

MOOD AND MODALITY IN JAMES RICE'S NOVEL *ALICE AND THE FLY*

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Abstract

This study analyzes the realization of mood and modality in Detective Sergeant Terrence's dialogues using Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) framework. This study aims to analyze mood structure, mood types, and modality contained in detective Sergeant Terrence. Alice and the Fly novel by James Rice is about Greg who has Schizophrenia. He falls in love and becomes obsessed. He killed the girl he liked. So detective Sergeant Terrence must find out what really happened to him. The data used in this study were from the Alice and the Fly novel by James Rice. This study was written using a descriptive qualitative method. The steps to analyze the data were starting from specifying the data based on the categories that I would analyze. From the result of this study, it can be concluded that the detective uses the mood structure of a finite subject when he communicates with the five characters. Then the use of the interrogative shows the detective wants to know more information about the murder case rather than stating or ordering something. In modality analysis through the use of a modal finite operator and mood adjunct, the results show that the detective tends to use a modal finite operator with low value.

Keywords: *James Rice; modality; mood; novel; schizophrenia*

1. Introduction

Literature represents the culture and tradition of a language or a people. Language has an important role in human life because it is the main means of communication. The way people use language to communicate with other people in a conversation will be different depending on the context of culture or context of the situation. This is because language itself has many functions in the process of communication. For instance, the language used by someone who acts as a boss in an office will certainly be different from that he uses as a father at home. Therefore, when we talk about the different ways of communicating, then we also talk about speech functions.

A speech function is a way for someone to deliver ideas in communication to make listeners understand the ideas well. According to Halliday & Matthiessen (2014, p.135), there are four speech functions which offer, command, statement, and question. Those four functions are included in the two variables, which are goods & services and information. There are three fundamental components in systematic functional

linguistics. There are ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning. The study focused on interpersonal meaning.

Interpersonal meaning is related to the position of the speaker, which is realized through their wording called mood and modality in clause (Kristianti, 2021, p.1). These are meanings for acting upon and with others. According to Halliday (2014, p.83) the structure of the clause as an exchange has a transaction between speakers in which the element the speaker is responsible for the validity of what she is saying. As a result, they will get something that they want through their transactions, and it involves with their relationships in social life. Interpersonal meaning can be shown in the social relationships of people that are being established and maintained through language choices (Schleppegrell, 2008, p.48). It proves that people must have their own ideology to maintain and establish their relation among others.

The general principle behind the expression of mood in the clause is as follows. The grammatical category that is characteristically used to exchange information is the indicative; within the category of indicative, the characteristic expression of a statement is the declarative, that of a question is the interrogative; and within the category of interrogative, there is a further distinction between yes no interrogative, for polar question and WH- interrogative, for content question (Halliday, 1994, p.74). In an imperative mood, we can use 'let's' or finite only. In modality, it can be divided into two types, which are modalization and modulation. Modalization is a type of modality showing probability and usuality. Meanwhile, modulation deals with a modality that shows obligation and inclination.

This novel contains the journal of a main character named Greg. He suffers from schizophrenia. According to (Niv, et al. 2013, p.1), Schizophrenia is a common psychiatric disorder that can affect a person's thinking, emotion, and behaviors. Individuals with this illness will have periods when they have difficulty understanding the surrounding reality. They may hear voices other people don't hear. They may have unusual thoughts and suspicions, such as believing that other people are reading their minds, controlling their thoughts, or plotting to harm them. These experiences can terrify people with the illness and make them withdrawn or extremely agitated. In addition, the symptoms such as hallucinations and delusions.

Greg likes to hallucinate and is afraid of spiders. Whenever he was hallucinating or seeing 'spiders' around him, he was always scratching his body. He was asked by his teacher to write a journal of every incident or feeling he felt to help him overcome schizophrenia. On the one hand, his family does not care about him, and he is isolated from the school environment. No one wants to be friends with him. He met a girlfriend at school; he fell in love and became obsessed. Until finally, there was a tragedy where his schizophrenia appeared, and he unwittingly killed the girl he liked. So detective Sergeant Terrence must find out what really happened to him.

