1.1. Background of the Study

Language is structured in accordance to its function in human life. Language is simultaneously used as representation, exchange, and organization of experience (Halliday, 1994: 68). As social beings, human kinds cannot live isolated; they need to interact to each other by using language in order to fulfill their needs. The definition of functional language covers three related meanings. Firstly, language is used or known as text, which is everything that is said or written, forms in context of use which is often referred to as social context. Secondly, functional approach refers to the concept that human beings use language in order to fulfill three functions known as metafunctions, namely (1) to represent, (2) to exchange, and (3) to organize experience. Technically this metafunctions are termed as ideational, interpersonal, and textual function respectively. Thirdly, functional approach implies that each element or unit of language in any level (clauses, phrases, words, morphemes, and so on) is explained by reference to its function in the total linguistic system.

In this thesis, the writer limited the discussion in the interpersonal function respectively about the speech functions with typical Mood in the clauses, and MOOD and RESIDUE as its realization found in the short story of “Hills Like White Elephants” written by Ernest Hemingway (the use of capital letters is to differentiate
the MOOD constituent of the clause from the general term, Mood, which describes
the overall structure of the clause).

The use of language to exchange or to interact to each other is said to perform
the interpersonal meaning. The interpersonal meaning has the realization known as
the Mood. The reason of the writer to choose this source in the analysis is due to its
content which consists of utterances in the conversation. In the consisting of the
conversation, the writer could analyze its speech functions with the typical Mood in
the clauses as well. Besides that, the reason of the writer to choose this material as
the object of analysis is because the writer also could analyze its MOOD and
RESIDUE elements in the clauses from the interactions of the speakers in the story
in which MOOD contains Subject and Finite, and RESIDUE contains predicator,
complement, and adjunct. As conclusion, why the writer chose this topic is in order
that the writer could present and provide more information concerning with
interpersonal meaning and its realization in text.

Above all this, the writer actually would like to appreciate Ernest Hemingway
whose works, one of it is “Hills Like White Elephants”. It is a very good work both
in its message and its aesthetic contained. From his “Hills Like White Elephants”, the
writer could use it in the analysis of interpersonal meaning. Once again, the writer
would like to appreciate more to Ernest Hemingway through his “Hills Like White
Elephants”, who has created such great work. And finally, it is hoped that either the
readers or the writer himself could have more understanding about what is meant
with interpersonal meaning, Speech Functions, typical Mood and MOOD and
RESIDUE.
1.2. Problems of the Study

Based on the title of the thesis “An Analysis of Interpersonal Meaning in Ernest Hemingway’s “Hills Like White Elephants”, the writer would like to concern the problems of the study to the topic as follows:

1. What are the speech functions found in Ernest Hemingway’s “Hills Like White Elephants”?
2. What are MOOD and RESIDUE found in Ernest Hemingway’s “Hills Like White Elephants”?

1.3. Objective of the Study

The objective of this thesis tends to answer the questions or the problems of the study. Therefore, the purposes of this thesis are:

1. To analyze the speech functions in Ernest Hemingway’s “Hills Like White Elephants”.
2. To analyze the MOOD and RESIDUE in Ernest Hemingway’s “Hills Like White Elephants”.

1.4. Scope of the Study

In order to avoid the wide and unfocused study, the writer thinks that it is necessary to have the limitation of the study. Therefore, the writer only limits on the analysis of the interpersonal meaning, focusing on its speech function and typical of Mood and MOOD and RESIDUE in Ernest Hemingway’s “Hills Like White Elephants”. Besides, the writer did not take all the clauses found in the data source,
but the writer took the samples of clauses to simplify the analysis to the raw data into a more manageable form.

1.5. Significances of the Study

This thesis gives contribution theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this thesis gives the contribution to SFL theory in enriching the analysis of interpersonal meaning in discourse. Moreover, it may also be reference for language learners who are interested in the analysis of literary work in terms of short story. Practically, this thesis contributes in the method of analyzing data using SFL (Systemic Functional Linguistics).