

MOOD TYPES OF DONALD TRUMP'S SPEECH IN THE ARAB ISLAMIC AMERICAN SUMMIT

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ABSTRACT

This research deals with analyzing language from the perspective of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) from Donald Trump's speech in the Arab Islamic American Summit. In English, one of types of meaning is Interpersonal meaning. It is realized by mood and modality. This research focuses on mood, then formulated into two research questions: 1) What mood types are used in Donald Trump's speech in the Arab Islamic American summit? 2) What mood adjuncts are used in Donald Trump's speech in the Arab Islamic American Summit?. The method used in this research is qualitative research. The source of data is the video of Donald Trump's speech from Youtube. It was taken from (CNN, 2017) to get the transcript of speech by Donald Trump. It was found that there were 355 clauses in Donald Trump's speech; there were 4 types of mood in the speech of Donald Trump; there were 337 declaratives mood with percentage 94.92%, 4 Polar-Interrogatives mood with percentage 1.12%, 4 WH-Interrogatives mood with percentage 1.12% and 10 imperatives mood with percentage 2.25%. Declarative as the most dominant types of mood is used in Donald Trump's, speech which means that he gave or stated information to the audiences. In addition, in Donald Trump's speech, there are 19 clauses which contain mood adjunct. The findings indicated that there were 3 types of mood adjunct in the speech, namely, 5 adjuncts of modality with percentage 26.31%, 3 adjuncts of temporality with percentage 15.78%, and 11 adjuncts of intensity with percentage 57.89%. The most dominant is adjuncts of intensity which expresses expectation.

Keywords: *Systemic Functional Linguistics; Mood; Mood Adjunct*

INTRODUCTION

Trump delivered the speech in front of the leaders of Muslim countries and during the campaign in his presidential nominations. He called on the Islamic world to expel terrorists by changing his harsh rhetoric towards Muslims. At the Arab Islamic American Summit meeting in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, Sunday (5/21/2017), which was also attended by Indonesian President Joko Widodo, Trump gave a speech to the leaders of Muslim countries. Trump urged Muslim leaders to "cleanse" extremists from their respective countries, very different from his statements so far which assume that "Islam hates us (America)", Trump always stresses that Islam is a dangerous "group". Even a ban on all Muslims to enter America was proposed by Trump in his policy. His election and policies have drawn a lot of controversy over protests especially for Muslims who consider the policy unfair. During his campaign and presidency, Trump has misled and made many false statements.

In addition, he gave a speech to Muslim leaders in the capital city of Saudi Arabia, a country where two holy sites are Muslim throughout the world. Of course,

Trump must be able to position himself as the leader of a major country in the world and Trump does not want to look strange in issuing his statements. Because of that, this speech is interested to be analyzed.

In this research, the researcher discusses mood in Donald Trump's Speech that delivered at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Mood is the major interpersonal system of the clause; it provides interactants involved in dialogue with the resources for giving or demanding a commodity, either information or goods and services in other words, with the resources for enacting speech functions (speech acts) through the grammar of the clause: statements (giving information), questions (demanding information), offers (giving goods and services), and commands (demanding goods and services) (Matthiessen M. H., 2014).

Mood structure is used to uncover the speech functions and moods in a spoken or written language. It is the function of language to participate in communicative acts with another person, to take on the role and express and understand the feelings, attitudes and judgments. By knowing them, and seeing the dominant type which is used, we can take a conclusion about how people exchange their experience, how people persuade each other, or how people tell advices through spoken or written language, as those performed by Donald Trump.

The researcher has a reason to choose speech as the object of her research to be analyzed. First, speech is one of the ways people communicate with others, it can convey and represent ideas, feelings or messages that they want to convey. Second, speech consists of meaning, clause, or writing that can be analyzed using the mood. The researcher chose Donald Trump's speech because he delivered a speech about Muslims in the World and his speech caused controversy, especially among Muslims because it contained inappropriate policies.

