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THEME

**THE GRAMMAR OF  
INTERPERSONAL MEANING IN  
THE *FOOLISH WISE* BY LEKAN  
OJENIKE**

REALISE ET SOUTENU PAR:

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## **DEDICATION**

To my parents for the love and support they gave me throughout my school years and for all those who contributed to my education. May they find here the pride and honor of their effort!

May God bless you!

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First of all, I would like to thank the Almighty God, who has granted me the strength, guidance, wisdom to finish this work and who has guided me all my life. “May all the glory and honor be given to you O Lord”.

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# INTRODUCTION

Every language is a system with sufficient resources for communicating its speakers' intentions, desires, and beliefs, no matter how complex and unusual they may be. This means of communication used by people for interaction has been an object of scientific study by many linguists. According to the *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (2006), language is a system of sounds and words used by humans to express their thoughts and feelings. From this definition, one can infer that language is not just a mere means of communication. Halliday's (1985a) view is that it is also the study of how people exchange meanings. The scientific study of any language is the concern of what is known as linguistics.

Therefore, viewed as the scientific study of language, linguistics explores the technical means which are implicated in the realisation of a given language. It describes the properties of language to show how it works. It is important to know that linguistics is divided into two branches: theoretical linguistics and applied linguistics. Theoretical linguistics deals with the findings and describing generalities both within particular languages whereas applied linguistics uses the results of findings and applies them to other areas. The present research work considers a branch of applied linguistics known as Systemic Functional Linguistics. This Hallidayan branch of linguistics aims at viewing language as a strategic meaning-making resources. As a matter of fact, one cannot speak about meanings without any reference to language; and the use of language involves simple sounds that give way to words, on the one hand, and from words to sentences on the other. People have succeeded in establishing a lasting system of communication that has allowed them to make a difference between them and animals. In applied linguistics, text analysis is very important and the functional potential meaning of language is realized in units no smaller than text; these smaller units must be viewed from the perspective of their contribution to the meaning expressed by the total text in context. According to the systemic functional linguistics, three meanings or meta-functions can be identified in all human beings language. These are experiential meanings (meaning about how we represent experience), interpersonal meaning (meaning about our role, relationship with others in communication) and textual meaning (meaning about the way we organize information in communication).

My aim in the present work is to analyse the interpersonal meta-function in some extracts from the play *The Foolish Wise* by Lekan Ojenike through the methodological and theoretical principles of systemic functional approach, in order to enable readers to have a clear understanding of the novel. To deal with this research work, I have divided the work into three chapters. Chapter one is about the literature review and the theoretical framework. The second chapter, entitled theme description in the extracts, is about the analysis of the interpersonal meaning in selected extracts from the play. As for the third chapter entitled discussion of findings, it attempts to elaborate on the different comments made on the various analyses.

# Chapter One: Literature review and Theoretical framework

## 1.1 Literature review

This part of the research work provides some accounts of a few linguistic analysis of literary text developed so far by some scholars and graduate students. Most of them recognize there is a close link between linguistics and literature and have been more and more involved in the study of linguistic-stylistics. Therefore, many points of views vary from one linguist to another as regards to the way literary text can be explored.

Language is a mean of communication used by human beings to exchange or interact. It allows people to enter in communicative events. Language is equally used to express meanings and perform various functions in different contexts of our daily lives. People use it to construct and maintain interpersonal relations. Indeed, when people interact, they enter into a range of interpersonal relationships, choosing among semantic strategies such as cajoling, persuading, enticing, requesting, ordering, asking, suggesting, insisting, doubting and so on.

Linguistics is seen as a discipline which studies language from the scientific perspective, is made up of some strata which are semantics, pragmatics, lexico-grammar, phonology... On this view, *“semantics means the meaning and pragmatics is the way that the context contributes to meaning”* (Wikipedia: Pragmatics, n.d). As for lexico-grammar, it is the system of wordings of a language, and phonology is *“the systematic study of speech sounds, especially in a given language”* (Koussouhon, 2005).

All these subfields are systems for making meanings, and accordingly, knowledge of these systems leads to a better understanding of how language functions. It is equally by means of these subsystems that linguists undertake the analysis of literary discourse (newspapers, magazines and so on).

According to Halliday, cited in Cummings, M. & Simmons, R. (1983), *“the more immediate goal of a stylistic inquiry is to show why and how a text means what it does”* (p.x). Through this statement, I can say that linguistic analysis of any literary text involves the description of the linguistic features in

the text and the interpretation of the findings. Moreover, in their article “The social-semiotic approach to the analysis of Wole Soyinka’s *The Man Died*”, Koussouhon and Koutchadé (2011) have made it clear that linguistic-stylistics, far from replacing literary criticism, is an approach to literary works which brings about an efficient interpretation of the selected texts and probably the whole book under study’. In this way, the linguistic analysis on any literary text involves the description of the linguistic features of a given text and the interpretation of the findings.

What then do description and interpretation refer to?

Each writer has his style and this style varies from one writer to another. For example, Halliday and Hasan (1976), in Fowler (1986:6) think that description should precede Interpretation and suggest: “linguistic analysis is first applied to the text, cold as it were, without prejudice or guess as to the outcome and from the analysis emerges a critical thesis about the text”. In that case, description functions as an investigation technique from which interpretation should derive. This position appears pragmatic enough when we consider that the aim of stylistics is to put criticism on a scientific basis.

Taking the same side, Jakobson quoted by Hill (1987:9) suggests that linguistic methods can function as “discovery procedures”. For Hill (1970), “Description refers to saying what things are, and interpretation to saying what they mean”. This means that, description and interpretation should not be separated from one another. Description and interpretation are important and complementary features in the study of literary texts. However we have to know that description is different from interpretation in the sense that description is objective whereas interpretation is subjective. All the same, they cannot be separated from one another. To this regard, Gregory and Spencer (in Freeman 1973: 60) have shown that it is difficult to believe that the study of literature can be restricted to the description of linguistic features which are assumed to give the means of interpretation of a text. From that point of view we can say that description precedes interpretation. In sum, description and interpretation are two important but complementary features.

Halliday M.A.K. (1985a:7), argues that the description of a language is: “The study of how people exchange meaning through the use of language”. He concludes that: “the organizing principle in linguistic description is a system rather than structure”.

Applying Linguistics to the analysis of a text, M.A.K. Halliday (1971) finds out the different functions of language. In the first place language serves for the expression of content; it has a representational or an ideational function referred to as the expression of cognitive meaning. Within this ideational function of language, we can recognize two sub-functions which are: the experiential and the logical. This ideational function of language includes the speaker's experience of the internal world. The speaker or writer represents things depending on his experiences and the way he looks at things.

Secondly, Halliday finds another function of language that he calls the interpersonal function through which language serves in the establishment and maintenance of all human relationship. This function serves as the interaction between individuals. Halliday finds a third function to the language the one he calls the textual function since it is concerned with the creation of text; a text that he defines as an operational unit of language. He specifies that textual function is not limited to the establishment of relations between sentences. It is concerned just as much with the internal organization of sentences, with its meaning as a message both in itself and in relation to context. As said earlier, this research work is concerned with the application of interpersonal functions to the analysis of selected extracts from Lekan Ojenike's *The Foolish Wise*.

Moreover, students of the English departments, especially those of applied linguistics, in their Maîtrise theses have applied some theories to literary texts. Here, I will give an account of a few of them.

In fact, Nicaise Kplaboa (2011), in his Maîtrise-thesis entitled Contextual and textual meanings in *Ancestral Sacrifice* (Kaakyire Akosomo Nyantaky) has pointed out that the writer through topicalisation of actions and circumstances depicts one of the major problems Africa is facing today: Religion and its impacts on society. Through the different types of themes he has come across, he has showed the lines that divide the traditionalists and the Christian converts and the different views existing among the members of one same group.

As for Ashani, Michel Dossoumou (2005) has noticed that the actors and circumstances of the actions are topicalised. He interprets this as denoting the courage that sustains the responsibility and

commitment of the Editor to denounce social problems giving as such his life and career for the welfare of the population. He has notified that the nearly non-existence of interpersonal themes in both articles might be on purpose as there should not and cannot be any interrelation and collaboration between the two worlds of security stakeholders: the first, spraying a regime of terror on the populations and the second, providing a security bastion to the same populations. He has also said that this nearly non-existence of interpersonal themes, on the other hand, suggests the clash between the government and workers over the increase of fuel price.

Babadoudou and Jean-Marie Kogbeto (2011) in their *Maîtrise-Thesis: "Themes in *One Is Enough* by Flora Nwapa: Description and Interpretation"* denote the over-topicalisation of the novel. Then, they assert that this over-topicalisation provides a better understanding of the narrator's (who is the author) courage and determination to condemn some social problems which hinder women's development and emancipation, through Amaka's so called barrenness and all the subsequent humiliation by her mother-in-law, for the welfare of the other African women.

In sum, I can say that Description and Interpretation are two important features in the analysis of a literary work and one must precede the other. Let's then turn to the theoretical framework which will give some lights on the concept of textual meaning of my topic.

## **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.

<b>ROLE</b> \ <b>COMMODITIES</b>	<b>INFORMATION</b>	<b>GOODS AND SERVICES</b>
<b>Giving</b>	Statement	Offer
<b>Demanding</b>	Question	Command

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

There are in all four basic Mood types

- ❖ Declarative Mood: it gives information through statement  
E.g.: I like reading
- ❖ Modulated Interrogative Mood: it is used to give goods and services through offer  
E.g.: would you like to borrow my book?
- ❖ Interrogation Mood: it is used to request information through question  
E.g.: Is your Daddy around?
- ❖ Imperative Mood: It is used to give order or to have someone do something through command.

Having identified the different Mood types, I now look at the functional constituents that needed to describe the Mood structure of the clause.

### **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**

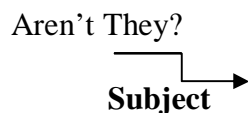
The MOOD element of clause (always written with capital letter to differentiate it from the general term Mood which refers to the overall structure of the clause) is that part of the clause which cannot disappear when the responding speaker takes his/her position. Halliday (1985a), quoted by Eggins (1994:155) 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



❖ **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
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Finite</b>	
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	<b>Predicator</b>	
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**

❖ **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	<b>In England</b>
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	<b>Adj: Cir</b>
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	<b>really</b>	Love		My wife
Subject	<b>Adj: Mood</b>	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.

