

MOOD ANALYSIS IN JOE BIDEN'S REMARKS ON FIGHT AGAINST COVID-19

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ABSTRACT

This study discusses the mood in Joe Biden's remarks and aims to find the type of Mood in Joe Biden's remarks using M.A.K Halliday's theory. This study applied descriptive qualitative method in collecting the data. The results of the study showed that there were 81 clauses in Joe Biden's remarks. The findings showed that there were 3 types of mood in Joe Biden's remarks. Among them are 69 declarative moods with the percentage of 85%, 4 interrogative mood with the percentage of 5% and 8 imperative mood with the percentage 10%. It was found that declarative was the most dominant type of mood used in Joe Biden's remarks. Declarative was the most dominant type of mood because it was used to give or convey a statement in the form of information to the listener.

Keywords: *Systemic Functional Linguistics, Interpersonal Function, Mood*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas tentang mood dalam pidato Joe Biden dan bertujuan untuk menemukan Type of Mood dalam pidato Joe Biden berdasarkan teori M.A.K Halliday. Teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menemukan bahwa ada 81 klausa dalam ucapan Joe Biden. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa ada 3 jenis suasana hati dalam ucapan Joe Biden. Diantaranya adalah 69 mood deklaratif dengan persentase 85%, 4 mood interogatif dengan persentase 5% dan 8 mood imperatif dengan persentase 10%. Dalam temuan ini, deklaratif sebagai jenis mood yang paling dominan digunakan dalam pidato Joe Biden artinya memberi atau menyampaikan pernyataan yang berupa informasi kepada pendengar.

Kata Kunci: *Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional, Fungsi Interpersonal, Modus*

1. INTRODUCTION

According to Halliday (1994) language is an arrangement of words consisting of a set of systems which speakers use as a way of expressing meaning. He classifies that language is organized in a small number of functional components which correspond to the metafunctions of language which represent all the processes of use in language. Language is a means, media, tools, and

everything that can happen because it has a communication relationship, meaning, sign, symbol, and culture. People can exchange knowledge, beliefs, opinions, wishes, threats, orders, thanks, promises, statements, feelings. Human language is very close to knowledge and abilities that are able to make speakers able to communicate with each other, to convey

ideas, thoughts, opinions, desires, and other things that need to be expressed.

Linguistics is the study of these knowledge systems in all of their facets, including their structure, acquisition, and usage in the creation and comprehension of communication. As a result, linguistics is interested in a variety of specific queries about the nature of language.

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a functional study based on semiotic principles. SFL is the highest grammatical order for classifying language meaning processes in texts (Halliday 1978; 1994; 1996; Halliday and Hassan 1985; Halliday and Matthiessen 1999; 2004). SFL interprets language as meaning potential where all strata of the linguistics system contribute to the making of meaning; the semantic system semanticizes contextual meaning by providing resources. SFL interprets language as a potential meaning in which all strata of the linguistic system contribute to the making of meaning; the semantic system of contextual meaning semantics by providing resources for understanding language as linguistic meaning on the lexicogrammatical system that makes grammar on this meaning by providing the means to embody meaning in words that embody meaning.

Halliday (1994) explains that metafunction have three functional components which are distinguished in the development of the theory, namely ideational, interpersonal and textual. Each of the three metafunctions is about aspects of the world, and is concerned with a different mode of meaning of clauses. The ideational metafunctions is about the natural world in the broadest sense, including our own consciousness, and is concerned with clauses as representation.

The interpersonal metafunction is about the social world, especially the relationship between speaker and header, and is concerned with clauses as exchanges. The textual metafunctions is about the verbal world, especially the flow of information in a text, and is concerned with clauses as message. When people engage in human interaction, they adopt a series of speech roles, the first two of which are identified as "giving" and "demanding," which lead to the second choice between "exchanging information" or "exchanging goods and services," according to Halliday and Matthiessen's (2004) study on interpersonal functions.

