

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **DATA ANALYSIS**

This chapter describes the data analysis and the result. The analysis of the clauses of the interview is presented based on each type of the mood analysis. Since the research deals with interpersonal meaning, the analysis is conducted at the level of clause. The data of this study, entitled *Ricky Martin Travels to Meet Tsunami Orphans* by Oprah Winfrey, were segmented into clauses according to their mood on the first step. The analysis also presents the mood adjunct of the interview.

In this chapter, the researcher use the number 1, 2, 3, etc to indicate the number of clause in the appendix. The research of data analysis will be appear in the appendix. Below is the beginning of the chapter four.

#### 4.1 Finding of Mood Analysis on Interview Between Oprah Winfrey and Ricky Martin

**Table 4.1**  
Summary of Mood Types and Mood Adjunct occurred in the interview

Mood Types	Frequency			Percentage (%)		
	Martin	Winfrey	Unidentified Woman / Man	Martin	Winfrey	Unidentified Woman / Man
Declarative	136	70	22	59%	31%	10%
Interrogative	5	6	-	45%	55%	-
Imperative	3	1	-	75%	25%	-
Exclamative	1	2	1	25%	50%	25%
Total	145	79	23	59%	32%	9%
<b>Total Frequencies &amp; Perc.</b>	247			100%		
Mood Adjunct	Frequency			Percentage (%)		
	Martin	Winfrey	Unidentified Woman / Man	Martin	Winfrey	Unidentified Woman / Man
Intensity	4	2	3	45%	22%	33%
Usuality	3	-	-	100%	-	-
Polarity	7	1	-	87,5%	12,5%	-
Time	4	1	2	57%	14%	29%
Degree	-	1	-	-	100%	-
Obviousness	1	-	-	100%	-	-
Total	19	5	5	66%	17%	17%
<b>Total Frequencies &amp; Perc.</b>	29			100%		

Table 4.1 above describes the summary of the mood types and mood adjunct which occurred in the interview entitled *Ricky Martin Travels to Meet Tsunami Orphans* by Oprah Winfrey.

The interview script entitled *Ricky Martin Travels to Meet Tsunami Orphans* by Oprah Winfrey consists of 247 clauses; this number makes the declarative clause from 229 become the majority clauses (93%) in the interview, this can be seen from the existence of declarative clause which occur in almost every clause in the interview, while the other clause rarely occurs in the interview. If we look at the percentage of the declarative produced by Winfrey and Martin, we can see higher percentage of declarative produced by Martin. It happens because, in this conversation, Martin explained more often than Winfrey as the interviewer.

The interview script entitled *Ricky Martin Travels to Meet Tsunami Orphans* by Oprah Winfrey also have some clause which is contain mood adjunct inside. From the table 4.1 above, it can be conclude that, there is 29 clauses with mood adjunct inside.

**Table 4.2**

**Frequency of Clauses in the Interview**

Type of Clause	Frequency			Percentage (%)		
	Martin	Winfrey	Unidentified Woman / Man	Martin	Winfrey	Unidentified Woman / Man
Major Clause	143	81	23	58%	33%	9%
Minor Clause	20	12	8	50%	30%	20%
Total	163	93	31	57%	32%	11%
<b>Total Frequencies &amp; Perc.</b>	287			100%		

The researcher counted all the clauses in the interview. It was found that the interview comprises 287 clauses. In analyzing mood, the clauses should be in the form of major clause, one which has mood element: subject and finite. The writer

found 246 major clauses in the interview. Another type of clause that is minor clause is one which left unanalyzed. Table 4.1. below shows the number of clauses in the interview.

The major clauses are classified into four types of clauses, namely declarative clause, interrogative clause, imperative clause and exclamative clause. In this interview the writer found 229 declarative clauses, 10 interrogative clauses, which consist of 9 WH interrogative clauses and 1 polar interrogative clauses, 2 imperative clauses and 4 exclamative clause. From the whole clauses that exist in the interview, there are 22 clauses with the mood adjunct inside. The data of this discussion, which is the interview entitled *Ricky Martin Travels to Meet Tsunami Orphans* by Oprah Winfrey, are given in the appendices, as well as the clauses and the analysis of the clauses of the interview.

## **4.2 The Discussion of the Finding**

This session talks about the discussion of the finding from the analysis of mood types and mood adjunct. For explanation of them can be described below.

### **4.2.1 Mood Types in the Interview**

The mood types which are found in the interview can be divided into four types of clause; they are declarative clause, interrogative clause, imperative clause, and exclamative clause. Table 4.2 shows frequency of mood types occurred

in the interview entitled *Ricky Martin Travels to Meet Tsunami Orphans* by Oprah Winfrey.

