

## INTERPERSONAL MEANING ANALYSIS OF ADELE'S SONG LYRIC IN 21 ALBUM

Hernovianti Puspa Sari<sup>1</sup>, Neng Rini Dartini<sup>2</sup>, Euis Rina Mulyani<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> IKIP Siliwangi

<sup>2</sup> IKIP Siliwangi

<sup>3</sup> IKIP Siliwangi

<sup>1</sup> hernoviantipusparim@gmail.com, <sup>2</sup> dartini.neng@gmail.com, <sup>3</sup> mulyanieuisrina@gmail.com

### Abstract

Songs are one of media in language to communicate or deliver a message which created by a songs' writer through a singer to listeners. Songs is very effective as a media in analyzing systemic functional linguistic, because in song contained two text at once, those are when a singers sing, the song is the spoken text, and the song lyric is the written text. The objective of this study is to describe the aspects of Interpersonal Meaning in the lyric of Adele's Album 21. The design of the research was descriptive qualitative method. The writers analyzed the a song entitled "Don't You Remember" based on the Subject, Finite, Predicator, Complement and Adjunct that describe in the table. The writers classified them based on Mood-Residue elements and made the conclusion based on the research findings. The results of the data analysis shows that the interpersonal meaning in the lyric Don't You Remember of Adele's album "21", there are only 4 clauses which do not have aspects of interpersonal meaning from 28 clauses which be analyzed because the clauses only have one element, it is residue. Thus, the conclusion is 85.7 % of the data can be analyzed to find out mood and residue as the aspects of interpersonal meaning.

**Keywords:** *Interpersonal Meaning, Song lyric*

### INTRODUCTION

According to Hornby, 1987) in (Hariyanto, 2017)) language is a human and non-intensive methode of communicating ideas, feelings, and desires by means of a system of sounds and sounds symbols. In other word language is a media to receive and give messages among person by speaking or writing.

Songs are one of media in language to communicate or deliver a message which created by a songs' writer through a singer to listeners. Song is a part of literature (Siallagan, Manurung, & Sinaga, 2017). Songs is very effective as a media in analyzing systemic functional linguistic, because in song contained two text at once, those are when a singers sing, the song is the spoken text, and the song lyric is the written text (Susanto & Watik, 2017).

This study the writers focuses on the interpersonal relationship that can be seen through the interpersonal meaning realized on the Adele's song lyrics of "21" album and only focus on *Don't You Remember* song. The researchers conduct a linguistic reasearch on interpersonal meaning in communicating his/her song writer or singer emotion, feeling. desire, etc. In Systemic Functional Linguistic theory, how the wtiter or singer can expreeses his/her idea, emotion, feeling, etc, can be seen through the use of interpersonal meaning. The objective of the study is to describe the Mood Element which is used in the lyrics of Adele's album 21.

## Interpersonal Meaning

Interpersonal meaning is a technical term in SFL related to someone's attitude and judgement (Firmansah, 2015). According to (Butt, 2011) in (Susanto & Watik, 2017) interpersonal meaning is one of the most basic interactive distinction is between using language to exchange information and using it to exchange goods and services. The grammar of interpersonal meaning can be analysed using the Mood system, consisting of Mood and Residue.

### Analysis of Interpersonal Meaning

#### 1. Analysis of Mood

Mood is composed of functional elements of subject and finite in which subject approves or disapproves argument whereas finite shows primary tense and aspect ((Halliday, 1985) in (Araghi & Shayegh, 2011)). Mood system consists of two elements, they are mood element and residue. According to Firmansah, 2015) the main structure of mood are Subject and Finite. Subject is a part of verbal group. Finite can be representation of time speaking and the judgement of the speaker (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014).

#### 2. Analysis of Residue

Residue is remainder of the clauses. It has sometimes been labelled 'Proposition' (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). Residue consists of predicator, complement, and adjunct (Gerot & Wignell, 1994). Mood and residue are the elements which set the clause as exchange. Those can be analyzed to set how interpersonal meaning is constructed in such situation (Firmansah, 2015).

## METHOD

In this study, the writers analyzed interpersonal meaning and using descriptive qualitative research. According to (Creswell, 2009) in (Siallagan et al., 2017) a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem is called qualitative research. The writers searched the song of "21" album by Adele and only focus on *Don't You Remember* song. The writers analyzed the clauses of the song based on the Subject, Finite, Predicator, Complement and Adjunct. For the next step, the writers classified them based on Mood-Residue elements. To make the readers easy to understand, the writers analyzed the clause in form of the table. After that the writers classified the clause to get the most dominant of mood types. And the last steps, the writers made the conclusion based on the research findings.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results

Based on the procedure of analysing the data that has been mention above, it is got the result and discussion as follows.

