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# THE ANALYSIS OF INTERPERSONAL MEANING IN “FREEDOM WRITERS” MOVIE SUBTITLES

A THESIS

Submitted to English Language Teaching Department  
*Tarbiyah* and Teacher Training Faculty *Syekh Nurjati* State Islamic Institute  
Cirebon in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements of Undergraduate Degree



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2016



## ABSTRACT

*Laily Mughibbah. 14121310314. "The Analysis of Interpersonal Meaning in "Freedom Writers" Movie Subtitles".*

This research presents the analysis of interpersonal meaning in "Freedom Writers" movie subtitle. Moreover, it reveals the realization of interpersonal meaning in the movie subtitles. There are two related parts in interpersonal meaning that used to realize relationship between speaker and listener, those are tenor and mood. Tenor is involved with contextual variable which is realized in interpersonal elements of grammar, and mood is the grammatical resource to realize interactivity in social relationship (Schleppegrell, 2008:58). These realization was included in the movie subtitles which come from characters' dialogues as the representation of their language choices. They used different language choices that depend on the situation and their relation in social activity. As the result, interpersonal relation can be identified through language choices that realized by the tenor (contextually or social relation) and mood (textually or wordings).

Furthermore, there are two aims in this research. First aim is to describe the realization of tenor dimensions in movie. It means that researcher aims to analyze the interpersonal meaning by using tenor dimensions as a tool to describe it. Also, the second aim is to describe the realization of mood systems in movie. This aim will be analyze interpersonal meaning through mood systems as grammatical realization in interpersonal meaning of "Freedom Writers" movie subtitle.

This study uses qualitative method. It focuses to use descriptive qualitative. Dawson's (2007: 15-16) points out that qualitative research explored attitudes, behavior and experiences through such methods as interview or focus group. Moreover, this study is conducted in Madrasah Aliyah Negeri of Buntet Pesantren, Astanajapura, Cirebon. In this study, the researcher takes two teachers. The first respondent is male teacher who teach English in first grade of language class. Meanwhile, the second teacher is female teacher who teach in the second grade of language class. The data is taken by doing observation, questionnaire, and interview.

Moreover, as the result of this research shows that: (1) The highest tenor dimension was held by Power which contain in 724 clauses or 50%, the second is Contact in 397 clauses or 27%, and Affect in 340 clauses or 23%. The result proved that characters were more to defend their power or dominance in social life because they were really regard themselves as the right one. These result come from clause classification, where particular clause is belong to one of tenor dimensions. Also, every scene was influence the social relationship that involved among characters because tenor is contextually. (2) Mood realized through grammatical use in the subtitles. Mood systems is not always consist in clause completely because there are particular clause which has no part of mood systems, such as subject, finite, mood adjunct, predicate, complement, and adjunct. It was caused by researcher had analyzed subtitles in clause form to make data are effective and easy to be comprehended.

**Key words:** Language, Interpersonal Meaning, Tenor Dimensions, Mood Systems. and Movie.



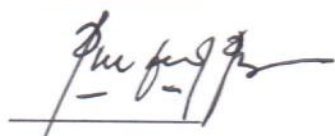





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## RATIFICATION

The thesis which is entitled "THE ANALYSIS OF INTERPERSONAL MEANING IN 'FREEDOM WRITERS' MOVIE SUBTITLES" written by **Laily Mughibbah** registration number is **14121310314** has been examined on August 11<sup>th</sup>, 2016. It has been recognize as one of requirements for Undergraduate Degree in English Language Teaching Department of *Tarbiyah* and Teacher Training Faculty, *Syekh Nurjati* State Islamic Institute Cirebon

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## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the foundations of this research which influences research realization. It consist of research background, the limitation of the problem, the questions of the research, the aims of the research, the significances of the research, the theoritical foundation, previous research, and the methodology of the research.

### 1.1. Research background

This present study intended to capture the language phenomenon in movie through analyzing the subtitle. Language as the fundamental element in interaction that relate with social relation and culture. As human being, they use language to covey the meaning through many kinds of media, such as electronic, grafhics, pictures, voices, and others. Moreover, language became one thing which is human learn firstly at the time when they was born. The baby heard people voices around them, buthe just cried as his language for meaning making. As Halliday (2004:3) said that language is resource for meaning making. No matter what kind of media of language is that would be used. Also, he (2004:20) told that language refer to text and system, as sound, writing, wording, structure (configurations of part), and as resource (choices among alternative).

These are prove that as human being, we always used language as semiotic being that included in speaking, writing, reading, and listening. Language cannot be separated in human daily life, moreover as social being that cannot be life alone. In social nature, people always making and negotiating meaning especially through conversation or interaction. This habitual action has unique characteristic as Hyland (2011:24) said that conversation takes place under particular circumstances and between particular individuals, who living in specific social and cultural context, and they bring to the interaction their own personal characteristics, experiences and beliefs, as well as their relationship history.

In order to recognize more closely about how language realizes the meaning as the primary purpose of someone in making conversation through interpersonal meaning, researchshers did many kind of research to analyze it. One of the field



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that deal with this research is discourse analysis. Discourse analysis had been interesting research in language analysis because now the preoccupation across the humanities and social sciences (Fairclough, 2003:132). The analysis of discourse is about the analysis of the domain of statement in which the text and the utterances as constituent element of text itself, and the concern is more a matter of differencing the rules which determine bodies of text and utterances (Foucault, 1984 in Fairclough, 2003:132). As Fairclough (2003:133) said that discourses as ways of representing aspect of the world which include the processes, relations and structures of the material world, the mental world of thought, feelings, beliefs and so forth, and the social world. Based on the notion, the fundamental aspect is language use in social life. Moreover, discourses constitute part of the resources which people deploy in relating to one another, keeping separate from one another, cooperating, competing, dominating, and in seeking to change the ways in which they relate to one another Fairclough (2003:133).

Based on the theoretical framework above, proved that language used has to be matched with some factors, such as situation, participant, and the theme. These are relate with metafunction term that relate closely with language used. Emilia (2013:65) told that in every natural language has evolved and involved to serve of three basic human needs, namely ideational (representation of experiences), interpersonal (negotiating and maintaining relationship with others), and textual (organizing language to make connected and coherent discourse) metafunction. They will be relate with each register as As Martin (2005:27) said about it, that register concerned with patterns of discourse patterns.