According to Halliday (2014:97), mood is the primary interpersonal system of the clause. It gives dialogue participants the resources for giving or demanding a good or service, such as information or goods and services. These resources are provided through the grammar of the clause in the form of statements (for giving information), questions (for demanding information), offers (for giving goods and services), and commands (for demanding goods and services). In the interpersonal function, a clause is analysed into mood and residue, with the mood element further analyzed into subject and complement are typically realized by nominal group. The Finite is used to create terms on verbs. The mood adjunct is realized by an adverbial group or prepositional phrase. The residue refers to those elements which are not include in the mood elements. Residue elements cover three categories: predicator, complement and circumstantial adjunct. The principle grammatical system is the Mood network, where there is a choice between the imperative and indicative. Declarative and interrogative options are available if indicative is

chosen. The Mood element is adjusted to implement this option. The Predicator, which is the first of the verbal groups, realizes the Finite, which makes up a portion of the Residu, while the Mood, which carries the interpersonal role of the clauses, consists of subject and is realized by a nominal group to whom the speaker assigns responsibility for the validity of the phrase. Based on the background of study that stated previously, the problems of the study are as follows:

1. What are the types of mood used in Joe Biden's remarks on fight against Covid-19?
2. What is the most dominant type of mood used in Joe Biden's remarks on fight against Covid-19?
3. What are the reasons of the most dominant type of mood used in Joe Biden's remarks on fight against Covid-19?

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

There are several related theories that are used in the mood analysis in Joe Biden's remarks on fight against Covid-19 there are Systemic Function Linguistic, Metafunction, Interpersonal Function, Types of Mood.

A. Systemic Functional Linguistic

According to Eggins 1994, systematic functional linguistics emphasizes the relationships between language, text, and context. From a systems perspective, language can only be understood in relation to its environment of use, a premise that is particularly salient in language teaching, where both spoken and written language can be understood from the context of production and dissemination. should not be interpreted in isolation. (Halliday, 1978) According to

SFL, the environment of language seen as text is the context of the situation, and the environment of language seen as the system is the context of culture.

Systematic functional linguistics considers language as a resource for forming meaning, and describes language in practical use based on texts and their contexts. Halliday (1994) explains that language consists of a set of systems in which the creator or speaker can choose how to express meaning.

B. Metafunction

Based on the three communication functions, Halliday (2004: 29-30 & 2014: 30-31) and Eggins (2004: 3) categorize the three components of language metafunctions into: (1) ideational functions, Sinar (2012: 27) states that ideational sources relate to how logical relationships occur between one another. (2) interpersonal function, Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004: 106 – 158) which states that interpersonal function can be reflected through the clauses are a source of lexicogrammatical use to organize the process of interaction between speakers and speech partners or writers and readers. and (3) textual function, Martin (1992: 10-21) also states that textual meaning is a meaning as a result of the realization of lexicogrammatical elements which are the media for the realization of a text that is appropriate to a particular situation when language is used.

C. Interpersonal Function

The interpersonal function is the interpretation of language as a tool for exchanging information. This is in line with the opinion (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004: 106 - 158) which states that interpersonal meaning can be reflected

through the clause system because clauses are lexicogrammatical sources used to organize the process of interaction between speakers and speech partners or writers and readers. The structure of interpersonal function is mood, residue and modality.

a. Mood

Halliday (2014: 97) states that mood is the most important interpersonal system of sentences. It provides resources for giving or requesting goods (either information, goods, or services) to the interlocutors involved in the interaction. In other words, it provides resources for implementing language features through sentence grammars. Statement (provide information), question (request for information), offer (offer goods or services), order (request for goods or services).

b. Residue

Halliday (1985:78) says that the residue consist three kinds of functional elements, they are (1) predicator, (2) complement and (3) adjunct. Gerot and Wignell (1994:31) give statement that the predicator is the verb part of the clause, the bit which tells what's doing, happening, or being.

c. Modality

According to Saragih (2011:265), modality is a meaning which is a personal opinion, consideration, personal opinion, consideration, "spice", or "flavoring" the meaning conveyed in a clause, which differs from one person to another. Modality lies between two polarities namely: positive and negative polarity (Halliday 2014: 172). Positive polarity is indicated by "yes or yes", while negative polarity is indicated by "no or no". So that modality is important for expressing or

expressing interpersonal meaning because the speaker can provide views or opinions about the message conveyed in a conversational interaction.

