THE MOOD-RESIDUE STRUCTURE IN “SNOW WHITE”

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ABSTRACT

Functional grammar is a widely used systemic grammar. Functional grammar has two kinds of meanings, i.e. ideational and interpersonal meanings. This study focuses on the kind of clause as an exchange, so interpersonal meaning of a clause is used. Interpersonal meaning consists of mood and residue. Interpersonal meaning study can be used in our daily life context, which includes the fairy tales. One of the famous fairy tales is “Snow White.” Descriptive research method is used in this study. From the data and the analysis done, it can be concluded that most clauses in “Snow White” text use mood structure with the form of subject+finite/finite+subject. The residue structure in this analysis shows that not each clause uses the form of predicate, complement, and adjunct. Most of all clauses in the text use the pattern of giving information in the form of statement since the text is a written text.

Key words: mood structure, residue structure, type of mood, “Snow White”

1. INTRODUCTION

Language, either spoken or written, holds an important role in human everyday life. People use language in every kind of context, condition, or situation; it is used to express some feelings, describe some objects, or tell something. According to Halliday (1994: xvii), language is a system for making meanings; a semantic system, with other systems for encoding the meanings it produces. Halliday said that all kinds of language are organized by covering two main kinds of meaning: they are ‘ideational’ and ‘interpersonal’. The ‘ideational’ or reflective meaning is to understand the environment; while the ‘interpersonal’ or active meaning is to act on the others in it.

This journal is intended to analyze one of narrative texts, i.e. “Snow White”; in this case it only analyzes the mood and residue structure in the text. The analysis of the text is divided into clauses to make it easy and is aimed to convey the interpersonal meaning of the text. Each clause consists of a set of functional words which has its own function. One of the major problems arises in which people are sometimes getting confused to define the function or the position of every single element in a clause. A systematic language study found by Halliday, which is called functional grammar, tends to go beyond this research to solve the problem, whereas it concerns about clauses as one of the object of its studies. There are three functions in a clause, i.e. function of a clause as a message, clause as an exchange, and clause as a representation. From those meanings, it can be concluded that a clause can be used to convey a message to the addressee, or to exchange some information between the speaker and the hearer, or it can be used to represent the speaker’s meaning in the utterance.

By using the analysis of a clause as an exchange or the mood-residue structure, the function of each element in a clause can be explained. The object of this journal is one of the most well-known narrative texts, i.e. “Snow White”.

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Functional Grammar
Functional grammar was first introduced by Halliday. It studies the purpose and the use of language. There are three types of meaning in functional grammar, i.e. ideational, interpersonal, and textual meaning. Ideational meaning relates to the natural world of the human life, a grammar for representing the world. Its representation divides into two, i.e. actor and goal. While interpersonal meaning concerns the function of a clause as an exchange which divides into mood and residue.

2.2 The Mood-Residue Structure

2.2.1 Mood

Mood is the primary grammatical resources for developing dialogic roles and relationships; its function is as the grammar of interaction. Mood consists of subject and finite.

(1) Subject, realized by a nominal group. If the subject is a personal pronoun, it is simply repeated each time. While if the subject is not a personal pronoun, it is replaced by the personal pronoun corresponding to it after the first occurrence.

(2) The Finite, part of the verbal group. It is a number of verbal operators expressing tense, modality, or polarity. Sometimes the finite element and the lexical verbs are fused. It usually occurs when the verb is in simple present or simple past tense, active voice, positive polarity, and neutral contrast.

2.2.2 Residue

Residue consists of three functional elements, i.e. predicator, complement, and adjunct.

(1) Predicator

A predicator is the verb part of the clause. The function of predicator is:

- It specifies time reference other than reference to the time of the speech event, i.e. secondary tense.
- It specifies various other aspects and phases.
- It specifies the voice: active voice or passive voice.

(2) Complement

A complement is an element within the residue that has the potential of being subject but it is not, and realized by a nominal group. It answers the question ‘is what’, ‘to what’, and ‘to whom’.

(3) Adjunct

An adjunct is an element that has not got the potential of being subject and realized by an adverbial group or a prepositional phrase.

There are four types of adjunct, i.e. circumstantial, conjunctive, comment, and mood adjunct.


b. Conjunctive adjunct, it actually has a textual function in use and so fall outside the analysis of mood.

c. Comment adjunct, expresses the speaker’s comment on what he or she is saying.
d. Mood adjunct, relates specifically to the meaning of the finite verbal operators. It expresses probability, usuality, obligation, inclination, or time. Its analysis falls on the mood structure since it expresses interpersonal meaning.

2.3 Types of Mood

There are two types of mood, i.e. indicative mood and imperative mood.

(1) Indicative Mood

It is realized by the features subject and finite. The order of them realizes declarative and interrogative mood.

- Declarative mood, the order of it is subject+finite.

- Interrogative mood divides into:
  a. Polar question, the order is finite+subject.
  b. Wh-question, the order is Wh/Subject+finite
  c. Querying residue, the order is Wh+fin+subject, where C/Wh is queried or A/Wh is queried.
  d. Exclamative question, its order is Wh+S+fin+P, where C/Wh or A/Wh.