One method for analyzing data is through interpersonal meaning because it is very effective to help the researcher express what the speaker is trying to say to the listener through his language, so that the mood structure can be identified as a clause function. The researcher focuses on analyzing the interpersonal meaning in Donald Trump's speech. Because this object or the texts are very interesting to study from the perspective of mood structure and mood adjunct in interpersonal meaning.

LITERATURE REVIEW

There are three metafunctional components proposed by Halliday. They serve to express three sets of independent semantic choices. (1) The structure of the theme expresses the organization of messages: how the clause is related to the discourse around it, and with the context of the situation in which it is produced; (2) The structure of the mood expression of the interactional meaning: what the clause does, as a verbal exchange between the speaker-writer and the audience; (3) The transitivity structure expresses representational meaning: about what clauses, which are usually multiple processes, with participants and related circumstances (Matthiessen, 2014). These three sets of options together determine the structural form of the clause.

The Theme System belongs to the textual language metafunction. Theme functions in the structure of clauses as messages. According to (Wignell, et. al, 1995), Themes are elements that serve as a starting point for messages. This relates to organizing information in individual clauses. The following examples

show that “the same” clause-sized pieces of information embodies the choice of alternative themes. Your reporter repeatedly interrupted her reply. His response was repeatedly interrupted by your reporter. Over and over, your reporter interrupts her reply (Matthiessen, 2014). The theme can be identified as the element that is in the first position in the clause. The rest of the messages where the clause moves after the departure point are called Rheme. The clauses as messages are organized into Themes + Rheme. The theme does not have to be a nominal group, but can be a group of adverbs or prepositional phrases.

The second aspect of the meaning of a clause is its meaning as a representation, which is related to the clause in the function of its experience. This is represented as a configuration of a process. Experience consists of ‘happening, going-on, meaning, doing, feeling, being and becoming. All of this happened realized in the grammar clause. This grammatical system is called transitivity.

There are three main types of processes in English transitivity systems: material, mental, and relational. In addition, there are other types of processes, namely behavioral, verbal, and existential. This process consists of three components, which provide a frame of reference for interpreting our experience of what happened: (1) the process itself, usually in the form of verbal groups; (2) participants in the process, in the form of nominal groups; (3) circumstances related to the process, in the form of group information or prepositional phrases. The concepts of processes, participants and circumstances are semantic categories that show how real world phenomena are represented as linguistic structures (Matthiessen M. H., 2014).

The clause is the largest grammatical unit that functions as representation process. The representation process is a process that is shown by human beings to figure out their feeling, happening, and being to create a sense of experience.

Mood: Clause as Exchange

Another aspect of the meaning of clauses is the clause as an exchange, in which the Mood system characterizes. The system of mood is all about commodity exchange and the assigning of roles of giving and demanding by those that interact in a speech event, involving speakers, or writers, and audiences. Clause as an exchange is clause that explains about a meaning which is shown by speech role. There is an exchange between speaker and listener that give interrelation in speaking.

In this system, clauses are structured to enable us to exchange information. The following is the example given by Halliday on a typical piece of information-exchanging. The mood element consists of two parts: (1) Subject, which is realized by a nominal group, and (2) Finite element, which is part of a verbal group.

1. Subject

Subject, when it first appears, maybe any nominal group. If it is a personal pronoun, like ‘he’ in the rhyme, it is simply repeated each time. If it is anything else, like ‘the duke’, then after the first occurrence it is replaced by the personal pronoun corresponding to it. Nominal groups functioning as Subject include embedded, down-ranked clauses serving as Head.

2. Finite

The finite element is one of a small number of verbal operators expressing tense (is, has) or modality (can, must) (Wignel, et. al, 1995). Finite can be

characterized as a verbal group that changes depend on its subject or time/tense while modal such as *can*, *will*, *must* and etc can be included as finite as well.

