

Have Your Texts Been Well-Structured? Mood Block Analysis

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Abstract—This research aims to analyze students' recount texts by using mood block analysis. To achieve this purpose, a qualitative case study design was employed in this study. This study was conducted at one university in Indonesia. The data were collected from six students' recount texts, selected from the category of high, mid, and low achievers. The data were then analyzed inductively. The data analysis includes parsing the texts into clauses, identifying and classifying the mood structure, and interpreting the use of mood structure. The result of this study indicates that the focal students have shown their understanding of positioning Mood elements in making the declarative clauses when telling past experiences. Meanwhile, the students show a lack of understanding of using Finite which functions either to show the polarity or emphasize the degree of information in the text.

Keywords: *mood block, Mood elements, recount texts*

I. INTRODUCTION

Writing is considered not easy to do. It is in line with Al-Khasawneh (2010) telling that students still face difficulties in creating good writing. Specifically, it is stated that writing needs so many elements; such as, complex structure, cognitive tasks, and goals, that could be learned by developing the ability to use Lexis and grammar (Hyland, 2004). Furthermore, it is also mentioned that there are some difficulties in writing, and one of them is grammar (Rass, 2015). Besides, the study conducted by Arigusman (2018) shows that many students have still limited knowledge about structures. Simply put, one of the students' barriers in writing is structuring ideas or notions.

Grammar is one of the barriers in writing as mentioned above; there is one element in grammar that must be taken into account; that is, the tenor. Tenor represents the interpersonal metafunction (in Systemic Functional Linguistic theory) in achieving the context of the situation, functioning to show the social relationship between those who take part in a particular situation or communication participants (Halliday, 1985; Martin, 1985). In other words, tenor must be taken into account by teachers in teaching writing.

In line with this, the tenor is realized in the Mood system. As cited in Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), by looking at the mood structure, clause by clause, we can see that the way the dialogue of text proceeds as a series of exchanges (interactive dialogue). Besides, some grammarians such as Halliday

(1994), Eggins (2004), Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), agree that grammatical mood is a grammatical system that has its structure. They see the subject and verb as elements of a clause that realize the structure of mood. Moreover, Schleppegrell (2004) states that mood selection indicates a choice presenting the language use of someone who states, questions, or commands. In each choice, it can give a different relationship between speaker/listener or writer/reader. Therefore, mood block could be applied in structure students' ideas in writing.

Relevant studies have been conducted. Some of them focus on the non – academic field (Liping, 2017; Amalia, Subandowo, Faliyanti, & Thresia, 2018; Cordeiro, 2017; Yuyun, 2014; Silva, 2016; Najim, 2008; Fauzi, 2013; Yuliana & Imperiani, 2017; Dong, 2013; Noor, Ali, Muhabat, & Kazemian, 2015; Bankole & Ayoola, 2014; Putri & Mahdi, 2018). They found that the most dominant Mood used in the non-academic field is declarative, and it is followed by the interrogative and the imperative one. On the other hand, some studies in the academic field (Arigusman, 2018; Silva, 2016) revealed that the clauses are dominated by declarative Mood which shows that the writer put herself as the information provider and the reader is the recipient. Interrogative and imperative clauses were also used indirect speech. However, some of the clauses did not have Mood because of the absence of Subject or Finite or both. This finding is caused by limited knowledge about structures. Another study in the academic field shows that Imperative Mood is the dominant type clause that used. This kind of mood type is used to give someone's command or order.

From the previous studies above, it is found that most of the studies mostly focused on non – academic field. Yet, the studies in the academic field are still necessary to conduct. Therefore, it is still required to do studies in the educational field, as an example in genre. This present study attempts to focus on analyzing students' recount text by using Mood block analysis.

II. METHOD

The qualitative case study design was used since this study aims to analyze a particular phenomenon in in-depth analysis; in this case, analyzing students' texts by using a mood block system. This is in line with Creswell (2010) that a case study design reveals the specific phenomena from the participants' point of view. This study was conducted in one of the colleges in Garut with an English education department major. Moreover, the instrument in this study is a collection of texts, precisely six recount texts that were selected with the students'

levels of writing recount text using the writing rubric in general aspects from Brown (2001). Moreover, those texts were analyzed inductively using the steps from McMillan (1992) and Nunan (1992), including identification, classification, and interpretation. The stages of analysis include parsing the texts into clauses, identifying and classifying the mood structure, and interpreting the use of mood structure (see Eggins, 2004; Gerot & Wignell, 1994).

