

The Comprehending the Meaning on Song Lyrics “There She Goes” through Interpersonal Metafunctions: A Case on Systemic Functional Linguistics

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Abstract

This article discusses the Interpersonal Metafunction contained in the lyrics of the song Lee Anthony Marvers’ “There She Goes”. And the purpose of this article is to explain the structure of the lyrics of the song “There she goes” using the interpersonal Metafunction structure method. This type of article applies a qualitative method, namely analyzing the contents of the song lyrics. The steps in analyzing the lyrics of the song “there she goes” are as first the researcher understands the meaning of the lyrics of the song, the second researcher divides the song lyrics into several clauses, the third the researcher classifies each of these clauses according to the structure of the interpersonal metafunction such as (Subject, Finite, Predicator, Adjunct, Compliment), and finally the researcher analyzes the mood and residue. The lyrics of the song “There She Goes” provide an information function or meaning to the readers and listeners of the song. Based on the results of the study, the researchers concluded that the interpersonal function is useful in the implementation of interpersonal communication and provides a complete understanding of the use of mood and residue.

Keywords: Interpersonal Metafunction, Systemic Functional Linguistics, Comprehending Meaning Lyric

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INTRODUCTION

A song is a written work created by someone who is usually inspired by his own life and contains a special meaning in the lyrics of the song, so that when the listener or reader of the lyrics the song understands the meaning of the meaning of song. songs and can be conveyed to listeners and readers. Ariska, Nirwana, and Cahyani (2019) state that songs speak to us directly about our experiences; they reassure us in our moments of trouble. And according to Qusairi (2017), song lyrics are an expression of something that is seen or heard by someone or experienced by the lyricist.

The interpersonal metafunction is the language structure used to interact with each other which was introduced by M.A.K. Halliday's Interpersonal Metafunction introduces ways of constructing utterances such as expressing wishes, requests,

invitations, and suggestions in social interactions. Interpersonal metafunction is the action taken against the experience in social interaction (Eggins, 2010; Herman et al., 2022). In other words, the function of interpersonal is the action by the language users in exchanging experiences linguistic unrepresentable in the function of experience (experiential meaning) (Saragih, 2006; Herman et al., 2023). However, in this research, the concept of Interpersonal Metafunctional song lyrics is used for how Mood and Residue are applied in the sentence structure of song lyrics.

The meaning of the lyrics to the song "There She Goes" by Lee Anthony is believed to be an ode to drugs, specifically heroin, If the song is about heroin, it doesn't necessarily glorify the drug but does show how addictive, mind-altering, and controlling it can be. With its upbeat, jangly, and psychedelic '60s vibe, this song could also be considered a love song, and like any song, it's up to interpretation. The meaning of lyrics of the song "There She Goes" by Lee Anthony Marvery if described as a love song, the picture is a man who loves a girl he likes but never speaks and the girl is always present in the man's mind so he can't control his thoughts.

This study focuses on interpersonal relationships that can be seen through interpersonal function. Elements are called residues, residues consist of predicates, complements, or additions. Researchers see the interpersonal metafunction in the lyrics of the song "There She Goes" as successfully applied. Hopefully, this article or journal will provide something new to do in analyzing sentences, especially songs. According to Purba et al (2024), Function Analysis, the Interpersonal metafunction is divided into 2 elements: The Mood element and the Residue element of a sentence or clause.

1. Mood

According to Gerot & Wignell (1994), the urgent mood type may or may not include a mood element, while the mood type always includes a predictor. They also say that the author has sent an imperative to the listener to do something. Mood is an element that describes the actor in a clause, Mood and Residue are the two main elements of the analysis. The Mood element consists of the Subject and Finite sub-elements while the Predicator, Complement, and Adjunct are the Residue sub-elements. The subject (nominal group) determines the Mood of the entire clause (Bank, 2002). And it consists of 2 parts:

- The subject is the doer of a clause
- Finite which is a more detailed explanation of an Action that is done by the actor and the finite becomes the subject of conversation in the exchange because it carries the validity of the proposition and the finite is an auxiliary verb in the past or present tense. If there is just one verb in a sentence, that verb is finite. (Put another way, a finite verb can stand by itself in a sentence.) Finite verbs are sometimes called main verbs or tensed verbs.

