
ANALYZING MOOD SYSTEM

RISSA SAN RIZQIYA, M.PD.

ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM

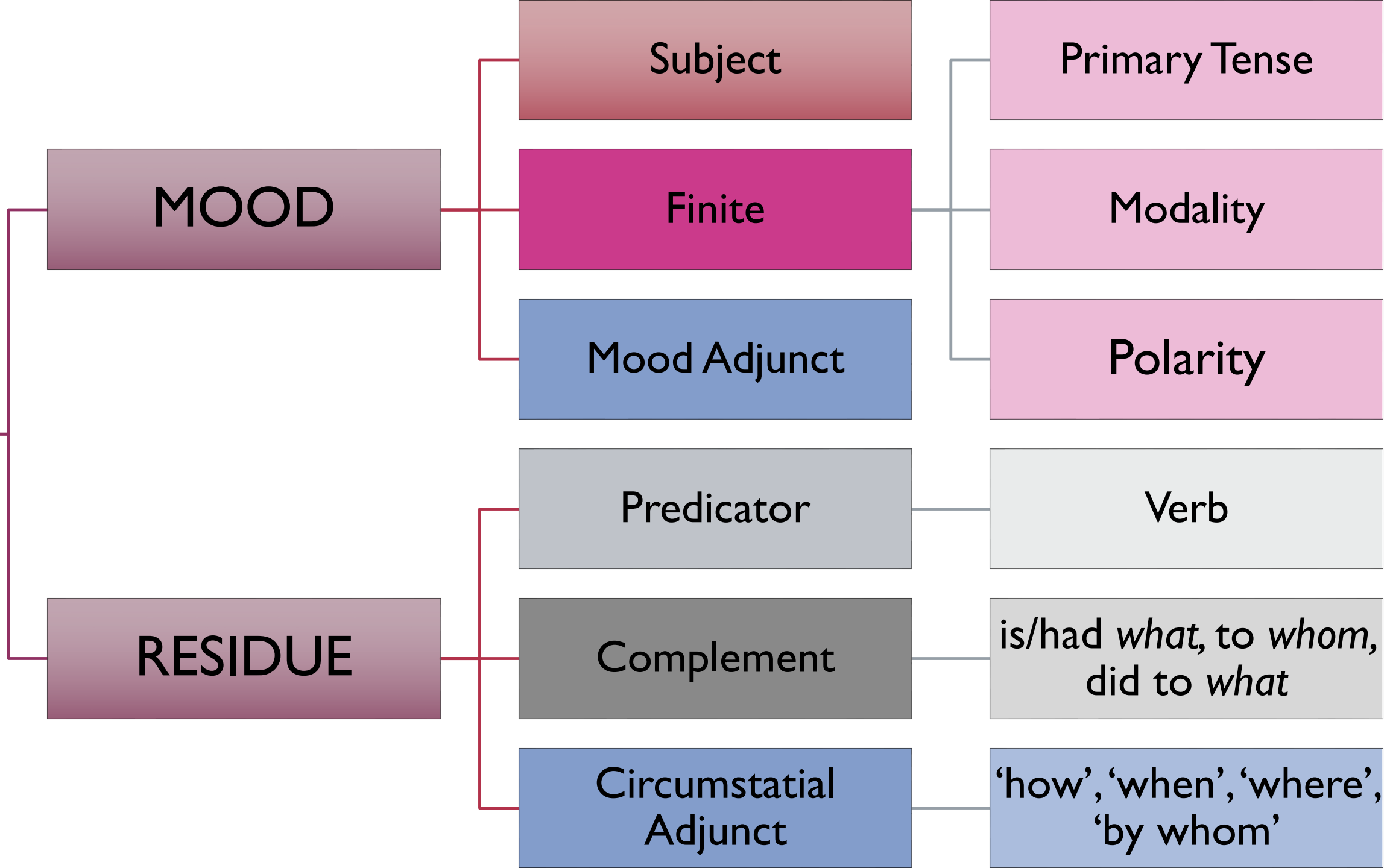
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MOOD SYSTEM



SUBJECT

- The *Subject* is that upon which the speaker rests his case in exchanges of information, and the one responsible for insuring that the prescribed action is or is not carried out in exchanges of goods and services.

Pandas eat bamboo (don't they)

I'll make some toast (shall I)

Turn that radio down (will you)

- 'Pandas', 'I' and 'you' are the ones on which the validity of the information is made to rest in each clause in turn. Please note that validity doesn't equal truth value; in 'Turkeys eat bamboo' turkeys is Subject, even though the statement is untrue.

FINITE

- The Finite element has the function of anchoring or locating an exchange with reference to the speaker and making a proposition something that can be argued about. It does this in three ways: through primary tense, modality and polarity.

FINITE: PRIMARY TENSE

- Through primary tense, we can argue over when an event did/will/should occur:

That special order came yesterday.

Has it arrived already?

Or

We needed it last Friday.