In this research, we discuss the interpersonal meta-function, especially the use of mood and modality. The researcher uses the novel *Alice and the Fly* because they are interested in novel psychology. In this novel, there are several psychological problems such as schizophrenia, obsessions, bullying, etc. Researchers are more interested in analyzing in terms of linguistics because in the novel there is a transcript of the interview which found differences in the use of mood and modality conveyed by the detective Sergeant Terrence. The researchers only focus on detective Sergeant Terrence because he is the liaison between several characters. Finally, this study aims to identify and interpret the types of mood and modality used by Detective Terrence in *Alice and*

the Fly, employing Halliday's SFL framework to reveal interpersonal meaning construction.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Systemic Functional Linguistic

Every sentence has rules, so learners need to be familiar with the grammar to get better conversations and texts. Therefore, the grammar of systematic functional linguistics needs to be studied more closely. They are systemic and functional. Systemic refers to the set of interrelated choices to make meaning. While, function refers to the approach. As stated by Gerrot and Wignell (1994, p.6), "functional grammars view language as a resource for making meaning". It discusses how people use language in a different context and how language is structured as a semiotic system.

2.2 Metafunction of Language

Language, from the perspective of Halliday, is a source to express meaning. Metafunction of language is organized around three kinds of meaning, namely ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning. Ideational meaning is the meaning function to represent patterns of experiences. It enables human beings to build a mental picture of reality, to make sense of their experience of what goes around them and inside them. Interpersonal meaning is concerned with the interaction between the speaker or writer and the listener or reader. Its function is so enabling of exchanging roles in rhetorical interaction: statements, questions, offers and commands.

The textual meaning is concerned with the organization of the text in which the experiential, logical and interpersonal are bound together into a coherent. In other words, the textual meaning is the meaning of the message. For example, foregrounding/salience, types of cohesion (Eggins & Slade, 1997, p.49). Eggins (2004, p.110-111) states that language is designed to fulfill three main functions: a function for relating experience, a function for creating personal relationships, a function for organizing information.

2.3 Mood Structure

Eggins (1994, p.152) states that the mood structure of the clauses refers to the organization of the set of functional constituents, including constituent subjects. The mood system in the clause encodes the relationship between the participants in an interaction as well as the speaker's or writer's attitude and comment. Included here, for example, are indicative, imperative, and interrogative instructions. The mood system also includes choices in modality, such as expression of probability and obligation.

From the theory above, it can be concluded that mood is the central aspect of the grammar of exchange and its elements, including subject, have a function to construct the role of clause exchange in dialogue. In the interpersonal meaning, a clause is analyzed from the mood structures, which consist of mood elements and residue elements.

2.4 Mood Types

Mood types in English depend on the position of the Subject and the Finite in the clause. There are two main categories of mood types: indicative and imperative moods (Gerrot & Wignell, 1994; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). Each of them has different arrangements and functions.

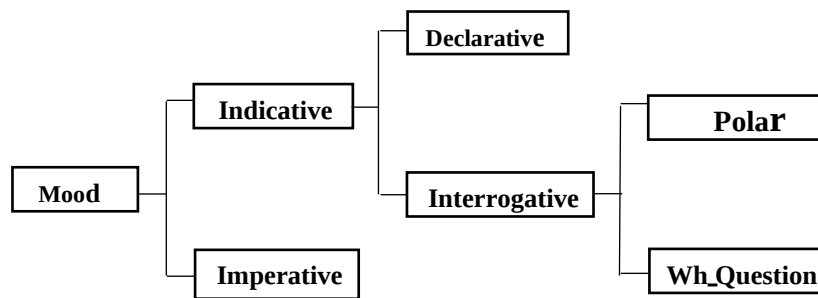


Figure 2.1 Mood Types
Source: Gerrot and Wignell (1994, p.38)

a. Indicative Mood

Indicative mood is used to exchange information (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p.114). Indicative mood is realized by the features Subject + Finite. Indicative mood can be subdivided into two kinds: Declarative Mood and interrogative Mood. Interrogative mood is also subdivided into two kinds: Polar (yes/no question) and Wh-questions.

1. Declarative

Declarative is the characteristic expression of a statement (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p.114). In the declarative mood, the Subject is followed by a finite. Declarative clauses can be identified as clauses in which the structural element of a subject occurs before the finite element of the clause.