<b>Honestly</b>		Achebe	Was	A good writer
<b>Adj: comment</b>		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		RESIDUE		

#### ➤ 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<sup>^</sup>F<sup>^</sup>P<sup>^</sup>C<sup>^</sup>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	

### 1.2.2.1.3-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	

2- 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	

3- 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	

4- 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	A Predicator: 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	<b>Finite:modal</b>	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 and relationship played by interactants in an interaction. Cate Poynton suggests 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 extent 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 based 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 Key

It is important to give the keys we have used to distinguish the functional constituents in the clause and mood types identification. The same keys will be also used for extract two and three.

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** The only Badu in the universe (mn) **2.** That (S)'s (F) my unrivalled pal (C)! **3.** My authentic Badu (mn)! **4.** Any other Badu (S) is (F) a counterfeit (C)! **5.** Oh (At), you(S) have (F) heard (P) about it (C). **6.** Now (At), tell (F/P) them (C). **7.** Bruit (P) the good news (C) abroad (Ac). **8.** The most authentic Badu itself (mn). **9.** I (F) can (Fms) see (P) that Pam (Av) has (F) infected (P) you (S) with the hype bug (C). **10.** Now (At), you (S) talk (F/P) in honeyed words (Ac). **11.** Imagine (P) the hyperbole (C). **12.** The most authentic (mn).**13.** Did (F) I (S) hear (P) you (C) say (P) hyperbole? **14.** Boy (Av), you (S) talk (P) in literature (Ac), a medical microbiologist like (Ao) you (C). **15.** But (Aj), why (wh/Ac) are (F) you (C) both surprised (Ca)? **16.** The sheep (S) that (Ca) roams (P) freely (Am) with pigs (C) will eat (Pms) dung with relish (C). **17.** My good guys, quite a long time (mn). **18.** How (C) are (F) you (S)?**19.** Fine pal (mn). **20.** Fine (mn)? **21.** As for (Aj) me (C) it (S) is (F) neither (Aj) good nor (Aj) bad. **22.** That one (S) is (F) alive, healthy, good (C). **23.** But (Aj) with the humdrum of an unemployed graduate; bad (mn). **24.** In fact (At), very bad (mn).**25.** It (S)'s (F) even worse (Am) seeing (P) those (C) who (C) graduated (P) after one with lower grades gainfully (mn) employed (P), just because (Ao) their relatives (S) occupy (P) positions of authority (C) or

(Aj) are (F) connected (P) to those in position of authority(C). **25.** Why (Ac) did (F) you (S) earlier (Ac) say fine (P)? **26.** What (Wh/S) else can (Fms) one (S) say (P)? **27.** After all (At), there (S) is (F) life (C). **28.** And (Aj) there (S) is (F) hope of a better tomorrow (Ac). **29.** That (S) informed (P) my positive confession (C). **30.** It (S)'s (F) a case of calling a lunatic 'bridegroom' (C) so (Aj) he (S) will pave (Pms) way for me (C). **31.** In as much as (At) there (S) is (F) life (C), there (S) is (F) hope (C). **32.** I (S) am (F) sorry about that (C).**33.** Dede's words (mn). **34.** The words (S) remind (P) me (C) of my uncle (Ac).**35.** Uncle Joe (S) who (Ca) travelled (P) abroad (C) about fifteen years ago (Ac). **36.** He (S) thought (P), like every young one (C) does (F) these days (Ac), that (C) it (S) was (F) greener (P) on the other side (Ac).**37.** He (S) came (F/P) back only last year (Ac). **38.** I (S) was (F) exceedingly (Am) glad (C), hoping (P) he (S) brought (F/P) some items (C) for me (Ca). **39.** But all (At) he (S) gave (P) me (C) was (F).**40.** Let's (S) thank (P) God (C) for life (Ac) that (C) we (S) meet (P) in peace (C) is (F) more than (Aj) silver and (Aj) gold. **41.** The poor man (S) brought (F/P) nothing (C)...nothing to show (C) for his (Ca) fourteen years sojourn in the U.K (Ac). **42.** He (S) was (F) deported (P). **43.** Now (At), his mates (S) have (F) gone (P) far ahead (Ac) of him (C), and (Aj), not knowing (Fn) where (Ac) to begin (P) from (Ac), he (S) in self-consolation (Ac), says (P), let's (S) thank (F/P) God (C) for life (Ac). **44.** He (S) brought (P) something (C), just that (At) you (S)'ve not (Fn) thought (P) of it (C). **45.** He (S) brought (P) endless rue (C). **46.** Jokes apart (At), life (S) is (F) work thanking God for (A). **47.** Anyway (At), when (Ac) did (F) you (S) speak (P) into town (Ac)? **48.** Did (F) you (S) say (P), sneak (C)? Insinuating (P) what (C)? **49.** Badu (Av)! **50.** You (S) are (F) still as quick to anger as ever (Ac). **51.** Come on (mn)! **52.** Outgrow (P) it (C) and (Aj) don't (Fn) spoil (P) this moment of a happy reunion (Ac).**53.** I (S) arrived not (Fn/P) up to (Aj) one hour ago (Ac). **54.** Had (F) I (S) not met (Fn/P) you people (C) here (Ac). **55.** I (S) would (Fms) have come (P) to your houses (C). **56.** Why (Ac), then (Aj), did (F) he (S) use (P) the word (C), sneak (mn)? **57.** What (S) made (F) your hackles (C) rise (P)? **58.** The word sneak (mn)? **59.** My questions (S) bore (F/P) no insinuation (C). **60.** And (Aj) it (S) never (Ac) intended (F) to wound (P) your fragile susceptibilities (Ca). **61.** I (S) mean (F/P) never (Ac). **62.** I (S) thought (F) time (C) and (Aj) age (C) had (F) liberated (P) you (C) from the grip of this puerile peevishness (Ac). **63.** I (S) beg (P) both of you (C). **64.** Don't (Fn) spoil (P) this moment (Ac). **65.** You (S) should (Fml) rather (Aj) let (P) bygones (S) be (F) bygones (C). **66.** How (C) was (F) your national life (S)?**67.** And (Aj) how (C) is (F) life (S). **68.** National youth service (S) has (F) come (P) and (Aj) gone (P) with all its pain and fun (C). **69.** to god (C) be (F) the glory (S). **70.** I (S) recently (Ac) took up (P) a teaching job (C) in a private secondary school (Ac) in Nadabi

(Ac). **71.** And (Aj) teach (S) privileged (P) children (C) from house to house to augment the pittance (Ac) I (S) earn (F) as salary (C). **72.** Home lesson (mn)? **73.** I (S) tried (F) it too (Ca) in Nadabi (Ac). **74.** But (Aj) I (S) couldn't (Fms) stand (P) the sauciness (C) of the cosseted and spoilt children (Ca). **75.** More so (Aj), I (S) couldn't (Fms) eke out (P) my livelihood (C). **76.** As (Aj) the weight of high transport fare (S) was (F) heavy on my purse (C). **77.** So (Aj), I (S) had (F) to quit (P). **78.** Anyway (At), I (S) intend (P) all that (C) as a stopgap (Ac). **79.** O'(At) boys (Av), what (Wh/ S)'s (S) going on (P)? **80.** I (S) look (F) around (Ac) and (Aj) find (P) no index of development (C). **81.** The people (S) still (At) bear (F/P) their old mean and hungry mien (C). **82.** I (S) can't (Fms) feel (P) the presence of any of the tiers of government (C) here (Ac). **83.** And (Aj), everywhere (Ac), there (S) are (F) electioneering (P) posters (C). **84.** defacing (P) walls and fences (C). **85.** And (Aj) destroying (P) what (Wh/S) is (F) our national aesthetics (C). **86.** It (S) is (S) exasperating (P)... honestly (Ao). **87.** They (S) are (F) foxes (C) whom (Wh/C) we (S) have (F) keeping (P) our poultry (C). **88.** They (S) are (F) selfish lots (C). **89.** All of them (At)...kleptomaniacs (Ca) as (Aj) Professor Sowole (S) would (Fms) say (P). **90.** Pam (Av)! You (S) are (S) ever (At) too blunt (C). **91.** Remember (P), these days (S) are (F) evil (Ac). **92.** And (Aj) walls (S) have (F) ears (C). **93.** Who (Wh/S) cares (F/P) a hoot (C). **94.** You (S) should (Fml) have known (P) that (C), on issues like this (Ac). **95.** I (S) don't (Fn) care (P) a tinker's cuss (C). **96.** Haven't (Fn) I (S) been (P) a vociferous critic of the system (C) that (S) allows (F) miscreants assess (C) to power from our university days (Ac)? **97.** But (Aj) occasions (S) sometimes (Am) call (F/P) for diplomacy (C). **98.** Diplomacy (mn)? **99.** Diplomacy (S) to me (C) is (F) tantamount to deception (Ac). **100.** And (Aj) that (S) is (F) the stalking horse (C) of the foxes (Ac). **101.** It (S) is (F) their mean of suppression (C)... their agent of oppression (C). **102.** I (S) hate (F/P) I (S) like (Pml) phlegm (Ac). **103.** May (Fms) God (S) wrench (P) us (C) from the villain clutches (Ac). **104.** Where (Wh/S) are (F) my two jolly friends (C) heading for (P)? **105.** Under that tree (mn). **106.** It (S) is (F) our regular joint (C), our sort of relaxation spot (Ac). **107.** That (S)'s (F) where (Wh/ C) we (S) break (P) the boredom (C). **108.** The humdrum life (S) that (C) has (F) become (P) our experience (Ca). **109.** In the early evening (Ac), we (S) play (F/P) or (Aj) watch (F/P) Ayo game (C). **110.** And (Aj) at dusk (C), we (C) sit (F/P) around (Ac), shooting (P) the breeze (C). **111.** Too bad for this nation (mn). **112.** No wonder (mn), the country (S) is (F) backward (Ac). **113.** And (Aj) disdained (P) by civilized and developed nations (C). **114.** How (C) can (Fms) a nation (S) developed (P) which (Wh/S) has (F) a greater part (C) of its workforce, the youth (Ac), loiter (P) the streets (C)? **115.** That (S)'s (F) okay by the

avaricious foxes (C), whose (Wh/C) primary concern (S) is (F) the poultry (Ac). **116.** No leader (S) would (Fms) be (P) happy with this situation (Ac).

