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DEPARTEMENT D'ANGLAIS

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Option : Linguistique Anglaise Appliquée

MEMOIRE DE MAITRISE ès Lettres

Thème :

Tenor variable and interpersonal meaning in
selected extracts from *Bed at a Crossroads* (2009)
By Tony Onamade Jejuri.

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Anglaise Appliquée

Année académique 2014-2015

DEDICATION

- ✓ **To my mother Veronique HOUENAGONDE**
- ✓ **To my late father Oussou HOUNGUEVOU**

People of great responsibility who have endeavoured to endow their children with moral values and have provided for their schooling both financially and morally. This research work is the outcome of all their efforts. I will always be indebted to them. May the gentle soul of my father rest in perfect peace.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

A special and major debt is owed to Professor Léonard Koussouhon, who has accepted, without the least entreaty, to supervise this research work in spite of his very busy schedule. I am really grateful to him for his inestimable help and advice. I am also grateful to D^r Innocent Koutchade, who has accepted to co-supervise this work with Professor Koussouhon.

I also measure the great task done by late Dr. Joseph Akoha, who gave me the taste of linguistics just before the end of his stay on this earth of ours. May his soul rest in Peace! This taste has been whetted and strengthened by Professor Koussouhon, D^r Mathew Afanuh, D^r. Patrice Akogbéto, and D^r. Bertin Yèhouénou. May this work be a little clue of the success of their great efforts.

My deep gratitude to Professors Augustin Ainamon, Taofiki Koumakpai, Zanou, Doctors Raimi, Dah Dovonon, Agbayahoun, Babagbéto , Prosper Atchade, Messrs. Houmassè, Félix Mensah, for all they did to give me knowledge

Besides, I do recognise the support, encouragement and help of some people like Arnaud Dansou, Crépin Loko, Fawaz Adanvoessi, Rock Houeto, Frank Aguenou, Gilbert Adenonmi, Chantal Yêhouenou, Rafiou Tchanou, Rene Lokossou, Carole Koutchoro, Grégoire, Germaine, Gontran, Armand, Rosaline Hounguèvou, Anic Kouakanou and all the others whose names remain unmentioned.

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INTRODUCTION

Language, as the system of human communication by means of a structured arrangement of sounds (or their written representation) to form larger units (Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistics, 1985), is the object of linguistics since its concern is to study language scientifically. This inquisitive analysis of language has allowed the theoretical linguists to describe it and find out theories and generalities regarding its structure and use. Then, in the field of application, applied linguists take the results of theorists and apply them to literary texts and others not just for a mere interpretation, but for an explanation of why and how it means what it does. Thus, one can access and analyse a piece of literature in terms of the three macrofunctions embodied in language as suggested by Halliday: the ideational, the interpersonal and textual functions.

In this research work, I am concerned with interpersonal function of language; the function that helps to establish and specify relations between members of societies, and thus, to the form of speakers and writers' intrusion into the speech situation and the speech act. The questions that rise here are: how do language users intrude in their messages and express interpersonal meaning? What allows speakers to do such intrusions? Since I know that the Mood System of clause helps the speakers, to some extent, to express their judgments and attitudes, I have decided to investigate the language of *Bed at a Crossroads*, a novel written by Tony Onamade, in order to find out how clauses are structured to enable the expression and the exchange of interpersonal meaning. As the topic is: **Tenor variable and interpersonal meaning in *Bed at a Crossroads* by Tony Onamade Jejuri**, I have described the social relationship between the participants and examined the clauses they produce while interacting to take note of the way they use the English language to express judgments or attitudes of any kind. To do this, I have selected three extracts from the novel under study.

Apart from the introduction, and the conclusion, the whole work is divided into three chapters. While the first chapter is devoted to the literature

review, the theoretical framework: the mood patterns and the grammar of interpersonal meaning in its theoretical aspect, the second is the one of application. It is entitled Mood Analysis of the Three Extracts. The third and the last one turns out to be the Discussion of analyses' results.

**CHAPTER ONE : LITERATURE REVIEW, THEORETICAL
FRAMEWORK**

1.1. Literature Review

To achieve their goals, human beings use language, a medium of communication, which offers them a lot of possibilities. In fact, nothing can be done or dealt with without this medium which is language. Indeed, it is the medium whereby sciences such as Mathematics, Physics, Geography, Technology, etc. are studied and handed down from one generation to another. Thus, it is the means through which one's culture, habits and values are perpetuated; it is rarely thought of as a subject of study. In reality, deciding to study a language means using "Language to study language". From such a point of view, Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) focuses its theory on language functions. And since literature has assigned itself the task of bringing out different kinds of works of art, linguists center typically their thought on how language means what it does having as basic texts as language in use so as to do their study and analysis. In any literary works, there are linguistic features which the author uses in order to convey his/her message. The aim of a linguist is to identify and interpret them. So in order to come out with results achieved linguistically, Systemic Functional Linguists always apply theories to literary texts they are to analyse.

The linguistic study of literary texts, in the framework of this research work, is based on linguistic resources and grammar. In this breath, the description of the grammatical patterns of a text directly functions to unveil the hidden meaning incorporated in it. This assertion is much in line with the fact that undertaking linguistic text analysis provides a way of getting into the understanding of the meanings expressed in the text. It also sheds light on how description has to be made. Thus, after description, the way is paved for interpretation. That is why Hill (1987) emphasises: "where description ends interpretation begins" (p.8).

To succeed in the analysis of linguistic features embedded in literary texts, Halliday (1970) proposes that “the best way of arriving at a significant analysis is the applications of the existing linguistic theories to the analysis of literary texts”. In this respect, various scholars and graduate students have applied linguistic theories to analyse texts:

Sheila M. Nepomucno (2010), in his paper “An analysis of Interpersonal Meaning in Computer Mediated Conversation Using Systemic Functional Grammar Approach ‘’, has used the Systemic Functional Grammar to analyse a transcript of the chat dialogue between Japanese and Filipino students in the Cross –Cultural Distance Learning (CCDL) project. The chat dialogue has been analysed through the identification of clause mood structures and speech functions. The pattern of the mood structures has been investigated, and then the use of mood elements like subject, finite, complement, adjuncts, modals are also explored. The results obtained from this dialogue suggest that Japanese and Filipino students make use of interpersonal grammar uniquely based on the influence of their respective culture and language.

In their “Analysis of interpersonal Meaning in Public Speeches: A Case Study of Obama’s Speech “ ; Liu and Feng (2010) have demonstrated how the interpersonal meaning is usually realised in political speeches. They show how the use of mood types, modal auxiliaries, personal pronouns and tenses can express different levels of interpersonal meaning. Obama’s status and purpose, after one hundred days in office as President of USA, influence the audience. Liu and Feng presume that with the use of declaratives, Obama takes the role of informer. He presents his attitude and opinion on issues which influence the attitudes of the listeners and the American people. They also show that, with the frequent use of “we“, Obama establishes an intimate relationship with people. They come to a conclusion that Obama uses language to achieve interpersonal meaning during his speeches.

In fact, graduate students of the University of Abomey-Calavi have also applied Systemic Functions Linguistics to the analysis of texts.

As such, Gilbert S.A.(2011), in his dissertation entitled “Tenor Analysis and Interpersonal Functions“ in *The Interpreters* (WOLE SOYINKA) has applied interpersonal functions patterns to Wole SOYINKA’S *The Interpreters*. He has noticed the presence of Mood, Residue, Modalisation and Modulation in the selected extracts of that novel. Doing so, he demonstrates that the Mood choices in interpersonal relationships are closely linked to the contextual dimension of Tenor which can be defined as the social role relationship played by interactants.

Dansou (2012), through the use of mood and modality, has shown the difficulties a woman without children undergoes in her marital house as far as the reactions of her mother-in-law and also that her husband are concerned. He then establishes and specifies relations between members of societies and thus the form of speakers and writers’ intrusion into the speech situation and the speech act.

ADJASSAHO and HOUENOU (2009) have applied interpersonal functions to *Arrow of God* by Chinua ACHEBE. They have noticed the presence of Mood, Residue, Modalisation and Modulation in the novel. They show that there is the presence of frequent and somehow occasional contact between interactants. The participants in the three extracts express interpersonal meaning about roles and attitudes. They negotiate the exchange of interpersonal meanings and realize social relationships with one another.

In the same regard, Adjovi (2011), has undertaken “A Study of Interpersonal Meaning in Ayi Kwei Armah’s *Fragments*“. He points out how the Ghanaian “Been to”, namely Baako, shows his inadequacy with the behaviors of his counterparts, in relation to what is going on in the country at

that time. He is frustrated about the state of things in a country devoured and torn by corruption. During interactions, he always remains less talkative even though he is a man. Adjovi tends to show that men are more talkative in casual conversations, but Baako's speech rate in these extracts shows that he is less talkative and uninterested in the interactions. He says that the interactions of the three extracts selected are casual conversations. He concludes that the interactants' mood choices, modality and Adjuncts have led to uncover the interpersonal relationships prevailing among them.

Similarly Amoussou and Anagonou (2009), in "The Grammar of Interpersonal Meaning: The Descriptive Analysis and Interpretation of Mood Patterns in Georges Eliot's the *Mill on The Floss* (1860)", have applied a descriptive analysis and interpretation of mood patterns, basing analysis on three extracts. In the selected extracts, they show that men have power over women, and thus the power between women and men in the whole novel is unequal. Women are of weaker sex. They pinpoint that the use of declaratives to make statements shows that interactants have predominantly exchanged information. The use of imperatives is scarce, and it is most used by men. They add that the language used is informal, and consequently, the conversations are not formal. They conclude that' the system of Mood and modality are the key for the understanding of interpersonal function in the novel under study.

Koba (2013), has carried out a research work entitled: "The Application of the Grammar of Interpersonal Meaning" in *The Gods Are Not To Blame* by Ola Rotimi. In his work, he studies the interpersonal function of language which entails the grammar of interpersonal meaning. The description of the grammatical patterns of mood and modality has allowed him to uncover the interpersonal meaning being made in this play, especially in the three selected extracts.

In the same way, Godonou and Sonon (2008) have applied Lexical Cohesion to *One is Enough*. They have noticed that Flora Nwapa has maintained the same technique of writing throughout the novel and concluded that lexical choices are organized in such a way to make the reader identify their direct link with the novel.

LOKOSSOU (2013) has also applied transitivity patterns to Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's *Purple Hibiscus*. In his work, he notices how the author combines linguistic features to construct Kambil's own experience about her family religious life.

It is worth clarifying the concepts of description and interpretations so that one should know what is expected from any person involved in evaluating a language use. As such, I, too, am going to apply Mood patterns to three extracts in *Bed at a Crossroads* by Tony Onamade Jegury and discuss the results making available more tools for the understanding of the novel under analysis.

1.2. Theoretical Framework : Overview of the Grammar of Interpersonal Meaning

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a theory about language as a resource for making meanings which are involved in contexts of situation, of culture and of ideology. Systemicists focus on "how the grammar of a language serves as a resource for making and exchanging meanings". This theory is based on Firthian's system structure theory. Firth himself developed Malinowski's concepts of context of situation and context of culture. "Systemic theory is a theory of meaning as choice, by which language or any other linguistic system is interpreted as networks of interlocking options : 'either this or that, or the other' 'either more like the one or more like the other', and so on"(Halliday,1985:130). It is obvious that when analysing a text, grammar becomes a prominent tool to describe how language works. For functionalists,

grammar and meaning are closely related. In this breath, grammar becomes a study of how meanings are built up through words when language acts are performed as the expression of meanings. The way language works involves the idea that it consists of a set of systems. Each of them offers the speakers or writers choices or ways of expressing meanings. Owing to this, any form of language used by speakers represents meanings. In short, people make meanings through choices and use of words. On the view of this fact, the systemic study of language in use is how people make sense of their meanings. The meaning to be studied here is the interpersonal meaning. Since, language serves as interpersonal function,

The speaker is using language as the means of his own intrusion into the speech event : the expression of his comments, attitudes and evaluations, and also of the relationship that he sets up between himself and the listener in particular, the communication role that he adopts of informing, questioning, greeting, persuading, and the like.(Halliday,1971:333)

In the same line as Halliday, Zhuanglin (1988, p. 313) emphasises that : ‘‘ the interpersonal function embodies all uses of language to express social and personal relations. This includes the various ways the speaker enters a speech situation and performs a speech act. ’’

1.3 Tenor

Language only becomes intelligible when it is placed within its context of situation. This assertion made by Malinowski (1946:307) and quoted by Eggins (1994) shows the high degree of dependence of understanding of linguistic expressions on their context of utterance. A successful decoding of interactions requires the description of their registers. This means the identification of the field (what is being talked about), the mode (the role language is playing) as well as the tenor which is my main concern in this work.

Tenor is according to Eggins(1994), the social role relationship played by interactants. This notion highlights the way linguistic choices are affected by the topic or subject matter of communication and also by the kind of social relationship within which communication is taking place. This displays the attitude of participants to one another and gets reflected in the structure of the clauses being used to exchange information or goods and services. As such, the grammar of clause as exchange has something to do with the role relationship between interactants. In fact, the choices we make, the attitudes we express, the role we play in discourse are mirrors of interpersonal meanings. This implies that tenor is realized through interpersonal meanings which are in turn realized through the grammar of the clause as exchange.

1.4 Identification of continua in tenor

Cate Poynton, quoted by Eggins (1994), has suggested that "tenor can be broken down into three different continua: Power, affective involvement and contact". The continua inform us about the degree of formality of any communication event.

Power is the first continuum which varies from equal to unequal. For instance, in a casual conversation, friends share equal power whereas in an exchange between a student and a lecturer, the power is unequal. Where power is equal, the language is informal. But, in the case of unequal power, it is formal.

The contact continuum is either frequent or infrequent with the use of informal or formal Language. At last, the affective involvement varies from high to low affective involvement. When the affective involvement is high, the language use is informal whereas in the low one, we tend to use formal language.

1.5 Interpersonal meaning

When using language, we fulfill the need for an exchange of information, a message. But, we do not speak carelessly and out of a targeted aim. In fact, we

shape our way of saying things according to the situation being shared and who the addressee turns out to be. This brings about a kind of adjustment because one needs to know how to speak accordingly. A student is not expected to talk to his/her teacher the same way he/she could do with a friend of his/hers, for, a teacher and a friend do not share the same status. Such differentiation in language lies in the capacity of language users to intrude in their messages and express judgments or feelings of any type that can be thought of "polite" or "impolite". An intrusion of any kind is the expression of interpersonal meaning. As dialogue is the means language gives its users for expressing interpersonal meanings about roles and attitudes, we will start right now looking into the semantics of interaction.

1.5.1 *Semantics of interaction*

Living together with people, we find ourselves arguing with them about something or we get them do things or they offer to do things for us. Using verbal communication or its written form, we, then interact. So, it is important to note that a single person does not interact. Speaking to oneself – thinking - is not a dialogue since a dialogue involves at least two interactants and implies an exchange which leads to a move and finally to turn taking. Halliday (1985a:68-71), points out that

whenever we use language to interact, one of the things we are doing with it is establishing a relationship between us: the person speaking now and the person who will probably speak next. To establish this relationship we take turns at speaking, we take on different speech roles in the exchange.

1.5.2 *Speech roles and speech functions*

1.5.2.1 *Speech roles*

While exchanging, we have the possibility to take on two basic speech roles: giving or demanding. We may choose to give or to demand as the "Commodity" being exchanged might be either information or goods and

services. So, speech role can be described as the position taken by a speaker when it is his/her turn to make a move. Depending on the commodity being exchanged, Halliday worked out some typical functions that he refers to as Speech Functions.

1.5.2.2 *Speech functions*

As said earlier, when a speaker has the floor, he/she makes a move that is his/her choice of these four basic move types: statement, questions, offer and command. These move types are what Halliday refers to as speech functions, each speech function involves both a speech role and a commodity choice.