Based on the type, Halliday (2014: 177-178) states that there are two types of modalities: *modalization* and *modulation*.

D. Types of Mood

Moodtype is a system of sentences as an interpersonal resource. The mood type considers the clause to be an exchange. Mood types are constructed from the relationship of mood structures between subjective and finite, while Residue is the rest.

a. Declarative Mood

Declarative is a kind of indicative since the mood structure consists of subject and finite. A declarative is a statement that speaks about something in order to declare the thoughts of the speaker or listener. On the other hand, it can also be used as a statement whose function is to give information about something.

b. Interrogative Mood

Since the mood structure consists of a finite and a subject, the Indicative type is an interrogative sentence. An interrogative sentence is a question or request from the speaker to the listener in a conversation.

c. Imperative Mood

An imperative is a command from the speaker to the listener to do something the speaker asks, usually with a yes/no answer. In imperative sentences, the mood element does not necessarily consist of the subject and the finite, and may be subject only, finite only, or no mood element at all.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study belongs to a descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is a scientific research, which aims to understand and get the point of a phenomenon in a natural social context by emphasizing the processes of deep communication and interaction between researcher and the phenomena studied. So that the writer can represent the context of each text that is available from process of research. According to Elliott, 1999, another characteristic of qualitative research allows for much more importance by distinguishing between estimating things in words and estimating them in numbers, which is very useful for characterizing different approaches to research.

In this study the writer used qualitative methods because the writer can observe some data to support the analysis in the study. There are several steps used by the writer to analyze the data in the study, namely; the research design, the object of the study, the technique of collecting data, the technique of analyzing data.

The formulation of the problems in this study as are follows:

1. What are the types of mood used in Joe Biden's remarks on fight againts Covid-19?

2. What is the most dominant type of mood used in Joe Biden's remarks on fight againts Covid-19?
3. What are the reasons of the most dominant type of mood used in Joe Biden's remarks on fight againts Covid-19?

To analyze this study the writer collected data using the following method:

1. Downloading the script of Joe Biden's Remarks on Google.
2. Reading the script of Joe Biden's Remarks.
3. Identifying the clauses of Remarks.
4. Collecting data into table.

4. DISCUSSION

This research is about the types of mood used in Joe Biden's remarks. The data will be taken from the Joe Biden's Remarks on Fight Againts Covid-19 on December 21, 2021 at State Dining Room, Tuesday. This study is done by the qualitative research.

A. Type of Mood

After analyzing the type of mood in Joe Biden's remarks have sentences that contain mood. The sentences used by Joe Biden are presented in the following table:

Table 4.1

Type of Mood in Joe Biden's Remarks

No	Joe Biden's Remarks	Type of Mood		
		DM	IntM	ImpM
1.	For many of you, this will be the first or even the second Christmas where you look across the table will be an empty kitchen chair there.	✓		
2.	Tens of millions have gotten sick, and we've all experienced an upheaval in our lives.	✓		
3.	But while COVID has been a tough adversary, we've shown that we're tougher because we have the power of science and vaccines that prevent illness and save lives, and tougher because of our resolve.	✓		

