AN ANALYSIS OF MOOD USED BY ALI AND AMIRAH

IN *SHE WORE RED TRAINERS* NOVEL: A SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL

GRAMMAR APPROACH

A GRADUATING PAPER

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MOTTO

"If God brings you to the journey, He will give you a hand to pass it"

-Anonymous-

DEDICATION

This research is dedicated to:

1. My parents, Wiyono, S. Pd and Siti Royanah who have given me a lot of support, love, and prayers.

2. My little sister, Eno Rahma Septina and my grandmother Siti Nafsiyah.

3. All of my friends in Barbar Class, English Department, HMPS SI, IKAI Jogja, UKM JQH Al-Mizan, and Putu Warok Sunan Kalijaga.

4. All of my beloved lecturers in English Department.

5. All of my friends who are still beside me in the high and the low.

6. Dear myself who never stops to walk in every journey.

Yogyakarta, March 22nd, 2022

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kami menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqosyah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

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A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this graduate paper is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this graduating paper. Other researcher's opinion or finding included in this research is quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

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By Naba Maulida Lumaksita

ABSTRACT

Language is the reflection of the self. Through language, it can be known the power of relationships, personality, and relative social status of people in society. Those can be understood from the lexicogrammatical of utterances analyzed through the MOOD system. This research conducts to analyze and describe the MOOD type used by Ali and Amirah in *She Wore Red Trainers* novel written by Na'ima B. Roberts and how the MOOD type can realize the characterization of Ali and Amirah in this novel. This research uses a theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics by M.A.K Halliday. The method of this research uses a descriptive qualitative. After the researcher collects the data, the researcher analyzes it using data collection technique by Miles & Huberman and advanced technique of immediate constituent with Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) approach. From the analysis, the researcher finds 161 utterances; 96 utterances of Ali and 65 utterances of Amirah. The dominant MOOD type used by Ali and Amirah is indicative-declarative; 66 utterances of Ali and 35 utterances of Amirah. Then, followed by imperative; 17 utterances of Ali and 24 utterances of Amirah. The last is indicative-interrogative; 13 utterances of Ali and 6 utterances of Amirah. The most dominant MOOD type of Ali and Amirah can affect their characterization in this novel. Ali and Amirah as older brother and sister have a responsibility to take care of and educate their little brothers and sister.

Keywords: *MOOD, Systemic Functional Linguistic, Novel*

ANALISIS MOOD PADA KARAKTER ALI DAN AMIRAH DALAM NOVEL *SHE WORE RED TRAINERS*: PENDEKATAN GRAMATIKA FUNGSIONAL SISTEMIK

Oleh: Naba Maulida Lumaksita

INTISARI

Bahasa adalah cerminan diri. Melalui sebuah bahasa dapat diketahui kekuatan hubungan, kepribadian, dan status sosial relatif seseorang dalam masyarakat. Hal tersebut dapat diketahui dari leksikogramatika sebuah ujaran yang dianalisis melalui sistem MOOD. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis serta mendeskripsikan tipe MOOD yang digunakan oleh Ali dan Amirah dalam novel *She Wore Red Trainers* karya Na'ima B.Roberts serta bagaimana tipe MOOD mampu mewujudkan karakteristik atau penokohan Ali dan Amirah dalam novel ini. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional M. A. K. Halliday. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Setelah peneliti mengumpulkan data, peneliti menganalisisnya dengan menggunakan teknik pengumpulan data oleh Miles & Huberman dan teknik lanjutan Bagi Unsur Langsung (BUL) dengan pendekatan Gramatika Fungsional Sistemik. Dari hasil analisis, peneliti menemukan total 161 ucapan; 96 ucapan Ali dan 65 ucapan Amirah. Tipe MOOD dominan yang digunakan oleh Ali dan Amirah adalah indikatif-deklaratif; 66 ucapan Ali dan 35 ucapan Amirah. Kemudian diikuti imperatif; 17 ucapan Ali dan 24 ucapan Amirah. Terakhir yakni indikatif-interogatif; 13 ucapan Ali dan 6 ucapan Amirah. Tipe MOOD yang dominan digunakan Ali dan Amirah dapat memengaruhi karakteristik atau penokohan mereka dalam novel ini. Ali dan Amirah sebagai kakak mempunyai tanggung jawab untuk menjaga dan mendidik adik-adiknya.

