

INTRODUCTION

Language is the human medium of communication. We use it to express meanings and perform various functions in different contexts and situations of our daily lives. Language has been the focus of study for scholars. In fact, human language may be studied from a variety of ways, whether as a complex behavior, as a medium for creating and embodying social meaning or as the instantiation of a highly structured system of knowledge within the mind of the speaker (Crystal, 2008). It is then considered as a social semiotic system for meaning-making.

Thus, linguistics, generally defined as the scientific study of language, seeks to establish general principles governing the organization, emergence and use of language. Various inquiries into linguistics have led to theories of how languages vary and fail to vary across space and time, how grammar evolved in species and develops in individual and how language is used to create and reinforce social relationships. According to Crystal (2008), the field of linguistics is divided into a number of sub-disciplines out of which we have semantics, the study of meaning in language, syntax. That is the study of the rules governing the way words are combined to form sentences in a language.

Linguistics from its scientific perspective has been involved in the analysis and interpretation of works of art such as novels, essays, plays, poems, etc. This linkage between linguistics and literature offers a better understanding of literary works. Linguists have elaborated theories which are applied to the analysis and interpretation of literary works. Among them, we have Systemic Functional Linguistics. This approach has been developed by the famous British linguist M.A. K. Halliday but it grew out of the work of Firth, his teacher. Systemic focuses on 'how the grammar of a language serves as a resource for making and

exchanging meanings' (Lock, 1996, p.3). In his work, Halliday (2002) divides the way we use language into different metafunctions. He says:

we use language to enact our personal and social relationships (interpersonal metafunction or meaning), to construe our experience of the world and our consciousness (The experiential metafunction or meaning) and to organize discourse and create continuity and flow in our texts (Textual metafunction or meaning) (p.198)

In this research work, I am concerned with the application of interpersonal meaning to three selected extracts from Wole Soyinka's *A Play of Giants*. It is a novel in which the author describes the authoritarian and dictatorial regimes which have arisen in Africa just after the independence

My focus on the grammar of interpersonal meaning is to reveal the hidden linguistic resources incorporated in this play. It also aims at knowing, first, how the characters of this novel have realized the interpersonal relationships among themselves and, secondly, how they have used the different mood structures and modality to realize social meaning among themselves.

Thus, to make this research work easy, I have structured it into three chapters. The first chapter covers two aspects: The review of literature and the theoretical framework. Chapter two emphasizes the analysis of the mood and modality patterns in the three selected extracts. Chapter three deals with the discussion of the findings obtained in chapter two.

CHAPTER ONE: Literature Review and Theoretical Framework.

1.1. Literature Review

As said earlier, language is the main vehicle of human communication. It stands at the centre of human affairs since without language, human could not have been able to carry out their various activities such as exchanging goods and services, arguing about a topic or an idea. Language is also the medium through which the manners, morals and mythology of a society are passed on to the next generation.

For writers, language is the mean by which they produce a range of literary genres like novels, plays, poems, short stories, etc. Thus, literature is the product of language, in other words, language is the fundamental unit of literature. The various types of works of art mentioned above are then judged and appreciated by literary critics. Their ultimate tasks are to decode the message encoded in an unfamiliar manner to express its meaning in familiar terms and to provide a communal understanding of the writer's message. They also make judgments about the good and bad qualities of the issue approached in the work.

In this regard, Cullingford (1994), a feminist critic, has interpreted W.B. Yeats's poem 'Leda and Swan'. According to her, the publication of this poem is an outrage not because the concern is about woman, but the male writer's freedom to use rape as a subject in a legitimate journal. She says that "no one at the time seriously questioned whether this liberalism justified Yeats's graphic description of the body of a woman attacked and violently raped by an animal" (p.10). In fact, the poem is pornographic because it reduces Leda to body parts (thighs and breast) penetrated by a mysterious bird (the Swan). She continues her critic

against Yeats by saying that “the voyeuristic pleasure is shared by the narrator who stands out of the scene”

Recently, scholars have been more and more interested in the study of literary texts. In actual fact, they notice that there is a close relationship between linguistics and literature. In that respect, Widdowson (1979) explains the real motivation of linguists in undertaking linguistic study of literature when he says that literature represents data which can be accounted for in terms of linguistic description. On his part, Nigel, F (2002) accounts for the reasons why some knowledge of language provided by linguistics must be used in literary analysis. He says that:

It is easy to explain why some knowledge of language should be useful in literary analysis. Knowing what a preposition is or a gerund or a partitive makes the analyst more sensitive to the medium from which literary texts are made and provides a vocabulary to talk about them (p.1)

In addition, he remarks that an instance of text can have multiple representations which demonstrate the systemic complexity of language as a source of formal and interpretive richness and he concludes that Linguistics offers a way of understanding how this richness comes about. He has also quoted Sperber and Wilson (1995) who have shown that theory of metaphor and of irony are explanatory not just for everyday language but also for literature. He argues that many elements of literary forms (most obviously genre) can be explained under a theory of pragmatics.

This involvement of linguistics in the study of literary works gives birth to Linguistic Stylistics. According to Halliday (2002); Linguistic Stylistics is the application of Linguistic theories to the analysis of literary texts. He explains that:

We can therefore define linguistic stylistics as the Description of literary texts, by methods derived from general linguistic theory using the categories of description of

the language as whole and the comparison of each text with others, by the same and by different authors, in the same and in different genres.(p.6)

However, he emphasizes the fact that the linguistic stylistics is not a new branch or a new level or a new kind of linguistics but the application of existing theories and methods. This is expressed in another way by Widdowson (1979) who states that linguistic stylistics refers to the study of literary discourse from linguistic orientation. As for Koussouhon (2013:159), he views this notion of linguistic stylistics as a form-centered analysis, he says "Form-centered analysis of literature means scrutinizing the medium of expression, in other words, the language of literary work under discussion".

Thus, to effectively describe literary works, Halliday (1978, 1985a), has designed a linguistic approach known as Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), a theory about language as a resource for making and exchanging meanings. For Eggins (1994:307) this theory "provides a very useful theoretical and analytical framework for exploring and explaining how texts mean". Then, the theory is applied by scholars and linguists to analyse literary works.

In this respect, Halliday (1971) in his article entitled "Linguistic Function and Literary Style: an inquiry into the language of William Golding's *the Inheritors*" discusses the patterns of transitivity, including what processes, participants and circumstances occur in the clause or sentence. He illustrates how Golding used them to imply "cognitive limitation", a decreased sense of causation and incomplete recognition of how human beings can control the world, as experienced by the main character, LOK. Also, there is Burton's (1982) "feminist stylistic analysis of a sequence from Sylvia Plath's *The Bell Jar*". In this paper, she reveals an unequal power relationship between the medical staff (The doctor and a nurse) and a female patient and thus demonstrates that the helpless patient could not influence anything

in regard to communication and other things going on in the hospital, while the doctor and the nurse actively influenced what was happening. Similar to this is Kies's (1992) "The uses of Passivity: Suppressing Agency in *Nineteen Eighty Four*" which analyses the main linguistic features of George Orwell's masterpiece. This analysis reveals how the actions and thoughts of a man in a totalitarian state are rendered passive and helpless by the power of state.

Also, Koussouhon and Koutchade (2011), based on Halliday's Social-Semiotic approach, have demonstrated in Soyinka's *The Man Died* how a literary work can be analysed from a Systemic Functional Linguistic angle. In this work, they describe the transitivity patterns and conclude that the different processes, participants and circumstances identified have contributed to disclosing the writer's ideology.

Apart from these works achieved by scholars and linguists, some former graduate students in the English Department of Abomey-Calavi University did not stay on the fringe of the linguistic study of literature, so, they have devoted a particular attention to the study of literature by means of linguistic theories.

Thus, Adjovi.(2011) has pointed out how the participants in the selected extracts of *Fragments* are highly involved in casual conversation. The Ghanaian 'Been to' namely Baako, shows his inadequacy with the behaviors of his counterparts; in relation to what was going on in the country at that time. He is frustrated about the state of affair in a country devoured and torn by corruption. During the interaction, Baako 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 shows that he is less talkative and uninterested in the interactions. All the interactants show more determination in the conversation than Baako. He concludes that the interactants Mood choice, Modality and Adjunct have led to uncover the interpersonal relationships among them.

Furthermore, There is also Dossou-Yovo's(2011) thesis entitled "The Grammar of Interpersonal Meaning in Ayi Kwei Armah's *The Beautiful Ones Are Not Yet Born*". Throughout the analysis of the selected extracts, she notices that the interactants have focused on the exchange of information. She concludes that the application of the Grammar of Interpersonal meaning to the three studied extracts helps her to uncover the social role relationship that they establish in their daily use of language.

Besides , Koba (2013) has also undertaken An analysis of the Grammar of Interpersonal Meaning in three extracts from Ola Rotimi's *The Gods Are Not To Blame*. This analysis has helped him to decode the message which the writer was trying to convey through his novel. Referring to the conclusion he has arrived at, Ola Rotimi launches an appeal in the direction of African people to go back to their ancestral realities.

Moreover, Degnidé, A.D.(2009), in "An Analysis of Mood Structure in Bernard Shaw's *Pygmalion*", shows in the selected extracts of the play that the interactants Higgins and Pickering express social relationship in Mood and modality. He says that their relationships reflect equal power, frequent contact and high affective involvement.

Again, Amoussou, F. & Anagonou, J. (2009), in their research work based on "The Grammar of Interpersonal Meaning: The Descriptive Analysis and Interpretation of Mood Patterns in Georges Eliot's *the Mill on the Floss* (1860)" have made a descriptive analysis and interpretation of mood patterns in three selected extract of this novel. In their analysis, they show that men have power over women and that the power between women and men in the whole novel is unequal. Women are of weaker sex. Eliot's fight against gender discrimination is still up-to-date. They show that the use of declarative Mood types to make statement proves that interactants are predominantly exchanging information. The use of imperatives is scarce and it is most used by men. They notice that the language used is

informal and consequently the conversations in the extracts are casual. They end by saying that the system of Mood and Modality are the key for understanding the interpersonal function in the novel under study.

Thus, having briefly reviewed the literature in relation to this topic under study, the main point of the next section shall be the component of the Grammar of Interpersonal Meaning.

1.2 Theoretical Framework

1.2.1- The interpersonal meaning

According to Halliday (1978; 1985), the interpersonal function or meaning refers to grammatical choices that enable speakers to enact their complex and diverse interpersonal relations. This tenet of systemic functional linguistics is based on the claim that speakers not only talk about something but are always talking to and with others. Thus, not only does language construe experience, but it also acts out the interpersonal encounters that are essential to our survival.

Interpersonal meaning is realized through the grammatical system of Mood and Modality and relates to the text's aspect of tenor.

1.2.2- Mood patterns and Mood types

The Mood patterns refer to the organization of a set of functional constituents.

According to Halliday (1985a:68-71) whenever people use language to interact, one of the things they are doing with it is establishing a relationship between one another, between

the person speaking now and the one who will probably speak next. To do so, people take on different speech roles in exchange of which, are “giving” and “demanding”. At the same time simultaneously people choose the kind of “Commodity” that they are exchanging. The choice could be either “information” or “goods and services” from these two dimensions, people obtain what he terms as speech functions. For him, there are four basic speech functions which are: **statement, question, offer and command**. He observes a correlation between these speech functions and typical Mood chosen to encode them. When a clause is used to exchange information it refers to proposition, whereas it refers to proposal when it is structured to enable the exchange of goods and services. The table 1 provides a summary of speech roles, speech functions and commodities.

ROLE \ COMMODITIES	INFORMATION	GOODS AND SERVICES
	Giving	Statement
Demanding	Question	Command

Table 1: Basic speech roles, speech functions and types of commodity in an interaction based on Halliday (1985a)

1.2.2.1- Functional constituents of the clauses

A clause can be divided into two essential functional constituents which are: MOOD and RESIDUE.

1.2.2.1.1- MOOD

The MOOD element of clause (always written with capital letter to differentiate it from the general term Mood which refers to the overall structure of the clause) is that part of the clause which cannot disappear when the responding speaker takes his/her position. Halliday (1985a), quoted by Eggins (1994:155) describes it as carrying “the burden of the clause as an interactive event”. The MOOD element is made up of two main components :the **subject** and the **finite**.

❖ **Subject**

The definition of the subject offered by Halliday (1985a:76) is that it realizes the thing by reference to which the proposition can be affirmed or denied. It provides the person or thing in whom is vested the success or failure of proposition, what is “held responsible” and gets picked up by pronoun in the tag test.

E.g.: They are hungry

Aren't They?
└───┬───┘
 ↓
 Subject →

❖ **Finite**

Halliday (1985a:75) defines it in terms of its function in the clause to make the proposition in a way that one can argue about it. It is the verbal part of the tag and it carries either tense or modality to make the proposition arguable. It also carries semantic feature of polarity because something is arguable when it is either positive (something is) or negative (something isn't). Halliday (1985a)

E.g.: Kanu is a good player

Kanu	Is	A good player
Subject	Finite	
MOOD		

1.2.2.1.2- RESIDUE

The RESIDUE component contains a number of functional elements: a predicator, one or more complements and any number of different types of adjuncts. The Residue component of the clause is that part of the clause which is somehow less essential to the arguability of the clause. It can be left out without impacting the understanding of clause.

❖ Predicator

The predicator is the lexical or content part of the verbal group. It plays the role of specifying the actual event, action, process being discussed. So it is all the verbal elements of the clause after the single Finite element.

E.g.: He is speaking with his brother.

He	Is	speaking	with his brother
Subject	Finite	Predicator	
MOOD		RESIDUE	

NB: With verbs in simple present or simple past declarative, the Finite gets fused with the predicator.

❖ Complement

A complement is a non-essential participant in the clause.

It can become subject through the process of passivizing the clause. But attributive complement cannot become subjects.

E.g. George takes my pen

George	takes		My pen
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE	

❖ **Adjuncts**

Adjuncts are clause elements which contribute some additional (but non-essential) information to the clause. They are adverbial or prepositional elements of the clause. There are three broad classes of adjuncts according to whether their contribution to the clause is principally experiential, interpersonal or textual. These are circumstantial adjuncts, modal adjuncts and textual adjuncts.

➤ **Circumstantial Adjuncts**

These adjuncts add experiential meaning to the clause by expressing some circumstances relating to the process represented in the clause. Circumstantial meaning may refer to time (probed with “when”), place (where), cause (why), matter (about what), accompaniment (with whom), beneficiary (to whom) and agent (by whom).

E.g. I studied English in England

I	Studied		English	In England
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adj: Cir
MOOD		RESIDUE		

➤ **Modal Adjuncts**

Modal adjuncts are clause constituents which add interpersonal meaning to the clause. That is they add meanings which are somehow connected to the creation and maintenance of dialogue. They impact either directly on the MOOD element by adding some qualification to the subject/Finite or indirectly by adding an expression of attitude. We identify four types of Modal Adjuncts:

1. mood Adjuncts
2. Polarity Adjuncts
3. Comment Adjuncts
4. Vocative Adjuncts

1) mood Adjuncts

They are expressions of probability (**perhaps, maybe probably**), usuality (**sometimes, usually**), intensification or minimization (**really, absolutely, just, somewhat**), presumption (**evidently, presumably, obviously**) and inclination (**happily, willingly**).