*When will I see you again?*

Based on the analysis of the mood system, this clause has mood element and residue element.

	Interpersonal Meaning Analysis	
Clause	Mood	Residue

	S	F	P	C	Aj
When will I see you again?	When	Will	See	I	You again

Based on the data above, it shows that the clause ‘ when will I see you again’ is formed by two element. The first is Mood and the second one is Residue. Mood in this clause consists of Subject (when) and finite (will), and element of Residue consists of Predicator (see), Compliment (I) and Adjunct (you again).

*You left with no goodbye*

Clause	Interpersonal Meaning Analysis				
	Mood			Residue	
	S	F	P	C	Aj
You left with no goodbye	You	left		with no goodbye	

The table above shows that the clause ‘ You left with no goodbye’ is formed by two element. They are Mood and Residue. Mood in this clause composed by Subject (you) and finite (left), and element of Residue consists of Compliment (with no goodbye).

*Not a single word was said*

Clause	Interpersonal Meaning Analysis				
	Mood			Residue	
	S	F	P	C	Aj
Not a single word was said	Not a single word	was	Said		

Based on the data above, the clause ‘Not a single word was said ‘is formed by two element: Mood and Residue. The Mood consists of Subject (not a single word) and finite (was), while the element of Residue consists of Predicator (said).

*No final kiss to seal any sins.*

Clause	Interpersonal Meaning Analysis				
	Mood			Residue	
	S	F	P	C	Aj
Not final kiss to seal any sins	Not final kiss		to seal	any sins	

The clause ‘Not final kiss to seal any sins’ is formed by two element, they are Mood and Residue. Mood in the clause is composed by Subject (not final kiss) and element of Residue composed by Predicator (to seal) and Complement (any sins).

*I had no idea of the state we were in.*

Clause	Interpersonal Meaning Analysis				
	Mood			Residue	
	S	F	P	C	Aj
I had no idea of the state we were in	I	had		no idea	of the state we were in

The table explains that the clause ‘I had no idea of the state we were in’ is composed by two element. The first is Mood and the last is Residue. The Mood consists of Subject (I) and Finite (had), and element of Residue consists of Complement (no idea) and Adjunct(of the state we were in).

*I know I have a fickle heart and a bitterness*

Clause	Interpersonal Meaning Analysis				
	Mood			Residue	
	S	F	P	C	Aj
I know I have a fickle heart and a bitterness	I	know	Have	a fickle heart and a bitterness	

The clause ‘I know I have a fickle heart and a bitterness’ has two elements, they are Mood which consists of Subject (I) and Finite (know), and Residue which consists of Predicator (have) and Complement (a fickle heart and a bitterness).

*And a wandering eye, and a heaviness in my head*

Clause	Interpersonal Meaning Analysis				
	Mood			Residue	
	S	F	P	C	Aj
And a wandering eye, and a heaviness in my head	A wandering eye, and a heaviness				in my head

The clause ‘And a wandering eye’ and a heaviness in my head’ is clause from the data above which formed by two element. The first is Mood which composed by Subject (wandering eye, and a heaviness) and the second one is Residue which composed by Adjunct (in my head).

*But don't you remember*

Clause	Interpersonal Meaning Analysis				
	Mood			Residue	
	S	F	P	C	Aj
But don't you remember	You	don't		remember	

The data displays that the clause ‘But don't you remember’ has two elements: Mood and Residue. The Mood composed by Subject (you) and Finite (don’t), while the element of Residue composed by Complement (remember).

*The reason you loved me before*

Clause	Interpersonal Meaning Analysis				
	Mood			Residue	
	S	F	P	C	Aj
The reason you loved me before	the reason			you loved me before	

The data indicates that clause ‘The reason you loved me before’ has two elements. They are Mood and Residue. Mood of the clause consists of Subject (the) and the element of Residue consists of Complement (you loved me before).

*Please remember me once more.*

Clause	Interpersonal Meaning Analysis				
	Mood		Residue		
	S	F	P	C	Aj
Please remember me once more.			Please remember me once more.		

The clause ‘Please remember me once more’ is formed by one element only, it is Residue which consists of Predicator (Please remember me once more).

*When was the last time you thought of me?.*

Clause	Interpersonal Meaning Analysis				
	Mood			Residue	
	S	F	P	C	Aj
When was the last time you thought of me?	when	was		you thought of me	the last time

The clause ‘When was the last time you thought of me’ is formed by two elements. The first is Mood which consist of Subject (when) and Finite (was), while the the second one is Residue which consists of Complement (you thought of me) and Adjunct (the last time).