3. Residue

The other component is called Residue, which can be left out or ellipsed. It consists of three kinds of functional elements: Predicator, Complement, and Adjunct. **Predicator:** The rest of verbal group, including any other auxiliaries. (But, et. al, 1999) said that predicator is realized by a verbal group minus the temporal or modal operator. It fills the role of specifying the actual event, action or process being discussed, for example, the second verbal element, reading in I'm reading 'Pride and Prejudice' tells us what process was actually going on. **Complement:** A second component of the residue is the complement. A complement is defined as non-essential participant in the clause. It can be identified as an element within the residue that has a potential of being Subject. It can be subject through the process of making the clause passive. (Wignel, et. al, 1995) State that the complement is typically a nominal group. It can also be a whole clause. There is a particular sub-class of complements which are called attributive complements, where the complement is realized by an adjectival element to describe the Subject. Attributive complements cannot become subject. The complement answer the question 'is/had what', 'to whom', 'did to what'. **Adjunct:** A third component of the Residue is the Adjunct. It is a clause element which contributes some additional information to the clause. (But, et. al, 1999) argue that adjuncts can be identified as elements which do not have the potential to become Subject. They are adverbial groups, nominal groups and prepositional phrases which acted as circumstances for experiential meaning of a clause are now simply known as adjunct because they are added on the interpersonal meaning like the following examples: The old man died yesterday. I learnt the dance from my aunt.

There are kinds of mood types (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014): Indicative Mood and Imperative Mood. Indicative mood is realized by the features Subject + Finite. The order of the subject and Finite realizes Declarative and Interrogative. In **Declarative Mood**, the subject and finite are both present or can be easily recovered from the preceding text. The order of subject and finite in the mood block shows whether information is given or demanded. (But, et. al, 1999) State that speakers and writers giving information most normally make statements. In clauses giving information, the subject precedes the finite and this configuration of the mood block is known as declarative mood. The subject always precedes the finite, and the finite, which is always present tense, is usually mapped on to the same word as the event. Meanwhile in **Interrogative Mood**, Speakers demanding information normally ask question. Sometimes they ask in polar interrogatives, which expect a yes/no response. Sometimes they want specific information and ask who, when, where, how, which, whom, what, whose or why? In either case, they signal that they are asking for information by putting the finite before the subject. The only exceptions to this are WH-questions asking about the Subject, in which case WH-word is the subject. This configuration of the Mood block, including the exceptions, is known as interrogative mood (But, et. al, 1999).

In imperative Mood, Speakers demanding goods or services may give orders or commands. In the most common form of this type of exchange there is no apparent Subject or Finite, but, if they wish, speakers can make either demands more emphatic by adding a subject or a finite. These configuration of the mood

block are known as imperative mood. In imperatives the mood element may consist of subject + finite, Subject only, Finite only or they may have no Mood element. There will always be a predicator (But, et. al, 1999; and Wignel, et. al, 1995).

METHOD

In this research, the researcher used qualitative research. Qualitative research works with a wide range of data including recorded, interviews, variation texts (for example field notes, journal and diary entries, document) an images (photo or videos). During data processing most data are transformed into a textual form (for example, interview recording are transcribed). This study focuses on the analysis or interpretation of the Trump's speech script, so the researcher used qualitative research to analyze. The material of this study focused on selected clauses. Qualitative research can be used by all subject matter.

From the quotation above, the researcher chose this qualitative method instead of quantitative method because this research does not need any numerical data or such as a survey, the researcher will analyze Donald Trump's speech. As it is relevant with (Kothari, 2004), this method is concerned with the subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions, and behavior. Furthermore, this research includes in qualitative research because it is concerned with qualitative phenomenon.

The research data was collected using the documentation method. These data are collected from the speech transcript itself. In applying the documentation method, finally the researcher looks for data about things or variables in the form of transcriptions, books, notes, magazines, newspapers, and others.