Mood Adjuncts act directly on the MOOD constituent of the clause and are considered as being MOOD element.

E.g.: I really love my wife

I	really	Love		My wife
Subject	Adj: Mood	Finite	Predicator	Complement
MOOD			RESIDUE	

2)Polarity Adjuncts: Yes/No

Yes and No are Polarity Adjuncts when they stand for an ellipsed clause and they are include in MOOD box.

E.g.: Was Fèla a good singer?

→ Yes (MOOD)

3)Comment Adjunct

These Adjuncts act on the clause as a whole. They typically occur in clause initial position or directly after the subject and are realized by adverbs like: **Frankly, Honestly, luckily, hopefully, tentatively, generally**, etc. Comment Adjuncts are not included in MOOD box nor in RESIDUE box.

E.g.: **Honestly**, Achebe was a good writer.

Honestly	Achebe	Was	A good writer
Adj: comment	Subject	Finite	Complement
	MOOD		RESIDUE

4)Vocative Adjuncts

These adjuncts function to control the discourse by designating a likely “next speaker”. They are identifiable as names, where the names are not functioning as subject or complement, but are used to directly address the person named. They impact on the clause as

a whole and typically occur either initially or finally. So they are not classified in the MOOD box nor in the Residue box.

E.g.: Do you love me, James?

Do	You	Love	Me,	James?
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement	Adj:vocative
MOOD		RSIDUE		

➤ **Textual Adjuncts**

These adjuncts add textual meaning to the clause. They are two main types of textual adjuncts: conjunctive adjuncts and continuity adjuncts.

1. Conjunctive Adjuncts

They are expressed by conjunctions and they function to provide linking relations between one clause and another. They typically occur at the beginning of the clause. They can also occur at other point and express the logical meanings of elaboration, extension and enhancement. They are not include in MOOD box nor in the Residue box.

E.g.: So, you have come to punish me.

So	You	Have	Come To punish	Me
Adj: conjunctive	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		RESIDUE	

2-Continuity Adjuncts

This category includes the continuative and continuity items particularly frequent in casual talk such as: well, yea, oh etc. They occur to introduce a clause and signal that a response to prior talk is about to be provided. They contribute to the textual organization of the clause and do not belong to the MOOD box nor the Residue box.

E.g Well I'm listening to you

Well	I	Am	Listening	To you
Adj: continuity	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
	MOOD		RESIDUE	

1.2.2.2- The Grammar of proposition

According to Halliday, when clauses are used to exchange information, it refers to proposition and realized through the grammar of proposition. Thus, the basic question to be asked is what is the structure of clause when they are used to exchange information? The answer of this interrogation will lead us on the MOOD structure of proposition.

1.2.2.2.1- Mood Structure Of Proposition

As it has been said previously, propositions refer to clauses used to exchange information. In this case, the MOOD structures used are: declarative, interrogative and exclamative.

1.2.2.2.1.1- The MOOD structure of declarative clauses

What is important here is how the constituents of Subject, Finite, Complement, Adjuncts are ordered to enable the exchange of information. In declarative clauses subject precedes finite, predicator, complement and adjunct. The typical structure is as follows:

Subject + Finite + Predicator + Complement + Adjunct and the simplified form is:

S[^]F[^]P[^]C[^]A. We need also to distinguish major clauses from minor clauses.

A major clause is a clause which has a Mood component. This component may sometimes be ellipsed. As for minor clauses, they don't have MOOD component.

E.g.: Oh dear! Well! Oh! Ok.

1.2.2.2.1.2- Interrogative clauses

In English, we have two main structures for asking question: polar interrogatives (Yes or No questions) and Wh- interrogatives

(questions using who – what – which – when – why – how)

❖ **Polar interrogatives**

The structure of polar interrogative involves the positioning of the finite before the subject.

E.g. Have you bought the book?

Have	You	Bought	The book?
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE	

The typical structure is as follow: Finite + Subject + Predicator + Complement + Adjunct or F[^] S[^]P[^]C[^]A.

With the verb to “be” and to “have” which do not

have a predicator in the simple tenses, the structure is as follow: Finite + Subject + Complement or F[^] S[^]C.

E.g. Are you a doctor?

Are	You	A doctor
Finite	Subject	Complement
MOOD		Residue

With the verb to have, which also does not have a predicator in the simple tenses in declarative, to construct the polar interrogative, we introduce the word “got” or “have” as the predicator.

E.g. Daddy has a car

Has	Daddy	Got	A car?
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement
MOOD		Residue	

Or

Does	Daddy	Have	A car?
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE	

❖ **Wh- interrogative clauses**

In a wh- interrogative, we need to recognize the presence of a wh- element. This element is always conflated, that is fused with another element of the clause structure. It may be conflated with either the subject, the complement or a circumstantial adjunct and is shown as a constituent of the MOOD or Residue according to the status of the element with which it is conflated. Wh- element fused with subject

E.g. Who take my pen?

Who	Takes		My pen?
Wh/ subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE	

Where the Wh- element is conflated with the subject, the typical structure is as follow:

Wh/subject ^ Finite ^ predicator ^ complement ^ adjunct.

When the Wh element is fused with either complement or adjunct, the typical structure is the one followed: Wh/ Complement ^ Finite ^ subject ^ predicator ^ adjunct Or

Wh/ Adjunct ^ Finite ^ subject ^ predicator ^ complement.

E.g. what did you eat yesterday?

What	Did	You	Eat	Yesterday
Wh/complement	Finite	Subject	Predicator	Adj: circumstantial
RESIDUE	MOOD		RESIDUE	

E.g. when have you taken my pen?

When	Have	You	Taken	My pen
Wh/adj:cir	Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement
RESIDUE	MOOD		RESIDUE	

1.2.2.2.1.3-Exclamative clauses

Exclamative clauses are used in interaction to express emotions such as surprise, disgust, worry, etc... they are a blend of interrogative and declarative patterns like the Wh- interrogatives, they require the presence of a Wh-element blended with either a complement or an adjunct. Here is their typical structure:

Wh/ Complement ^ subject ^ Finite ^ predicator ^ adjunct

Or

Wh/ Adjunct ^ subject ^ Finite ^ predicator.

E.g. what a great man Nelson Mandela is!

What a great man	Nelson Mandela	Is
Wh/complement	Subject	Finite
RESIDUE	MOOD	

1.2.2.3- The grammar of proposals

The grammar of proposals is a grammatical structure which enables the exchange of goods and services through an interaction. It is realized through the speech function of offer, that is when goods and services are given and of command that is when goods and services are demanding. With proposals, we are arguing about whether something happen or doesn't happen.

1.2.2.3.1- The Mood structure of proposals

When clauses are used to exchange goods and services, the Mood structure used are imperative and modulated interrogative clauses. Demands for goods and services are typically

realized by imperatives through the speech function of command whereas giving goods and services is typically expressed by modulated interrogative through the speech function of offer.

1.2.2.3.1.1-Demanding goods and services:

The structure of imperatives

Imperative structures may be of the following types

- 1- An imperative consisting of a MOOD element of :Finite + subject

E.g. Don't you use my phone?

Don't	You	Use	My phone
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE	

1. An imperative consisting of a MOOD element of finite only (No subject)

E.g. Do learn your lessons

Do	Learn	Your lesson
Finite	Predicator	Complement
MOOD	RESIDUE	

2. An imperative consisting of a MOOD element of subject only (no Finite)

E.g: Let's read the story

Let's	Read	The story
Subject	Predicator	Complement
MOOD	RESIDUE	

3. An imperative consisting of only a Residue (no MOOD element at all)

E.g. take that book

Take	That book
Predicator	Complement
Residue	

1.2.2.3.1.2- Giving goods and services: Modulated interrogative (offer)

Giving goods and services (offers) are typically expressed by a modulated interrogative. In this case the verbal elements of the modulated interrogative are distinctive, as they typically involve the meanings both of modalization (probability) and of modulation (inclination and obligation). Modulation is expressed either in the Finite: "will" or "shall" expressing a meaning of willingness in the predicator through liking and desiring verb or in a complex predicator which involves verbs such as: like, desire or need followed by a second verb in the infinitive form.

E.g. shall I give you my book?

Shall	I	Give	You	My book?
Finite: modulated	Subject	predicator	Complement	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE		

E.g. would you like my shoes?

Would	You	Like	My shoes?
Finite: modulized	Subject	Predicator	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE	

E.g.: would you desire to follow me?

Would	you	desire to follow	Me
Finite: modulized	Subject	APredicator: complex modulator	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE	

1.2.3- Modality

Modality has to do with different ways in which a language user can express his/her attitude and judgment about what he/she is saying. When Modality is used to argue about the probability or frequency of propositions it is referred to as modalization whereas it is referred to as modulation when it is used to argue about obligation or inclination of proposals.

1.2.3.1- Modalization

Modalization is the expression of the speaker's attitude towards what he/she is saying. It involves the expression of two kinds of meaning:

→ Probability (possibility, probably, certainly) usuality

or frequency (sometimes, usually, always). The meanings made through modalization can be present in three possible ways:

- Through the choice of Finite modal operator such as can, must, might, will etc.
- Through the use of Mood Adjunct of probability, certainly.

- Through both a modal Finite and a Mood adjuncts.

E.g. Daddy may probably come back tomorrow.

Daddy	May	Probably	Come back	Tomorrow
Subject	Finite:modal	Adjunct:Mood	Predicator	Adj: cir
MOOD			RESIDUE	

1.2.3.2- Modulation

Modulation is a way for speakers to express their judgments or attitudes about actions and events. Modulation is expressed either through a degree of obligation or through a degree of inclination. Obligation can be expressed whether by Finite operators like must, may, should or through the expansion of the predicator such as obliged to, required to, supposed to, allowed to.

E.g. you must learn your lesson

You	Must	Learn	Your lesson
Subject	Finite: moduled	Predicator	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE	

E.g. you are obliged to learn your lesson

You	Are	Obliged to learn	Your lesson
Subject	Finite	Predicator: modulated (complex)	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE	

Inclination may be expressed subjectively, by making the speaker's inclination an adjectival element, which is then followed by an infinitive clause.

E.g.: I am happy to give you my book or I'm willing to give you my book.

I	Am	Willing to give	You	My book
Subject	Finite	Predicator: modulated (complex)	Complement	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE		

1.2.4- The Tenor Dimensions

The tenor is one of the three register variables that make up the context of situation. It is defined as the social role relationship played by interactants in an interaction. Cate Poynton cited by Clarisse T. DOSSOU-YOVO, (2011) in her Thesis suggested that "tenor can be broken down into three different continua: power, affective involvement and contact."

Power asks whether the roles we playing on a giving situation are those in which we are of equal or unequal power. For example an encounter between friends is of equal power but a relation between boss and employee or between parents and children are of unequal power.

As for affective involvement, it will lead us to ask whether the roles we are playing in a situation are those in which the affective involvement between us is high or low. This dimension of tenor refers to the extend to which we are emotionally involved in a situation. For example friends or lovers are affectively involved whereas the relation between co-workers is affectively low.

Finally contact asks whether roles we are playing are those that bring us into frequent or infrequent contact. For example the relation between spouses is of frequent contact.

From these three aspects of tenor, we can point out two situation types: informal situation and formal situation. An informal situation will involve interactants who are of equal power, who see each other frequently that is there is frequent contact between them and who are affectively involved.

The formal situation at the other side would be one where the power between interactants is unequal; the contact is infrequent and affective involvement low. So the use of language will vary base on whether we are on an informal situation or a formal situation.

CHAPTER TWO: Mood analysis of the three extracts

2.1 Mood Analysis of extract one

2.1.1- Clause and Mood types identification .

It is important to give the keys I have used to distinguish the functional constituents in the clause and mood types identification. It also worth mentioning that the same keys are used for the other two remaining extracts.

S= Subject; F= Finite; Fn= negative; Fms= Modalized; Fml= modulated; P= Predicator;

Pms= modalized predicator; Pml= modulated predicator; F/P=Fused Finite and predicator; C= complement ; Ca= attributive complement; A= adjunct; AC= circumstantial adjunct; Am= mood adjunct; AO= Comment adjunct; AP= polarity adjunct; AV= vocative adjunct; Aj= conjunctive adjunct; At= continuity adjunct; Wh= wh-element; Wh/s Wh/c Wh/AC fused Wh-element, mn=minor clause;

1 May (Fms) I (s) come in (P) your Excellency (AV)? **2.** Who (wh/s) (mn)? **3.** Aha (At) come in (P) **4.** come in (P) **5.** Why (wh/AC) you (S) take (F/P) so long (AC) Mr Chairman (AV)? **6.** You (s) excuse (F/P) me (c) **7.** While (Wh/AC) I (S) take (F/P) some business (c) **8.** Is (F) my Chairman (c) of Bugara Central Bank (AC) **9?** When (Wh/AC) I (S) travel (F/P), **10.** I (S) take (F/P) Bank (c) of Bugara (c) with me **11.** Then (Aj) nobody (S) can (Fms) steal (P) money (c) behind Kamini's back (AC). **12.** Too many Kondo wearing European coat and tie and forging signature of this and that bank manager (mn). **13.** When (Wh/AC) Kamini not home (AC) only chairman (S) can (Fms) sign (P) cheque (c) **14.** And (Aj) he (S) here with Kamini (AC). **15.** So (Aj) what (wh/s) happen (F/P)? **16.** How much loan (c) they (S) give (F/P) us (c)? **17.** Your Excellency (AV), it(S) was (F) a difficult meeting (Ca). **18.** The world Bank (S) was not (Fn) very cooperative (Ca) **19.** They (S) don't (Fn) give (P) loan (c)? **20.** Not exactly (Ao), your Excellency (AV) (mn) **21.** They (S) simply (Ao) insisted on (F/P) certain conditions (c). **22.** What (Wh/c) I (S) care (F/P) about conditions (AC)? **23.** Agree (P) to any conditions (c) **24.** Just (Aj) get (P) the loan (c). **25.** It (S) is not (Fn) quite (Ca) as easy as ((Aj) all that (c) your excellency (AV). **26.** They (S) want (F/P) to mortgage (P) Bugara body (c) and (Aj) soul (c). **27.** I (S) say (F/P) **28.** What(Wh/c) I (S) care (F/P) about body (AC) and (Aj) soul (AC). **29.**

