

The Interpersonal meaning In language

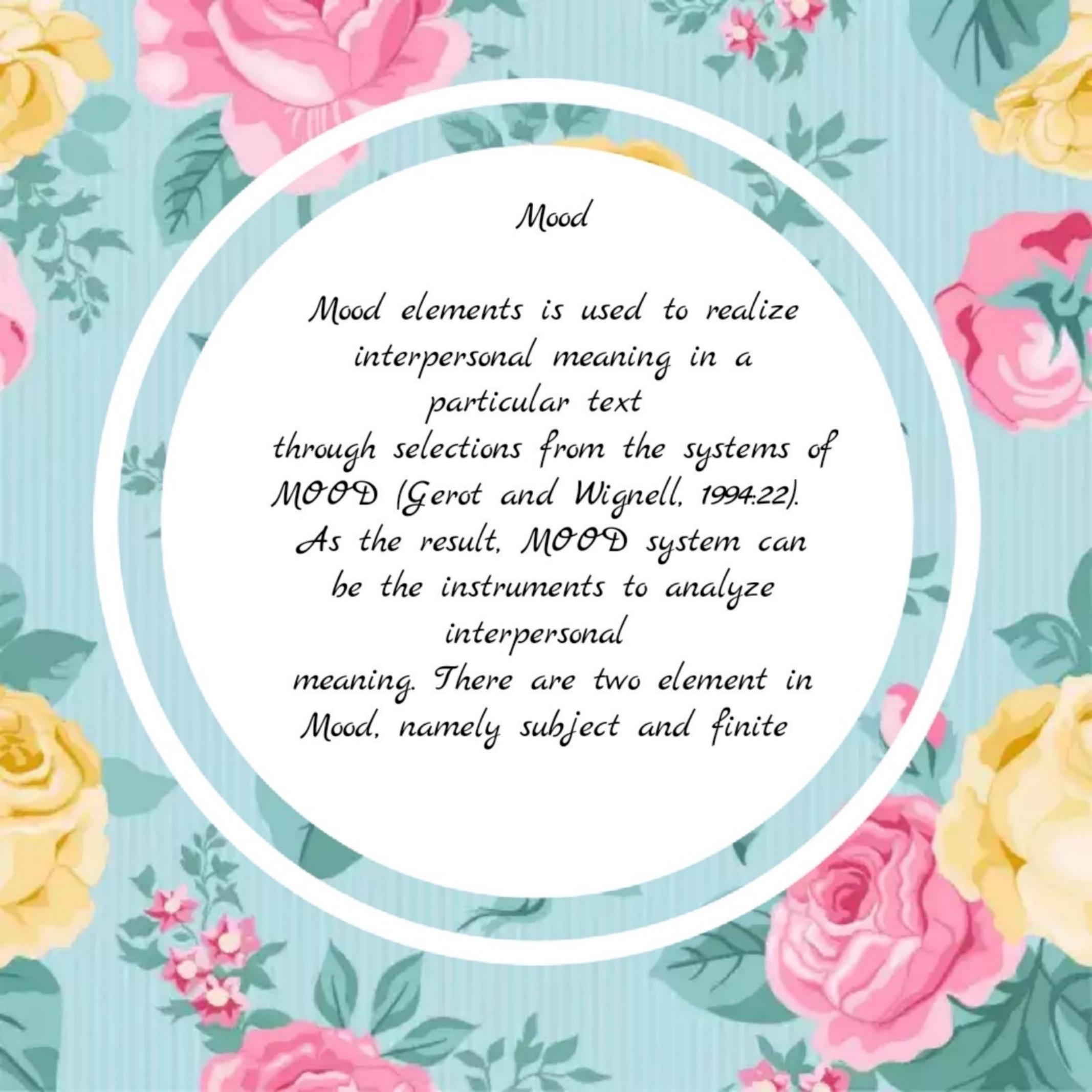
Initially, from the perspective of the social semiotics, interpersonal meaning [1], viz. meaning as an exchange in the clause of language as one of the three meta-functions of language, is primarily referred as to categorizing the interrelations between the participants and the attitude of the speakers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