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This section elaborates on the findings of the research focusing on the types of mood structure in students' recount text. Peculiarly, the discussion will be about the elements in Mood; Subject, Finite, Predicator, Complement, and Adjunct. The findings are also connected to the social function, genre move as well as linguistic features of the recount text.

First, Subject. The analysis result shows that from six texts, all of the clauses in that text begin with the Subject. An example of the Subject in students' work is presented below.

A. *We help[sic] my grandma's to chop the vegetables.*

We	Help	my grandmas	to chop vegetables
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement Adjunct
MOOD	RESIDUE		

The instance above shows that Subject (we) shows the participant in that clause; as the doer. Additionally, the position of the Subject is appropriate (before Finite) since it is a statement, not the question. Looking at the genre of the text, the use and the position of Subject (declarative mood) have been appropriate. This concept is suitable with personal recount aim; that is, to inform readers regarding past experiences (Knapp & Watkins, 2005), in which the form of the statement is essential to use (see also Eggins, 2004; Emilia, 2014). This is also confirmed by some previous studies conducted by Cordeiro (2017), Bankole & Ayoola (2014) that most of the texts begin with a subject in the declarative mood.

Second, Finite. Almost all clauses in the students' texts consist of finite. (See an example below)

B. *We arrived at 05.00 pm in the afternoon*

We	Arrived	At 05.00 pm in the afternoon
Subject	Finite	Predicator Adjunct
MOOD	RESIDUE	

The instance above indicates that Finite was used to show the tense. The position of Finite is also correct; that is, after Subject. This is in keeping with Emilia (2014) that in declarative mood, Finite is placed after Subject. Concerning a linguistic feature of personal recount text; using past tense (Knapp & Watkins, 2005), is also reflected in the example. The word 'arrived' there indicates that the event happened in the past time. However, there is a student who did not put finite in

a clause (ellipsed mood) because of limited knowledge about structures. It can be seen in the following example:

C. *This movie so cute and romance*

This movie		so cute and romance
Subject	Ellipsed finite	Complement
Ellipsed MOOD	RESIDUE	

The finding above shows that the student still had problems in making a simple sentence. This is also contrary to the theory from Eggins (2004) and Emilia (2014) who claimed that Subject and Finite are crucial constituents in a clause. Moreover, his result is also different from other previous studies conducted by Arigusman (2018) that most of the analyzed texts on those studies used finite.

The next one is about the position of predicator.

D. *I watch[sic] the movie about love*

I	Watch	the movie	About love
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement Adjunct
MOOD	RESIDUE		

The clause in the table above explains the activity of the participant; that is, watching a movie. It means that Predicator gives content to the verbal element of the proposition, telling listeners what is or was happening. This statement is also supporting the social purpose of recount text (Knapp & Watkins, 2005; Emilia, 2011) that recount texts shows activities of someone or more in the past time. Subjective orientation is demonstrated by only using a personal pronoun (I and we) and accommodating the absence of reader- the audience is utilized in this step that is categorized as one of the language features of the recount as cited in Schleppegrell (2004). Moreover, it also supports the social function of recount text; to narrate the past event, which does not need supporting pieces of evidence from others since there is no purpose of convincing or persuading readers to do something. However, that example indicates another problem; that is the form of the verb (must be in the past verb). This evidence suggests that the student still had difficulties in Subject and Verb agreement regarding the tense type.

However, Not all clauses need Predicator. The below example shows that nominal phrases are also required to be used in telling activities; such as saying conditions, describing people or particular places. It means that the absence of a Predicator, it is accepted.