Kata Kunci: *MOOD, Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional, Novel*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Language holds a significant role in every life of human beings. It is an aspect that cannot be separated from human activities. Human uses language as a medium or way to interact with others. According to Rabiah (2012, p. 1), language is a communication tool used by people in daily life. People use it for conveying their ideas, thoughts, and feelings to others. Moreover, the use of language can show people's attitudes in society because language is a reflection of the self (Ening et al, 2016, p. 39). In communication, language is aimed to make the speaker or the writer and the listener or the reader can understand the meaning that is exchanged, and it can respond to the meaning appropriately. This process is known as an exchange, wherein giving means receiving from the listener, and demanding means that the listener gives the reaction (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p. 107).

In Systemic Functional Grammar or also known as Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL), the process of exchange is related to the interaction. It has a correlation with interpersonal metafunction as one of the language functions. The interpersonal metafunction is used to encode an interaction, especially about the speaker and the listener's relationship, and it is focused on the clauses as an exchange (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p. 29-30). When language is used by people, it will create and compose a meaning (Bloor & Bloor, 2004, p. 2). If

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people use language as interpersonal metafunction, they also produce and construct the meaning called interpersonal meaning.

Systemic Functional Linguistic also sees language in context that has several functions. One of the language function is interpersonal metafunction, and it is related with interpersonal meaning. Interpersonal meaning is related to the aspect of tenor and interactivity (Halloran, 2006, p. 15). There are three components in tenor: the personality of the speaker, the social distance among people, and the relative status in society (Coffin, 2006, p. 11). This is the reason why people have different ways of using language. For example:

A: Close the door!

B: Would you like to close the door, please?

From the different ways of using language in the examples above that produce the interpersonal meaning, it can be known the attitude and the judgment of the speaker. Moreover, from the different examples above, it can be identifed the speaker persona. It is about their politeness with others. Then, it can also be seen the speaker and the listener's social distance. It is about their relationship. The language used when people talk with their friends will be different when they talk with the new person they meet. From the example above, it shows the relative social. In the first example, people may say it because they have the power to command others. This sentence is often used by the director to the secretary, boss to employee, and so on. While the second example, people may say it because of their politeness with others, and they talk to the person who is older than them.

The power of relationship, personality, and relative social status can be identified from the lexicogrammatical through MOOD system. In Systemic Functional Linguistics, MOOD attempt clause as an exchange (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p. 107). MOOD is a realization of a clause as an exchange functioned to serve interpersonal meaning. The meaning of exchange is making an utterance as an interactive event. This requires an important role between the speaker or the writer and the listener or the reader. The speaker or the writer not only exchange information, good, and services, but also according to Sadighi as cited in Amalia, aims to show feelings, motion, etc. (2018, p. 23). The speaker or the writer is not only doing something for himself, but also it is required something from the listener or the reader known as the responses. Moreover, people can know what others feel and what others want to share, judgment, and personality by interpersonal meaning. This means that interpersonal meaning is related to the speaker's activities in using language determined by MOOD.

According to Halliday and Matthiessen, MOOD has two main categories or types: indicative and imperative (2004, p. 115). The grammatical structure of indicative consists of Subject (S) and Finite (F). There are two types of indicative; declarative and interrogative. In indicative-interrogative, the grammatical structure is different from the indicative-declarative, the structure has to put finite precedes the subject. While in imperative, some of them are no subject and finite, but it only has predicator (Wiratno, 2018, p. 76). The exchange of message or information is classified into two speech roles; giving and demanding. The message can be from the information or good and services, and it is called a

commodity. If the two speech roles and the exchange commodity are combined, it will be determined the main speech function, namely statement, question, offer, and command (Halliday, 1994, p. 69).

