



Mood System of Joe Biden's Speech on The Covid-19 Vaccination Program

Dian Luthfiyati¹, Oikurema Purwati², Widyastuti³

Universitas Negeri Surabaya^{1,2,3}, Universitas Islam Lamongan¹

Corresponding email: dian.21005@mhs.unesa.ac.id

ABSTRACT

In this study, the language that is utilized for communication is analyzed. In particular, the mood system is used in this study to examine Joe Biden's speech on the COVID-19 vaccination from the SFL perspective. To put it another way, this study examines the interpersonal meaning of speech, which can be used to investigate the speaker's attitude and evaluation of what is said in the speech. Through an in-depth examination of the mood system, this study attempts to explain the meaning of Joe Biden's speech in terms of interpersonal meaning. Although the majority of this study is qualitative, some descriptive quantification will be used to help it better understand the trends in the speaker's interpersonal meaning to help it better answer the research objectives. To assess the research data, it employs the Hallidayan theory of Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG). The information was obtained from publicly available websites. The researcher uncovered 81 pieces of data in Joe Biden's speech. The actual data is produced by a mood system that is divided between 75 declarative data and 6 imperative data. Analysis revealed that Joe Biden primarily used declarative. Declarative was utilized by Joe Biden throughout his speech to convey information to the audience. The majority of the material being supplied relates to immunization programs. Jokowi wants the audience to receive the COVID-19 vaccination program.

Keywords: mood, the speech of Joe Biden, Systemic Functional Linguistics

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INTRODUCTION

Our lives now revolve heavily around communication, such as giving speeches in front of audiences, and language is a key aspect of communication. Speaking and writing both play a significant part in daily life for humans. In every circumstance, place, and setting, people use language to convey ideas, describe things, and express emotions. Halliday (1994) asserts that language is a system for creating meanings; it is a semantic system with additional systems for encoding the meanings it generates.

Language is employed as a political tool as well as a daily means of communication. Speech is the primary form of communication for prominent people like the president. Oral public speeches, which are frequently well-written in advance and delivered on formal occasions, are delivered. Political speech is a category of public speaking made by authority with political objectives in an effort to sway a particular audience based on its functions and contents. Speaking in front of crowds, they deliver their remarks.

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Language's functional elements are the essential building blocks of meaning. Ideational, interpersonal, and textual meanings are the three main categories around which all languages are structured (Halliday, 1994). The structure of clauses is enhanced by the addition of those significant metafunctional or meaning components.

The way language is used to convey experiences has an impact on ideational meaning. Textual meaning is concerned with how the text is arranged to create coherence. The study's focus is on how language is used to preserve social relationships and to identify participants in communication, whereas interpersonal meaning is concerned with how language is used to convey information to other people (Halliday, 1994). Therefore, examining interpersonal meaning can show how someone adopts the perspective and establishes a relationship with the interlocutors.

This study focuses on how interpersonal meaning is realized in speech and how that might be used to understand mood in interpersonal relationships. Beginning with the definition of the three core speech functions of informational speech—giving information, providing goods and services, and demanding goods and services—the interpersonal meaning is established. Subject, finite, and modal adjunct were the elements of mood that were examined in this study (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014). There are two basic groups of mood types, indicated and imperative moods (Halliday M. & Matthiessen, 2014).

The mood kinds are applied to the speech functions during the interaction process. The interaction that occurs in the discourse to produce the message as a statement, a question, an offer, and a command is indicated by the relationship between Subject and Finite. Writers give information and typically make remarks when they are providing information to the reader in writing. Declarative mood refers to the mood system's placement of the Subject before the Finite while providing information (Butt, 2002; Eggins, 2004). As a result, sentences having a subject that comes before the finite are regarded as declarative since they typically actualize a statement.

While demanding information, speakers typically ask questions. They occasionally make requests in polar interrogatives that call for a yes or no response. The Finite occurs before the Subject in a polar interrogative query, and this sequence serves as a signal of the interrogative mood as a common manifestation of a question (Butt, 2002). It signifies that the inversion of Subject and Finite in the sentences, where Finite comes before the Subject, is a defining feature of Interrogative. Speakers who are demanding goods or services typically give instructions or directives. Although there isn't a clear Subject or Finite in this form of exchange, speakers are free to use one if they want to emphasize their requests. These mood system combinations are referred to as the Imperative Mood, which typically implements a directive (Butt, 2002). While speakers who are offering goods or services frequently make an offer. Typically, modulated interrogative is used to express the utterance (Eggins, 2004).

