INTERPERSONAL METAFUNCTION (Clause as Exchange) - MOOD System

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https://www.slideserve.com/whitley/interpersonal-metafunction

Objectives:

- At the end of the lesson you are expected to be able to:

- 1. comprehend the concept of interpersonal metafunction of SFL (clause as an exchange);

- 2. identify the Mood System of a text;

- 3. conclude the Mood pattern of the text.

INTERPERSONAL METAFUCTION OFFER US:

- Resources for interacting with language.
- Resources for giving and demanding information or good and services.
- Resources for modulating our messages.

Giving information

This is a cat.

Statements – You give information

Demanding information

Who owns this cat?

Questions – You <u>want</u> information

Giving Goods and services

Let me get this cat out from here.

Offers- You offer the doing of action.

Demanding Good and services

Get this cat out now!

Commands – You want something done.

TYPE OF INTERACTION:

- Two types of interaction: → COMMODITY
  - Exchanging information
  - Exchanging good and services
- Two roles in the interaction: → SPEECH ROLES
  - Giving   (information or goods and services)
  - Demanding (information or goods and services)

	COMMODITY EXCHANGED	
SPEECH ROLE	Information	Goods and services
Giving	Statement	Offer
Demanding	Question	Command

Four basic Speech Functions

The mood system enables us to make statements, ask questions and give commands.

MOOD SYSTEM

▶ It is the mood system the one which selects between imperative, declarative and interrogative moods.

▶ The mood system comprises two main components:

▶ SUBJECT

▶ FINITE

•They combine to make the mood of the clause
•The order of subject and finite is a grammatical sign of the kind of exchange that is taking place

Realization of speech functions:

Speech Function	Typical clause Mood	Non – Typical Clause Mood
Statement	Declarative	Tagged declarative
Question	Interrogative	Modulated declarative
Offer	Modulated interrogative	Imperative declarative
Command	Imperative	Modulated interrogative – Declarative

Exchanging INFORMATION

Statements

Statements are used to provide information, make remarks, assertions and so on. Most written texts and oral presentations consist mainly of statements, unless there is a deliberate effort to interact with the audience.

The Declarative Mood: Mood system for statements
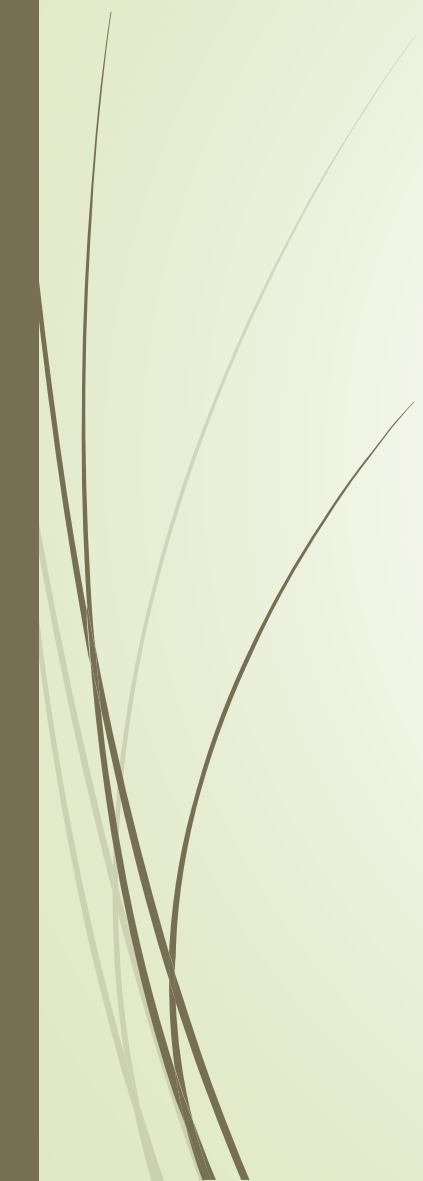
S ^ F

I have a pet dog .

SUBJECT

Finite (fused with predicator)

Questions

Questions are formed by inverting the subject and the Finite.