Speech roles	Speech functions	Commodity exchange
Giving	Statement	Information
	Offer	Goods and services
Demanding	Question	Information
	Command	Goods and service

Table 1: Speech roles versus speech functions with commodity exchange.
 Source: Halliday 1985 a: 69

As shown in the above table, statement and offer are used to give respectively information and goods and services while question and command are the moves used to demand information and goods and services. The four speech functions: statement, question, command and offer should be regarded as initiating speech functions. And when engaged in an interaction, a speaker expects another interactants to respond. For that, Eggins (1994) has worked out eight other speech functions labeled responding speech functions which she divided into two groups: supporting and confronting since the responder is free to support or to confront the initiator. This now leads us to the following picture of the semantics of dialogue.

Initiating speech functions	Responding speech functions	
	Supporting	Confronting
Offer	Acceptance	Rejection
Command	Compliance	Refusal
Statement	Acknowledgement	Contradiction
Question	Answer	Disclaimer

Table 2: Initiating versus Responding speech functions

Source: Eggins (1994) p. 151

1.5.3 *Speech functions and related clauses*

Each of the four basic speech functions has its grammatical structure which encodes the meaning wanted to be realized as we interact. The Mood structure of clause refers to the organisation of a set of functional constituents in use. But, the realization of speech functions in clauses appears to be a matter of more semantics rather than morphology. So, while one is expected to issue a command by using an imperative Mood, the same thing can be done with a modulated interrogative. As a consequence, Eggins noted that speech functions can be realized with typical clause Mood and Non typical clause Mood,

Speech function	Typical clause Mood	Non-Typical mood
Command	Imperative	Modulated interrogative Declarative
Offer	Modulated interrogative	Imperative declarative
Statement	Declarative	Tagged declarative
Question	Interrogative	Modulated declarative

Table N°3: Speech functions versus related clauses

Source: Eggins (1994) p. 153

1.6 *Exchanging information: the grammatical structure of propositions.*

Language can be used to exchange information or goods and services. But when it is the means of exchange of information, the clause takes the form of

proposition. The grammar of propositions reveals that they comprise two components called MOOD and RESIDUE. Each of them has its constituents.

1.6.1 MOOD elements

The Mood elements constitute the essential part of the clause that carries the nub of the argument. Such a part cannot be ellipsed when the responder takes his/her position.

MOOD elements are Subject, Finite to which we must add Mood Adjuncts and Polarity Adjuncts.

1.6.1.1. Subject

The subject (S) is what realizes the thing by reference to which the proposition can be affirmed or denied. It can either be a noun, a pronoun, a nominal group or a clause. A tag test helps to identify in a clause the element that fills the function of Subject as it is the element that gets picked up by the pronoun.

1.6.1.2. Finite

The Finite (F) is defined by Halliday (1985 a: 75), in terms of its function, in the clause to make the proposition definite, to anchor the proposition in a way that we can argue about it. The verbal part of the tag constitutes the Finite. Finite makes it possible to argue about proposition through what Halliday (1985a:75) refers to as Finite verbal operators which are of two kinds: temporal finite and finite modal operators.

- Temporal Finite operators:

They are words which anchor the proposition by reference to time. They give tense to the Finite either present (I like rice), past (he went to Lagos) or Future (I will do my best). In the present and past tenses, the Finites are fused

with the lexical verbs. But, when the clauses are tuned negative or interrogative, finites (do and did) will appear separately.

- Finite Modal Operators:

They are words that anchor the propositions not by reference to time by reference to Modality. They are Finite elements which express the speaker's judgment of how likely/ unlikely something is.

- Examples:
- Jack will tell the truth (modalisation)
 - You must work (modulation)

1.6.2 RESIDUE Constituents

The constituents of RESIDUE are elements which can be left out in the responding moves in dialogue. Predicator, complement and circumstantial Adjuncts are its components.

1.6.2.1 Predicator

The predicator (P) is the lexical or content part of the verbal group. It fills the role of specifying the actual event, action, process being discussed. The predicator also adds time secondary tense, specifies aspects and phases: meanings such as seeming, trying, hoping which color the verbal process without changing its experiential meaning and finally specifies the voice of the clause.

1.6.2.2 Complement

The complement (C) is defined as a non-essential participant which is somehow affected by the main argument of the clause. A complement can get to be Subject when the clause is passivised.

1.6.3 Adjuncts

Adjuncts can be defined as clause elements which contribute some additional (but not essential) information to the clause. They are adverbial or

prepositional elements. They cannot become Subject. There are Modal, Circumstantial, and Textual Adjuncts.

1.6.3.1 *Modal Adjuncts*

They are clause constituents which add interpersonal meaning to the clause as they are somehow connected to the creation and maintenance of the dialogue. There are four types of modal adjuncts:

- Mood Adjuncts (perhaps, maybe; sometimes....)
- Polarity Adjuncts (yes or No in ellipsed clauses...)
- Comment Adjuncts (frankly, really, honestly, generally...)
- Vocative Adjuncts (names, nicknames ...)

While the first two effects the nub of the clause and are hence MOOD elements, the two other types of Adjuncts function to effect the clause as a whole and are shown in neither the MOOD nor the RESIDUE.

1.6.3.2 *Circumstantial Adjuncts*

These Adjuncts add experiential content to the clause by expressing some circumstance relating to the process represented in the clause. Circumstantial meanings may refer to time, place, cause, matter, accompaniment, beneficiary, and agent. Circumstantial Adjuncts are constituents of RESIDUE

1.6.3.3 *Textual Adjuncts*

Textual Adjuncts add textual meaning to the clause. They have to do with the organisation of the message itself. They are of two types: conjunctive Adjuncts and continuity Adjuncts. Both of them do not belong in either the MOOD box or the RESIDUE box.

1.6.4 *Typical Mood structure of clauses*

The exchange of information implies the use of some particular clauses which are structured differently.

1.6.4.1 *The Mood structure of declaratives*

Generally, a declarative clause selects the subject which precedes the Finite, Predicator, Complement and Adjuncts. So, this is the typical S⁻F⁻P⁻C⁻A structure of the declarative clause.

John	bought	a car	yesterday.	
S	F	P	C	A
MOOD		RESIDUE		

1.5.4.2 *The structure of interrogatives*

To get an information / answer, we ask a question using polar or WH-interrogative clauses.

1.6.4.2.1 *Polar interrogatives*

When we are expecting our responders to say 'yes*' or 'No' to our questions, we use a polar interrogative which involves the positioning of the Finite before the Subject. The typical structure runs as follows: F⁻ S.....

Eg1: are you a student?
 F S C

Eg2: DO you eat rice?
 F S P C

1.6.4.2.2 *WH-interrogative clauses*

The WH- element is always conflated with the Subject, the Complement or Circumstantial Adjuncts. So, depending on the element being conflated with, the structure turns out to be:

- WH- element conflated with Subject
WH- S⁻F⁻P⁻C⁻A as in: Who can do it now?
- WH- element conflated with Complement
WH/C⁻F⁻S⁻P⁻A as in: What kind of animals is he talking about?
- WH- element conflated with circumstantial Adjunct (time) WH/A (when) F⁻S⁻P⁻C as in: Do you eat rice?

1.6.4.3. *The Mood structure of exclamatives*

Exclamative clauses are used in interaction to express emotions. Like the WH-interrogatives, they require the presence of a WH conflated with either a Complement or an Adjunct

- WH conflated with a Complement

Eg: what a beautiful girl Jane is!

WH/Complement Subject Finite

- WH conflated with Attributive Complement

Eg: How amazing he was!

WH/ Attributive Subject Finite

- WH conflated with an Adjunct

Eg: How beautifully Gloria dressed!

WH/Adjunct SFP

1.6.5 *Modality: Modalisation*

Modality embraces two notions which are Modalisation and Modulation . Here, I will just talk about Modalisation.

- When Modality is used to argue about a proposition, it is referred to as Modalisation. It is a complex area of English grammar. It deals with the different ways in which a language user can intrude on his/her message expressing attitudes and judgments like the probability of something happening or being and the usuality of something. Modalisation can be realized through a Finite Modal Operator or a MOOD.

1.7 *Exchanging goods and services: The grammar of proposals*

Giving and demanding goods and services (by offering and commanding), we use clauses called **proposals**. As we did for propositions, I will examine how language (English) is structured and serves to exchange goods and services. But, we must emphasise that unlike in the case of propositions, an action (what is non

verbal) is sometimes sufficient to an initiation when goods and services are exchanged. Like the grammar of proposition, the grammar of proposals also presents Mood structure of clauses.

1.7.1 *Demanding goods and services: the structure of imperatives*

As said earlier, to demand goods and services, we make a command which is realised by a clause of the Mood type “imperative“. Imperative structures are of various types. Some selects MOOD elements consisting of finite +Subject and RESIDUE elements. Others have a MOOD element of Finite (no Subject) + RESIDUE constituents. There are also imperative clauses consisting of MOOD element of Subject only (no Finite) + RESIDUE constituents. Finally, there are imperatives having only a RESIDUE. It is important to note that no matter how an imperative clause is expressed grammatically, it can be tagged and is therefore to be considered as a major clause, not a minor clause.

1.7.2 *Giving goods and services: the grammar of offers.*

The offer is the speech function used to give goods and services. The clause that helps to express an offer is a modulated interrogative.

Eg: Will You take my car?

1.7.3 *Modality: Modulation*

Modulation is a way for speakers to express their judgments or attitudes about events and actions. Unlike moralisation, these judgments are not of probability or usuality, but of obligation and inclination. Modulation can be expressed in the Finite as a modulated verbal operator (can, shouldn't, must, have to ...) and some complex predicators (willing to, required to, determined to...). It can be expressed subjectively or objectively. As tenor, interpersonal meaning and its grammar are clarified, I will apply them to *Bed at a Crossroads* in the following chapter.

CHAPTER TWO: MOOD ANALYSIS OF THE THREE EXTRACTS

This Chapter has to do with the mood analysis of the three extracts, which focuses on mood – types, adjuncts and modality. As far as each extract is concerned, I proceed with their quantitative and qualitative analysis. As matter of fact, talking of quantitative analysis makes us refer to the statistics, meaning calculations of the rate of each interactant after identifying, counting mood – types, adjuncts and modality.

The qualitative analysis is referred to as practical analysis of mood structures of a certain number of sentences very precisely (declaratives, interrogatives, imperatives and modulated interrogatives the main ones), the modality types (modulations and modalisations), and the different categories of adjuncts to be known: circumstantial, mood, polarity, comment, vocative, continuity and conjunctive.

2-1- Mood Analysis of Extract One

2-1-1- Clause and Mood – types Identification

To illustrate more my work, I have used keys to distinguish the functional constituents in the clause and mood-type identification. It is the same keys I have used for the other two remaining extracts. These keys are suggested by Eggins(1994). Examples of keys are:

S = Subject, F = Finite, Fn = negative, Fms = modalised, Fml = modulated, P = Predicator, Pms = modalised Predicator, Pml = modulated predicator, F/P = Fused finite and predicator, C = complement, Ca = attributive, A = adjunct, AC = circumstantial, Am = mood , Ap = Polarity, Av = Vocative, Aj = Conjunctive, Ao = comment, At = continuity, W = wh element, Wh/S,Wh/c, Wh Ac = fused element, mn = minor clause.

MOOD elements are shown in **bold**.

Extract one

1. **I(S)am (F)** on a seven day fast(C) 2. **I(S)am (F)** 3. **I(S)can't(F)** 4. **You (S)are (F)** sorry(ca) 5. **You'(S) ll (F)** have to choose(Pml) between me and your job(c)! 6. **You (S) may not (F)** really(A) appreciate(P) what(C)7. **I(S) am(F)** doing(P) for you now(C) 8. **It (F) is (F)**all right(Ca) 9. For how long (AC) **will (F) I (S)** continue to leave (pml) on pleas the way (AJ)10. **I (S) am (F)**,an untouched married woman (C)? 11. **There (S) can (F)** be (P) no other tenable reason for all this (C) since (AJ)12. **you (S) are not (F)** HIV positive (C)! 13. Name (P) any laboratory of jour choice (C), and tomorrow (AC),14.**we (S) ll (F)** go (P) for another test. (C) 15. But (A) **you (S) need (F)** just (A) a little more patience (C) and everything (C)16. **I (S) believer (F)**,17 **will (F)** turn (P) out well (Ca) 18. **I (S) am (F)** on a seven day fast (C) 19. No (m) 20. Yes (m) 21.**you (S) may not (F)** really (A) appreciate (P) what (C)22. **I (S) am (F)** doing (P) for you now (C) 23.Mum (AV)! 24.Simbi (AV), how (C) **do (F) you (S)** feel (P) now (AC) that (AJ)25. **your wedding (S) is (F)** close by (Ca). 26. **It (S) s (F)** like (AJ) a normal thing (C). 27. **It (S) can't' (F)** exactly (A) be (P) like (A) a normal thing (C) 28. **You (S)' re (F)** right (Ca) because of novelty of what (AC)29. **I (S) look forward(F)** to experiencing (P) 30. **What (S) do (F)**31. **you (S) think (F/P)**32. **will (F)** be (P) different (Ca) about you (C) now? (AC)33. **The major difference (S)** is (F) that (AC)34. **I (S) am (F)** starting (P) a new life (C)35. A new way of life (C) **I (S)' ve (F)** never (A) lived (P) before (AC) 36. **Expectations (S) are (F)** high (Ca) 37. **Are (F) you (S)** anxious (Ca)? 38. No, (AJ) **I (S) am not (Fn)** anxious (Ca) 39. **you (S) know (F)** people (C) normally (A) become (F) anxious (Ca)40. when (WH/AC) **an occasion of this nature (S)** is (F) on the horizon (AC) 41. Well (AJ), **people (S) have (F)** different disposition (C) 42. **I (S)'m not (Fn)** anxious (Ca) 43. **The only thing (S) is (F)** that (AJ)44. **you (S) make (F)** a budget (C) and (AJ)45. **you (S) don't (Fn)** go (P) outside (AC) that budget (C),46. **I (S) don't (Fn)** think (P)47. **you (S)**

should (F) be (P) anxious (Ca) 48. And (AJ) **you (S) should (F)** leave (P) everything (C) in god's hands (AC) because (AJ)49. **you (S) can (F)** do (P) nothing on your own (C) 50. One (AC) **you (S) do (F)** your tiny best (C) and (AJ)51. **leave (F)** the very large rest to got, (C)52. **there (S) will (F)** be (P) little or no problem(C). 53. My fiancé's family (mn) 54. **Couldn't (F) you (S)** have (P) just (A) gone (P) ahead (AC) to do (P) it your own way (C)? 55. After (AC) all (C) **it (S) is (F)** your marriage (C) 56. **A quiet wedding (S) would (F)** have been (P) better (Ca) for two reasons (AC) 57. First, (A) **most of my family members (S) are (F)** against marriage (Ca) 58. Second (A) **I (S)** personally (A) **believe (F/P)**59. **that wedding (S) should (F)** be (P) a private affair (C). 60. But (AJ) **he (S) is (F)** the only son (C) in their family (AC). 61. And (AJ) **he (S) is (F)** the first child too (C). 62. So (A) **they (S) are (F)** so (A) particular (Ca) about (AJ) giving (P) him (C) the very best (C) which (C)63. **they (S) think (F/P) can (F)** be (P) achieved (P) only by marketing some good noise (C). 64. Please! (A) **Do (F) you (S)** know (P) what (C)65. **I (S) want(F)** to ask (P) you (C)? 66. **I (S) don't (Fn)** know (P). 67. But (AJ) from your countenance (AC)68. **I (S) can (F)** guess (P)69. **it (S)'s (F)** something (C) nasty (A). 70. No, (A) **it (S)'s not (Fn)**. 71. **You (S) should (F)** guess (P)72. **I (S)don't (Fn)** tread (P) on unholy ground (AC) 73. Okay ask (mn). 74. Just (A) **give (F/P)** me (C) a figure (C). 75. **You (S) may (F)** love (P) children (C) but (AJ) definitely (A) not to the extent(C) of having(P) more than(A) a complete football team (C) since (AJ)76. **they (S) are not (Fn)** commodities (C) to be (P) sold (P) in the market (AC). 77. **I (S) want (F/P)** as many as (AJ)78. **God (S) blesses (F/P)** me(C) with (AJ). 79. Okay (A) **you (S) don't (Fn)** want (P) to give (P) me(C) a figure (C)? 80. Well, (A) **I (S) should (F)** be (P) okay (A) with four or five (C). 81. **I (S) love (F/P)** children (C) a lot (AC). 82. **I (S) want (F/P)** my house (C) to be filled with tem (AC). 83. **Those (S) are (F)** insulated (P) cases (C). 84. Not in Nigeria here (mn). 85. **I (S) doubt (F/P)** it (C). 86. **I (S) believe (F/P)**87. **it (S) happens (F/P)** in Nigeria here (AC). 88. **Such things (S) don't (F)** happens (P)