**Table 4.3**  
**Frequency of mood types occurred in the interview**

Mood Types	Frequency			Percentage (%)		
	Martin	Winfrey	Unidentified Woman / Man	Martin	Winfrey	Unidentified Woman / Man
Declarative	136	70	22	59%	31%	10%
Interrogative	5	6	-	45%	55%	-
Imperative	3	1	-	75%	25%	-
Exclamative	1	2	1	25%	50%	25%
Total	145	79	23	59%	32%	9%
<b>Total Frequencies &amp; Perc.</b>	247			100%		

From table 4.2 above, the interview script entitled *Ricky Martin Travels to Meet Tsunami Orphans* by Oprah Winfrey consists of 247 clauses; this number makes the declarative clause from 229 become the majority clauses (93%) in the interview, this can be seen from the existence of declarative clause which occur in almost every clause in the interview, while the other clause rarely occurs in the interview. If we look at the percentage of the declarative produced by Winfrey and Martin, we can see higher percentage of declarative produced by Martin. It happens because, in this conversation, Martin explained more often than Winfrey as the interviewer.

As the interviewee, Martin just answered what Winfrey asked, but in this case, if we look at the percentage of interrogative, Martin has the same portion as Winfrey's. It happens because, Martin also asks what Winfrey is feeling, and asks the unidentified woman or man too, to look for information about the tsunami.

The percentage of imperative and exclamative in this conversation, is few than the others. It happens because, most of the clause in this conversation is about retelling the story about the event, like disasters. Now , the researcher would explain the kind of clause which is exist in this conversation.

#### 4.2.1.1 Declarative Mood

Declarative Mood can be identified as clause in which the structural element of subject occurs before the finite element of the clause. Basically, whatever the constituent after finite or before subject doesn't really matter as long as the position of the subject is always before finite. Declarative clause is used to give information, and this is called statement. The following are the discussion about declarative clause in the interview.

##### 4.2.1.1.1 Declarative Mood in Positive and Negative Form

Table 4.3 below shows the frequency of declarative clause in positive and negative form.

**Table 4.4**  
**Frequency of Declarative Mood in Positive and Negative Form in the Interview**

Declarative Clause	Frequency			Percentage (%)		
	Martin	Winfrey	Unidentified Woman / Man	Martin	Winfrey	Unidentified Woman / Man
Positive Form	127	70	20	58%	33%	9%
Negative Form	9	-	2	82%	-	18%
Total	136	70	22	59%	31%	10%
<b>Total Frequencies &amp; Perc.</b>	229			100%		

#### 4.2.1.1.1 Declarative Mood in Positive Form

Every Declarative Mood can be in the form of positive or negative form, in the positive form there will be no explicit indication and a negative morpheme (not or n't) expressed in the clause. Below are some examples of declarative clause in positive forms that are taken from the interview.

Excerpt 1 :

- (1.) Oprah Winfrey : *Three years ago, he walked off the stage.*  
 (2.) Oprah Winfrey : *Now singer Ricky Martin is on an urgent mission..*

<b>1. Three years ago,</b>	<b>he</b>	<b>walked</b>		<b>Off the stage.</b>
Circ.A	S	F	P	C
	M			
	R			

From the excerpt 1 above, it can be seen that the word *walked* from the first clause from Oprah Winfrey “*Three years ago, he walked off the stage.*” is categorized into declarative mood in positive form. That clause is the first clause, which is spoken by Oprah Winfrey as the interviewer. Oprah Winfrey in this case doing some preface before she start her talk show. From the structure of declarative, Subject followed before the Finite. The word *walked* from “*Three years ago, he **walked** off the stage.*” shows that the Finite is Positive, that’s why it can be said as declarative clause in positive form.

Excerpt 2 :

- (3.) Ricky Martin : *The surge of water was up to 30 feet.*  
 (4.) Ricky Martin : *Our cameras follow him inside the tsunami zone..*

<b>3. The surge of water</b>	<b>Was</b>	<b>Up to 30 feet.</b>
S	F	C
M		R

From the excerpt 2 above, it can be seen that the word *was* from the first clause from Ricky Martin “*The surge of water was up to 30 feet.*” is categorized into declarative mood in positive form. That clause is the third clause, which is spoken by Ricky Martin as the interviewee. In this case, Ricky Martin answers the Winfrey’s question and explains the situation when he was there. From the structure of declarative, Subject followed before the Finite. The word *was* from “*The surge of water was up to 30 feet.*” shows that the Finite is Positive, that’s why it can be said as declarative clause in positive form.

Excerpt 3 :

(8.) Ricky Martin : Today he says...

(9.) Ricky Martin : *He is a different man from the one he once knew..*

<b>9. He</b>	<b>Is</b>	<b>The different man from the one he once knew.</b>
S	F	C
M		R

From the excerpt 3 above, it can be seen that the word *is* from the first clause from Oprah Winfrey “*He is a different man from the one he once knew..*” is categorized into declarative mood in positive form. That clause is the eighth clause, which is spoken by Ricky Martin as the interviewee. In this case, Ricky Martin answers the Winfrey’s question and explains the situation when he was there. From the structure of declarative, Subject followed before the Finite. The word *is* from “*He is a different man from the one he once knew..*” shows that the Finite is Positive, that’s why it can be said as declarative clause in positive form.