If (Aj) they (S) can (Fms) loan (P) Bugara (c) the two hundred million dollars (c) **30**. I (S) give (F/P) them (c) body (c) and (Aj) soul (c). **31**. Go back (P) **32**. And (Aj) agree (P) to any condition (c). **33** they (S) want (F/P). **34**. There (S) is (F) more to it (c) your Excellency (AV). **35** they (S) don't (Fn) even (Aj) want (P) to hand over (P) the money (c) directly (AC). **36**. In fact (Aj), the board (S) dismissed (F/P) that request (c) outright (AC). **37**. They (S) was (F) no discussion (c). **38**. What Wh/c they (S) mean (F/P) by that (AC)? **39**. You (S) not tell (F/P) them (c) **40**. Bank of Bugara (S) is (F) here with president in person (AC)? **41**. Your excellency (S) may (Fms) rest assured (P) **42** that (Aj) I (S) explained (F/P) the position (c) very thoroughly (AC). **43**. But (Aj) their decision (S) is (F) **44** that (Aj) they (S) would (Fml) only (Aj) fund (P) specific projects (c) with the loan (c). **45**. So (Aj) they (S) can (Fms) come (P) and (Aj) send (P) their stinking spies (c) into Bugara (AC) saying. **46**. They (S) come (P) to supervise (P) loan project (c)? **47**. No deal (mn) **48**. Kamini wise to their game of infiltrating third world country with their syphilitic spies (mn). **49**. Go back (P) **50**. And (Aj) tell (P) them (c). **51**. Either (Aj) they (S) loan (F/P) ready cash(c) direct (AC). **52**. Or (Aj) I(S) take over (F/P) all remaining foreign business (c) in Bugara (AC). **53**. Any member country of World Bank with business (c) in Bugara (AC), we (S) nationalise (F/P). **54**. Your Excellency (AV) I (S) did (F) outline (P) that possibility (c) to them (c) **55**. I (S) left (F/P) them (c) in no uncertainty (AC) of such as consequence (c) **56**. And still (Aj) they (S) say (F/P) no (c)? **57**. I (S) am (F) afraid (Ca) so (Aj) Excellency (AV) **58**. It (S) is (F) a plot (c) my life president (AV). **59**. It (S) is (F) part of their deliberate economic sabotage (c) **60**. I (S) know (F/P). **61**. Is (F) dirty capitalist plot (c) all over (AC). **62**. World Bank (S) belong to (F/P) everybody (c). **63**. Why (Wh/AC) they (S) are (F) discriminating (P) against Bugara alone (c)? **64**. Why (Wh/AC) they (S) give (F/P) Hazena loan (c)? **65**. You (S) tell (P) me (c). **66**. Hazena (S) still (Aj) own (F/P) them (c) more money (c) than (Aj) Bugara (c) not s? **67**. That (S) is (F) a fact (c) your Excellency (AV). **68**. I (S) pointed (F/P) it out to them (c). **69**. Aha! (AC) So (Aj) what (Wh/C) they (S) say (F/P)? **70**. What (Wh/C) they (S) say (F/P) to that enh (c)? **71**. They (S) replied (F/P) **72**. That (Aj) Hazena (S) had (F) been playing (P) interest (c) regularly (AC) your Excellency (AV). **73**. What (Wh/C) I (S) care (F/P) about rotten interest (AC)? **74**. Bugara (S) promised (F/P) to pay (P) everything (c) all at once (AC), in five years (AC). **75**. So (Aj) what (Wh/C) I (S) care (F/P) about stupid interest (AC) enh? **76**. Taking interest and (Aj) finishing up all Bugara foreign exchange (mn). **77**. Bugara (S) has (F) more than (Aj) contributed (P) its quota (c) to the World Bank (AC). **78**. That (S) is (F) a fact (c) your Excellency (AV). **79**. When (Wh/AC) the economic (S) was (F) buyant (Ca). **80**. Bugara never (am) missed (F/P) a payment (c). **81**. Is (F) what (wh/s) am saying (P) **82**. And (Aj) is (F) all discrimination (c) and (Aj) dirty imperialist plot (c). **83**. I (S) make (F/P) complaint (c) to Secretary – General (AC) today (AC) and (Aj) raise (F/P) matter in General – assembly (AC). **84**. Let World Bank (S) tells (P) us (c) once for all (Aj). **85**. If (Aj) it (S) is (F) just (Aj) for rich countries (AC) and (Aj) neo- colonial bastards like Hazena (AC). **86**. Or (Aj) it

(S) belong to (F/P) third world countries (AC). **87.** Who (wh/s) need (F/P) loan (c) **88.** As for you (mn) **89.** Get back (P) to Bugara right away and start printing more Bugara bank notes (c). **91.** I (S) show (F/P) the bastards **92.** at least (Aj) they (S) can't (Fnms) control (P) Bugara sovereign currency (c). **93** I (S) beg (F/P) your pardon (C) Dr. life president (AV)? **94** I (S) said (F/P) **95** go back (P) **96** and (Aj) get (P) cracking with government mint (C) **97.** When (Wh/AC) I (S) return (F/P) **98** I (S) want (F/P) to see (P) brand-new currency notes (C) in circulation (AC) not hearing all this grabble of shortage of money (C) and so one and so forth (Aj). **99** But (Aj) your Excellency (AV) that (S)'S (F) **100** Why (Wh/AC) We (S) came (F/P) to seek (P) this loan in the first place (C). **101** Now (AC) that (Aj) we (S) haven't (Fn) got (P) it (C) **102** There (S) is (F) nothing (C) to back (P) the new currency with (C). **103** What (Wh/AC) The man (S) talking (P) about (AC)? **104** you (S) short (F/P) of good currency paper (C) at government mint (AC)? **105** I (S)'m (F) trying (P) to explain (P); your Excellency (AV) **106** even now, at this moment (AC), our national currency (S) is not (Fn) Worth its size in toilet paper (AC). **107** If (Aj) we (S) now (AC) go ahead (F/P) **108** and (Aj) print (F/P) more (C) **109** it (S) would (Fm)... **110** what (mn)? **111** What (Wh/C) you (S) say (F/P) just now (AC)? **112** Your Excellency (AV) (mn) **113** I (S) say (F/P) what (Wh/C) you talking just now about Bugara currency (AC)? **114** just that (Aj) all currency (S) needs (F/P) backing (C) your Excellency (AV). **115** It (S) must (Fml) be (P). **116** no (At) you (S) said (F/P) Bugara currency only Worth something this and (Aj) that (C). **117** Oh (At) I (S) was (F) trying (P) to explain (P) **118** that (Aj) any paper money (S) is (F) only worth what (Ca) **119** you (S) saying (P) Bugara currency (C) only worth ship paper (Ca)? **120** is (F) that (S) **121** What (Wh/C) I (S) hear (F/P) you (C) say (P) just now (AC)? **122** is (F) that (S) **123** what (Wh/C) I (S) hear (F/P) you (C) say (P) just now (AC)? **124** your Excellency (AV) I (S) was (F) only (Am) trying (P) to illustrate (P). **125** you(S) see (F/P) **126** is (F) this kind of traitor (C) **127** I (S) have (F) in charge of Bugara central Bank (C). **128** This syphilitic bastard talking worse than imperialist propaganda (C). Your Excellency (AV). **129** is (F) no wonder Bugara (S) getting broke (P) all the time (AC). **130** when this kind of chairman insulting Bugara national currency calling it shit paper to everybody (mn) **131** this the kind of person (S) going (P) to important meeting (AC) of world Bank (C) to ask (P) for loan (C) **132** you think (Am) world Bank (S) give (F/P) Bugara loan (C) **133** when (Wh/AC) you calling (P) national currency shit paper (C)? **134** My life president (Av), I (S) assure (F/P) you're Excellency (Av) I never (mn). **135** today (Am) I (S) make (F/P) you eat good old Bugara shit (C). **136** Your Excellency my life president (AV) **137** Taking around with me sneaking traitor left and right talking bad about Bugara (mn). **138** Today (AC) I (S) make (F/P) you (C) smell (P) your mother's cunt (C). **139** Your Excellency (AV) (mn). **140** Take (P) this coat (C) **141** and (Aj) tie (P) kondo (C) inside that toilet room there (AC) **142** and (Aj) put his head (C) inside bowl(AC) **143** Each time the tank full, (AC); you (S) Flush (P) it (C) **144** push (P) his head (C) deep inside (AC) **145** I (S) say (F/P) deep inside (AC) **146** put (P) your bloody foot (C) on his neck (AC) **147** and (Aj) press (P)

it down (AC) **148** That (S)' S (F) better (AC) **149** now (Aj) pull (P) chain (C). **150** Good (mn). **151** call (P) Bugara currency shit paper (C), not so? **152** So (Aj) you (S) drink (F/P) some shit water (C) for now untill Kamini ready for you (AC). **153** you (S) leave (P) door open (AC) **154** So (Aj) I (S) can (Fms) hear (P) water flushing (C) his stinking mouth (AC).

2.1.2- Analysis of Mood types

2.1.2.1- Quantitative Analysis

From the above clauses and Mood types identification, I have come up with the following statistical tables and diagram showing the quantity and percentage of each Mood type with reference to the interactants who have uttered them.

Mood types	Values of each Mood type	Values in percentages
Full declaratives	85	55.19 %
Elliptical declaratives	00	00%
Polar –interrogative	13	08.44%
Wh-interrogatives	15	09.74%
Exclamatives	00	00%
Imperatives	21	13.63%
Modulated interrogatives	00	00%
Minor clauses	16	10.38%
Abandoned	4	2.59%
Total number	154	100%

Table 2: Mood types in extract one

Mood Types	Interactants				Total
	Kamini	Chairman	Gudrum	TF Special	
Full declaratives	47(55.29%)	32(37.64%)	6(7.05%)	00(00%)	85
Elliptical declaratives	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00
Polar interrogatives	11(84.61%)	02(15.38%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	13
Wh-interrogatives	15(100%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	15
Exclamatives	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00
Imperatives	21(100%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	21
Modulated interrogatives	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00
Minor clauses	12(75%)	03(18.75%)	00(00%)	1(6.25%)	16
Abandoned	00(00%)	04(100%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	04
Total percentages per interactants	106 68.83%	41 26.62%	06 3.89%	01 0.64%	154

Table 3: Statistics of mood –types in extract one.

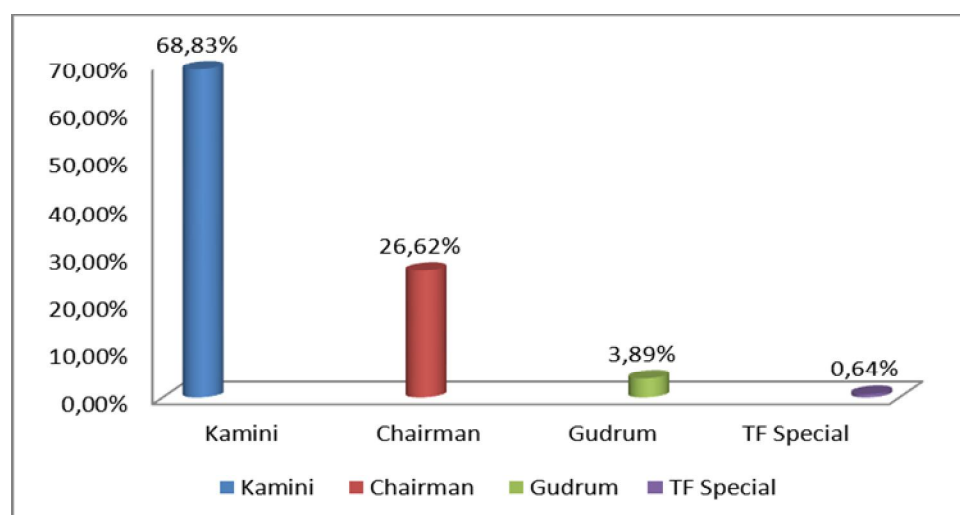


Diagram 1: Distribution of mood –types in extract one.

As is shown in the tables above, there are one hundred and fifty four (154) clauses, in total. Out of the one hundred and fifty four (154) clauses, eighty five (85) are full declaratives and stand for 55.19% of the total. No elliptical declarative has been made. This predominance of declarative clauses shows that the participants in this interaction have mainly exchanged information and used statements during their exchange. Out of the eighty five (85) full declaratives; Kamini, fondly called life president by the other interactants has uttered 47 which represent 55.29 %, his chairman has used 32 (37.64%) and Gudrum 6 (7.0%). They have also used thirteen (13) polar interrogatives which represent 8. 44% of the total and fifteen (15) wh- interrogatives which stand for 9.74% of the total. Kamini uttered 11 (84.6%) polar interrogatives and 15 (100%) wh- interrogatives and only 2 (15.38%) polar interrogatives have been used by the chairman. The use of interrogative clauses demonstrates that not only statements have been made but questions are also asked by Kamini to require for information.

As regards the exchange of goods and services; it appears that twenty one (21) imperatives are used which represent 13.63% of the total clauses identified .No Exclamative and modulated interrogatives have been used. All the 21 (100%) imperatives are used by Kamini to order his chairman and his TF special to carry out his will. The use of imperatives by Kamini to act on chairman and TF special reveals his power over these latters. Minor clauses are equally used in this interaction. Sixteen (16) minor clauses; Kamini 12 (75%); chairman 3 (18.75%) and TF special 1 (6.25%).

From the distributions, Kamini comes first in this interaction with a total of 106 (68.83%) clauses, chairman second with 41 (26.62%) Gudrum third with 6 (3.89%) and finally TF special with 1 (0.64%). Thus the focus of this interaction is the grammar of proposition. Let's now turn to the qualitative analysis of this extract.

2.1.2.2- Qualitative analysis of a few clauses drawn from extract one.

In this sub-section, I have focused on a few mood types identified above.

Here are some instances:

➤ **Declaratives**

1- Your excellency, it was a difficult meeting (p.4)

2- The World Bank was not very cooperative. (p.4)

3- Your Excellency, I did outline that possibility to them. (p.5)

➤ **Mood Analysis**

1- Your excellency, it was a difficult meeting (p.4)

Your excellency	It	Was	a difficult meeting
Adjunct: Vocative	Subject	Finite	Complement: Attributive
	MOOD		RESIDUE

2-The World Bank was not very cooperative. (p.4)

The World Bank	was not	Vary cooperative
Subject:	Finite: negative	Complement: Attributive
MOOD		RESIDUE

3-Your Excellency, I did out line that possibility to them. (p.5)

Your excellency	I	Did	Outline	that possibility	to them
Adjunct: Vocative	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Complement
	MOOD		RESIDUE		

➤ **Interrogatives**

- 1- May I come in your Excellency? (p.4)
- 2- What I care about conditions? (p.5)
- 3- What they mean by that? (p.5)

➤ **MOOD Analysis**

- 1-May I come in your Excellency? (p.4)

May	I	come in	your Excellency
Finite:Modalised	Subject	Predicator	Adjunct: Vocative
MOOD		RESIDUE	

- 2-What I care about conditions? (p.5)

What	I	care		about conditions
Wh/ Complement	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Adjunct: Circumstantial
RESIDUE	MOOD		RESIDUE	

- 2- What they mean by that? (p.5)

What	They	Mean		by that?
Wh/ Complement	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Adjunct: Circumstantial
RESIDUE	MOOD		RESIDUE	

The Grammar of proposals

➤ **Imperatives**

1- Let World Bank tell us once for all. (p.6)

2- Take this coat (p.8)

➤ **MOOD Analysis**

1- Let World Bank tell us once for all. (p.6)

Let World Bank	Tell	Us	once for all
Subject	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Circumstantial
MOOD	RESIDUE		

2- Take this coat (p.8)

Take	this coat
Predicator	Complement
RESIDUE	

The qualitative analysis above clearly reveals that different mood types have been used by interactants of this extract during their exchange .In actual fact, the following clauses “Your Excellency , it was a difficult meeting.”(p.4) or “The world Bank was not very cooperative.”(p. 4) are declarative clauses. They are uttered by Chairman to give information to Kamini. The nature of this information is about the toughness of the meeting which he has attended and the attitude of the world Bank during this meeting.

