

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is divided into two main parts: the data findings and the discussion of the data analysis. The first part consists of three findings of the formulations of this research. The second part consists of the discussion on those all findings.

A. Findings

1. The Type of Mood in Mark Zuckerberg's Speech

These findings deal with the first research question: “*What is the mood type used in Mark Zuckerberg's speech?*” this question requires an investigation on the mood structures of the speech to find out the mood type of each data of the speech. The data from which the mood structure have been investigated are categorized into declarative, interrogative and imperative mood types. The result of the categorization are then quantified and the overall are summarized in the table below.

Table 10. The Mood Type realized in Mark Zuckerberg's Speech

Mood Type	Speech Function	Mood Element	Appearance	Percentage
Declarative	Statement	Subject + Finite	386	91.68

Interrogative	Question	Finite + Subject WH Question/Finite + Subject	18	4.28
Imperative	Command	Finite	17	4.04
Total Clause			421	100%

From the result of the analysis, the researcher received the data of mood types. The transcription of the speech consists of 421 clauses. Declarative clause is 346 clauses or 91.68% , 18 clauses or about 4.28% of interrogative clause and 17 clause or about 4.04% of imperative clause. The dominant mood used in the speech is declarative type, and it is followed by the interrogative and the imperative one.

2. The Type of Modality in Mark Zuckerberg's Speech

These findings deal with the second research question: "*What are the type modality in Mark Zuckerberg's speech?*" The research question requires an investigation on the type and modality of the speech. The modalities of the speech are investigated based on finite, mood adjunct, mental clauses and expansion of predicator. Among 421 clauses being analyzed, there are 115 modalities identified. They are then classified into four categories in three degrees; probability, usuality, obligation and inclination. The degrees are high, median and low. The result of the investigation are quantified. The following table summarizes the overall results of

investigation on the types and degrees of modality realized in Mark Zuckerberg's speech.

Table 11. The Degree and Type of Modality in Mark Zuckerberg's Speech

Degree	Types of Modality		Appearance	Percentage (%)
Low	Probability	Can	17	14.78
		Can't	4	3.48
		Could	6	5.22
		Couldn't	2	1.74
		May be	2	1.74
		Might be	1	0.87
		Not sure	1	0.87
	Usuality	<i>Result</i>	33	26.09
		Never	7	6.09
		<i>Result</i>	7	6.09
	Obligation	May	3	2.61
		<i>Result</i>	3	2.61
		Total	43	37.40
	Probability	Will	1	0.87
		Would	14	12.17

Middle		Wouldn't	1	0.87
		Be going to	16	13.91
		Probably	1	0.87
		I think	1	0.87
		<i>Result</i>	34	29.57
	Usuality	Often	1	0.87
		<i>Result</i>	1	0.87
	Obligation	Should	4	3.48
			4	3.48
	Inclination	Want to	6	5.22
		Wanted to	5	4.35
		Don't want to	1	0.87
		<i>Result</i>	11	9.57
		Total	50	43.37
High	Probability	Can't	4	3.48
		Couldn't	2	1.74
		Sure	1	0.87
		Believed	1	0.87
		<i>Result</i>	8	6.57
	Usuality	Always	2	1.74

		<i>Result</i>	2	1.74
	Obligation	Need	5	4.35
		Have to	2	1.74
		Had to	4	3.48
		<i>Result</i>	11	9.57
	Inclination	Need to	1	0.87
		<i>Result</i>	1	0.87
		Total	22	19.13
Total			115	100

Table 12. Distribution of Each Type of Modality

Type	Frequency	Percentage
Modalization	85	73.91
Probability	75	65.22
Usuality	10	8.69
Modulation	30	26.09
Obligation	18	15.65
Inclination	12	10.44
Total	115	100

Table 13. Distribution of Modal Values

Degree of Modality	Frequency	Percentage
Low	43	37.40
Median	50	43.37
High	22	19.13
Total	115	100

The table shows the overall distribution of type and value of modality occurrences in the speech. From the table above, it's clear that the result of modality is about 115 modals in total. The modality types consists of 43 modals or around 37.40% of low degree, 52 modals or about 43.37% of medium/middle degree, and 22 modals or around 19.13% of high degree.

3. Interpersonal Meaning realized in Mark Zuckerberg's Speech through Mood Type and Modality

The writer found the dominant mood type is declarative clause and the dominant value of the modality is median degree. Using the declarative mood the speaker gives information in his speech, and using the median degree of modality the speaker conveys his message in polite way.

B. Discussion

1. The Analysis of Mood Types in Mark Zuckerberg's Speech

As explained above, the mood type is divided into declarative, interrogative and imperative. Below are the explanation of mood types.

a. Declarative

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

Declarative sentences express statements, but they often have other functions too. Declarative sentences typically have subject + verb word order, but sometimes there is no subject.