Unmarked: Subject + Finite

The car	had	four bicycle wheels.
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

Marked: Finite + Subject

Then	came	the production line.
	Predicator	Subject
	Residue	Mood

Source: Gerrot & Wignell (1994, p.39)

2. Interrogative

Interrogative mood is the characteristic expression of a question (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p.114). There are two types that belong to interrogative mood: Polar (yes/no questions) and Wh-Questions. Interrogative clauses are different from declaratives. The ones that make it different are the structure of the subject and the finite. The declarative clauses are realized by the subject that precedes the finite structure, while interrogative clauses are realized by the finite subject.

- Polar Interrogative.

The structure of polar interrogative is the finite precedes the subject. Polar interrogative clause also known as yes/no question.

Are	you	okay?
Finite	Subject	Complement
mood		Residue

- WH-Question

Wh-Questions is a type where the Wh-element that serves as either the Subject, the complement, or the adjunct is located at the initial position of a clause and then is followed by Finite. WHQuestions is different from polar interrogative clauses by having a WH-element. e.g.: who, what, where, which, why, etc. The WHelement stands for the missing piece of information that the speaker wants the listener to supply.

Interrogative Clause with Wh Element as the Subject

What	is	that thing?
Subject/Wh	Finite	Complement
Residue	Mood	

Interrogative Clause with Wh Element as the Complement

Whose daughter	are	you?
Complement/Wh	Finite	Subject
Residue	Mood	

Interrogative Clause with Wh Element as the Adjunct

Where	have	you	been?
Adjunct/Wh	Finite	Subject	Predicator
Mood			
Residue			

b. Imperative Mood

Unlike indicative mood, imperative mood is used to exchange goods and services (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p.138). As imperative, the Mood element may consist of Subject + Finite, Subject only, Finite only, or they may have no Mood element. There will always be a Predicator. Imperative mood can be in the form of a command or offer. However, there is no any grammatical rule restricted respectively. The imperative mood expresses direct commands, requests, and prohibitions. An imperative is used to tell someone to do something without argument.

Imperative Mood with Finite + Subject in the Mood Element

Don't	you	believe	it.
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

Imperative Mood with only Subject in the Mood Element

Let's	go	home,	shall	we?
Subject	Predicator	Adjunct	Finite	Subject
Mood	Residue		Mood tag	

Imperative Mood without Mood Element

Come	into my parlour,	will	you?
Predicator	Adjunct	Finite	Subject
Residue		Mood tag	

Imperative Mood with only finite in the Mood Element

Do	take	care,	won't	you?
Finite	Predicator	complement	Finite	Subject
Mood	Residue		Mood tag	

2.5 Modality

Modality shows the speaker's judgments in what the speaker is saying. Halliday (1994, p.89) stated that there are two kinds of modality, namely "modalization" and "modulation".

2.5.1 Modalization

Modalization includes scales of probability and usability. Probability occurs when the speaker expresses a judgment about the probability of something happening or being happening. It consists of 'probably', 'possibly', and 'certainly'. Usability occurs when the speaker expresses a judgment about the frequency with which something happens. It consists of 'sometimes', 'usually', and 'always'.

2.5.2. Modulation

Modulation includes scales of obligation and inclination. Obligation occurs when the speaker gives command, demand, suggestion, and advice to the listener. Furthermore, inclination indicates the tendency of the speaker when doing something and the capability of the speaker's own feelings. Each category of modalization and modulation is divided into three values: high, medium and low values.