Considering the second analysis based on interrogative clauses, I notice that the clauses “What I care about conditions ?”(p.4) or “What they mean by that?”(p.5) are used by Kamini to ask for more explanation. But this modulated interrogative “May i come in , your Excellency ?”(p.4) is used by Chairman to ask for permission from Kamini. The last two tables show the imperative clauses used by kamini to display his power over Chairman .So, from this analysis, I can infer that people choose the type of mood they use in their conversation depending on the nature of interpersonal relationships which prevail among them. As the analysis has revealed , Kamini is in the position of power and authority, so, he uses more interrogative and more imperative clauses. In other words, he asks more information and gives more orders .

2.1.3- The Analysis of Modality in extracts one.

The analysis of Modality in this extract includes with the quantitative and qualitative description of the different modal verbs, modal adverbs and grammatical metaphors used by interactants to express their judgements and attitudes about what they are saying.

2.1.3.1- Quantitative analysis

From the clause and mood type identification above, I have identified the different modality types, I have counted, calculated and distributed them to the interactants who have uttered them with reference making to each modality types.

Modality types	Absolute values	Values in percentages
Modalisations	12	92%
Modulations	01	7.69%
Total number	13	100%

Table 4: The total use of modality in extract one

Modality types	Interactants				TOTAL
	Kamini	Chairman	Gudrum	TF Special	
Modalisations	08 (66.66%)	03 (25%)	01 (8.33%)	00 (00%)	12
Modulations	00 (00%)	01 (100%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	01
Total and percentages per interactant	08 (61.53%)	04 (30.76%)	01 (7.69%)	00 (00%)	13

Table 5: Statistics of the use of the different modality types in extract one

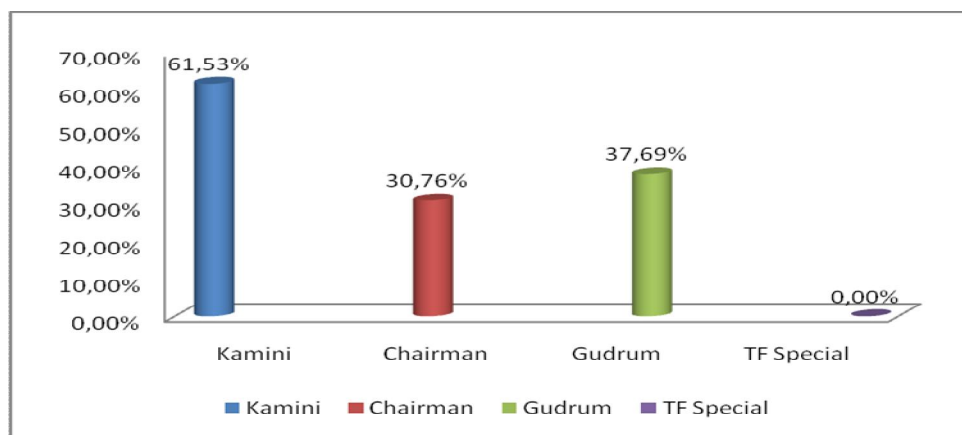


Diagram 2: Statistics of the use of the different modality types in extract one

As shown in the tables above, the interactants in this interaction have expressed their attitudes and judgments about what they are saying through the use of modality. The focus has been mainly laid on modalization since out of the thirteen (13) modality types used, twelve (12) are modalisations and stand for 92.30% , while only one (1) is modulation which represents 7.69%. Thus, over the twelve (12) modalisations, Kamini has used 8 which represents 66.66%, chairman 3(25%) and Gudrum 1 (8.33%).The fact that Kamini has the highest percentage in terms of modalization proves that he is in position of power over the other interactants of this extract. The only one(1) modulation has been uttered by chairman. Therefore the constant dominance of modalization proves once more that this interaction is concerned with the grammar of proposition. I now turn into the qualitative analysis of modality in this interaction.

2.1.3.2- Qualitative analysis

Here are some examples drawn from the passages.

- 1-May I come in your Excellency? (p.4)
- 2- Bugara never missed a payment(p.6)
- 3- If they can loan Bugara the two hundred million dollars.

➤ Modality Analysis

- 1- May I come in your Excellency? (p.4)

May	I	come in	your Excellency
Finite: Modal	Subject	Predicator	Adjunct: vocative
MOOD		RESIDUE	

- 2- Bugara never missed a payment. (p.6)

Bugara	Never	Missed		a payment
Subject:	Adjunct: mood	Finite	Predicator	Complement
MOOD			RESIDUE	

3- If they can loan Bugara the two hundred million dollars.

If	They	Can	Loan	Bugara	the two hundred million dollars
Adjunct: Conj	Subject	Finit: Modal	Predicator	Complement	Complement
	MOOD		RESIDUE		

Looking at the tables above, I can notice that the different attitudes are expressed through modalization. In the first table, the finite modal operator "may" does not express probability at all, but instead, it expresses deference to a superior and it has been used by Chairman to show deference and respect to kamini . It means that Kamini has power and authority to allow or not to allow Chairman to go in. But it is probability which is expressed in the third table by Kamini with the help of finite modal operator "can". In the second table, I have noticed the use of mood adjunct "never". It expresses usuality of Bugara's attitude toward world Bank and it has been uttered by Gudrum.

2.1.4- Analysis of Adjunct types in extract one

2.1.4.1- Quantitative analysis

From the clause and mood type identification in section 2.1.1, I have gotten the figures and the percentages of each interactant's use of different adjunct types. The statistics of these

adjunct types is displayed in table 6 below.

Adjunct types	Absolute Values	Values in percentages
Circumstantial	10	13.69%
Mood	04	5.47%
Polarity	00	00%
Vocative	18	24.65%
Comment	01	1.36%
Conjunctive	36	49.31%
Continuity	03	4.31%
Totals number	73	100%

Table 6: Adjunct types in extract one

Adjunct-types	Interactants				TOTALS
	Kamini	Chairman	Gudrum	TF Special	
Circumstantial	09 (90%)	01 (10%)	01(10%)	00 (00%)	11
Mood	02 (50%)	01 (25%)	01(25%)	00 (00%)	04
Polarity	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00(00%)	00 (00%)	00
Vocative	00 (00%)	16 (88.88%)	01 (5.55%)	01 (5.55%)	18
Comment	00 (00%)	01(100%)	00(00%)	00 (00%)	01
Conjunctive	27 (75%)	09(25%)	00(00%)	00 (00%)	36
Continuity	02 (66.66%)	01 (33.33%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	03
Totals and percentages per interactant	40 54.79%	29 39.72%	03 4.10%	01 1.39%	73

Table:7 Statistics of Adjunct types in extract one

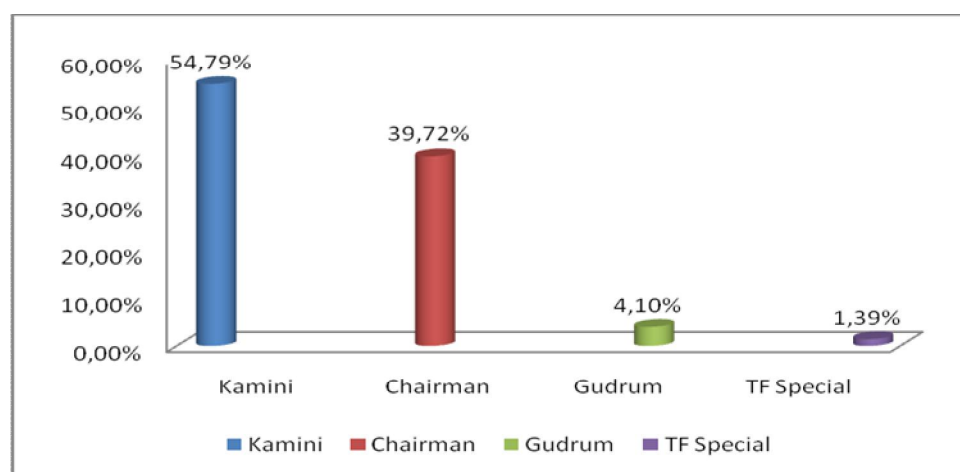


Diagram:3 Distribution of Adjunct types in extract one

This table shows that seventy three (73) Adjuncts of different types have been used in this interaction. The use of these Adjuncts reveals that some additional meanings have been added to the different meanings made in the different clauses identified above. Out of this global total, there are ten (10) circumstantial adjuncts which stand for 13.69%. It means that experiential meanings are added to the different processes represented in the different clauses. Over the ten (10) circumstantial adjuncts, Kamini has used 9 (90%), Chairman and Gudrum shared the remaining equally 1 (10%) for each other. There are also four (4) mood adjuncts which represent 5.47%. This shows that some interpersonal meanings dealing with usuality and probability are also added to the clauses. Out of the four (4) mood adjuncts, Kamini has used 2 (50%), the remaining are shared equally by chairman and Gudrum 1 (25%) for each other. No polarity adjuncts are used in this interaction and only one (1) comment adjunct has been used by chairman and represent 1.36% of the total adjuncts. There are eighteen (18) vocative adjuncts used which represent 24.65% of the total adjuncts used. Over the eighteen (18) vocative adjuncts, Chairman uttered 16 (88.88%), Gudrum and TF special 1 (5.55%) for each other. The use of vocative adjuncts such as your Excellency, Dr Life president, proves that there is unequal power between the interactants. Kamini is the head of state of Bugara, so his chairman, Gudrum and TF special address him through this title. Textual adjuncts are also used to organize the different clauses into a meaningful cohesive and coherent message. Thus thirty six (36) conjunctive adjuncts are used to link clauses to one another and they represent 49.31% of the global totals. Out of the thirty six 36 (49.31%) conjunctive adjuncts, Kamini has uttered 27 (75%) and Chairman 9 (25%). The continuity adjuncts are three 3 which amounts to 4.10% of the total.

2.1.4.2- Qualitative analysis

The following instances from extract one will be considered for the analysis.

1- Your Excellency, it was a difficult meeting. (p.4)

2- A ha! So what they say? (p.6)

3- Bugara never missed a payment (p.6)

➤ **Adjuncts Analysis**

1- Your Excellency, it was a difficult meeting

Your Excellency	It	Was	a difficult meeting
Adjunct: vocative	Subject	Finite	Complement Attributive
	MOOD		RESIDUE

2- A ha! So what they say? (p.6)

A ha!	So	what	They	Say?	
Adjunct: Continuity	Adjunct: Conjunctive	Wh/Complement	Subject	Finite	Predicator
		RESIDUE	MOOD		RESIDUE

3- Bugara never missed a payment (p.6)

Bugara	Never	Missed		a payment
Subject	Adjunct: Mood	Finite	predicator	Complement
	MOOD			RESIDUE

Considering the table above, I can notice that some additional meanings have been added through the use of different adjuncts. In the first table, the expression “your Excellency” is a vocative adjunct used by Chairman to directly address Kamini. Through this vocative adjunct, Chairman makes an attempt to direct the interaction. In the second table, two types of adjunct are used by Kamini to organize his speech in a coherent and cohesive way “ha!” continuity adjunct and “so” conjunctive adjunct.

In the following sub-section, I have focused on the tenor dimensions in extract one.

2.1.5- The tenor dimensions in extract one

From The use of mood types, modality types and adjunct types among the interactants of this interaction, I have deduced the interpersonal relationships which exist among them.

The main interactants of this extract are Kamini, Chairman, Gudrum and TF special. First of all, Kamini is the president of Bugara. He has appointed Chairman at the head of Bugara central Bank and he introduces him to his guests in this clause “is my Chairman of Bugara central Bank” (p.4). The power between Kamini and Chairman is highly unequal and it is perceptible in this imperative clause used by Kamini to order Chairman “Go back and agree to any condition they want”(p.5). In contrary, Chairman has a great deference to Kamini and it is shown in this clause which he has uttered to ask permission from Kamini “May I come in your Excellency”(p.4). In fact all the other interactants always address Kamini through these vocative adjuncts to show their great respect to him «Your Excellency” or «my life president” (p.7). Kamini’s dutiful journalist (Gudrum) is also deferential to him and she manifests her great respect in this clause «it is a plot my life president” (p.5). The following clauses once more display Kamini’s power over Chairman and TF special who is one of his security guards

«you see, is this kind of traitor I have in charge of Bugara central Bank”(p.7). Here, Kamini considers Chairman as a traitor because not only does he fail to have the World Bank giving Bugara two hundred million dollars as loan but he also calls Bugara's national currency shit paper. As punishment, Kamini orders TF special to take Chairman and tie him inside toilet room “take this coat and tie kondo inside that toilet room there and put his head inside bowl”(p.8).TF special then carried out the order without asking question, that is a sign of total submission. Thus, only a person in position of authority and power can receive such great respect from his subjects. This is the reason why, I can say with certainty that the power between Kamini and all the other interactants of this extract is highly unequal. As for the contact, based on the fact that all the interactants are Kamini's immediate collaborators, the contact is frequent among them but the affective involvement is low although there is a brotherhood relation among them.

Having then achieved the mood analysis of the extract one, my focus is on its analysis in extract two.