MOOD has two constituents; mood and residue (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p. 111). Mood is an essential part of clauses that carries an argument. Mood is made up of two elements; subject and finite. Subject is realized by nominal group, while finite is the part of the verbal group realized by tense, modality, and polarity. The words that are not categorized as mood are considered as residue. The difference between MOOD and mood is, if MOOD is a system of the clause that includes MOOD type, speech role, commodity, etc., while mood is the element of MOOD that contains subject and finite, but both of them still have interconnection. Through the MOOD system, people can understand the speech function of language that is used in communication, and to avoid misunderstandings that often occur when people communicate or interact with others. Moreover, people can know the attitude, judgement, and personality of the person by the interpersonal meaning which is realized through the MOOD system (Gerot & Wignell, 2004, p. 13).

MOOD system can be used in the various source, and it can be spoken and written languages. One of the written languages is novel. Novel is one of literary works that represent the imagination of social life and expresses something of the equality or value of human experience or conduct (Taylor, 1981, p. 46). Novel is also a medium to convey social value, message, social fact, or conflict. Novel not

only as the literary work which entertains the readers, but also it communicates the idea, value, through language to the readers.

In this research, the researcher is interested to analyze MOOD system in a novel by Naima B. Roberts entitled *She Wore Red Trainers*. Na'ima B. Roberts is an author of multicultural literature, and she converted to Islam in 1998 after her traveling to Muslim Africa, in Guinea. Because she was interested in Islam after her conversation with Muslim Africa and decided to be a Muslim, almost all her books talk about Islam. One of her books is *She Wore Red Trainers* published in 2014. This novel is categorized as the young adult fiction novel and attempt at the Top 100 of Teen & Young Adult Marriage and Divorce Novel.

Although this novel tells about a Muslim love story between Ali and Amirah, and it is categorized as the romance novel genre, but the researcher finds the different side of this novel. The different side of this novel is that Ali and Amirah use the unusual choice of language form when they communicate with their little brothers and sister. While Ali and Amirah take care of and educate their brothers and sister, they rarely used imperative sentences to command their little brother and sister. They often used declarative words than imperative words when they command or ask something to them.

Ali is the oldest brother with two little brothers named Umar and Jamal. He was a playboy. But after his mother died, he wanted to commit his aqidah and to be a better Muslim. His mother died made him replace his mother's role in taking care of the house and his siblings. Meanwhile, Amirah is the second

daughter of the five children. Her older brother's name is Zayd, and her little brothers' and sisters' are Abdullah, Malik, and Taymeyah. She has a bad past, and when she is an adult and sees the divorces of her mother she does not want to be married. She just focused to take care of her little brothers and sister because all the day her Mom cries with tears in her room because of her divorce, and Amirah is the only person who can take care of her siblings.

The reason why the researcher conducted this analysis on *She Wore Red Trainers* novel is the researcher interests in the conversation between Ali and Amirah with their brothers and sister to educate them about Islam and life peacefully and without violence. It is according to Allah's verse in surah Luqman: 13.

وَاِذْ قَالَ لُقْمٰنُ لِابْنِهٖ وَهُوَ يَعِظُهٗ يٰبُنَيَّ لَا تُشْرِكْ بِاللّٰهِۗ اِنَّ الشِّرْكَ لَظُلْمٌ عَظِيْمٌ

This verse tells that Luqman educates and advises his children peacefully and without violence. The peaceful and wiseness of Ali and Amirah in teaching their brothers and sisters can be known from the language that they always use when they talk with their brothers and sister. The conversation or interaction of Ali and Amirah with their brothers and sister produce the interpersonal meaning, and it can show their characterization in this novel about their attitudes, personalities, power relationships, social distances, and relative social status. All of them can be analyzed at lexicogrammatical through the MOOD system. Here are some examples analysis of MOOD in Ali and Amirah's utterances with their brothers and sisters.

a. Ali's utterance to Umar

Table1.1 The Analysis of Ali's Utterance

It	*is*	*time to pray*
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		**Residue**

Declarative: Giving Information: Statement

b. Amirah's utterance to Taymeeyah

Table 1.2 The Analysis of Amirah's Utterance

Muslim's word	*is*	*bond*
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		**Residue**