## 2.1.2- Analysis of Mood types

### 2.1.2.1- Quantitative Analysis

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

**Table 1:** Statistics of mood types per interactants in extract one.

Mood Types	Interactants			Total
	PAM	BADU	DEDE	
Declaratives	30(36.58%)	30(36.58%)	22(26.82%)	82
Wh-interrogatives	03 (37.5%)	02 (25%)	03(37.5%)	08
Polar interrogatives	01 (25%)	03 (75%)	00 (00%)	04
Exclamatives	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00
Imperatives	00 (00%)	03 (50%)	03 (50%)	06
Modulated interrogatives	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00
Minor clauses	06(37.5%)	04 (25%)	06 (37.5%)	16
Total percentages per interactants	38 32.75%	42 (36.20%)	34 (21.97%)	116 (29.31%)

As is shown in the tables above, there are one hundred and sixteen (116) clauses, in total. Out of the one hundred and sixteen (116) clauses, eighty two (82) are declaratives and stand for 70.68% of the total. No elliptical declarative has been made by interactants in the extract. This predominance of declarative clauses show that the participants in this interaction have mainly exchanged information and used statements during their exchange. Out of the eighty two (82) declaratives; BADU and PAM have made 36.58% and DEDE 26.82%. This shows that all the interactants are participating equally in the discussion and sharing information. They have also used four (04) polar interrogatives which represent only 3.44% of the total

and eight (08) wh- interrogatives which stand for 6.89% of the total. BADU uttered 03 (75%) polar interrogatives and 02 (25%) wh- interrogatives; PAM, 01 (25%) polar interrogatives and 03 (37.5%) wh- interrogatives and only 3(37.5%) wh- interrogatives have been used by DEDE. The use of interrogative clauses demonstrates that not only statements have been made but questions are also asked by all the interactants to require for information or more details.

As regards the demand of goods and services; it appears that six (06) imperatives are used which represent 5.17% of the total clauses identified .No Exclamative and modulated interrogatives have been used. The imperatives clauses are equally used by BADU and DEDE to ask for help. There is no overpower between the interactants. Minor clauses are equally used in this interaction. Sixteen (16) minor clauses; PAM, 06 (37.5%); BADU 04 (25%) and DEDE 06 (37.5%).

From the distributions, BADU comes first in this interaction with a total of 42 (36.20%) clauses, PAM, second with 38 (32.75%) and finally DEDE with 34 (21.97%). Therefore, interactants took part almost equally in this interaction. 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 the extract one.**

In this sub-section, we will focus on a few mood types identified above.

Here are some instances:

##### **➤ Declaratives**

1- Oh, you have heard about it (P.12)

2- The words remind me of my uncle (P.13)

3- I can't feel the presence of any of the tiers of government here. (P.14)

➤ **Mood Analysis**

1- Oh, you have heard about it (P.12)

Oh	you	have	heard	about it
Adjunct: Continuity	Subject	Finite	predicator	Complement
MOOD			RESIDUE	

2- The words remind me of my uncle (P.13)

The Words	remind	me	Of my uncle
Subject	Finite	Complement	Adjunct: Circumstantial
MOOD		RESIDUE	

3- I can't feel the presence of any of the tiers of government here.

I	Can't	feel	The presence of any of the tiers of government	here
Subject	Finite: negative	Predicator	Complement: Attributive	Adjunct: Circumstantial
MOOD		RESIDUE		

Declaratives clauses are used in the tables above to make a statement. In all the tables, declarative clauses are used to make a statement about the discussion of the interactants. The use of the continuity adjunct in the first table above is used by the interactant to give a response to prior talk by another interactant. The use of circumstantial adjuncts in the second and third tables are adding experiential meaning to the clause by referring to the agent and the place the interactants are talking about.

➤ **Interrogatives**

1- But, why are you both surprised? (P.12)

2- What else can one say?(P.12)

3- Did I hear you say, hyperbole? (P.13)

➤ **MOOD Analysis**

1- But, why are you both surprised? (P.12)

But	why	Are	you	both surprised
Adjunct: Conjunctive	Wh/ Subject	Finite	Complement	Predicator
MOOD			RESIDUE	

2- What else can one say? (P.12)

What else	can	one	say?
Subject	Finite	Complement	Predicator
MOOD		RESIDUE	

3- Did I hear you say, hyperbole? (P.13)

Did	I	hear	You	say	hyperbole
Finite	Subject	predicator	Complement	predicator	Adjunct: Circumstantial
MOOD		RESIDUE			

Interrogatives clauses are used in the tables above to ask questions. The conjunctive adjunct is used in the first table above to link this clause with a prior clause.

➤ **Imperatives**

1- Now tell them. (P.12)

2- Brait the good news abroad (P.12)

3- Don't spoil this moment (P.13)

➤ **MOOD Analysis**

1- Now tell them. (P.12)

Now	Tell	them
Adjunct: Continuity	Predicator	Complement
RESIDUE		

2- Bruit the good news abroad (P.12)

Bruit	The good news	abroad
Predicator	Complement	Adjunct: Circumstantial
RESIDUE		

3- Don't spoil this moment (P.13)

Don't	spoil	This moment
Finite: negative	Predicator	Complement
MOOD	RESIDUE	

This quantitative analysis points out a few mood types actually used by interactants.

Imperatives clauses are also used to make a command. I have selected these clauses to make the analysis of the quality of moods.

### **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 judgments and attitudes about what they are saying.

### 2.1.3.1- Quantitative analysis

From the clause and mood type identification above, we 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.

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

Modality types	Interactants			TOTAL
	PAM	BADU	DEDE	
Modalizations	03 (30%)	05 (50%)	02 (20%)	10
Modulations	02 (66.66%)	00 (00%)	01 (33.33%)	03
Total and percentages per interactant	05 (38.46%)	05 (38.46%)	03 (7.69%)	13

As shown in the statistical table 2, the interactants 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, ten (10) are modalizations and stand for 76.92% of the total while three (3) are modulated clauses which represents 23.07 %. Thus, over the ten (10) modalizations, BADU and PAM have used 5 each represents 38.46% and DEDE (7.69%). The three (3) modulations have been uttered by DEDE and PAM, respectively 2 (66.66%) and 1 (33.33%). Therefore the constant dominance of modalization proves once more that this interaction is concerned with the grammar of proposition. We 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- What else can one say? (P.12)

2- You should rather let bygoness be bygoness (P.13)

3- No leader would be happy with this situation (P.14)

➤ **Modality Analysis**

1- What else can one say? (P.12)

What else	can	one	Say?
Wh/ Subject	Finite: Modal	Complement	Predicator
MOOD		RESIDUE	

2- You should rather let bygoness be bygoness (P.13)

You	should	rather	let	Bygoness	be	bygoness
Subject	Finite : modal	Adjunct: mood	Predicator	Complement	predicator	Adjunct: circumstantial
MOOD			RESIDUE			

3- No leader would be happy with this situation (P.14)

No leader	Would be	happy	With this situation
Subject	Finite: Modal	predicator	Adjunct: Circumstantial
MOOD		RESIDUE	

Looking at the tables above, we can notice the different attitudes expressed through modalization. Possibility is expressed in the first table by DEDE with the help of finite modal operator “can”. In the second table, we have noticed the use of mood adjunct “rather” and it has been uttered by DEDE. In the third table, certainty is expressed by BADU.

## 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, we 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 3 below.

**Table: 3** Statistics of Adjunct types in extract one

Adjunct-types	Interactants			TOTALS
	PAM	BADU	DEDE	
Circumstantial	09 (20.45%)	27 (61.36%)	08(18.18%)	44
Mood	01(25%)	02(50%)	01(25%)	04
Polarity	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00(00%)	00
Vocative	01(20%)	02 (40%)	02 (40%)	05
Comment	02 (50%)	01 (25%)	01 (25%)	04
Conjunctive	10 (37.03%)	09 (33.33%)	08 (29.62%)	27
Continuity	07 (38.88%)	04 (22.22%)	07 (38.88%)	18
Totals and percentages per interactant	30 29.41%	45 44.11%	27 26.47%	102

The table 3 shows that one hundred and two (102) 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 forty four (44) circumstantial adjuncts which stand for 43.13% of the total. It means that experiential meanings are added to the different processes represented in the different clauses. Over the forty four (44) circumstantial adjuncts, BADU has used 27 (61.36%), PAM, 09 (20.45%) and DEDE 08 (18.18%). There are also four (4) mood adjuncts which represent 3.92% .This shows that some interpersonal meanings dealing with usuality and probability, intensity or minimization, presumption are also added to the clauses. Out of

the four (4) mood adjuncts, BADU has used 2 (50%), the remaining are shared equally between DEDE and PAM, 1 (25%) for each person. No polarity adjuncts are used in this interaction and four (4) comment adjuncts have been used, 02 by PAM (50%) and the remaining equally shared between DEDE and BADU, 1 (25%). There are five (05) vocative adjuncts used, which represent only 4.90% of the total adjuncts used. Over the five (05) vocative adjuncts, BADU and DEDE have equally uttered 02 (40%) and PAM, 1 (20%). The use of vocative adjunct by designating proper names of the interactants or “boys” proves that there is equal power between the interactants. Textual adjuncts are also used to organize the different clauses into a meaningful cohesive and coherent message. Thus twenty seven (27) conjunctive adjuncts are used to link clauses to one another and they represent 26.47% of the global totals. Out of the 27 (26.47%) conjunctive adjuncts, PAM has uttered 10 (37.03%) followed by BADU, 09 (33.33%) and DEDE, 08 (29.62%). The continuity adjuncts are eighteen (18) which amounts to 17.64% of the global totals. PAM has uttered 07 (38.88%), DEDE, 07 (38.88%) and finally BADU, 04 (22.22%).