2.2 -Mood analysis of extract two

2.2.1 -Clause and Mood-type identification

The same keys used in section 2.1.1. will be also used here for the clause and mood-type identification

1your Gracious Excellency... (AV) (mn) 2 what (wh/c) is (F) it (S)? 3 why (Wh/Ac) do (F) you(S) continue to disturb (P)? 4 They (S) 've (F) gone (P), your Excellency (AV). 5 The rest of the delegation (C); they (S)'ve (F) gone (P). 6 What (wh/c) did (F) you (S) say (P)? 7some more traitors (S) have (F) shown (P) their true faces (C), your Excellency (AV). 8 they (S) left (F/P) straight after the working session (AC) of the Foreign Minister's committee (C). the foreign Affairs Minister, his secretary, the two specialists on Palestinian and south African problems- Dr. wamue and Mrs Olanga

and that new ... (C). 9 My speech (mn)! What (wh/S) happen (F/P) to speech (C) 10 he (S) prepare (F/P) for me (C) to address General Assembly tomorrow (AC). 11 He (S) suppose to read (F/P) it to me (C) over lunch (AC). 12 I (S) shall (F) assign (P) it (C) immediately (AC) to the third secretary (C) your Gracious Excellency (AV). 13 The third secretary (AV) (mn). 14 the third secretary (S) to write (P) address of Bugara's life president (C) 15 Which (wh/c) he (S) make (F/P) to united Nations (C)? 16 Actually (Ao) he (s) is (F) very bright (ca), Dr. President (AV). A young gradutate (AV) but (Aj) very bright (Ca). 17 The third secretary (AV) (Mn)! 18 you, Madame Ambassador (AV), you (S) have (F) been mistake (F) in appointment (C). 19 why (wh/AC) can (Fms) you (S) not write (P) the address (C)? 20 WHY (Wh/AC)? (Mn). 21 Because (AC) you (S) are (F) ignorant (Ca)! 22 I (S) have no (Fn) expert © 23 why (Wh/AC) are (F) you (S) ambassador (C) 24 if (Aj) you (S) are not (Fn) expert (C)? 25 Why (wh/Ac) can ((Fms) you (S) not represent (P) my opinion (C) 26 and (Aj) put (P) it (C) correctly (Ac) 27 if (Aj) I (S) am not (Fn) here (Ac). 28 of course (Am) she (S) can (Fms) your Excellency (Av), 29 I (S) could (Fms) lend (P) a hand (C) too (Aj) 30 if (Aj) your Excellency (Av). wishes (F/P) 31 but (Aj). This young graduate (S) had (F) studied (P) all the life president's speeches (C) at the university (Ac). 32 He (S) did (F/P) his doctorate on the very subject (C). 33 I (S) have (F) read (P) some of the briefings (C) 34 he (S) prepared (F/P) for the delegation (C). 36 I know (Am) that (Aj) my political philosophy (S) and (Aj) so on (S) are (F) studied (P) in university (Ac) 37 but (Aj) I (S) did (F) not know (P) 38 somebody (S) has (F) been getting (P) doctorate degree from them (C) .39 Do (F) he (S) from our own Bugara University (Ac)? 40 certainly (Am) your Excellency (Av) 41 and (Aj) he (S) has (S) given (P) many public lectures on the subject (C) 42 since (Aj) he (S) tool up (F/P) position (C) here (Ac). 43 very good (Mn), 44 very good (Mn) 45 but (Aj) where (Wh/Ac) is (F) the first secretary (S)? 46 that position (S) has (F) been (P) vacant (Ca) for two years (Ac) your Excellency (Av), 47 same thing for second secretary (Mn). 48 If (Aj) your Excellency (S) (S) will (Fml) be (P) kind enough (Ca) to recall (P) sereral memos (C) 49 I (S) sent (F/P) to the Ministry of foreign affairs on the subject (C) 50 copied to your Excellency (Av) ...51 all right what (wh/c) is (F) the young man's name (S) 52 Seli Metatu (Av), your Excellency (Ac) (Mn) 53 promote (P) him first secretary (C) 54 and (aj) tell (P) him to get on with my speech (C). 55 still (Aj) I (S) don't (Fn) like (PmL) idea of third secretary (C) writing (P) speech for a life president (C). 56 Promrte (P) him (C) today (AC) 57 but (Aj) if (Aj) er... 58 If (Aj) I (S) may (Fms) make (P) bold (C) to remind (P) your excellency (AV) 59 [the reason why the post of First and (Aj) second secretaries, plus that (Aj) of commercial attache (S) have (F) been (P) vacant (Ca)] (S) is (F) that (C) 60 well (At), according to the foreign affairs Minister(C), there (S) are (F) no Funds (C) [to pay (P) anyone in those grades (C)]. 61 I (S) remember (F/P) very well (Ca). 62 I (S) do not (Fn) forget (P) 63 And (Aj) is (f) that (S) not the same minister (C) 64 Who (S) has (F) now (AC) run away (P) in the middle of his international mission (Ac)? 65 Why (Wh/Ac) do (F) they (S) all (Aj) run away (P)? 66 Because (Aj) they (S) steal

(F/P) Bugara money (C), 67 that (S)'s (F) why (Wh/Ac). 68 They (S) smuggle (F/P) goods (C) [and (Aj) do (F/P) black market (C), ruining (P) Bugara currency (C)] (C) 69 you (S) tell (P) me (C), [Why that traitor, the one who (S) calls (F/P) himself professor (C)] (C) 70 Why (Wh/Ac) he (S) run away (P) instead of (Aj) leading my team of delegation (C) to this meeting here (Ac). 71 He (S) embezzle (F/P) money (C) 72 and (Aj) he (S) suspect (F/P) [that (Aj) Kamini (S) find out (F/P)] (C) 73 He Know (Am) I (S) want (F/P) to disgrace (P) him (C) before his international friends at the United National Assembly (AC).74 a common thief like that (mn). 75 with all his grey hairs (C) he (S) is (F) so shameless (Ca) 76 So (Aj) everybody (S) thinking (P) him a great scholarship man (C) a brilliant man and so on and so forth (C) 77 A brilliant man (S) to be embezzling (P) money (C) and (Aj) running away (P). 78 Thank (P) you (C) very much for brilliance (C). 79 I (S) take (F/P) stupid man any day (C). 78 I(S) promote (P) that young man (C), today (Ac). 80 When (Aj) he (S) come back (F/P) to Bugara (AC), 81 See (P) that (C) 82 he (S) go (F/P) to university (Ac) 83 and (Aj) make (P) him professor (C).84 But if (Aj) he (S) try (F/P) to be (P) brilliant (Ca) like Kiwana (C), he (S) will (Fml) smell (P) his mother's cunt (C) 85 before (Aj) he (S) can (Fms) run away (P). 86 Now (Am) I (S) find (F/P) new Foreign Minister (C) 87 Who (S) will (Fml) find (P) money (C) 88 and (Aj) pay (P) salaries (C) instead of (Aj) running away (P) with (Aj) Bugara money (C). 89 perhaps (Am) I (S) make (F/P) you the Foreign Minister (C). 90 You (S) are (F) useless (Ca) as (Aj) ambassador (C) 91 When (Aj) you (S) cannot (Fnms) write (P) my speech (C) in emergency (Ac). 92 Your Gracious Excellency's orders (S) will (Fml) be carried out (P) 93 How (Wh/Ac) did (F) they (S) get away (P)? 94 I (S) want (F/P) the names of my Task Force Specials (C) 95 who (Wh/s) are (F) watching (P) their movement hand and foot (C) 96 How (Wh/Ac) did (F) all of them (S) get away (P) (P) without (Aj) being followed (P)? 97 I (S) tell (F/P) them (C) to watch (P) carefully (Ac) 98 even when (Aj) they (S) go (F/P) to toilet (Ac) to shit (P). 99 I (S) have (F) already (Am) set up (P) an enquiry (C) your Excellency (AV). 100 They (S) must (Fml) have planned (P) it (C) very carefully (AC). 101 They (S) pretended (F/P) 102 They (S) were still (Aj) holding (P) their meeting (C) in the committee room (AC) 103 but in fact (Aj) they (S) had (F) all (Aj) escaped (P) through lavatory window(C). 104 It (S) opened (F/P) into a passage (Ac) used (P) only (Aj) by the cleaners in the building (Ac). 105 The presidential Task Force Guards (S) kept (F/P) waiting (P) at the door (Ac) for over an hour (AC) before... 106 what fools (mn)! 107 Did (F) they (S) not notice (P) 108 That (Aj) they (S) can (Fms) no longer (Am) hear (P) anything (C)?

109 Did (F) they (S) think (P) 110 The delegation (S) was (F) Sleeping (P) 111 Or (Aj) What (mn) ? 112 Your Gracious Excellency (Av), They (S) were (F) clever (Ca) 113 They (S) left (F/P) on a tape recorder of conversation (C)114 which (wh/s) must (FmL) have (F) kept running (P) For an hour or more (AC).115 you (S) see (F/p).116 Is (F) It (S) not a disgrace (C) ?117 A whole minister of state, he

(S) is (F) playing (P) [[tricks like 007 James Bond in order to run away (P) with national Funds]]
(C) .118 That (S) is (F) The kind of minister (C) left (P) in Bugara (AC). 119 James Bond (AV) (mn)
.120 That (S) is (F) what (wh/C) result from imperialism and (Aj) neo-colonialism and (Aj) The culture
(C)121 they (S) teach (F/P) our people (C) .Syphilitic culture (mn) .123 Mental syphilis (mn) .124 How
(wh/AC) You (S) explain (P) a Thing like This (C) ?125 An educated man , a cabinet minister (S)
playing (P) like James Bond (C) in The United Nations (AC) . 126 Your Excellency (AV) ; if (Aj) i
(S) may... (F) 127 Don't (Fn) interrupt (P) .128 You (S) are (F) not a good ambassador (C) 129 or
(Aj) This (S) Would not (Fnms) happen (P) under your nose (AC) .130 Have (F) you (S) telexed (P)
Bugara for the Task Force (C) to go (P) to These people's villages (AC) ? 131 Your Gracious
Excellency (AV) , I (S) Was (F) [[about to suggest (P)]] (C) 132 That (Aj) I (S) run (F/P) over to a
friend embassy (AC)133 and (Aj) use (F/P) Their telex (C) . 134 Why a friend embassy (mn) ? 135
Why not our own telex (mn) ?136 It (S) Was (f) cut off (P) months ago (AC), your Excellency (AV)
.137 we (S) ...could not (Fnms) pay (P) ...138 WE (S) had (F) no funds (C) to settle (P) our bills (C) ,
139 The foreign Minister (S) Was (F) aware (P) of ...140 The foreign Minister (mn) ! 141 I (S) do not
(Fn) want to hear (P) the name of ...Those traitors any of Them (C) .142 Just (Am) get (P) a message
(C) any way (AC) .143 you(S) like (F/P) to my presidential Task Force Specials (C) 144 and (Aj)
dispatch (P) them (C) to their villages (AC) .145 you (S) have (F) already (Am) lost (P) precious time
(C) Madame Ambassador (AV) .146 and (Aj) report (P) the matter (C) to The Secretary General of the
United Nations (AC) .147 Let him (S) known(P) what (wh/c) bad things (C) 148 his people (S) have
(F) done (P) to me (C) .149 I (S) Will (Fml) attend (P) to it (C) your Excellency(AV) .

2.2.2- Analysis of Mood Types

2.2.2.1- Quantitative Analysis

The clause and Mood Type identification above have helped me to obtain the following tables and diagram.

Mood Structures	Absolute values	Values in percentages
Full declaratives	84	56.37 %
Elliptical declaratives	00	00%
Polar –interrogative	12	08.05%
Wh-interrogative	15	10.06%
Exclamatives	00	00%
Imperatives	12	08.05%
Modulated interrogatives	00	00%
Minor clause	20	13.42%
Abandoned	6	4.02%
Total number	149	100%

Table 8: Mood type in extract two

Mood Types	Interactants			Totals
	Kamini	Ambassador	Gudrum	
Full declaratives	48(57.14%)	27(32.14%)	9(10.71%)	84
Elliptical declaratives	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00
Polar interrogatives	12(100%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	12
Wh-interrogatives	15(100%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	15
Exclamatives	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00
Imperatives	12(100%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	12
Modulated interrogatives	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00
Minor clauses	15(75%)	04(20%)	01(05%)	20
Abandoned	00(00%)	06(100%)	00(00%)	06
Total percentages per interactant	102 68.45%	37 24.83%	10 6.74%	149

Table 9: statistics of the usage of different Mood-Types by the interactants in extract two

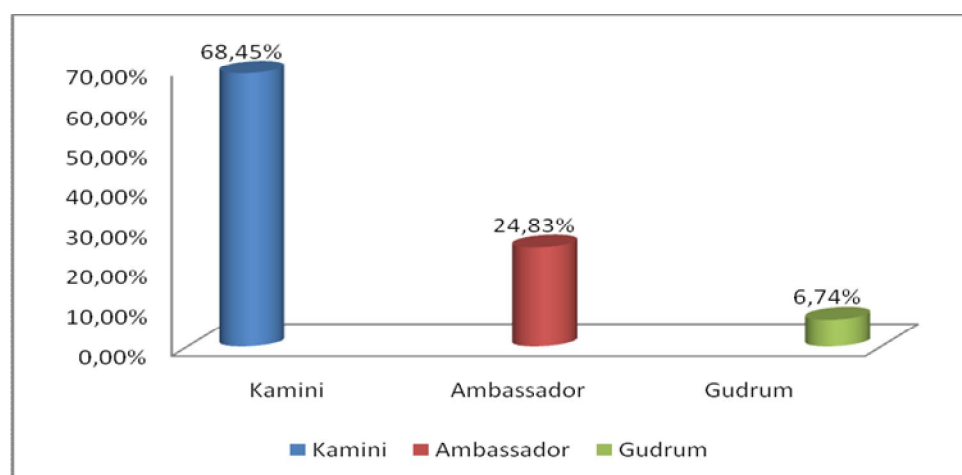


Diagram 4: statistics of the usage of different Mood-Types by the interactants in extract two

As it is shown in the table above, this extract is constructed with one hundred and forty nine (149) clauses of different types which Kamini, Ambassador and Gudrum have used during their conversations. Over the one hundred and forty nine (149) total ranking clauses, there are eighty-four (84) full declaratives standing for 56.37% of the total. The predominance of declarative proves, first, that information has been mainly given and second that the focus of this interaction is the grammar of proposition. From the eighty four (84) declaratives, Kamini has uttered 48 (57.14%), Ambassador 27 (32.14%) and Gudrum 9 (10.71%). In addition, twelve (12) Polar interrogatives and fifteen (15) Wh- interrogatives were used which represent respectively 8.05% and 10.06% of the totals. The twelve (12) Polar interrogatives and fifteen (15) Wh- interrogatives were uttered by Kamini alone which means that he requires information from the other participants of the interaction. Considering the exchange of goods and services in this interaction, only twelve (12) imperatives are used which stand for 8.05% of the global total one hundred and forty nine (149) clauses. The twelve (12) imperatives are uttered by kamini alone and directed toward Ambassador to make him carrying out his will. This shows his power as president of a state (Bugara) over Ambassador, the one he has appointed. No modulated-interrogatives have been used. Although, twenty (20) minor clauses are used and stand for 13.42% of the totals. Out Of the twelve (12) minor clauses, kamini has uttered 15 (75%), Ambassador 4 (20%) and Gudrum 1 (5%). Thus, taking into consideration all what followed, I will state that the exchange Of information prevails over the exchange of goods and services and that kamini ranks first with 102 (68.45%), Ambassador comes second with 37 (24.83%) and lastly Gudrum with 10 (6.71%). I'm going to start the qualitative analysis in the next sub-heading.

2.2.2.2- Qualitative analysis of some clauses of the extract two.

