

The results indicate that the speaker wants to share information and ideas. Then, the speaker tends to express his feelings of life condition through the use of mood and residue found from the clause.

TABLE I. DECLARATIVE MOOD IN *BOHEMIAN RHAPSODY*

No	Types of Mood in <i>Bohemian Rhapsody</i>	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Declarative	43	73.7%
2.	Imperative	9	15.8%
3.	Interrogative	6	10.5%
Total		58	100%

Bohemian Rhapsody song lyrics are dominated by Declarative Mood. From examples of findings above, the element of mood structure in the clauses are realized because it has its subject, finite, predicator, complement, and adjunct. Declarative clauses in *Bohemian Rhapsody* song lyrics are presented and provides information through the realized statement. It means that the tendency of declarative clauses can be seen through the meaning conveyed from the song lyrics that tell about someone's life condition as told by the speaker. The meaning conveyed can be interpreted from the use of the residue component that described someone's life condition. Also, the clause is completed with interrogative and imperative mood which is generally functions to emphasize and questions which is answered by declarative mood to strengthen the information. Thus, *Bohemian Rhapsody* song lyrics presented a story that is not conveyed from the speaker itself but it also tends to present the interaction from the listener.

1) Declarative Mood in *Somebody to Love*

Declarative Mood dominates the clause from *Somebody to Love* song lyrics which has 36 clauses (66.6%) from 54 clauses. Also, the clause is followed by Imperative Mood (25.9%) and Interrogative Mood (7.5%) to strengthen the occurred information from Declarative Mood. The results indicate that the speaker wants to share information and ideas. Also, the speaker tends to express the difficulties to find love that has been undertaken through the use of mood and residue components in declarative clauses.

TABLE II. DECLARATIVE MOOD IN *SOMEBODY TO LOVE*

No	Types of Mood in <i>Somebody to Love</i>	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Declarative	36	66.6%
2.	Imperative	14	25.9%
3.	Interrogative	4	7.5%
Total		54	100%

Somebody to Love song lyrics is dominated by Declarative Mood. From examples of findings above, the element of mood structure in the clauses are realized because it has own subject, finite, predicator, complement, and adjunct. Declarative clauses in *Somebody to Love* song lyrics are presented and its functions

to give information that might influence the listener. It means that the speaker tends to convey the meanings of the song lyrics that describe the difficulties in terms of finding *Somebody to Love*. The meaning conveyed can be interpreted from the use of a residue component that describes someone's hard work to find *Somebody to Love*. Also, the clause is completed with interrogative and imperative mood which is generally functions to emphasize and questions which is answered by declarative mood to strengthen the information. Thus, *Somebody to Love* song lyrics presented a story that is not conveyed from the speaker itself but it also tends to present the interaction from the listener.

2) Declarative Mood in *Don't Stop me Now*

As shown in Table III, Declarative Mood dominates the clause from *Don't Stop me Now* song lyrics which has 34 clauses (68.0%) from 50 clauses. Also, the clause is followed by Imperative Mood (32.0%) to strengthen the occurred information from Declarative Mood. The results indicate that the speaker wants to share information and ideas. Then, the speaker tends to influence his positive vibes to enjoy the life that has been undertaken through the language choices in mood and residue regarding the meanings in declarative clauses.

TABLE III. DECLARATIVE MOOD IN *DON'T STOP ME NOW*

No	Types of Mood in <i>Don't Stop me Now</i>	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Declarative	34	68.0%
2.	Imperative	16	32.0%
3.	Interrogative	0	0%
Total		50	100%

Don't Stop me Now song lyrics are dominated by Declarative Mood. From examples of findings above, the element of mood structure in the clauses are realized because it has its subject, finite, predicator, complement, and adjunct. Declarative clauses in *Don't Stop me Now* song lyrics are described and it serves as the way to describe to have a good time through the statement. It means that the speaker is doing what he wants of what kind of things makes him happy and also how he is not letting anyone stop him through the example of the imperative mood. Moreover, the speaker tries to influence the positive vibes by repeating the 'having a good time' lines as a discourse signal to enjoy life.

3) Declarative Mood in *We are the Champions*

As shown in Table IV, Declarative Mood is the only mood type that occurs in the clause from *We are the Champions* song lyrics which has 34 clauses (100%). The results from the table above display declarative mood as the only expression appeared because the speaker uses his declaration utterances to express the statement. Also, the speaker tends to motivate the listener

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