2. Residue

Halliday (1985:78) says that the residue consist three kinds of functional elements, they are predicator, complement, and adjunct. There can be only one predicator, one or two complements, and an indefinite number of adjuncts up to, in principle, about seven. According to the theory that is suggested by Halliday above the elements of residue consist of predicator, complement and adjunct that can be presented are by one or presented in a sentence. The residue is a complement to a clause that has sub-elements and the residue functions to explain the activities carried out by the subject, the residue is divided into several parts, namely predicator, complement, and adjunct.

- The predicator is the main verb in a clause, which functions to explain the subject, adding a limited meaning
- Complement is an element needed to complete the predicator and complement is usually found after the predicate. In a sentence, it can also be said as a residual element that has subject potential but is not.
- Adjunct is an element that has no potential to become a subject

METHOD

Type of research

Qualitative research is research that tends to use analysis. Aiming to explain a phenomenon in depth is done by collecting data as deep as possible. This research method uses descriptive qualitative. This research is descriptive in nature and tends to use analysis. According to Bowen (2009), qualitative research is research to describe and analyze event phenomena, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, and thoughts individually and in groups.

This study uses content analysis. Content analysis is the activity of finding, identifying, managing, and analyzing documents to understand their meaning, significance, and relevance. The steps of content analysis are determining the material to be studied, determining the categories to be studied, managing the material or data, and drawing conclusions. So, this research was conducted using descriptive qualitative methods and using content analysis.

Data collection method

Data is a collection of information or information obtained through observation and searching for certain sources and collected and processed for analysis or other purposes. According to Simplilearn data collection is the process of gathering, measuring, and analyzing accurate data from a variety of relevant sources to find answers to research problems, answer questions, evaluate outcomes, and forecast trends and probabilities. The data source used in this research is the lyrics of the song There she goes by Lee Anthony Marvers. Data in the form of clauses in song lyrics clauses were grouped for analysis by the researcher. This study involved the lyrics of the song "There she goes" by Lee Anthony Marvers which were taken by researchers from the internet.

Data analysis techniques

In this article, the researcher uses the interpersonal metafunction as a tool to analyze every word from the lyrics of the song "There she goes". The following are the ways the researcher analyzed the lyrics of the song "There she goes"

1. The researcher divides each item into several clauses.
2. The researcher begins to analyze the subject, finite, predicator, adjunct, and complement parts of each word of each clause.
3. After analyzing each word in the clause, the researcher analyzes the mood and residue in each clause.
4. Location and time of research

Research and analysis were carried out by researchers by playing the song "There She Goes" through the Spotify music application, researchers analyzed the song which took place in the lecture building of the faculty of education, in lecture hall A-7, on the date 15 July 2023.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this discussion section, research findings are presented that the data was taken from the internet about the song lyrics created by "There She Goes". Each text clause is analyzed into an interpersonal structural function. Namely subject, finite, predictor, complement, and adjunct. So, it can be classified into mood and residue. The following are the results of researchers analyzing the structure and elements of 38 clauses.

Clause 1. There she goes

There	She	Goes	
Adjunct	Subject	Does	Go
		Finite	Predicator
RE-	MOOD		SIDUE

According to the interpersonal meaning, Data 1 is unmarked that have (subject, finite, predicator) and is divided into two, namely mood and residue, this clause is a statement that functions to give information.

Clause 2. There she goes again

There	She	Goes		Again
Adjunct	Subject	Does	Go	Complement
		Finite	Predicator	
RE-	MOOD		SIDUE	

According to the interpersonal meaning, Data 2 is unmarked that has (subject, finite, predicator, and complement) and is divided into two, namely mood and residue, this clause is a statement that functions to give information.

Clause 3. Racing through my brain

Racing		Through	My brain
Be	Race	Adjunct	Subject
Finite	Predicator		
MO-	RESIDUE		OD

According to the interpersonal meaning, Data 3 is unmarked that has (subject, finite, and predicator) and is divided into two, namely mood and residue, this clause is a statement that functions to give information.

Clause 4. just can't contain

I	Just	Can't		Contain
Subject	Adjunct	Can		Complement
		Finite	Predicator	
MO-	RE-	OD	SIDUE	

According to Interpersonal meaning, data 4 is manifested as a statement of mood, this clause is a statement that functions to provide information, using mood and residue (conjunction, subject, finite, adjunct, compliment).