Field related with ideational metafunction (realize the activity that is going on), tenor focus on interpersonal meaning (who is taking part), and mode focus on textual metafunction (deals with channeling of communication) (Martin, 2005:28-29). These are proves that interaction takes place in complicated process. But, in this research will focus on tenor as interpersonal meaning because as Schleppegrell (2008:47) said that tenor realizes interpersonal choices indicated by Mood (statement, questions, and demands), modality (modal verbs and adverbs), intonation, and other resources for evaluative and attitudinal meaning (e.g. resources for appraisal).





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Interpersonal meaning has unique characteristic because it makes interactions among people more interesting through Mood type choices to express their feeling. In line with this, Schleppegrell (2008:58) said that tenor is the contextual variable which is realized in the interpersonal element of the grammar, by using choices from the interpersonal component that speakers and writers able to demonstrate their understanding of the role relationships in each context, and express their stance toward the text they are creating.

The other hand, tenor or taking a stance realizes the relationships that people have. It can be influences the way they interact each other, such between Erin and her student will be different with she and her husband, Scott. She has the unique relationships among the others. Her attitudes are patient, never give up, and brave. Also, in film language study, Freedom Writers can be studied cause of it consist of the language used to the family, colleagues, and students. It is means that the film is able to be analyzed by tenor in language used ([www.filmeducation.org](http://www.filmeducation.org) downloaded on Wednesday, May 18, 2016, 4:29:10 PM).

Those will be analyzed in tenor as three part, namely power, contact, and affect (Gerot and Wignell, 1994:11 in Sari, 2013:72). Particularly in spoken conversation, people in every circle always involved with these in social life as social nature processes. Others instance can be found in movie because it involve with human daily life and use language for meaning making. It proved that language used is influenced by context of situation and whose taking a part.

This research will be used movie drama genre because it became one of crucial movies industry which has been popular and interested by people in the world. Also, the story was inspired by the real story of student's diary in LA riots. Dreyfus (2011:1) said that the work on language as a resource for meaning-making has dominated the semiotic landscape. As the result, semiotic interest and concerns with margins of semiosis. It means that it will be analyze the meaning-making potential of a wide range of modalities, such as body language, color and ambience, laughter, architectural spaces, music, diagramming and image-verbiage relations (Dreyfus, 2011:1). These notion proves that movie animation is one of the work as social semiotic or language. In line with these, Saussure (in Emilia, 2013:67) said that the concept of language is a system of signs.



Halliday (in Emilia, 2013:67-68) added about those notion, that the term social has two things simultaneously namely: 1). Social as social system, which is means “culture”. 2). Social that concern with the relationships between language and social structure. As the result, social structure as one aspect of social system or culture. These pattern has been acceptable in “Freedom Writers” movie. Although it used drama movie as the genre, it has culture that showed in the movie.

Based on Career Development and Employment Information Series article (University of Wellington, 2011:2), movie or film is a medium of communication rich with social implications and created within different social, historical and cultural context. It indicated how crucial language it is in social life. It proved that film had one influence way of social consequences because of it communicative powers (Balio, 1985:92 in Ye, 2012:7). Moreover, film becomes a tool of translation, representations, discourses, and myths of everyday life into specifically filmic text (Kellner, 1982:133-155 in Ye, 2012:8). As the result, film serves as both an instrument of social criticism and a channel for presenting favorable representations of different values and institutions (Kellner& Ryan, 1988:17in Ye, 2012:9). Such “Freedom Writers” movie subtitle that become the object of the research. The reason why because “Freedom Writers” released in 2007 last year.

## 1.2. The Limitation of The Problem

This research analyzed interpersonal meaning in “Freedom Writers” movie subtitle. This paper took the conversations of the main actros in the movie, such Erin Gruwell, Eva, Sindy, and other characters based on situation involved that describe the difference of language choices, to make the research is not complicated cause of the conversations which much more. Also, this research analyzed how the teacher gave the advices of the students from different culture. These conversations are indicate the relationships among others and they will be analyzed by using Mood systems and tenor.

Besides, based on current research of interpersonal meaning area, the topics were about interpersonal relationships in conversational interaction, how language is used to express the manner of speaking of interlocutors, and how important



interpersonal meaning is in language used. As the result, this research analyzed interpersonal meaning in “Freedom Writers” movie subtitle through Mood systems and tenor as social relationships that realizes in the movie. As the result, the researcher had analyzed the relationship among characters in the movie based on power, contact, and affect that influence the way she/he convey the purposes or intentions to another through the dialogues.

### 1.3. The Questions of The Research

This research will be formulated in the following research problems, namely:

- 1) How are the tenor dimensions realized in movie?
- 2) How are the Mood systems realized in movie?

### 1.4. The Aims of The Research

This research will arranged based on the following aims, namely:

- 1) To describe the realization of tenor dimensions in movie.
- 2) To describe the realization of Mood systems in movie.

### 1.5. The Significances of The Research

This research divided significances of the research into three main idea, those are:

- 1) Students will be more interested in Language learning, especially English through their comprehending of language itself because the main function of it is as social semiotic in social life. Also, they will know how to express and respond what they have (feeling or something) through interpersonal involvement. As the result, their awareness of social involved will increase because English can be appeared in everywhere and every time.
- 2) This research will be useful for language teachers in teaching language based on tenor as interpersonal meaning in metafunction. It divided into three main concerns, namely power, contact, and affect that people have. They influence the degree of language (formal or informal) that people use depend on whose taking part in the conversation. Such as, when someone talks to his superiors, he uses language softly dan polite because they have power, and when someone



became angry cause of his friend, it proves that they have closest relationship which indicated by intimacy of affect and contact between them.

- 3) This research is very useful for the researcher because during the time of analyzing data, so many new knowledge that have got. Also, learning Interpersonal Meaning is very interesting to be comprehend. Moreover, this research will be beneficial for future researchers as standard, so their research will be better.

## 1.6. The Theoretical Foundation

The researcher has crucial theoretical foundations from any sources which used and related with this research, namely language, systemic functional linguistics (SFL), metafunction, tenor, mood systems, movie, and Freedom Writers movie.

### 1.6.1. Language

According to Lehtonen (2000:18-30), language can describe based on some it functions, namely language as practical consciousness, interaction, selection, production of the new, representation, and as part of producing identities and powers. These had proven that language cannot be separated with human's daily activities. Also, these notion was supported by Halliday (2003:130) that language as much a product of evolution as human selves. It means that they did not manufacture it, it is an evolved system not a designed system, not something separate from humanity but as an essential part of the condition of being human. Language concerned with social demand, it can be proved by watching the language at work construing this from a child's earliest infancy because from that moment of birth language intercedes, and mediating in the dialogue between an infant and it caregivers (Halliday, 2003:131).

