INTERPERSONAL FUNCTION IN MAHER ZAIN'S SONG LYRICS *"PALESTINE WILL BE FREE"*

A THESIS

Submitted to State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Padangsidimpuan as a partial Fulfillment of Requirement for the Graduate Degree in English Education Department

Written by:

MUKARROMAH
Reg.Number: 13 340 0093

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHERS' TRAINING FACULTY
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES
PADANGSIDEMPUAN
2017**

INTERPERSONAL FUNCTION IN MAHER ZAIN'S SONG LYRICS *"PALESTINE WILL BE FREE"*

A THESIS

Submitted to State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Padangsidimpuan as a partial Fulfillment of Requirement for the Graduate Degree in English Education Department

Written by:

MUKARROMAH
Reg.Number: 13 340 0093

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

TARBIYAH AND TEACHERS' TRAINING FACULTY
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES
PADANGSIDEMPUAN
2017

INTERPERSONAL FUNCTION IN MAHER ZAIN''S SONG LYRICS *"PALESTINE WILL BE FREE"*

A THESIS

Submitted to State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Padangsidimpuan as a partial Fulfillment of Requirement for the Graduate Degree in English Education Department

Written by:

MUKARROMAH
Reg.Number : 13 340 0093

Advisor I

Rayendriani Fahmei Lubis, M. Ag.
NIP. 19710510 200003 2 001

Advisor II

Hamka, M. Hum.
NIP. 19840815 200912 1 005

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

TARBIYAH AND TEACHERS' TRAINING FACULTY
STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES
PADANGSIDEMPUAN
2017

Term   : Munaqosyah   Padangsidimpuan, October 20th 2017
           a.n. Mukarromah   To :
Item   : 6(six) Examplars   Dean Tarbiyah and Teacher Training
                                          Faculty
                                          in –
                                          Padangsidimpuan

Assalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.

After reading, studying and giving advice for necessary revision on thesis belongs to **Mukarromah**, entitle **Interpersonal Function In Maher Zain's Song Lyrics** *"Palestine Will Be Free"*, we assume that the thesis has been acceptable to complete the requirement to fulfill for the Graduate Degree of Education (S.Pd), in English Departement of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty in IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

Therefore, we hope the thesis will soon be examined in front of thesis examiner team of English Department of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty IAIN Padangsidimpuan. Thank you.

Wassalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.

Advisor I   Advisor II

Rayendriani Fahmei Lubis, M. Ag.   **Hamka, M. Hum.**
NIP. 19710510 200003 2 001   **NIP.19840815 200912 1 005**

DECLARATION OF SELF THESIS COMPLETION

The name who signed here:

Name	:	**MUKARROMAH**
Registration Number	:	13 340 0093
Faculty / Department	:	Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty/ TBI-3
The Title of Thesis	:	**INTERPERSONAL FUNCTION IN MAHER ZAIN'S SONG LYRICS "PALESTINE WILL BE FREE"**

I hereby declare that I have arranged and written the thesis by myself, without asking for illegal help from others except the guidance from advisors, and without doing plagiarism as it is required in students' ethic code of IAIN Padangsidimpuan articles 14. Verse 2.

I do this declaration truthfully, if there is deceitfulness and incorrectness regarding to this declaration in the future, I will be willing to get punishment as it is required in students' ethic code of IAIN Padangsidimpuan articles 19. Verse 4, that is to cancel academic degree disrespectfully, and other punishment regarding norms and legal law.

Padangsidimpuan, October 20th 2017

Declaration maker

MUKARROMAH
Reg.Number.133400093

AGREEMENT PUBLICATION OF FINAL TASK
FOR ACADEMY CIVITY

As Academic Civity of the State Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidimpuan, the name who signed here:

Name   : MUKARROMAH

Registration Number   : 13 340 0093

Faculty/Department   : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty/TBI-3

Kind   : Thesis

To develop of science and knowledge, I hereby declare that I present Islamic Studies Padangsidimpuan **Non Exclusive Royalty Right** on my thesis with entitled:

INTERPERSONAL FUNCTION IN MAHER ZAIN'S SONG LYRICS *"PALESTINE WILL BE FREE"*

With all the sets of equipments (if needed). Based on the this non exclusive royalty right, the State Institute for Islamic Studies Padangsidimpuan has the right to save, to format, to organize in data base form, to keep and to publish thesis for as I am determined as a writer and owner of its creative right.