After the data were collected, they were analyzed. Firstly, the researcher reads the text of Donald Trump's speech and understands what he is saying. Secondly, the researcher marks each clause in each sentence in order to make it easier in analyzing. And the last step the researcher analyzes the pattern of interpersonal meaning, especially the types of mood, mood adjuncts in the clause.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Findings

Table 1 below shows the types of mood which are categorized into four types. They are Declarative, Polar Interrogative, WH- Interrogative, and Imperative. From the table also can be seen that the most frequent clause in the text is declarative mood type with 337 total clauses and the percentage is 94,92 percent.

Table 1. Percentage of Mood Uses in Donald Trump Speech

No.	Mood Types	Σ	%
1.	Declarative	337	94.92 %
2.	Polar interrogative	4	1.12 %
3.	WH- Interrogative	4	1.12 %
4.	Imperative	10	2.25 %
Total		355	100 %

Table 2 below also shows mood adjunct types which are categorized into three types. They are modality, temporality and intensity. From the table also can be seen that the most frequent clause in the text is adjunct of intensity with 11 total clauses and the percentage is 57.89 percent.

Table 2. Percentage of Mood Adjunct Uses in Donald Trump Speech

No.	Mood Adjunct Types	Σ	%
1.	Modality	5	26.31 %
2.	Temporality	3	15.78 %
3.	Intensity	11	57.89 %
Total		19	100 %

Discussions

This part reports the discussions concerning the findings of the research. The problems are the mood types found in Donald Trump's speech in the Arab Islamic American Summit. Then, mood adjuncts found in Donald Trump's speech in the Arab Islamic American Summit.

1. mood types are found in Donald Trump's speech in the Arab Islamic American Summit

Declarative

In Donald Trump's speech, the researcher founds 337 from 355 clauses with declarative types and the percentage is 94,92 percent. It means that this text is dominated by declarative clause. Trump used declarative to give information the reader about information, activity or plans which would be done. The example of declarative mood type in Donald Trump's speech in the Arab Islamic American Summit can be seen as follows:

1. *I want to thank King Salman for his extraordinary words, and the magnificent Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for hosting today's summit*

I	want to thank		King Salman for his extraordinary words, and the magnificent Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for hosting today's summit
subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

Clause analysis above shows the mood types of the declarative clause. From the structure of that clause, the researcher concludes that clause as a declarative clause because the subject occurs before finite and this clause contains information as states by (David Butt, 1999) "Speakers and writers giving information most normally make statements. In clauses giving information, the subject precedes the finite and this configuration of the mood block is known as declarative mood." The clause "*I want to thank King Salman for his extraordinary words, and the magnificent Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for hosting today's summit*" shows that Trump expresses gratitude to King Salman.

2. *In my inaugural address to the American People, I pledged to strengthen America's oldest friendships, and to build new partnerships in pursuit of peace.*

In my inaugural address to the American People	I	pledged to strengthen		America's oldest friendships, and to build new partnerships in pursuit of peace.
Circ. Adjunct	subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	Mood			
	Residue			

Then, the speech above shows us about the information that “I” which is Donald Trump who represents Americans inform about his pact on peace. This clause is also a declarative mood type because it contains information as states by (Eggins, 1993:121), “Declarative is the kind of grammatical structure we typically use for giving information”.

3. *Later today, we will make history again with the opening of a new Global Center for Combating Extremist Ideology -- located right here, in this central part of the Islamic World.*

Later today	we	will	make	again with the opening of a new Global Center for Combating Extremist Ideology	located right here, in this central part of the Islamic World.
Circ. Adjunct	subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Circ. Adjunct
	Mood		Residue		
	Residue				

From analysis of clause above, the circumstantial adjunct “Later today” and “located right here, in this central part of the Islamic World” shows to inform the hearer that the opening of a new Global Center for Combating Extremist Ideology is located in central part of the Islamic World. This clause is also a declarative mood type.