The other hand, language can be involved with how it creates thenaturalorder. It means that considering the expect matters to be different, such an order of happenings, and things, and language is human's primary means of reflecting on these. In line with this, Halliday (2003:131) assumed that the essential function of language is to refer to make contact with what is out there.



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The word of making contact proved that language as attribute or instrument for people to communicate each other by verbal and non-verbal. One of some reasons why they making conversation is for making and getting meaning because these consist of information or knowledge that they scramble.

Moreover, Hargie and David(2005:11) added that people represent a phenomenon that is at one and the same time appear in everywhere which involved with something difficult to find, prosaic yet mysterious, straightforward yet frustratingly tend to failure, and others. In the same book, Rosengren (2000:37 in Hargie and David, 2005:12) has been portrayed the statement as *“both complex and brittle, composed of several series of sometimes very smoothly actions and behaviors, which as a rule are felicitous but quite often less than completely successful”*. It means that language is not as simple as people thing about it. It more complex because it can changes the world view about certain phenomenon that involve with human daily activity. But, it can be brittle if it just a word without any instance.

Also, Ellis and Beattie (1986 in Hargie and David, 2005:12) adding the notion by described communication as a *‘fuzzy’* concept, which is means as the boundaries that are blurred and not altogether certain. Communication has no rule to make it happen. Although it has the boundaries, but they are blurred or barely nothing. Moreover, someone able to make conversation with people in whole the world by using media social or electronic at this time. The phenomenon proved that language as the primary aspect of technology advanced.

Language as fundamental structure in communication and making meaning. It was supported by statement of Craig (1999 in Hargie and David, 2005:12) on a distinct tradition within communication theory of conceptualizing communication. According to him, it as a process of sending and receiving messages. The notion was proved that communication requires that at least two contribute to the ongoing and dynamic sequence of event in which each affect and it affected by the other in a system of reciprocal determination (Hargie and David, 2005:12). There are some component of the communicative process, such as simplest form, identified, message, medium, channel, code, noise, feedback and context (Gudykunst, 1991; Adler and Towne, 1996 in Hargie and David,



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2005:12). It means that language had play a important role in that process and it involved with these.

Gouran (1990:6 in Hargie and David, 2005:12) described the message or content in conversation as, “A *pattern of thought, configuration of ideas, or other response to internal conditions about which individuals express themselves*”. Language can warps all to convey the purpose of someone because it can be meaning making agent in either speakers or communicators. Language flows through some media. Based on Fiske (1990 in Hargie and David, 2005:13) notion, he described three types of media, namely *presentational* (e.g. the voice, face, body), *representational* (e.g. books, paintings, architecture, photographs), *technological/mechanical* (e.g. television, radio, CD, telephone). The notion as prove that language is complex and considerable, in which anything around of people’s environment is conveying something because they have meaning.

Then channel refers to that which ‘connect’ communicators and accommodates the medium and based on of different types, capable of carrying pulses of light or electrical energy. Likewise, DeVito (1998 in Hargie and David, 2005:14) notion thatchannel relate with: *vocal-auditory* channel which carries speech; *gestural-visual* channel which facilitates much nonverbal communication; *cshemical-olfactory* channel accommodating smell; *cutaneous-tactile* channel which enables us to make interpersonal use of touch.

Also, a code is a system of meaning shared by a group. It designates signs and symbols peculiar to that code and specifies rules and conventions for their use (Hargie and David, 2004:14). Then, the noise refers to any interference with the success of the communicative act thereby distorting or degrading the message so that the meaning gained is not that intended. As such, noise may originate in the source, the channel, the receiver, or the context within which participant interact (Hargie and David, 2005:14).

The feedback means the sender is able to judge the extent to which the message has been successfully received and the impact that it has had. It is vitally important to successful social outcomes because it plays a central role in the model of skillful interaction to be elaborated in the second half of the chapter and more will be said about it then (Hargie and David, 2005:14). The last of communicative



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component is context that has been depicted as exerting an influence on communication. But it should not be overlooked that, in many respect, interactions can also serve to shape aspect of their situation through communication (Hargie and David, 2005:14).

### 1.6.2. Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) course has proven language as the precious thing to be learned, to be comprehended, and to be used as well as possible. The phenomenon has been supporting by so many research in this world about SFL. They used the famous notions of expert researchers of language, such as Halliday, Gerot and Wignell, and others. Although SFL is an expert course in language, text, and context as cited in Coffin and Donohue (2012:65) that SFL as the theory of language which concern with the relationship among language, text, and context in human daily life as social process. Nevertheless, the coverage of SFL is broader than its focus because language usage involved with human social activity. This fact had proved by citation of Coffin and Donohue (2012:65) that people use language and others semiotic to comprehend the relationship among them by making meaning. As the result, the ideas that people express each other's is the broader process because it involved with making meaning process.

Moreover, according to Schleppegrell (2008:18) systemic functional linguistics concern with the ways of linguistic choices contribute to the realization of social context. The statement proves that social context will be influencing the usage of linguistics choices (e.g, formal or informal), such as speaker will uses informal language or slang with his/her closest friend because their close relationship makes the level of good manner will be decreased. The fact supported by Schleppegrell's notion (2008:18) that it connects the linguistic and the social by offering descriptions of language form, which is shows the meanings of those forms can realize and by offering descriptions of the meanings construed by language in relation to social context. In every language form, such as body language, sound, text, graffis, and others have own meaning which relate with social context because it is connecting between reader and writer or speaker and listener.



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Those statement prove the important of register usage to enlighten the relationship between language and context. In line with this, Emilia (2013:63) argued that SFL regards language as meaning-making resource through interaction between people in situational and cultural context. The interaction which bounded among people is always consisted and influenced by situation and culture that available. Moreover, if people come from different culture. As the result, it will makes colorful language atmosphere because they have own dialect or other different thing of language. To support these fact, Emilia (2013:63) added that SFL is a social theory of language. These notions proved that language use is related with social life because human being use language as the semiotic element for meaning making.

The other hand, Systemic functional linguistic theory provides a means of identifying the grammatical features that make a particular text based on the kind of text it is, so the relationship of linguistic choices to the situational context in which the language is used can be explained in functional terms (Schleppegrell, 2008:19). The usage of SFL by using SFG to identify grammatical features of text is available through the instruments of SFG, such Mood, transitivity, and theme rheme in identifying particular text. In line with these notion, Emilia (2013:70) explained that SFL has some basic principles, namely consider language as resource for meaning, text as the basic unit of meaning, systematic relationship between text and context, and functional labels.