	Probability	Usability	Obligation	Inclination
High	Certain	always	Required	determined
Median	Probable	usually	Supposed	keen
Low	Possible	sometimes	Allowed	wiling

Adapted from Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p.620)

Table 1. Three Values of Modality

Meanwhile, Butt, et.al (2000, p.113) used the term "modality" to refer to all positioning by speaker about usability, possibility, inclination and obligation. They mentioned that there are three ways to express modality: by modal finite, by mood adjunct, by interpersonal grammatical metaphor.

a. Modal Operator

Modal operators are the elements that can express modality in a clause. Modal operator is one of the parts of a finite element besides polarity and tense. Halliday (1994, p.76) categorized modal operators into three values: high, median, and low. Those values are considered by the aspect of interpersonal meaning. The status, contact, and affect make the degree be low, medium, or high.

b. Mood Adjunct

Beside modal operators, there are mood adjuncts that can be used to express modality in a clause. As I have mentioned before in the subsection mood element 2.3, the mood adjunct expresses the meaning which is constructed in the mood element, namely polarity, modality, temporality. Thus, mood adjuncts tend to occur in a clause near the finite verbal operator. Here, to understand more about modality and its realization in modal operators and mood adjuncts, we can see in table 3 below.

Kinds of Modality	Realization	Values of Modality		
		High	Medium	Low
Modalization	Probability	must be, should be, must, certainly	probably	maybe, may, possible
	Usuality	always	often, usually	ever, never, sometimes
Modulation	Obligation	required, must, have to, ought to, need to	should, shall, will, would, supposed	may, might, can, could, allowed
	Inclination	determined	Keen	wiling

Adapted from Halliday and Matthiessen (2014, p.145)

Table 2. The Classification of Mood Operator and Mood Adjuncts

c. Interpersonal Grammatical

Metaphor Sometimes we use a whole clause in a text to express modality. We use the grammar metaphorically when we say, for example: “I think...” when we mean ‘probably’; “I believe...” when we mean ‘certainly’; and “Don't you think?” when we mean ‘definitely’. They are examples of grammatical metaphor, in this case the metaphor of modality (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p.626). Those examples of modality are classified as metaphorical because they are realized as a clause.

3. Research Method

Hancock B., et al. (2009, p.4) qualitative research attempts to broaden and/or deepen our understanding of how things come to be the way they are in our social world. Therefore, the qualitative approach suits the purpose of this study since it focuses more on words in the text. Furthermore, this approach allows the researcher to interpret the text and ultimately make an understanding regarding the issue inside it.

In this study, the researchers used a non-participant observation method to collect the data. The researchers use this method because it only requires the writer to observe the dialogue going on in the transcript interview in the novel without getting involved directly. While for the technique, the researchers used a note-taking technique for collecting the data. To collect the data, the researchers read the novel. Then the researchers noted and underlined the data. Then, I classify and determine based on the structure, types of mood and modality. Thereafter, the data are explained one by one in the discussion section.

In this study, the researchers used the qualitative analysis method to analyze and discuss the interpersonal meaning in the novel. The analysis covers how mood and modality is used by Detective Sergeant Terrence Mansell. The steps to analyze the data were starting from specifying the data based on the categories that the researchers would discuss. Next, the researchers analyzed and discussed the mood types, mood structures and modality which are found in the novel. Then, in the final section, the researchers summarized the result of the research and made the conclusion about the mood and modality which are found in the novel.

4. Discussion

The researchers divided the discussion of data analysis subsection into two parts, which are mood types with mood structure and modality analysis. In the analysis section, researchers analyzed transcript interview data between detective Sergeant Terrence Mansell and Ian Conner (Gregory Hall's classmate); Miss Rachel Hayes (Gregory Hall's teacher); Miss Sarah Hall (Gregory Hall's Sister); Mrs Deborah Hall (Gregory Hall's mother); and Dr Howard Hall (Gregory Hall's father), who is featured in *Alice and the Fly* novel.

4.1 Mood Types and Mood Structure

a. Declarative

A declarative is an expression of a statement, which usually uses subject + finite, as in the following sentences:

1. "We're here to discuss Greg." (Rice, 2015)

We	are	here to discuss	Greg.
Subject	Finite	Cir. Adjunct	Complement
Mood		Residue	

Detective Terrence Mansell to Ian Conner (Gregory Hall's classmate)

In this novel, the detective wants to interview Greg's classmate, Ian Conner, because the night before the girl Greg liked was killed, and Ian saw him at the party. So, the detective gives the statement as to why Ian is called. The declarative clause above includes subject, finite and circumstantial adjuncts: 'We' own the position of subject, 'are' the function of finite, then 'here to discuss Greg' are circumstantial adjuncts of place 'here' and circumstantial adjuncts of cause to express information about what for. 'Greg' as complement.