Above all, thus statement is made true heartedly to be used properly.

Padangsidimpuan, October 20th 2017
The signed

METERAI
TEMPEL
F46E8ADC002842947
6000
ENAM RIBU RUPIAH

MUKARROMAH
Reg. No. 13 340 0093

EXAMINERS

SCHOLAR MUNAQOSYAH EXAMINATION

Name   : MUKARROMAH
Reg. No.   : 13 340 00913
Faculty/Department : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty/English Education Department
Thesis   : IINTERPERSONAL FUNCTION IN MAHER ZAIN'S SONG
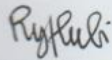   LYRICS *"Palestine Will Be Free"*

          Chief   Secretary
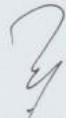
Rayendriani Fahmei Lubis, M.Ag.   Hamka, M.Hum.
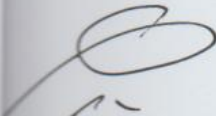NIP. 19710510 200003 2 001   NIP. 19840815 200912 1 005

                                 Members
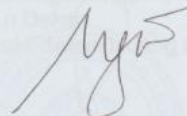
Rayendriani Fahmei Lubis, M.Ag.   Hamka, M.Hum.
NIP. 19710510 200003 2 001   NIP. 19840815 200912 1 005

Dr. Erawadi, M. Ag.   Yusni Sinaga, S. Pd, M. Hum.
NIP. 19720326 199803 1 002   NIP. 19700715 200501 2 010

Proposed:
Place   : Padangsidimpuan
Date   : November, 10th 2017
Time   : 09.00 WIB-finish
Result/Mark : 81, 62 (A)
IPK   : 3.67
Predicate   : Cumlaude

RELIGION MINISTRY REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
THE STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES PADANGSIDIMPUAN
TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
Jalan. T. Rizal Nurdin Km. 4,5 Sihitang, Padangsidimpuan 22733
Telepon. (0634) 22080 Fax. (0634) 24022

LEGALIZATION

Thesis   :INTERPERSONAL FUNCTION IN MAHER ZAIN'S SONG LYRICS *"PALESTINE WILL BE FREE"*

Written By   : MUKARROMAH
Reg. Number   : 13 340 0093
Faculty/Department :TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY/ TBI-3

The Thesis have been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the

Graduate Degree of Education (S.Pd) in English Department.

Padangsidimpuan,   th 2017
a.n Dekan
wakil dekan bidang akademik

Dr. Lelya Hilda, M.Si
NIP.19720920 200003 2 002

Name   : MUKARROMAH
Reg. No   : 13 340 0093
Fak/Jurusan   : FTIK/TBI-3
Title   : Interpersonal Function in Maher Zain's Song Lyrics *"Palestine Will   Be Free"*
Year   : 2017

ABSTRACT

This research discusses about interpersonal function in Maher Zain's song lyrics "*Palestine will be free*". It will be easier and more interesting to analyze the interpersonal function through the literary work that people hear every day such as song lyrics. The objectives of this research are to describe the interpersonal function, to find the types of mood, to explain the types of mood used in song lyrics "*Palestine will be free*".

The kinds of the research is descriptive qualitative uses qualitative method, uses content analysis. The main sources of data in this research are the lyrics of song "*Palestine will be free*". The analysis of the data used the following steps: firstly, collecting the data in the form of clauses. Secondly, classifying. Third, analysisng the mood and residue. Fourth, analyzing the mood types. The last, drawing the conclusion.

Based on the research resulted, the interpersonal function structure give more complete understanding. Mood types are declarative, interrogative, imperative. The declarative mood is more used in this song. declarative clauses in the song lyrics "*Palestine will be free*" are function as statement to give as much as possible information to the reader or listener. It is supported by the song is containing meaning.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَـٰنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the beneficent and merciful

Alhamdulillah, praise is to Allah SWT. The lord of the world who has given me the health, time, chance, knowledge and the strength to finish the thesis entitled Interpersonal Function in Maher Zains's Song Lyrics "*Palestine Will Be Free*". Peace and greeting upon to the prophet Muhammad SAW, his families, companies, and followers, who has brought us from the darkness to the brightness.