4.	Over 400,000 Americans died from COVID this calendar year — and almost all were unvaccinated, almost all were preventable.	✓		
5.	How concerned should you be about Omicron, which is now the dominant variant in this country and it happened so quickly?		✓	
6.	If you are not fully vaccinated, you have good reason to be concerned. You're at a high risk of getting sick. And if you get sick, you're likely to spread it to others, including friends and family.	✓		
7.	The unvaccinated have a significantly higher risk of ending up in a hospital or even dying.	✓		
8.	Almost everyone who has died from COVID-19 in the past many months has been unvaccinated.	✓		
9.	But if you're among the majority of Americans who are fully vaccinated, and especially if you've gotten the booster shot that third shot you have much less reason to worry. You have a high degree of protection against severe illness.	✓		
10.	And because Omicron spreads so easily, we'll see some fully vaccinated people get COVID, potentially in large numbers.	✓		
11.	Vaccinated people who get COVID may get ill, but they're protected from severe illness and death.	✓		
12.	According to our doctors, even if you're fully vaccinated, you should wear a mask when indoors in public settings.	✓		
13.	Are wondering if you can safely celebrate the holidays with your family and friends?.		✓	
14.	If you are vaccinated and follow the precautions that we all know well, you should feel comfortable celebrating Christmas and the holidays as you planned it.	✓		
15.	The progress on vaccinations this fall, we've gone from nearly 90 million adults in July who had not even started their vaccination process to fewer than 40 million today.	✓		
16.	All these people who have not been vaccinated, you have an obligation to yourselves, to your family.	✓		
17.	Get vaccinated now.			✓
18.	What can you do to make yourself and your family feel safer and be safer?		✓	
19.	Get your booster shot.			✓
20.	Booster shots provide the strongest of	✓		

	protections.			
21.	Booster shots are free and widely available.	✓		
22.	Over 60 million Americans, including 62 percent of eligible seniors, our most vulnerable group, have gotten their booster shots.	✓		
23.	Just the other day, former President Trump announced he had gotten his booster shot.	✓		
24.	People with booster shots are highly protected.	✓		
25.	Join them			✓
26.	Join us			✓
27.	If it's been six months or more for your second shot you can get yours today if you've been six months or more since your second shot.	✓		
28.	Are we going back to March 2020 when the pandemic first hit?.		✓	
29.	More than 200 million Americans have been fully vaccinated.	✓		
30.	A case of COVID-19 for a fully vaccinated and boosted person will most likely mean no symptoms or mild ones similar to the common respiratory viruses.	✓		
31.	Over 200 million Americans should have the peace of mind that they did not have in March of 2020: They're protected from hospitalization, and they're protected from death.	✓		
32.	We're prepared today for what's coming.	✓		
33.	We've stockpiled enough gowns, masks, and ventilators to deal with the surge of hospitalizations among the unvaccinated.	✓		
34.	We're going to be reinforcing our hospitals, helping them.	✓		
35.	Today, we know more and we have more resources to keep those schools open. We can you can get 5- to 11-year-olds vaccinated a tool we didn't have until last month.	✓		
36.	Today, we don't have to shut down schools because of a case of COVID-19.	✓		
37.	Now, if a student tests positive, other students can take the test and stay in the classroom if they're not infected rather than closing the whole school or having to quarantine.	✓		
38.	We can keep our K-through-12 schools open, and that's exactly what we should be doing.	✓		
39.	If you're fully vaccinated, and especially if you got your booster shot, you are highly protected.	✓		
40.	If you're unvaccinated, you're at higher risk of getting severely ill from COVID-19, getting	✓		