Clause 5. This feeling that remains

This feeling	That	Remains	
Subject	Complement	Does	Remain
		Finite	Predicator
MO-	RE-	OD	SIDUE

According to the interpersonal meaning, Data 5 is unmarked that has (subject, finite, predicator, and complement) and is divided into two, namely mood and residue, this clause is a statement That functions to give information.

Clause 6. There she goes

There	She	Goes	
Adjunct	Subject	Does	Go
		Finite	Predicator
RE-	MOOD		SIDUE

According to the interpersonal meaning, Data 6 is unmarked that has (subject, finite, and predicator) and is divided into two, namely mood and residue, this clause is a statement that functions to give information.

Clause 7. There she goes again

There	She	Goes		again
Adjunct	Subject	Does	go	Complement
		Finite	Predicator	
RE-	MOOD		SIDUE	

According to the interpersonal meaning, Data 7 is unmarked that has (subject, finite, predicator, and complement) and is divided into two, namely mood and residue, this clause is a statement that functions to give information.

Clause 8. Pulsing through my veins

Pulsing			Through	My veins
Be	Pulse		Adjunct	Subject
Finite	Predicator			
MO-	RESIDUE		OD	

According to the interpersonal meaning, Data 8 is unmarked that has (subject, finite, and predicator) and is divided into two, namely mood and residue, this clause is a statement that functions to give information.

Clause 9. I just can't contain

I	Just	Can't		Contain
Subject	Adjunct	Can		Complement
		Finite	Predicator	
MO-	RE-	OD	SIDUE	

According to Interpersonal meaning, data 32 is manifested as a statement of mood, this clause is a statement that functions to provide information, using mood and residue (conjunction, subject, finite, adjunct, compliment).

Clause 10. This feeling that remains

This feeling	That	Remains	
Subject	Complement	Does	Remain

		Finite	Predicator
MO-	RE-	OD	SIDUE

According to the interpersonal meaning, Data 10 is unmarked that has (subject, finite, predicator, and complement) and is divided into two, namely mood and residue, this clause is a statement that functions to give information.

Clause 11. There she goes

There	She	Goes	
Adjunct	Subject	Does	Go
		Finite	Predicator
RE-	MOOD		SIDUE

According to the interpersonal meaning, Data 11 is unmarked that has (subject, finite, and predicator,) and is divided into two, namely mood and residue, this clause is a statement that functions to give information.

Clause 12. There she goes again

There	She	Goes		Again
Adjunct	Subject	Does	Go	Complement
		Finite	Predicator	
RE-	MOOD		SIDUE	

According to the interpersonal meaning, Data 12 is unmarked that has (subject, finite, predicator, and complement) and is divided into two, namely mood and residue, this clause is a statement that functions to give information.

Clause 13. There she goes again

There	She	Goes		again
Adjunct	Subject	Does	go	Complement
		Finite	Predicator	
RE-	MOOD		SIDUE	

According to the interpersonal meaning, Data 13 is unmarked that has (subject, finite, predicator, and complement) and is divided into two, namely mood and residue, this clause is a statement that functions to give information.

Clause 14. There she goes again

There	She	Goes		again
Adjunct	Subject	Does	go	Complement
		Finite	Predicator	
RE-	MOOD		SIDUE	

According to the Interpersonal meaning, data 14 is realized as a mood statement, this clause is a statement that functions to give information.

Clause 15. Racing through my brain

Racing		Through	My brain
Be	Race	Adjunct	Subject
Finite	Predicator		
MO-	RESIDUE		OD

According to the interpersonal meaning, Data 15 is realized as a mood statement, this clause is a statement that functions to give information.

Clause 16. There she goes

There	She	Goes	
Adjunct	Subject	Does	Go
		Finite	Predicator
RE-	MOOD		SIDUE

According to the interpersonal meaning, Data 16 is realized as a mood statement, this clause is a statement that functions to give information.

Clause 17. I just can't contain

and	I	Just	Can't	Contain	
	Subject	Adjunct	Can		Complement
			Finite	Predicator	
	MO-	RE-	OD	SIDUE	

According to Interpersonal meaning, data 17 is manifested as a statement of mood, this clause is a statement that functions to provide information, using mood and residue (conjunction, subject, finite, adjunct, compliment).