4. *in just a few months, we have created almost a million new job*

in just a few months	we	have	created	almost	a million new jobs
Circ. adjunct	subject	Finite	Predicator	Mood Adjunct	Complement
	Mood				
	Residue				

From analysis of clause above, can be seen that the speaker wants to inform that how great America. That clause explains that “we” (USA) can create jobs in

a fairly short time, it’s not easy for a country to do it, it proved by circumstantial adjunct “*in just a few months*”. He means that USA can do it faster than the other country.

5. *But this future can only be achieved through defeating terrorism and the ideology that drives it.*

But	this future	can	only	be achieved	through defeating terrorism and the ideology that drives it.
	Subject	Finite	mood Adjunct	Predicator	Complement
Mood				Residue	

Speaker said that the future will be achieved through defeating terrorism and the ideology. It can be seen from mood adjunct “*only*”, it tells us that it is the one way that can be done to achieve that future. On the other hand, he also expressed his opinion on terrorism, he considered terrorism as bad, as seen from the word “*defeating terrorism and the ideology that drives it.*”

Polar Interrogative

From the clause analysis above, there is 4 polar interrogative mood types, which dominated 1,12 percent from 355 clauses. Polar-interrogative’s answer must be yes or no, true or false. That indicates something exactly really happen. Hence, there is no answer in grey area such as may be or might be, but it must be in yes or no side. For example, we can see a polar interrogative as follows:

1. *Will we be indifferent in the presence of evil?*

Will	we	be	Indifferent in the presence of evil?
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

From the analysis clause, the speaker inquires about concern for the evil that is in sight. The speaker used finite “*will*” before the subject “*we*”. That is why it clause include in polar interrogative. Then the answer from that clause can “*I will*”, “*I will not*”, “*yes*” or “*no*”.

2. *Will we protect our citizens from its violent ideology?*

Will	we	protect	our citizens from its violent ideology?
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

The speaker means to ask, can the leaders do one of their duties to protect their citizens from the violent ideology. This clause is also polar interrogative because the speaker used finite “*will*” before the subject “*we*”.

3. *Will we let its venom spread through our societies?*

Will	we	let	its venom spread through our societies?
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

This clause is also same with the clause before. Its polar interrogative because the speaker used finite “will” before the subject “we”.

4. *Will we let it destroy the most holy sites on earth?*

Will	we	let	it destroy the most holy sites	on earth?
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement	Circ. Adjunct
Mood		Residue		

This clause is also same with the clause before. Its polar interrogative because the speaker used finite “will” before the subject “we”.

WH-interrogative

This interrogative type has a WH-question word, such as who, what, when, where, why, and how. Stands for the missing piece of information that the speaker wants the listener to supply. It is different from polar interrogative, because it has Wh-element preceding the finite. The example of WH-interrogative clause described below:

1. *What the future will bring—more suffering and despair?*

what	the future	will	bring	more suffering and despair?
Complement	subject	finite	Predicator	Adjunct
	Mood			
	Residue			

The clause above, including in WH-interrogative. There is “what” in the clause, which has function as question word. Trump used WH-interrogative for asking the audiences, in order to make a dialogue or trigger the audiences to respond his speech. There comparative word “more” and the subject “the future” it means that he compared the future with the present, does the future more suffering and despair than before?

2. *what it takes to destroy the terror that threatens the world?*

what	it	takes to destroy	the terror
Complement	subject	finite	Predicator
	Mood		
	Residue		

That clause is also WH Interrogative because there is question word “what” that the speaker expect an answer which give information from the hearer/audiences. It engaged the audiences to express opinions about what needs to destroy the terror.

3. *what tomorrow could bring?*

what	tomorrow	could	bring
Complement	subject	finite	Predicator
	Mood		
	Residue		

Again and again, Trump used question word “*what*” to ask the audiences in order to make a dialogue or trigger the hearer to respond his speech.