often (A). 89 **Forget (F)** it (C). 90. **I (S) can (F/P)**. 91. **We (S) are (F)** saying (P) the something (C). 92. By the time (AC) **you (S) get married (F)** and (AJ)93. **you (S) visit (F/P)** your friends (C) and (AJ)94. **you (S) seed (F/P)** children (C) all over their house (AC), 95.**you (S) will (F)** change (P) your crazy philosophy (C). 96. Take (P) my word for it (C). 97. No (P), **I (S) don't (Fn)** want (P) a family(C) as large as (AJ) that (C). 98. **I (S) love (F/P)** children (C). 99. **I (S) know (F/P)**100. **twelve (S) is not (Fn)** a realistic figure (C). 101. **I (S) was (F)** only (A) joking (P) by (A) saying (P) that (C). 102. **Children (S) are (F)** the gains (C) of the world (AC). 103. **I (S) think (F/P)**104. **there (S) should (Fms)** be (P) a limit to madness (C). 105. **Twelve (S) will (Fms)** be (P) a crazy (Ca) attempt (C) to over-maximize (AC) profit (C) with (AJ) Closed (Ca) eyes (C). 106. Okay (A) **you (S) don't (Fn)** want (P) to give (AC) me (C) a figure? 107. No now (mn)! 108. **God (S) will (Fmn)** keep on blessing (P) you (C) until (AC)109. **you (S) reach (F/P)**. 110. If (A) **you (S) want (F/P)** to stand by that (AC),111. **that(S) means (F/P)**112. **your family (S) may (Fms)** be (P) larger (Ca) than (A) twelve (C). 113. **It (S)'s (F)** a matter of choice(C)114. **you (S) know (F/P)**. 115. **You (S) ought to (Fms)** have (P) lived (P) at the time (AC) when (WH/AC)116. **our forefathers (S) were (F)** having (P) many wives and children (C)117. **who (S) served (F/P)** as (A) work forces (C) on there farms (AC). 118 Perhaps (A) **you (S)'re (F)** influenced (P). 119. Maybe (A) (F) **that (S) 's(F)** a factor (C). 120. **We (S) are (F)** six (C). 121. So (A) **you (S) will (Fms)** like (P) to go (P) more (A) that half way of six (C). 122. **That (S)'s (F)** my desire (C). 123. **I (S) don't (Fn)** like (P) a case (C) whereby (AC)124. **there (S) will (Fms)** be (P) just (A) one or two children (C) in my home (AC). 125. God forbid (mn)! 126. **It (S)'s (F)** just (A) like (AJ) having (P) very few team (C) in a big mouth (AC). 127. **You (S) know (F/P)** how (WH/AC)128. **it(S) feels (F/P)** especially (A) when (WH)129. **you (S) have (F/P)** a lot of chewing or grinding (C) to do (P). 130. **You (S) sound (F/P)** so strange (AC). 131. In this present age (AC) **two (S) is (F)** an ideal (Ca) figure (C) or those (AC)132. **who**

(S) wish (F/P) to have (P) children (C). 133. If (A) it (S)'s not (Fn) done (P) yet (AC). 134. I (S) can (Fms) decide (P) to be (P) the pioneer (C) of that philosophy (AC). 135. You (S) cannot (Fn)! 136. I (S)'m (F) doing (P) you (C). Today (AC). 137. Let (P) your diary (S) acknowledge (F/P) this day (C). 138. Why (WH/AC) do (F) you (S) think (P)? 139. I (S) can't (Fn)?. 140. You (S)'re (F) a Nigerian (C), an African man (C). 141. No (A) African (mn), 142. an African (S) can (F) do (P) that (C). 143. I (S)'m (F) talking (P) you (C) the truth (C). 144. To decide (P) not to have (P) children (C)? 145. You (S) might (F) foul (P) that way (C) now (AC). 146. But (A) on the time (AC) you (S) got (F) married (P)

2-1-2- Analysis of Mood – Types

2-1-2-1- Quantitative Analysis

The clauses and mood – types identification above have helped me to succeed in establishing statistical tables that reflect the quantity and percentage of mood type and their distribution among the interactants. To do so, It's then compulsory to show how I come to them. After identifying the different mood types, I have counted, calculated and distributed to the interactants who have uttered them; with special reference made to each Mood type. Table 4 below provides the statistics of mood- types whereas table 5 provides the statistics of mood-types per interactant.

To come out with the different figures obtain in the tables at the level of each type of mood, I have multiplied the rate of each interactant by 100 and divided it by the partial total.

Mood Structures	Absolute Values	Values in percentages
Full declaratives	126	86.30%
Polar interrogatives	02	1.36%
WH-interrogatives	07	4.79%
Exclamatives	06	4.10%
Imperatives	02	1.36%
Mode-interrogatives	00	00%
Minor clauses	03	2.05%
Total number	146	100%

Table 4: Mood types in Extract One

Mood types	Interactants		
	Moyo	Simbi	Total
Full declaratives	82 (65.07%)	44 (34.92%)	126
Polar interrogatives	01 (50%)	01 (50%)	02
WH- interrogatives	03 (42.85%)	04 (57.14%)	07
Exclamatives	02 (33.33%)	04 (66.66%)	06
Imperatives	01 (50%)	01 (50%)	02
Mode-Interrogatives	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00
Minor clauses	01 (33.33%)	02 (66.66%)	03
Totals and percentages per interactants	90 (61.64%)	56 (38.35%)	146

Table 5: Statistics of Mood types (Extract One), based on clause and mood type identification in section 2-1-1

In the above table, there are one hundred and forty-six clauses in total. Over the one hundred and forty-six total ranking clauses, 126 are mentioned to be full declarative clauses representing 86.30% of the total. There are 02 polar interrogatives which represent 1.36%. At this level I notice that there is the predominance of full declarative meaning that the interactants have essentially used statements or exchanged information. Considering the eighty (126) full declaratives, Moyo has used 82(65.07%) and Simbi 44 (34.92%). As far as polar interrogatives are concerned, each of the two interactants has used only one which represents 50% for each. As for WH-interrogatives Moyo framed 03 that represents 42.85% on the 7 and Simbi 04 representing 57.14 %. Among the two interactants, Moyo used 02 exclamatives clauses which correspond to 33.33 %

on the 06 and Simbi used 04 which is 66.66 %. The table mentions two (02) imperatives clauses among which 01 is framed by each of them meaning Moyo and Simbi representing 50 % each. There is no modulated interrogatives as the table shows.

In this analysis, one can notice that out of the total amount of one hundred and forty-six clauses, which represents 100 %, Moyo produces 82 declarative clauses, representing a percentage of 65.07 % out of the 100 %. These 82(65.07%) from Moyo against 44 (34.92 %) from Simbi already reveals exactly Moyo’s power over Simbi. Moyo in this section is then more voluble than Simbi is. It means that in African society men are often powerful than women and dominate them. They sometimes speak more than women. The extract is less dominated by Minor clauses. In fact I have come to draw three (03) among which Moyo uses one(01) corresponding to 33.33% and two(02) by Simbi of 66.66%.

2-1-2-2- Qualitative Analysis: Mood structure of a few clauses of each type

Here, a focus is put on the types of mood identified in the extract. Let’s consider the clauses below:

- 1- “I am on a seven-day fast” (p.12)
- 2- “You may not really appreciate what I am doing for you now” ...(p.13)
- 3- “It was all a hollow promise” (p.32)
- 4- “Do you have an explanation for it ?” (p.47)
- 5- “So it has now come to that ?” (p.30)

Let’s analyse the above clauses.

1- “I am on a seven-day fast” (p.12)

I	am	on a seven-day fast
Subject	Finite	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE

2- “You may not really appreciate what I am doing for you now”

(p.13)

You	may not	really	appreciate		what	I	am	doing	for you	now
Subject	Finite modal = neg	Adjunct: comment	Predicator		Complement	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: circumstantial
MOOD		RESIDUE				MOOD		RESIDUE		

3- “It was all a hollow promise” (p.32)

It	was	all a hollow promise
Subject	Finite	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE

4- “Do you have an explanation for it ?” (p.47)

Do	you	have	An explanation for it ?
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE	

5- “So it has now come to that ?” (p.30)

So	it	has	now	come	to that ?
Adjunct: conjunctive	Subject	Finite	Adjunct: circumstantial	Predicator	Complement
MOOD			RESIDUE		

2-1-2-3- Comments on the analyses

The above clauses studied in the tables present different elements as far as Mood and Residue structures are concerned. For that, in the first table, the Mood is made up of ‘I’ (Subject), ‘am’ (Finite) and ‘a seven-day fast’ (Complement) in the Residue. The Mood patterns in the second table is constituted of two clauses: ‘you’ as subject, ‘may not’ as Finite modal:

negative and the Residue constituted of word, like ‘really’ which is an Adjunct: comment, ‘appreciate’ a predicator and ‘what’ the complement in the first part of the sentences. In its second part the Mood is made up with ‘I’ (Subject), ‘am’ (Finite) and ‘doing’ (predicator), ‘for you’ (complement), ‘now’ (Adjunct: circumstantial) in the Residue. As far as the third table is concerned, I have ‘It’ (subject), ‘was’ (Finite) in the Mood and ‘all a hollow promise’ (complement) in the Residue. In the fourth table, I have ‘Do’ (Finite), ‘you’ (Subject) in the Mood and ‘have’ (predicator), ‘an explanation for it’ (complement) in the Residue. The last clause analysed in this section presents in the Mood ‘It’ as subject, ‘has’ (Finite) and ‘so’ (Adjunct: circumstantial), ‘now’ (Adjunct: circumstantial), ‘come’ (predicator) and ‘to that ?’ which is the (complement) as far as the Residue is concerned.

2-1-3- Analysis of Modality

The analysis of the use of modality has to do with the quantitative and qualitative description of modal verbs and modal adverbs as well as grammatical metaphors used by the interactants.

2-1-3-1- Quantitative Analysis

The clauses and mood-type identification has also helped me to identify the different modality types. In this way, I have counted calculated and distributed them to the participants who have uttered them. This is done through a special reference mode to each type of modality. In order to get figures in the tables, I have multiplied the rate of each interactants by 100 and divided it by partial total.

Modality types	Absolute values	Values in percentages
Modulation	02	6.25 %
Modalisations	30	03.75 %
Total number	32	100 %

Table 6: The use of modality (Extract one)

Modality types	Interactants		
	<u>Moyo</u>	<u>Simbi</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Modulation	02 (100 %)	00 (00 %)	02
Modalisation	16 (53.33 %)	14 (46.66 %)	30
Total and percentage per interactants	18 (56.25 %)	14 (43.75 %)	32

Table 7: Statistics of modality types per interactant in extract one, based on clauses and mood-type identification in section 2-1-1.

From the tables above, it appears that, only modalisation and modulation are used in the extract. They are then expressed through modal verbs and grammatical metaphors. Using them, interactants express judgments and attitudes on their utterances in laying emphasis on probability and usuality concepts. Out of the 32 modulation and modalisations, only Moyo has used 18 which represents 56.25 % and Simbi 14 representing 43.75 % of the total percentage. In this work too, qualitative analysis is to be a point of interest and a focus should be put on it in the coming sub-section.

2-1-3-2- Qualitative Analysis

To do qualitative analysis, I have emphasized the use of modalisations, since it is the one used in this extract. Let's consider these clauses:

- 1- "There can be no other tenable reason." (p.13)
- 2- "I can understand, madam,/I understand" (p.29)
- 3- "I should give you a chance to prove me wrong." (p.32).

Let's analyse:

1- “There can be no other tenable reason.” (p.13)

There	can	be	no other tenable reason
Subject	Finite: modal	Predicator	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE	

2- “I can understand, madam, I understand” (p.29)

I	can	understand,	madam,	I	understand
Subject	Finite: modal	Predicator	Adjunct: vocative	Subject	Finite
MOOD		RESIDUE		MOOD	

3- “I should give you a chance to prove me wrong.” (p.32).

I	should	give	you a chance	to prove	me	wrong
Subject	Finite: modal	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
MOOD		RESIDUE				

2-1-3-3- Comments on the analyses

In this above tables, different elements are mentioned. In this way, the first table shows “There” as the (subject), “can” as the (Finite: modal), and “be” (predicator) in the MOOD and “no other tenable reason” (Complement) in the Residue. As far as the second table is concerned, I have identified, a part from the common elements in the mood such “I” (Subject), and “can” (Finite: modal) in the MOOD and “understand” (predicator) in the Residue, a new other element which is “madam” analysed as “Vocative” followed in the same table by a second constituted of “I” (Subject) and “understand” (Finite). As for the third table, I have “I” (Subject), “Should” (Finite: modal) in the Mood. In the Residue there are element like “you a chance” (Complement), “to prove” (Predicator), “me” (Complement) and an Adjunct which is “wrong”.

2-1-4- Analysis of Adjuncts

As done above, this section related to the study of Adjuncts will undergo two subdivisions: qualitative and quantitative analyses. Referring to the quantitative analysis, I will have to do with the statistics. As for qualitative analysis, I select some clauses to analyse Modal Adjunct, circumstantial Adjunct and textual.

2-1-4-1- Quantitative Analysis

The clause and mood-type identification on section 2-1-1 has also helped me to identify the different Adjunct-types. Thus, to get the percentages per interactant, I have multiplied each interactant total adjunct by 100. I have then divided the result by the total ranking adjuncts (meaning the partial total).

Adjunct types	Absolute values	Values in percentages
Circumstantial	46	46.93 %
Comment	13	13.26 %
Polarity	09	9.18 %
Mood	05	5.10 %
Vocative	04	4.08 %
Conjunctive	21	21.42 %
Total number	98	100 %

Table 8 : Adjunct types in extract one.

Adjuncts types	Interactants		
	Moyo	Simbi	Total
Circumstantial	25 (54.34 %)	21 (45.65 %)	46
Comment	06 (46.15 %)	07 (53.84 %)	13
Polarity	06 (66.66 %)	03 (33.33 %)	09
Mood	02 (40 %)	03 (60 %)	05
Vocative	02 (50 %)	02 (50 %)	04
Continuity	00 (00 %)	00 (00 %)	00
Conjunctive	04 (19.04 %)	17 (80.95 %)	21
Total and percentage per interactants	45 (45.91 %)	53 (54.08 %)	98

Table 9: Statistics of adjunct-types (extract one) based on clause and mood-type identification in section 2-1-1

In the tables above, it is clearly demonstrated that Moyo and Simbi have altogether used ninety-eight adjuncts of several types. Over this global total, there are forty-six (46) circumstantial adjuncts, which represent 46.93 % and rank first. The use of circumstantial adjuncts suggests that interactants have added some further experiential elements to the clauses. Of the forty-six circumstantial adjuncts, Moyo has used twenty-five (25) which represent 54.34 % and Simbi twenty-one (21) representing 45.65 %. The second place is occupied by the twenty-one conjunctive adjuncts which amount to 21.42 %. This means that interactants have used some connectors or linking words to tie up the clauses, so as to organize them into cohesive and coherent unit. Over this total number, Moyo has used four (04) which represents 19.04 % and Simbi seventeen (17) representing 80.95 %.