The interview entitled *Ricky Martin Travels to Meet Tsunami Orphans* by Oprah Winfrey has 218 declarative clauses in positive form. The number of declarative clause in positive form shows that most of the declarative clause in the



interview entitled *Ricky Martin Travels to Meet Tsunami Orphans* by Oprah Winfrey is the positive form.

#### 4.2.1.1.2 Declarative Mood in Negative Form

Declarative Mood in negative form is different from the positive form. In the negative form there will always be an explicit indication in the clause. The declarative clause in negative form is expressed by a negative morpheme. Some examples of declarative clause in negative form that are taken from the interview can be seen below.

Excerpt 4 :

(78.) Ricky Martin : What would have happened to these girls...

(79.) Ricky Martin : *..If institution like this didn't exist?*

79. If	Institutions like this	Didn't	Exist?'
Conj.A	S	F	P
	M		
	R		

From the excerpt 4 above, it can be seen that the word *is* from the clause number 79 from Ricky Martin “*..If institution like this didn't exist?*” is categorized into declarative mood in negative form. In this case, Ricky Martin explains the situation when he was there and shows some expression of the sorrow which is happened with the victim. From the structure of declarative, Subject followed before the Finite. The word *is* from “*..If institution like this didn't exist?*” shows that the Finite is Negative, that's why it can be said as declarative clause in negative form.

Excerpt 5 :

(161.) Unidentified Woman / Man : and they need occupation...

(162.) Unidentified Woman / Man : *They don't want clothes, drinking water...*

<b>162. They</b>	<b>Don't</b>	<b>Want</b>	<b>Clothes, drinking water.</b>
S	F	P	C
M		R	

From the excerpt 5 above, it can be seen that the word *is* from the clause number 162 from the Unidentified Woman or Man “*They don't want clothes, drinking water...*” is categorize into declarative mood in negative form. In this case, Unidentified Woman or Man explain the situation when he was there and be the victim of the disasters. From the structure of declarative, Subject followed before the Finite. The word *is* from “*They don't want clothes, drinking water...*” shows that the Finite is Negative, that's why it can be said as declarative clause in negative form.

Excerpt 6 :

(165.) Unidentified Woman / Man : *...that they don't need toys...*

(166.) Unidentified Woman / Man : *..but a group of people, that can work with children...*

<b>165. that</b>	<b>They</b>	<b>Don't</b>	<b>Need</b>	<b>Toys.</b>
Conj.A	S	F	P	C
M		R		

From the excerpt 5 above, it can be seen that the word *is* from the clause number 165 from the Unidentified Woman or Man “*...that they don't need toys...*” is categorize into declarative mood in negative form. In this case, Unidentified Woman or Man explain the situation when he was there and be the victim of the disasters. From the structure of declarative, Subject followed before the Finite.

The word *don't* from “...that they *don't* need toys...” shows that the Finite is Negative, that's why it can be said as declarative clause in negative form.

The examples above show the declarative clause in negative form; it can be seen from the existence of the negative morpheme (not or n't) as a finite in “..If institution like this **didn't** exist?”. The interview entitled *Ricky Martin Travels to Meet Tsunami Orphans* by Oprah Winfrey has 11 declarative clause in negative form. The number of the declarative clauses which use negative form in the interview shows that some of the declarative clause in the interview entitled *Ricky Martin Travels to Meet Tsunami Orphans* by Oprah Winfrey is the negative form.

#### 4.2.1.1.2 Declarative Mood Completed with Circumstantial Adjunct

Circumstantial adjunct can be found in any types of clause, such as in the declarative clause. The function of circumstantial adjunct in the interview is to add experiential content to clause. The following are some of the example of the declarative clauses completed with circumstantial adjunct :

Excerpt 7 :

- (2.) Oprah Winfrey : ...*Now* singer *Ricky Martin* is on an urgent mission.  
 (3.) Ricky Martin : ...the surge of water was up to 30 feet.

<b>2. Now</b>	<b>Singer Ricky Martin</b>	<b>Is</b>	<b>On an urgent mission.</b>
Circ.A	S	F	C
	M		
	R		

From the excerpt 7 above, it can be seen that the word *now* from the second clause from Oprah Winfrey “...*Now* singer *Ricky Martin* is on an urgent mission.” is indicate the time when she said. That clause is the second clause, which is

spoken by Oprah Winfrey as the interviewer. Oprah Winfrey in this case doing some preface before she start her talk show. From the structure of declarative, Subject followed before the Finite. In this case, the word *now* in “**Now** singer *Ricky Martin is on an urgent mission*” shows the adverb of time.