Types of Question
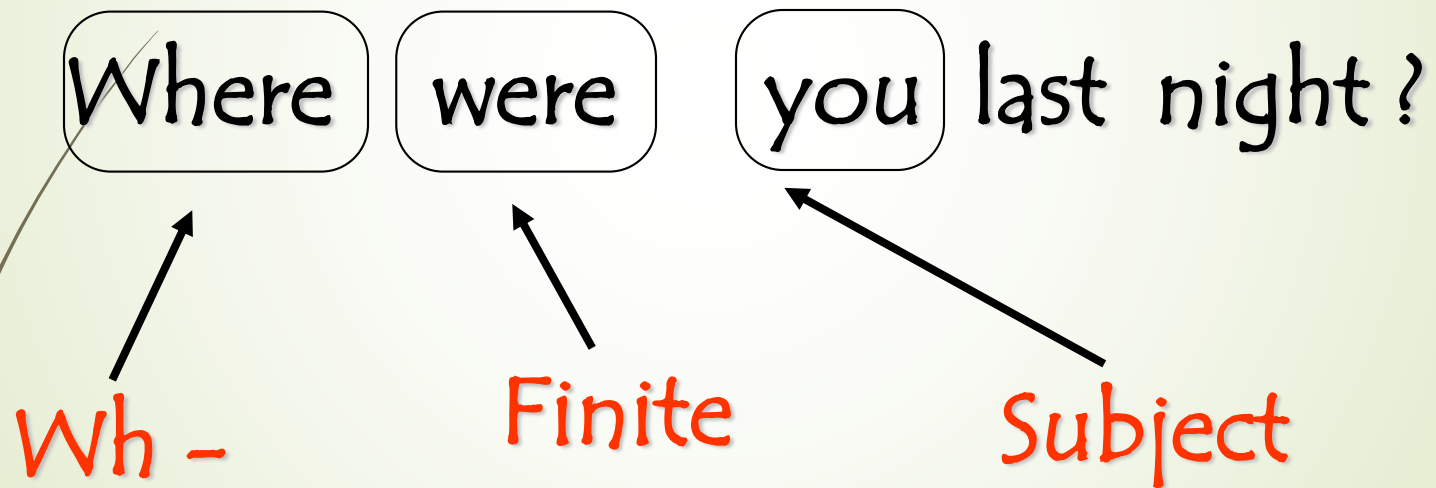
Yes/No Questions

Do you want to come to my house ?

Finite

subject

F ^ S

Who, What, Where, when, How and Why

Where | were | you | last night ?

Wh –   Finite   Subject

Wh ^ F ^ S

Question Tags

You're his friend, aren't you ?

Declarative Mood

Finite

Subject

Modality

Modulating our messages: Modality : Modalization (exchanging information)

- Information is something that can be affirmed or denied. But these two poles are not the only possibilities. In between there are a number of choices of degree of certainty, or of usuality.

- Modalization involves the expression of two kinds of meaning:

  - Probability: judgments about the likelihood or probability of something happening or being

  - Usuality: judgments about frequency with which something happen or is

Modalization is used to interact with others in a number of degrees

How do we express modalization?

- Through modals – might, may, can
- Through mood adjuncts: possibly, perhaps (in MOOD) .
- Through metaphors of modality : I'm sure/ I think/ I reckon – considered as adjuncts
- Thought objective metaphors of modality: It is possible that/ It is probable that / It is certain that…

Modals

can, could, should, ought, would, may, might, must, will

Mood adjuncts:

certainly, surely, probably, perhaps, maybe, possible, definitely, positively

Modal Adjuncts

Modal adjuncts express
a writer's judgement regarding
the 'truth' of the proposition.
They typically appear just before
or after the finite or a proposition.

Probability or Obligation

certainly, surely, probably, perhaps, maybe, possible, definitely, positively

Usuality

always, often, usually, regularly, typically, occasionally, seldom, rarely, ever, never, once

Intensity

just, simply, ever, only, really, actually, seriously quite, almost, nearly, totally, entirely, utterly, completely, literally, absolutely, scarcely, hardly

Inclination

gladly
willingly
readily

Presumption

evidently, apparently, presumably, clearly, no doubt, obviously, of course, personally, honestly

Degree

quite, almost, nearly, totally, entirely, utterly, completely, literally, absolutely, scarcely, hardly, on the whole, provisionally

Modal Auxiliaries

Auxiliary verbs are divided into primary auxiliaries (be, have, do) and Modal auxiliaries (can, may, shall, must, ought to, need,)

Modals

can, could, should, ought, would, may, might, must, will

Modality can also be seen as the distance from yes to no. It adds probability, certainty or usuality. Modality is often expressed by verbs, modal verbs including can, could, will, would, shall, should, ought to, must, may and might.

The Distance from Yes to No

Cigarettes *are* bad for you

Cigarettes *must* be bad for you.

Cigarettes *can* be bad for you.

Cigarettes *could* be bad for you.

Cigarettes *may* be bad for you.

Cigarettes *might* be bad for you.

Cigarettes *might not* be bad for you.

Cigarettes *may not* be bad for you.

Cigarettes *could not* be bad for you.

Cigarettes *cannot* be bad for you.

Cigarettes *should not* be bad for you.

Cigarettes *are not* bad for you.

Cigarettes *are* bad for you

Cigarettes *must* be bad for you.

Cigarettes *can* be bad for you.

Cigarettes *could* be bad for you.

Cigarettes *may* be bad for you.

Cigarettes *might* be bad for you.