#### **2.1.4.2- Qualitative analysis**

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

- 1- Oh, you have heard about it. (P.12)
- 2- Why did you earlier say fine (P.12)
- 3- So, I had to quit (P.13)

##### **➤ Adjuncts Analysis**

- 1- Oh, you have heard about it. (P.12)

Oh	you	have	heard	About it
Adjunct: continuity	Subject	Finite	Complement	Adjunct: Circumstantial
	MOOD		RESIDUE	

2- Why did you earlier say fine (P.12)

Why	did	you	earlier	Say?	fine
Adjunct: Circumstantial	Finite	Subject	Adjunct: Circumstantial	predicator	
	MOOD		RESIDUE		

3- So, I had to quit (P.13)

So	I	Had	To quit
Adjunct: Conjunctive	Subject	Finite	predicator
	MOOD		RESIDUE

Considering the tables above, we can notice that some additional meanings have been added through the use of different adjuncts. In the first table, the expression “oh” is a continuity adjunct used by BADU to continue DEDE and PAM utterances. In the second table, circumstantial adjunct is used by PAM to refer to an utterance previously made by DEDE. In the third table, the conjunctive adjunct “so” has been used by PAM to link this clause with a previous one he uttered. In the following sub-section, we 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, we have deduced the interpersonal relationships which exist among them.

The main interactants of the extract one are BADU, DEDE and PAM. The three interactants are all friends and even though DEDE and PAM tend to put BADU at a higher level (just to

flatter his ego), there is no power relation between them (equal power). However, we can deduce from the statistical tables above that, BADU seems to be more interactive in this extract than the two others; he encountered 36.20% for the analysis of mood types as presented in the table 1, 38.46% for modality types as shown in the table 2 and 44.11% for adjunct type's analysis as calculated in the table 3.

As for affective involvement, since all the three interactants are good friends, we can deduce that they are affectively involved in the interaction and see each other frequently; they have a frequent contact.

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

1. I (S) hail (F/P) the expert (C). 2. And (Aj) great (F/P) the tyro (C). 3. The expert (S) responds (F/P) to your salutation (C). 4. Only (Aj), the tyro (S) does not (Fn) have (P) right of speech. 5. And (Aj) who (Wh/S) is (S) the gagged tyro (C). 6. Who else (Wh/S) could (F) it (C) be (P) but (Aj) you (C)? 7. How come? (mn). 8. Baba Olu (Av)! 9. It (S) is (F) unlike you (C). 10. Honourable chairman (Av), don't (Fn) mind (P) this charlatan (C). 11. It (S)'s not (Fn) bad (P) yet (Ac). 12. The ram's scrotal sac (S) only swings (F/P). 13. It (S) won't (Fn) break (P) off. 14. I (S) trust (F/P) you (C). 15. Sir (Av), if (Aj) you (S) ask (F/P) me (C), it (S) is (F) bad already (Ac). 16. It (S) is (F) even (Aj) worse than worst (Ac). 17. So (Aj), you (S) had (Fn) better no trust him (Ac). 18. It (S) is not (Fn) your fault (Ac). 19. God (S) has (F) just

honoured (P) the indolent (C) that (Aj) you (S) are (F). **20.** Now (At), your mouth (S) is (F) sizzling (P) like (Aj) the hot oil (S) sprinkled (P) with water (C). **21.** And (Aj) the whole town (S) is (F) losing (P) its sleep (C) because of your bragging (Ac). **22.** How (Aj) can (Fms) you (C), a mere tyro (C), call (P) the expert (C) an indolent (C)? **23.** Today (At), I (S) will (Fms) take (P) you (C) through...**24.** Me ... a tyro (mn)? **25.** I (S)' m (F) only egging (P) you (C) on so that (Aj), you (S) will not (Fnms) run (P) away (Ac) before (Aj) a better player (S) comes (F/P).**26.** After (Aj) how many (Aj) rounds (S) are (F) you (C) egging (P) him (C) on? **27.** Good question (mn). **28.** Give (F) me (S) a handshake (C). **29.** Would (Fms) you (S) answer (P) him (C) before (Aj) I (S) lose (P) my temper (C). **30.** Are (F) you (F) stumped (P) for words (C)? **31.** The question (S) devoured (P) your answer (C). **32.** I (S) am (F) cock (C). **33.** After (At) five rounds, without win (mn). **34.** Who (wh/ S) put (F/P) the dog's snot (C) in the excreta (Ac). **35.** How many (S) of your mates (C) are (F) here (Ac)? **36.** Seram (mn)! **37.** That (S) is (F) a clear case of transference of aggression (C). **38.** Leave (F) the poor boy (C) alone. **39.** Face (F/P) me (S) here (Ac) and (Aj) pour (F/P) your venom (S) on (Ac) me (C). **40.** Your fang (S) do (F) me (C) nothing. **41.** Five rounds (mn)! **42.** Play on (mn), Baba Olu! (Av). **43.** You (S) are (F) taking (P) too much time (Ac) planning (P) your next move (C). **44.** Still (Aj), if I (S) take (F/P) you (C) through twenty one rounds today (Ac). **45.** You (S) won't (Fms) play (P) a single draw (C). **46.** Let alone a win (mn). **47.** Honestly (Ao), I (S)'ve (F) been serving (P) into your hands (Ac) intentionally (Am). **48.** Seven hefty men (S) came (F) to arrest (P) you (C). **49.** You (S) just follow (P) them (C) voluntarily (Am); **50.** If (Aj) you (S) were (F) unwilling (Am) to follow (P) them (C). **51.** How would (Fms) you (S) have (F) stopped (P) your arrest (C)?**52.** Imagine (F) how people (S) laugh (P) at you (C). **53.** Baba Olu (Av), I (S) hope (Fml) you (S) have not (Fn) forgotten (P) that (Aj) today (Ac) is (F) the party's ward meeting (C). **54.** I (S) will (Fms) expect (P) you (C) there (Ac). **55.** It (S)'s (F) about thirty minutes from now (Ac). **56.** Trust (P) me (C), Chairman (Av). **57.** I (S) won't

(Fms) miss (P) it (C). **58.** In fact (At), I (S)'m (F) following (P) hard on your heels (Ac). **59.** I (S) only need (F) to complete (P) this round (C). And (Aj), show (F/P) this braggart (C) that (Aj) I (S)'m (F) truly (Am) a better player (C) than (Aj) he (S) is (F). **60.** Baba Olu (Av)! **61.** Not giving (Fn) honour (C) to whom (Ac) it (Aj) is (F) due (P) is (F) why (Ac) there (S) is (F) so much chaos (C) in this world (Ac). **62.** It (S) is (F) a foolishness (C) that (Aj) has (F) to be extirpated (P) from the midst of humankind (Ac). **63.** Good! (Ac). **64.** With the arrival of Pam (mn), an end (F) has (F) come (P) to all your boastings (C), you loutish braggart (Av)! **65.** Sauli (S) may (Fms) be (P) lazy. **66.** He (S) sure (Am) has (F) a brave brother (C) in sau (Ac). **67.** The cat (S) is (F) back from its trip (Ac). **68.** Let (F) the roaming house mouse (S) hide (P). **69.** And (Aj) be (F) still. **70.** I (S)' m (F) glad. **71.** You (S) eventually (Am) admitted (P) your incompetence (C). **72.** Five nill (mn)! **73.** Are (F) you (S) so dazed (P) that (Aj) you (S) didn't (Fn) see (P) this step (C). **74.** That (Aj) should (Fms) have stood (P) you (C) in good stead (Ac). **75.** Or (Aj), so dease to identify (P) an opportunity (C) for a breakthrough like (Ao) AlhajiBalam who (C) was (F) Mayor for five years (Ac). **76.** And (Aj) is (F) still as poor as the church mouse (C). **77.** Has (F) it (S) now (Ac) become (P) a crime to be (P) honest? **78.** Especially (Ao) when (Wh/ Ac) holding (P) a public office (C)? **79.** I (S) wonder (F) o. **80.** Why (Wh/S) do (F) you (C) wonder (P). **81.** And (Aj) about what (Ac)? **82.** I (S) have (F) only said (P) what (Ac) you (S) are (F) wont to saying (P). **83.** Why (Wh/S) do (F) you (S) now (Ac) pretend (P) the statement (S) is (F) allen to you (C). **84.** Pretend (mn). **85.** Why (Wh/S) should (Fms) I (S)? **86.** Did not (Fn) you (S) see (P) the man (C)? **87.** No one (S) will (Fms) believe (P). **88.** He (S) has (F) ever been (P) Councillor. **89.** Not to talk (Fn) of mayor (C). **90.** Sir (Av), I (S) still don't (Fn) get (P) the drift of your argument (C). **91.** Are (F) you (S) saying (P), his undoing (S) was (F) that (Aj). **92.** He (S) did not (Fn) corruptly enrich (P) himself (C) in office (Ac)? **93.** You (C) need (Fml) to look (P) at him (C) very well. **94.** Is (F) that what a former mayor (S) should (Fms) look (P) like? **95.** His only car (S) is (F)

a rickety old Benz 200 (C). **96.** If (Aj), I (S) had (F) a child (C) like that (Aj). **97.** I (S) would (Fms) disown (P) him (C). **98.** Then (At), you (S) don't (Fn) have to condemn (P) chief Obu (C). **99.** His successor, for corruption and failure (mn).