Declarative: Giving Information: Statement

Both of the examples above are categorized as declarative clauses which function of the speech is a statement because the sentences are giving information. Actually, the interpersonal meaning of Ali's utterance is Ali wants Umar to pray, but Ali uses declarative to advise him to do sholat, and he does not use imperative sentence. From the choice of language used by Ali when he talks with Umar, Ali knows how to command his brother to do sholat without using rude language, and it can show his attitude. In the second example, Amirah reminds again Taymeyah that word is bond, and she uses declarative mood, and its function to give information.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher wants to analyze the MOOD type used by Ali and Amirah in *She Wore Red Trainers* novel. Because in

their interaction with their brothers and sister, they deliver the meaning of their language in different and unusual the choice of language form, and it can show their characterization in this novel, attitudes, personalities, and how Ali and Amirah educate their brothers and sisters.

1.2 Research Question

1. What are the MOOD types used by Ali and Amirah with their brothers and sister in *She Wore Red Trainers* novel?"

2. How do the MOOD types can represent the characterization of Ali and Amirah in *She Wore Red Trainers* novel?

1.3 Objective of Study

   Referring on the research question above, the objectives of this study are;

1. To explain MOOD types used by the main characters, Ali and Amirah in *She Wore Red Trainers* novel in their conversation with their little brothers and sister.

2. To explain how the MOOD types can represent the characterization of Ali and Amirah based on Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistic.

1.4 Scope of Study

   This research is intended to identify MOOD used by the main characters, Ali and Amirah in *She Wore Red Trainers* novel. The focus of this study is making people especially the reader of this research find out the MOOD types used by Ali and Amirah which are analyzed using the theory of MOOD system by

M.A.K Halliday with Systemic Functional Grammar Approach. The data used in this research will be just focused on the conversation of Ali and Amirah with their little brothers and sister.

1.5 Significance of Study

The results of this research are expected to be useful for the readers and the researcher to get more knowledge about how Ali and Amirah educate their little brothers and sister according to Islamic teaching in children using analysis of MOOD system. This research is also hoped for giving more information for the students of English Department about how MOOD system plays an important role in literary works, especially in novel to expand their knowledge about Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL), and give some additional references about the application of MOOD system in literary work.

1.6 Literature Review

In the past recent decade, there are some previous researches about MOOD that ae still related with this research. The researcher finds the similarities and differences between those research and this research. The similarities are useful and helpful for the reseacher to do the research, while the differences show that this research has never been analyzed yet.

The first research is a thesis entitled "Mood and Modality Analysis in The Chronicles of Narnia Movie Series". This research was written by Shanti Ayuni Permatasari in 2019 (Permatasari, 2019). This research focused on the analysis of mood and modality in the film The Lion, The Witch and the Wardrobe, and Prince

Caspian. The method of this analysis uses qualitative descriptive and the theory of interpersonal meaning by Gerot and Wignell (1994) and M.A.K Halliday (1994) to know how the character communicates with his brothers and sisters through the utterance of the character. The result of this research is that the character named Peter, more often uses giving information than using commanding or imperative sentences. Between this thesis and this research have similarities in analysis of mood and modality, but the object is different. In addition, the researcher not only just focused on mood and modality that discuss the structure and element, but also the researcher explains about the speech roles, speech function in MOOD system.

The second research is a thesis entitled "MOOD Types Analysis in Bangtan Boys (BTS)' Speech at UNICEF. It was published in 2019 and written by Annisa Siti Harlizanti (Harlizanti, 2019). This research focuses on MOOD type in Bangtan Boys (BTS)' speech at UNICEF, and also analyze how MOOD types represent the characteristic of Bangtan Boys (BTS)' speech at UNICEF. The researcher uses qualitative descriptive method for analysis and uses the data from the clause of Bangtan Boys BTS)' speech at UNICEF. The researcher uses the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistic by Halliday to analyze the interpersonal meaning through MOOD type. The result of this research is the interpersonal meaning which analyzed by mood structure, there are 76 subjects and 71 finites. While the residue, there are 60 predicators, 64 complements, and 94 adjuncts. From the analysis of MOOD types, the researcher finds the most dominant MOOD type used in Bantan Boys (BTS)' speech is declarative. This thesis and

this research have similarities on the theory and process of analysis the data, but both of them use different object types.