Covering 13.26 % of the global total, comment adjuncts are thirteen (13) in number and rate third. It explains in fact, the way or manner in which each interactant speaks or behaves. The polarity adjuncts occupies the fourth position in their classification since they are nine in number (09) over the global total which represent 9.18 %. Over them, Moyo uses six (06) which is 66.66 % and Simbi three representing 33.33 %. They are used as clauses especially minors to express surprise, agreement or disagreement. Holding the fifth position, mood adjuncts are five in number (05) and cover 5.10 % of the global total. This justifies that some further interpersonal elements, having to do with usuality and probability, have been added to the clauses. Over the five (05) mood adjuncts, Moyo has used two (02) for 40 % and Simbi three (03) for 60 %. In the table no continuity adjuncts have been used. Finally, four (04) vocative adjuncts have been used over the global total which is 4.08 %. At this level, each interactant used two (02) representing 50 % each and the last in number.

All adjuncts considered, it can be noticed that interactants have provided further information to the clauses to make them more understandable.

Eventually, all adjuncts put together, I can contend that Simbi is on the top with 53 (54.05 %) and Moyo 46 (45.91 %) finally.

2-1-4-2- Qualitative Analysis

The qualitative analysis is a way of dealing with the analysis of the types of adjuncts as observed in the above tables. That is the practical lexico-grammatical analysis of circumstantial, modal and textual adjuncts are the main point. Let's consider the following clauses:

1- "Yes ! I want somebody/ that is bold." (p.12)

2- "How are you my baby ?." (p.14)

3- "I was sincerely ready to die for you." (p.32)

Let's analyse them:

1- "Yes ! I want somebody/ that is bold." (p.12)

Yes !	I	want	somebody	that	is	bold
Adjunct: polarity	Subject	Finite	Complement	Subject	Finite	Adjunct: Comment
MOOD			RESIDUE	MOOD		

2- "How are you my baby ?" (p.14)

How	are	you	my baby
Adjunct: comment	Finite	Subject	Adjunct: vocative
MOOD			RESIDUE

3- "I was sincerely ready to die for you." (p.32)

I	was	sincerely	ready	to die	for you
subject	Finite	Adjunct: comment	Adjunct: Comment	predicator	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE			

2-1-4-3- Comments on the analyses

As said in 2-1-4-1 analyses, adjuncts are used to add more information to what is said in the clauses but cannot essentially be considered as element. Among the adjunct-types studied above, I select some that are analysed in the above tables. In the first table, there are two different types of adjunct; ‘ ‘ Yes! ‘ ‘ is an adjunct: polarity. It is a conventional term which stands for ellipsed clause. In its role, it takes the place of an ellipsed MOOD constituent. As it can be seen, the word ‘ ‘yes’ ‘ expresses agreement. The same way, in the clauses I identify the word ‘ ‘bold’ ‘ which stands for Adjunct comment, it expresses the quality or how somebody or something is.

In the second table, there are always two adjunct types: ‘ ‘How’ ‘ as adjunct comment and ‘ ‘my baby’ ‘ as adjunct vocative. In fact, Adjuncts comment regularly happen in the clause either at the right beginning, directly after the subject or sometimes after the finite.

The third table also shows two adjuncts from the same nature: they are: ‘ ‘sincerely’ ‘ and ‘ ‘ready’ ‘ which stand for comment adjunct.

2-1-5- Tenor of Discourse in Extract One

From the use of mood types, modality types and adjunct types among the participants of this extract, (Moyo and Simbi), I have come up with a few deductions as to the tenor or interpersonal relationship between them. Tenor of discourse is actually about the power, contact and affective involvement between interactants.

Thus, the power between Moyo and Simbi is unequal since among the hundred and forty-six clauses studied, Moyo alone frames out eighty-two (82) full declaratives against forty-four (44) from Simbi representing respectively 65.07% and 34.92% of the global total. One of Moyo’s statements is: ‘ ‘ I am

sorry/ I can't meet your demands '' (p.12) is a complex clause which stipulates that Moyo rejects by all ways Simbi's demands as far as Moyo's having sexual relationships with her is concerned. Such a sentence shows domination. As for Simbi, the clause ''Yes I do'' (p.14) is a response to the question ''Do you, Simbi, take Moyo as your husband, to love and cherish, in good times and bad times... till death do you part?'' . Actually, this answer shows Simbi's love to Moyo but this is not the case for Moyo. Another clause framed by Moyo is ''Achieving pregnancy goal might be difficult! '' This means that Moyo shows less love to Simbi, his wife. Like that, Moyo demonstrates his power over Simbi by those categorical rejecting proposals mentioned above.

To sum all these up, I can say that despite the fact that they are legally married, sharing the same religion rank, they are dominating each other.

As far as the contact between Moyo and Simbi is concerned, it has not even been possible since Moyo never touches her from the first day of their marriage. Between them, the affective involvement is very low. It is clearly demonstrated by the following clauses: ''Oh yes I do'' (p.14), an answer given to the question: ''Do you, Moyo, take Simbi as your wife; to love and to cherish, in good times and bad times... till death do you part?'' (p.14) after a long period of hesitation. Terms like: '' I am sorry I can't meet your demands.'' (p.12) and ''Touch-Me-Not'' (p.15) are used to show less affection and mean power over Simbi.

I have kept on the analyses by following the same process in extract two.

2-2- Mood Analyses of Extract Two

2-2-1- Clauses and Mood-types identification

In the process of clauses and mood-types identification, I have used some keys. For more explanations about the keys see section 2-1-1.

Extract Two

1. **I(S)can(F)** understand, (P) madam (AV),2. **I (S) understand (F)** 3. **I (S) am (F)** sway (AC) 4. **I (S) was (F)** sincerely (A) ready (AC) to die (P) for you (C) 5. **You men (S)** wickedly (A) **believe (F)**6.**that one (S) must (F)** pay (P) for every hind act (C)7. **you (S) render (F)** 8. **You (S) are (F)** just (A) trying to shy away (P) from (AJ) jour responsibility (C) 9. **I (S) should (F)** give (P) you (C) a chance (C) to prove (P) me (C) wrong (AC) 10. So (AJ) **you (S) have (F)** forgotten (P) the time (C)11.**you (S) came (F)** to me (C) 12. **They (S) will (F)** inform (P) you (C) 13. **IT (S) is (F)** a very fresh case (C) 14. **You (S) are (F)** the sole owner of this pregnancy (C)! 15. **I (S) have (F)** no other boyfriend (C)! 16. Take (P) your adulterous hands off me (C)! 17. Tell (P) the whole world (C) if (AJ)18.**it (S) depends (F)** on the type and size of the dog (C) 19. Madam (AV), sorry (AC) **what (S) is (F)** happening (P)? 20. **I (S) can (F)** understand (P),madam (AV),21.**I (S) understand (F)**.22. Papa, (AV) **I (S) know (F/P)**23. **I (S) am (F)** your eldest son (C). 24. And (AJ) **I (S) am (F)** aware (Ca) of what (C)25.**this society (S) expects (F/P)** of me (C). 26. But (AJ) **you (S) see (F/P)**, 27.**I (S) have (F)** given (P) my life (C) to Christ (AC) and (AJ) 28. **I (S) am (F)** resolved to serve (P) him (C) with minimum distractions (AC). 29. If (AJ) **that (S) is (F)** the case (C)30.**I (S) am (F)** going to match (P) that life of yours (C) from Christ (AC) and (AJ) 31.**give (F/P)** it(C) back to you (C) so that (AC)32.**you (S) can (F)** give (P) me a life (C) 33.**that (S) will(F)** bear (P) your name and mine (C). 34. **I (S) don't (Fn)** understand (P) how (WH/AC) 35.**you (S) could (F)** carry (P) a white man's religion (P) on your head like that (AC). 36. May (F) **God (S) forgive (F)** your blasphemy, (C) dad (AV). 37. How (WH/AC) **do (F) I (S)** disobey (P) God (C)? 38. **Have (F) you (S)** not read (P)? 39. What (mn)? 40. **That God (S) laid (F/P)** a command (C) upon the first man and woman (AC) that (AC) 41.**they (S) should (F)** become (P) fruitful and multiply (Ca) and (Ca) 42.**fill (F/P)** the earth (C)? 43. Come off (P) it (C). 44.**You (S) don't (Fn)** see (P) how (WH/AC) 45.**you (S)'re (F)** invoked (P)?

46. No (A) dad (AV). 47. **Are (F) you (S)** not a descendant of Adam and Eve (C)? 48. If (A) **you (S) say (F)** that (C) 49. **that (S) does not (Fn)** concern (P) you (C) then (AJ) 50. **nothing else (S)** in the book (AC) **should (F)** concern (P) you (C) because (AC) 51. **nothing (S)** in it (AC) **is (F)** directed (P) to you (C). 52. Or (A) **is (F)** 53. **your name (S)** in the holy book (AC)? 54. **Don't (F)** get (P) me (C) wrong (Ca). 55. **Are (F) you (S)** the one (C) to tell (P) God (C) that (AC) 56. **the earth (S) is (F)** already (AC) overpopulated (P)? 57. The money (C) **I (S) spent (F/P)** on sending (AC) you (C) to school (AC) 58. **is (F)** a waste (C). 59. How (HW/AC) **do (F) you (S)** mean (P) dad (AV). 60. How (HW/AC) **can (F) you (S)** say (P) that (AC) 61. **the world (S) is (F)** overpopulated (P) when (AC) 62. **only some parts (S) are (F)** thickly (A) populated (P) while (AC) 63. **many other parts (S) are (F)** sparsely (A) populated (P)? 64. Maybe (A) **I (S) didn't (Fn)** put (P) it (C) well (Ca). 65. What (C) **I (S) meant (F)** to say (P) 66. **is (F)** that (AC) **the earth (S)** 67. **is (F)** already (AC) inhabited (P) by a great number of humans (C) spread (P) in many geographical regions of the world (AC). 68. Anyway (A) **that (S) is not (F)** my business (C). 69. **All (S) I (S) want (F/P)** from you (AC) 70. **is (F)** a grandchild (C). 71. **It (S) is (F)** the greatest favour (C) 72. **you (S) can (F)** do (P) your father (C) before (AC) 73. **he (S) crawls (F/P)** to his grave (AC). 74. Tell (P) that (C) to dogs (C)! 75. **They (S) send (F/P)** money (C) home (AC) for their parents (C) to be looked (P) after (AC). 76. By whom (mn)? 77. By their siblings of course (mn). 78. Okay (A) **what (S) happens (F/P)** in the case of an only child (AC) 79. **who (S) lives (F/P)** abroad (AC), at a distance very far away from his parents (AC)? 80. **Any parent who (S) allows (F/P)** that (C) 81. **is (F)** taking (P) a great risk (C). 82. Whither (A) **it (S) involves (F/P)** a great risk or not (C), 83. **the fact (S) remains (F/P)** that situations (C) like (AJ) 84. **that (S) exist (F/P)**, 85. **don't (Fn) they (S)**? 86. **That (S) is not (Fn)** my business (C)! 87. **All (S) I (S) am (F)** asking (P) from (AC) you (C) 88. **is (F)** a child (C). 89. **I (S) gave birth (F/P)** to you (C) and (AJ) 90. **you (S) must (F)** give birth (P) to someone else (C). 91. If (A) everybody (S)

in the world (AC) **were (F)** like (AJ) you (C), how much (HW/AC) time (C) 92.**will (F) it (S)** take (P) for the human species (AC) to die off (P) the surface of the earth (C)? 93. And (AJ) **do (F) you (S)** think (P) God (C) whom (AC) 94.**you (S) claim (F)** to be serving (P) 95.**will (F)** be (P) happy (Ca) with (AJ) such a tragedy (AC)? 96. **You (S) had (F)** better (Ca) come (P) to your sense (C), son (AV). 97. **I (S) have not (Fn)** lost (P) my mind (C) dad (AV) 98. **It (S)'s (F)** just (A) that (C) 99.**you (S) failed (F)** to understand(P) me (C). 100. **I(S) wish (F/P)** 101.**my mother (S) were (F)** here (AC) to hear (P) me(C) out (AC). 102. If (A) **your mum (S) were (F)** still (AC) alive (Ca), 103. **This decision of yours (S) world (F)** have sent (P) her (C) to her grave (AC). 104. Think (P) about (AJ) it(C) very well (AC) my son (AV). 105. Papa (AV), **there (S) is (F)** nothing much (C) to think about (P). 106. Let (P) me(C) plead (P) with (AJ) you (C). 107. **I (S) don't (Fn)** want to take (P) about (AJ) this matter (C). 108. **I (S) guess (F/P)** 109.**I (S)'ve (F)** had (P) more than (AJ) enough of this over-flogged issue (C). 110. Just (A) let (P) me (C) be (P). 111. Thank (P) **you (C)** my dear (AV). 112. **We (S) have (F)** to talk (P). 113. From the way (AC) **you (S)'re (F)** talking (P) Mama (AV). 114. **It (S) seems (F/P)** 115.**you (S)** already (AJ) **have (F/P)** someone (C) in mind (AC). 116. **I (S) know (F/P)** how (WH/AC) intelligent (Ca) 117.**you (S) are (F)** my son (AV). 118. **I (S) don't (Fn)** have to mince (P) words (C). 119.**You (S)'re (F)** right (Ca) to sat (P) that (C). 120. **Who (HW/S)** then (AJ) **is (F)** this faceless candidate (C)? 121. **That (S) is not (Fn)** exactly (AC) a proper description (C) for my would-be daughter-in-law (AC). 122.Okay (A) **I (S)'m (F)** sorry (Ca). 123. **You (S) know (F/P)** Ranti (C) my friend's daughter (C) very well (A)? 124. **Don't (Fn) you (S)?** 125. **That (S) is (F)** where (AC) 126.**the problem (S) is (F)** Mama (AV). 127.**I (S)** only (A) **know (F/P)** her (C), but (AJ) not very well (A). **80-** Anyway (A) 128.**I (S) want (F/P)** you (C) to get to know (P) her (C) very well (A) and (AJ) take (P) her (C) as (AJ) your wife (C). 129. **She (S) is (F)** a very good girl (C) 130.**I (S) can (F)** vouch (P) for (AC). 131. **This (S) is (F)** a tall order (C) Mama

(AV) especially (A) now (AC). 132. **I (S)'m (F)** playing to travel (P) abroad (AC) to study (AC) more (A). 133. **Books (S) have (F)** their place(C) in a man's life (AC). 134. But (AJ) **don't (Fn)** neglect (P) the more important things (C) in life (AC) my son (AV). 135. **Books (S) may (F)** brings (P) you (C) money (C). 136. **They (S) may (F)** bring (P) you (C) fame (C). 137. But (A) **no book (S) can (F)** warm (P) your bed (C) and (A) bear (P) your (C) children (C) or (AJ) cook (P) you (C) delicious meals (C) at the right time (AC). 138. Try (P) to find (P) a balance (C) my son (AV). 139. **You (S) are not (Fn)** getting (P) any younger (C) my dear (AV). 140. **All you siblings (S) are (F)** married (P). 141. Thank (P) you (C) Mama (AV). 142. **You (S)'re (F)** welcome (Ca) my son (AV). 143. **I (S) want (F)** to see (P) your child (C) before (AC) 144. **the calendar (S) plays (F/P)** its habitual pranks (C) on me (AC) and (A) sends (F/P) me (C) in the way of all flesh (AC). 145. But (AJ) Mama (AV) **what (S)** actually (A) **happened (F/P)** to you (C)? 146. Why (WH/AC) **did (F) you (S)** faint (P)? 147. **I (S) got (F/P)** a phone (C) from Layo (AC) your brother (AV). 148. **He (S) said (F/P)** that(AJ) 149. **this three-year old daughter (S) was (F)** diagnosed (P) with (A) yellow fever (C). 150. **That (S) is(F)** all (C) 151. **I (S) can (F)** remember (P). 152. **He (S) tried (F/P)** to call (P) me (C) too (AJ) Mama (AV).

2-2-2- Analyses of Mood-Types

The first type of analyses to be achieved in this part is quantitative.

