they are saying (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). This meaning reveals the speaker's feelings and opinions toward the message content. Paying close attention to interpersonal meaning can provide insight into how people express their likes, dislikes, and emotions. Essentially, interpersonal meaning reflects the speaker's point of view in communication.

Interpersonal meanings are reflected through two main components: mood and modality. Mood is about how clauses are formed as part of an interactive exchange, viewing each clause as a way to communicate between speakers. Modality, meanwhile, expresses the speaker's stance on the truthfulness of what is being said. Modality evaluates how certain or often the information occurs. Therefore, analyzing mood and modality helps us interpret the speaker's messages, claims, or requests.

Divergent is a science fiction film and the first installment in a trilogy based on Veronica Roth's books, released in 2014. The trilogy includes *Divergent* (2014), *Insurgent* (2015), and *Allegiant* (2016). The story is set in a dystopian

society divided into several factions, which are social classes assigned during adolescence. Each faction has unique traits that set them apart. The five factions are *Abnegation* (selfless), *Amity* (kind), *Candor* (honest), *Dauntless* (brave), and *Erudite* (intelligent). The writer chose to analyze the first movie, *Divergent*, because it contains many utterances suitable for study and also serves as an introduction for readers unfamiliar with the entire trilogy. The movie has two main characters: Beatrice Prior, as the main female character, and Tobias Eaton, as the main male character, who is also known as Four. For clarity, the writer refers to him as Tobias Eaton.

However, many writers only focus on main female characters (Deby (2015); Rifa'i (2015); Fajri (2017); and Elsa (2019)). Meanwhile, Tobias Eaton, the main male character, plays a significant role in the movie, but he has received little attention in research. Therefore, this study aims to analyze Tobias Eaton's character by focusing on mood and modality based on Halliday's theory of interpersonal meaning.

1.2 Research Questions

1. What are the mood types used by Tobias Eaton shown in the *Divergent* movie?
2. What are the modality types used by Tobias Eaton shown in the *Divergent* movie?
3. How are the interpersonal meanings realized by mood and modality used by Tobias Eaton's character in *Divergent* movie?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

1. To identify the mood types used by Tobias Eaton shown in *Divergent* movie.
2. To identify the modality types used by Tobias Eaton shown in *Divergent* movie.
3. To analyze the interpersonal meanings realized by mood and modality used by Tobias Eaton's character in *Divergent* movie.

1.4 Previous Studies

Studies of mood and modality analysis have been conducted in academic studies (Amalia et.al (2018); Permatasari (2019); Siregar et.al (2021); Ramadhan (2022); and Ismi (2023)). The studies are similar in topic, but in different object of study. Ismi (2023), Amalia et.al (2018), and Ramadhan (2022) aimed their studies on discovering mood and modality on speech. Ismi (2023) raised focused on on mood functions and modality of speech by Shade Zahrai in TED talks. Results of this study showed that the type of mood and modality used was heavily influenced by the speaker's needs to the listener. Amalia et.al (2018) used Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY)'s speech as the data analysis. The research revealed that through the lens of interpersonal meaning, concentrating on different types of mood and modality, these differences might impact the speech's effectiveness with the audience. While Ramadhan (2022) focused on students' speech by examining the types of mood and modality used by eleventh-grade students. The

findings showed that the speakers frequently used the obligation modal verbs and tended to use declarative sentences to provide information to their audience.

Next, Siregar et al. (2021) examined dialogues written by senior high school students, focusing on their expectations and perspectives about learning's future amid the COVID-19 pandemic. Their research revealed that the clauses mainly featured declarative mood, median probability, and an implicitly objective modality orientation. Still in the same topic, Permatasari (2019) described in her study the use of the concepts of mood and modality spoken by the main characters in the film.

Several studies focusing on interpersonal meaning also conducted in various literary works (Mughibbah (2016); Khaofia (2018); and Tobing et.al (2020)). Khaofia (2018) examines modality as a way of expressing interpersonal meaning in a talk show. In her study, she found that the speaker used high-level modalities and the modulation of obligation which indicates the speakers's role in the talk show is more dominant than that of the other participants. Mughibbah (2016) proved in her study that in the film realized interpersonal meaning which can reveal the tenor and mood used by the characters in the film. While Tobing et.al (2020) conducted a study which focused on analyzing the interpersonal function by examining the mood system and the meanings within the clause structures of Javanese folklore.

After reviewing these previous studies, the writer found that none of the studies in mood and modality used the *Divergent* movie, especially Tobias Eaton's character, as the object of the study. Furthermore, previous studies on

Divergent movies by Veronica Roth mostly analyze the main female character, Beatrice Prior. Therefore, this research is needed because it practices a different approach and object in analyzing *Divergent* and also contributes new findings. This research also complements the previous studies about mood and modality by applying the same approach to a different object.

1.5 Scope of the Study

This study focuses on the use of mood and modality in Tobias Eaton's utterances as the main male character in *Divergent*. The writer analyzed mood in the movie based on Halliday's framework, involving four types of mood systems namely *declarative, imperative, interrogative, and exclamative*. The writer also involved the value of modality to discover the degree of certainty, commitment, or obligation in the mood that is used. The study only analyzed the mood system and the value of modality that are used to identify the main male character's intention towards the story.

1.6 Writing Organization

This study is written in a systematic organization as follows:

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of 6 sub-chapters, namely Background of the Study, Research Questions, Purposes of the Study, Previous Studies, Scope of the Study, and Writing Organization.

CHAPTER II. THEORY AND METHOD

This chapter will explain the theory of interpersonal meaning in Systemic Functional Language by Halliday for understanding the mood and modality network. Also, this chapter contains Type of Research; Data and Data Source; and Method of Collecting Data; and Method of Analyzing Data.

CHAPTER III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the results of the analysis from the previous chapter.

CHAPTER IV. CONCLUSION

This chapter contains the Conclusion of the research and Suggestion.

REFERENCES

APPENDIX