Those basic principles will become identity SFL. It is means that language, meaning, text and context, and functional labels are relate each other. Also, Martin and Write (2005:7) regards SFL as a multi-perspectival model, which designed to provide analyst with complementary lenses for interpreting language in use. This notion gave the direction for researchers to use SFL as one of standard theories in researching langugae. Theyemphasized that one of the most basic of those complementarities is the notion of kinds of meaning as the idea that language is a resource for mapping ideational, interpersonal and textual meaning onto one another in virtually every act of communication (Martin and Write, 2005:7).SFL is like a shelter which has SFG as the foundation to cut open texts to describe





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language in actual use by offering grammatical features, which every texts has own.

Those has made SFL has been appearing so many researchers who take pleasure with language. It began from Firth's teaching in Linguistics and had developed by Halliday. In this period, SFL became the famous and important research because it put on language as primary resource. Moreover, sees language as semiotic resource which is resource for creating meaning as cited in Taverniers (2002:29). It is means that as semiotic resource, language involved with all components in social life and it is a primary factor that make them become one in other to making meaning among the speakers and listeners. However, the model of language had organized by the people or speakers and influenced by some dimension, such as time and place. As the result every country has their own language. Moreover in every country's region has different language or dialect.

In line with those statement, Taverniers (2002:30) had wrote that there is a number of interacting theoretical dimensions which has aims at articulating a characteristic aspect of language as a resource. As the result, it will make the particular aspect of language is brought out. To prove her statement, she added the investigation of those dimension in three theoretical motifs as form basis of Systemic Functional theory, namely *the systemic motif*, *the functional motif*, and *the dynamic motif* (Taverniers, 2002:30).

#### 1.6.2.1. Systemic Motif

Systemic motif or systemic network is involved with the interaction between system and structure. Taverniers (2002:30) explained that in SFL, it formalizes the idea that language is a *potential* form which is *choices* can be made in particular *environment*. The notion proved that in SFL's view, systemic network considers language as potential form that involved and can be influenced by choices and environment of speakers and listeners. In line with this, Halliday and Matthiessen (in Taverniers, 2002:30) added that there is system in system network and each of them is point of choice and it consists of an *entry condition*(clause/environment in choices), *a system name* (Mood type),



and a number of systemic terms (the choices available in environment, such as declarative, interrogative).

Those components always involved with choice and environment of speakers. The usage of both will be influenced the differentiation of characteristic linguistics phenomenon as cited in Taverniers (2002:30) because each of system represent their own dimension. The fact was increasingly proved that system network represent language as meaning potential. Moreover, the various systemic features in system network will be indicated the possible instantiations of meaning and they are available in particular language (Taverniers, 2002:30). It is means that the frequency of choices that available in environment will be influenced the possible options of meaning in particular language. Then, it characterized by *realization statement* which is indicated in systemic network.

#### 1.6.2.2. The Functional Motif

In line with those, she explained more about SFL in functional motif view. SFL has a miraculous part which made language as primary resource to be analyzed, namely Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG henceforth). SFG has stratified semiotic resource as language models (Taverniers, 2002:49). It is means that language in SFG's view has some layers. Also, it proved that the necessary of curiosity of how text work will be answered because SFL and SFG has same view toward language, namely regarded language as a resource for making meaning.

Continuing those statement, Traverniers (2002:49) added that language has some levels of symbolization, namely context, semantics, lexicogrammar, and phonology. These are available in language as one part that cannot be separate each other. Commonly, these levels referred to as the levels of *doing, meaning, wording or saying, and sounding* (Traverniers, 2002:49). The statement proved that language is not only about word but it is broader than word because one movement of something will be gave one important meaning.



### 1.6.2.3. Dynamic Motif

Dynamic motif is relate with *act of meaning* (Traverniers, 2002:76). It is as an evidence that language is not static. In every years, it to be involved in progress because it has been influenced by the development of time.

Moreover, *act of meaning* is refers to the creation *meaning* (Traverniers, 2002:76). It is means that the process of making meaning is involved with the creation. So, it needs the relationship of system of language between the usage of that system in particular text (Traverniers, 2002:76) because the selection of system language usage is influences the creation of meaning.

### 1.6.3. Metafunction

Metafunction becomes a part of Systemic Functional Linguistics and make the language analysis more interesting through register. The main concept of metafunction is come from Halliday's approach (1985:11 in Bilal, (2012:726), namely '*the context of situation*' which is obtained through a systematic relationship between '*the social environment*' and '*the functional organization of language*'. These concepts has been affecting the language research in whole the world.

The other hand, Hyland and Paltridge (2011:101-102) that metafunction is relate with resources on each organize stratum based on the kind of meaning they construe, namely ideational resources naturalizing physical/biological materiality and semiosis, interpersonal resources negotiating social relations and textual resources managing information. The notion means that three parts of metafunction have own important function in language analyzing. The one miraculous thing of them is they can be used in the same text, but the result will be different. It will be happened because they have own instrument to identify the text.

Also, they clarified that SFL models of social context as more abstract levels of semiosis, which is the level next to language is mapped metafunctionally as field (ideational context), tenor (interpersonal context) and mode (textual context) (Hyland and Paltridge, 2011:102). These component as other term for three parts of metafunction. In every component has own instrument that used to analyze



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grammar or language structures usage in particular text, namely transitivity in field, Mood systems in tenor, and theme rheme in mode.

These notion proved that register used based on the context of situation. A register emerges from the social context of a text's production and at the same time realizes that social context through the text (spoken or written) (Halliday, 1994 in Schleppegrell, 2008:18). Text (spoken or written) as a connector between speaker/writer with listener/reader. Although the reader is just read a particular text, but in fact he/she is communicating with the writer because through the text the reader can be meet up. Moreover, Halliday (in Schleppegrell, 2008:18) explained more about the features of the social context that the grammar was include what is talked about (*field*), the relationship between speaker/shearer or writer/reader (*tenor*), and expectations for how particular text types should be organized (*mode*). All these register able to support the writer or spekaer to produce the text based on their relationship and comprehending to use language, and make people able to choose the ways of using language in every context and situation.