◆ The grammar of proposition

➤ Here are some instances

➤ Declarative

1- Some more traitors have shown their true faces, your Excellency (p.13)

2- Actually he is very bright, Dr president (p.13)

3- I do not forget (p.14)

➤ Mood Analysis

1-Some more traitors have shown their true faces. (p.13)

Some more traitors	Have	Shown	Their true faces
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE	

2- Actually he is very bright, Dr president. (p.13)

Actually	He	Is	Very bright	Dr president
Adjunct :	Subject	Finite	Complement	Adjunct : Vocative
Comment			Attributive	
	MOOD		RESIDUE	

3- I do not forget (p.14)

I	do not	Forget
Subject	Finite : negative	Predicator
MOOD		RESIDUE

➤ Interrogatives

1-But where is the first secretary ? (p.14)

2-Why did he run away ? (p.14)

3-Do he get this doctorate from our own Bugara University ? (p.14)

➤ Mood Analysis

1- But where is the first secretary? (p.14)

But	Where	Is	The first secretary ?
Adjunct : conjunctive	Wh/AC	Finite	Subject
		MOOD	

2- Why did he run away ? (p.14)

Why	Did	He	Run away
Wh/AC	Finite	Subject	Predicator
MOOD			RESIDUE

3-Do he get this doctorate from our own Bugara University ?

Do	He	Get	This doctorate	From our own Bugara University ?
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: circumstantial
MOOD		RESIDUE		

◆ The grammar of proposals

Here are some instances

➤ Imperatives1

1-Promote him first secretary (p.14)

2-Don't interrupt (p .16)

➤ **Mood analysis**

1-Promote him first secretary

Promote	Him first secretary
Predicator	Complement
RESIDUE	

2- Don't interrupt

Don't	Interrupt
Finite : negative	Predicator
MOOD	RESIDUE

Once again, looking at the analysis above, the clauses “Some more traitors have shown their true faces, your Excellency “ (p.13). and “Actually he is very bright, Dr

president”(p.13) are declarative clauses . They have been used by Ambassador and Gudrum to information to Kamini. The analysis based on interrogative clauses proves that information are demanding through questions. In fact, the clauses “But where is the first secretary?” (p.14) or “Why did he run away?”(p.14) are interrogative clauses uttered by Kamini to ask for clarification from Ambassador. But the clauses “Promote him first secretary”(p.14) and “Don’t interrupt”(p.16) are strict order given by Kamini to Ambassador .I can notice that Kamini is filling the speech role of demanding whereas Ambassador fills the one of giving with information as the commodity exchanged.

2.2.3 - Analysis of Modality

2.2.3.1- Quantitative Analysis

From the clause and mood types identification, I have identified the differernt Modality types, I have counted, calculated and distributed them to the interactant who have uttered them with reference making to each modality types.

Modality types	Absolute values	Values in percentages
Modalisations	18	72%
Modulations	07	28%
Total number	25	100%

Table10 Modality types in extract two

Modality types	Interactant			TOTAL
	Kamini	Ambassador	Gudrum	
Modalisations	10 (55.55%)	06 (33.33%)	02 (11.11%)	18
Modulations	02 (28.57%)	04 (57.14%)	01 (14.28%)	07
Total and percentages	12	10	03	
Per interactant	48%	40%	12%	25

Table11 :Statistics of the use of modality types in extract two

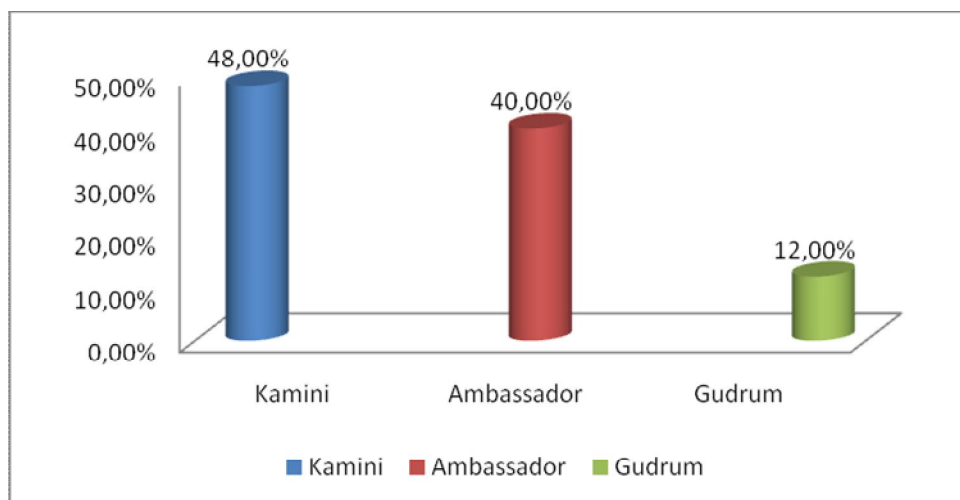


Diagram 5: Distribution of the use of modality in extract two

As shown in the tables Above, the interactants (Kamini, Ambassador, Gudrum) have made use of twenty five (25) modality of different types during their conversations. It means that they have expressed their various attitudes and judgements about their utterances. Over the twenty five (25) modality-types, there are eighteen (18) modalisations standing for 72%. Out Of the eighteen (18) modalisations, kamini has used 10(55.55%) ? Ambassador 6(33.33%) and Gudrum 2(11.11%). There are also seven (7) modulations which stand for 28%. From this total number of modulations, kamini has used 2(28.57%), Ambassador 4(57.14%) andGudrum 1(14.28%). As regards to the global total modality types, Kamini has uttered in all 12(48%) and occupies the first position, Ambassador comes in the second position with 10(40%) and finally Gudrum with 3(12%). Let's now consider the qualitative analysis of modality types in this extract.

2.2.3.2 - Qualitative analysis

Here are some instances

1-perhaps I make you the Foreign Minister (p.15)

2-He will smell his mother's cunt (p.15)

➤ **Modality analysis**

1- perhaps I make you the Foreign Minister (p.15)

Perhaps	I	Make		you the Foreign Minister
Adjunct: mood	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
MOOD			RESIDUE	

2- He will smell his mother's cunt

He	Will	Smell	His mother's cunt
Subject	Finite: modulated	Predicator	complement
MOOD		RESIDUE	

The illustrations in the two tables above show that attitudes and judgments are expressed through both modalisations and modulation. In the first table the mood adjunct "perhaps" expresses probability and it has been uttered by Kamini. He expresses obligation in the modal finite operator "will" in the second table.

2.2.4- Analysis of Adjuncts

This analysis will also deal with quantitative and qualitative analysis of the different adjunct types found in this extract.

2.2.4.1- Quantitative Analysis

The clause and mood -type identification have helped me to get the figures and the percentages of each interactant's use of different adjuncts types.

Adjunct types	Absolute Values	Values in percentages
Circumstantial	44	36.66%
Mood	05	4.16%
Polarity	00	00%
Vocative	19	15.83%
Comment	01	0.83%
Conjunctive	50	41.66%
Continuity	01	0.83%
Totals and percentages per interactant	120	100%

Table12: Absolute values of adjunct type in extract two

Adjunct-types	Kamini	Ambassador	Gudrum	TOTALS
Circumstantial	32 (72.72%)	11 (25%)	01(2. 27%)	44
Mood	03 (60%)	01 (20%)	01 (20%)	05
Polarity	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00
Vocative	02 (10.52%)	14 (73.68%)	03 (15.78%)	19
Comment	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	01 (100%)	01
Conjunctive	32 (64%)	32 (64%)	04 (8%)	50
Continuity	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	01
Totals and percentages per interactant	69 57.5%	41 34.16%	10 8.33%	120

Table13 : Statistics of adjunct types in extract two

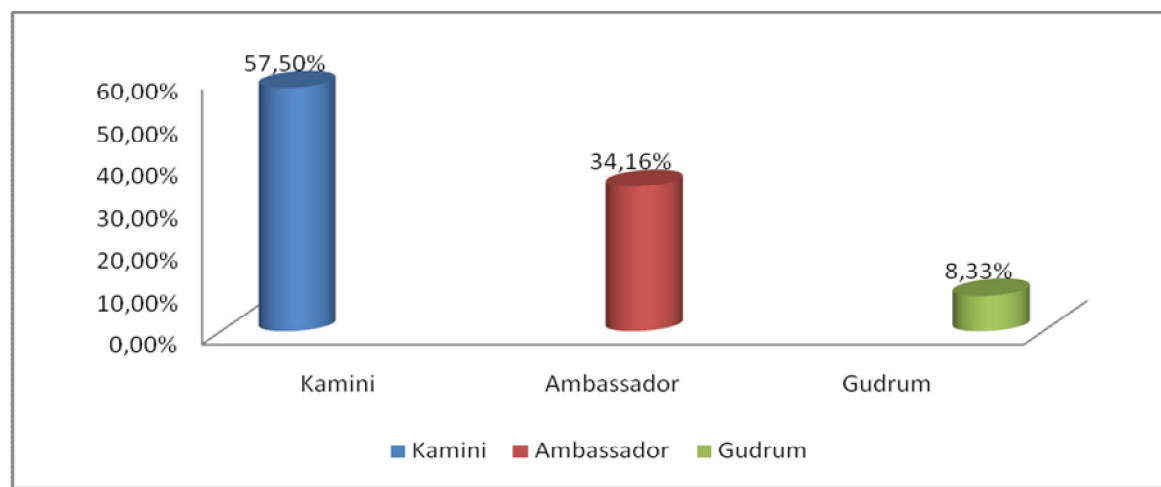


Diagram 6: Statistics of adjunct types in extract two

In this extract, the participants (kamini, Ambassador, Gudrum) have made use of one hundred and twenty (120) adjuncts of several types .Over this global total, forty four (44)

Are circumstantial adjuncts and stand for 36.66%.The use of this type of adjunct means that the Interactants have added experiential meaning to the clause, they have expressed some circumstantances related to the process described in the clause through the use of differnts verbs in the clause. From the forty four (44) circumtantial adjuncts, Kamini has uttered 32(72.72%), Ambassador 11(25%) and Gudrum 1(2.72%). They have equally used five (5) mood adjuncts to maintain their conversations. Out of the five, Kamini has used 3(60%) Ambassador and Gudrum have used 1(20%) for each other. There are also nineteen (19) vocative adjuncts which represent 15.83% of the global total. They have mainly used by Ambassador 14(73.68) and Gudrum 3(15.78) to express deference toward Kamini, their president whom they call “Dr Life president”or ” Gracious Excellency”. It also shows that

there is a close relationship among them. Out of the nineteen vocative adjuncts only 2(10.52%) have been used by Kamini.

In addition, the interactants have used fifty (50) conjunctive adjuncts standing for 41.66% of the global total to tie clause together and make them relevant to the context in which they have been uttered. Out of the fifty (50), Kamini has used 32(64%), Ambassador 14(28%) and finally Gudrum 4(8%). Only one (1) comment adjunct and continuity adjunct have occurred and are used respectively by Gudrum and Ambassador. Let's now deal with the qualitative analysis of these adjuncts.

2.2.4.2- Qualitative analysis

Here are some instances

1- Actually he is very bright, Dr president (p.13)

2- Of course she can your Excellency (p.13)

Adjuncts analysis

1-Actually he is very bright Dr president (p.13)

Actually	He	Is	Very bright	Dr. President
Adjunct : comment	Subject	Finite	Complement attributive	Adjunct : vocative
	MOOD		RESIDUE	

2- Of course she can your Excellency (p.13)

Of course	She	Can	Your Excellency
Adjunct : mood	Subject	Finite : modal	Adjunct : vocative
MOOD			

The tables above show the different adjunct used by Gudrum in her two selected utterances. The comment adjunct “actually” used in the first table expresses attitude and evaluation. The second vocative adjunct” Dr president” expresses deference to Kamini. In the second utterance, I notice that two types of adjunct are also used. The expression “of course” is a mood adjunct and it expresses Gudrum’s degree of certainty. Once again, the vocative adjunct “your Excellency” is uttered to show deference to Kamini.

2.2.5- Tenor Dimensions in Extract two.

Once more, I have deduced the interpersonal relationship among the interactants of this extract based on the analysis of mood types, modality types and adjunct types.

The interactants of this interaction are Kamini, who is the Head state of Bugara, Ambassador Kamini’s representative at the United Nations and Gudrum his friend. In a tone of rebuke, Kamini manifests his power over Ambassador in this clause ”perhaps, I make you the foreign minister, you are useless as ambassador when you cannot write my speech in emergency (p.15) and “Don’t interrupt, you are not a good ambassador”(p.16)This is a proof of Kamini’s authority over Ambassador. In the contrary, Ambassador has proved his deep submission and great respect to Kamini by saying that ”My Gracious Excellency’s orders will be carried out”(p.15)or ”I will attend to it Your Excellency”(p.16).It is why I can say that the power between Kamini and Ambassador is unequal There is also unequal power between Kamini and Gudrum. In fact, Gudrum proves her inferiority to Kamini in this interrogative

clause "I could lend a hand too if your Excellency wishes"(p.16). Here again, the contact is infrequent because Gudrum as well as Ambassador work under Kamini. As for the affective involvement, it is low since the relation which exist among them, is a professional one.

I have kept on the analysis by following the same process in extract three.

2.3. Mood Analysis of extract three.

2.3.1 Clause and Mood type Identification

I have used the same keys like the one of section 2.1.1.