4. *What will happen*

what	will	happen
Complement	Finite	Predicator
	Mood	
	Residue	

The last WH Interrogative which is spoken by him is same with the clause before. He keeps using “*what*” to ask something.

Imperative

There are 10 imperative which represent from 355 clauses. Imperative is a statement which contains a direction that the hearer or reader have to do something.

Imperative mood types are used for inviting the audiences for knowing the intention or inviting to do something. The features of Imperatives could be: Subject + Finite, Subject only, Finite only, or they may have no Mood element. As states by Wignel, et. al, (1995) In imperatives the mood element may consist of subject + finite, Subject only, Finite only or they may have no Mood element. There will always be a predicator. The percentage of this imperative clause is 2.81 percent because there are only 10 imperative clauses from 355 clauses found in Trump’s speech. The example of imperative clause described below:

1. *Drive. Them. Out.*

Drive	Them	Out
	Complement	
	Predicator	
Residue		

The analysis clause above is one of imperative mood types that Trump used in his speech. There are have no mood element as states by (Matthiessen M. H., 2014) imperative may has no Mood element, it consists of Residue (Predicator): the verb form is Predicator only, with no Finite in it. The other forms have a Mood element; this consists of Subject only, Finite only, or Finite followed by Subject. Any of these can be followed by a Mood tag. “Drive out” is a direction to the hearer to drive out terrorists.

2. *DRIVE THEM OUT of your places of worship.*

Drive	Them	Out	of your places of worship
	Complement		
	Predicator		Circ. Adjunct
Residue			

From the structural clause above can be seen that there is no mood found but residue as the features of Imperative. There is also adjunct “*of your places of worship*” in that clause, it shows a place which must be guarded from terrorists. So he told the hearer to drive terrorist out of places of worship.

3. *Deny it*

deny	it
Predicator	Complement
Residue	

Then, on the analysis clause above is one of imperative mood type that Trump used in his tweets too. We can see the direction ‘*Deny*’ that Trump asked the audience to deny something. “*it*” refers to terrorists, it means he told to deny terrorists because there are still many terrorists and still roam the world.

4. *Pray for the day*

and	pray	for the day
	Predicator	Complement
Residue		

Not to forget he also asked the hearer to always pray in order to this world is safe from terrorists.

5. *Just imagine*

just	imagine
	Predicator
Residue	

Then, on the analysis clause above is one of imperative mood type that the speaker used in his speech too. We can see the direction “*imagine*” that Trump masked the audiences to imagine or think how the future will be. From this analysis, Trump used imperative mood type to encourage the audiences to know more about the current situation in the world.

2. Mood Adjuncts are found in Donald Trump’s Speech in the Arab Islamic American Summit

Mood Adjuncts are closely associated with the meanings enacted by the mood system: modality and temporality, and also intensity. This means that their neutral position in the clause is next to the Finite verbal operator, either just before it or just after it. But there are two other possible locations: before the Subject.

Adjunct of modality

Adjunct of modality are closely related to the system of modality construed by the finite operator. The important difference is, however, that whereas the system of modality through the finite is subjective, where it is “the speaker’s own judgment on which the validity of the proposition is made to rest” (Matthiessen M. H., 2014) , Adjunct are construed as being objective and “represent different types of assessment of the proposition or proposal” (Matthiessen H. , 2014). The example of Adjunct of modality described below:

1. *And our first priority is always the safety and security of our citizens*

and	our first priority	is		always	the safety and security of our citizens
	subject	Finite	Predicator	Mood Adjunct	Complement
Mood			Residue		

“Always” included in the mood adjunct which explains “usuality” and it shows high modality (Matthiessen M. H., 2014). It expresses habits in a high frequency, where someone must live it or experience it in a certain period of time, such as every day, every discussion, and every meeting someone. “Always”, in the above clause tells that American priority in every time is the safety and security of their citizens.