In writing this thesis, I was assisted by some people and institutions. Therefore, in this opportunity I would like to say thanks to them. In truth, this thesis can't be completed without a great deal of helping from many people. They are:

1. Mrs. Rayendriyani Fahmei Lubis, M.Ag. as my advisor and Mr. Hamka, M. Hum.. as my co advisor who have given me suggestions, ideas, criticism and guidance in writing this thesis.
2. Mr. Prof. Dr. H. Ibrahim Siregar, M.CL. as the rector of State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Padangsidimpuan.
3. Mrs. Hj. Zulhimma, S.Ag. as the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty in IAIN Padangsidimpuan.
4. Mrs. Rayendriyani Fahmei Lubis, M.Ag. as the leader of English Education Deparment in IAIN Padangsidimpuan.
5. All lecturers and staffs in English Education Deparment who have given me their valuable, advice and cooperative.
6. Mr. Yusri Fahmi, S.Ag, M.Hum. as the chief of IAIN Padangsidimpuan Library and his staff for their cooperative and permission to use many books of this library.

7. My beloved parents (Alm, H. Hasanuddin and Hj. Fatimah Murni) who have given me supporting, praying, motivating in moral and material during and after finishing academic year in IAIN Padangsidimpuan.

8. My beloved husband (Edi Sarwedy Lubis, S. Pdi) who have given me supporting, praying, motivating in moral and material during and after finishing academic year in IAIN Padangsidimpuan. and my son (Muhammad Al-Fatih Lubis) who has become my encouragement.

9. My beloved brothers and sisters (H. Nidol Nst and Mardiatul Ain, Ahd. Huzaifi Nst, Amk. and Irma Evi Ana, Amk.Mhd. As'ari Nst and Ayu Andira. Mutiah Nst. Nur Zakiah Nst) who always give me motivation, attention, supporting and praying to complete this thesis and always help me to solve my problems. thank you so much for my sisters and my brothers.

10. My beloved friends Elvi Dariani Nasution, Maria Lubis, S.Pd, Raudah Daulay, Halimatussakdiah Nasution, Maisaroh, S. E. and especially all of TBI-3. Thank you for your help, patience and care to support me to finish my study.

11. All of people who have helped me to finish my study that I can't mention one by one.

  May Allah, the almighty bless them all. Aamiin.

Padangsidimpuan, 05 October 2017
Researcher

MUKARROMAH
Reg.No. 13340009

TABLE OF CONTENT

LIST OF TABLES

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Problem

In process of communication, human being will deliver his/her messages by speaking or writing. Speaking is a communication form deliver messages directly. There are speaker and hearer speaking to each other. There are many tools in which human being can express and deliver their information, idea, thought, emotion, and desire by using language, so language is basic of communication.

Language is very important, actually for human as means of communication tool to humanity. Because human is homo zoon politico, that is creator. Human can not live without others. They require others to assist them in conducting important feature in their life and also sharing with each other. By language human can communicate and deliver what they are thinking of, feelings and desiring. By language human can express the human communication through knowledge, belief and behavior, explain and shared.

Language is used to interact which other people, to establish and maintain relations with them, to influence their behavior, to express human own viewpoint on things in the world, and to elicit or change theirs. language is matafunctionaly organized in other words, language have three broad metafunctions, one of the three metafunction is the function for enacting humans' diverse and complex social relation which relates to texts aspects of tenor or interactivity, it is

interpersonal function. [1] It means, meanings about roles and relationships (e.g. status, intimacy, contact,).

Language as the primary and most highly elaborated form of human symbolic activity. Most fundamentally, language is the association of speech sounds with thoughts, concepts, or image in the mind. The primary purpose of language is communication among persons. Thus language learning is very important to human being. All situation in sciences depend upon it and also education in human life is conducted through it. There are many languages in this world. One of them is English.

In Indonesia, English is taught as foreign language. Because English is very important to learn, government makes decision that English must be taught in school to improve skills of the students in learning English.

Every language in the world has a complex system of communication that is related to the several different aspects, often referred by linguistics as the theory of the language. There are five levels theory of the language namely: the level of sounds in phonetic-phonology field, the level of words and forms in morphology field, the level of sentences in syntax field, the level of meaning in semantics field and the level of language use in pragmatics field.

---

[1] Shakila Nur, *The International Journal of Social Sciences(Analysis of Interpersonal Metafunction in Public Speeches: a Case Study of Nelson Mandela's Presidential Inauguration Speech).* Department of English, Faculty of Languages and Translation King Khalid University, Abha, Saudi Arabia, 30th January 2015.vol.30 No.1, P. 54.