Excerpt 8 :

(4.) Oprah Winfrey : *Our cameras follow him inside the tsunami zone...*

(5.) Ricky Martin : *So, now we're going to the morgue...*

<b>4.Our cameras</b>	<b>Follow</b>	<b>Him</b>	<b>Inside the tsunami zone.</b>
S	F	P	C
M		R	

From the excerpt 8 above, it can be seen that the word *inside the tsunami zone* from the clause number 4 which is said by Oprah Winfrey “*Our cameras follow him inside the tsunami zone...*” is indicate the place where the disaster was happen. From the structure of declarative, Subject followed before the Finite. In this case, the word *inside the tsunami zone* in “*Our cameras follow him inside the tsunami zone...*” shows the adverb of place.

Excerpt 9 :

(6.) Ricky Martin : *He is one of the most famous singers in the world...*

(7.) Ricky Martin : *and two years ago, he just walked out of the spotlight..*

<b>6.He</b>	<b>Is</b>	<b>One of the most famous singers</b>	<b>In the world.</b>
S	F	C	Circ.A
M		R	

From the excerpt 9 above, it can be seen that the word *in the world* from the clause number 6 from Ricky Martin “*He is one of the most famous singers in the world...*” is indicate the place where Ricky Martin was popular. From the structure of declarative, Subject followed before the Finite. In this case, the word

*in the world* in “*He is one of the most famous singers in the world...*” shows the adverb of place.

Excerpt 10 :

(8.) Ricky Martin : *Today, he says..*

(9.) Ricky Martin : He is a different man from one he once knew.

<b>8. Today,</b>	<b>He</b>	<b>Says</b>	
Circ.A	S	F	P
	M		
	R		

From the excerpt 10 above, it can be seen that the word *today* from the second clause from Oprah Winfrey “*Today, he says..*” is indicate the time when Ricky Martin was popular. From the structure of declarative, Subject followed before the Finite. In this case, the word *in the world* in “*He is one of the most famous singers in the world...*” shows the adverb of time.

Circumstantial adjuncts are usually expressed by either prepositional phrases or by adverb of time, manner, place, etc. as circumstantial adjuncts do not contribute meaning which is part of the arguable problem of the proposition, although they are always available for querying, they are treated as part of the residue of the clause, and should be analyzed in the residue box.

All the clauses in the example above are completed with circumstantial adjunct. There are 54 declarative clauses out of 229 declarative clauses found in the interview which are completed with circumstantial adjunct.

#### 4.2.1.1.3 Declarative Mood Completed with Conjunctive Adjunct

Conjunctive adjunct which is expressed by conjunctions, functions to provide linking relations between one clause to another. Conjunctive adjunct typically occurs at the beginning of the clause, but they can occur at other points in the set of sentence. Conjunctive adjunct expresses the logical meaning elaboration, extension and enhancement. Conjunctive adjunct includes items such as: *for instance, anyway, moreover, meanwhile, therefore, nevertheless*, but it is not included in mood or residue box because the effect of the conjunctive adjunct is in the logical meaning of the clause only, not in the part of the clause. The following are some of the examples of the declarative clause started with conjunctive adjunct:

Excerpt 11 :

(16.) Oprah Winfrey : He decided to focus full time on his true passion, saving children around the world.

(17.) Oprah Winfrey : *So he built a hospital for the disabled in Puerto Rico.*

17. <b>So</b>	<b>He</b>	<b>Built</b>		<b>A hospital</b>	<b>For the disabled in Puerto Rico.</b>
Conj.A	S	F	P	C	Circ.A
	M				
	R				

From the excerpt 11 above, it can be seen that the word *So* in *So he built a hospital for the disabled in Puerto Rico* , is the connector for the sentence before. The function of the conjunction is to connect the sentence into another sentence, to make it coherence. The sentence before it which is the clause number 16, is the statement of Oprah Winfrey about the dedicated Ricky Martin for the humanity.

Excerpt 12 :

(25.) Oprah Winfrey : *So you were at the top of your career.*

(26.) Oprah Winfrey : *Why did you walk at the top?*

<b>25.So</b>	<b>You</b>	<b>Were</b>	<b>At the top of your career.</b>
Conj.A	S	F	C
	M		
	R		

From the excerpt 12 above, it can be seen that the word *So* in ***So you were at the top of your career.*** , is the connector for the sentence before. The function of the conjunction is to connect the sentence into another sentence, to make it coherence. The sentence this clause which is the clause number 17, is the continuing of Oprah Winfrey talk about the top of the Ricky Martin's career.

Excerpt 13 :

(28.) Oprah Winfrey : *You're at the pinnacle of success..*

(29.) Oprah Winfrey : *...and people are screaming...*

<b>29.and</b>	<b>People</b>	<b>Are</b>	<b>Screaming.</b>
Conj.A	S	F	P
	M		
	R		

From the excerpt 13 above, it can be seen that the word *and* in ***and people are screaming...***, is the connector for the sentence before. The function of the conjunction is to connect the sentence into another sentence, to make it coherence. Clause number 18, is the continuing of Oprah Winfrey talk about the top of the Ricky Martin's career.