Numerous investigations of the interpersonal meaning of various modes of communication, such as spoken and written texts, have been conducted (Feng and Liu, 2010; Amalia, Subandowo, Faliyanti nad Thresia, 2018; Sunardi, Tarjana, Poedjosoedarmo, and Santosa, 2018). Amalia, Subandowo, Faliyanti, and Thresia (2018) also looked into the domain Mood and Modality of Interpersonal Meaning in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBYSpeech.)'s The findings indicate that the audience's perception of the speech's worth can be impacted by the mood and modality used. Declarative mood, which informs the audience on the subject of his speech, as well as the usage of modality, which expresses his opinion of what he says, dominate SBY's speech. The realizations of interpersonal meaning in English as a Foreign Language (EFL) classes in an Indonesian university context were

examined by Sunardi, Tarjana, Poedjosoedarmo, and Santosa (2018). The results show that the teacher-centered teaching approach utilized in the classrooms has an impact on the prevalence of declarative, interrogative, and imperative clauses in EFL classrooms.

People employ interpersonal meaning while expressing their motions, feelings, etc (Feng& Liu,2010). These convey the opinion or attitude of the speaker or writer toward the message's subject. Both mood and residue are components of interpersonal meanings. The clause's interpersonal functions are carried by the mood element, which is composed of a subject and a finite verb (Halliday &Matthiessen, 2014).

The study on this subject was carried out by Wang (2017), who investigated the impact of mood and modality interactivity in the context of reading news on a smart phone. According to this study, user engagement was not directly impacted by mood, modality interactivity, or news content length. However, mood, length, and topic had an additive effect on some aspects of user involvement.

Ko (2018) conducted research on systemic functional grammar in Korean texts, in contrast. Three metafunctions of SFG were identified in this study: interpersonal, textual, and experiential. Following that, the study offers an example text analysis of two Korean ESL students' emails and personal diaries to show how SFG can be used on Korean texts. Tokunaga (2017) also looked at the mood and modality of transactional monologues, which are texts that follow a specific procedure. In this study, it was determined that interpersonal meanings are created not just in highly interactive dialogic discourse modes like discussions, where preserving and negotiating social ties are crucial, but also in transactional monologues.

There have been numerous other studies on the interpersonal significance of written texts (see Ayoola, 2013; Yu, 2017; Yuliana and Imperiani, 2017; Arifin, 2017; Xuan and Huang, 2017). Ayoola (2013) conducted study on the interpersonal metafunction in newspaper political ads in Nigeria. His findings highlight the interpersonal meaning that the newspaper ad actually conveys, which is not necessarily applicable to the lexicogrammatic study of it because it uses a variety of mood types to build relationships with the viewer. Similar to this, Yu (2017) investigated the interpersonal meaning in English Public Service Advertising texts in terms of mood and modality. The findings show that advertisers frequently manipulate the modality to affect readers' opinions and behavior. In a similar vein, Yuliana and Imperiani (2017) investigated the interpersonal significance of newsletters advertising online courses at various educational institutions, including general and Islamic universities. It was discovered that both institutions use common modality characteristics, mood types, and a predominance of declarative language. While Arifin (2017) looked into the abstract realization of non-native writers' interpersonal meaning. His research demonstrates that the expressions of the clause based on the mood system, the predominate use of declarative, and the predominate use of low degree modality are how the interpersonal meaning in the abstract is realized. Additionally, Chinese high school students' comprehension of interpersonal meaning-making in their ESL writing was examined by Xuan and Huang (2017). The findings demonstrate that Chinese ESL learners frequently overuse a particular form of modal in their writing.

A mood analysis of Joe Biden's speech's interpersonal significance is attempted in the research based on the aforementioned phenomena. The researcher questions how Joe Biden's speech conveyed mood and how the interpersonal context influenced the speaker's behavior toward the audience. Knowing Joe Biden's objectives as the speaker and the message he wants to communicate is crucial.