Meaning is studied in semantics and pragmatics. Form is studied in morphology and syntax or what we name grammar. Sound is studied in phonetic and phonology. The researcher focus on meaning. Meaning has two divisions : first meaning in text is related to grammatical unit, second meaning in context related to society where language plays. Comprehension of meaning or experience in the world naturally is very important to be had by everyone. Everyone has media for censoring meaning or experience naturally by senses and also named comprehension media they are: sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch. Comprehension meaning can make readers/listeners understand what the benefit all world naturally. The media that used to get the meaning of world naturally is sense. It means, sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch.

Text and context are two points of language can't be separated one each other of the system to convey meaning. First, text is best regarded as a semantic unit, second context is best regarded as a pragmatic unit. This is not only talking about the kinds of form of the text but also the meaning of the functionally related to phrase, clause, sentence and also the coding of symbolist system in another or contextually, so it is to say way a text can be found among the part of a sentence or a clause. Clause as a grammatical is mean of expressing patterns of experience. In integrating message, it is related to lingustic which is medium of meaning or message, they are sounds, symbols, words, groups, phrases, clauses, sentences, text and context. They are structured in other produce message easier and comfortable.

The fundamental components of meaning in language are functional components. Halliday introduced three functional modes of meaning of language from the point of the semantic system: (1) ideational (experimental and logical);(2) interpersonal; and (3) textual.[2]

Based on explanation above that language is tool of communication, so in the hand of artist, the information, idea, thought, emotions, and desire are expressed in poem, painting, drama, film, and music. Text and context also can be found in song because song also has meaning. There is meaning in text and meaning in context. Actually, a song contains music and lyric.

Music is called the language of emotions. Music can be a tool to share feeling between human beings. There are human beings who choose the music to express and share their own feeling because human beings have sense of music. The language of music or the lyric will describe the singer's feeling. The lyrics fit the music and the music fit the lyrics and together they form a complete unit. Implicitly, musicians create music not only to entertain but also to communicate through expressing, deliver or sharing his/her own feeling to others. Human beings creates music to share his feeling whether it is sad or happy.

Every song has its own special arrangement in music and lyric. It is the way to tell a language. It is used by human to tell something in different ways. Through the song, the singer wants to tell the listeners about the writer's feelings

---

[2] M.A.K. Halliday and Christian M.I.M. Matthiessen, *An introduction to functional Grammar* (London: Edward Arnold, 1999), p. 7.

that come from his/ her heart. There are songs that tell about sadness, happiness, love, social critique. It is also tell something or someone's feeling that uses imaginative diction and rhyme. People almost hear songs everyday; even the listeners can memorize the lyrics very well. It is very interesting to see how the composer plays with words and cords to convey the message, and it is very interesting to study or analyze something that people like very much.

The songs that show the composers's feeling can be heard from one of the phenomenal singer, Maher Zain. He is a British-Muslim, he is the new star of modern Islamic music with his meaningful songs that the aim is to inspire and entertain people and send a message of peace and hope to the world. One of the his songs is *"Palestine Will Be Free"*. This song invites people to care about Palestine that occupied by Israel . From above explanation the researcher wants to know the meaning in song lyrics *"Palestine Will Be Free"* if it is seen from linguistic side. So let to see from linguistic side. Metafunction are analysis of text and context function. By the function of human's life, the language all at once called function in communication, that is exchange the experience who technically named Interpersonal function.

This analysis is carried out based on systemic functional linguistics approach. This research focuses on the interpersonal relationship that can be seen through the interpersonal function realized on the song's lyrics. The researcher conducts a linguistic research on interpersonal function analysis in song lyrics *"Palestine Will Be Free"*.

Interpersonal function is meaning as a form of action , the speaker or writer share something to the listener or reader by means of language. Interpersonal function are meanings of expression from a speaker's attitude or judgment. The elements of interpersonal function are Mood and Residue. Mood elements carries the interpersonal function of the clause and consists of subject and finite. The other element is called the Residue. Residue consists of predicate, compliment, or adjunct.

Based on the phenomenon above, the researcher would like to see the interpersonal function in song lyrics *"Palestine Will Be Free"*. Hopefully this analysis will give something new to behave. If the researcher connect interpersonal function and also apply to the song lyrics *"Palestine Will Be Free"*, the researcher thinks this research will give a new contribution in life. So that why this research is titled **Interpersonal Function In Maher Zain's Song Lyrics " *Palestine Will Be Free* "**.