#### 4.2.1.1.4 Declarative Mood Completed with Comment Adjunct

Comment adjunct is one of the classification of the adjunct. Comment adjunct is used for express the speaker's comment on what he or she is saying.

The following are some of the examples of the declarative clause started with conjunctive adjunct:

Excerpt 14 :

(67.) Ricky Martin : ..if we bring these girls home?..”

(68.) Ricky Martin : *Immediately, she said, 'Yes, no problem.'*

<b>68. Immediately,</b>	<b>She</b>	<b>Said,</b>	<b>'Yes, no</b>	<b>Problem.'</b>
Com.A	S	F	P	MA
	M			
	R			

From the excerpt 14 above, it can be seen the use of the word *immediately* in ***Immediately, she said, 'Yes, no problem.'*** declare Ricky Martin's comment about the victim opinion. Clause number 68 is the continuing from the clause before which is the statement of Ricky Martin about their introgation with the victim.

Excerpt 15 :

(172.) Ricky Martin : The temple has become the morgue.

(173.) Ricky Martin : *Unfortunately, there are many bodies...*

<b>173. Unfortunately,</b>	<b>There</b>	<b>Are</b>	<b>Many bodies.</b>
Com.A	S	F	C
	M		
	R		

From the excerpt 15 above, it can be seen that the word *unfortunately* in ***Unfortunately, there are many bodies...*** declare Ricky Martin's comment about



the victim opinion. Clause number 173 is the continuing of the Ricky Martin's statement about the condition the place after the disaster done.

#### 4.2.1.1.5 Declarative Mood Completed with Continuity Adjunct

Continuity adjunct is not the same with conjunctive adjunct, because in continuity adjunct there is no specific logical relation that is expressed by a continuity adjunct. It merely signals that the speaker will be saying more. The continuity adjunct contribute to the textual organization of the clause rather than to dimension of its arguability, so that the continuity adjunct does not belong to either the mood or residue box. This interview has 241 declarative clause, only 3 of them are started with continuity adjunct. The declarative clauses which are started with continuity adjunct can be seen below.

Excerpt 16 :

(90.) Ricky Martin : ..It happens everywhere...

(91.) Oprah Winfrey : ...*Yeah, that's one of the things, too,*...

91. <b>Yeah,</b>	<b>That's</b>	<b>One of the things</b>	<b>Too,</b>
Cont.A	Conj.A	S	C
		M	
		R	

From the excerpt 16 above, it can be seen that the word *yeah* in ...**Yeah**, *that's one of the things, too,*... declare the signals that Oprah Winfrey will be saying more. Clause number 91 above is indicate, that she will continuing her question.

Excerpt 17 :

(106.) Ricky Martin : ...So this is only the beginning.

(107.) Ricky Martin : ...*Well, we just entered Cavella,*...

107. <b>Well,</b>	<b>We</b>	<b>Just</b>	<b>Entered</b>		<b>Cavela,</b>
Cont.A	S	MA	F	P	C
	M		M		
R					

From the excerpt 17 above, it can be seen that the word *well* in ...**Well**, *we just entered Cavella*,... declare the signals that Ricky Martin will be saying more. Clause number 107 above is indicate, that he will continuing his statement.

#### 4.2.1.2 Interrogative Mood

Interrogative clause is known from the position of finite that precedes the subject and it is quite different from declarative clause which is known from the position of subject precedes the finite. So, we can say that the structure of interrogative clause is on the contrary from declarative clause.

Interrogative clause itself can be divided into two types, they are polar interrogative and WH- interrogative clause. Polar interrogative clause is realized as a clause where the finite element occurs before the subject. Polar interrogative always use Yes/No question and because of that it is also use Yes/No answer.

WH- interrogative is different from polar interrogative because it uses WH- element which occurs before the finite element.

In this research, the researcher found 18 clauses in the interview entitled *Ricky Martin Travels to Meet Tsunami Orphans* by Oprah Winfrey, interrogative clauses consist of 18 clauses of WH- interrogative. This means that the WH- interrogative is more dominant than the Polar interrogative in the conversation transcript. It can be seen from the table below.

**Table 4.5**  
**Frequency of Interrogative Mood in the Interview**

Interrogative Clause	Frequency		Percentage (%)	
	Martin	Winfrey	Martin	Winfrey
Polar	1	1	50%	50%
WH-	4	5	45%	55%
Total	5	6	45%	55%
<b>Total Frequencies &amp; Perc.</b>	11		100%	

#### 4.2.1.2.1 Polar Interrogative Mood

Polar interrogative clause is realized as a clause where the finite element occurs before the subject. Polar interrogative always use Yes/No question and because of that it is also use Yes/No answer. The researcher only found 2 Polar interrogative clauses in the interview entitled *Ricky Martin Travels to Meet Tsunami Orphans* by Oprah Winfrey. The following are the examples of Polar interrogative clauses used in the interview:

Excerpt 18 :

(243.) Ricky Martin : ...and many of them lost family members like 12-year-old Uma

(244.) Ricky Martin : *Is it comfortable for you to tell us your story?*

244. <b>Is</b>	<b>It</b>	<b>Comfortable</b>	<b>For you</b>	<b>To tell us your story?</b>
F	S	P	C	Circ.A
M		R		

From the excerpt 18 above, it can be seen that Ricky asked the Unidentified Woman / Man , which the answer is Yes or No. The finite *is* in *Is it comfortable for you to tell us your story?* is located in front of the subject of the sentence, so it can be concluded that the clause is categorize into interrogative mood.