Below are the explanation of declarative mood that found in Mark Zuckerberg's speech.

1) President Faust, Board of Overseers, faculty, alumni, friends, proud parents, members of the ad board, and graduates of the greatest university in the world, I'm honored to be here with you today because let's face it, you accomplished something I never could.

I am

You accomplished

I could

Subject + finite = declarative

- 2) If I get through this speech, it'll be the first time I actually finish something at Harvard.

I get

It ‘11

Subject + finite = declarative

- 3) Now, I'm an unlikely speaker today, not just because I dropped out, but because we're technically in the same generation.

I am

I dropped out

We are

Subject + finite = declarative

- 4) We walked this yard less than a decade apart.

We walked

Subject + finite = declarative

- 5) We studied the same ideas and slept through the same Ec10 lectures.

We studied

Subject + finite = declarative

- 6) We may have taken different roads to get here, especially if you came all the way from the Quad.

We may

You come

Subject + finite = declarative

- 7) But today I want to share what I've learned about our generation and the world we're building together.

I want to

I have learned

Subject + finite = declarative

All clauses above are declarative mood, it can be organized not only through their formulas, but also through speech function in which the writer has a tendency to give some information, ideas or facts which the writer realizes by doing declaration or statement.

Other clauses which are categorized as declarative mood in the speech can be seen in Appendix 4.

b. Interrogative

In a written text (where there is no opportunity for the reader to reply to them), questions can often be used to keep the channels of communication open.

Interrogative sentences express questions, but they often have other functions too. In interrogative sentences, the subject is typically after the verb (if there's only one verb) or between the auxiliary and main verbs.

But sometimes the order is subject + verb.

The followings are the examples of the use of Interrogative Mood in Mark Zuckerberg speech.

- 1) How many of you remember exactly where you were and what you were doing when you got that email telling you that you got into Harvard?

How many + you + remember

Wh-question subject finite

- 2) How many of you remember your first lecture here at Harvard?

How many + you + remember

Wh-question subject finite

- 3) Oh, you know what else movies get wrong about innovation?

(Do) you know

Finite + subject + predicator

4) So what are we waiting for?

What		are		we
Wh-question	+	finite	+	subject

All clauses above belong to interrogative mood. It occurs when the speaker wants to demand interaction about something from the listener.

From the clauses above, it can be seen the mood structure of interrogative mood. The interrogative usually starts with a Wh-question (what, when, where, etc), and modality (can, could, should, etc) and is ended with Question Mark (?). However, not all questions in form of Interrogative mood are started with wh-question or modality. It is sometimes in Declarative Mood and question tag but the function is still to demand information.

Other clauses which are categorized as Interrogative Mood can be seen in Appendix 4.

c. Imperative

The Imperative Mood may be used to convey a command. Thus the use of imperatives can indicate that the writer or speaker is in a position of greater power than the readers or listeners. Imperative sentences express directives, such as orders, instructions, requests, invitations etc.

The followings are the examples of the use of Imperative Mood in Mark Zuckerberg's speech.

- 1) Because let's face it, you accomplished something I never could.

Let's		face
Subject	+	finite

- 2) And that, Class of 2017, is why you should be nice to people.

You		should
Subject	+	finite

- 3) First, let's take on big meaningful projects.

Let's		take
Subject	+	finite

- 4) Look guys!

Look		guys
Finite	+	subject

- 5) See, we have grown up connected.

See
Finite

- 6) Let's do them all in a way that gives everyone in our society a role.

Let's		do
Subject	+	finite

- 7) Let's do big things, not just to create progress but to create purpose.

Let's		do
Subject	+	finite

All the clauses above belong to Imperative Mood. It occurs when the speaker wants to demand goods or services about something from the listener. The mood structure of Imperative Mood is not define.

Other clauses which are categorized as Imperative Mood in the speech can be seen at Appendix 4.

2. The Analysis of Modality in Mark Zuckerberg's Speech

The followings are the examples of the analysis of the degree of modality in Mark Zuckerberg's Speech.

- 1) I never **could**.

'*could*' representing a low value modulation. Permission of '*could*' is seen as the lowest degree of pressure, opening the possibility for the other person to do the action but leaving the decision to them; with regard to this, the speaker of the speech, Mark Zuckerberg, uses '*could*' to weaken his authority, to shorten the distance between him and his audiences.

2) It **will** be the first time I actually finish something at Harvard.

'*will*' can also be used as a modal verbal operator to show "strong wish and determination". Different scales of modal commitment lead to different meanings. '*will*', which represents a medium scale of modal commitment; signals a medium degree of certainty about the validity of a proposition. Thus the constant use of '*will*' in the data is successful in showing the song writer's strong mind and keen desire to lead his life to go through the difficulties. The writer of the song has desire to move from the loneliness. Meanwhile, the medium degree of modality commitment of '*will*' further confirm that more actions will be definitely taken in the future.

