ABSTRACT

This study is grounded in the Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) school of thought. It explores the Interpersonal Metaphor in text by investigating how Interpersonal meaning is expressed by features of lexicogrammar. The study also focuses on how Interpersonal meaning affects the interactiveness of text. Since limited research has been carried out in the genre of Computer Science texts especially on Interpersonal Metaphors, the study attempts to address this research gap. The data examined consists of two chapters each from two different genres. The first is a chapter from a Computer Science textbook used in the University of Malaya and the second is a chapter from a popular textbook. Both chapters are on the topic of Loops. The chapter is divided into sentences which are then analysed within a Systemic Functional Linguistic framework. The analysis involves two systems: The Metaphor of Mood and the Metaphor of Modality. It was found that the Interpersonal Metaphor is present when sentences have the potential of having additional layers of meaning. Compared to the textbook chapter, the popular text chapter shows a higher percentage in the use of the Metaphor of Mood in all semantic expansion of Mood types except for Declarative clauses (24.47 percent less than textbook). The analysis for the Metaphor of Modality shows that the popular text chapter utilizes 10.44 percent more Mental projection clauses compared to the textbook chapter; however the textbook chapter has 8.29 percent more Relational projection clauses than the popular text chapter. A higher percentage of Mental projection clauses makes a text more interactive with a higher communicative content. A higher percentage of Relational projection clauses makes a text less interactive with no feelings or attitude involved. The predominant use of the Metaphor of Modality (15.03 percent) in the popular text chapter indicates a higher level of interactiveness in the data as a whole. The less frequent use of the Metaphor of Modality (5.79 percent) in the textbook chapter points to the reason why it is a less popular choice for Computer Science students. This study also attempts to show that the distribution of the Interpersonal Metaphor and the level of interactiveness of the text may be linked to the reason why Computer Science students prefer the popular text material in comparison with other types of reading material in their course of studies. The Interpersonal Metaphor influences the reader-writer relationship through linguistic choices made by writer to make the text more accessible for the readers. The findings of this investigation may be useful to curriculum planners, textbook materials writers and practitioners in the Systemic Linguistic field.
ABSTRAK

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“I press on toward the goal unto the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.”

- Philippians 3:14 -
Analysis of Interpersonal Grammatical Metaphor in English Advertisement. Lei Min. Lei Min. Analysis of Interpersonal Grammatical Metaphor in English Advertisement [J].

“leads to an expansion of the meaning potential: by creating new patterns of structural realization, it opens up new systemic domains of meaning”. Ideational metaphor has been extensively studied in terms of identification, categorization, and application. Interpersonal metaphor, though being readily applicable to interaction-oriented disciplines, has not been studied in depth and many issues remain to be tackled. Although different theoretical models are complementary, functional models in general, and Systemic Functional Linguistics in particular lend themselves to the analysis of text. This is so at the level of register, in terms of Field, Tenor and Mode, as well as at the level of semantics in terms of ideational, interpersonal and textual metafunction. In terms of the semantic metafunctions, it is in the interpersonal metafunction that they differ least, as they function in the same way. Differences in the textual and ideational metafunctions seem to be more significant. I will comment on a partial analysis of the two texts, and discuss differences between the two texts which are brought out by the analyses. Mini-corpus. 2 Systemic Functional Linguistics Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a framework for describing and modeling language in functional rather than formal terms. One main purpose of the textual metafunction is to achieve coherence of the text, i.e., to structure it so that it forms a single whole that "hangs together". Examples of such an analysis might include measuring the degree and frequency of participant nominalisations deployed within a text as well as the frequency and type of interactant reference [9; 7]. An example of a text with very close interpersonal distance would be one that includes direct speech, such as the following [4]: Kupe went to Muturangi’s village and spoke. Social Sciences. Computer Science. Animals & Nature. Humanities. Systemic functional linguistics is the study of the relationship between language and its functions in social settings. Also known as SFL, systemic functional grammar, Hallidayan linguistics, and systemic linguistics. Choice as a Basic Systemic Functional Concept "In Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) the notion of choice is fundamental. Paradigmatic relations are regarded as primary, and this is captured descriptively by organizing the basic components of the grammar in interrelated systems of features representing 'the meaning potential of a language.' Abstract-- Based on Hallidayan linguistics, Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG), an interpersonal metafunction analysis is carried out on the President Mohammad Ashraf Ghanai’s speech, which in turns will help readers understand the form of political speech, and its evaluation. The aim of using Interpersonal Metafunction Analysis is the relationship between the speaker and the audiences as both parties were top politicians. Through the qualitative analysis of the speech, it was found that functions and variations of the language in a given circumstances are very important. Another important featur