Excerpt 19 :

(187.) Ricky Martin : ..I don't know how to feel yet.

(188.) Oprah Winfrey : *Are you able to describe now...*

188. <b>Are</b>	<b>You</b>	<b>Able</b>	<b>To describe now</b>
F	S	C	Circ.A
M		R	

From the excerpt 19 above, it can be seen that Oprah asked Ricky Martin , which the answer is Yes or No. The finite *are* in ***Are you able to describe now...*** is located in front of the subject of the sentence, so it can be concluded that the clause is categorize into interrogative mood.

#### 4.2.1.2.2 WH- Interrogative Mood

WH interrogative clauses are distinguish from polar interrogative clause by having a WH- element. The position of WH- element is before the finite. WH- interrogative clause is used to recognize the presence of WH- element. This WH- element is always conflated with the subject part of mood. The complement or adjunct circumstantial is shown as constituent of residue. Although the structure is different, actually the purpose of polar interrogative clause and WH- interrogative clause is the same. The characters in this interview also use WH- Interrogative clause to request or demand information.

The researcher only found 10 WH- interrogative clauses in the interview entitled *Ricky Martin Travels to Meet Tsunami Orphans* by Oprah Winfrey. The following are the examples of WH- interrogative clauses used in the interview:

Excerpt 20 :

(34.) Ricky Martin : ...I needed to analyze my emotions..

(35.) Ricky Martin : *Who am I?*

<b>35. Who</b>	<b>Am</b>	<b>I?</b>
Wh.	F	S
R	M	

From the excerpt 20 above, it can be seen that the word *who* shows that WH- element is always conflated with the subject part of mood. If we see the structure of the WH interrogative, which is the finite followed by subject. In this case Ricky Martin asked himself to take as an example about his feeling with the victims.

Excerpt 21 :

(36.) Ricky Martin : *Why am I here?*

(37.) Ricky Martin : What is my mission?

<b>36. Why</b>	<b>Am</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>Here?</b>
Wh.	F	S	C
	M		
	R		

From the excerpt 21 above, it can be seen that the word *who* shows that WH- element is always conflated with the subject part of mood. If we see the structure of the WH interrogative, which is the finite followed by subject. In this case Ricky Martin asked himself to take as an example about his feeling with the victims.

Excerpt 22 :

(37.) Ricky Martin : *What is my mission?*

(38.) Ricky Martin : All I did was work.

<b>37. What</b>	<b>Is</b>	<b>My mission?</b>
Wh.	F	S
R	M	

From the excerpt 22 above, it can be seen that the word *what* shows that WH- element is always conflated with the subject part of mood. If we see the structure of the WH interrogative, which is the finite followed by subject. In this case Ricky Martin asked himself about what the function of his goal, if his goals can't be use to help other people.

Excerpt 23 :

(25.) Oprah Winfrey : So you were at the top of your career.

(26.) Oprah Winfrey : *Why did you walk away at the top?*

<b>26. Why</b>	<b>Did</b>	<b>You</b>	<b>Walk</b>	<b>Away at the top?</b>
Wh.	F	S	P	Circ.A
	M			
	R			

From the excerpt 23 above, it can be seen that the word *why* shows that WH- element is always conflated with the subject part of mood. If we see the structure of the WH interrogative, which is the finite followed by subject. In this case Oprah Winfrey asked to Ricky Martin the reason of his choice at the top of his career.

#### 4.2.1.3 Exclamative Mood

Exclamative mood, which are used in interaction to express emotions such as surprise, disgust, worry, etc., are blend of interrogative and declarative patterns. Like the WH- interrogative, they require the presence of a WH- element, conflated with either a complement or an adjunct.

The researcher only found 4 exclamatives clauses in the interview entitled *Ricky Martin Travels to Meet Tsunami Orphans* by Oprah Winfrey. The following are the examples of exclamative clause used in the interview:

Excerpt 24 :

(47.) Ricky Martin : *What life is all about...*

(48.) Oprah Winfrey : OK. So you said...

47. <b>What</b>	<b>Life</b>	<b>Is</b>	<b>All about.</b>
C.Wh.	S	F	Circ.A
	M		
	R		

From the excerpt 24 above, it can be concluded that the WH- elements like *what* state the expression of the speaker. In this case, Ricky Martin as the interviewee express the parable of the life.