1 Nobody on my delegation (S) will (Fms) ever (Am) run away (P). 2 Anybody (S) can (Fms) run away (P). 3 No (AP) (mn). 4 Not my delegation (mn). 5 And (Aj) you (S) know (F/P) why (Wh/Ac)? 6 You (S) keep (F/P) Them (C) happy with woman (Ac)? 7 No (AP) (mn). 8 Voodoo (mn) .9 They (S) Know (F/P) it (C). 10 They (S) desert (F/P) on duty (C), 11 Something bad (S) will (Fms) happen (P) to them (C). 12 They (S) will (Fms) fall (P) sick with horrible disease (C). 13 They (S) will (Fms) die (P) very slowly (Ca). 14 Yes (At), the whole of African (S) knows (F/P) of your reputation in that direction (C). 15 Does (F) it (S) work (P) all the time (Am)? 16 You (S) had (F) better (Am) believe (P) it (C). 17 It (S) is (F) simpler (Ca) just (Am) to take (P) their family hostage (C). 18 [At home (Ac), anyone who (S) gets sent (F/P) on an official mission (C)] (S) leaves (F/P) his family (C) behind, under surveillance (Ac). 19 I(S) do (F) That (Aj) too (Am). 20 But (Aj) sometimes (Am) they (S) bribe (F/P) the guards (C). 21 and (Aj) smuggle (F/P) out the families (C). 22 There (S) is (F) so much corruption (C). 23 One man (S) cannot (Fn) supervise (P) everything (C). 24 You (S) can (Fms) with voodoo (C). 25 From here (Ac) I (S) am (F) surveillances (P) everything (C) at home (Ac) 26 Everyone of my subjects (C), I (S) see (F/P). 27 The ones who (S) are (F) plotting (P), 28 who think (Am) they (S) can (Fms) overthrow (P).29 Benefacio Gunema (AV), I (S) see (F/P) Them(C). 30 And (Aj) the plots of my supercilious aristocracy, the mestizos (C), I (S) see (F/P). 31 They think (Am) they (S) superior (F/P) to benefacio (C). 32 because (Aj) I, I full (F/P) negroid (C), 33 and (Aj) I (S) arise (F/P) from low background, poor environment (Ac), 34 I (S) se (F/P) them (C). 35 Fools (mn)! 36 They (S) do not (Fn) understands (S) yet (Am) 37 That (Aj) some (C) am (F) born (P) to rule (P). 38 It (S) is (F) there, in the signs (Ac) 39 since (Aj) I (S) Am (F) born (P). 40 I (S) Am (F) different (Ca) being from everybody else (C).41 I (S) wipe (F/P) my feet (C) on their necks (Ac), 42 mestizos,

aristocrats and (Aj) conspirating negritos alike (mn). 43 Power (S) is (F) the greatest voodoo (C). 44 and (Aj) voodoo (S) is (F) greatest power (C). 45 I (S) see (F/P), 46 I (S) surveillance (F/P) all of my subjects (C), 47 Wherever (Wh/Ac) I (S) Am (F). 48 Nobody (S) stage (F/P) coup d'etat for Gunema (C) 49 and (Aj) live (F/P) to tell (P) the story (C). 50 No public servant (S) steal (F/P) money (C) from Benefacio (Ac) 51 and (Aj) nobody (S) run away (F/P) 52 When (wh/ac) I (S) send (F/P) him (C) on important mission (Ac). 53 Never (Am)(mn)? 54 Never (Am) (mn). 55 It (S) never (Am) happen (F/P). 56 Ever (Am) my political prisoners (C) 57 When (Wh/Ac) they (S) begin (F/P) to plan (P) escape (C) from prison (Ac). 58 Lucky for you (mn). 59 you (S) `ve (F) only got (P) a small Island (C), easily patrolled (Ca) by a canoe or (Aj) two with out board motors (C). 60 Do (F) you (S) know (P) the sheer of Mbangi-Gwela (C)? 61 Even (Am) I (S) don't (Fn) know (P) half (C) 62 of what (Wh/S) is (F) inside (Ac) it (C). 63 Size (S) is not (Fn) important (Ca) 64 I (S) know (F/P) everything (C). 65 Well (At), I (S) have no (Fn) problems of escapes (C). 66 we (S) are (F) French (C). 67 My government people (S) are (F) proud (Ca) to be (P) French (C), all my officials (C) 68 To try (P) to escape (P) from la France-mon Dieu (Ac). 69 Who (Wh/S) ever (Am) heard (F/P) of such a thing (C)? 70 My brothers (Av), let us (S) go (P) and (Aj) eat (P). 71 It (S) is (F) long past time for food (C). 72 We (S) continue (F/P) our discussion of politics (C) over a good dinner (C), not so?

2.3.2. Analysis of Mood types

2.3.2.1. Quantitative Analysis

From clause and Mood type identification, I have come up with the statistical table and diagram showing the quantity and percentage of each Mood type with reference making to the interactant who have uttered them.

Mood Types	Values of each Mood types	Values in percentages
Full declaratives	56	77.77%
Elliptical declaratives	00	00%
Polar interrogatives	03	4.16%
Wh-interrogatives	02	2.77%
Exclamatives	00	00%
Imperatives	01	1.38%
Modulated Imperatives	00	00%
Minor clauses	10	13.88%
Abandoned	00	00%
Total number	72	100%

Table14:The total values of mood types in extract three.

Mood Types	Interactants				Totals
	Kamini	Gunema	Kasco	Tuboum	
Full declaratives	08 (14.28%)	39 (69.64%)	03 (5.35%)	06 (10.71%)	56
Elliptical declaratives	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00(00%)	00 (00%)	00
Polar interrogatives	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	01 (33.33%)	02 (66.66%)	03
Wh-interrogatives	00 (00%)	01 (50%)	01 (50%)	00 (00%)	02
Exclamatives	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00
Imperatives	01(100%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	01
Modulated Imperatives	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00
Minor clauses	00(00%)	07(70%)	02(20%)	01(05%)	10
Abandoned	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00
Total percentages per-interactant	09 12.5%	47 65.27%	07 9.72%	09 12.5%	72 100%

Table 15: Statistics of Mood types in extract three.

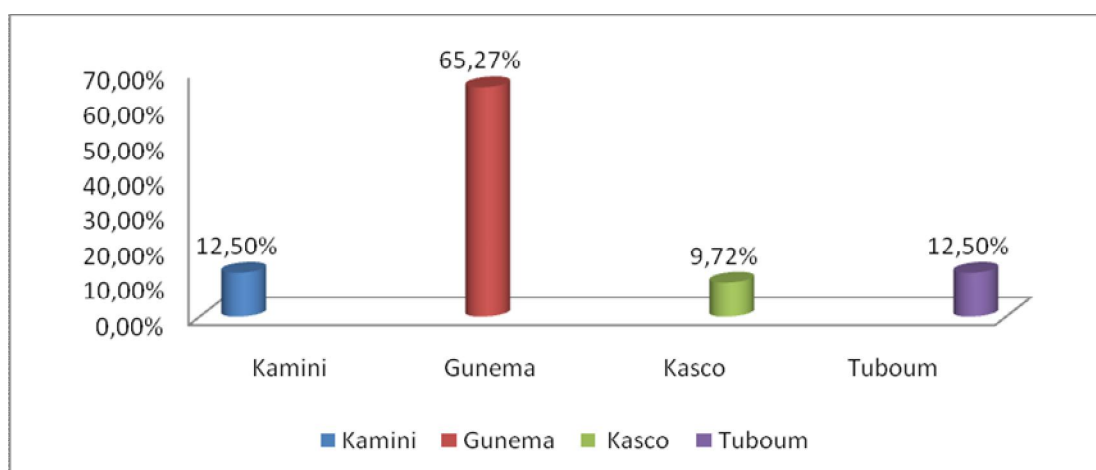


Diagram 7: Statistics of Mood types in extract three.

The statistical tables above show that the interactants (Kamini, Kasco, Gunema, and Tuboum) have made use of seventy two (72) clauses during this interaction. Out of the seventy two total clauses ranking, fifty six (56) are full declaratives and stand for 77.77% of the total. There are also three (03) polar interrogatives which represent 2.77%. The predominance of declaratives 56 (77.77%) proves that the concern of this interaction is the grammar of proposition. It means that the interactants have mainly exchange information. Out of the fifty six (56) declaratives, Kamini used 8(14.28%), Gunema 39(69.64%), Kasco 3(5.35%) and Tuboum 6(10.71%). The three (3) Polar- interrogatives are used by Kasco 1(33.33%) and Tuboum 2(66.66%) to request for more information for their best understanding of the field of the interaction. In addition, two (2) Wh- interrogatives were also used for the same sake and shared equally by Gunema and Kasco 1(50%) for each other.

Considering the exchange of goods and services through the use of imperatives and modulated interrogatives, only one (1) imperative has been used in the course of interaction by Kamini to ask his colleague to go for food. "My brothers, let us go and eat (P. 26). There is no modulated interrogative. Ten (10) minor clauses are used. Out of the ten, Gunema has used 7(70%), Kasco 2(20%) and Tuboum 1(10%). Thus taking into consideration all the mood types, there is no doubt that the exchange of information has prevailed over the exchange of goods and services. With respect to the distributions, Gunema ranks first 47(65.27%), Kamini and Tuboum come second with 9(12.5%) for each other and finally Kasco comes last with 7(9.72%) I'm going to deal with the qualitative analysis in the next sub-heading.

**2.3.2.2. Qualitative Analysis of some clauses from
the extract three.**

➤ The grammar of proposition.

Here are some instances

Declaratives

1- One man cannot supervise everything. (p.26)

2- Well, I have no problems of escapes (p.26)

3- We are French (p.26)

❖ **Mood analysis**

1- One man cannot supervise everything (p.26)

One man	Cannot	Supervise	Everything
Subject:	Finite: negative	Predicator	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE	

2- Well, I have no problems of escapes (p.26)

Well	I	Have	no problems of escapes
Adjuncts: Continuity	Subject	Finite	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE	

3- We are French (p.26)

We	Are	French
Subject:	Finite	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE

The analysis above show that the interactants express themselves through the following clauses “One man cannot supervise everything”(p.26) or “Well , I have no problems of escapes” (p.26) and “We are French”(p.26). I notice here, that the interactants are arguing about whether something is or is not.

2.3.3. Analysis of Modality

Here again, I'm going to deal will the quantitative and qualitative analysis of modal verbs, modal adverbs as well as grammatical metaphors used by the participants of this interaction.

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.

Modality types	Absolute values	Values in percentages
Modalisation	13	100%
Modulation	00	00%
Total number	13	100%

Table 16: Absolute values of modality in extract three

Modality Types	Interactants				Totals
	Kamini	Gunema	Kasco	Tuboun	
Modalisation	03 (23.07%)	07 (53.84%)	02 (15.38%)	01 (7.69%)	13
Modulation	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00
Totals and percentages Per interactant	03 (23.07%)	07 (53.84%)	02 (15.38%)	01 (7.69%)	13

Table 17: Statistics of the use of modality in extract three.

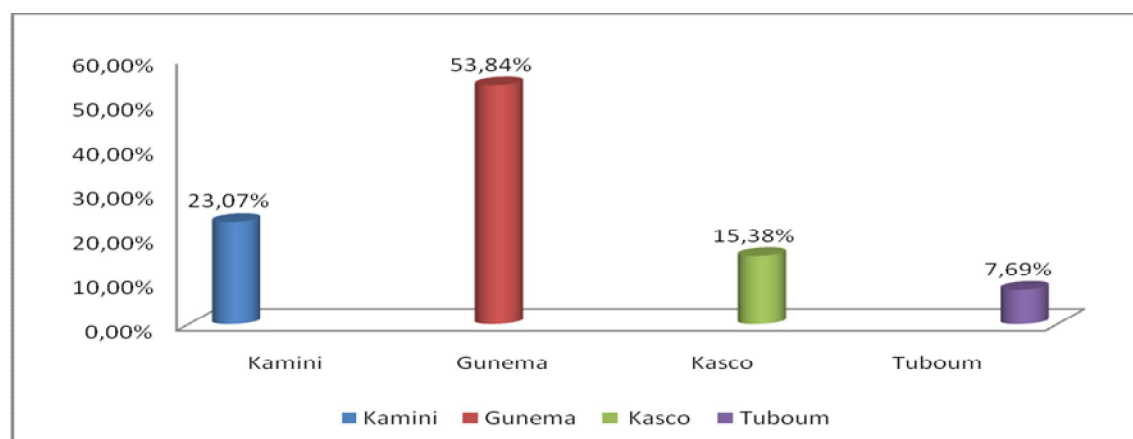


Diagram 8: Statistics of the use of modality in extract three.

Through the tables above, I notice that the interactants have used thirteen (13), Modalisations during their conversations. They have made use of no modulation during this exchange. The use of modalisations proves that they have expressed meanings having to do with probability and usuality of the proposition. In other way the interactants (Kamini, Gunema, Kasco, and Tuboum) have expressed their various attitudes and judgements about what they were saying through this modalisations. The absence of modulations once more

shows that this interaction is not about the exchange of goods and services. Out of the thirteen (13) modalisations, Gunema come first with 7(53.84%), Kamini second with 3(23.07%), Kasco 2 (15.38%) third with and finally Tuboum 1(7.69%) let's now deal with the qualitative analysis.

2.3.3.2. Qualitative analysis of a few modality taken from extract three.

I have dealt with modalisation because it is the only one used in this extract.

❖ Here are some instances

1- Anybody can run away (p.25)

2- It never happen (p.26)

❖ Modality analysis

1-Anybody can run away (p.25)

Anybody	Can	run away
Subject	Finite: Modal	Predicator
MOOD		RESIDUE

2- It never happen (p.26)

It	never	Happen
Subject	Adjunct:mood	Finite Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE

Looking at the two tables above, I can notice that modalisation has been used to express attitudes dealing with probability and usuality. In the first example, the modal finite operator “can” used by Kamini expresses probability but the mood adjunct “never” in the second table expresses usuality.

2.3.4. Analysis of Adjunct types

Here also, I'm going to carry out the quantitative analysis which is going to give me the statistics and diagram reflecting the use of Adjuncts types and also their qualitative analysis.

2.3.4.1. Quantitative Analysis

The clause and mood type identification has helped me to get the figures and percentages of each interactant's use of adjunct types.

Adjunct types	Absolute Values	Values in percentages
Circumstantiale	08	22.85%
Mood	11	31.42%
Polarity	01	2.85%
Vocative	00	00%
Comment	00	00%
Conjunctive	13	37.14%
Continuity	02	5.71%
Totals	35	100%

Table18: Adjunct types in extract three

Adjunct-types	Interactants				TOTALS
	Kamini	Gunema	Kasco	Tuboum	
Circumstantial	01(12.5%)	04(50%)	01(12.5%)	02(25%)	8
Mood	01 (9.09%)	06 (54.54%)	02 (18.18%)	02 (18.18%)	11
Polarity	00 (00%)	01(100%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	01
Vocative	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00
Comment	00 (00%)	00(00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00
Conjunctive	04 (30.76%)	08 (61.53%)	00 (00%)	01 (7.69%)	13
Continuity	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	01 (50%)	01 (50%)	02
Totals and percentages per interactant	06 (17.14%)	19 (54.28%)	04 (11.42%)	06 (17.14%)	35

Table 19: Statistics of Adjunct types in extract three.

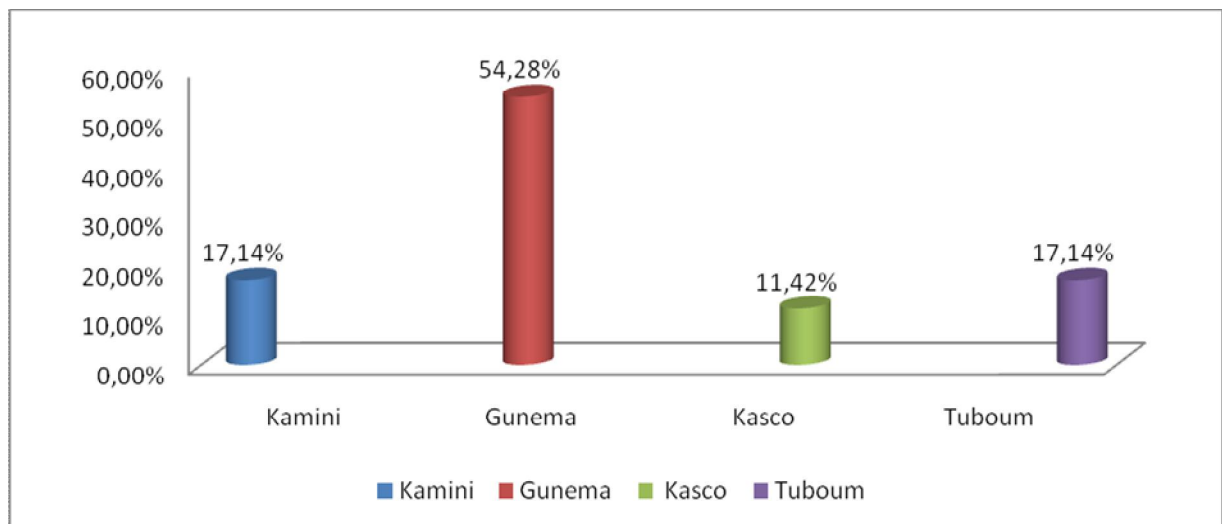


Diagram 9: Statistics of Adjunct types in extract three.