Clause 18. This feeling that remains

This feeling	That	Remains	
Subject	Complement	Does	Remain
		Finite	Predicator
MO-	RE-	OD	SIDUE

According to the Interpersonal meaning, data 18 is realized as a mood statement, this clause is a statement that functions to give information.

Clause 19. There she goes

There	She	Goes	
Adjunct	Subject	Does	Go
		Finite	Predicator
RE-	MOOD		SIDUE

According to the Interpersonal meaning, data 19 is realized as a mood statement, this clause is a statement that functions to give information.

Clause 20. There she goes again

There	She	Goes		again
Adjunct	Subject	Does	Go	Complement
		Finite	Predicator	
RE-	MOOD		SIDUE	

According to the Interpersonal meaning, data 20 is realized as a mood statement, this clause is a statement that functions to give information.

Clause 21. She calls my name

She	Calls		My name
Subject	Did	Call	Complement
	Finite	Predicator	
MOOD		RESIDUE	

According to the Interpersonal meaning, data 21 is realized as a mood statement, this clause is a statement that functions to give information.

Clause 22. Holds my brain

Holds		My brain
Did	Hold	Subject
Finite	Predicator	
MO-	RESIDUE	OD

According to the Interpersonal meaning, data 22 is realized as a mood statement, this clause is a statement that functions to give information.

Clause 23. And no one else could heal my pain

and	No one else	Could heal		My pain
Complement		Aux	Heal	Subject
		Finite	Predicator	
	RE-	MO-	SIDUE	OD

According to Interpersonal meaning, data 23 is manifested as a statement of mood, this clause is a statement that functions to provide information, using mood and residue (conjunction, subject, finite, adjunct, compliment).

Clause 24. And I just can't contain

I	Just	Can't		Contain
Subject	Adjunct	Can		Complement
		Finite	Predicator	

MO-	RE-	OD	SIDUE
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According to Interpersonal meaning, data 24 is manifested as a statement of mood, this clause is a statement that functions to provide information, using mood and residue (conjunction, subject, finite, adjunct, compliment).

Clause 25. This feeling that remains

This feeling	That	Remains	
Subject	Complement	Does	Remain
		Finite	Predicator
MO-	RE-	OD	SIDUE

According to the Interpersonal meaning, data 25 is realized as a mood statement, this clause is a statement that functions to give information.

Clause 26. There she goes

There	She	Goes	
Adjunct	Subject	Does	Go
		Finite	Predicator
RE-	MOOD	SIDUE	

According to the Interpersonal meaning, data 26 is realized as a mood statement, this clause is a statement that functions to give information.

Clause 27. She calls my name

She	Calls		My name
Subject	Did	Call	Complement
	Finite	Predicator	
MOOD		RESIDUE	

According to the Interpersonal meaning, data 27 is realized as a mood statement, this clause is a statement that functions to give information.

Clause 28. There she goes again

There	She	Goes		Again
Adjunct	Subject	Does	Go	Complement
		Finite	Predicator	
RE-	MOOD	SIDUE		

According to the Interpersonal meaning, data 28 is realized as a mood statement, this clause is a statement that functions to give information.

Clause 29. She calls my name

She	Calls		My name
	Did	Call	

Subject			Complement
	Finite	Predicator	
MOOD		RESIDUE	

According to the Interpersonal meaning, data 29 is realized as a mood statement, this clause is a statement that functions to give information.

Clause 30. Chasing down my lane

Chasing		Down	My lane
Be	Chase	Complement	Subject
Finite	Predicator		
MO-	RESIDUE		OD

According to the Interpersonal meaning, data 30 is realized as a mood statement, this clause is a statement that functions to give information.

Clause 31. She calls my name

She	Calls		My name
Subject	Did	Call	Complement
	Finite	Predicator	
MOOD		RESIDUE	

According to the Interpersonal meaning, data 31 is realized as a mood statement, this clause is a statement that functions to give information.

Clause 32. And I just can't contain

I	Just	Can't		Contain
Subject	Adjunct	Can		Complement
		Finite	Predicator	
MO-	RE-	OD	SIDUE	

According to Interpersonal meaning, data 32 is manifested as a statement of mood, this clause is a statement that functions to provide information, using mood and residue (conjunction, subject, finite, adjunct, compliment).