#### 4.2.1.4 Imperative Mood

Imperative mood typically do not contain element of subject or finite, but imperative clauses consists of a predicator, plus any of the non core participant of complement and adjuncts. Imperative clauses are the mood typically used for exchanging goods and services. The mood element may consist of subject + finite, subject only, or they may have no mood element, but there always be a predicator. There are 2 imperative clauses in the interview entitled *Ricky Martin Travels to Meet Tsunami Orphans* by Oprah Winfrey. The following are the examples of imperative clause used in the interview:

Excerpt 25 :

- (138.) Oprah Winfrey : Ricky drove two hours north to Cala Beach where over 4000 people.  
 (139.) Oprah Winfrey : ...*let's take that in for a moment...*

139. <b>Let's</b>		<b>Take</b>	<b>That</b>	<b>In for a moment</b>
P	S	P	C	Circ.A
	M			
	R			

From the excerpt 25 above, it can be seen that the word *let's* in ...*let's take that in for a moment...* the clause is referring into the suggestion. In this case, the Oprah Winfrey give a suggestion to refresh their mind before she continuing her statement.

Excerpt 26 :

- (21.) Oprah Winfrey : *Please welcome Ricky Martin!*  
 (22.) Ricky Martin : This is addictive.

21. <b>Please</b>	<b>Welcome</b>	<b>Ricky Martin!</b>
Com.A	P	S
	R	M

From the excerpt 26 above, it can be seen that the word *please* in *Please welcome Ricky Martin!* the clause is referring into the greetings. In this case, the Oprah Winfrey give a greetings to welcome Ricky Martin.

#### 4.2.2 Mood Adjunct in the Interview

Mood adjuncts are clause constituents which add interpersonal meaning to the clause. That is, they add meanings which are somehow connected to the creation and maintenance of the dialogue (Eggins, 1994:166). Eggins also



explains the thing above can be done by impacting directly on the mood element, to direct the interaction itself.

Mood adjunct in the interview entitled *Ricky Martin Travels to Meet Tsunami Orphans* by Oprah Winfrey encode attitudinal meanings. They enable the speaker to express a position or assessment on what is being talked about. Table 4.5 shows the frequency of mood adjunct occurred in the interview entitled *Ricky Martin Travels to Meet Tsunami Orphans* by Oprah Winfrey.

**Table 4.6**  
**Frequency of mood adjunct occurred in the interview**

Mood Adjunct	Frequency			Percentage (%)		
	Martin	Winfrey	Unidentified Woman / Man	Martin	Winfrey	Unidentified Woman / Man
Intensity	4	2	3	45%	22%	33%
Usuality	3	-	-	100%	-	-
Polarity	7	1	-	87,5%	12,5%	-
Time	4	1	2	57%	14%	29%
Degree	-	1	-	-	100%	-
Obviousness	1	-	-	100%	-	-
Total	19	5	5	66%	17%	17%
<b>Total Frequencies &amp; Perc.</b>	<b>29</b>			<b>100%</b>		

From table 4.5 above the interview script entitled *Ricky Martin Travels to Meet Tsunami Orphans* by Oprah Winfrey consist of 29 clauses with the mood adjunct inside. It seems that mood adjunct of Intensity has the high rate from the other kind of mood adjunct. This condition can be happen because mood adjunct of Intensity indicates how often the act is happened.

In this case, Ricky Martin has the big portion to express interpersonal meaning of the clause. Because as an interviewee, he just give an explanation, telling the situation when he was there.

#### 4.2.2.1 Mood Adjunct of Intensity

The mood adjunct of intensity is used to express the expression of intensity including, *just, simply, merely, only, even, actually, and really*. Below are some examples of mood adjunct of intensity that are taken from interview:

Excerpt 27 :

(109.) Ricky Martin : ...There's devastation.

(110.) Ricky Martin : ...*It is really scary because at the end of the day...*

110. <b>It</b>	<b>Is</b>	<b>Really</b>	<b>Scary</b>	<b>Because</b>	<b>At the end of the day.</b>
S	F	MA	P	Conj.A	C
M		R			

From the excerpt 27 above, the word *really* in ...*It is really scary because at the end of the day...* shows how intense Ricky Martin spoke about his feelings with the disasters.

Excerpt 28 :

(247.) Unidentified Woman / Man : ..*Her father actually ran the restaurant by the beach.*

(248.) Unidentified Woman / Man : ...and the big wave came...

247. <b>Her father</b>	<b>Actually</b>	<b>Ran</b>		<b>The restaurant by the beach.</b>
S	MA	F	P	C
M	M		R	

From the excerpt 27 above, the word *actually* in ..*Her father actually ran the restaurant by the beach.* shows how intense the Unidentified Woman or Man spoke about the chronology of that disasters.

Excerpt 29 :

(211.) Oprah Winfrey : We'll be right back.