As it is seen in the tables above, the interactants have made use of thirty five (35) adjuncts to add additional meanings to their clauses. Over the thirty five (35) total adjuncts, eight (8) are circumstantial adjuncts and stand for 22.85% of the totals. The use of these types of adjuncts means that interactants have added experiential meaning to their clauses to give more precision about places, times, causes manners relating to the field of the conversation. Out of the eight (8) circumstantial adjuncts, Gunema comes first with 4(50%), Tuboum second with 2(25%) followed by Kamini and Kasco with 1(12.5%) for each one.

The interaction contains also thirteen (13) conjunctive adjunct standing for (37.14%) and occupy the first position and are used to tie clauses together and organize the message in a coherent and cohesive way in order to make meaning. Over the thirteen (13) conjunctive adjuncts, Gunema is the first with 8(61.53%), Kamini second with 4(30.76%) and finally Tuboum who takes the last position with 1(7.69%). Continuity adjuncts are two (2) and stand for 5.71% of the total adjuncts. They are used to introduce new clauses in the interaction. They are uttered equally by Kasco and Tuboum 1(50%) for each one. Probability and usuality are also expressed through the use of mood adjuncts which are eleven (11) and stand for 31.42% of the totals. Out of the eleven (11), Gunema has used 6(54.5%), Kasco and Tuboum 2(18.18%) for each one and finally Kamini has uttered 1(9.09%). Only one polarity adjunct has been used by Gunema alone in this interaction. Thus, let's consider the qualitative analysis of this interaction.

2.3.4.2. Qualitative analysis

Here are some instances extracted from the Except understudy.

- 1- It never happen (P.26)
- 2- Well, I have no problems of escapes. (P.26)

Let's analyze

1- It never happen (p.26)

It	Never	Happen	
Subject	Adjunct: mood	Finite	Predicator
MOOD			RESIDUE

2-Well, I have no problems of escapes. (p.26)

Well	I	Have	no problems of escapes
Adjunct: Continuity	Subject	Finite	Complement
	MOOD		RESIDUE

The word "never" used by Gunema is a mood adjunct expressing usuality. In the second table, the word "well" is a continuity adjunct introducing a new clause. Kasco used it to contribute to the conversation.

2.3.5. Tenor of discourse in extract three.

In this extract, four participants are engaged in conversation (Kamini, Gunema, Kasco and Tuboum). In fact, Gunema, Kasco, and Tuboum like Kamini are all president of their respective country. They have been invited by their friend Kamini. There is a reciprocity in the selection of speech roles during their conversation, that is a proof of mutual respect among them. This is seen in this sentence uttered by Kamini to offer apology to Kasco, Gunema and Tuboum "I'm sorry my brothers, I hope you excuse that little interruption while I taking care of business" (p.8). Again, Kamini demonstrates the mutual power between him and the three other interactants through this clause" My brother, let us go and eat. It is long past time for

food. We continue our discussion of politics over a good dinner, not so?"(p.26).In addition, in the mood analysis, the absence of imperative clause also shows the equal power which prevails among them. As for the contact among them, it is infrequent and the affective involvement is also low.

CHAPTER THREE: DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS.

Systemic analysis of literary texts does not end on the description only, it must go to the interpretation of the different findings .So, in this crucial chapter, I have dealt with the interpretation of the selected extracts .To do so, I have taken the different extracts in isolation.

In the first extract, the writer exposes one of the facets of Public affair mismanagement under the past regime of some African leaders. To illustrate it, he portrays characters like Kamini who is the head of Bugara state, Chairman, the one in charge of Bugara central Bank appointed by Kamini, Gudrum is Kamini's dutiful journalist. She has written good things about Kamini's regime in order to allow him having a good external image. There is also TF special who is one of Kamini's security guards. Chairman has been sent to World Bank meeting by Kamini to ask for loan. Once he has come back from the meeting, he has to give account to Kamini who sends him. During this conversation, the mood analysis has revealed that they have made use of one hundred and fifty four (154) clauses of different types. The analysis points out that declarative moods are the most used and come about eighty five (85) and stand for 55.19%. The polar- interrogatives and wh-interrogatives which are used to require for information are twenty eight (28) and stand for 18.18%.This predominance of declarative clause means that the interactants have exchange information during their conversation. Thus, the focus of this extract is the grammar of interpersonal meaning.

Chairman attends the meeting with the aim of borrowing two hundred million dollars for Bugara state from World Bank . But the meeting appears to be unfruitful and difficult. He recognizes it himself through this sentence he has uttered. "Your Excellency, it was a difficult meeting. The world Bank was not very cooperative" (P.4). In fact, the world bank has laid down certain conditions before giving load in order to avoid it being embezzled, but the only

concern of the president Kamini is to have the cash, nothing else matter as he said. "What I care about conditions? Agree to any conditions just get the loan "(p.5). The writer through this character is revealing to us the unconcerned attitude of our leaders about the future of the next generation once they got the power, but the conversation between the two men also will soon turned bad because of simple words which the Chairman has mistakely used. " Toilet paper" (p.6). These two words have made angry Kamini and despite the further explanation the chairman has given about his real intended meaning, it won't be enough to calm down the president Kamini who is determined to punish and his anger is clear in the sentences he has uttered "you see, is this kind of traitor I have in charge of Bugara Central Bank. This syphilitic bastard talking worse than imperialist propaganda." (p.7) and turning to his security garde, he gives order about how the chairman must be punished. "Take this coat and tie kondo inside that toilet room there and put his head inside bowl." (p.8). Here, the writer shows us what these dictators could do whenever they fell offended and to anyone who dares to go against their will and view things in a different angle. Considering the exchange of goods and services, we have identified twenty one (21) imperatives uttered only by Kamini to give order. For example to his chairman his has given this order. "Get back to Bugara right away and start printing more Bugara bank notes." (p.6) or when he was ready to punish the same chairman for what he has said, he orders his security garde in this way "put his head deep inside, I say deep inside. Put your bloody foot on his neck and press it down." (p.8). from all what followed I can easily infer that. The exchange of information has prevailed over that of goods and services. This extract is then about the grammar of proposition.

During their casual talk, the participants have also expressed their attitudes and judgments through the use of thirteen (13) modality mainly modalizations.

The adjunct types used in this first extract are mostly used by Kamini and Mr. Chairman. The first one has used forty over seventy- three (40/73 or 54.79%) and the second one has used twenty nine (29/73 or 39.72%). There is a predominance of conjunctive and vocative adjuncts over the other types of adjuncts. The conjunctive adjuncts are used by the interactants to connect their speech. As for the vocative adjuncts which come in the second position, they have been mainly used by chairman to show deference and submission to the president Kamini. The tenor discourse shows that Kamini as the head state of Bugara has power and a supreme authority over chairman and over the two other interactants (TF special and Gudrun). However, the contact among them is frequent but no deep affective involvement has been noticed.

In the extract two, there are three interactants who are Kamini, Ambassador and Gudrun. They have used one hundred and forty nine (149) clauses of different types to discuss the escapement of Foreign Affairs Minister and his collaborators when they are at the midst of their international mission. The escapement news has been brought into hears of president Kamini by ambassador through these sentences. "They have gone, your Excellency. The rest of the delegation, they've gone."(p.13). but he is more precised in this one "the Foreign Affairs Minister, his Secretary, the two specialists on palestian and South African problems Dr Wamie and Mrs Olanga"(p.13). These are the people that have escaped when they are on mission and this shows that there is unrest situation at the immediate circle of the president. The Mood analysis shows that eighty four [84 or (56.37%) full declaratives are used mainly by Kamini [48 or(57.14%)] and Ambassador [27 or (32.14%)] to exchange information. Gudrun has only uttered [9 (10.71%)] twelve (12) polar interrogatives and fifteen (15) Wh-interrogatives are used by Kamini alone to get information from Ambassador. Then, there is no doubt that the exchange of information has prevailed over the one of goods and services. In

actual fact only twelve (12) imperatives have been used by Kamini alone to make command. That is why I can say that the focus of this extract is the grammar of proposition.

The analysis based on modality has revealed the use of twenty five (25) modality which the interactants have used to express probability, usuality and inclination. Thus eighteen (18) modalisations versus seven (7) modulations are uttered with Kamini on top 10 (55.55%) followed by Ambassador 6 (33.33%) and finally 2 (11.11%) for Gudrum. The extract has been rich in adjunct of various types. In total, the interactants have used one hundred and twenty (120) to add additional meanings to their clause. But the focus has been mainly on the use of Circumstantial (44 or 36.66%) and conjunctive (50 or 41.66) adjuncts. These adjuncts have been respectively used to give precision about places, manner, time, reasons and to connect the speech in a coherent and cohesive way. The tenor discourse has revealed unequal power between Kamini and Ambassador as well as Gudrum. In fact, Ambassador and Gudrum are all Kamini's subjects and they manifest a great deference and respect to him. They always address him as the president of Bugara through these vocatives "your Gracious Excellency" (p.15) or "your Excellency" (p.13). The contact is frequent with low affective involvement.

In Extract three, four interactants are involved in the conversation (Kamini, Gunema, Kasco and Tuboum). They are all president in their respective country and they have come under the invitation of his Excellency President Kamini. The field of their conversation revolves round politics. The mood analysis reveals that, in the course of interaction, they have made use of seventy-two(72) clauses of different types to exchange their opinion about politics. It has come out that declarative clauses predominate and amount to [56 or(77.77%)] over seventy two(72) of the global. Three polar –interrogative(3) are equally used to ask for more precision, only one (1) imperative has been used by Kamini to invite his guests for food.

There are also ten (10) minor clauses which prove that the conversation is a casual talk. Gunema is the most talkative comes in the first position with [47 or (65.27 %)], Kamini and Tuboum are in the second position with [9 or (12.5%)] for each other. Kasco comes last with [7 (9.72%)]. It is clear that once more the interactants have exchanged information. The grammar of proposition has been the focus of this extract. Talking about the problems of escapes occurring at the Kamini entourage, Gunema notices that this could not occur in his entourage as he said “Nobody on my delegation will ever run away” (p.25). But Kamini disagrees with him say that, “anybody can run away” (p.25). Then Kasco wonder’s, if this could not happen with what could he keep them as he puts it, “you keep them with women?” (p.25) and Gunema answers, “no, voodooos” p.25. According to him voodooos power can be used to act on his entourage so that nobody can run away nor stage coup d’état against him as he said “power is the greatest voodoo and voodoo is the greatest power. I see, I surveillance all my subjects wherever I am. Nobody stage coup d’état for Gunema and live to tell the story.” (p.26)

Modality analysis in this extract shows that all the interactants have expressed judgments and attitudes about their utterances. In fact, they have made use of no modulation, but there are thirteen (13) modalisations. Seven (7 or 53.84%) are used by Gunema, three (3 or 23.07%) by Kamini, two (2 or 15.38%) by Kasco and one (1 or 7.69%) by Tuboum.

The adjunct types used in this extract are mostly used by Gunema (19 or 54.28%), Kamini and Tuboum (6 or 17.14%) for each one. The remaining are used by Kasco (4 or 11.42%). There is a predominance of conjunctive and mood adjuncts over the other types of adjuncts. These adjuncts have been used by the interactants to add additional meanings to their clause. The tenor discourse shows an equal power among all the interactants, an infrequent contact and no deep affective involvement has been noticed. When we consider all the extracts

together, the dominance of the grammar of proposition over the one of proposal is clearly noticeable. This is due to the fact that, the interactants have mainly used declarative clauses to make statements and various interrogatives to ask for more precisions about the field of their discussion. The extracts are rich in the use of modalisations. There is an impressive use of conjunctive adjuncts, circumstantial adjuncts and vocative adjuncts over the other types of adjuncts all over the extracts. The tenor dimensions points out the social relationships which exist among the characters of this novel. In the first two extracts, These relationships have been dominated by the supremacy of Kamini over all his subjects (Chairman, TF special, Gudrum and Ambassador). I have noticed that the contact is frequent among them and low affective involvement. However, in the third extract, I notice a reciprocity in the selection of speech roles as power is shared equally among the four African head of states (Kamini, Gunema, Kasco, and Tuboum). The contact appears to be infrequent but there is a brotherhood relation among them.

CONCLUSION

The kind of social relationship that exists between interactants impacts on the way language is used. To know how people realize this social relationship among themselves when engaged in conversation, I have decided to study Wole Soyinka's *A Play of Giants* and apply the grammar of interpersonal meaning to three selected extracts from this play. In fact, the grammar of interpersonal meaning contains tools with which one can decode this social relationship among the participants of an interaction. So, to successfully reach my goal, I have broken up this work into three chapters. The first one has dealt with Literature Review and Theoretical framework. In Literature Review, I have quoted the works of linguists and senior graduate students of university of Abomey-Calavi which have to do with this notion of Systemic Functional Linguistics. The components of the grammar of interpersonal meaning have been the focus of the Theoretical framework. Then the practical analysis of interpersonal meaning has been the leading focus of chapter two. It is in this crucial chapter that I have carried out a quantitative and qualitative analysis of mood types, modality types, adjunct types and finally I have drawn from these analyses, the tenor dimensions of the extracts. In the third and last chapter, I have mainly dealt with the discussion of findings. At this level of my work, I have dealt with interpretation of the different findings.

Throughout this analysis of all the three extracts, I have, first, observed that the interactants have mainly focused on the exchange of information rather than the exchange of goods and services. This means that the grammar of proposition has been the concern of all the extracts. In addition to this, their use of modality has been mainly centred around modalisations. It means that in the course of their conversations, interactants have expressed their attitudes and judgments about the effectiveness of the proposition. Again, through the use of adjuncts, they

have added some additional elements to shed light on the circumstances, to insure the maintenance of the conversations and its cohesion, as well as its coherence.

Furthermore, the tenor dimensions have been of a great importance while decoding the social relationship among these interactants. In the first and second extracts, this relationship has been dominated by the supremacy of Kamini over Chairman, Gudrum and Tf Special for the first extract and over Ambassador, and Gudrum for the second extract . However, I have noticed a frequent contact among them and low affective involvement. In the third extract, the interactants are the four African head of states who maintain a good brotherhood relation among themselves. Thus, they have an equal power, infrequent contact and a relatively low affective involvement.

Actually, Wole Soyinka narrates the barbarities of some dictatorial regimes which Africa has faced in the course of its history just after the independence of its countries. These dictators have more destroyed than they have contributed to the development which supposed to have followed the massive liberation of the people of Africa. Speech privation, mismanagement, abuse of power, embezzlement of public funds, dictatorship, corruption, such have been the characteristics of these authoritarian power. But today, everybody agrees that care must be taken not to allow anybody taking us back into these past errors.

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