Halliday explained language into three broad metafunctions those are ideational, interpersonal and textual metafunctions. Gerot and Wignell (1995:22 in Rahma, 2012:21) that clauses simultaneously signal three types of meaning namely ideational (field), textual (mode) and interpersonal (tenor). There are three notion of meaning, namely:

#### 1.6.3.1. Ideational meaning

The first notion of metafunction by Halliday is ideational function or field in register term. This function used to organize, understand, and express human's perceptions of the world and their consciousness (Halliday, 1994 in Bloor an Bloor, 1995:9). It is point out that ideational of field is relate with human's mind and their perfective about something that appear in their environment (what is going on). This is proved by Halliday (1994 in Bloor and Bloor, 1995:9) that it had been classified into two components, namely experiential and logical.

Moreover, he explained that ideational or field is called by clause as representation because and it has meaning as a representation of some process



in ongoing human experience (2004:59). It means that ideational meaning has representation function in text usage. In every representation, there is always some process which is going on. To support this notion, Hyland (2011:102) argued that field is concerned with social activity, across all daily activity of life including home, recreation, trades and craft, professions and disciplines. It proved that field is concern with human daily activity, people with their environment, and involved with their ideology or idea.

The other hand, to analyze a text ideational metafunction, it uses transitivity system. As write in Bustam (2011:22) that the function of transitivity system is as clause analysis method in ideational metafunction. Moreover, Halliday (1981 in Bustam, 2011:24) regards transitivity system as *'the grammar of clause'* and as *'structural unit for expressing'*. There are three main components of transitivity system, namely participant, process, and circumstantial.

Based on three components, transitivity system will be dismantled one by one. In process component, there are six process types, namely material, mental, relational, verbal, existential, and behavioural (Bustam, 2011:25).

Circumstances is one of the main component in transitivity system. Based on Gerot and Wignell (1994:52), circumstances can be answer some questions, such as when, where, why, how, how many, and as what and they will describe meaning about time and place. It is means that circumtancials are mostly like adverb that consist of information about time and place in the text.

### 1.6.3.2. Interpersonal meaning

Based on Schleppegrell (2008:48), the ideational, interpersonal, and textual meaning work together simultaneously to realize the context of situation in a particular text. They are the combination of the element in different configurations that realizes different registers. But, this research will focus on interpersonal meaning which contain in every field of study, not except for movie subtitle.

As Halliday (2014:83) stated that the structure of the clause as an exchange has a transaction between speakers in which the element the speaker makes responsible for the validity of what she is saying. As the result, they will get



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something that they want through their transaction and it involves with their relationships in social life. Interpersonal meaning can be showed social relationships of people that they are being established and maintained through language choices (Schleppegrell, 2008:48). It proves that people must be have their own ideology to maintain and established their relation among others.

Those notions has been supporting by the fact that interpersonal meaning is one of the part of metafunction's. One of some fundamental reason of that focus because of Halliday and Matthiessen's notion (2004 in Kondowe, 2014:73) about grammar of language, namely it is a resource for talking about human's inner and outer experiences, and communicating based on their attitudes and expectations. The theory explained that grammar used by people to interact each other through its patterns. As the result, grammar became a primary resource in SFL or SFG that can be analyzed through its patterns by using the instruments based on research focus.

Those statement proved that interpersonal meaning can be one of research focus. As Kondowe's cite (Kondowe, 2014:73) that interpersonal metafunction if the way of acting. It is means that researcher be able to analyze language structure of particular text based on its interpersonal metafunction to recognize and comprehend the way its relationship with others (readers or listeners). Moreover, based on Halliday's opinion (2004 in Guijarro, 2010:126) that metafunction is focus on enacting social relationship between speaker/writer and listener/reader ina particular context of communication, deals with the clause as an exchange of information, and as an exchange of goods and services. These *exchange* are relate with *take and give* at the time of conversation has been taken place. Also, they are consists of two possible information, namely goods (commodities) and services (treatments).

In line with those, based on semantics's view that interpersonal meaning involved with the type of speech act chosen (statement, offer, question, and directive), realized by grammatical options, and encoded by three syntactic Moods (declarative, interrogative, and imperative) (Guijarro, 2010:126). The statement proved that interpersonal meaning included with type of speech, grammatical options, and three syntactic Moods which is engaged by people in



making meaning. From those elements of interpersonal meaning, researcher able to analyze the text based on interpersonal meaning by using the instrument of it, namely Mood systems. As the result of their finding, it will be appeared the most dominant Mood types (declarative, interrogative, and imperative) and it will determine the kind of text it is.

To describe the influence of the commodity of exchange and role of exchange in speech function, Halliday (2004 in Guijarro, 2010:126) explained it in the below

<b>Commodity exchange and</b> →	<b>Information</b>	<b>Goods and Services</b>
<b>Role in exchange</b> ↓		
<b>Giving</b>	Statement	Offer
	Declarative Mood	Various realizations
<b>Demanding</b>	Question	Command
	Interrogative Mood	Interrogative Mood

Table 1.1 Speech Functions and their Congruent Realizations

Based on the table 3 above, it can be concluded that interpersonal meaning usage through clause as exchange will be affected speech function choices. As the result, the existence of *exchange* information will be determined the needs and goal of certain text.

### 1.6.3.3. Textual meaning (mode)

The third part in metafunction is textual meaning and it has mode as register. Figueiredo (2010:122) wrote that textual meaning or function is the way of the text is organized in relation to its context and its message. The statement proved that textual function concern with the text or clause as message because it has been connecting between context of the text and its message. Moreover, *mode* was include in textual meaning in metafunction as its register. Hyland (2011:102) argued that *mode* is concerned with the effect of various technologies of communication on the texture of information flow – speaking vs writing for example, alongside various electronic modalities.



Those statement supported that the textual meanings are realized contextually and con-textually in lexicogrammar through thematic, information systems and coshesion (Rahma, 2012:21). In fact, it will be happen through *the system of theme/rheme*, which is *theme* focus on the message's point of departure and *rheme* as the continuity points (Figueiredo, 2010:122). These notion are more demonstrate that textual meaning just conduct the message of particular text. In line with this, Arunsirot (2013:163) wrote that textual metafunction is realized through thematic structure, information structure, and cohesion. The statement proved textual metafunction is concern with structure text thematically.

Moreover, Halliday (1994:161 in McCabe and Heilman, 2007:140) regarded textual metafunction as clause of constructing a message and theme/rheme structure as the basic form of the organization of the clause as message. The notion can be concluded that theme/rheme as the particular part of textual metafunction as basic unit to analyzed it.