E. *The air around the waterfall is very cool.*

The air around the waterfall	Is	Very cool
Subject	Finite	Complement
MOOD	RESIDUE	

However, the tense (a form of being) is a similar problem with the previous example. The word 'is' is not suitable since

the condition of the event is in the past, not now. Therefore, the nominal clause of the simple past had not fully understood by the student.

Another element is the Complement. Theoretically, Complement is beneficial to develop the clauses. It is relevant to Eggins and Slade (1997) and Emilia (2014) that interpersonally complement is used to expand the field of negotiation. Complement can be in some categories of a word; noun, adjective, or adverb.

One year ago	My friend and I	Went		Camping	on the mountain of papandayan
Adjunct	Subject	Finite	<i>Predicator</i>	Complement	Adjunct
	MOOD		RESIDUE		

The example reflects that complement is very useful in completing the meaning of an expression in a clause. This is relevant to the previous study conducted by Yuliana and Imperiani, (2017) and Noor et al. (2015) that complement used in the texts to complete the meaning of a clause

The last element to discuss is adjunct; mood adjunct and conjunctive adjunct. As an example, 'I was very tired, but I was happy'. The use of mood adjunct (very) is an intensification type to show someone's attitude. As mentioned by Eggins (2004), the expression of intensification adds the interpersonal meaning of the text as seen from I was very tired but I was happy that the writer expresses his happiness in spite of his fatigue towards his traveling to his uncle's home. Of course, it is also in keeping with Gerot and Wignell (1994) that in the reorientation step, the writer involves personal opinion/evaluation of events occurred. Conjunctive adjunct is also crucial in making recount texts. This type of adjunct is very needed to use in recount text since chronological order functions to help readers understand the events that happened in the version. Correctly, the words (then, after that) are also used in this part which supports the criteria of this schematic structure; sequencing the events (Gerot & Wignell, 1994; Emilia, 2014). One of the clauses are presented as follows:

Then,	I	Bought		A bottle of water	Across the wicketkee per
<i>Adjunct</i>	Subje ct	Fini te	<i>Predicat or</i>	Complem ent	<i>Adjunct</i>
	MOOD		RESIDUE		

The example above realized that adjunct is necessary for sequencing the events and realizing adverb. This is in line with Silva (2016) and Najim (2008) that adjunct used in the texts to sequence the event and realize adverb.

As the summary, below is the Table I of the analysis result of the Mood Structure of the text.

TABLE I. THE ANALYSIS RESULT OF THE MOOD STRUCTURE

	R (%)	Sig. F	Mean Square	t.	P-Value
Trained Vocalist Musical Score	42	0.009*	0.15	2.36	0.03*
Trained Vocalist Phonological Score	15	0.143	0.23	0.75	0.14
Trained Vocalist Musical Score and Phonological Score	52	0.002*	1.85	3.74	0.002*
Untrained Vocalist Musical Score	38	0.013*	0.34	2.52	0.025*
Untrained Vocalist Phonological Score	39	0.012*	0.34	2.36	0.034*
Untrained Vocalist Musical Score and Phonological Score	64	0.0002*	4.36	5.43	0.0001*

Note:

□ = Completed

X = Uncompleted

* = It is still accepted, although not all clauses have it.

From the table above, it can be concluded that most of the students have understood to involve the elements of Mood in a clause structure; the Subject, Finite, Predicator, Complement, and Adjunct. This result contributes to fulfilling the social function, text organization as well as linguistic features of the personal recount text. Nevertheless, some problems are found, such as the appropriateness of tenses and the absence of finite. It means that some of the students still have barriers in showing the tense of a statement and the importance of the verb as the main element after the Subject in making a clause.

IV. CONCLUSION

This study concludes that students have been understood to structure a declarative Mood in the recount texts through the correct position of Subject, Finite, and Predicator. Nevertheless, there is still inadequacy in which there are some texts which lack Finite; therefore, the clarity of time, as well as degree and polarity of the information, is low. Moreover, the tense marking (the verb form) is also one of the matters in this analysis result. Hence, it is suggested for English teachers to teach Mood elements explicitly; both the structure and the position of each element; therefore, the meaning of the written texts could be maximally conveyed interpersonally. Corrective feedback is also suggested to be involved in teaching students' writing.

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