The use of mood structure, which consists of the Mood, Finite, and Residue, to realize interpersonal meaning through communication (Eggins, 2004). The Subject is represented by a nominal group, and the Finite is a verbal group that encodes the speaker's perspective or the primary tense. Together, these two components make up the mood element. As a result, the Finite plays two key interpersonal roles: a MODAL sign indicating the speaker's perspective or a TIME signal relating to the speaker (Butt, 2002). Residue is composed of a non-finite verb as the Predicator, a noun or nominal group as the Complement, an adverbial group as the Adjuncts, and a prepositional phrase as the Adjuncts (Halliday, 1994; Gerot & Wignell, 1994; Eggins, 2004).

The mood kinds are applied to the speech functions during the interaction process. The interaction that occurs in the discourse to produce the message as a statement, a question, an offer, and a command is indicated by the relationship between Subject and Finite. Writers give information and typically make remarks when they are providing information to the reader in writing. Declarative mood refers to the mood system's placement of the Subject before the Finite while providing information (Butt, 2002; Eggins, 2004). As a result, sentences having a subject that comes before the finite are regarded as declarative since they typically actualize a statement. While demanding information, speakers typically ask questions. They occasionally make requests in polar interrogatives that call for a yes or no response. The Finite occurs before the Subject in a polar interrogative query, and this sequence serves as a signal of the interrogative mood as a common manifestation of a question (Butt, 2002). It signifies that the inversion of Subject and Finite in the sentences, where Finite comes before the Subject, is a defining feature of Interrogative. Speakers who are demanding goods or services typically give instructions or directives. Although there isn't a clear Subject or Finite in this form of exchange, speakers are free to use one if they want to emphasize their requests. These mood system combinations are referred to as the Imperative Mood, which typically implements a directive (Butt, 2002). While speakers who are offering goods or services frequently make an offer. Typically, modulated interrogative is used to express the utterance (Eggins, 2004).

METHOD

Developing explanations for social phenomena is the focus of this qualitative research (Sandelowski, 2000; Hancock, Ockleford, & Windridge, 2009). (Cochran, 2002). Regarding the data that was gathered from the document or written text; voice, this study falls under the category of documentary research. According to Mogalakwe (2006), which is based on Grix (2001), documents are created by people and groups as part of their regular activities and are only intended for their own immediate practical needs (Voice, 2012). Joe Biden's speech was collected from <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/speeches-remarks/2021/06/10/remarks-by-president-biden-on-the-covid-19-vaccination-program-and-the-effort-to-defeat-covid-19-globally/>.

Literature study served as the first step in the analysis of the data. Reviewing relevant theories and earlier research was done before starting this task. The data was then prepared for analysis in accordance with its literature study before beginning the main activity. The primary task of this study was data analysis. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) claim that the use of the finite form helps to contextualize a proposition in a speech event. There are two ways to accomplish this. The first is based on the speaking period, and the second is based on the speaker's opinion.

The texts were initially examined in terms of the mood system by locating the Subject and Finite in the phrases, following Halliday and Matthiessen's work on the grammar of interaction from a semantic perspective (2004). The study was then carried out by classifying the moods as the speech functions that the various moods represented.

These are the data analysis techniques used in this study:

1. making a coding framework. Based on mood, the coding frame is used. There is a primary table with the mood types declarative, interrogative, and imperative before these frames are produced.
2. examining and separating mood components into their component pieces in the tables.
3. using interraters for many rounds of verification and reclassification.
4. delivering the results.
5. concluding the declarative, interrogative, and imperative interpersonal meaning.

FINDING

The Result of the Mood

The study came to the conclusion that the mood system can be used to interpret Joe Biden's speech in terms of interpersonal significance. As a result, the researcher uses a mood system to analyze Joe Biden's speech. Declarative, interrogative, and imperative are the three main mood types. 81 data were discovered in Joe Biden's speech by the researcher. The meaning of Joe Biden's speech as it relates to mood system is explained in the table below.