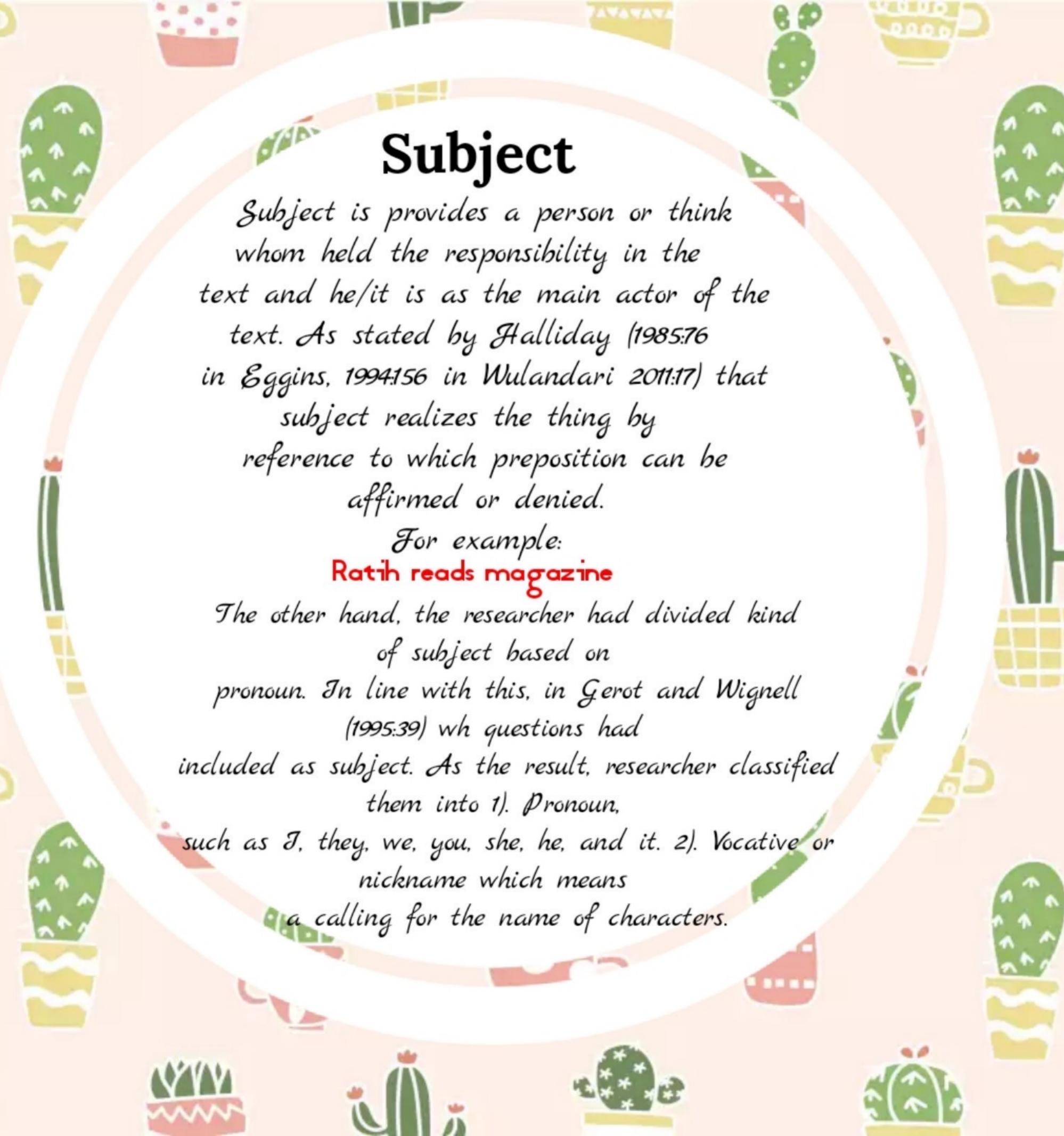
information demanded.