B. The Focus of The Research

The researcher is concerned of describing the interpersonal function in song lyrics of *"Palestine Will Be Free"* which analyses the system of Mood. The researcher describes the analysis of Mood that is used in song lyrics of *" Palestine Will Be Free "*, show the analysis of Mood types used in song lyrics of *" Palestine Will Be Free "*.

C. The Definition of Key Term

Inter is between; among a group.[3] Personal is concerning, belonging to, or for the use of a particular person; private.[4] Interpersonal is being, related to, or concerning relation between persons. Function is special duty (of a person) or purpose (of a thing). Interpersonal function is using subject, finite, modal, mood adjunct. Interpersonal function refers to the way each person views and interprets information based on previous life experiences.

Interpersonal function has two components, are Mood element and Residue element of the clause. The Mood element consists of subject and finite. The Residue element consists of predicator, compliment, and some adjunct. Example:

I	Will	Study	English
Subject	Finite	Predicate	Complement
Mood		Residue	

Analysis is studying of something by examining its parts and their relationship. While Indonesian dictionary stated that analysis is a research concerning about some event to know the real situation. So the analysis is the activity that is done to know the truth.

Maher Zain song lyrics *"Palestine will be free"* is religious song. The religious thing of this song is the muslims' struggle in Palestine in maintaining

---

[3] A.S. Homby, *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary Fourt Edition* (New York: Oxford University Press,2000).p. 38

[4] Harimurti Krisdalaksana, *Kamus Linguistik* (Jalarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2001). P. 170.

the dignity of the state and religion. So that, this song invite people to care about Palestine.

D. The Formulation of The Problem

In relation to the research focusing above, this research analyzes the interpersonal function in song lyrics *" Palestine Will Be Free "*. The problems are formulated into three questions below:

1. How is the interpersonal function in song lyrics *" Palestine Will Be Free "?*

2. What are the types of Mood in song lyrics *" Palestine Will Be Free "?*

3. Why is the type of Mood used in song lyrics *" Palestine Will Be Free"?*

E. The Objective of The Research

Based on the formulation of the problems above, researcher aim to:

1. To describe the interpersonal function in song lyrics *" Palestine Will Be Free "*.

2. To find the types of Mood in song lyrics *" Palestine Will Be Free"*.

3. To explain the reason types of Mood used in song lyrics *" Palestine Will Be Free "*.

F. The Significant of The Research

This research is expected to bring some benefits to:

1. Students

   The research is expected to be useful to students who like songs and can help them to learn it and to open the research world especially in the field of system functional linguistics.

2. Lecturers

The research is expected to help the lecturers to give more attentions to the system functional linguistics field by giving SFL (systemic functional linguistic) knowledge to the students, especially English Department students.

G. The Outline of The Thesis

The systematic of this research is divided into five chapters; each chapter consists of many sub chapters with detail as follow:

The first chapter is introductions consists of background of the problem, focus of the research, definition of key term formulation of the problem, objectives of the research, significant of the research, outline of the thesis. The second chapter consists of: the conceptual study involve, theoretical description, interpersonal function, component of interpersonal function, speech function, biography of Maher Zain, song lyrics *"Palestine will be free"*, review of related findings. The third chapter consists of: research design, the data source, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis. The fourth chapter consists of result of the research involve finding, discussion. The fifth chapter consists of conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER II

CONCEPTUAL STUDY

A. Theoretical Description

I. Interpersonal Function

1. Interpersonal Function as One of Metafunction

Metafunction refers to the systematic functional linguistic. Metafunction of language is the function language in using language by the speaker. The language is analyzed into three board metafunctions those are ideational function, interpersonal function, and textual function. [1] Metafunctions are grammars based human experience on representation (Experiential), exchange (Interpersonal), organizing (Textual), and relationships (Logical). It is called grammar is theory of experience, how the experience described, exchanged, assembled and linked. Form of experience contained clause, because clause isa grammatical unit as form of experience. The ways in which human beings use language are classified in SFL into three broad categories known as metafunctions, there are ideational metafunction, interpersonal metafunction and textual metafunction. [2]

---

[1]M.A.K.Halliday and Christian M.I.M. Matthiessen, *An Introduction to functional Grammar* (London Edward Arnold, 1985), p. 7.