(2) Imperative Mood

In imperative mood, the elements of the mood do not always consist of subject and finite, they may consist of subject only, or finite only, or no mood element.

2.4 Speech Role in Mood

In uttering an utterance, a speaker selects a speech role for himself, and thereby allocates a speech role to the addressee. If a speaker gives information, it means that he is inviting you to receive the information. There are four combinations in a clause, i.e. giving goods and services in the form of offering, giving information in the form of statement, demanding goods and services in the form of command, and demanding information in the form of question.

2.4.1 In the form of offer, if the addressee gives positive discretion, the answer is accepting the offer, while if the addressee gives negative discretion, the answer is rejecting the offer.

2.4.2 In the form of statement, the addressee will acknowledge the statement if he gives positive discretion, and he will contradict the statement if it is the negative one.

2.4.3 In the form of command, the addressee has two choices of the command, i.e. undertaking the command if he gives positive discretion, and refusing the command if it is the negative one.

2.4.4 In the form of question, the addressee can answer or disclaim the question based on the positive or negative discretion he is going to do.

2.5 Narrative Text Types

Narrative as one of the factual text can be said as a simple text type since it even can be story around us. Based on Gerot and Wignell (1995: 204), a narrative text is a text to amuse, entertain, and...
to deal with actual or various experience in different ways. It deals with problematic event which lead to a crisis or turning point of some kind, which in turn finds a resolution. Snow White is one of well-known examples of narrative text.

3. METHOD OF ANALYSING THE DATA

This journal is descriptive in nature. The data is analyzed by doing analysis of the interpersonal meaning of the text descriptively.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 Analysis of the Mood Structure

The first analysis was the occurrence of mood structure, which consisted of subject and finite.

a. In analyzing the occurrence of subject in the “Snow White” story, there was only one clause that did not use subject, i.e. clause (18).

(18) and fell asleep.

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b. While in the usage of finite, all the clauses in the story used it since it worked as an auxiliary verb in English, besides as a verbal group which showed tense, modality, or polarity.

4.2 Analysis of the Residue Structure

The second analysis was the occurrence of the residue structure, which consisted of predicate, complement, and adjunct.

a. In analyzing the occurrence of the predicate, most of the clauses used predicate indeed, and only some of the clauses did not use it, like in the clauses (3), (19), (25), (27), and (32).

(3) because her parents were dead.

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b. In analyzing the occurrence of the complement, there were ten clauses that did not use complement in the clause, i.e. clause (9), (15), (16), (18), (22), (24), (26), (28), (29), and (31).

(15) she knocked

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c. The last analysis in the residue structure was the occurrence of adjunct in the clauses. Most of the clauses in the story did not use adjunct since it is used as an adverbial and did not make any significant difference. But there were six clauses used adjunct, in this case circumstantial adjunct since conjunctive and comment adjunct fell outside the analysis of the mood, i.e. clause (1), (4), (5), (10), (30), and (34).

\[(10) \quad \text{The next morning, she ran away from home.}\]

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4.3 Analysis of the Types of Mood

The third analysis was the analysis of the types of mood used in the clauses. From 34 clauses in the “Snow White” story, almost all the clauses used declarative mood in each clause, which shows the order of the mood was S+Fin or Fin+S. There was only one clause used imperative mood, in the form of Wh-question, i.e. clause (25).

\[(25) \quad \text{“What is your name?”}\]

4.4 Analysis of the Power Relation

The last analysis was the analysis of the power relation inherent in the text.

4.4.1 There were 2 clauses used the option of giving information in the form of offer. They are clause (29) and (30).

\[(29) \quad \text{“if you wish,}\]

4.4.2 There was only one clause used the option of giving information in the form of accepting the offer, i.e. clause (32).

\[(32) \quad \text{“Oh, could I. Thank you!”}\]

4.4.3 There were 26 clauses used the option of giving information in the form of statement.

\[(2) \quad \text{She lived with her aunt and uncle.}\]

4.4.4 There were 3 clauses used the option of giving information in the form of contradicting the statement. They are clause (6), (7), (16).

\[(7) \quad \text{Snow White did not want her uncle and aunt to do this.}\]

4.4.5 There was only one clause used the option of demanding information in the form of question, i.e. clause (25).

\[(25) \quad \text{“What is your name?”}\]

4.4.6 There was only one clause used the option of demanding information in the form of answering the question, i.e. clause (27).
5. CONCLUSION

From the analysis done above, it can be concluded that:

a. The mood structure of “Snow White” is mostly used the form of Subject+finite, in which the subject is sometimes in the form of ellipsis.

b. The residue structure of “Snow White” consists of predicate, complement, and adjunct. The occurrence of adjunct, in this case circumstantial adjunct, is not used in all clauses, indeed only some of the clauses use it.

c. Almost all clauses in the text use declarative mood, which follows the order of mood, i.e. subject+finite/finite+subject.

d. Most of all clauses in the text use the pattern of giving information in the form of statement since the text is a written text.

6. REFERENCES