## 2.2.2- Analysis of Mood Types

### 2.2.2.1- Quantitative Analysis

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

**Table 4:** Statistics of the usage of different Mood-Types by the interactants in extract two

Mood Types	Interactants							Totals
	ALH A DJI BA LAM	MR DAD A	BABA OLU	PAM	BAD U	1ST SPEC TAT OR	2 <sup>ND</sup> SPE C TA TO R	
Full declaratives	07 (12.5%)	18 (32.14%)	19 (33.92%)	00 (00%)	02 (3.57%)	10 (17.85%)	00 (00%)	56
Elliptical declaratives	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00
Polar interrogatives	00 (00%)	6 (42.85%)	01 (7.14%)	00 (00%)	03 (21.42%)	4 (28.57%)	00 (00%)	14
Wh-interrogatives	00 (00%)	04 (50%)	02 (25%)	00 (00%)	01 (12.5%)	01 (12.5%)	00 (00%)	08
Exclamatives	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00
Imperatives	00 (00%)	02 (66.66%)	01 (33.33%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	03

Modulated interrogatives	01 (33.33%)	02 (66.66%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	03
Minor clauses	02 (18.18%)	02 (18.18%)	02 (18.18%)	01 (09.09%)	01 (09.09%)	02 (18.18%)	01 (09.09%)	11
Abandoned	01 (33.33%)	01 (33.33%)	02 (33.33%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	04
Total and percentages per interactant	11 11.11%	35 35.35%	27 27.27%	01 1.01%	07 7.07%	17 17.17%	01 1.01%	99

As it is shown in the table above, this extract is constructed with ninety nine (99) clauses of different types which ALHADJI BALAM, MR DADA, BABA OLU, PAM, BADU, 1<sup>ST</sup> SPECTATOR AND 2<sup>ND</sup> SPECTATOR have used during their conversations. Over the ninety nine (99) total ranking clauses, there are fifth six (56) full declaratives standing for 56.56% of the total. The predominance of declarative proves first that information has been mainly given and secondly that the focus of this interaction is the grammar of proposition. From the fifty six (56) declaratives, ALHADJI BALAM has uttered 07 (12.5%), MR DADA 18 (32.14%), BABA OLU 19 (33.92%, PAM 00(00%), BADU 02 (3.57%), 1<sup>st</sup> SPECTATOR 10 (17.85%) and 2<sup>ND</sup> SPECTATOR 00(00%). In addition, fourteen (14) Polar interrogatives and eight (08) Wh- interrogatives were used which represent respectively 14.14% and 08.08% of the totals. The fourteen (14) Polar interrogatives and eight (08) Wh- interrogatives were uttered by MR DADA, BABA OLU, BADU and THE 1<sup>ST</sup> SPECTATOR; which means that they requires information from the other participants of the interaction.

Considering the exchange of goods and services in this interaction, only three (03) imperatives are used which stand for only 3.03% of the global total 99 clauses. The three (03)

imperatives are uttered by MR DADA (directed toward the 1<sup>ST</sup> SPECTATOR and BABA OLU talking) and BABA OLU.

Three (03) modulated-interrogatives which stand for 3.03% of the total clauses have been used by ALHADJI BALAM and MR DADA. Also, eleven (11) minor clauses are used in this interaction and stand for 11.11% of the totals. Out of the eleven (11) minor clauses, ALHADJI BALAM, MR DADA, BABA OLU and the 1<sup>ST</sup> SPECTATOR have uttered 02 (18.18%) and PAM and BADU 01 (09.09%). Thus, taking into consideration all said above, we will state that the exchange of information prevails over the exchange of goods and services and that BABA OLU is ranked first with 32.14%, MR DADA comes second with 37 (24.83%); 1<sup>ST</sup> SPECTATOR, third with 10 (17.85%); ALHADJI BALAM with 07 (12.5%), BADU with 02 (3.57%) and lastly PAM and 2<sup>ND</sup> SPECTATOR with 00.00.

We are now moving to 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- I hail the expert (P.19)

2- Honourable chairman, don't mind this charlatan (P.19)

3- You won't play a single draw (P.20)

➤ Mood Analysis

1- I hail the expert (P.19)

I	Hail	The expert
Subject	Finite	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE

2- Honorable chairman, don't mind this charlatan (P.19)

Honourable chairman	don't	mind	this charlatan
Adjunct: Vocative	Finite: negative	Predicator	Complement: Attributive
	MOOD	RESIDUE	

3- You won't play a single draw (P.20)

You	Won't	play	A single draw
Subject	Finite : negative modal	Predicator	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE	

Declaratives clauses are used in the tables above by interactants to make a statement about their discussion. The use of the vocative adjunct in the second table by the interactant is to call one another and to designate him as likely next speaker in their interaction.

➤ Interrogatives

1- And who is the gagged tyro? (P.19)

2- How can you a mere tyro call the expert an indolent? (P.19)

3- Who put the dog's snout in the excreta? (P.20)

➤ **Mood Analysis**

1- And who is the gagged thyro? (P.19)

And	Who	Is	The gagged thyro?
Adjunct: conjunctive	Wh/ Subject	Finite	Complement
MOOD			RESIDUE

2- How can you a mere tyro call the expert an indolent? (P.19)

How	Can	You a mere tyro	call	The expert	An indolent
	Finite : modal	Subject	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct : Circumstantial
MOOD			RESIDUE		

3- Who put the dog's snout in the excreta? (P.20)

Who	put	The dog's snout	in the excreta
Wh/Subject	Finite	Complement	Adjunct: circumstantial
MOOD		RESIDUE	

The quantitative analysis of the interrogative clauses shows that they were used to ask information.

❖ The grammar of proposals

Here are some instances

➤ **Imperatives**

1- Give me a handshake (P.20)

2- Face me here and pour your venon on me ( P.20)

3- Play on Baba Olu (P.20)

➤ **Mood analysis**

1- Give me a handshake (P.20)

Give	me	a handshake
Finite	Subject	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE

2- Face me here and pour your venon on me ( P .20)

Face	me	And	pour	your venon	on me
Finite	Subject	Adjunct : conjunctive	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct : circumstantial
MOOD			RESIDUE		

3- Play on Baba Olu (P.20)

Play	on	Baba Olu
Finite	Adjunct : circumstantial	Complement
MOOD	RESIDUE	

Imperatives clauses are used in these clauses by interactants to make a command.

### 2.2.3 - Analysis of Modality

#### 2.2.3.1- Quantitative Analysis

From the clause and mood types identification, 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.

**Table 5:** Modality types in extract two

Modality types	Interactants							Total
	ALHA DJI BALAM	MR DADA	BABA OLU	PAM	BADU	1 <sup>ST</sup> SPECTA TOR	2 <sup>ND</sup> SPEC TATOR	
Modalizations	01 (7.14%)	05 (35.71%)	03 (21.42%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	05 (35.71%)	00(00%)	14
Modulations	01(50%)	00 (00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	01 (50%)	00(00%)	02
Total and percentages per interactant	02 (12.50%)	05 (31.25%)	03 (18.75%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	06 (37.50%)	00 (00%)	16

As shown in the table above, the interactants (ALHADJI BALAM, MR DADA, BABA OLU, PAM, BADU, 1<sup>ST</sup> SPECTATOR AND 2<sup>ND</sup> SPECTATOR) have made use of sixteen (16) modality of different types during their conversations. It means that they have expressed their various attitudes and judgments about their utterances. Over sixteen (16) modality-types, there are fourteen (14) modalizations standing for 87.5%. Out Of the sixteen (16) modalizations, MR DADA and the 1<sup>ST</sup> SPECTATOR have used 05 (35.71%) each, BABA OLU 03 (21.42%), ALHADJI BALAM, 01 (7.14%) and PAM, BADU and the 2<sup>ND</sup> SPECTATOR 0%. There are also two (2) modulations which stand for 12.5% of the total. From this total number of modulations, ALHADJI BALAM and the 1<sup>ST</sup> SPECTATOR have equally used 1 (50%). As regards to the global total modality types, the 1<sup>ST</sup> SPECTATOR has uttered 06 (37.50%) and occupies the first position followed by MR DADA in 3<sup>rd</sup> position, 05 (31.25%), BABA OLU in 4<sup>th</sup> position, 03 (18.75%) and finally BADU 02 (12.50%).

Let's now consider the qualitative analysis of modality types in this extract.

### 2.2.3.2 - Qualitative analysis

Here are some instances

- 1- How can you, a mere tyro, call the expert an indolent? (P.19)
- 2- Sauli may be lazy (P.21)
- 3- You need to look at him very well (P.21)

#### ➤ **Modality analysis**

- 1- How can you, a mere tyro, call the expert an indolent? (P.19)

How	Can	You A meretyro	call	The expert	An indolent
	Finite : modalized	Subject	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct : Circumstancial
MOOD			RESIDUE		

- 2- Sauli may be lazy (P.21)

Sauli	may	be	lazy
Subject	Finite: modalized	predicator	
MOOD		RESIDUE	

- 3- You need to look at him very well (P21.)

You	need	to look	at him	very well
Subject	Finite: modulated	Predicator	Complement	
MOOD		RESIDUE		

The illustrations in the three tables above show that attitudes and judgments are expressed through both modalizations and modulations. In the first table, the finite modal operator “can” expresses here possibility and it has been uttered by MR DADA. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> table, the use of the finite modal “may” expresses probability and is uttered by BABA OLU. The use of the modulated finite “need” in the 3<sup>rd</sup> by the 1<sup>ST</sup> SPECTATOR expresses an obligation.

## 2.2.4- Analysis of Adjuncts

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

### 2.2.4.1- Quantitative Analysis

The clause and mood type identification have helped us to get the figures and the percentages of each interactant’s use of different adjunct types.

**Table 6:** Statistics of adjunct types in extract two

Adjunct types	Interactants							Total
	ALHADJI BALAM	MR DADA	BABA OLU	PAM	BADU	1ST SPECTATOR	2 <sup>ND</sup> SPECTATOR	
Circumstantial	07 (24.13%)	11 (37.93%)	08 (27.58%)	00(00%)	03 (10.34%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	29
Mood	00 (00%)	01 (20%)	03 (60%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	01 (20%)	00 (00%)	05
Polarity	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00
Vocative	03 (33.33%)	02 (22.22%)	03 (33.33%)	00 (00%)	01 (11.11%)	00(00%)	00 (00%)	09
Comment	00(00%)	01 (33.33%)	01 (33.33%)	00 (00%)	01 (33.33%)	00(00%)	00 (00%)	03

Conjunctive	04 (12.12%)	16 (48.48%)	08 (24.24%)	00(00%)	01 (3.03%)	04 (12.12%)	00 (00%)	33
Continuity	00(00%)	01 (16.66%)	03 (50%)	00(00%)	00 (00%)	01 (16.66%)	01 (16.66%)	06
Totals and percentages per interactant	14 (16.47%)	32 (37.64%)	26 (30.58%)	00 (00%)	06 (07.05%)	06 (07.05%)	01 (01.17%)	85

In this extract, the participants (ALHADJI BALAM, MR DADA, BABA OLU, PAM, BADU, 1<sup>ST</sup> SPECTATOR AND 2<sup>ND</sup> SPECTATOR) have made use of eighty five (85) adjuncts of several types .Over this global total, twenty nine (29) are circumstantial adjuncts and stand for 34.11%.The use of this type of adjunct means that the interactants have added experiential meaning to the clause, they have expressed some circumstances related to the process described in the clause. From the twenty nine (29) circumstantial adjuncts, MR DADA has uttered 11(37.93%), BABA OLU 08 (27.58%), ALHADJI BALAM 07(24.13%) and BABA OLU 03 (10.34%). The interactants have also used thirty three (33) conjunctive adjuncts which stand for 38.82% of the total. This means that they linked clauses together to provide a logical meaning of elaboration, extension and enhancement to their utterances.