#### 1.6.4. Tenor

Based on social context view, interpersonal meaning has tenor as component in speech setting and it is a conceptual framework for representing the social context as the semiotic environment in order to make people exchange meanings (Halliday, 1978:110 in Poynton, 1990:50). It proved that tenor is not one of language kinds but as the crucial component in social context and it has the important role as register that relevant to interpersonal meaning. It was support by Halliday's notion (2011:102) that tenor is focus on social relations, negotiated in relation to power and solidarity. For the point of view, Meiristiani (2011:42) added that tenor focus on social relationships between those taking parts. Based on the statement, it can be concluded that tenor has the same tendency with interpersonal meaning, namely they are concern with social relationships.

Moreover, Butt et.al (1996:130 in Meiristiani 2011:42) explained that there are three terms in tenor, namely: 1). *Societal roles* are the roles that relate with speakers and addressee. 2). *Status* can be equal or hierarchic (realized by the Mood chosen). 3). *Social distance* as the way to measure how the participants know each





others (familiarly or distantly). These parts of tenor can be used as indicators to recognize the relationships in certain group of people. Also, Martin (2005:34) added that at the level of tenor, power and solidarity need to be considered in relation to all three discourse semantic systems (negotiation, appraisal, and involvement). These levels are based on discourse semantic systems in social relationships. They have been consisting in human social relationships in order to understand each others about their own desires.

Based on those notions about tenor and its components, this paper will focus on three parts of tenor based on Brown and Gilman (1960/72 in Meiristiani 2011:42) who had divided tenor into three crucial parts, namely power, contact, and affect.

#### 1.6.4.1. Power

*Power* is a matter of equal and unequal authority of interactant in communication (Meiristiani 2011:42). It is means that participants have different power in certain social environment (office, school, and others) and it will be influence how they communicate. For instance, roles of equal power are those of friends and their close friends; examples of roles of unequal (non-reciprocal) power would be those of boss with his/her employee. There is scheme of power below (Poynton, 1985 in Kawashima, 2004:4):

*The power continuum*



Based on Graber, Power can be classified into dominance and difference (2001:105-106). The both has own part to describe social relation involvement through grammatical realization in a clause. They can be seen in the table 1.2 below:

No	Power	
	Dominance/High	Differential/Low
1	No ellipsis	Ellipsis
2	Modalization tends to be high	Use low modalization
3	Controls turn-taking	Respect turn-taking



4	Use familiar vocative	Respectful vocative
---	-----------------------	---------------------

Table 1.2

*Power Realizations in Tenor Dimensions*

**1.6.4.2. Contact**

Contact is one of tenor’s parts which relates with how often interactants communicate in social relationships and it can be describing the proximity between the interactants. As cited in Meiristiani (2011:42) that *contact* concern with the frequency of communication between interactants and it will be frequent or infrequent, such as a boy with his family tends to be frequent than he with an acquaintance. It has scheme as follow (Poynton, 1985 in Kawashima, 2004:4):

*The contact continuum*



From the contact scheme, it can be described by the notion of Graber (2001:105-106) that contact can be interpreted through grammatical realization, those are:

No	Contact	
	Involved	Uninvolved
1	Social activity (family, work, and recreation)	Phatic contact (neighbors, shopkeeper, and stranger)
2	Informal	More formal
3	Minor clause	Major clause
4	Ellipsis	No ellipsis
5	Vocative	No vocative
6	Nick name	Full name

Tabel 1.3

*Contact Realizations in Tenor Dimensions*



### 1.6.4.3. Affect

Meiristiani (2011:42-43) explained *affect* as emotional relationships between interactants that occur in certain situation and either high or low. It means that context of situation will be influence the condition of interactant's emotional because it has exceptional relationship. For instance, people in a friendship are affectively involved, but people in work associates are not involved because they needs for business. The scheme as follow (Poynton, 1985 in Kawashima, 2004:4):

*The affect continuum*



For this dimension, Graber (2001:105-106) also explained Affect into positive and negative. The both can be realized in meaning involvement as follow:

No	Affect	
	Positive	Negative
1	Satisfaction/API	Discord/AN1
2	Security/AP2	Insecurity/AN2
3	Fulfillment/AP3	Frustration/AN3

Tabel 1.4

*Affect Realizations in Tenor Dimensions*

### 1.6.5. The Mood Systems

Mood elements has became one of interpersonal parts. From the point, Schleppegrell (2008:58) explained that interpersonal meaning can indicated by Mood as a major resource for establishing tenor, and it as the grammatical resource that realizes interactivity and negotiation that has three Mood options, declarative, interrogative, or imperative. It proves that interpersonal meaning has many ways to convey and get the goods or services through conversation that people make. Besides, Mood selection indicates a choice that present the language use of someone who states, questions, or commands, and in every each choices can be suggest a different relationship between speaker/listener or writer/reader



(Schleppegrell, 2008:58). Interpersonal meaning uses Mood systems to realize the intention of the speaker or writer.

As Schleppegrell (2008:58) notion above that conversation has varied Mood structure because speakers are able to share information and question each others. MOOD systems is use to realizes interpersonal meaning in conversation. Speakers and listeners are able to response the conversation freely. There is unique name for MOOD systems that used capital word for distinguish the MOOD constituent of the clause from general term, but Mood (using usual word) is for describing the overall structure of the clause (Eggins, 1994:155 in Wulandari 2011:17). This statement can be concluded as differentiation of MOOD systems and Mood structure. MOOD systems are consist of Subject and Finite and Mood structure is consist of MOOD and RESIDUE.

### 1.6.5.1. MOOD

Mood elements is used to realize interpersonal meaning in a particular text through selections from the systems of MOOD (Gerot and Wignell, 1994:22). As the result, MOOD system can be the instruments to analyze interpersonal meaning. There are two element in Mood, namely subject and finite (Gerot and Wignell, 1995:26). Subject is realized by a nominal group and finite is part of verbal group. This notion supported by Eggins (1994:156 in Wulandari 2011:17) that had identified two crucial part of MOOD systems, namely:

#### 1.6.5.1.1. Subject

Subject is provides a person or think whom held the responsibility in the text and he/it is as the main actor of the text. As stated by Halliday (1985:76 in Eggins, 1994:156 in Wulandari 2011:17) that subject realizes the thing by reference to which preposition can be affirmed or denied.

For example:

Ratih	reads magazine
<b>Subject</b>	



The other hand, the researcher had divided kind of subject based on pronoun. In line with this, in Gerot and Wignell (1995:39) *wh* questions had included as subject. As the result, researcher classified them into 1). Pronoun, such as *I, they, we, you, she, he, and it.* 2). Vocative or nickname which means a calling for the name of characters.