2. *I have always heard about the splendor of your country and the kindness of your citizens*

I	have	always	heard	about the splendor of your country and the kindness of your citizens
subject	Finite	Mood Adjunct	Predicator	Complement
Mood			Residue	

According to (Matthiessen M. H., 2014) always is adverb serving as mood adjunct that has high usuality. That clause shows a mood adjunct, namely “always”. “Always” above means that the speaker have heard about the splendor of King Salman’s country and the kindness of his citizens on all occasions.

3. *The potential of this region has never been greater*

The potential of this region	has	never	been greater
Subject	Finite	Mood Adjunct	Predicator
Mood			Residue

“Never” is Adverbs serving as high mood Adjuncts of modality (Matthiessen H. , 2014). “Never” above contains negative adjunct functions, “never” in that clause means that the potential of the region is not at any time greater. So, it’s included in mood elements. As it says by (Matthiessen H. , 2014) if the agnate finite clause is negative, then the negative Adjunct functions as Mood element.

4. *Our friends will never question our support*

Our friends	will	never	question	our support
subject	Finite	Mood Adjunct	Predicator	Complement
Mood			Residue	

There is modal finite “will” and followed by mood adjunct “never” which included usuality and means negative adjunct in that clause. “never” above means that their friends will not question about their support until whenever.

5. *and our enemies will never doubt our determination*

Our enemies	will	never	doubt	our determination
subject	Finite	Mood Adjunct	Predicator	Complement
Mood			Residue	

Mood Adjunct contained in the clause is also “*never*” a high mood Adjuncts of modality. “*never*” in that clause means that their enemies will not doubt their determination until whenever.

Adjunct of Temporality

Based on (Matthiessen H. , 2014) Adjuncts of temporality relate to interpersonal (deictic) time. They relate either (i) to the time itself, which may be near or remote, past or future, relative to the speaker-now; or (ii) to an expectation, positive or negative, with regard to the time at issue (sooner or later than expected, as in Many have already achieved a degree of financial security. The example of Adjunct of Temporality described below:

1. *there is still much work to do*

there	is	still	much work to do	
subject	Finite	Predicator	Mood Adjunct	Complement
Mood		Residue		

“*Still*” is adjunct of temporality that refers to time as states by (Matthiessen M. H., 2014) Adjuncts of temporality relate to an expectation, positive or negative, with regard to the time at issue (sooner or later than expected). “*Still*” is positive mood Adjuncts of temporality. “*Still*” above means continuing to be done at that time, to do the work.

2. *Many are already making significant contributions to regional security*

Many	are	already	making	significant contributions to regional security
subject	Finite	Mood Adjunct	Predicator	Complement
Mood			Residue	

There is Mood Adjunct “*already*” in that clause. “*Already*” is positive adjunct of temporality that relative to expectation (Matthiessen H. , 2014). “*Already*” above means many make significant contributions to regional security earlier than the time expected as stated by (Matthiessen H. , 2014) Adjuncts of temporality relate to an expectation, positive or negative, with regard to the time at issue (sooner or later than expected).

3. *in just a few months, we have created almost a million new jobs*

in just a few months	we	have	created	almost	a million new jobs
Mood Adjunct	subject	Finite	Predicator	Mood Adjunct	Complement
Mood			Residue		

“*just*” included non-future adjunct of temporality. “*Just*” above means that they created almost a million new jobs very soon or very short time which is a few months. This is related to (Matthiessen H. , 2014) Adjuncts of temporality relate to to the time itself, which may be near or remote, past or future, relative to the speaker-now.

Adjunct of Intensity

Halliday & Matthiessen (2014: 188) argues that Adjuncts of intensity fall into two classes, of which again one relates to expectation. 1) Those of degree may be total, high degree or low degree ... These Adjuncts (especially the ‘total’ ones) are typically associated with interpersonally loaded Processes or Attributes; the same adverbs also function regularly as Sub-modifiers within a nominal group. 2) Those of counter expectancy are either ‘limiting’ or ‘exceeding’ what is to be expected: the meaning is either ‘nothing else than, went no further than’ or ‘including also, went as far as’.