[2] Thomas Bloor and Meriel Bloor, *The Functional Analysis of English Second Edition* (London: Arnold, 2004), p.10.

a. Ideational function is about things and ideas that are realized in the clause. Ideational function is distinction into experiential and logical. The experiential is largely concerned with content or ideas. The logical is concerned with the relationship between ideas.

b. Interpersonal function is a way of acting, function of language is to fulfill human needs in exchange of experience. Interpersonal function is related with expressing an opinion through the use of modality.

c. Textual function is clause as a unit of message, organization message, and relevance to context (linguistic and social). Textual function is realized through the word order of the sentences, through which the writer orders the message for the reader.

Based on the explanation above, metafunction refers to three, there are ideational function, interpersonal function and textual function. In this case the researchers only be analyzed on interpersonal function because of the limitations of cost, time and ability which is owned byresearcher own. The following will be explained about the interpersonal function in maher zain song.

2. The Definition of Interpersonal Function

Interpersonal function is one of three metafunctions. Halliday states that the interpersonal function is concerned with enacting interpersonal relations through language, with the adoption and assignment of speech roles, with the negotiation of attitudes, and so on, it

is language in the praxis of inter subjectivity, as a resource for interaction with others.[3] A nother statement by Gerrot & Wignell, they state that the interpersonal function is meaning which express a speaker's attitude and judgment. These are meanings for acting upon and with others.[4] The next theory by Thomas Bloor & Meriel Bloor, they state that the language is used to enable us to participate in communicative acts with other people, to take on roles and to express and understand feelings, attitude and judgments, it is called interpersonal function.[5] And Lise Fontaine states that the second of metafunctuin is interpersonal function, it is the clause as social interaction and reflects both social and personal meaning, the interpersonal component expresses 'the speaker's participation in, or intrusion into, the speech event.[6] Interpersonal function has to do with the ways in which we act upon one another trough language-giving and requesting information, getting people to do thing and offering to do thing ourselves -and the ways in which we express our judgment and attitudes.[7]

From the theories, the researcher can find the definition of interpersonal function is concerned with enacting interpersonal relations

---

[3] M.A.K. Halliday and Christian M.I.M. Matthiessen(*Of. Cit*). p. 7.

[4] Linda Gerot and Peter Wignell, *Making Sense Of Functional Grammar* (Australia: Gerd Stabler, 1994), p. 13.

[5] Thomas Bloor and Meriel Bloor (*Of. Cit*). p. 11

[6] Lise Fontaine, *Analysing English Grammar a systematic functional introduction* (New York: Cambridge University Press,2013),p. 9

[7] Graham Lock, *Functional English Grammar An Introduction for second language teacher* (Australia: Combridge University Press, 1996), p. 9.

or expression of human using language to exchange information and using it to exchange goods and service. It means, the using of language may refer to cognitive ability to learn and use systems of communication, or to describe the set rules that makes up systems, or the set utterances that can be produced from thus rules. Language is simultaneously used as representation, exchange and organization of experience, as a social being, human kinds cannot live isolated, they need to interact with others in order to fulfill their needs, and they use language to express and give information and exchange their experience to others.

Interpersonal function focus on the interactivity of the language, and concern the ways in which we act upon one another through language. In either spoken texts or written texts, an interlocutor expects to tell listeners or readers via text. This means that each text has a relationship between providers and recipients of information.

3. The Component of Interpersonal Function

The analysis of interpersonal function deals with two components, there are Mood element and Residue element of the clause.

a. Mood

Subject and finite are closely linked together and combine to form one constituent which call the Mood. The Mood is the element that realizes the section of Mood in the clause. It has sometimes been called the modal element, but the difficulty with this is that term

modal is ambiguous, since it corresponds both to Mood and to modality.[8] Mood is the mode or manner in which the action denoted by verb is represented.[9] Mood consists two elements, there are subject and finite. The explanation of subject and finite can see below.

1) Subject

Jayanthi states that the subject is the name of the person or thing.[10] The subject, which is a nominal group.[11] Subject is the person or thing that performs an activity.[12] The subject supplies the rest of what is takes to form a proposition: namely, something by reference to which the proposition can be affirmed or denied. It means, the subject is name of person or thing, the subject in a sentence usually comes first, but occasionally is put after predicate, and the subject 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 the proposition, what is "held responsible".