Clause 33. This feeling that remains

This feeling	That	Remains	
Subject	Complement	Does	Remain
		Finite	predicator
MO-	RE-	OD	SIDUE

According to the Interpersonal meaning, data 33 is realized as a mood statement, this clause is a statement that functions to give information.

Clause 34. There she goes

There	She	Goes	
Adjunct	Subject	Does	Go
		Finite	Predicator
RE-	MOOD		SIDUE

According to the interpersonal meaning, Data 34 is unmarked that has (subject, finite and predicator,) and is divided into two, namely mood and residue, this clause is a statement That functions to give information.

Clause 35. There she goes again

There	She	Goes		again
Adjunct	Subject	Does	Go	Complement
		Finite	Predicator	
RE-	MOOD		SIDUE	

According to the interpersonal meaning, Data 35 is unmarked that has (subject, finite, predicator and complement) and is divided into two, namely mood and residue, this clause is a statement That functions to give information.

Clause 36. There she goes

There	She	Goes	
Adjunct	Subject	Does	Go
		Finite	Predicator
RE-	MOOD		SIDUE

According to the interpersonal meaning, Data 36 is unmarked that has (subject, finite, and predicator) and is divided into two, namely mood and residue, this clause is a statement That functions to give information.

Clause 37. There she goes again

There	She	Goes		Again
Adjunct	Subject	Does	Go	Complement
		Finite	Predicator	
RE-	MOOD		SIDUE	

According to the interpersonal meaning, Data 37 is unmarked that has (subject, finite, predicator, and complement) and is divided into two, namely mood and residue, this clause is a statement That functions to give information.

Clause 38. There she goes

There	She	Goes	
Adjunct	Subject	Does	Go

		Finite	Predicator
RE-	MOOD		SIDUE

According to the interpersonal meaning, Data 38 is unmarked that has (subject, finite, predicator, and complement) and is divided into two, namely mood and residue, this clause is a statement That functions to give information.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

From each data analyzed by the researcher was obtained from the lyrics of the song "there she goes". Each clause in the song lyrics is analyzed and converted into a table of components such as (mood and residue). mood is classified as upper (subject and finite) while the residue is classified as upper (compliment, predicator, and adjunct). After analyzing the several clauses of the song lyrics above, it can be explained that the data analysis shows that the mood of the clause explains the functional meaning of the lyrics. The clause moods that have been found during the analysis of the lyrics are mostly positive declarative mood and imperative mood with a total of 38. Declarative mood clauses show that the information communicated provides solid facts, in the analysis of the structure of the song lyrics. There are 38 clauses analyzed in this study. And elements of interpersonal functions such as mood (subject, finite), and residue (predicator, complement, and adjunct).

Table 1. Elements of interpersonal function found in the song

No	Element	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Subject	38	25%
2	Finite	38	25%
3	Predicator	38	25%
4	Complement	24	10%
5	Adjunct	26	15%
	Total	164	100%

DISCUSSION

After finding the results of the analysis of the song research. In the results of the study, it was found that there were 38 clauses in which there were elements of mood and residue. The mood element is a declarative mood because there are clauses that express opinions and provide information to the reader. While the elements of declarative mood are divided into two, namely negative mood declarative and positive mood declarative. but the negative declarative mood is absent in the lyrics of "there she goes". In this song, there is also an imperative mood. Furthermore, in the function element in the mood, there is a subject and finite. Subjects that have a function as a person or object. In the analysis of this song research, there were 38 subjects (25%). Then the finite is contained in 38 clauses (25%). Then the residue which means consists of the predicator, complement, and adjunct. So, the residual element is the predicator in a total of 38 clauses (25%), while the complement is found in 24 (10%) and the adjunct is the clause element that provides additional information to the clause and is found in 26 (15%).

CONCLUSION

The conclusion drawn from this analysis article is, by using analytical methods in the use of interpersonal function techniques we can ensure an easy understanding of the correct wording and lyrics by determining the mood which is divided into two (subject, finite) and the remainder which is divided into 3 (predicator, adjunct, and compliment). Knowing the meaning implied in the lyrics of the song "There She Goes". Subjects found in this study were 25%, Finite 25%, Predicator 25%, Complement 10%, and Adjunct 15%.

The mood utterance function that dominates the text in analyzing song lyrics is the declarative mood, which is to provide information/statements to the reader. We can see the function of speech used in the text by looking at the mood (subject and finite).

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