Adjuncts of intensity occur medially or finally in the clause, but seldom initially, they cannot be thematic (hence there is no occasion for those containing the feature ‘negative’ to cause inversion of Subject and Finite). The example of adjunct of intensity described below:

1. *But this future can only be achieved through defeating terrorism and the ideology that drives it.*

But	this future	can	only	be achieved	through defeating terrorism and the ideology that drives it.
	Subject	Finite	Mood Adjunct	Predicator	Complement
Mood			Residue		

There is mood adjunct “*only*” in that clause. “*only*” is limiting counter expectancy (Matthiessen M. H., 2014). Only is used to show that there is a single one or very few something, or that there are no other. “*Only*” above means that there is no way to achieve the future except through defeating terrorism and the ideology that drives it.

2. *we see only that they were Children of God whose deaths are an insult to all that is holy.*

we	see	
subject	Finite	Predicator
Mood		Residue

only	that	they	were	Children of God
Mood Adjunct		subject	Finite	Predicator
Mood			Residue	

“*only*” is Mood Adjunct of intensity which included limiting counter expectancy. “*only*” above means nothing they saw about the death of the children of God, it’s about they were Children of God whose deaths are an insult to all that is holy.

3. *Now, there is even more blessed news*

Now	there	is	even	more blessed news
Circ. adjunct	subject	Finite	Predicator	Mood Adjunct
	Mood			
	Residue			

There is mood adjunct of intensity “*even*” in that clause. “*even*” includes exceeding counter expectancy (Matthiessen M. H., 2014). “*even*” is used to show that something is surprising, unusual, unexpected, or extreme. “*even*” above means something unexpected which is there is more blessed news. In that clause is also there are comparative degree “*more*” and Circumstantial adjunct “*now*” which show the time. It means that the news is more blessed than before and it’s unexpected something.

4. *Of course, there is still much work to do*

Of course	there	is	still	much work to do
Mood Adjunct	subject	Finite	Predicator	Mood Adjunct
Mood			Residue	

In that clause there are two Mood Adjunct, namely adjunct of obviousness “*of course*” and adjunct of temporality “*still*”. “*of course*” is used to show that a situation or a piece of information is not surprising. “*Of course*” above means that the speaker gives information that the people know and it’s not surprising information which is there is still much work to do.

5. *I am speaking of course of Iran*

I	am	speaking	of course	of Iran
subject	Finite	Predicator	Mood Adjunct	Complement
Mood		Residue		

In that clause there is one Mood Adjunct of obviousness “*of course*”. “*of course*” is also used to show that what you are saying is obvious or already known. “*Of course*” above means that the speaker confirms that he is speaking because of Iran.

CONCLUSIONS

From typical mood analysis in each part of clauses in Donald Trump’s Speech in Arab Islamic American Summit the researcher discovers the interpersonal meaning relation of a speaker which indicates the hearer. There are found 4 mood types in this speech, there are declarative, imperative, Polar Interrogative and WH Interrogative. The most frequent clause in the text is declarative mood types with 337 total clauses and the percentage is 94.92 percent. From the percentage can be seen that the dominant mood is declarative mood type which indicates the aim of the speaker is to inform the hearer.

Lastly, to realize the interpersonal meaning in the text, the researcher analyzes mood adjunct. 19 clauses of mood adjunct were collected from 355 clauses in the speech. It can be concluded that three types of mood adjunct, as they are; First, Adjunct of Modality is 26.31 %. Second, Adjunct of Temporality is the least percentage of types mood adjunct in Donald Trump’s Speech is 15.78 %. The last, Adjunct of Intensity is the most dominant which is 57.89 % from all types mood adjunct in Donald Trump’s speech. It expresses an expectation.

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