2. "I can't discuss details anyway." (Rice, 2015)

I	can	not	discuss	details anyway
Subject	Finite	Mood Adjunct	Predicator	Complement
Mood			Residue	

Detective Terrence Mansell to Miss Rachel Hayes (Gregory Hall's teacher)

Miss Hayes knows what happened to Greg but not in detail, and the detective gives the statement that he can't tell it in detail. 'I' own the position of subject, 'can' the function of finite, 'not' as mood adjunct of polarity, 'discuss' as a predicator of this word as the element which is a part of the verbal group and 'details anyway' as a complement.

3. "I promise this won't take long." (Rice, 2015)

I	promise		this	would	not	take	long
Subject	Finite	Predicate	Subject	Finite	Mood Adjunct	Predicate or	Complement
Mood		Residue	Mood			Residue	

Detective Terrence Mansell to Miss Sarah Hall (Gregory Hall's sister)

Before the interview started, the detective promised his sister that this interview would not be long. ‘I’ as a subject, the verbal group from the Finite only needed to be split, and the Predicator would appear. In this clause, the Predicator is ‘promise’, telling you what process is actually going on. It comes from the split process of ‘promise’ becoming do + promise. ‘This’ owns the position of subject to represent the word of interview, ‘would’ as a finite, ‘not’ as a mood adjunct of polarity, ‘take’ as a predicator, and ‘long’ as a complement.

b. Interrogative

Interrogative is expression of a question. Structures of interrogative are realized by finite precedes subject structure.

1. “Would you consider him a friend?” (Rice, 2015)

Would	you	consider	him a friend?
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

Detective Terrence Mansell to Ian Conner (Gregory Hall’s classmate)

In the question sentence above, the detective tries to find information about Greg and whether anyone wants to accept him as his friend in his current situation. In the sentence, the detective uses polar interrogative which the answer is just ‘yes, I would’ or ‘no, I wouldn’t’. The structure starts with the finite element ‘would’, ‘you’ as a subject, ‘consider’ as a predicator which the specifying the process being discussed, and ‘him a friend’ as a complement.

2. “What did you talk about?” (Rice, 2015)

What	did	you	talk	about?
Wh-element	Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement
Mood				
Residue				

Detective Terrence Mansell to Miss Rachel Hayes (Gregory Hall’s teacher)

Miss Hayes explained about Greg, who never told anything, including the bully. The detective tried to request an explanation of it by asking a question about using the Wh-element. ‘What’ as a wh-element, ‘did’ as a finite, ‘you’ as subject, ‘talk’ as predicator, and ‘about’ as a complement to answer the question of what.

c. Imperative

As imperative, the Mood element may consist of Subject + Finite, Subject only, Finite only, or they may have no Mood element. There will always be a Predicator. The imperative mood expresses direct commands, requests, and prohibitions. An imperative is used to tell someone to do something without argument.

In the detective's interview with his classmate, it couldn't find Imperative.

1. “So, tell me about your relationship with Greg.” (Rice, 2015)

So,	tell	me	about your relationship	with Greg
Conj. Adjunct	Predicator	Complement	Cir. Adjunct	Complement
Residue				

Detective Terrence Mansell to Miss Rachel Hayes (Gregory Hall’s teacher)

The detective asks Miss Hayes to explain the relationship between her and Greg. It was used by the speaker to give commands. As for the structure, this imperative has no mood element of subject + finite. 'so' as a conjunction adjunct to provide linking relationship between one sentence and another, 'tell' it has a predicator as a sign of the structure of imperative mood, 'me' as complement, 'about your relationship' as a circumstantial of matter, and 'with Greg' as complement.

2. "Just don't blame yourself." (Rice, 2015)

Just	do	not	blame	yourself.
Mood Adjunct	Finite	Mood Adjunct	Predicator	Complement
Mood			Residue	

Detective Terrence Mansell to Miss Sarah Hall (Gregory Hall's sister)

In the imperative clause above, the detective gives a prohibition to his sister. Detective is using an imperative mood with a finite "don't" in the mood element. The word 'blame' is a verb that acts as a predicator. Thus, because 'blame' is a transitive verb that needs an object, there are 'yourself' who own the position of complements to complete the clause.