(212.) Oprah Winfrey : *How did an infant only one month old survive the tsunami?*

212. <b>How</b>	<b>Did</b>	<b>An infant</b>	<b>Only</b>	<b>One month old survive the tsunami?</b>
C.Wh	F	S	MA	Circ.A
	M			
	R			

From the excerpt 29 above, the word *only* in *How did an infant **only** one month old survive the tsunami?* shows how intense Oprah Winfrey spoke and ask the surviving of one month old baby.

#### 4.2.2.2 Mood Adjunct of Usuality

The mood adjunct of usuality is used to express the expression of usuality including, *usually, sometimes, always, never, ever, seldom* and *rarely*. Below are some examples of mood adjunct of usuality that are taken from interview:

Excerpt 30 :

(182.) Oprah Winfrey : ...Ricky returns visibly shaken.

(183.) Ricky Martin : *I never thought...*

183. <b>I</b>	<b>Never</b>	<b>Thought</b>	
S	MA	F	P
M		M	
	R		

From the excerpt 30 above, the word *never* in *I **never** thought...* shows how often Ricky Martin says. Clause number 182 is the reaction of the Ricky Martin's statement before.

Excerpt 31 :

(206.) Ricky Martin : *...we always need humanitarian aid..*

(207.) Ricky Martin : *..But right now they need people.*

206. <b>We</b>	<b>Always</b>	<b>Need</b>	<b>Humanitarian aid.</b>
S	MA	P	C
M	R		

From the excerpt 31 above, the word *always* in ...we *always* need humanitarian aid.. shows how often Ricky Martin says about how important to have humanitarian aid.

#### 4.2.2.3 Mood Adjunct of Polarity

The mood adjunct of polarity is used to express the expression of polarity including, *not*, *yes*, *no* and *so*. Below are some examples of mood adjunct of polarity that are taken from the interview:

Excerpt 32 :

(88.) Ricky Martin : That happens far away from our neighborhood.

(89.) Ricky Martin : ...*No, it happens here...*

89. No,	<b>It</b>	<b>Happens</b>	<b>Here.</b>	
MA	S	F	P	C
	M			
	R			

From the excerpt 32 above, the word *No* in ...*No, it happens here...* shows the form of Polarity which is the pattern is Yes or No question. So, it must be the answer is Yes or No.

#### 4.2.2.4 Mood Adjunct of Time

The mood adjunct of time is used to express the expression of time including, *yet*, *still*, *already*, *once*, *soon*, and *just*. Below are some examples of mood adjunct of time that are taken from the interview:

Excerpt 33 :

(102.) Ricky Martin : *I just got here...*

(103.) Ricky Martin : We're going to be visiting orphanages.

102. <b>I</b>	<b>Just</b>	<b>Got</b>		<b>Here.</b>
S	MA	F	P	C
M		M		
		R		

The excerpt 33 above, the word *just* in *I just got here...* shows the sign of time, when the speaker talked. In this part, Ricky Martin said in the time when he was there.

Excerpt 34 :

(187.) Ricky Martin : *..I don't know how to feel yet.*

(188.) Oprah Winfrey : Are you able to describe now...

187. <b>I</b>	<b>Don't</b>	<b>Know</b>	<b>How to feel</b>	<b>Yet.</b>
S	F	P	C	MA
M		R		

The excerpt above, the word *yet* in *..I don't know how to feel yet.* shows the sign of time, when the speaker talked. In this part, Ricky Martin said about his feeling in that time.

#### 4.2.2.5 Mood Adjunct of Degree

The mood adjunct of degree is used to express the expression of degree including, *quite, almost, nearly, hardly, absolutely, totally, entirely, and completely.* Below are the example of mood adjunct of degree that are taken from the interview:

Excerpt 35 :

(230.) Oprah Winfrey : Just few days ago, Ricky went to Thailand to get a firsthand look at the devastation left in the wake of the tsunami.

(231.) Oprah Winfrey : *..that left almost five million people homeless..*

231. <b>That</b>	<b>Left</b>		<b>Almost</b>	<b>Five million people homeless,</b>
Conj.A	F	P	MA	Circ.A
	M	R		

From the excerpt 35 above, the word *almost* in *..that left **almost** five million people homeless..* have a meaning, how value something happens.

#### 4.2.2.6 Mood Adjunct of Obviousness

The mood adjunct of obviousness is used to express the expression of obviousness including, *of course*, *surely*, *obviously*, and *clearly*. Below are some examples of mood adjunct of obviousness that are taken from the interview:

Excerpt 36 :

(205.) Ricky Martin : *Yes, of course...*

(206.) Ricky Martin : we always need humanitarian aid,..

205. <b>Yes,</b>	<b>Of course.</b>
MA	MA
R	M

From the excerpt 36 above, the word *of course* in *Yes, **of course**...* shows a meaning, and to clarifying the statement before it, which is said by Oprah Winfrey.