2-2-2-1- Quantitative Analysis

This section, as above, demonstrates the recapitulation of the data obtained while identifying mood classes. I have provided figures and percentages in order to make it more explicit and understandable. I have counted and calculated the rates by making reference to the different participants who uttered the clauses. About the general total, the distribution of each interactant's

rate is got by multiplying each interactant's speech rate by hundred (100) and divided it by the total clauses.

Mood Structures	Absolute Values	Values in percentages
Full declaratives	120	78.94 %
Polar interrogatives	01	0.65 %
WH-interrogatives	12	7.89 %
Exclamatives	03	1.97%
Imperatives	09	5.92 %
Modulated interrogatives	06	3.94 %
Minor clauses	01	0.65 %
Total number	152	100 %

Table 9: Mood types (Extract two)

Mood Types	Interactants				Totals
	Shop owner	Simbi	Young man	Pregnanted girl	
Full declaratives	56 (46.66%)	27 (22.5%)	14 (11.66%)	13 (19.40%)	120
Polar Interrogatives	00 (00%)	01 (100%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	01
WH-Interrogatives	03 (25%)	04 (33.33%)	03 (25%)	02 (16.66%)	12
Exclamatives	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	03 (100%)	03
Imperatives	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	07 (77.77%)	02 (22.22%)	09
Modulated Interrogatives	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	02 (33.33%)	04 (66.66%)	06
Minor Clauses	01 (100%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	01
Totals and percentages per interactants	60 (39.47%)	32 (21.05%)	26 (17.10%)	34 (22.36%)	152

Table 10: Statistics of Mood types (Extract Two), based on clause and mood types identification in section 2-2-1

Through the above tables, the Shop Owner, Simbi; the Young Man and the Pregnant Girl have used one hundred and fifty-two clauses to discuss the main ideas in this conversation. In this respect, over a total of one hundred and fifty-two (152) clauses, I have got one hundred and twenty (120) full declaratives which stand for 78.94 % of the total. From such a figure, one can understand that full declaratives dominate over the other mood types. This domination of

declaratives suggests that interactants have made use of statements to give information. Over the hundred and twenty (120) full declaratives, the Shop owner, by himself has framed 56 (46.66 %), Simbi 27 (22.5 %), the Young Man 14 (11.66 %) and the Pregnant Girl 23 (19.16 %). No elliptical declaratives have been mentioned. Additionally, interactants used interrogatives to demand information, asking questions to one another. On this regard, there are twelve (12) WH-interrogatives which represent 7.89 % over the global total. At this level, the Shop owner has made use of 03 (25 %), Simbi 04 (33.33 %), the Young Man 03 (25 %) and the Pregnant Girl 02 (16.66 %). In the extract, only 01 polar-interrogative has been used by Simbi (100 %) over the total global. There are also (03) exclamative clauses in the extract. Only used by the pregnant girl and which are 100 % of the total. As the polar-interrogative, only 01 minor clause has been used in the extract by the Shop owner and represents 100 %.

As far as the exchange of goods and services are concerned there is use of imperative clauses. In this instance, 03 imperatives, versus a total amount of one hundred and fifty-two clauses, have been used and produce 5.92 %. In spite of this few number over a hundred and fifty-two, the shop owner made Simbi do what he ordered, the same way, the pregnant girl made the young man do what she wanted. In reality, they have used the imperative clauses to made commands. In other words, they have demanded goods and services. As for the modulated interrogatives, 06 have been uttered. Among those 06.02 have been used by the young man, which are 33.33 % of the total.

From the analyses done above, I deduce that the grammar of propositions has dominated over the grammar of proposals, and as result, the exchange of information has dominated over the one of goods and services.

To sum the types of clauses up, the shop owner comes top with 60 clauses (39.47 %), the pregnant girl second with 34 (22.36 %), Simbi comes third with 32 clauses representing 21.05% and comes finally the young man with 26

clauses which are 17.10 % of the global total. The qualitative analysis is also part of this description.

2-2-2-2- Qualitative Analysis: Mood structure of a few clauses of each type

Mood elements are Subject, Finite, Polarity and Mood Adjuncts. In this part, I decide to study the subject and finite in some clauses

Here are some instances;

- 1- "I am so sorry"(p.29)
- 2- "I can understand, madam,/ I understand"(p.29)
- 3- "They will inform you "(p.34)
- 4- "I have no other boyfriend!"(p.33)

1- "I am so sorry" (p.29)

I	am	so sorry
Subject	Finite	Adjunct : comment
MOOD		RESIDUE

2- " I can understand, madam, I understand." (p.29)

I	can	understand ,		madam ,	I	understand
Subject	Finite: modal	Predicator		Adjunct: Vocative	Subject	Finite
MOOD		RESIDUE		MOOD		

3- " they will inform you" (p.34)

They	will	inform	you
Subject	Finite: modal	predicator	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE	

4-“ I have no other boyfriend!” (p.33)

I	have	no other boyfriend!
Subject	Finite	complement
MOOD		RESIDUE

2-2-2-3. Comments on the analyses.

These analyzed clauses are made up with different constituents. But the important one here is the mood structures first and the other after. In this instance in the first table, the Mood is constituted of “ I” (Subject) “ am “ (finite) and the Residue of “so sorry” (Adjunct: comment). In the second table, the Mood is made up with the subject “ I “, “ can “ (Finite: modal) , separated by the residue made up with “ understand “ as predicator, “ madam “ as vocative and ended another Mood “ I” as subject and “ understand “ as Finite. The third table shows Mood having as elements “ They “ (subject) “ will “ (Finite: modal) and the residue having “inform” as predicator and “ you “ as complement. The fourth and last has “I” (subject) “ have “ (Finite) in the Mood and “ no other boyfriend! “ as complement in the Residue. In fact, all these element are settled in order to add more information and also to make speeches more understandable for listeners.

2-2-3- Analysis of Modality

The analysis of the use of modality has to do with the quantitative and quantitative aspects.

2-2-3-1- Quantitative Analysis

The clause and mood type identification in section 2.2.1 has also helped me to identify the different modality types. For that, I have organized them in three tables so as to more clarify their use. The first two tables recapitulate the figures.

Modality types	Absolute values	Values in percentages
Modulations	10	52.63%
Modalisations	09	47.36%
Total number	19	100%

Table11: Modality in extract two

Modality types	Interactants				Totals
	Shop owner	Simbi	Young man	Pregnanted girl	
Modulations	01 (10%)	02 (20%)	01 (10%)	06 (60%)	10
Modalisations	03 (33.33%)	02 (22.22%)	00 (00%)	04(44.44%)	09
Totals and percentage per interactants	04 (21.05%)	04 (21.05%)	01 (5.26%)	10 (52.63%)	19

Table 12: Statistics of the use of modality per interactant (Extract two) based on clause and mood types identification in section 2.2.1

As observed throughout the table, all the four characters have made use of nineteen (19) modality types. The use of modality types presupposes that interactants have expressed judgments and attitudes about their utterances, or tried to temper their conversation. Over the nineteen (19) total use of modality types, there are ten (10) modulations representing 52.63%. Over this total of modulations, the shop owner and the Young man rank the last using each one, one (01) modulation types which represents 10%. The last but one is Simbi with two (02) modulations which are 20% of the global total and the pregnant girl ranks first with a total use of 06 modulations out of ten (10) representing 60%. There are also nine (09) modalisations which cover 47.36% of the total. In it, the shop owner uttered three (03) equaling 33.33%, Simbi two (02) equaling 22.22%, the pregnant girl four (04) which correspond to 44.44%. In this side, the young man uttered any. Such a distribution is more clarified in the figure above. Let's now consider the qualitative analysis of modality in extract two.

2-2-3-2- Qualitative Analysis

In this section, I am going to devote the analysis to the description of modulations and modalisations. To do so, I have considered the instances which follow:

- 1- “ I should give you a chance to prove me wrong. “(p.32)
- 2- “ They will inform you. “ (p.34)
- 3- “ I cannot give birth to a fatherless child. “ (p.34)

Let’s analyse them:

- 1- “ I should give you a chance to prove me wrong” (p.32)

I	should	give	you a chance	to prove	me	wrong
Subject	Finite: modulated	Predicator	Complement	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: comment
MOOD			RESIDUE			

2- “They will inform you”. (p.34)

They	will	inform	you
Subject	Finite: modal	Predicator	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE	

3-“ I cannot give birth to a fatherless child.” (p.34)

I	cannot	give	birth to a fatherless child
Subject	Finite: modulated neg	Predicator	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE	

2-2-3-3- Comments on the analyses

The three tables above show as in the other cases, different elements that constitute them. All of them in each clause are structured that way so as to allow them be clearly understood. Like that in the first I have come across elements

like ‘‘I’’ (subject), ‘‘should’’ (Finite: modulated) in the mood structure and in the residue, I Have ‘‘give’’ (predicator), ‘‘you a chance’’(complement), ‘‘to prove’’(predicator), ‘‘me’’(complement), ‘‘ wrong’’ (Adjunct comment).The second table shows ‘‘they’’ as (Subject), ‘‘ will’’ (Finite: modal), for the Mood and ‘‘inform’’ (Predicator), and ‘‘you’’ (complement) for residue. In the third table ‘‘I’’ (subject) ‘‘cannot’’ ‘‘Finite: modulated), ‘‘give birth to ‘‘ (predicator), ‘‘fatherless child’’ (complement). In this analysis, what I am also to mention is the modulated and modalised finites which are new elements that help to conjugate the predicator. ‘‘Should’’ ‘‘expresses an obligation, necessity whereas ‘‘ can’’ and ‘‘will’’ express probability.

2-2-4- Analysis of Adjuncts

This analysis has focused on the quantitative and qualitative aspects.

2-2-4-1- Quantitative Analysis

The clause and mood type identification in section 2.2.1 has also helped me to identify the different adjunct types. To obtain the result, I have counted and calculated the rate per interactant.

Adjunct types	Absolute Values	Values in percentages
Circumstantial	31	53.44%
Comment	04	6.89%
Polarity	01	1.72%
Mood	05	8.62%
Vocative	04	6.89%
Continuity	01	1.72%
Conjunctive	12	20.68%
Total number	58	100%

Table 13: Adjunct types (extract two)

Adjunct types	Interactants				Totals
	Shop owner	Simbi	Young man	Pregnanted girl	
Circumstantial	03(9.67%)	06(19.35%)	07(22.58%)	15(48.38%)	31
Comment	01(25%)	01(25%)	02(50%)	00(50%)	04
Polarity	00(00%)	01(100%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	01
Mood	00(00%)	01(20%)	02(40%)	02(40%)	05
Vocative	03(75%)	01(25%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	04
Continuity	00(00%)	01(100%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	01
Conjunctive	02(16.66%)	02(16.66%)	00(00%)	08(66.66%)	12
Totals and percentages per interactant	09(15.51%)	13(22.41%)	11(18.96%)	25(43.10%)	58

Table 14: Statistics of adjunct types (extract two) based on clause and mood-types identification in section 2.2.1

With the analysis of the table above established, it is to be noticed that the shop owner, Simbi, the young man and the pregnant girl have uttered, in sum, fifty-eight (58) different adjuncts. I have got thirty-one (31) circumstantial adjuncts occupying then the first position. In terms of percentage, the thirty one correspond to 53.44% of the global total meaning more than the half. Their use suggests that interactants have added experiential meaning to their clause, in order to give precision on the places, purposes, manners, means and reasons, and so on. Out of the thirty-one (31) circumstantial adjuncts, the shop owner has used three 03 (9.67%), Simbi 06 (19.35%) , the young man 07(22.58%) and the pregnant girl comes first 15(48.38%).To classify them ,the pregnant girl comes first, the young man second, Simbi comes third and finally the shop owner.

In this section, the conjunctive adjuncts come second with twelve (12) versus a total amount of 58 adjunct representing 20.68%. In reality, the conjunctive adjuncts function to connect the clauses by means of linking or connective items with a view to ease the understanding of the text. Over those twelve (12) conjunctive adjuncts, the pregnant girl comes top with a total use of

eight (08) representing 66.66% over the total. After her, come the shop owner and Simbi as seconds with 02 each one. Two (02) out of twelve (12) representing 16.66% per each of them. The young man who is the last one has not used conjunctives.

The conjunctive adjuncts have been followed by the mood adjunct, they rate third with a total use of five (05) representing 8.62% of the global total. Their presence demonstrates that expressions of usuality, probability or minimization are added to the clauses. Over the five (05) mood adjuncts, the pregnant girl and the young man rank first since each of them has used two (02) which are 40 %. After comes Simbi secondly with only one (01) representing 20 %. The shop owner has used no mood adjuncts. The vocative adjuncts number four (04) and are 6.89 % of the global total. Among the four (04), the shop owner has used 03 (75 %) and ranks first. The second person is Simbi who has used only one (01) which is 25 %. The young man and the pregnant girl have used no vocative adjuncts in this extract. Their used shows that there is very close relationship between interactants. The same, the comment adjuncts in the extract are 04 (6.89 %). The four (04) are distributed as follow: 02 (50 %) by the young man, 01 (25 %) by the shop owner, 01 (25 %) by Simbi and any by the pregnant girl representing 00 %. One (01) polarity adjunct and one (01) continuity adjunct representing 100 % and has been used by Simbi only and come last.

All the categories of adjuncts taken together, the pregnant girl totalized 25 (43.10 %), Simbi 13 (22.41 %), the young man 11 (18.96 %) and the shop owner 09 (15.51%). Like that, the way is then planified for the qualitative analysis in the coming subtitle.

2-2-4-2- Qualitative Analysis

Here are some instances extracted from the passage understudy.

1- ‘‘Ehn, Oga, which of these chains do you think can stay the force....’’ (p.27)

2- ‘‘Madam, sorry what is happening ?’’ (p.28)

Let’s analyse.

1- ‘‘Ehn, Oga, which of these chains do you think can stay the force....’’

(p.27)

Ehn,	Oga	which of these chains	do	you	think		can	stay	the force....	
Adjunct: continuity	Adjunct: vocative	Subject	Finite	Subject	Predicator		Finite: modulated	Predicator	Complement	
MOOD					RESIDUE		MOOD		RESIDUE	

2- ‘‘Madam, sorry what is happening ?’’ (p.28)

Madam,	sorry	what	is	happening?
Adjunct: vocative	Adjunct: comment	Subject	Finite	Predicator
		MOOD	RESIDUE	

2-2-4-3- Comments on the analyses

In the tables, ‘‘Ehn’’, is an adjunct continuity used by Simbi to express her hopelessness, her disappointment and feeling. The term ‘‘Oga’’ is an adjunct vocative. It is always used to express very close relationships within interactants. Simbi used it to express a certain feeling, she is about to confide to the shop owner her difficulties. And to do so, she prefers start by the term ‘‘Oga’’ so as to establish a very close link between them. This will ease her confidence with him. The vocative adjunct ‘‘Madam’’ has been used by the shop owner to respond to the adjunct vocative used by Simbi and ‘‘sorry’’

which is an adjunct comment through which he expresses his feelings as far as all that Simbi has counted him about her husband attitudes towards her are concerned.

2-2-5- Tenor of Discourse in extract two

The use of mood types, modality types and adjunct types among the interactants in this extract (the shop owner, Simbi, the young man and the pregnant girl), has made me deduce the interpersonal relationship between them.