---

[8] M.A.K. Halliday, *An introduction to functional Grammar Second Edition* (London: Edward Arnold, 1994), p.74.

[9] Wren and martin, *high school english grammar and composition,*1990.p. 74.

[10] Jayanthi Dakshina Murthy, *Contemporary English Grammar* (New Delhi: Book Palacc. 2003), p. 240.

[11] M.A.K. Halliday,1994(*Of.Cit*), p. 72.

[12] Moh. Kusnadi*, complete English Grammar.*(Surabaya: Bintang Usaha Jaya), 2011. P. 133.

2) finite

The second constituent of Mood element is finite. The finite element, as its name implies, has the function of making the proposition finite. That is to say, it circumscribes it; it brings the proposition down to earth, so that it is something that can be argued about. A good way to make something arguable is to give it a point of reference in the here and now; and this is what finite does. It related the proposition to its context in the speech event.[13] The finite element is one of the small numbers of verbal operators expressing tense, modality and polarity. It means that the finite in the clause to make the proposition definite, to anchor the proposition in a way that people can argue about it. In grammar finite is called auxiliary verbs. Auxiliary verbs are placed in front of the verb tense subject to form, grammatical variance (voice) and mode (mood).[14]

The explanation of subject and finite operator can be seen in the example below.

He	is
Subject	Finite
Mood element	

---

[13] *Ibid.p.*75.

[1414] John S. Hartanto dkk, *accurate, brief and clear English Grammar*(Surabaya:penerbit Indah surabaya), 2003. P. 197.

They	Are
Subject	Finite
Mood Element	

Thus, in "*They are*", '*they*' is subject, and '*are'* is finite. The Subject is a nominal group, the subject, when it first appears, may be a nominal group. If it is a personal pronoun, like *he* in rhyme, it is simply repeated each time. If is anything else, such as *the cat* , then after the first occurrence it is replaced by the personal pronoun corresponding to it. The finite elements its one of small number of verbal operators expressing tense or modality[15]. It means that the subject can be a nominal group, personal pronoun and can be one of the part of noun like name of person and other thing. The finite can be pound after subject, before subject, in the grammar the finite is called auxiliary verb or helping verb, example: is, am, are. ; in the modality is called modal verb, example: can, might, could.

b. Residue

[15] M.A.K. Halliday, *An introduction to functional Grammar Third Edition* (London: Edward Arnold, 2004), p. 111

The other component of interpersonal function is called as the Residue. The Residue consists of functional elements of three kinds: Predicator, Complement, and Adjunct. There are can be only one predicator, one or two complements, and an indefinite number of adjunct up to, in principle, about seven.[16]

1) Predicator

The predicator is realized by the non tensed (or nonfinite) elements or elements of the verbal group. Angela Downing states that the predicator is identified syntactically by position and concord.[17] It means, the predicator indicate the process type and is associated with the meaning expressed by tense, aspect, modality, voice and phrase, it is realized by verbal groups. Halliday states that the predicator is present in all major clauses, except those where it is displaced through ellipsis. It is realized by a verbal group minus the temporal or modal operator.[18] It means, the predicator is the explanation of subject, association of meaning expression of tense, aspect, modality, voice and phrase realize by nominal group. Example:

John **drives** too fast.

---

[16] *Ibid* , p. 121

[17] Angela Downing and Philip Locke, *A University Course In English Grammar* (New York, 2002). P. 31.

[18] M.A.K. Halliday(1994),*Of. Cit.* p.79.

My mother has **gone** to the rice field.

2) Complement

The complement is typically realized by nominal groups, it is an element within the residue. The complement is the constituent necessary to complete the predicator in sentence. In grammar the complement is called the object of sentence, usually the complement can find after predicate because the function of complement is to complete the predicator. It is defined as a non-essential participant in the clause, a participant somehow affected by the main argument of the preposition. It is also defined as an element within the residue that has the potential of being subject but is not.[19]

Example:

I am reading **book**.

She looks the **picture**.

3) Adjunct

The final constituents that we need to describe are the adjunct. It can be defined as clause elements which contribute some additional information to the clause. They can be identified as elements which do not have the potential to become subject. Adjuncts has some sub types as well namely circumstantial, mood, comment, vocative, conjunctive, and continuity. Adjunct is an

---

[19] M A K. Halliday, 2004(*Of. cit*).p. 122.

element that has not got the potential of being subject. It is realized by an adverbial or a propositional phrase.[20] It means, the adverbial or propositional phrase in a sentence as adjunct in interpersonal function, example:

She drank milk **last morning.**

I went to Medan **yesterday**.