FINITE: MODALITY

- *Modality* indicates the speaker's judgment of the probabilities or the obligations involved in what he or she saying:

The special order may come tomorrow.

It had better!

Or

But we placed the order only three days ago.

FINITE: POLARITY

- *Polarity*, positive or negative:

There's a unicorn in the garden! No, there isn't.

There's no life in Mars. There might be.

FINITENESS

- Finiteness combines the specification of polarity with the specification of either temporal or modal reference to the speech event:

You shouldn't be there = negative polarity, median modality.

He wasn't well = negative polarity, past tense.

EXERCISE

1. Panda bears eat bamboo, (don't they?) Subject = panda bears Finite = do
2. Bamboo shoots are eaten by pandas.
3. The panda cup is really cute.
4. What pandas eat is bamboo shoots.
5. There are two pandas in Taronga Park Zoo.
6. It is cold where pandas live.
7. To be eaten by a bear would be awful.
8. Eating a bear would be just awful!
9. It is bamboo shoots that pandas eat.
10. It isn't wise to annoy a bear.
11. It is tragic that bamboo forests are being destroyed.

PREDICATOR

- The Predicator is the verb part of the clause, the bit which tells what's doing, happening or being.

Henry Ford	built		His first car	in his backyard.
Subject	Finite (past)	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
MOOD		RESIDUE		

- There are also non-finite ('to' + verb and verb + 'ing') clauses containing a Predicator but no Finite element.

COMPLEMENT

- The Complement answers the question 'is/had *what*', 'to *whom*', 'did to *what*'.

Henry Ford built *his first car* in his backyard.

his first car answers the question: did to (built) what?

a kindly neighbour moved *his coal supply* out of his half.

his coal supply answers the question: is (have been) what?

Then men like Ford started to use *the production line*.

the production line answers the question: did to (started to use) what?



so as to give *Henry more room*.

Henry answers the question: to whom?

more room answers the question: did (to give) what?

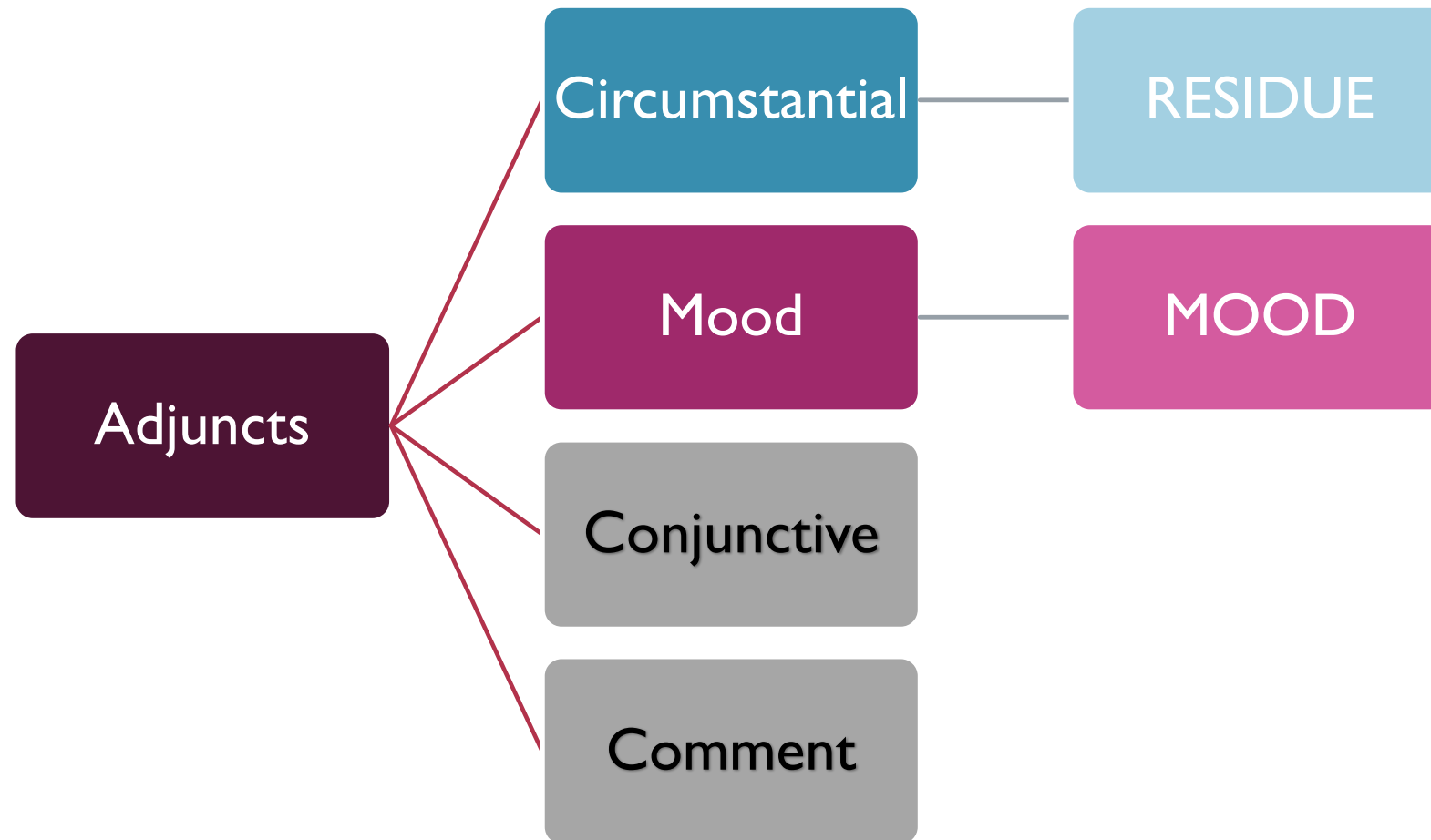
The car had *four bicycle wheels*.