#### 1.6.5.1.2. Finite

Based on Gerot and Wignell's notion, finite is part of verbal group in the text (1994:26). It can be concluded that finite is part of MOOD systems as a verb identifier or marker. In line with this, Eggins explained that finite can be as references to time (V2 or V3) (1994:157 in Wulandari 2011:18). Also, he stated that finite can be as the modal operators that used to express the speakers/writers judgment of their feeling (like and unlikely) (1994:157 in Wulandari 2011:18) and they divided into kind of modalities based on Grot and Wignell notion (1995:26). In line with this, Gerot and Wignell added (1995:31), that there is no finite if *to+verb* and *verb+ing*. As the result, they can be concluded as follow:

<b>Auxilaries/ Low Modalities</b>	<b>Usage</b>
Can	1. Ability 2. Permission
Could	1. Past ability 2. Polite question
May	1. Permission 2. Possibility
Might	Possibility
<b>Auxilaries/ High Modalities</b>	<b>Usage</b>
Should/ought to	1. Advisability 2. Expectation
Had better	Strong advisability
Must	1. Necessity 2. Deduction
Have to	Necessity



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Have got to	Necessity
<b>Auxiliaries/ Median Modalities</b>	<b>Usage</b>
Will	1. Simple future 2. Polite request
Would	1. Polite request 2. Preference 3. Conditional
Shall	1. Simple future with “I” and “we” 2. Polite question to make polite suggestion.

Table 1.5.

*Kind of Auxiliaries or Modalities*

For example:

May	I	Help you?
Finite	Subject	<b>RESIDUE</b>
<b>MOOD</b>		

1.6.5.1.3. Mood Adjunct

Mood adjunct can be appeared in front of a clauses as connector. As cited by Gerot and Wignell (1995:360), there are three kinds of Mood adjunct, those are:

No	Adjunct of Polarity and Modality	
1	Polarity	Not, yes, no, so, etc.
2	Probability	Probably, possibly, certainly, perhaps, and maybe.
3	Usuality	Usually, sometimes, always, never, ever, seldom, and rarely.



4	Readiness	Willingly, regardly, gladly, certainly, and easily.
5	Obligation	Definitely, obviously, possibly, at all cost, and by all means.
<b>No</b>	<b>Adjunct of temporality</b>	
1	Time	Yet, still, already, once, soon, and just.
2	Typically	Occasionally, generally, reguraly, and mainly.
<b>No</b>	<b>Adjunct of Mood</b>	
1	Obviousness	Of course, surely, obviously, and clearly.
2	Intensity	Just, simply, merely, only, even, actually, and really.
3	Degree	Quite, almost, nearly, scarcely, hardly, absolutely, totally, utterly, entirely, and completely.

Table 1.6.

*Kind of Mood Adjunct*

**1.6.5.2. RESIDUE**

According to Eggins (1994:161 in Wulandari, 2011:19), has regarded residue as a part of the clause or Mood elements is less essential than the MOOD components. The notion showed that the existence of residue is less important in clause, but it is not means that residue cannot be as a part to analyze interpersonal meaning. On the contrary, residue is still needed to see how interpersonal meaning realizes in the text through Mood elements. The statement was support by three element in residue, namely predicator, complement, and adjunct (Gerot and Wignell, 1995:31-36).

1.6.5.2.1. Predicator

Predicator is the verb as the part of clause. Eggins added that predicators are identified as being all the verbal elements of the clause and its existence is after finite element (1994:161 in Wulandari, 2011:20). Moreover, Gerot and



Wignell (1995:31) explained, that there is no predicator if verb is containing *to be*.

For example

You	should	Go!
Subject	Finite	Predicator
<b>MOOD</b>		<b>RESIDUE</b>

#### 1.6.5.2.2. 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 answer the question of "*is/had what*", "*to whom*", and "*did to what*" (1995:32).

For example

Mama	will	makes	Cheese cake
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
<b>MOOD</b>		<b>RESIDUE</b>	

#### 1.6.5.2.3. 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
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
<b>MOOD</b>		<b>RESIDUE</b>		





### 1.6.5.3. 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.

#### 1.6.5.3.1. Declarative Mood

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

The motorcycle	had	Two bicycle wheels
Subject	Finite	Complement
<b>MOOD</b>		<b>RESIDUE</b>

#### 1.6.5.3.2. Interrogative Mood

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:

Should	I	be using	computer	in my bedroom
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement	Cir. Adjunct
<b>MOOD</b>		<b>RESIDUE</b>		

#### 1.6.5.3.3. Imperative Mood

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

Will	You	put	it	down please?
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement	Cir. Adjunct
<b>MOOD</b>		<b>RESIDUE</b>		



### 1.6.6. Movie

Movie or Films, and particularly video tapes, are like novels, which in theory can be repeatedly read, or viewed (Klarer, 2005:57). Klarer also stated that the visualization in movie has the action that not left merely to the imagination of a reader, but rather comes to life in the performance, independent of the audience. In both genres, a performance (in the sense of a visual representation by people) stands at the center of attention. It is misleading, however, to deal with film exclusively in the context of drama, since categorizing it under the performing art does not do justice to the entire genre, which also includes non-narrative subgenres without performing actors.

Moreover, this research will focus on movie subtitle. Borell (2000:4) stated that subtitle is a text that shown together by visual material, such as a film. This notion proved that movie subtitles are able to be analyzed. Based on his written, it is consists of a written version of the lines in the soundtrack.

### 1.6.7. Freedom Writers Movie

Freedom Writers movie is Richard LaGravenese's work which played in 2007. The movie described about English teacher's life who taught in Senior High School of Woodrow Wilson in Long Beach, California. Her name was Erin Gruwell. She taught English course in 203 classroom that consist of students who came from different culture and region, such Group of Black, Latino, and Asian. As the result, they almost be fight cause of the difference among them.

The other hand, Freedom Writers movie is inspired by diaries of students who wrote after LA riots in 1992 (Film education, 2007:1). Also, the diaries told story about teacher's endeavors to teach the students whom approve with racism. Erin Gruwell is very love and fight to make realize them that racism is useless and impair so many people in the world. She always be patient to teach them by giving book about racism, namely *Diary of Anna Frank*. As the result, she commanded to her students to make the diary about their life story. Besides that, she took them to the museum of racism. Finally, they was aware that racism is very torture each other.