The interpersonal meaning in other social semiotics

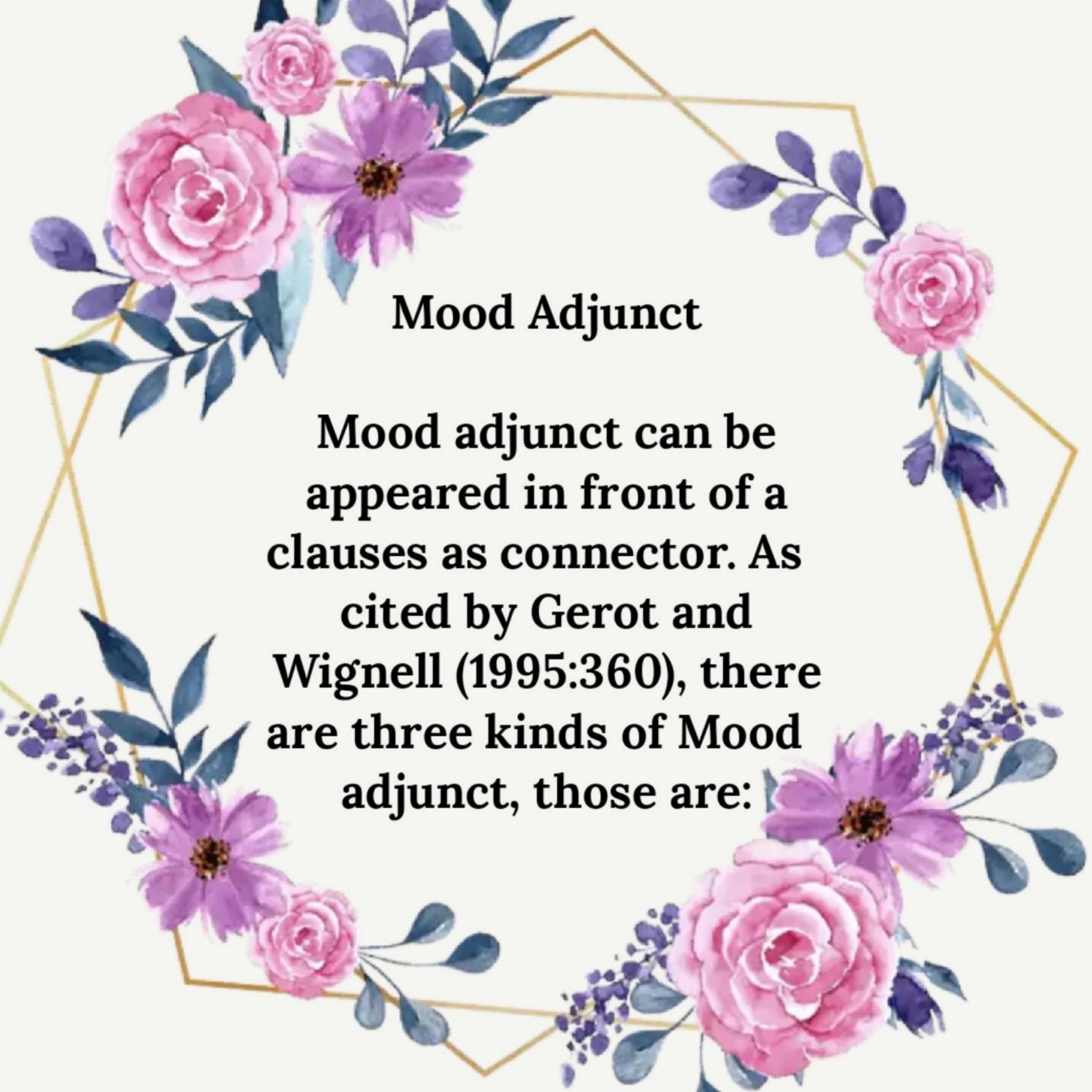
Later on, interpersonal meaning in language is extended into interactive meaning in image which establishes a kind of (imaginary) relationship between the producer and the viewer of the image. Kress and Leeuwen (1996, cited in Yang, 2016) investigate more details to reveal the concept of interpersonal meaning based on multimodal prespective. It includes movement, image, sound, speech and music. This investigation result is claimed as the foundation of interpersonal meaning. Interpersonal meaning is substituted and delivered by some meaning resources. It can be image duration and prespective, rhythm and action because there is a specific aspect in interpersonal meaning.