In this second extract, the shop owner has developed a sentimental and brotherhood relationship towards Simbi because her marital situations (difficulties) have surprised him a lot. To make proof of his compassion, he has used the following clauses: “How old is his sickness?” (p.29), “Has he been seeing a psychiatrist or is it a very fresh case?”(p.29). Simbi’s answer was “It is a very fresh case.” (p.29). Those terms used to interact are simple and show equalities in their tones. Here, neither the shop owner nor Simbi has dominated in terms of power. Nevertheless, he, the shop owner has dominated all the four interactants of the extract. This is proved by the fact that he is the only one who has used 60 clauses representing 39.47% over a total number of a hundred and fifty-two (152). This means that he has authoritative position and power over the other three interactants (Simbi, the young man and the pregnant girl). In the use of the sixty (60) clauses, he has made use of fifty-six (56) full declaratives meaning that statements are used by the shop owner to add more information so as to make himself more understandable. Some of those clauses are: “Each of them is two thousand naira.” (p.30), “If it is a local breed of this height and size, this will do” (p.27). The use of adjunct comment shows how many times he has been checked and sensitive to Simbi’s marital situation, their use demonstrates the shop owner’s psychologic state and to prove it, he uses clauses like: “Madam sorry, what is happening?” (p.28), “I am so sorry.”(p.29). In the extract, adjuncts vocatives has also been mentioned. In fact, vocative terms are used to design a

likely “next speaker” and are always identified as name which don’t function as subject or complements but they are used to address the person named. Those terms, when they are used, affect the clause as a whole and occupy any position in it. The following clauses are to illustrate them: “Madam, sorry, what is happening?”(p.28), “I can understand, madam, I understand” (p.29). Here, the term “Madam” expresses much more affection.

The contact between all the interactants is infrequent since Simbi and the shop owner never meet each other except that market opportunity and that was also the main reason why he was surprised and sensitive as far as Simbi’s explanation of the situation is concerned. The same way, the young man and the pregnant girl, after their two sexual relationships haven’t even met again. The more the young man was ignoring the pregnancy as his, the more the discussion was so violent. In fact, this infrequency is shown by the following clauses: “If I may ask, how old is his sickness?”(p.29), “Has he been seeing a psychiatrist or it is a very fresh case?”(p.29). Among the young man and the pregnant girl, there are uses of clause like: “How many times did I meet you that you are now trying to impose another man’s pregnancy on me?”(p.30), “Go and ask those who are more knowledgeable than you are. They will inform you that even a one-time encounter with a woman can result in pregnancy.” (p.30). Such analyses show that among Simbi and the shop owner, there is high affective involvement whereas between the two last there is any at all.

I have also achieved the mood analysis of the third extract. This has been carried out respecting the method used at the very beginning up till now. So, my attention is focused on the third and last extract of this systemic analysis.

2-3. Mood Analysis of Extract Three

2-3-1 Clause and Mood-type Identification.

In this process of clause and Mood-type identification, I have used some keys. For more explanations about the keys see section 2-1-1.

Extract three

1. **Who (S) wrote (F)** that statement (C)? 2. **Have (F) you (S)** lost (P) your ears (C)? 3. **You (S) mean (F)** 4. **you (S) know (F)** nothing about it (C)? 5. **you (S) may (F)** get (P) a seat for yourself (C) 6. Sir (AV), **I (S) actually (A) didn't (F)** know (P) 7. **they (S) were (F)** running (P) even after (AJ) 8. **they (S) were (F)** far (AJ) gone (P) 9. Because (AJ) **you (S) narrowly (A) slipped (F)** through the paws of a lion unscathed (S) 10. Not really (A) **he (S) is (F)** only very strict (C) 11. No (AP) sir (AV) 12. **do (F) you (S)**, my friend (AV), know (P) anything about the writings on the board (C)? 13. **Have (F) you (S)** lost (P) your ears (C)? 14. In the sweat of your face (AC) **you (S) will (F)** eat (P) bread (C) 15. **You (S) mean (F)** the lecturer (C)? 16. **Something (S) like (F)** that (C) 17. **He (S) has (F)** my father (C) as (AJ) a friend (C) 18. **I (S) appreciate (F)** your concern (C), Ibrahim (AV) 19. Femi (AV), **I (S) Wisk (F) you (S) could (F)** imitate (P) the faith of Abraham (C) 20. Fumbi (AV), tell (P) me (C) sincerely (A) all that (C) 21. **you (S) know (F)** about becky (C) 22. **Moyo (S) would (F)** have imagined (P) 23. Maybe (A) **they (S) want (F)** somebody (C) 24. **that (S) is (F)** tall (CA) 25. Perhaps (A) if (AJ) **he (S) had (F)** lived (P) ... 26. **he (S) would (F)** have married (P) 27. **You (S) should not (F)** Marry (P) more than one wife (C) 28. **You (S) were (F)** going to stop waiting (P) 29. **You (S) can (F)** love (P) them (C) equally (A) 30. **I(s) appreciate (F/P)** your concern (C). 31. But (AJ) **I(S) can't (Fn)** marry (P) two wives (C) 32. **It (S) is (F)** against (A) my religion (C). 33. How (WH/AC) **do (F) you(S) mean(P)** 34. **it(s) is (F)** against (A) your religion(C)? 35. **Were (F)**

there(S) no people (C) in your Holy Book (AC) 36.**who(S) married (F/P)** more than (AC) one wife(C)? 37. **Those (S) were not (Fn)** Christians (Ca). 38 **You(S) mean(F/P) people(S)** like(A) Abraham(AV), Jacob(AV), David(AV)and(AJ)Salomon(AV)39.**were not(Fn)** Christians(Ca)? 40. No (A), **they(S) were not (Fn)**, even though (A) 41.**they (S) were (F)** servants of God (C). 42. **Are (F) you (S)** now (AC) telling (P) me(C) that(AJ) 43.**God(S) has (F/P)** double standards(C)? 44. Not at all (mn). 45.**One thing(S) you(S) have (F)** to appreciate (P) 46.**is (F)** that (A) **polygamy (S) was (F)** an invention of man(C). 47. **God(S)** only (A) **allowed (F/P)** it(C) at that time (AC) and (AJ) 48.**he(S)** strictly (A) **regulated (F/P)** it(C). 49. When (WH/AC) **He(S) created (F/P)** Adam(C). 50.**You (S)'ll (F)** remember (P) that (AJ) 51.**He(S) gave (F/P)** him(C) only (A) one wife(C). 52. **That(S) has (F)** always (A) been (P) God's standard(C) for marriage (AC). 53. **Jesus Christ (S) reemphasized (F/P)** it (C) in Matthew 19: 4-6(AC). 54. So (A) **marrying (S)** more than (AC) one wife (C) in this context (AC) **is (F)** adultery (C). 55.Funny (Ca), **isn't (Fn) it(S)?** 56. What (mn)? 57. **That God(S)**, as impartial as (Ca) 58.**He (S) is (F), could (Fm)** allow (P) such a terrible system (C) in the past (AC) and (AJ) now (AC) 59.**disallows (F/P)** it (C). 60. Well (A), **the almighty (S) is (F)** responsible (C) for His decisions (AC). 61. **We (S) cannot (Fn)** question (P) Him (C). 62. But (AJ) **I (S) believe (F/P)** 63.**He (S) knows (F/P)** 64.**what (S) is (F)** best (Ca) for us creatures (AC). 65. **You (S) see (F/P)** 66.**that (S) is (F)** why (WH/AC) 67.**I (S) advised (F/P)** you (C). 68. If only (A) **you (S) had (F)** remained (P) where (WH/AC) 69.**Allah (S) wants (F/P)** you (C) to be (P). 70. Be (P) sincere (Ca) with (AJ) yourself (C). 71. **Would (Fms) you (S)** say (P) that (AJ) 72.**the Q'uran (S) is (F)** in full support (AC). 73. Have (F) you (S) forgotten (P) the clause (C) attached (Ca) to it (C)? 74. What clause (mn)? 75. The clause (C) that (AJ) **you (S) may (F)** marry (P). 76. So (A) **what (S) has (F)** that clause (C) got (P) to do (P) with (AJ) it (C)? 77. **That (S) is (F)** immaterial (Ca). 78. **What matters (S) is (F)** that (AJ) 79.**the Q'uran (S) gives (F/P)** room (C) for the

possibility (AC). 80. After (AC) all (C) **the prophet Muhammed (S) saw (F/P)** himself (C) married (P). 81. **Will (Fms) you (S)** listen (P) to me (C)? 82. **The Q'uran (S) is (F)** indirectly (A) telling (P) you (C). 83. **You (S) should not (Fn)** marry (P) more than (AC) one wife (C). 84. In short (mn), what (C) **you (S) are (F)** telling (P) me (C). 85. **God (S) won't (Fn)** be (P) happy (Ca). 86. **Your Holy Book (S) calls (F/P)** the inheritance of God (C). 87. Lot (P) face (P) the reality (C). 88. **Don't (Fn)** go (P) there (AC). 89. **We (S) both (A) did (F)** CRS (C) while in school (AC). 90. **Jesus (S) died (F/P)** as (AJ) a young man (C). 91. **He (S) was (F)** barely (A) thirty three years (C) when (WH/AC) 92. **he (S) was (F)** killed (P) 93. Maybe (A) **you (S) 're (F)** right (ca) 94. But (AJ) **the fact (S) remains (F/P)** 95. And (AJ) **there (S) are (F)** people (C) in modern times (AC) 96. **Who (S) decide (F/P)** not to marry (P) 97. Ah (mn)! Femi (Av) 98. **I (S) wish (F/P)** 99. **you (S) could (F)** imitate (P) the faith of Abraham (C) 100. And (AJ) **learn (F/P)** from the wisdom of Salomon (AC) in this matter (AC) 101. **Those (S) were (F)** strong men of god (C) 102. **Who (WH/S) knew (F/P)** what (C) to do (P) with (AJ) women (C) 103. **That (S) is (F)** a total misconception (C) 104. **It (S) was (F)** the faith of Abraham (C) 105. **His being a polygamist (S) was (F)** circumstantial (ca) 106. **Hagar (S) was (F)** the slave girl of Sarah (C) 107. And (AJ) **that (S) was (F)** at a time (AC) 108. **Sarah (S) had (F)** died (P) and (AJ) 109. **Hagar (S) had (F)** left (P) home (AC) 110. **Salomon (S) married (F/P)** seven hundred wives (C) 111. And (AJ) **had (F/P)** three hundred concubines (C) 112. **God (S) gave (F/P)** him (C) wisdom (C) 113. **It (S)'s (F)** true (ca) that (AJ) 114. **God (S) blessed (F)** him (C) with (AJ) wisdom (C) to rule (P) His people (C) 115. **They (S) lured (F/P)** him (C) away from (AC) worshipping (P) the only true God (C) 116. **It (S) was (F)** so (AJ) bad (ca) 117. Anyway (A) **I (S) am not (Fn)** asking (P) you (C) to multiply (P) wives (C) 118. Just one (mn)! 119. And (AJ) **I (S) believe (F/P)** your God (C) 120. **I (S) think (F/P)** 121. **we (S) have (F/P)** to end (P) this conversation (C) here (AC) 122. **It (S)'s (F)** obvious (ca) that (AJ) 123. **I (S) can't (Fn)** convince (P) you

(C) 124. Femi (AV), but... (At)125. Thank you (mn) 126. **I (S) mean (F/P)** that (AJ) 127.**you (S) can (F)** 128. **You (S) are (F)** my best friend (C) 129. **Don't (Fn)allow(P)** your sincere concern(C)130.**You (S)know(F/P)**131. **yinka(S)mustnot(Fn)hear(P)about(A)this(C).**132.**You(S)say(F/P)** what (C)

2-3-2 Analysis of Mood Types

This deals specifically with the quantitative and qualitative analysis. In fact, the quantitative one is to be the prior since it recapitulates the statistical as represented in tables and figures, for more clarity.

2-3-2-1 Quantitative Analysis.

After I have identified the mood types, I have counted them and divided them out to the interactants who have produced them. This is done in order to have the figures, which have been individually multiplied by 100 and divided by the partial total as far as the level of each type of mood is concerned.

Mood Structures	Absolute values	Values in percentages
Full declaratives	97	73.48%
Polar interrogatives	17	12.87%
WH-interrogatives	03	2.27%
Imperatives	03	2.27%
Modulated-interrogatives	01	0.75%
Exclamatives	03	2.27%
Minor clauses	08	6.06%
Total number	132	100%

Table 15: Mood types in extract three

Mood types	Interactants				
	Moyo	Lecturer	Belshazzar	Becky	Total
Full declaratives	51(52.57%)	30 (30.92%)	05(5.15%)	11 (11.34%)	97
Polar interrogatives	08 (47.05%)	06 (35.29%)	00 (00%)	03 (17.64%)	17
WH-Interrogatives	02 (66.66%)	01(33.33%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	03
Imperatives	00 (00%)	03 (100%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	03
Modulated interrogatives	01(100%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	01
Exclamatives	01(33.33%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	02 (66.66%)	03
Minor clauses	07 (87.5%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	01(12.5%)	08
Totals and percentages per interactant	70 (53.03%)	40 (30.30%)	05(3.78%)	17 (12.87%)	132

Table 16: Statistics of mood types (extract three), based on clause and mood type identification in section 2-3-1

Analysing the above table, one can perceive that I have come to a total number of a hundred and thirty-two clauses, uttered by all the interactants (Moyo, the lecturer, Belshazzar and Becky). Thus out of the various Mood types, declaratives come top with a total rate of ninety-seven (97) which cover 73.48% of the total ranking clauses. This high number of declaratives used in the extract stipulates that interactants have used statements to add more informations. Over the ninety-seven (97) full declaratives, Moyo has used fifty-one (51) 52.57%, the lecturer 30 (30.92%) Belshazzar 05 (5.15%) and Becky 11 (11.34%). In reality, the interactants have not limited themselves to the use of declaratives. They have also used seventeen (17) polar interrogatives, 03 WH-interrogatives and one (01) modulated-interrogative. Polar interrogatives cover 12.87%, the WH-interrogatives 2.27% and the modulated-interrogative 0.75%. The use of interrogatives means that interactants are demanding informations and to get them, they need to go through questions. Then over the seventeen (17) polar interrogatives, Moyo has used 08 (47.05%), the lecturer 06(35.29%), Belshazzar 00(00%) and Becky 03(17.64%). As far as the WH-interrogatives are concerned, they are three (03) in number. Among them, 02 are produced by

Moyo representing 66.66% and 01 by the lecturer which represents 33.33%. Belshazzar and Becky have used none of them. The only one (01) modulated-interrogative has been used by Moyo and represents 100%.

There are three (03) additional imperatives used only by the lecturer to give order to Moyo. They represent 100%. In fact the extract lacks use of many imperatives because interactants have not focused more on the exchange of goods and services. In spite of that, the interactants have made one another do something since they have commanded. This extract contains also minor clauses and demonstrates its casual character. In sum, eight (08) minor clauses have been used and amount 6.06% over the total global. Over this number, Moyo has used 07 (87.5%) and Becky 01(12.5%). The lecturer and Belshazzar have used any. Moreover there is also three (03) exclamatives clauses which amount 2.27% of the global total. Among the three, Moyo has used 01(33.33%) and Becky 02(66.66%),Belshazzar and Becky have uttered none.

The interpersonal analysis reveals in the extract that interactants specifically emphasized on the exchanging of informations through the use of so much declaratives and interrogatives. Elsewhere, they have exchanged goods and services through the use of imperative clauses. Nevertheless it is quite poor in the exchange of goods and services since only three (03) imperative clauses have been used. Putting together all types of clauses, Moyo comes top with a total of 70(53.03%), the lecturer 40 (30.30%), Becky 17 (12.87%) and finally Belshazzar 05(03.78%). The coming point is about the qualitative analysis of the extract.

2-3-2-2 Qualitative Analysis: mood structure of a few clauses of each type

The qualitative analysis is on various mood types. In fact this will focus essentially on declaratives and interrogatives clauses.

1-‘‘To be my friend, you must be ready to work.’’(p.54)

2-“Who wrote that statement?”(p.55)

3-“The one whose den you just left”(p.64)

Let’s analyse them:

1-“To be my friend, you must be ready to work” (p.54)

To be my friend	you	must	be	ready	to work
Adjunct: vocative	Subject	Finite: modulated	Predicator	Adjunct: comment	Adjunct: circumstantial
MOOD			RESIDUE		

2- “Who wrote that statement?””(p.55)

Who	wrote	that statement?
Subject	Finite	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE

3-“ The one whose den you just left.” (p.64)

The one	whose den	you	just	left
Complement	Adjunct: circumstantial	Subject	Adjunct: mood	Finite
RESIDUE			MOOD	

2-3-2-3. Comments on the analyses.