4.2 Modality

4.2.1. Modalization

A. Low values of Modalization

a) "never"

The word 'never' as mood adjunct of polarity and modality. One example of the sentence is "but you *never* made this 'connection'?" which is delivered by detective to Miss Hayes. In this question sentence 'never' is used to express the usuality and to emphasize the question.

b) "ever"

The word 'ever' is mood adjunct of polarity and modality. The example is "did he *ever* talk about a place called Finners Island?" detective said to Miss Hayes in interrogative sentence. In this question sentence 'never' is used to express the usuality and to emphasize the question.

c) "May"

The word 'may' as modal operator that used by detective to Miss Hayes. The interrogative sentence "do you think Greg may have found you sexuality attractive?" showed that detective wants to confirm whether the possibility is yes or no.

B. Medium values of Modalization

a) "Probably"

'Probably' as modal operator of probability, in the clause "as you *probably* know, we're here to discuss Greg" that detective conveys to his friend. This is just an expression of the speaker's opinion which maybe yes, maybe no.

b) "I guess"

In the clause "*I guess* you're right then. I presume you know why you're her" that detective convey to Miss Hayes, as interpersonal grammatical.

The word 'I presume' mean 'probably', it is expression of the speaker's opinion which maybe yes, maybe no.

C. High values of Modalization

a) "I'm sure"

In the clause "*I'm sure* he'd appreciate your support" that detective conveyed to Greg's father, it's interpersonal grammatical. The word 'I'm sure' express a judgment about the certainty.

b) "must"

The word 'must' include modalization of probability. Detective conveyed a statement to his teacher "that *must* have made things difficult for him" to express of judgment of certainty.

4.2.2 Modulation

A. Low values of Modulation

a) "can"

The word 'can' as modal operator is often found in interview conversations 12 times. For example, "can you elaborate?" and "I can imagine" are the interrogative sentence and declarative sentence. The word 'can' indicates the ability to do something. In the first sentence, the detective asked Ian if he was able to connect between the reasons, he didn't want to be Greg's friends with Greg's character at school. In the second sentence, the detective tells Miss Hayes that he can imagine if Miss Hayes is frustrated. He has tried to help Greg, but Greg stops to meet her.

b) "might"

The modal operator of 'might' that used detective for his father. The interrogative sentence as "you hadn't considered the possibility Greg might go there?" to indicate a possibility which was likely to occur.

B. Medium values of Modulation

a) "would"

The word 'would' is included in the operator modal. In the interview transcript, the detective used the statements "*I'd* like to stick with Greg if possible" to Miss Hayes, and "*I'd* just like to hear it first-hand, if that's OK" to his father to express his opinion. This sentence is in a form of a conditional sentence that the speaker expects to occur.

b) "shall"

Detectives use 'should' in interrogative sentences to offer to do something "*shall* we get this over with, then?". 'Shall' is included in the modal operator.

C. High values of Modulation

a) "need to"

The declarative sentence " I *need to* work out whether what's written there is accurate or not" indicates that 'need to' express attitude about action. This is included in the modulation of the obligation.

4.3 Finding

4.3.1 Mood Types

After analyzing the transcript interview conducted by detective in *Alice and the Fly* novel, researcher found 177 clauses, they are: 67 declarative, 105 interrogative, and 5 imperatives. Detective Sergeant Terrence Mansell to Gregory Hall's classmate, Ian Connor: 3 declarative, 15 interrogative, and 0 imperative. Detective Sergeant Terrence Mansell to Gregory Hall's teacher, Miss Rachel Hayes: 21 declarative, 26 interrogative, and 2 imperatives. Detective Terrence Mansell to Gregory Hall's sister, Miss Sarah Hall: 10 declarative, 25 interrogative, and 1 imperative. Detective Terrence Mansell to Gregory Hall's Mother, Mrs. Deborah Hall: 10 declarative, 18 interrogative, and 1 imperative. Detective Terrence Mansell to Gregory Hall's Father, Dr. Howard Hall: 23 declarative, 21 interrogative, and 1 imperative.