A adjunct of Polarity and Modality

Polarity

Not, yes, no, so, etc

Usuality

Usually, sometimes, always, never, ever **Probability**

Probably, possible, perhaps, and may be

Readiness

Willingly, regardly, gladly, Certainly, and easily Obligation

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

Adjunct of temporality

Time

Yet, still, already Once, soon and just.

Typically

Occasionally, generally, regularly and mainly

Adjunct of Mood

Obiviousness

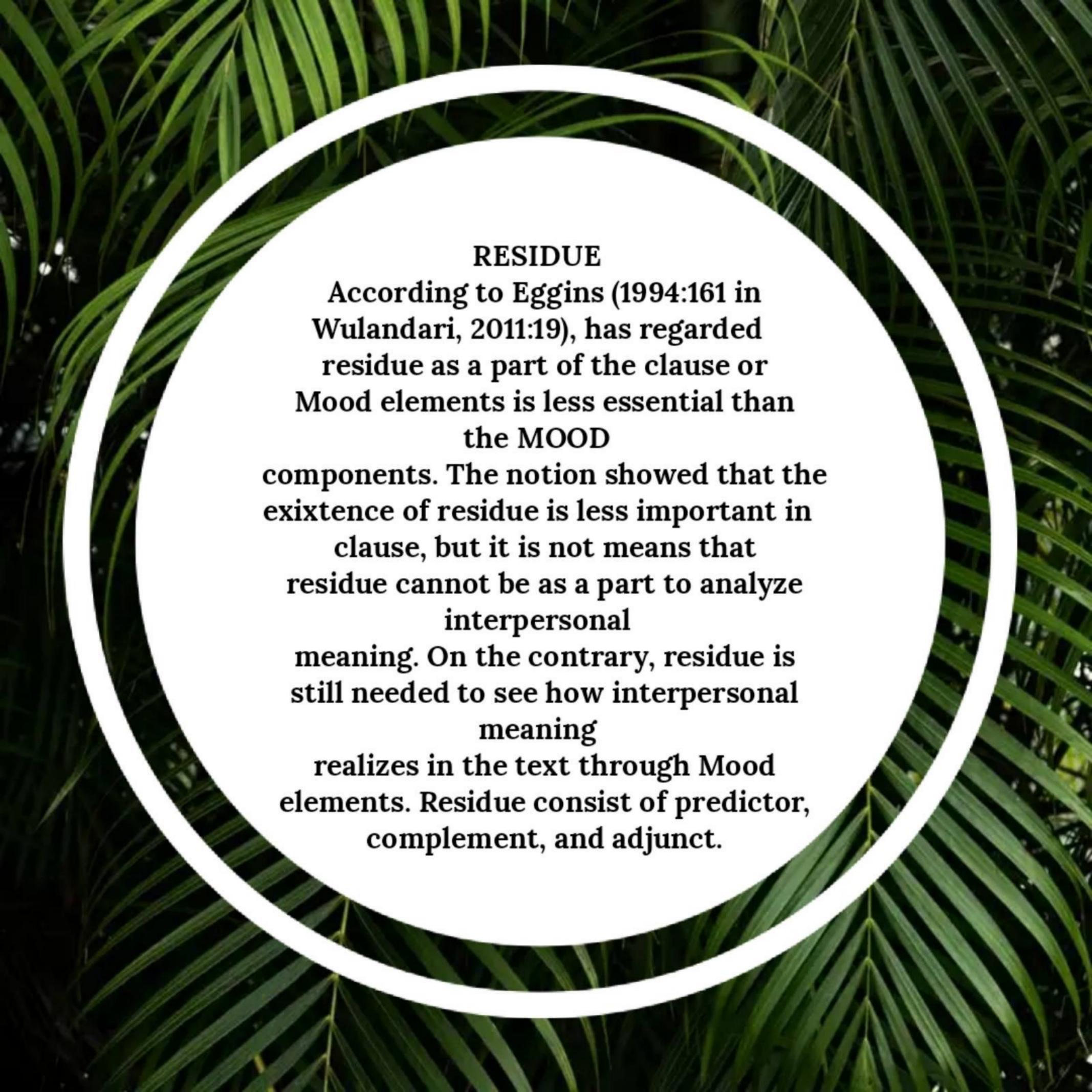
Of course, surely, obiviously and clearly.