3) We **should** explore ideas like universal basic income to give everyone a cushion to try new things.

'*should*', representing the medium scale of modal commitment; signals the medium degree of pressure on the other person to carry out a command. And thus '*should*' is sometimes adopted in a speech in that the addresser need to show his firm determination, to call on the listeners or readers to be determined to take action to achieve their common objective. In the clause 'We should explore ideas like universal basic income to give everyone a cushion to try new things', the speaker invite and give enough strong spirit to the people who listened.

3. Analysis of Interpersonal Meaning through Mood and Modality Realized in Mark Zuckerberg Speech

The interpersonal meaning analysis of Mark Zuckerberg's speech can be described as the following. In the interpersonal meaning, a clause is analyzed from the mood structures which consist of Mood elements and Residue elements. The Mood elements consist of Subject and Finite. Subject is the nominal group element and Finite is the part of verbal element in the clause. The Residue elements consist of Predicator, Complement, and Adjuncts. Predicator is identified as being all the verbal elements of the clause after the single finite element. Complement is an element within the residue that has the potential of being subject but it is not, and realized by a nominal group. Adjunct is an adverbial group, nominal group or prepositional phrase that serves as a circumstance in experiential meaning that has no potential of being subject.

In Mark Zuckerberg's speech, the analysis of the identifying of mood structure shows that dominant mood type adopts declarative mood. Statistically of 421 clauses in the data, there are 386 declarative clauses, accounting for 91.68% of the speech; 18 clauses are interrogative ones which cover 4.28% of the speech and 17 clauses which cover of the rest of the percentage of the whole speech with 4.04%.

The basic function of the declarative clause is the expression of statement. The speaker takes on the role of a 'declarer' and invites the hearer

to take on the complementary role. In a declarative clause, speakers express their own angle in interaction. There are some consideration why Zuckerberg chose this mood pattern in his speech. This is because obviously in speeches, it is vital and apparent for the speaker to give information and demand service. In other words, the speaker hopes to offer certain message to the audience showing his attitude and assumption and in return he tries to demand and arouse the audience to feel this and act accordingly.

In the speech, Mark Zuckerberg shared with the audience what he had learned about current generation and the world we're building together. He also spoke himself as a member of the same millennial generation as that of Harvard's graduates. He described how he met Priscilla Chan at the going away party when the university threatened to kick him out for creating Facebook – predecessor Facemash. In a touching moment, he said because it led him to meet his future wife, Facemash is actually the most important thing he built at Harvard.

Therefore, declarative clauses demand their prominent presence in a political and persuasive speech followed by interrogative clauses and imperative clauses respectively. With the above mentioned the prominent usage of declarative clauses in Zuckerberg's speech make it more convincing, solemn, and persuasive.

Imperative clause also has a vital role in a speech. It can appeal the audience to follow the speaker's instruction and thus creates the speaker's

authoritative image by portraying mutual reliant relationship. According to Halliday (2004) imperative clauses convey two types of messages: one is to command others to do something, while the other is to invite the audience to do something or achieve something together. With imperative clause Zuckerberg's not giving order or command directly but enlightening, persuading and arousing people's passion to dream, hope and act together to aim the purpose of life. It also minimizes the social distance between him and the audience.

Different degrees of assertiveness suggested by a text can convey different kinds of interpersonal relationship between the writer and reader. For example, the use of expressions related to a high degree of modality will increase the strength of a claim, and thus can indicate the higher degree of authoritativeness or expertise assumed by the writer. Modality also plays an important role in carrying out the interpersonal meaning of clauses showing to what degree the proposition is valid. Modality refers to the space between "yes" and "no", showing the speaker's judgments of the probabilities or the obligations involved in what she is saying. In this analysis, there is three degree of modality.

The analysis of the identifying of value of modality shows that dominant value of modality is median, with 52 occurrences or 43.37%. Humphries (2006) gives a through explanation on the use of median value of modality in the speeches.

The use of median value of modality gave Zuckerberg's speech a fairly strong emphasis on what he said and wished to lead the listener to agree with him. High degree of modality carries out the degree of obligation.

By using the low value of modality, Zuckerberg tried to encourage his audience to believe their abilities to do something together and by doing this, on the other hand, Zuckerberg is minimizing the gap between him and his audience. Low value of modality is used also by Zuckerberg to say something that he is uncertain about.

High value of modality (Halliday, 1994) carries out the degree of obligation on the person to carry out a command. This speech adopt high value of modality to convey the speaker's strong determination and also call on the audiences to be determined take action to achieve their common objectives.