	hospitalized, and even dying.			
41.	Two hundred million people are fully vaccinated.	✓		
42.	Three weeks ago, I laid out a COVID-19 Action Plan for this winter that prepared us for this moment.	✓		
43.	We're setting up our vaccination and booster efforts we're stepping it up significantly.	✓		
44.	In the past two weeks, we've seen the highest vaccination rates since last spring.	✓		
45.	We have added 10,000 new vaccination sites on top of the 80,000 sites that are already we had and even more will open in January.	✓		
46.	So starting this week, I'll be deploying hundreds more vaccinators and more sites to help get the booster shots in people's arms.	✓		
47.	I've ordered FEMA, the Federal Emergency Management Agency to stand up new pop-up vaccination clinics all across the country where you can get that booster shot.	✓		
48.	We've opened FEMA vaccination sites in Washington State and New Mexico recently as cases have increased.	✓		
49.	Today, I'm directing FEMA to stand up new sites in areas where there is high demand.	✓		
50.	We've used the Defense Production Act and spent \$3 billion to greatly expand the number of at-home tests available for purchase online and at your local pharmacy.	✓		
51.	We've made sure insurance covers the PCR tests you get in a hospital or at your doctor's office.	✓		
52.	But, starting next month, private insurance will all cover also cover at-home testing so you can order a test online and get reimbursed.	✓		
53.	We're providing access to free at-home tests for those who may have insurance as well may not have insurance.	✓		
54.	Starting this week, the federal government will set up emergency testing sites in areas that need additional testing capacity.	✓		
55.	Before Christmas, the first several of these federal testing sites will be up and running in New York City with many more to come.	✓		
56.	This free testing is going to help reduce the waiting lines the time you have to stand there and sometimes it's an hour or more.	✓		
57.	We're going to continue to add federal testing sites where needed so that if you want an	✓		

	immediate test, there will be a place where you can go get it.			
58.	The federal government will purchase one half billion that's not million; billion with a "B" additional at-home rapid tests, with deliveries starting in January.	✓		
59.	We'll be getting these tests to Americans for free. And we'll have websites where you can get them delivered to your home.	✓		
60.	We have arranged for it to be easier for you to find a free COVID testing site near you on Google. Just enter "COVID test near me" in the Google search bar and you can find a number of different locations nearby where you can get tested.	✓		
61.	And we're going to continue to use the Defense Production Act as we did earlier this month to make sure we're producing as many tests and as quickly as possible.	✓		
62.	Next, we are preparing hospitals for what's coming. Those 40 [million] unvaccinated adults have a good chance of getting COVID-19, and some of you will get very sick.	✓		
63.	In addition, I have directed the Pentagon to mobilize an additional 1,000 troops to be deployed to help staff local hospitals and expand capacity.	✓		
64.	Further, FEMA will deploy hundreds of ambulances and EMS crews so that if one hospital fills up, we can transport patients to beds elsewhere.	✓		
65.	This week, we will send dozens of ambulances to New York and Maine, because the COVID is spreading very rapidly, to help transport patients.	✓		
66.	Finally, we're making sure that COVID-19 no longer closes businesses or schools. Last week, the federal court reinstated my administration's vaccination-or-test rule for businesses with more than 100 employees.	✓		
67.	If people are vaccinated or tested, they are much less likely to get sick and less likely to spread it to others.	✓		
68.	I got Congress to pass billions of dollars in school improvements, ventilation, and social distancing. Schools should be safer than ever from COVID-19.	✓		
69.	And just Friday, the CDC issued test-to-stay guidelines, so schools can stay open and kids can stay in class even if a classmate tests	✓		

	positive.			
70.	If your children are not vaccinated, please get them vaccinated.	✓		
71.	Six million children in our country ages 5 to 11 are vaccinated.			✓
72.	Get your children protected today.			✓
73.	Get yourself fully vaccinated and boosted.			✓
74.	It's critical to mask up in public indoor places.	✓		
75.	We know that our youngest children have only rarely been impacted by serious COVID-19 cases, but they can be further protected if they're surrounded by vaccinated people.	✓		
76.	And again, to folks who are not vaccinated: You may think you're putting only yourself at risk, but it's your choice.	✓		
77.	The longer the virus is around, the more likely variants form that may be deadlier than the ones that have come before.	✓		
78.	Please get vaccinated.			✓
79.	Omicron is serious, potentially deadly business for unvaccinated people.	✓		
80.	America is one of the first countries to get the vaccine.	✓		
81.	Omicron spreads easily, especially among the unvaccinated, it's critically important that we know who's infected.	✓		
Total		69	4	8

From table 4.2 it is classified that the declarative mood used in Joe Biden's speech is 69 clauses out of a total of 81 clauses, the interrogative mood used in Joe Biden's remarks is 4 clauses out of 81 clauses, while the imperative mood used in Joe Biden remarks is 8 clauses out of 81 clause. From these data, it is stated that the declarative mood is the most widely used in Joe Biden remarks and the interrogative mood is the least used in Joe Biden remarks.