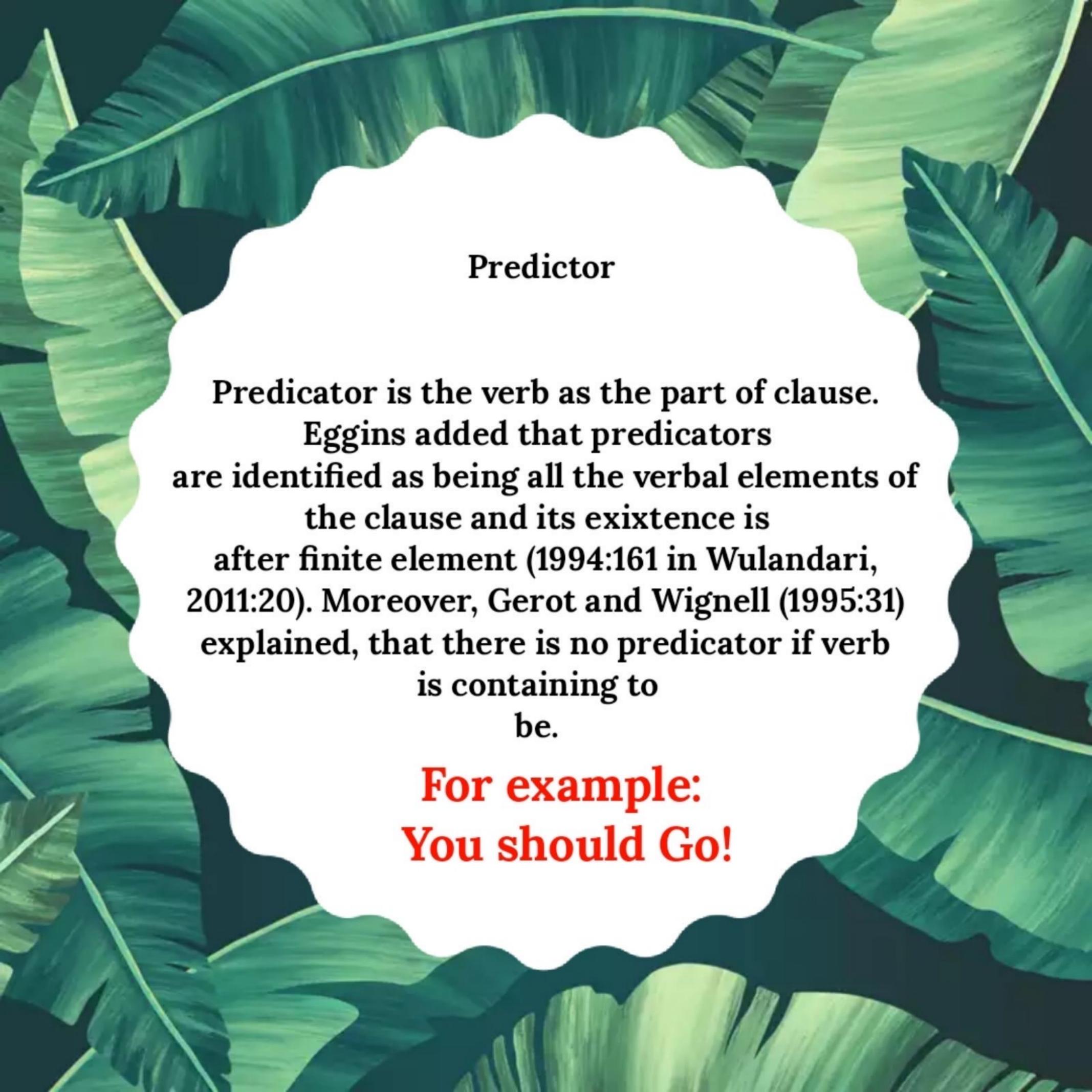
Degree

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

Intensity

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





Complement

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

For example
Mama will makes cheese cake

Adjunct

Adjunct in Eggins's view (1994:165 in Wulandari, 2011:20) is defined as elements of clause which contribute some additional information for the clause.

At this point, it can be conclude that adjunct is optional in the clause. Gerot and Wignell (1995:34) explained that there are two kinds of adjuncts, namely circumstantial adjuncts can be answered the questions of 'how', 'when', 'where', and 'by whom', and conjunctive adjuncts, such as 'anyway', 'moreover', 'meanwhile', 'therefore', and 'nevertheless'.

For example
I can write short story in
my room

Mood Types

Based on Schleppegrell notions (2008:58) there are three Mood types in English, namely declarative, interrogative, and imperative. But, different with Gerot and Wignell notion (1995:38) explained that there are two Mood types, namely indicative and imperative. Indicative divided into two kind, namely declarative and interrogative.

Declarative Mood

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

Mike arrived at school at nine o'clock

Interrogative

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

Did Mike arrive at school at nine o'clock?

Imperative Mood

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

Tell me when Mike arrived at school.

Relationship of interlocutors and Liseners

- Interlocutor
- Listeners/ Readers

- Declarative
- Provider of information
- Recipient of information

- •interrogat ive
- - Recipient of Provider of information

- Imperative
- Recipient of information
- Provider of information

Communicative acts and Mood (unmarked)

Communicative Mood act

Example

Making a statement Declarati ve

We had a good time.

Asking a question

Interrogat ive

Did you have a good time?

Giving a directive

Imperative

Have a good time!

Communicative acts and mood (marked)

Communicative act

Mood

Example

Asking a question

Declarative

You have a good time?

Giving a directive

Interroga tive

Can you get me a beer?

Giving a directive

Declarative •

I want another beer!



Clause type

+/- subject Order

Example

Declarati ve Interro gative

+subject

Subject + finite

Jane sings

+subject

Finite +subject Does Jane sing?

(yes/no) Interro

+subject

Wh +finite +subject

What does Jane sing?

(wh-)

gative

+subject Exclamat

+finite

Wh + subject How well Jane sings!

ive Imperati ve

- subject

No subject, based from of verb

Sing!