Table 1 Mood Types in Joe Biden's Speech

The Mood System in Joe Biden's Speech	
Declarative	75
Imperative	6

Declarative is the most common mood system table. Declarative was utilized by Joe Biden since the listener and Jokowi are in parallel or similar positions. As a result, the sentence is declarative. It signifies that in Joe Biden's speech, the speaker (Joe Biden) and the listener (audiences) are in a relationship where the speaker (Joe Biden) is the information provider and the listener (audiences) is the information recipient. From the way Joe Biden constructs his pattern of contact with listeners, it is clear that the meaning of his speech is dependent on interpersonal meaning.

The Communication Patterns Built by Joe Biden on Audiences

Data 5

I had a very productive meeting.

I	Had	A very productive meaning
Subject	finite	Residue

Joe Biden employed declarative to interact with his audience, according to the data provided by the study. Since he founded his position on parity with the audiences, Joe Biden tended to utilize declarative language. In other words, Joe Biden employed declarative to establish communication with the audiences, and Joe Biden held the position of information provider, with the audiences serving as the recipients of the information. The data of the interpersonal meaning analysis that is achieved by the declarative mood in

Joe Biden's speech are as follows. Additionally, the table above demonstrates how Joe Biden develops audiences' communication styles.

There is just one clause in a sentence according to the mood structure above. The sentence is a clause. The subject (I) of this statement, which comes before the finites (had), complement (a very productive meaning) as a situational adjunct (residue), may be recognized. Declarative clauses are recognized as those in which the finite element of the clause comes before the structural element of the subject. Statement refers to a declarative function used to provide the information.

The information provided below will help explain Joe Biden's stance and facilitate conversation.

Data 1

Good evening, everyone

Good evening, everyone

Subject only

The aforementioned mood hierarchy is essential. It is obvious that they are subject-only. Joe Biden exhibited his attitude toward the audiences in this clause by making introductory remarks to the crowd. The researcher discovered six data that were imperative based on the data they had examined. Joe Biden primarily employed the imperative throughout his address to give audiences instructions. Since Joe Biden's perspective is the same as or parallel to that of the listener, he rarely employed the imperative in his discourse. As a result, the wording is crucial.

Unlike other types of clauses, imperatives usually only have a predicator, any non-core complement participant, and adjuncts. They rarely have a subject or finite element. The only moods that have a predictor are those that are imperative (the verb). Orders, commands, and requests are made in an imperative mood.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of the current study is to identify the mood structure that affects the speaker's interpersonal metafunction. It uses Systemic Functional Grammar, which Halliday first put forth as the basic framework for data analysis. The research's queries concerning how the mood structure of Joe Biden's speech was realized have been addressed by this study.

Declarative and imperative types were identified by the researcher as the two interpersonal meaning mood types in Joe Biden's speech. The indicative mood, which is declarative and contains 75 sentences, predominates in Joe Biden's speech. In order to demonstrate how interpersonal meaning is realized in a speech, particularly in a political speech, this research takes Joe Biden's speech as an example. The researcher learns from the description in the preceding chapter that a speech's audience appeal might vary depending on the speaker's mood. Since the declarative mood type dominated Joe Biden's speech, this indicates that Joe Biden informed the audience.

Additionally, the environment in which or on what the speaker makes his speech might have an impact on the interpersonal meaning of that speech. The speaker's choice of topics in both speeches reveals how personally important the topic is to them. It is discovered that when the speaker was discussing the immunization of COVID-19, his judgment and attitude were evident.

CONCLUSION

According to the research and discussion, Joe Biden's speech has an interpersonal meaning that can be seen in the way he establishes a pattern of communication with the audience by sitting at the same level as them. Since the listener is in the same or a similar situation to Joe Biden, the sentence is declarative. 81 data were discovered in Joe Biden's speech by the researcher. Declarative data make up 75 of the data in total, whereas Imperative data make up 6. As he delivered his address, Joe Biden tended to utilize declarative language because he intended to inform the audience. Covid-19 vaccination is the main topic of information exchanged.

Finally, it is crucial to comprehend how interpersonal meaning is constructed. This is so that the speaker's judgment isn't always obvious. He or she might demonstrate this through the word choice employed in a message. The speaker may also express an opinion toward something in an indirect manner. This is very crucial to avoid misunderstandings between the speaker and the listener, and it can even be a sign of a person's personality by looking at how they interact with others.

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