Regarding the mood adjuncts, BABA OLU have used 03 (60%) out of the total mood clauses and MR DADA and the 1<sup>ST</sup> SPECTATOR have equally used 01 (20%) to maintain their conversations. There are also nine (09) vocative adjuncts which represent 10.58% of the global total. They have been equally used by ALHADJI and BABA OLU, 03 (33.33%), MR DADA 02 (22.22%) and BADU 01 (11.11%). By saying “honourable chairman”, Badu

expresses deference toward ALHADJI BALAM who seems to be his superior “a former mayor”. BADU also called MR DADA by “Sir”, which shows that he is expressing towards him respect.

In addition, the interactants have used six (06) continuity adjunct standing for 07.05% of the global total and three (03) comment adjuncts which represents 03.52% of the global total adjunct types. Let’s now deal with the qualitative analysis of these adjuncts.

### 2.2.4.2- Qualitative analysis

Here are some instances for the qualitative analysis.

- 1- Honourable chairman, don’t mind this charlatan (P.19)
- 2- Honestly, I have been serving into your hands intentionally (P.20)
- 3- He sure has a brave brother in sau (P.21)

#### ➤ Adjuncts analysis

- 1- Honourable chairman, don’t mind this charlatan (P.19)

Honourable chairman	Don’t	mind	this charlatan
Adjunct: Vocative	Finite: negative	Predicator	Complement: Attributive
	MOOD	RESIDUE	

- 2- Honestly, I have been serving into your hands intentionally (P.20)

Honestly	I	have	Been serving	Into your hands	intentionally
Adjunct : comment	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Adjunct : circumstantial	Adjunct : mood
	MOOD		RESIDUE		MOOD

3- He sure has a brave brother in sau (P.21)

He	sure	has	A brave brother	In Sau
Subject	Adjunct : mood	Finite	Complement	Adjunct : circumstantial
MOOD			RESIDUE	

The qualitative tables of adjuncts above show the different adjunct used by the interactants in their utterances. The vocative adjunct “Honourable chairman” used in the first table by BABA OLU expresses deference to ALHADJI BALAM. The comment adjunct “honestly” used in the second table expresses attitude and evaluation. In the third table, we notice that two types of adjunct are used. The expression “sure” is a mood adjunct which expresses BABA OLU’s degree of certainty. The circumstantial adjunct used by BABA OLU is to express some circumstances related to his utterance.

### 2.2.5- Tenor Dimensions in Extract two

From the use of mood types, modality types and adjunct types among the participants of this extract, I have deduced the interpersonal relationship among them.

The interactants of this interaction are ALHADJI BALAM, who is a former mayor, MR DADA who is “an expert” according to ALHADJI BALAM but was in fact an English teacher in his late thirties, BABA OLU who is an illiterate politician, PAM and BADU, the friends previously mentioned in extract one and the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> SPECTATOR. ALHADJI BALAM is obviously superior to all the other interactants and then more powerful. BABA OLU and MR DADA respectively called him by “Honourable chairman (P.19) and Sir (P. 19). BABA OLU even confirmed the power of ALHADJI BALAM by saying that “he was following hard on his heels” (P.21). This extract also shows that BABA OLU and MR DADA are in conflict of power. This is expressed throughout the extract and is clearly shown for

instance in statement made by MR DADA “*How can you, a mere tyro, call the expert an indolent? Today, I’ll take you through...*” Also we noticed that BABA OLU and MR DADA has power over PAM, BADU AND THE 1<sup>ST</sup> and 2<sup>ND</sup> SPECTATOR. BADU referred to MR DADA by saying “*Sir*”(P.21) and BABA OLU showing the 2<sup>nd</sup> SPECTATOR that he has no right to take part of their discussion by telling him “*Who put the dog’s snout in the excreta? How many of your mates are here?*” (P.20).

We can then say that the power between ALHADJI BALAM and the other interactants is unequal; the contact is then infrequent. The power between MR DADA, BABA OLU and the others (PAM, BADU, 1<sup>ST</sup> SPECTATOR, 2<sup>ND</sup> SPECTATOR) is also unequal and the contact infrequent. The power is equal between BADU, PAM, 1<sup>ST</sup> SPECTATOR and 2<sup>ND</sup> SPECTATOR and the contact infrequent; but the contact between PAM and BADU is frequent since they are friends. As for the affective involvement, it is low except between BADU and PAM.

We 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**

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

1. Birds (S) did not (Fn) tell (P) fellow birds (C) of imminent danger of the approaching stone (Ca) yesterday (Ac).
2. The deaf (S) does not (Fn) have to (Fml) be told (P) that (Aj) the market (S) has (F) closed (P).
3. When (wh/Ac) I (S) saw (F) the fury of the blood-thirsty hounds (Ca).
4. Whom (Aj) providence (S) spared (P) homeward bound (C)!
5. It (S) was (F) a gory sight (C).
6. Inhumanity in the extreme (mn).
7. Imagine (F) the free flow of blood (C).
8. The heart of man (S) truly (Am) is (F) desperately (Am) wicked (P).
9. I (S) learnt (P) that (Aj) three people (S) died (P) in the fracas

(Ac), beside countless wounded people (mn). **10.** If (Am) things (S) continue (P) like this, whom (S) will (Fms) the aspirants (C) govern (P)? **11.** When (Wh/Ac) they (S) assume (P) power (C)? **12.** The foolish part (S) of it (C) is (F) as (Aj) thugs (S) kill (P) and (Aj) maim (P) on one another (C) here (Ac). **13.** The aspirants 'children (S) are (F) abroad (Ac), studying (P) or (Aj) frolicking (P). **14.** Still (Aj), the thugs (S) are (F) so foolish that (Aj) they (S) won't (Fnms) sit down and (Aj) think (P) over this (Ac). **15.** Think (P) over what (Ac)? **16.** They (S) are (F) human. **17.** And (Aj) they (S) must (Fml) eat (P). **18.** They (S) have (F) no other means of livelihood (C) than thuggery (mn). **19.** Though (Aj) I (S) abhor (P) thuggery (C). **20.** And (Aj) detest (P) thugs (C). **21.** I (S) just (Am) have to (Fml) tolerate (P) them (C). **22.** They (S) have to (Fml) live (P). **23.** Can't (Fn) they (S) find (P) something else (C) to do? **24.** They (S) have (F) no other means of livelihood than thuggery (C). **25.** They (S) have to (Fml) live (P) good. **26.** If (Am) a man (S) lives (F/P) by the sword (C). **27.** The sword (S) will not (Fnms) depart (P) from him (C) and (Aj) his household (C). **28.** I (S) wonder (F/P) why (Ac) you (S) tolerate (F/P) evil. **29.** Tell (S) me (C). **30.** Does (F) the system(S) not help (Fn) their nefarious activities (C) to thrive (P)? **31.** And (Aj), remember (P) that (Aj) hand (S) is (F) the devil's workshop (C). **32.** You may not (Fml) know (P). **33.** They (S) serve (F/P) a practical purpose (C). **34.** What (Wh/S) practical purpose? **35.** Don't (Fn) ask (P) me (C). **36.** Ask (P) the politicians (S) who (C) sponsor (P) them (C). **37.** No politician (S) prays (F) to leave (P) a thug (C) for a child (Ac). **38.** Yet (Ac) they (S) can't (Fms) do (P) without thugs. **39.** Because (Aj) of their importance of opposition and indomitable tendencies (mn). **40.** Thugs (S) are (F) their stock-in-trade (C). **41.** You (S) see (F). **42.** The system (S) is (F) so bad that (Aj) people (S) crave (F/P) for wealth (C) by any means. **43.** Thugs (S) will (Fms) do (P) anything (C). **44.** Just anything for politicians for reward (mn). **45.** Politicians (S) on

the other hand will (Fms) stop (P) at nothing to attain power. **46.** And (Aj) keep (F/P) it (C). **47.** Being (P) in office (Ac) is (F) more important to them (C) than integrity. **48.** That (Aj) is (F) why (Ac) they (S) don't (Fn) create (P) employment opportunities (C). **49.** It (S) is (F) to make (P) those thugs (C) solely dependent (P) on them (C). **50.** So that (Aj) they (S) will (Fms) ever (Am) be (P) at their beck and call (Ac). **51.** It (S) is (F) a principle of power (C). **52.** If (Am) you (S) want (Fml) to enslave (P) a people (C). **53.** Don't (Fn) give (P) them (C) a means of livelihood (C). **54.** Rather (Aj), make (F/P) them (C) dependent on you (Ac). **55.** Very funny things (S) happen (F/P) here in Africa (Ac). **56.** Leaders (S) sit (F/P) tight. **57.** Not willing (Fml) to relinquish (P) power (C). **58.** Hence (Aj), every election (S) becomes (F) a do or die affair (C). **59.** That (Aj) shows (F/P) the foolishness in man (C). **60.** After (Aj) all the cravings (S) and (Aj) acquisition of wealth (S) comes (F) death (C) which (Wh/S) robs (F/P) man (C) of all his assets (Ac). **61.** Don't (Fn) people (S) think (P) of death (C) and (Aj) heaven (C)? **62.** Who (Wh/S) does (F) these days (Ac)? **63.** Unfortunately (Am), our religious leaders (S) who (C) talk (F) of heaven do not (Fn) in actual sense (Ac), set (P) their minds on heaven (Ac). **64.** [Their mouth (S) gaping (F/P) materialistic inclinations (C) and (Aj) sybaritic lifestyles (C)] (S) have (F) conspired (P) against their thought about it (Ac). **65.** Hardly (Am), any pastor (S) lives (F) an ascetic life (C) again. **66.** Who (S) would (Fms) own (P) such state of the art cars (C)? **67.** They (S) ride (F/P) in (Ac) with security escorts (C). **68.** And (Aj) still (Aj) have (F) his mind (C) set (P) on heaven (Ac). **69.** A pharaon (mn)? **70.** That (Aj) is (S) why (Ac) they (S) have (F) replaced (P) the gospel of repentance (C) and (Aj) righteous living (C) with that of prosperity and deliverance (mn). **71.** It (S) is (F) the gospel people (P) hanker (P) for (Ac). **72.** And (Aj) pastors (S) pander (F/P) to their interest (C). **73.** Since (Aj) doing (F) so, swells (P) their pastoral purse (C). **74.** If (Am) they (S) preach (F/P) to

their congregations (C) about righteousness (Ac). **75.** With the same zeal and astonishing eloquence (mn) with which (C) they (S) preach (F/P) about tithing (Ac) and (Aj) offering (Ac). **76.** Our nation (S) would (Fms) have (P) long been (P) ridden of crimes (C). **77.** Aren't (Fn) they (S) part of the crime-filled society (C)? **78.** Let's (S) see (P) how (Aj). **79.** They (S) will (Fms) enjoy (P) their wealth (C). **80.** Some unscrupulous religious leaders (S) even (Am) encourage (F/P) crises (C) to get (P) grants (C) from foreign religious bodies (Ac) or (Aj) governments (Ac). **81.** Or (Aj), how do (F) you (S) justify (P) the religious killing (C) here (Ac) and (Aj) there (Ac)? **82.** As (Aj) Pam (S) would (Fms) say (P). **83.** They (S) are (F) only (Am) playing (P) the fool (C).