The third research is a journal was written by Nur Rochman Fatoni, Riyadi Santosa, and Djatmika in 2020 entitled "MOOD System on Supporter Chant in English Premier League: A Systemic Functional Linguistic Study"(Fatoni et al., 2020). This research focus in examining the MOOD system on the interpersonal interaction between the participant. This research use a descriptive qualitative method to explain and describe the status and position in chant discourse. The data that used by the reseacher are the clauses or words of the chant lyric, focusing on the supporting and mocking player chant of the supporter of the Big Six club in English Premier League. In this journal, the researcher focuses on MOOD system with Systemic Functional Linguistic approach to analyze the MOOD type, mood structure, and mocking and supporting of chant's interpretation. The result of this research is although supporting and mocking players at different aspect, but level of quality of them are still the same. The exchanging message is information that it can be the player's strengths, support hopes, promises, something that was happen, and a player's disgrace (Fatoni et al., 2020). The similarity of this journal and this research is in using the theory of M.A.K Halliday in Systemic Functional Linguistic using MOOD system to analyze the object, while the difference between both of them is in the type of the object.

The fourth research is a journal entitled The Choice of MOOD System in Systemic Functional Linguistic as Diplomacy Strategy (An Analysis of Classical

Humor Conversation Discourse) (Chafidzoh, 2020). This research was published in 2020 written by Tsaniananda Fidyatul Chafidzoh. In this research, the researcher examines the use of MOOD system in classical Arabic humorous conversation as a diplomatic strategy for Juha to Sultan. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method, and use Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) approach to show the humorous conversation between Juha and Sultan. Juha is the commoner, while Sultan is the ruler. The result of this research is that Juha as informant more dominant than Sultan with 78% in indicative declarative mood. While Sultan is domminant than Juha in indicative interrogative. In this case, it can be known that Sultan has the authority to get and request the information. Juha is also more dominant in command speech function using indicative declarative mood. This is showed that Juha although he is a commoner, and his social level is lower than Sultan, it does not mean he can not asking or demanding something to Sultan. This journal has similarities with this research in analysing the process of MOOD system, but the objects are different.

All of the researches above have simmilarities with this research in Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) theory by M.A.K Halliday, but some of them use different method and technique to do the research. This research is different with ohers because this research uses a novel as the object that is still rare to analyze in Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL). Moreover, this research uses an Islamic novel entitled *She Wore Red Trainers* which has never been discussed and analyzed yet. In this research, the researcher also try to relate and interconnect the finding of the research with Islamic value.

1.7 Theoretical Approach

This research focuses on analyzing MOOD types used by the main characters, Ali and Amirah in *She Wore Red Trainers* novel. The researcher uses Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) by M.A.K Halliday about MOOD which is a clause as an exchange. It is used to find out how Ali and Amirah communicate and interact with their little brothers and sisters, and also how they teach and educate their little brothers and sister. According to Halliday (2004, p. 114), MOOD has two elements; mood and residue. In mood, there are two constituents; subject and finite. In MOOD system, there are two types of MOOD; indicative and imperative. Indicative is classified into two; declarative and interrogative.

In indicative declarative, the grammar structure is Subject (S) + Finite (F). Subject is realized by nominal group, while finite is parts of verbal group realized by tense, modality, and polarity. In indicative interrogative the grammatical structure is different with the indicative declarative, the structure has to put finite precedes the subject. While in imperative, some of them are no subject and finite, but it only has predicator (Wiratno, 2018, p. 76). The exchange of message or information of the speaker to the listener is classified into two speech roles; giving or demanding. The message can be from an information or good and services. In Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL), it is called commodity. If the two speech roles and the exchange commodity are combined, it will be determined the main speech function, namely statement, question, offer, and command (Halliday,

1994, p. 69). Statement is giving information, question is demanding information, offer is giving good and services, and command is demanding good and services.