4.3.2 Mood Structure

After analyzing the transcript interview conducted by the detective in *Alice and the Fly* novel of mood structure from 177 clauses, the researcher found that the mood element contained: 205 subject, 203 finite, in the residue element: 149 predicate, 132 complement, 59 moods adjunct, 37 circumstantial adjunct, 3 comment adjunct, and 40 conjunction adjuncts. Detective Sergeant Terrence Mansell to Gregory Hall's classmate, Ian.

Connor

Mood Elements	Total
Subject	19
Finite	20
Grand Total	29

Residue Elements	Total
Predicate	14
Complement	13
Adjunct	5
Circumstantial Adjunct	7
Comment Adjunct	-
Conjunctive Adjunct	2
Grand Total	41

Detective Sergeant Terrence Mansell to Gregory Hall's teacher, Miss Rachel Hayes

Mood Elements	Total
Subject	58
Finite	56
Grand Total	114

Residue Elements	Total
Predicate	46
Complement	40
Adjunct	22
Circumstantial Adjunct	11
Comment Adjunct	-
Conjunctive Adjunct	12
Grand Total	131

Detective Terrence Mansell to Gregory Hall's sister, Miss Sarah Hall

Mood Elements	Total
Subject	40
Finite	41
Grand Total	81

Residue Elements	Total
Predicate	28
Complement	28
Adjunct	12
Circumstantial Adjunct	5
Comment Adjunct	-
Conjunctive Adjunct	5
Grand Total	78

Detective Terrence Mansell to Gregory Hall's Mother, Mrs. Deborah Hall

Mood Elements	Total
Subject	32
Finite	30
Grand Total	62

Residue Elements	Total
Predicate	20
Complement	17
Adjunct	7
Circumstantial Adjunct	4
Comment Adjunct	2
Conjunctive Adjunct	10
Grand Total	60

Detective Terrence Mansell to Gregory Hall's Father, Dr. Howard Hall

Mood Elements	Total
Subject	56
Finite	56
Grand Total	112

Residue Elements	Total
Predicate	41
Complement	34
Adjunct	13
Circumstantial Adjunct	10
Comment Adjunct	1
Conjunctive Adjunct	11
Grand Total	110

4.3.3 Modality

a. Modalization

After analyzing the transcript interview conducted by detective in *Alice and the Fly* novel, researcher found 15 modalization.

Value of Modality	Modals and Mood adjunct used by Detective	Number of utterances
Low	Never	3
	Possible	1
	May	1
	Ever	3
	I guess	3
Median	Probably	1
High	Must	2
	Certain	

b. Modulation

After analyzing the transcript interview conducted by detective in *Alice and the Fly* novel, researcher found 30 modulations.

Value of Modality	Modals and Mood adjunct used by Detective	Number of utterances
Low	Can	12
	Could	3
	Might	1
Median	Would	11
	Shall	1
High	Need to	2
	I'm sure	1

5. Conclusion

From the analysis of the mood and modality in *Alice and the Fly* novel above, it can be concluded that detectives use language to find information from the five characters. In this case, there are three conclusions that can be drawn. First, the detective uses the mood structure of a finite + subject when he communicates with the five characters. The structure of a finite + subject is a polar interrogative mood. In the novel, there are 105 interrogative sentences in the interview transcript, of which 29 are WH-question sentences and 78 polar interrogative sentences.

Then the use of the interrogative shows the detective wants to know more information about the murder case rather than stating or ordering something. In addition, in the data, there are almost as many question sentences as statements to show concern for Greg's parents. Meanwhile, to Greg's friend and teacher, the detectives gave more confirming questions. While for Greg's sister, the detective uses a question sentence followed by a sentence expressing support. The predominance of interrogative moods indicates the detective's investigative function and his strategic politeness in eliciting information, reflecting the interpersonal role of mood choices in narrative discourse.

Last, in modality analysis through the use of a modal finite operator and mood adjunct, the results show that the detective tends to use a modal finite operator with low value. According to the data, the use of 'can' is more widely used than other types of modalities. 'Can' is used to indicate obligation. This shows that the detective is trying to state his opinion in a convincing way to the five characters so that they can believe him. It also shows his strength in the five characters by showing his ability to do something with his words and actions.

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