Cigarettes *might not* be bad for you.

Cigarettes *may not* be bad for you.

Cigarettes *could not* be bad for you.

Cigarettes *cannot* be bad for you.

Cigarettes *should not* be bad for you.

Cigarettes *are not* bad for you.

High (positive)

Low (positive)

Low (negative)

High (negative)

Exchanging Good and Services

OFFERS: There is no specific mood system for offers

- Expressed typically by a modulated interrogative

  - It borrows <u>the structure of a question</u> – interrogative mood (finite before subject)

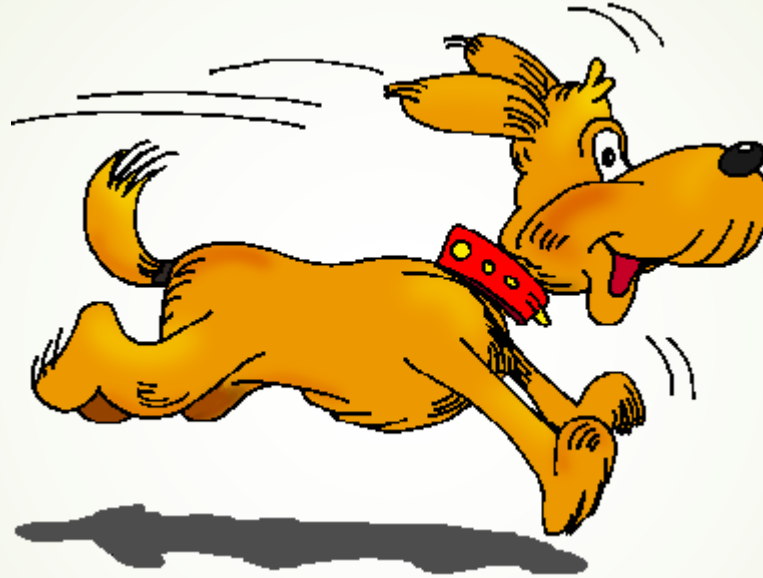<u>Would you like</u> me to do it for you ?

<u>Would you like</u> a cup of tea?

Commands are used to get things done or to obtain goods or services. Commands are usually used in oral interactions, though they can be found in written procedures (such as instructions) or in dialogue.

The Imperative Mood:
Mood system for commands.

No
S &F

Get this dog away from me !

Predicator

Different ways of demanding demanding goods and services

- With Finite
  - Do read the Bostonians.
- With Subject
  - You read "the bostonians".
- With let (as subject)
  - Let's read Henry James – you read Henry James.
- With predicator
  - Read henry James.

If we want to be polite or make a gentle request, we might use a **question** as a command

Will you get me a cup of tea?

Statements can be made to imply a request

The phone
is ringing.

MODULATED INTERROGATIVES FOR COMMANDS

Would you pass the salt, please ?

Would you mind helping the kids ?

Modulating our messages: Modality : Modulation(exchanging good and services)

- There are many ways of using language to get people to do things for us….

  - You shouldn't take my copy of " The Bostonians"

  - We must read "The Bostonians"

  - You are obliged to read Henry James

  - You are required to read Henry James

- Modulated finites expressing obligation or necessity

- Modulation expressed in the predicator – Obligation and necessity

- Or of offering to do things for them.

  - I want to lend you "The Bostonians"

  - I'd like to lend you " the Bostonians"

  - I'm willing to lend you "The Bostonians"

  - I'm happy to lend you "The Bostonians"

  - I'm determined to lend you " The Bostonians"

Modulating our messages: Modality : Modulation(exchanging good and services)

- There are many ways of using language to get people to do things for us….

Speech Function: **command**

Structure: **Declarative**

- You shouldn't take my copy of " The Bostonians"
- We must read "The Bostonians"
- You are obliged to read Henry James
- You are required to read Henry James

- Modulated finites expressing obligation or necessity

- Modulation expressed in the predicator – Obligation and necessity

- Or of offering to do things for them.

- I want to lend you "The Bostonians"
- I'd like to lend you " the Bostonians"
- I'm willing to lend you "The Bostonians"
- I'm happy to lend you "The Bostonians"
- I'm determined to lend you " The Bostonians"

Inclination

Polite Expressions

When we request something from someone or invite someone to do something, we use a polite form of address rather than a command. We are modulating our messages

Requests

(Please) pass the sugar.
Would you (please) pass the sugar ?
Will you (please) pass the sugar ?
Could you (please) pass the sugar ?
May I (please) have the sugar ?
Can I (please) have the sugar ?
Would you mind passing the sugar (please) ?

Invitations

Please come to my party.
Would you come to my party (please) ?
Will you come to my party (please) ?
Could you come to my party (please) ?
Won't you come to my party (please) ?
Would you like to come to my party ?