### 2.3.2. Analysis of Mood types

#### 2.3.2.1. Quantitative Analysis

From clause and Mood type identification, we 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.

**Table 7:** Statistics of Mood types in extract three.

Mood Types	Interactants				Totals
	PAM	DEDE	MR DADA	BADU	
Full declaratives	44 (64.70%)	05 (07.35%)	08 (11.76%)	11 (16.17%)	68
Elliptical declaratives	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00(00%)	00 (00%)	00
Polar interrogatives	02 (33.33%)	01(16.66%)	01 (16.66%)	02 (33.33%)	06
Wh-interrogatives	02 (40%)	01 (20%)	01 (20%)	01 (20%)	05
Exclamatives	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00

Imperatives	01(50%)	01(50%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	02
Modulated Imperatives	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00
Minor clauses	01(50%)	01(50%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	02
Abandoned	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	00
Total percentages per- interactant	50 60.24%	09 10.84%	10 12.04%	14 16.86%	83 100%

The statistical table above shows that the interactants (PAM, DEDE, MR DADA and BADU) have made use of eighty three (83) clauses during this interaction. Out of the eighty three total clauses sixty eight (68) are full declaratives and stand for 81.92% of the totals. There are also six (06) polar interrogatives which represent 7.22%; 5 wh-interrogatives clauses which represents 6.02% of the total clauses. The predominance of declaratives (81.92%) proves that the concern of this interaction is the grammar of proposition. It means that the interactants have mainly exchanged information. Out of the sixty eight (68), PAM used 44 (64.70%), DEDE, 05 (07.35%), DADA, 08 (11.76%) and BADU 11 (16.17%).The six (06) Polar-interrogatives are used equally by PAM and BADU , 02 (33.33%) and equally by MR DADA and DEDE, 01 (16.66 to request for more information for their best understanding of their field of the interaction. Also, the five (05) Wh- interrogatives were also used for the same sake and uttered by PAM, 02 (40%) and 1 (20%) shared equally by DEDE, MR DADA AND BADU for each.

Considering the exchange of goods and services through the use of imperatives and modulated interrogatives, only two (02) imperatives has been used in the course of interaction equally by PAM and DEDE to ask the others interactants to do something or to give them some information. *"Tell me"* (P.26). There is no modulated interrogative. Regarding the minor clauses, two (02) are used in this interaction and shared equally by PAM and DEDE, 01 for each.

Thus, taking into consideration all the mood types, it is clear that the exchange of information has prevailed over the exchange of goods and services which is negligible (02.40%). With respect to the distributions, PAM ranks first, 50 (60.24%), followed by BADU 14 (16.86%), MR DADA, 10 (12.04%) and finally DEDE 09 (10.84%).

We are now moving to 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- It was a gory sight. (P.32)
- 2- Very funny things happen here in Africa (P.33)
- 3- They will enjoy their wealth (P.33)

#### ❖ **Mood analysis**

- 1- It was a gory sight. (P.32)

It	was	A gory sight
Subject	Finite	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE

- 2- Very funny things happen here in Africa (P.33)

Very funny things	happen	Here in Africa
Subject	Finite	Adjunct: Circumstantial
MOOD		RESIDUE

3- They will enjoy their wealth (P.33)

They	will	enjoy	Their wealth
Subject	Finite: modulized	Predicator	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE	

The qualitative analysis of the above declaratives clauses reveals that they were used by interactants to give information through statements they made.

### 2.3.3. Analysis of Modality

In this part, we are focusing on 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 us to find out the different modality types.

**Table 8:** Statistics of the use of modality in extract three

Modality Types	Interactants				Totals
	PAM	DEDE	MR DADA	BADU	
Modalization	05 (45.45%)	02 (18.18%)	02 (18.18%)	02 (18.18%)	11
Modulation	05 (83.33%)	00(00%)	00(00%)	01 (16.66%)	06
Totals and percentages Per interactant	10 (58.82%)	02 (11.76%)	02 (11.76%)	03 (17.64%)	17

According to the table 8, the interactants have used seventeen (17) modality mainly modalizations during their interaction. They have also made use of six (06) modulations during this exchange. The use of modalizations proves that the interactants have expressed meanings having to do with probability and usuality of the proposition. Meaning that, through

modalization, DEDE, PAM, MR DADA and BADU have expressed their various attitudes and judgments about their conversations. The presence of modulations once more shows that the interaction was involving the exchange of goods and services, even if some of the modulated utterances were referring to politicians; “*They must eat*” (P.32). Out of the seventeen (17) totals modal clauses, PAM comes first with 10(58.82%), BADU second with 03 (17.64%) and finally, DEDE and MR DADA equally sharing 02 (11.76%) clauses. Let’s now continue with the qualitative analysis.

Here are some instances taken from the extract

- 1- And they must eat (P. 32)
- 2- I just have to tolerate them (P.32)
- 3- Thugs will do nothing (P.33)

➤ **Modality analysis**

- 1- And they must eat (P. 32)

And	they	must	eat
Adjunct : conjunctive	Subject	Finite : modulated	Predicator
MOOD			RESIDUE

- 2- I just have to tolerate them (P.32)

I	Just	have to	tolerate	them
Subject	Adjunct : mood	Finite: modulated	Predicator	Complement
MOOD			RESIDUE	

3- Thugs will do nothing (P.33)

Thugs	will	do	nothing
Subject	Finite: modalized	Predicator	Complement
MOOD		RESIDUE	

The illustrations in the three tables above show that attitudes and judgments are expressed through both modalizations and modulations. In the first table, the finite modal operator “*must*” expresses here certainty and obligation and it has been uttered by PAM. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> table, the use of the finite modal “*have to*” expresses obligation or inclination and is uttered by PAM to say that he has no choice than tolerate thuggery he abhors.

### 2.3.4. Analysis of Adjunct types

In this sub-section we are carrying out the quantitative and qualitative analysis of Adjuncts in this extract.

#### 2.3.4.1. Quantitative Analysis

The clauses and mood types identification has helped us to get the figures and percentages of each interactant’s use of adjunct.

**Table 9:** Statistics of Adjunct types in extract three.

Adjunct-types	Interactants				TOTALS
	PAM	DEDE	MR DADA	BADU	
Circumstantial	16 (53.33%)	03 (10%)	06 (20%)	05 (16.66%)	30
Mood	05 (50%)	01 (10%)	02 (20%)	02 (20%)	10
Polarity	00 (00%)	00(00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00
Vocative	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00
Comment	00 (00%)	00(00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00

Conjunctive	20 (51.28%)	00 (00%)	08 (20.51%)	11 (28.20%)	39
Continuity	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)	00
Totals and percentages per interactant	41 51.89%	04 5.06%	16 20.25%	18 22.78%	79

As seen in the table 9, the interactants have made use of seventy nine (79) adjuncts to add additional meanings to their clauses. Over the seventy nine (79) total adjuncts, thirty (30) are circumstantial adjuncts and stand for 37.97% 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 and manners related to their conversation. Out of the thirty (30) circumstantial adjuncts, PAM has made 16 (53.33%), MR DADA 06 (20%), BADU 05 (16.66%) and DEDE 03 (10%).

The extract analyzed contains also thirty nine (39) conjunctive adjuncts standing for 49.36% and which are used to tie clauses together and organize the message in a coherent and cohesive way in order to give it a meaning. Over the thirty nine (39) conjunctive adjuncts, PAM has made 20 (51.28%); BADU 11(28.20%) and MR DADA 08(20.51%). Continuity adjuncts are not used in this extract analyzed. Probability, usuality, intensification and minimization are also expressed through the use of ten (10) mood adjuncts which stand for 12.65% of the totals. Out of the ten (10) mood adjuncts, PAM has uttered 05 (50%), DEDE 01 (10%) and MR DADA and BADU have equally used 02 (20%). No polarity adjunct has been used 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 extract three

- 1- The heart of man, truly is desperately wicked (P.32)
- 2- Very funny things happen here in Africa (P. 33)
- 3- Hence , every election becomes a do or die affair (P. 33)

#### ➤ Adjunct analysis

- 1- The heart of man, truly is desperately wicked (P.32)

The heart of man	truly	Is	desperately	wicked
Subject	Adjunct: mood	Finite	Adjunct: mood	Predicator
MOOD				RESIDUE

- 2- Very funny things happen here in Africa (P.33)

Very funny things	happen	Here in Africa
Subject	Finite	Adjunct: Circumstantial
MOOD		RESIDUE

- 3- Hence , every election becomes a do or die affair (P. 33)

Hence	Every election	becomes	A do or die affair
Adjunct: Circumstantial	Subject	Finite	Complement
MOOD			RESIDUE

### **2.3.5. Tenor of discourse in extract three**

I have deduced the interpersonal relationship between the four participants engaged in the interaction in extract three through the use of mood types, modality types and adjunct types. Four interactants are engaged in a conversation in this extract: PAM, DEDE, MR DADA and BADU. As mentioned in the previous extracts, PAM, DEDE and BADU are friends and MR DADA is a teacher (in extract two) but is also friend now with the other interactants. They are discussing about an event of the previous day regarding one opponent of the government who was murdered. The reciprocity in the selection of speech roles during their conversation is a proof of mutual respect among them. There is then, no relation power between the interactants. In addition, the two imperatives clauses found in the mood analysis were not used to reflect a superior powers between the interactants who uttered them; they were just used to think about an information they gave them and give more information. As for the contact among them, it is frequent and the affective involvement high, since they are friends and used to meet each other to discuss about actuality and politics.