Speech role and function

Giving or demanding. good_&_services or information

Commodity exchanged

Role in exchange

a) goods-&-ser b) information vices

Giving

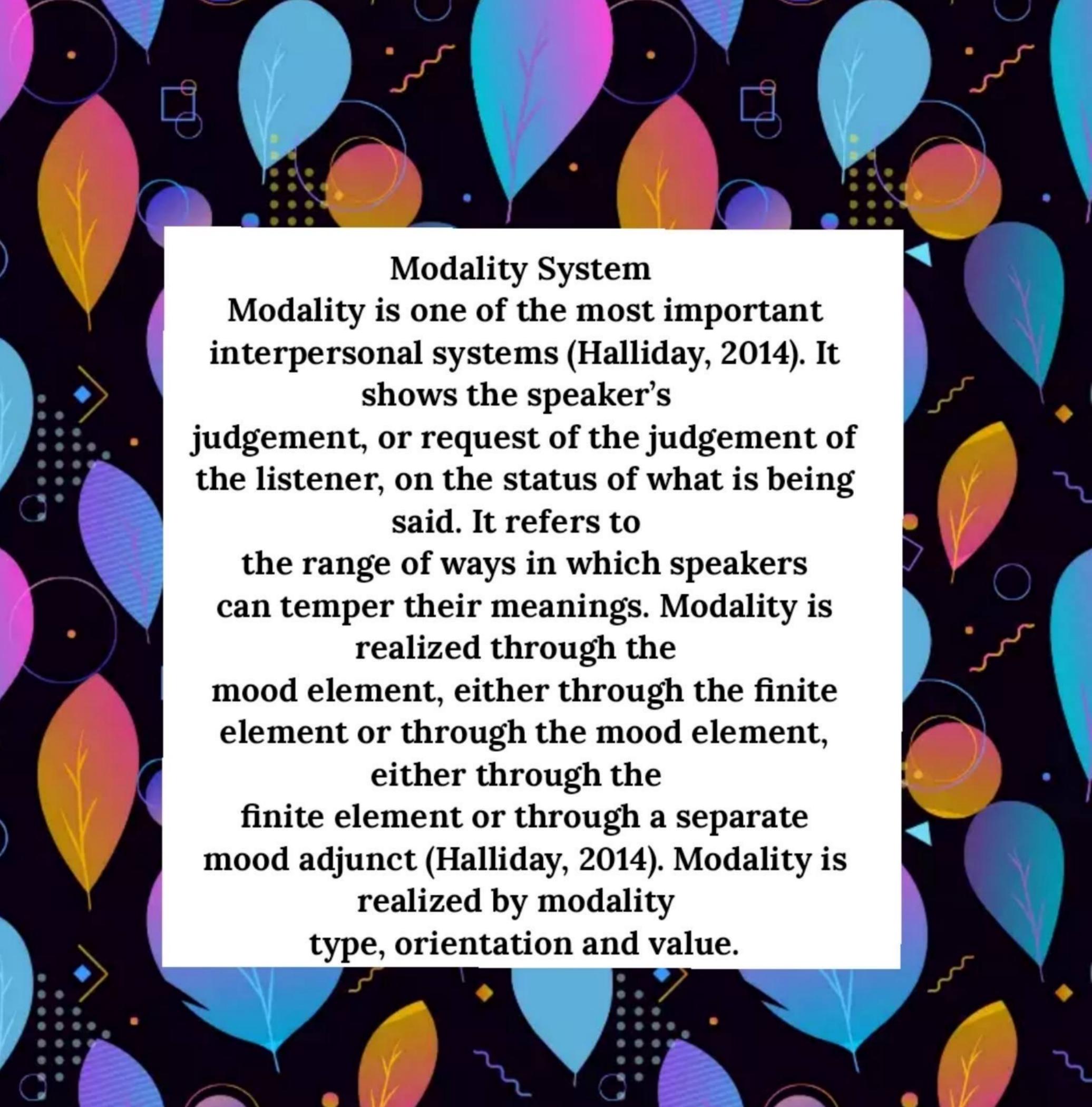
"Offer" Do you like that cup?

"Statement" She is giving him the cup.

Demandi ng

"Command" Pass me that cup!

"question" What is she giving him?



"values" of modality (Halliday, 2014: 694)

Probability Usually Obligation Inclinati

LOW: Possible Sometimes Allowed Willing

Median Probable Usually Supposed Keen

High. Certain Always Required Determined

"values" of modal operators (Halliday, 2014: 145)

Positive

Low

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

will, would, should, is/ was to

High

must, ought to, need, has/
had to

"values" of modal operators (Halliday, 2014: 145)

Negative

Low

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

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

High

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

Thank you