*Or have you completely erased me from your memory?*

Clause	Interpersonal Meaning Analysis				
	Mood				Residue
	S	F	P	C	Aj
Or have you completely erased me from your memory?	you	have			Completely erased me from your memory

The clause ‘Or have you completely erased me from your memory?’ is composed by two elements, they are Mood which composed by Subject (you) and Finite (have) and the element of Residue composed by Adjunct (completely erased me from your memory).

*I often think about where I went wrong*

Clause	Interpersonal Meaning Analysis				
	Mood			Residue	
	S	F	P	C	Aj
I often think about where I went wrong	I	often	think about	where I went wrong	

The clause ‘I often think about where I went wrong’ is formed by two elements: Mood and Residue. The Mood consists of Subject (I) and the element of Residue consists of Predicator (often), Complement (think about), and Adjunct (where I went wrong).

*The more I do*

Clause	Interpersonal Meaning Analysis				
	Mood			Residue	
	S	F	P	C	Aj
The more I do	I	Do		the more	

Based on the data above, it displays that the clause ‘The more I do’ has two elements. They are Mood and Residue. Mood in the clause composed by Subject (I) and Finite (do), while the element of Residue composed by Complement (the more).

*The less I know*

Clause	Interpersonal Meaning Analysis				
	Mood			Residue	
	S	F	P	C	Aj
The less I know	I	Know		the less	

‘The less I know’ is the clause from the table above which formed by two elements. The first is Mood that composed by Subject (I) and Finite (know) and the last is Residue that composed by Complement (the less).

*But I know I have a fickle heart and a bitterness*

Clause	Interpersonal Meaning Analysis				
	Mood			Residue	
	S	F	P	C	Aj
I know I have a fickle heart and a bitterness	I	Know	have	a fickle heart and a bitterness	

The clause ‘I know I have a fickle heart and a bitterness’ has two elements of interpersonal meaning, they are Mood which consists of Subject (I) and Finite (know) and the second one is Residue which consists of Predicator (have) and Complement (a fickle heart and a bitterness).

*And a wandering eye, and a heaviness in my head*

Clause	Interpersonal Meaning Analysis				
	Mood			Residue	
	S	F	P	C	Aj

And a wandering eye, and a heaviness in my head  
 A wandering eye, and a heaviness in my head

The clause ‘And a wandering eye’ and a heaviness in my head’ is formed by two elements, they are Mood and Residue. The Mood in this clause consists of Subject (wandering eye, and a heaviness), while the element of Residue consists of Adjunct (in my head).

*Gave you the space so you could breathe*

Clause	Interpersonal Meaning Analysis				
	Mood			Residue	
	S	F	P	C	Aj
Gave you the space so you could breathe	You	gave		the space	so you could breathe

The clause ‘Gave you the space so you could breathe’ is formed by two elements, they are Mood and Residue. Mood in the clause consists of Subject (you) and Finite (gave), whilst the element of Residue of the clause consists of Complement (the space) and Adjunct (so you could breathe).

*I kept my distance so you would be free*

Clause	Interpersonal Meaning Analysis				
	Mood			Residue	
	S	F	P	C	Aj
I kept my distance so you would be free	I	kept		my distance	so you would be free

Based on the data above, it displays that the clause ‘I kept my distance so you would be free’ is consistof two element. The first is Mood which composed by Subject (I) and Finite (kept) and the second one is Residue which consists of Complement (my distance) and Adjunct (so you would be free).

*And hoped that you'd find the missing piece*

Clause	Interpersonal Meaning Analysis				
	Mood			Residue	
	S	F	P	C	Aj
And hoped that you find the missing piece	That you	hope d		find	the missing piece

Based on the data above, it shows that the clause ‘And hoped that you find the missing piece’ is formed by two elements. The first is Mood that composed by Subject (that you) and Finite (hoped), the second one is Residue which consists of Predicator (find) and Complement (the missing piece).

*To bring you back to me*

Clause	Interpersonal Meaning Analysis				
	Mood			Residue	
	S	F	P	C	Aj
To bring you back to me			to bring	you back to me	

Based on the data above, it shows that the clause ‘To bring you back to me’ is formed only one element, it is Residue element, which consists of Predicator (to bring) and Complement (you back to me).

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the result of the data analysis of Interpersonal Meaning in the lyrics *Don’t You Remember* on Adele’s album “21”, there are only four clauses which do not have aspects of interpersonal meaning from twenty eight clauses that be analyzed. The four clauses are only have one element, it is residue. It can be conclude that 85.7 % of the data is able to analyse to find out mood and residue as the aspects of interpersonal meaning.

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