1.8 Method of Study

1.8.1   Type of Research

To do this research, the researcher uses a descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive research is a type of reseach used for describing and analyzing the result of the study, but it does not use to make broader conclusions (Sugiyono, 2005, p. 21). It is suitable with the focus of this study to describe the MOOD types used by Ali and Amirah in *She Wore Red Trainers* novel when they talk with their brother and sister. In this method, the reseacher cannot manipulate or change the independent variables (Sukmadinata, 2006, p. 5). Qualitative research is used to investigate and find the understanding about the meaning of individual or group that are ascribed from the social problem. This method is interpretative naturally (Creswell, 2012, p. 39). It means that this method requires the researcher's interpretation on analyzing the data. This subjective interpretation of the researcher needed to describe how the MOOD types can represent their characterization, attitude and personality of Ali and Amirah in *She Wore Red Trainers* novel.

1.8.2   Data Source

One of the important things needed in a research is data. Data is research material obtained with a certain method and technique from data sources (Zaim, 2014, p. 74). Data is information about the research collected by the researcher to

answer the research question. From the data, the researcher will find and get the result of the research. Meanwhile, data sources is the substance from which the data originates or is obtained (Arikunto, 2006, p. 12). According to Ary et.al (1985, p. 32), there are two sources to get data in qualitative research; primary source and secondary source. The primary source is a source that provides valuable information directly, and secondary sources is additional source to support the primary data (Sugiyono, 2005, p. 225). In this research, the researcher only uses primary source to get the data. The researcher uses a novel entitled *She Wore Red Trainers* written by Naima B. Roberts published in 2014 taken from the internet that can be accessed on https://id1lib.org/book/4172691/cde775.

1.8.3 Data Collection Technique

In collecting the data, the researcher has to know the technique of data collection. If the researcher does not understand about the data collection technique, it will be difficult to find certain data (Sugiyono, 2008, p. 401). The techniques of collecting data can be conducted by the four techniques; questionnaire, interview, observation, and documentation (Bungin, 2006, p. 8). In this research, the researcher uses a documentation technique to collect the data. Documentation technique is a technique that used written sources to get the data (Zaim, 2014, p. 95). The written sources can be from magazines, newspapers, literary works, legislation, etc. This research uses the documentation technique because the data is from literary works. Zaim (2014, p. 95) also states linguistic data from library sources are taken according to the objectives of the research. If it

is examined at the clause level, the data taken is also included in the context of a sentence.

To collect the data, the researcher also used the note-taking technique. The note-taking technique is a technique to describe or write what the researcher heard, seen, thought, and experienced to collect the data in qualitative research (Moelong, 2011, p. 209). The researcher writes all the clauses of Ali and Amirah in *She Wore Red Trainers* novel in table systematically to make it easier in analyzing the data.

1.8.4 Data Analysis Technique

In analyzing MOOD used by Ali and Amirah in interaction with their brothers and sister in *She Wore Red Trainers* novel, the researcher uses the data analysis technique by Miles and Huberman (1994) and the technique of direct elements (BUL) with Systemic Functional Grammar approach.

Miles and Huberman (1994, p. 10) state that there are three activities to analyze the data in qualitative research.

a. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of selecting, identifying, classifying, and coding data that are considered important. Miles and Huberman (1994, p. 10) state that a data reduction is an analysis form that sharpens, sorts, focuses, and organized the data. After the researcher collects data, then the researcher has to reduce the data.

Reducing the data in this research started from selecting the utterance of Ali and Amirah with their little brother and sister. In this process, the researcher used BUL *(immediate constituent)* technique with Systemic Functional Grammar approach. BUL technique is a data analysis technique by dividing several clauses in one sentence. BUL technique is considered a basic technique. BUL technique is divided the lingual unit of data into several parts or elements, and its elements are seen as direct element from its lingual unit (Sudaryanto. 1993, p. 31). The next step is identifying the mood types used by Ali and Amirah. After that, the researcher classified the clauses of Ali and Amirah into declarative, imperative, and interrogative. The last process of this process is coding the data. The researcher gives the code for each data.