As mentioned previously, any clause is made up with one or many constituents. As such, the clauses above analysed as the first one shows mood types made up with “You” (subject), “must” (Finite: modulated) in the mood and “be” (Predicator), “ready” (Adjunct: comment), “to work” (Adjunct: circumstantial) in the residue. The second clause presents in the mood “who” (subject) and “wrote” (Finite) and in the residue side “that statement” represents the complement. In the last clause, in the mood “you” (subject),

‘‘just’’ (Adjunct: mood) ‘‘left’’ (Finite) and ‘‘the one’’ (complement) ‘‘whose den’’ (Adjunct: circumstantial).

In this part, I have also been preoccupied by the analysis of modality types. Indeed, it is part of the grammar of interpersonal meaning.

2-3-3. Analysis of Modality

In the analysis of this part, I will be interested in the quantitative and qualitative aspects.

2-3-3-1 Quantitative Analysis

The clause and mood type identification in section 2-3-1 has also allowed me to find out the different modality types. To illustrate this, I have focused on the Lecturer’s use of modality.

Modality types	Absolute values	Values in percentages
Modulations	08	44.44%
Modalisations	10	55.55%
Total number	18	100%

Table 17: Modality in extract three

Modality types	Interactants				Totals
	Moyo	Lecturer	Belshazzar	Becky	
Modulations	06(75%)	02(25%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	08
Modalisations	03(30%)	00(00%)	02(20%)	05(00%)	10
Totals and percentages per interactant	09(50%)	02(11.11%)	02(11.11%)	05(27.77%)	18

Table 18: Statistics of the use of modality (extract three), based on clause and mood type identification in section 2-3-1

After observation, the tables above show in general eighteen (18) modalities. These are altogether uttered by Moyo, the lecturer, Belshazzar and Becky and presume that interactants have expressed judgments and attitudes

about state of things during conversations. At this side, I have got 08 modulations which equal 44.44% of the global total. These modulations express obligation and probability and are essentially uttered by Moyo and the lecturer. Here, interactants have also used modalisations. The number of modalisations they have used are ten (10) and cover 55.55%. Such use of modalisations expresses mainly probability. Over those ten (10) modalisations, Moyo has used three 03(30%), the lecturer has used any, two (02) have been used by Belshazzar which represent 20% and five (05) by Becky representing 50%. Considering the sum of the modal types elements together, I have noticed that Moyo comes first with a number of 09 representing 50% of the total number, Becky occupies the second position with a total use of 05 representing 27.77%, the lecturer and Belshazzar rank last because each of them has used 02 which cover 11.11% of the global total. The next point is related to the qualitative analysis.

2-3-3-2. Qualitative Analysis

In this subsection, my objective is to deal with the analysis of modal verbs. For that, I have considered the clauses below:

1-“ To be my friend, you must be ready to work.”(p.54)

2-“ In the sweat of your face you will eat bread.”(p.58)

Let’s analyse them:

1-“To be my friend, you must be ready to work.” (p.54)

To be my friend,	you	must	be	ready	to work
	Subject	Finite: modulated	Predicator	Adjunct: comment	Predicator
	MOOD		RESIDUE		

2- “In the sweat of your face, you will eat bread” (p.58)

In the sweat of your face	you	will	eat	bread
Adjunct: circumstantial	Subject	Finite: modal	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		RESIDUE	

2-3-3-3. Comments on the analyses

What is interesting here are the modal verbs, adverbs or grammatical metaphors. In fact there are use of “must” and “will” in the clauses as respectively Finite modulated and Finite modalised. These two modal verbs express obligation and probability. The other constituents as in the first table are: “To be my friend” (Adjunct vocative), “you” (Subject) in the mood and “be” (predicator) “ready” (Adjunct comment), “to work” (Predicator) in the residue. The second table presents the different constituents as follow: “In the sweat of your face” (Adjunct circumstantial), “to work” (Predicator), “you” (Subject) in the mood and “eat” (predicator), “bread” (complement) in the residue.

2-3-4. Analysis of Adjuncts

The quantitative and qualitative analysis is to be focused on in this section. As it is known throughout the previous analysis, focus will be put on the statistics. As for the qualitative analysis, I have worked on the circumstantial, modal and textual adjuncts.

2-3-4-1. Quantitative analysis

The clause and mood type identification in section 2-3-1 has also helped me to identify the different adjunct types. I have organized them in three tables. It is through the clause and mood type identification that I have got the different

adjunct types. This section presents the statistics obtained when identifying the adjuncts.

Adjunct types	Absolute values	Values in percentages
Circumstantial	32	49.23%
Comment	02	3.07%
Polarity	06	9.23%
Mood	05	7.69%
Vocative	12	18.46%
Continuity	01	1.53%
Conjunctive	07	10.76%
Totals number	65	100%

Table 19: Adjunct types in extract three.

Adjunct types	Interactants				Totals
	Moyo	Lecturer	Belshazzar	Becky	
Circumstantial	18(56.25%)	07(21.87%)	04(12.5%)	03(9.37%)	32
Comment	01(50%)	01(50%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	02
Polarity	06(100%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	06
Mood	04(80%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	01(20%)	05
Vocative	09(75%)	03(25%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	12
Continuity	01(100%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	01
Conjunctive	03(42.85%)	00(00%)	04(57.14%)	00(00%)	07
Totals and percentages per interactant	42(64.61%)	11(16.92%)	08(12.30%)	04(6.15%)	65

Table 20: Statistics of adjunct types (extract three), based on clause and mood type identification in section 2-3-1

I have demonstrated in the above tables that there are sixty-five (65) adjunct types used by Moyo, the lecturer, Belshazzar and Becky. Over the total number of adjuncts, the circumstantial one come first with a total of thirty-two (32) covering 49.23% of the global total use of adjunct. Their use shows that interactants have added experiential elements to their clauses. If I consider the thirty-two (32) circumstantial adjuncts, Moyo has totalized 18(56.25%), the lecturer 07(21.87%), Belshazzar 04(12.5%) and Becky 03(9.37%). The vocative

adjuncts identified through this extract are twelve (12) representing 18.46%, over the global total of the percentage of adjuncts. Among the twelve (12), Moyo has produced 09(75%) and the lecturer 03(25%). Belshazzar and Becky has produced any. They are precisely addressed with terms like ‘‘Sir’’ and ‘‘To be my friend’’ and are used by Moyo and the lecturer to point at or address each other. While addressing the lecturer, Moyo uses ‘‘Sir’’. The use of vocatives shows the interpersonal relationship between interactants. Further, I have got seven (07) conjunctive adjuncts which rank third and stand for 10.76% of all adjuncts. As said so far, they are used to connect and link the clauses so as to make a cohesive and coherent text. Thus over seven (07), Moyo has made use of 03(42.85%), Belshazzar 04(57.14%) and the lecturer and Becky haven’t produced any of them. After this come the polarity adjuncts. They are at number of six (06) and stand for 9.23% of the total and occupy the fifth position. They are only framed by Moyo and express surprise. What follow are mood adjuncts. They amount five (05) and represent 7.69% of the total. They hold the sixth rank and their use expresses that interactants have made proof of usuality, probability, intensification and minimization. Out of the five (05), Moyo has used 04(80%) and Becky 01(20%). But the lecturer and Belshazzar have used any. The seventh place is to the comment adjuncts. They are two (02) and cover the 3.07% of the percentages. The two (02) are mainly used by Moyo and the lecturer and occupy 50% per each. And finally the continuity adjuncts number is one (01) and covers 1.53% of all the adjuncts of this extract. It occupies the last position. It is only used by Moyo and represents 100%. Its use reveals that interactants are very determined to express their viewpoints. Considering the entire adjuncts together, the distribution of participants is as follow: Moyo has reached a total of 42(64.61%), the lecturer 11(16.92%), Belshazzar 08(12.30%) and Becky 04(6.15%). The qualitative analysis hasn’t been omitted within the framework of my work. It is even the subject matter of the coming analysis.

2-3-4-2 Qualitative Analysis

Consider the following samples extracted from the extract under study.

1-‘‘Is this what I came to face in this University?’’(p.52)

2-‘‘You may get a seat for yourself.’’(p.61)

3-‘‘But why are you congratulating me?’’(p.63)

Let us analyse the adjunct types.

1-‘‘Is this what I came to face in this University? (p.52)

Is	this	what		I	came	to face	in this University?
Finite	Subject	Complement		Subject	Finite	Predicator	Adjunct: circumstantial
MOOD		RESIDUE		MOOD		RESIDUE	

2-‘‘You may get a seat for yourself.’’ (p.61)

You	may	get	a seat	for yourself
Subject	Finite: modulated	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: circumstantial
MOOD		RESIDUE		

2-‘‘But why are you congratulating me?’’ (p.63)

But	why	are	you	congratulating	me?
Adjunct: conjunctive	Adjunct: circumstantial	Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement
		MOOD		RESIDUE	

2-3-4-3. Comments on the analyses

In this part, I study some clauses of the third extract and I notice that apart from the usual elements of mood which are the subject and finite, the residues are also made up with different types of adjuncts. Those adjuncts here are

circumstantial and conjunctive. Thus in the first table, the adjunct circumstantial is “in this University?”, the second table shows “for yourself” as adjunct circumstantial and “But” (adjunct conjunctive), “why” (adjunct circumstantial) in the third one. Each of the three tables presents elsewhere all the other elements of mood and residue patterns.

2-3-5 Tenor of Discourse in Extract three.

I have deduced the interpersonal relationship between Moyo, the lecturer, Becky and Belshazzar through the use of mood types, modality types and adjunct types. Thus, there is inequality as far as power between the interactants is concerned. In fact in this extract, among Moyo and his lecturer there was a huge conversation. Moyo has framed many clauses than his lecturer has done but has not convinced. At the same time, the lecturer has made fewer clauses which always dominate a lot his interlocutor who is Moyo. The use of the imperative by Moyo “Excuse me M^r. Man” (p.62) to apologies; “Go and feed them with the lady over there.” (p.62) to make command and is used by the lecturer. In this relationship, Moyo shows respect towards his lecturer. The same way, between the four interactants Moyo, the lecturer, Becky and Belshazzar, the power is unequal. As a matter of fact, the use of declaratives such as “You may get a seat for yourself.” (p.60), “I was still busy looking for a seat when I noticed you were heading in my direction” (p.61). The vocatives “Sir” (p.61), by Moyo toward the lecturer and “Peace be unto you” (p.61) by the lecturer towards Moyo because so he is called by the lecturer seem to be terms establishing very good relationships but the reality is that he uses this to make him be afraid, to dominate him. The term “Sir” is then used by Moyo to address his lecturer in order to keep his temper since he doesn’t know anything about theater lectures. Using “Sir”, he is imploring the lecturer’s generosity, his kindness over him. All this shows that the power between them is really unequal.

The contact between the interactants is infrequent otherwise occasional since Moyo, being a new student in the domain of theater in that University, would not like to be seen by his lecturer so as to avoid interrogations and he attends lectures irregularly. Becky and Belshazzar appear rarely in the extract. The infrequency between Moyo and the lecturer is proved by the following declaratives: “you mean you know nothing about it?” (p.60), “Is that why you stayed behind when your classmates fled?” (p.60). The other clause which really shows the infrequency between Moyo and the lecturer is the following interrogative clauses: “what is this dog coming to park?” (p.62), “what is Ajayi coming to teach?” (p.62). Those declaratives are used by Moyo to mean that he doesn’t participate to the lectures. The interrogatives used by Moyo prove that he doesn’t like to meet or see his lecturer. The clause: “Because you narrowly slipped through the paws of a lion unscathed.” is used by Becky to address Moyo to talk about their lecturer. This means that the contact between Becky and the lecturer is infrequent too.

As for the affective involvement between Moyo, Becky and their lecturer, it is very low. But between Moyo and Becky is high and is evidenced by the clause “Congratulation! Peace be unto you” (p.63) used by Becky to address Moyo and the clause “Em...em...thank you.” (p.63). Tony Onamade Jejuri, the writer of the novel *Bed at a Crossroads* even wrote “His female companion exclaims” (p.63). This thought from the author shows that there has to be affection.

Throughout this chapter, I have based myself on the description of mood patterns. The interpretation of the findings obtained in this chapter is the point of the next chapter.

CHAPTER THREE: DISCUSSION OF ANALYSES' RESULTS

As one can notice, the theme I dealt with is analytic one and for that, I am to give my personal understanding derived from the analysis of the literary artefact that *Bed at a Crossroads* is.

Tenor, in the first excerpt, has shown Moyo's power over Simbi his wife. This cannot surprise anyone since everybody knows that in African societies, the husband always dominates in every domain. This is true no matter how legitimate Simbi's claims are. Her speech strategies is so simple and convinceable and don't show power but submission. The supremacy observed in this first excerpt is the one the nature attributes to a man over a woman. This is shown in the novel by their speech through the mood structure of their choice.

Statistically one hundred and forty-six (146) clauses have been taken into account. In this excerpts, 126 full declaratives is used. In reality, Moyo, during his talks utters (82) declarative clauses representing 65.07% of the total against 44 that is 34.92% for Simbi. As for interrogatives, each of them has produced one (50%) of the 02 Polar interrogatives. As regards WH –interrogatives, Moyo has used 03 (42.85%) and Simbi 04 (57.14%). To the questions framed by Simbi, Moyo answered by framing a rhetorical clause: “Name any laboratory of your choice, and tomorrow, we'll go for another test”. The exclamatives use is 02 (33.33%) for Moyo. To exchange goods and services, Moyo has used one (1) imperative clause representing 50% and Simbi has also used one (1) which is 50%. As far as the minor clauses are concerned, they are three (03). Moyo has used one (01) 33.33% and Simbi two (2) 66.66%(p.14).If I was to make a sum of the number of clauses made by each of them, I notice that Moyo framed ninety(90) which are 61.64% against fifty-six(56) by Simbi representing 38.35% of the total global. In this case, none of them has monopolized the floor since the clauses used are practically equal. But Simbi could have done more. It is true that after a long period of marriage with no sexual contacts, one can start asking questions. In this case of non sexual relationships, one can understand that Moyo

the husband has another wife in secret and this is clearly noticed in the chapters 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the novel under study where Moyo and Becky have intimate relationships. This fact that is dislocating Moyo's conjugal life is demonstrated in those chapters above listed through the beach parties, churches..... And this conflictual relationship between Simbi and Moyo shows that there is the absence of love and positive feelings towards Simbi by Moyo.

In fact, Simbi expresses her less volubility because, after all, she is a wife and, she has to show great respect to her husband despite the fact she is being blamed, frustrated. What is remarkable here is the context in which the discussions take place. Each of them takes floor and speaks freely. Thus, Simbi, as she wants to know about the situation because of which Moyo is behaving such a way, made pertinent interrogations without any fear:

“For how long will I continue to live on pleas the way I am, an untouched married woman?” (p.12)

“What puzzle is there in your deliberate refusal to know your wife? (p.13)

In effect, the way Simbi uses language here seems to be a verbal conflict regarding Moyo. It means that in the African societies, women have become mature enough to face men while interacting. One can then draw lessons of emancipation of the female gender in Africa and its capacity to take responsibilities. Moreover, the non violence expressed by Moyo in this situation is not a weakness from his side, it doesn't mean that he is verbally incapable. He could have answered her questions imposing himself but he chooses calmness and patience. This shows another view of men's power in the African society, it is the reconfiguration of African social life.