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### 1.7. The previous Study

There are some current study which relate closely with this research. The first is Wulandari (2011) who analyzes interpersonal meaning of Barack Obama's speech at University of Indonesia. She focus on Obama's attitudes and judgments toward Indonesia. Her research was concern about communicative involvement which analyzed Obama's speech through mood systems and described it into clauses. The result of her research proved that the highest mood type in his speech was declarative which showed that Obama gave information about how he loves Indonesia. It means that he told about his experiences when he was child and lived in Indonesia.

The second current research is come from Olusanya (2013) who concern with the analysis of interpersonal metafunction in some selected political advertisements in some Nigerian Newspapers. His research revealed the attitude and opinion of the speakers in political adverts which indicated by modal verbal and lexical choices use covertly. The result of his research proved that interpersonal meaning of structural choices are not determined by lexico-grammar but contextual factors. He affirmed that the interpersonal meaning of a structure is not always congruous with its lexicogrammar analysis as pointed by the political advertisers that used various mood types to interact, negotiate, establish and maintain good relations for the readers.

The third is research from Sari (2013) who focus on discourse analysis interpersonal meaning of the poem from William Wordsworth by the title "An Evening Walk". This research begin with discourse analysis as the main background. Her research is divided into three views, namely from tenor analysis that focus on relationship between the writer and the reader, interpersonal meaning that realizes through mood systems, and pedagogical implications for teacher in using materials for teaching language. The result of her research are Power shows pararell relationship, contact is familiar, and contact is high.



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## **1.8. The Methodology of The Research**

Researcher used some methods in this research. They describe the objective of the research, the method of the research, the source and type of data, instrument of the research, technique of collecting data, and technique in analyzing data.

### **1.8.1. The Objective of the Research**

This research focus on how tenor dimensions and Mood systems realized in the “Freedom Writers” movie subtitles. As the result, the object of this research is particular subtitles in the movie to be analyzed by researcher.

### **1.8.2. Research Method**

The method of this research is qualitative research that took content analysis as one of the type of qualitative. The qualitative research related with synthesize the information and describe it clearly. Also, based on Ary, (2010:453-454) the major characteristics of qualitative research, those are: Concern with context and meaning, natural setting, human instrument, descriptive data, emergent design, and inductive analysis.

### **1.8.3. The Source and Type of Data**

There are two types of data source in this research, namely primary and secondary data. This research used “Freedom Writers” movie subtitles as primary data which will be analyzed by researcher through tenor dimensions and Mood systems. Also, certain journal of Metafunction as primary data that used to carry on the analysis. Meanwhile, researcher asked for help to particular person about Mood analysis as secondary data.

### **1.8.4. The Instrument of Research**

The instrument of this research is researcher herself because the discussion of this research is concern with the language used in the movie. Also, it involved with social relation that take placed in that movie.

### **1.8.5. The Technique of Collecting Data**



This research used content or document analysis as the way to analyze the data. As cited in Fraenkel and Wallen (2009:472) content analysis is a technique to analyze human behavior indirect way. It means that researcher enable to analyze communication through document included movie.

### 1.8.6. Technique of Data Analysis

Researcher used some technique of Ary's notion (2010:458) there are six steps in content analysis which is used in this research, namely:

#### 1.8.6.1. Specifying The Phenomenon

The researcher chose language choices as the great issue that to be investigated in this research through, which is it influenced by speakers or listeners who involved in the certain situation.

#### 1.8.6.2. Selecting The Media

This research used movie subtitles as the media that to be analyzed by using Tenor and Mood Systems to comprehend the interpersonal meaning involvement in the movie. Researcher chose *Freedom Writers* movie because it has so many value that can be learned.

#### 1.8.6.3. Formulating Coding Categories

It means that the researcher classified clauses into part of Mood Systems and what kind of Tenor are. This research provided coding categories which used to analyze clauses as the data, those are:

No	Power	
	Dominance/High	Differential/Low
1	No ellipsis/PDo1	Ellipsis/PDi1
2	Modalization tends to be high/PDo2	Use low modalization/PDi2
3	Controls turn-taking/PDo3	Respect turn-taking/PDi3
4	Use familiar vocative/ PDo4	Respectful vocative/PDi4



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No	Contact	
	Involved	Uninvolved
1	Social activity (family, work, and recreation)/CIn1	Phatic contact (neighbors, shopkeeper, and stranger)/CUn1
2	Informal/CIn2	More formal/CUn2
3	Minor clause/CIn3	Major clause/CUn3
4	Ellipsis/CIn4	No ellipsis/CUn4
5	Vocative/CIn5	No vocative/CUn5
6	Nick name/CIn6	Full name/CUn6
No	Affect	
	Positive	Negative
1	Satisfaction/AP1	Discord/AN1
2	Security/AP2	Insecurity/AN2
3	Fulfillment/AP3	Frustration/AN3

Table 1.7

*Coding for Grammatical Realizations in Tenor Dimensions*

Besides, this research used mood systems to analyze the data and the researcher had classified the coding, those are:

No	Code	Meaning
1	S	Subject
2	F	Finite
3	MA	Mood Adjunct
4	P	Predicator
5	C	Complement
6	Adj	Adjunct
7	Num	Number/total
8	%	Percentage

Table 1.8

*Coding of Mood Systems realizations*

Also, the researcher had coded the name of scenes into number, such as Ms. G's house is 1<sup>st</sup>, school offices is 2<sup>nd</sup>, restaurant is 3<sup>rd</sup>, canteen is 4<sup>th</sup>,



classroom (learning process) is 5<sup>th</sup>, and classroom (resting time) is 6<sup>th</sup>. As the result, the data result can be comprehended easier.

#### 1.8.6.4. Analyzing The Data

The researcher had analyzed 1.461 clauses from 6 scenes in the movie. Those clauses was being derived from 15 character dialogues. They represents through subtitles in order to analyze easier. Also, the result of this study provided chart and percentage to support the number of data result. Then, researcher had interpreted meaning, telling the story, providing an explanation, and developing more explanations about how tenor dimensions and Mood systems realized in the movie.

### 1.9. Research Time Line

For this research, the researcher had conducted the data during the learning process in three months and two hours a week. The data had done in the middle of August. The process can be described by the Table 1.9 below.

No.	Activities	Months																	
		June					July				August								
		1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5				
1	Preparing research proposal	█																	
2	Instrumental development of research proposal		█																
3	Instrumental try out of research proposal			█															
4	Revision of research proposal					█													
5	Asking for guidance to arrange second cshepter.									█									
6	Starting for arrange the second chapter									█									
7	Revision for arrange the second chapter.									█									







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