## CHAPTER THREE: DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION OF FINDINGS

Undertaking a systemic analysis of literary texts goes beyond the description only and implies the interpretation of the different findings. My aim in this critical chapter, is to interpret the different extracts in isolation by making them clearer and more comprehensive.

In the first extract, the writer exposes one of the major problem African nations are facing today: Political corruption and its impacts on society and to illustrate this, the writer has used three interactants in the extract one. In their conversation PAM, BADU and DEDE has raised up the unemployment of graduate youth in the nation due to political corruption.

The mood analysis of this conversation has revealed that the interactants have made use of one hundred and sixteen (116) clauses of different types. I can assume that the focus of the interaction, talking of mood types is the exchange of information instead of exchange of goods and services. This is explained by the 82 (70.68%) declaratives, 08 (6.89%) wh-interrogatives and 04 (3.44%) polar interrogatives the extract displays. The polar interrogatives and wh-interrogatives are used to require for information. This suggests that the grammar of propositions is the focus of this extract and that interactants have made statements and asked questions.

In total, we have 94 declaratives and interrogatives against 116 total ranking clauses. In fact, PAM and DEDE has showed their discouragement regarding their status of unemployed through these statements “*But with the humdrum life of an unemployed graduate, bad! Very bad!*” (P 12); “*It’s even worse seeing those who graduated after one with lower grades gainfully employed, just because their relatives occupy positions of authority, or are not connected to those in positions of authority*” (P 12). These utterances are answers to a question asked by Badu “*My good guys, quite a long time. How are you?*” Through these

utterances, the writer is criticizing the political corruption in Africa and the unconcerned attitude of our leaders about the future of the next generation once they got the power.

Concerning the exchange of good and services, BADU and DEDE have equally made use of imperatives. For example, DEDE has asked BADU “*to not spoil this moment*” (P 13) by his anger after PAM has referred to him by using the word “*sneak*”.

The exchange of information has prevailed over that of goods and services in extract one. This suggests that this extract is referring to the grammar of proposition.

During their talk, the interactants have also expressed their attitudes and judgments through the use of modality in their utterances. Indeed, they have made use of 10 (76.92%) modalisations and 03 (23.07%) modulations.

The study of adjuncts in this extract has revealed one hundred and two (102) different types of adjuncts. All the interactants have made use of them to add more information to their clauses. Forty four (43.13%) circumstantial adjuncts are used to give reasons and show purposes. Twenty seven (26.47%) conjunctive adjuncts are used to connect the different clauses. There is a predominance of circumstantial and conjunctive adjuncts over the other types of adjuncts. Five vocatives (4.90%), four mood and four comments (3.92%) and eighteen (17.64%) continuity adjuncts are also part of the types of adjuncts used. But, there is no polarity adjunct. Globally, BADU comes first with forty five (44.11%) adjuncts used followed by PAM (29.41%) and DEDE (26.47%).

The tenor of discourse in this extract shows that BADU has a certain authority on the other interactants. This may be probably due to his superior age compared to PAM and DEDE. However, the contact between all of them is frequent and a certain affective involvement is noticed between them since they are good friends.

Taking into consideration the use of sixteen (13.79%) minor clauses, I can suggest that this discussion between interactants has a style of casual interaction.

The extract two involve seven interactants who are ALHADJI BALAM, MR DADA, BABA OLU, PAM, BADU, the 1<sup>st</sup> SPECTATOR and the 2<sup>nd</sup> SPECTATOR. They have used ninety nine (99) clauses of different types to discuss about some African political leaders which enrich themselves corruptly.

Mr DADA and the 1<sup>st</sup> SPECTATOR are criticizing ALHADJI BALAM, a former mayor who seems to be still poor as *“the church mouse”* despite his former political position through these sentences: *“Are you so dease to identify opportunity an opportunity for a breakthrough like ALHADJI BALAM who was mayor for five years, and is still as poor as the church-mouse?”* (P 21). They even go further by uttering *“You need to look at him very well. Is that what a former mayor look like? His only car is a rickety old Benz 200. If I had a child like that, I would disown him”* (P 21). At the same time, they are criticizing ALHADJI BALAM for being no corrupted, they are condemning his successor *“for corruption and failure”*. This is noticed to them by BADU in his statement *“Then, you don’t have to condemn Chief OBU, his successor for corruption and failure.”* (P 21)

The mood analysis of extract two shows that fifty five (55.55%) full declaratives mainly used by BABA OLU, MR DADA and the 1<sup>st</sup> spectator to exchange information. I have also got fourteen (14.14%) polar interrogatives and eighth (8.08%) wh-interrogatives which interactants have used to get information. In other words, I have 77 declaratives and interrogatives over the 99 total ranking clauses. Then, there is no doubt that the exchange of information has prevailed over the one of good and services. Considering the exchange of good and services in this interaction, only 3 imperatives (3.03%) are used by MR DADA and BABA OLU. This suggests that the grammar of proposition has dominated over the grammar of proposals in this extract.

The analysis of modality in this extract has revealed sixteen (16) modality which the interactants have made use of to express judgments and attitudes about their utterances. Thus,

they are 14 (87.5%) modalisations versus 02 (12.5%) modulations. MR DADA and the 1<sup>st</sup> spectator come first (35.71%) followed by BABA OLU (21.42%) and ALHADJI BALAM (7.14%). The extract has been rich in adjuncts of various types. X ed These adjuncts have been respectively used to give precision about places, manner, time, reasons and connect clauses in a coherent and cohesive way. Nine (10.58%) vocative adjuncts, six (7.05%) continuity adjuncts, five (5.88%) mood adjuncts, three (3.52%) comments adjuncts have been part of the types of adjuncts used. But, there is no polarity adjunct. Globally, MR DADA comes top with thirty two adjuncts (37.64%); BABA OLU second with twenty-six (30.58%) adjuncts and ALHADI BALAM last with fourteen (16.47%) adjuncts.

The fact that ALHADJI BALAM was a former mayor justifies his power over the other interactants. BABA OLU and MR DADA manifest a great deference and respect to him and address him through these vocatives “*Honourable chairman*” and “*Sir*” (P19). Thus, the contact between him and the other interactants is infrequent with low affective involvement.

The power between MR DADA, BABA OLU and the others (PAM, BADU, 1<sup>st</sup> SPECTATOR, and 2<sup>nd</sup> SPECTATOR) is also unequal in this extract and the contact infrequent. The power is equal between BADU, PAM, 1<sup>st</sup> SPECTATOR and 2<sup>nd</sup> SPECTATOR and the contact infrequent; but the contact between PAM and BADU is frequent since they are friends. As for the affective involvement, it is low except between BADU and PAM.

Extract three involves four interactants who are PAM, DEDE, MR DADA and BADU. Their conversation is about politicians who are ready to do anything to be on power and keep it. They also evoke religious leaders which they consider be also part of the crime –filled society.

The mood analysis of this extract reveals that interactants have used in total eighty-three (83) clauses of different types to exchange their opinion about politics. It has come out that

declaratives clauses predominate with an account of 68 (81.92%) out of the total. Six polar interrogatives (7.22%) and five (6.02%) Wh-interrogatives have been also used to respectively give or demand information. In other words, it is evident that under the grammar of propositions, the interactants have made statements and asked questions. They are recounting and commenting an event of the previous day which refers to the death of an opponent of the government and implies that politicians will stop at nothing to attain power and keep it and create unemployment on purpose to enslave a people.

The grammar of proposals revealed only two (2.40%) imperatives over a total of 83 clauses. I have also got two (2.40%) minor clauses which shows that the conversation at a certain level is a casual talk.

Talking about attitudes of political and religious leaders in Africa toward power, PAM, says that *“Very funny things happen here in Africa: leaders sit tight, not willing to relinquish power; hence every election becomes a do or die affair”* (P33). Further, MR DADA shows that religious leaders are also part as the government of the crimes of society by saying *“Some unscrupulous religious leaders encourage crises, to get grants from foreign religious bodies or governments. Or, how do you justify the religious killings here and there?”* (P 33).

Modality analysis in the extract three shows that all the interactants have expressed judgments and attitudes about their utterances revealed out seventeen (17) clauses. In fact, they have made use of 11 (64.70%) modalizations which express probability and usuality and six (35.29%) modulations to express obligation and inclination. All modality types considered, 10 (58.82%) are used by PAM, 03 (17.64%) by BADU and 02 (11.76%) equally used by DEDE and MR DADA.

As regards adjuncts, I have found seventy nine (79). Over this total, I have got 39 (55.71%) conjunctive adjuncts to link clauses. Interactants have also used 30 (37.97%) circumstantial

adjuncts add information to the clauses about places, time, manner, etc... and 10 (12.65%) mood adjuncts. Polarity, Vocative and Comment adjuncts are not reported in this extract.

The analysis of tenor dimensions reveals that there is an equal power among all the interactants despite PAM is the most talkative in this extract (51.89% for all the adjuncts types). They are friends and meet to discuss about actuality and the politics. Thus, the contact between them is frequent and the affective involvement high.

Considering all the extracts, at the level of mood types, the dominance of the grammar of proposition is clearly noticeable. The interactants have largely exchanged information by the use of more declaratives and various interrogatives to respectively make statements and ask for more precision. The extracts made use of much modalisations than modulations. The use of adjuncts mainly involves circumstantial, vocative and conjunctive adjuncts. As for the other types, they are not numerous. But, there is no polarity adjunct. The tenor dimensions points out the social relationships existing among the characters of this play. In the extracts, it has been distinguished by frequent contact and high affective involvement in some parts (extract one and three) and rarely unequal power, occasional contact and low affective involvement in extract two.

## 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 Lekan Ojenike's, *The Foolish Wise* 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 the 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 centered 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.

Actually, Lekan Ojenike narrates the barbarities and corruption 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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