1) Capital letter A and followed by numerals 01, 02, 03, 04, 05….. show the datum number of Ali.

2) Capital Letter M followed by numerals 01, 02, 03, 04, 05…… show the datum number of Amirah.

b. Data Display

After the data was reduced, the next process is data display. Miles and Huberman (1994, p. 11) state that display is a collection of information organized and compressed that enables inference and action. Data display is the process of simplifying the data. It can be the form of sentences, narrative, or table. In this process, the data is arranged in systematic table and described in sentences, so the

researcher easy to explain according to his or her understanding (Sutopo, 2002, p. 92). Data display must refer to the research question so it can answer the research question. From the explanation above, the researcher organizes the data into a specific table to analyze that consists of the clause, mood elements, and mood structures, and how MOOD represents the characterization of the attitude and personality of Ali and Amirah.

c. Conclusion

In this step, the researcher concludes from data display. In concluding, the researcher describes the meaning of something by paying attention to explanation, patterns, cause-effect, and proposition. In this step, the researcher will conclude according to the data finding by describing the result of analysis about the mood type used by Ali and Amirah and how MOOD can represent the characterization of the attitude and personality of Ali and Amirah.

1.9 Paper Organization

This research consists of four chapters. The first chapter is an introduction. It includes several sub-chapters, such as the background of study which tells why the researcher do this research, research question, the objective of the study, the scope of the study, the significance of the study, literature review that explains the previous researches related with this research, theoretical approach used in this research, method of study included type of research, data sources, data collection technique, and data analysis technique, and the last is paper organization. The

second chapter is a theoretical framework. It explains all the theories used by the researcher in detail and all the things that are related with this research. The third chapter is about findings and discussions. In this chapter, the researcher explains the findings of MOOD used by Ali and Amirah that show their characterization in *She Wore Red Trainers* novel. The last chapter is a conclusion and suggestion. This summarizes the points of the whole analysis, and give some advice to the next resarcher.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1 Conclusion

After the researcher finds the data in She Wore Red Trainer novel and analyzes using MOOD system in Systemic Functional Linguistic by M. A. K. Halliday, the researcher finds that Ali and Amirah used all the MOOD types including indicative (declarative and interrogative) and imperative. Meanwhile, the most dominant MOOD type used by Ali and Amirah is indicative-declarative with 66 clauses of Ali and 35 clauses of Amirah. Then, the researcher concludes that Ali as the eldest brother and Amirah as older sister of her siblings have big role to teach and educate their siblings. They are the only people who can educate and teach their siblings. The conversation of Ali and Amirah with their little brothers and sister intensively make them use different and unusual ways to deliver their meaning. They often use indicative-declarative mood when they communicate with their little brother and sister because they have a challenging task to teach and educate their little brother and sister peacefully without violence and enforcement.

By analizing the MOOD types of Ali and Amirah, their characterization can be known in this novel. The declarative as Ali's most dominant MOOD type shows that he is mature, wise, and indulgent. This is because he knows how to teach and educate his siblings and also when he is firm to his siblings. Meanwhile, the characterization of Amirah in this novel is lovely, caring, and

assertive. As the substitute of her mother role, she tries to give love and attention to her siblings, but she also has to be a firm person. She wants her siblings can grow and develop sufficiently to be a good Muslim. Both of them have a responsibility to take care of and educate their little brothers and sister peacefully without violence and enforcement.

4.2 Suggestions

After the researcher finished this research, the researcher knew that there are still more to be analyzed. The researcher has some suggestions to be analyzed and studied more for the next researchers. First, the next researcher can analyze other characters in this novel using Systemic Functional Linguistic by Halliday. This is because in this research, the researcher only analyzed and discussed the main characters. So, the other characters can be identified their characterization in this novel through MOOD. Second, the next researchers can use or combine the interpersonal meaning theory to support the main theory, because the researcher does not explain further about the interpersonal meaning. Both of interpersonal meaning and MOOD have very close interconnection. Lastly, the next researchers can analyze Systemic Functional Linguistic in different objects, like comics, magazines, pamflets, etc. as the media of exchanging information.

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