four bicycle wheels answer the question: had what?

It was *a slow process*.

a slow process answers the question: is what?

ADJUNCTS



ADJUNCTS: CIRCUMSTANTIAL

- *Circumstantial Adjuncts* answer the question ‘how’, ‘when’, ‘where’, ‘by whom’.

Henry Ford built his first car in the backyard of his home

A kindly neighbour moved his coal supply out of his half

in the backyard of his home and out of his half are Adjuncts, answering the question ‘where’.

The symphony was played badly by an amateur orchestra during a concert Saturday night at the Performing Arts Centre

‘badly’ is an Adjunct, answering the question ‘how’

‘by an amateur orchestra’ is an Adjunct, answering the question ‘by whom’

‘during a concert’ and ‘Saturday night’ are Adjuncts, answering the question ‘when’

‘at the Performing Arts Centre’ is an Adjunct, answering the question ‘where’.

MOOD ADJUNCT

- *Mood Adjuncts* both express interpersonal meanings and do fall within MOOD structure, more particularly within the Mood elements.
- Mood Adjuncts relate specifically to the meaning of the finite verbal operators, expressing probability, usuality, obligation, inclination or time.

MOOD ADJUNCT

Adjunct of polarity and modality

- Polarity: not, yes, no, so
- Probability: probably, possibly, certainly, perhaps, maybe
- Usuality: usually, sometimes, always, never, ever, seldom, rarely
- Readiness: willingly, readily, gladly, certainly, easily
- Obligation: definitely, absolutely, possibly, at all cost, by all means

Adjuncts of temporality

- Time: yet, still, already, once, soon, just
- Typically: occasionally, generally, regularly, mainly

Adjuncts of mood

- Obviousness: of course, surely, obviously, clearly
- Intensity: just, simple, merely, only, even, actually, really
- Degree: quite, almost, nearly, scarcely, hardly, absolutely, totally, utterly, entirely, completely

Surely **he** **wasn't** **being** **serious**

Mood Adjunct	Subj.	Finite	Pred.	Complement
Mood			Residue	

Of course **she** **had** **already** **met** **him**

Mood Adjunct	Subj.	Finite	Mood Adjunct	Pred.	Complement
Mood				Residue	

She **had** **already** **met** **him** **of course**

Subj.	Finite	Mood Adjunct	Pred.	Complement	Mood Adjunct
			Residue		
Mood					

Be aware that the same word can function differently in different structural configurations:

She	can't	hear	clearly	on the phone
Subj.	Finite	Predicator	Circumstantial Adjunct	Circ. Adjunct
Mood		Residue		

where 'clearly' is a Circumstantial Adjunct, telling 'how'.

Clearly	the man	was	innocent
Mood Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood			Residue

Here 'clearly' is a Mood Adjunct, indicating speaker's certainty.

CONJUNCTIVE ADJUNCT

- *Conjunctive Adjuncts* include items such as ‘for instance’, ‘anyway’, ‘moreover’, ‘meanwhile’, ‘therefore’, ‘nevertheless’.
- Those *Conjunctive Adjuncts* have a textual function and so fall outside of analysis of MOOD. That’s why ‘as’, ‘so as’, and ‘then’ in picture below are left unanalysed.

as	the work	proceeded	so as	to give	Henry	more room
	Subject	Fin.	Pred.		Pred.	Comp.
					Comp.	

then men like Ford	started to use	the production line
Subject	Fin. Pred.	Complement

COMMENT ADJUNCT

- *Comment Adjuncts* express the speaker's comment on what he or she is saying.
- Comment Adjuncts include such items as 'frankly', 'apparently', 'hopefully', 'broadly speaking', 'understandably', 'to my surprise'. They express interpersonal rather than textual meanings but fall outside of Mood-Residue structure. Hence, 'unfortunately' in the clause below is shown as a Comment Adjunct (and 'however' as a Conjunctive Adjunct) but neither fall within the Mood-Residue structure.

Unfortunately	however	they	were		too late
Comment Adjunct	Conjunctive Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		RESIDUE	