B. Analysis of The Most Dominant Type of Mood

The most dominant type of mood from the Joe Biden's remarks on Fight Against Covid-19 can be known based on the percentage of occurrence of each type

by using the formula calculation $\frac{X}{Y} \times 100\% = N$.

Table 4.2
Percentage of Dominant Type of Mood

N o	Type of Mood	Frequenc y	Percenta ge
1.	Declarative Mood	69	85%
2.	Interrogative Mood	4	5%
3.	Imperative Mood	8	10%
Total		81	100%

From table 4.2, it can be shown that the percentage of Declarative Mood in Joe Biden's remarks are as many as 85%, Interrogative Mood in Joe Biden's remarks are 5% and Imperative Mood in Joe Biden's remarks is 10%. So, by this evidence, the most dominant type of mood

in Joe Biden's remarks Declarative Mood as many as 85%.

C. Analysis of the Reasons of The Most Dominant Type of Mood

After analyzing the type of mood study of three Joe Biden comments, it was found that Declarative Mood was the most dominant type of mood in Joe Biden's remarks. There are several causes for the occurrence of the most dominant mood type, which are as follows:

1. Because in remarks Joe Biden is more focused on conveying positive statements to convey important information that can be understood by listeners. In three of Joe Biden's statements he informs listeners, for example "Almost everyone who has died from COVID-19 in the past many months has been unvaccinated". In this sentence Joe Biden is trying to convey the impact of not vaccinating.
2. In Joe Biden's remarks, the clause used to represent the interaction relationship in the speech is marked as an informational relationship. In remarks, Joe Biden tries to convey ideas in the form of information to listeners. In giving a statement, it means that the speaker expects the audience to receive information, for example in the sentence "Vaccination people who are infected with COVID may get sick, but they are protected from serious illness and death". The speaker said that cases of people infected with COVID-19 can result in death, but if we are vaccinated, the infected can get infected but they are protected from serious illness and even death.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the result of research analysis, the results of the study indicate the following conclusions:

1. The findings suggest that all types of moods by Joe Biden's remarks about the Fight Against Covid-19. The study found 69 (85%) for declarative mood, 4 (5%) for interrogative mood, and 8 (10%) for imperative mood. This explains that the declarative mood is of the highest order, while the interrogative mood is of the lowest order.
2. The use of dominant type of mood in Joe Biden's remarks is because in Joe Biden's remarks explains to listeners the steps to prepare for the increasing number of Covid-19 cases. Based on the results of the analysis of mood types, Joe Biden uses a lot of declaratives to provide information to Americans vaccinate and booster shots so they don't get infected or pass it on to others or even die.
3. Joe Biden uses the mood type as the dominant declarative mood because in his remarks Joe Biden uses a relationship to provide information in accordance with the notion of declarative mood. He uses the declarative mood as a form of direction by providing information to Americans during a pandemic not to panic while maintaining and increasing self-protection, with the information obtained being able to change the minds of Americans who do not want to be vaccinated and are able to understand the benefits of vaccination for self-protection, and the impact of not being vaccinated. As the sentence used in "Almost everyone who died from COVID-19 in the last

few months was not vaccinated”, it means that Joe Biden conveys the impact of not being vaccinated. in the second clause he uses is “If you are vaccinated and follow the precautions we all know well, you should feel comfortable celebrating Christmas and the holidays when you planned”, meaning that listeners understand the benefits of booster shots.

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