The analyses of modal operators in the first extract show their very low use by different interactants. The very few of them which have been used are not

meant for a deferential use. They have served to argue about the refusal and disappointment:

- “ I am sorry I can’t meet your demands.”(p.12) or about the probability as in:

- “You may not really appreciate what I am doing for you now.” (p.13)

In fact, there are 02 modulations in this extract and all used by Moyo (6.25%). As for modalisations, Moyo has used 16 (53.33%) and Simbi 14 (46.66%)

The absence of deferential use of modal operators is the result of shortness of both Simbi and Moyo while exchanging. As far as Adjuncts are concerned, they have been used in terms like “really”; “just”... Vocative Adjuncts are less used in this first extract. Those used are “Mum!” ; “my baby” to express frequent contact between Simbi and her mother and an ironical frequent contact and an affective involvement between Simbi and Moyo . Finally comment and polarity Adjuncts are also used in the extract. Referring to the statistics, there are 46 circumstantial adjunct (46.73%). They are used to give reasons, show purpose and the like. There are 13 comments used to show one’s soul state. They represent 13.26% of the total global. To connect clauses, I have got 21 conjunctives which are 21.42%. There are 09 polarity adjuncts (9.18%), 5 mood adjuncts (5.10%) and 04 vocatives (4.08%)

In the second extract, as said earlier, Simbi , the shop owner, the young man and the pregnant girl share an unequal power, an infrequent contact and a low affective involvement. In the first part of this second extract, there is a total study of one hundred and fifty-two (152) clauses. Over them, Simbi has used 27 full declaratives (22.5%), the shop owner 56 (46.66%). The young man has used 14 (11.66%) and the pregnant girl 23 (19.16%). This means that the interactants have used statements to let themselves be more understood and dominated. It also means that the grammar of propositions has been used, expressed through

the use of statements. The same way, I have got 01 (100%) polar interrogatives used only by Simbi, 12 WH –interrogatives (7.89%), 03 exclamatives (100%) only used by the pregnant girl, 09 imperatives are used (5.92%), 06 modulated interrogatives (3.94%) and only one (01) minor (100%) used by the shop owner. When I consider all declaratives, they are 120 over a hundred and fifty-two which rates are 78.94% of the total global. The interrogatives are 19 representing 12.5% over a total of 152 clauses. The use of these interrogatives is full of senses:

-“Madam, sorry what is happening?”(p.27)

-“How old is his sickness?” (p.29)

-“Has he been seeing a psychiatrist or is it a very fresh case?” (p.29)

Those interrogatives made by the shop owner are meant to know the real reasons why Simbi want to buy chains. Those questions are framed with great care, with certain respects and this is probably caused by Simbi’s status. They are made to investigate Simbi’s heart. In reality, they are of typical mood structure because, as said above, and are used to show respect to Simbi. Among them, there were no relations, all this can explain the reason why the affective involvement is very low. Now let’s move to the pregnant girl and the young man side. At their level, they have met occasionally and this very day they met, they made use of aggressive and tender uses of imperative clauses. First, the tender use involves the utterance of imperative clauses with a positive Vocative Adjunct.

The use of imperatives with a positive Vocative or with the mood Adjunct functions in a relationship of infrequent contact and unequal power and low involvement.

The second aspect of the imperative use of clause is the aggressive one. Not only does it require the absence of Vocative Adjunct accompanying the clauses, but it sometimes employs a negative Vocative Adjunct in an insulting

way. Let us show it through these demonstrative clauses framed by the young man.

- “Leave my shirt before I deal with you!”(p.34)
- “Leave me alone before I lose my temper!”(p.34)
- “Take you adulterous hands off me!”(p.35)
- “Tell the whole world if I was truly responsible for the pregnancy!”(p.31)
- “Let them do the judging!”(p.31)
- “Talk!”(p.31)

All these clauses are produced by the young man who is suspected to have impregnated the young girl when he is trying to avoid the pregnancy that is being imposed to him. With those clauses framed, one can understand that the exchanges between the young man and the pregnant girl have turned out to be a verbal conflict. The imperatives “Talk!” is a proof of the young man’s rudeness and lack of consideration toward the pregnant girl. As everybody knows, an imperative clause expressing command or an order without any tendency of alleviation or with a negative Vocative Adjunct has something to do with a conflictual relationship.

In the extract, I have totalized 19 uses of modal operators, modal adjuncts and grammatical metaphors. In this total, I have ten (10) modulations, (52.63%) and nine (09) modalisations which is 47.36% of the total percentages. Modality expresses probability, obligation as well as deference.

Examples of modalised clauses expressing probability are:

- “You said you could even die for me.”(p.32)
- “How could you expect a pretty girl be innocent at nineteen?” (p.33)

Some Modulated clauses used in this extract are:

“You may need to buy two of this,”(p.28)

Modalised instances expressing deference, respect and consideration:

“Ehn, Oga, which of these chains do you think can stay the force of....ehm,”(p.27)

“I can understand,” (p.29)

The very two first clauses are Modalised clauses framed by the pregnant girl and addressed to the young man. Through those clauses, one can see respect and consideration since the African society requires that a woman dues great respect to the man.

The third and the fifth clauses are addressed to Simbi by the shop owner, and the fourth one by Simbi to the shop owner. All these utterances express respect, consideration and show the changes in the human feelings as the results of the necessity of adjustment to fit a situation at a particular time in order to be a creature of situation

The third extract is made up with four interactants who are Moyo, the lecturer, Becky and Belshazzar. They have exchanged goods and services as well as in formation. Over a total use of 132 clauses, Moyo comes first with seventy (70) clauses (53.03%). The lecturer has totalized forty (40) representing 30.30% of the total. Becky comes in the third position with 17 (12.87%). Globally, they have made use of three (03) WH-interrogatives (2.27%) so as to respectively give or demand information. In other words, under the grammar of propositions, they have made statements and asked questions. Also the grammar of proposal brings out only three (03) imperative clauses (2.27%) over a total of 132 clauses. I have also got eight (08) minor clauses (03%). Among them, there are eighteen (18) modal operators among which I have got eight (08) modulations (44.44%) and ten (10) modalisations (55.55%). All modality types

considered, nine (50%) belong to Moyo, five (27.77%) for Becky, two (11.11%) for each :the lecturer and Belshazzar.

As for adjuncts, I have found Sixty-five (65). Over this total, I have got thirty-two(32) circumstantial adjuncts (49.23%) which amount for additional information which have to do with purposes, places, times, manners etc. There are twelve (12) (18.46%) vocatives adjuncts used by interactants to address one another and unveil the type of role relationship existing among them. Seven (07) conjunctive adjuncts (10.76%) have been used and serve to link clauses. Interactants have used six (06) polarity adjuncts (9.23%). Five (05) mood adjuncts (7.69%) have also been used in the extract, comment adjuncts (3.07%) and a continuity adjunct (1.53%). The extract presents Moyo and the lecturer in a relation of unequal power. This is quite normal since Moyo is a new student in the theatre's field. The lecturer, surprised by what Moyo wrote on the board, asked: "Who wrote that statement?" (p.55.) By using that interrogative, the lecturer was willing to help him so as to perform and to succeed that work, he need to submit him to severe questions: "Do you, my friend, know anything about the writings on the board?" (p.57). But what surprises is that the statement written on the board by Moyo is into another language than English but the lecturer understood because it is his mother tongue. Through that statement, Moyo requires the generosity of the lecturer so as to succeed for the test. But the lecturer , very furious, has used the following interrogative clause: "Have you lost your ears?"(p.59). To continue, the domination expressed on him by the lecturer made Moyo finally says: "Ehm...no sir. I don't know who wrote it sir." (p.60). Moyo's way of talking to his lecturer expresses fear and his incapacity to face his responsibility. This happens in his first moments at University but is finally congratulated by Becky in the following term: "Congratulation! Peace be unto you!" because so he is called.

To justify the congratulation clause, Becky said: “Because you narrowly slipped through the paws of a lion unscathed.” The attitude adopted by Becky here in the novel is a proof that African modern women are thinkable and recognize the difficult life that men live. By drawing such an image of Becky, the writer is showing a new African society in which women are the first to go towards men to ask for their friendship first. Such mentality doesn’t favor the keeping of African traditional rules which stipulate that a man is the one to ask for a woman friendship and not the contrary.

CONCLUSION

Through the above analysis, I understand that dealing with the interpersonal meaning of a novel is a complex but an interesting work. This research work I have dealt with, has attempted to analyse tenor and interpersonal meaning in some extracts from *Bed at a Crossroads*.

In effect, tenor and interpersonal meaning have been investigated throughout the three extracts. The first one has put in contradiction Moyo and Simbi because of the non sex situation she has been undergoing since her marriage days. The second one reveals Simbi, the shop owner, the young man and the pregnant girl in action. In fact, Simbi, living the situation above described, has decided by ways and means together with the shop owner, to make Moyo have sexual relations with her. As for the pregnant girl, she was trying to have the young man take his responsibilities as far as her pregnancy is concerned. The third indeed shows the attitudes adopted by the lecturer with Moyo as a new student at the University. Furthermore, the deep relation existing between Becky and him.

Two main and successive steps have been followed in the work: Analysis and discussion. The discussion of the different passages has shown how the interpersonal meaning is realized through the grammar of the clause as exchanged.

The research work reveals that Mood and Modality are present in the extracts used to achieve my analysis' goal in the novel. The kind of Mood types chosen by the characters depends on the social relationship existing between them. While using the mood types, the characters add some Adjuncts. Doing so, they add textual experiential and interpersonal meaning. But the Adjuncts which have been taken into account in my analysis are those which add interpersonal meaning. The work done in this research shows the predominance of Mood

Adjuncts over Polarity, comment and vocative. This is the proof that several judgments and attitudes are expressed by the interactants.

The use of polarity adjuncts is the proof that here, there is more familiarity among interactants. The analysis of the different extracts has allowed me to find out the social relationship between the interactants. I think it is necessary that other further researches works be undertaken on such an interesting theme which is the interpersonal dimension so as to allow people to have more ideas about the relationship that is developed between the members of the same speech communities. This dimension may be studied in other literary work.

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APPENDICES

Extract One (PP 12-14)

Moyo: I am on a seven-day fast.
I am sorry I can't meet your demands.

Simbi: You are sorry!
You'll have to choose between me and your job!

Moyo: You may not really appreciate what I am doing for you now because it is puzzling even to me. But you need just a little more patience and everything, I believe, will turn out well.

Simbi: What puzzle is there in your deliberate refusal to know your wife? I think we have to go for another test elsewhere to validate your impotency, because there can be no other tenable reason for all of this since you are not HIV positive!

Moyo: It is all right. Name any laboratory of your choice. We'll go for another test. Sorry, won't you hurry up and prepare for church?

Simbi: I'm not going to church today.

Moyo: Why?

Simbi: I have a hangover.

Moyo: Didn't I warn you yesterday about the aftermath of your drinking spree? You can see it for yourself now. Ordinary bottles have come to stand between you and God.

Simbi: Come on, those bottles were not ordinary.

Moyo: You mean they were products of some unseen forces?

Simbi: I want to believe so. Otherwise why would lifeless breakable bottles be so potent to be able to stand between me and the almighty God on a day so holy?

Moyo: Anyway quickly go and take your bath, dress up and let's go to church. You know today is a special Sunday.

Simbi: I'm not going today.

Moyo: Are you serious?

Simbi: I am dead serious.

Moyo: You can't be serious.

Simbi: I say I'm not going! Or is it by force? Look! I don't enjoy being pestered with trivialities after all everything is SSDD.

Moyo: What do you mean?

Simbi: Same Shit Different Days.

Extract two (PP 37-55)

Simbi: Ehn, oga, which of these chains do you think can stay the forced of Ehm.

Shop Owner: Madam, it depends on the type and size of the dog. If it is a local breed of this height and size, this will do. For an alsation of this height, that big chain is okay. But if it is a Labrador or a bulldog as big as this, you may need to buy two of this. Madam, sorry what is happening?

Simbi: Nothing. It is a man I..... we want to chain.

Shop Owner: How old is his sickness?
Has he been seeing a psychiatrist or is it a very fresh case?

Simbi: It is a very fresh case. How much is that chain?

Shop Owner: Each of them is two thousand naira.

The young man: How many times did I meet you that you are now trying to impose another man's pregnancy on me?

The pregnanted girl: So it has now come to that? I should start recounting the statistics of a private encounter for public consumption?

The young man: Tell the whole world if I was truly responsible for the pregnancy! Let them do the judging!

The pegnanted girl: If you want me to talk, I will talk.

The young man: Talk! The man dares her interlocutor.

Simbi: So it is true that those who have a head cannot usually afford a cap to adorn it while those who have a cap may lack a figurative head to wear it on. Here are two people, mere boy friend and girl friend, quarrelling over a pregnancy whereas there are a countless number of legally married couple's out there who are trapped in a childless marriage. Why, God

why? Why do you allow pregnancy to go to those who do not want it while those who want it keep yearning for it in vain? Or are all pregnancies not from you? Anyway a childless woman who is on the safer side of menopause, and whose bed is regularly warmed, is several miles ahead of a woman who will not be touched by her husband. The latter is hopeless.

The pregnant girl: If you have suffered a memory loss, I have not. So you have forgotten the time you came to me a few months ago when you said you loved me and that you were ready to do everything for me? You said you could even die for me if need be and you promised to marry me and remain mine come what may.

The young man: What is so strange in all of that? Is it not normal for a man to pursue a woman with a wild tongue when trying to win her?

The pregnant girl: I knew it and I said that it was all a hollow promise. That is what you men say when you want to take a woman to bed. I told you that you were tarred with the same brush as all other men. But you maintained that you were different that I should give you a change to prove me wrong. You begged, you grovelled, you even swore that you would never desert me. Where did it all lead now?

The young man: Of course I said all of that because I thought you were a young innocent girl who had known no man. I was sincerely ready to die for you if my initial impression of you had been confirmed by experience.

The pregnant girl: How could you expect a pretty girl to be innocent at nineteen in this crazy society where you men wickedly believe that one must pay for every kind act you render?

The young man: Is that what gave you the licence to have other boyfriends apart from me?

The pregnant girl: You are just trying to shy away from your responsibility; I have no other boy friend! You are the sole owner of this pregnancy!

The young man: If that is so, how can meeting you just twice result in pregnancy?

The pregnant girl: If that is your stand then you need to be reeducated. Go and ask those who are more knowledgeable than you are. They will inform you that even a one-time encounter with a woman can result in pregnancy. And mind you, you were not protected the two times we met. Even if you were, who says that rubber offers a hundred percent protection?

The young man: Leave my shirt before I deal with you! Leave me alone before I lose my temper! Whoever loves her should warn her now!

The pregnant girl: I'm not going to leave you to run away this time around, you've enjoyed too much benefit on the side of the side of liberty. If you have the heart to do so, kill me and kill your four-month-old baby as well. You're going no where today! I cannot give birth to a fatherless child.

The young man: Take your adulterous hands off me! I'm not the father of a bastard!

Extract three (pp 52-64)

Moyo: Is this not a seven o'clock lecture? When did these early risers leave their hostels? Is this what I came to face in this University?

Lecturer: To be my friend, you must be ready to work. Who wrote that statement?

Do you, my friend, know anything about the writings on the board?

Moyo: Could the writings on the board be another MENE, MENE, TEKEL and PARSIN?

Belshazzar: Now, if you are able to read the writing and to make known to me its very interpretation, with purple you will be clothed, with a necklace of gold around your neck, and as the third one in the kingdom you will rule.

Moyo: If only "To-Be-My-friend" could show just a little fraction of Belshazzar's generosity! In the sweet of your face you will eat bread until you return to the ground, for out of it you taken. For dust you are and to dust you will return.

Lecturer: Have you lost your ears?

Moyo: Ehm,... no sir. I don't know who wrote it sir but I am not in the sun.

Lecturer: Oh no! You mean you know nothing about it?

Moyo: No sir.

Lecturer: Is that why you stayed behind when your classmates fled?

Moyo: Sir, I actually didn't know why they were running even after they were far gone. I was still busy looking for a seat when I noticed you were heading in my direction.

Lecturer: You may get a seat for yourself. Peace be unto you

Moyo: Peace be unto me? Piss be unto me KINI ADJA YI N BO WA KO? What is Ajayi coming to teach?

Becky: Congratulations! Peace be unto you!

Moyo: Em...em...thank you. But why are you congratulating me?

Becky: Because you narrowly slipped through the paws of a lion unscathed.

Moyo: Which lion?

Becky: The one whose den you just left.

Moyo: You mean the lecturer? Is he that wicked?

Becky: Not really; he is only very strict. He has my father as friend.

Moyo: That means your father is a lecturer too?

Becky: Something like that.