Yesterday is a adverb of time, so yesterday is adjunct in interpersonal function. Another example that use propositional phrase: a fish is eaten by cat. By cat is adjunct.

The explanation of predicator, complement and adjunct can be seen in the example below:

I	Am	speaking	English	everyday
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue		

Rudi	Has	eaten	Cake
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

4. The Types of Mood

The types of clauses which is being carried in a verbal interaction whether it is indicative (declarative, interrogative) or imperative. The main resource in the grammar for marking the communicative intention of an

---

[20] M.A.K. Halliday(2004),*Ibid*. p. 123.

utterance is in the Mood (which distinguishes between declarative, interrogative, and imperative sentences).

a. Declarative

Marcella Frank states that a declarative sentence the subject and predicate have normal word order. The sentence ends with a period in writing and a drop in pitch in speech.[21] In English grammar, a *declarative sentence* is a sentence in the form of a statement. Declarative sentences are the most common type of sentence in the language. It is Also called a *declarative clause*. In a declarative sentence, the subject normally precedes the verb. A declarative sentence almost always ends with a period. A declarative sentence is a sentence that makes a statement – in other words, it declares something. Declarative sentence can be positive and negative.

Example:

Positive: I eat meat every day.

Negative: I don't eat meat every day.

b. Interrogative

An interrogative sentence is a sentence that asks something. In other words, it's a question! An interrogative sentence will always end with a question mark (?) and this makes them easy to spot.

---

[21] Macella Frank, *Modern English A Practical Reference Guide* (America: Prentica-Hall), 1972. P. 221.

Interrogative sentence is a sentence that is used to ask a question. Interrogative sentence may take the form of positive and negative.[22]

In an interrogative sentence the subject and auxiliary are often reversed. The sentence ends with a question mark (or, interrogative point) in writing. In the spoken language, most yes-no question end with a rise in pitch, most interrogative- word question end with a fall in pitch.[23]

Interrogative sentence can be formed by placing the auxiliary verb at the beginning of the sentence. For interrogative in negative are formed by putting the auxiliary verb plus not at the beginning of the sentence.

Example:

Interrogative in positive: Do you eat meat every day?

Interrogative in negative: Does not you eat meat every day?

Interrogative sentence can be polar/yes, no Q and Qw(question word).

Example:

Polar/ yes, no Q: Do you eat meat every day?

Qw(question word): When do you eat meat ?

---

[22] Satrio Nugroho, *Practical complete English Grammar,*(Surabaya: Kartika), p. 217.
[23] Marcella Frank. *Of. Cit.p.*221.

c. Imperative

An imperative sentence gives requests, demands, or instructions; or, shares wishes or invitations for others. Basically, they tell someone what to do!. Imperative sentence is the phrase used to express orders, invitations, anniversaries, and petition.[24] In an imperative sentence, only the predicate expressed. The simple form of the verb is used, regardless of person or tense. The imperative sentence ends with a period in writing and a drop in pitch in speech.[25]

Example:

Command: Close the door!

Study hard!

The communicative acts are realized as follows:

Table 1. The Mood Types

Communicative act	Mood	Example
Making a statement	Declarative	I have a cat.
Asking a question	Interrogative	Did you have a cat?
Giving a directive	Imperative	Have a cat!

The declarative can be positive and negative, the interrogative can be polar/ yes, no Q and QW(question word), the imperative can be command and causative. The examples of declarative in positive,

---

[24] Satrio Nugroho, *Of. Cit* . P. 218.
[25] Marcella Frank. *Of. Cit.p.*221.

negative, and interrogative in polar/ yes,no Q, Qw, and imperative in command, causative can be seen below:

Table 2. Example of Mood Types

Declarative	Positive	John drinks a glass milk
	Negative	John does not drink a glass milk
Interrogative	Polar/yes, no Q	Does John drink a glass milk?
	Qw	When does John drink a glass milk?
Imperative	Command	John, drink a glass milk!
	Causative	I hope John drinks a glass milk

5. The Structure Of Mood

Mood structure is a clause structure which realizes an interpersonal function. The interpersonal function concerns the relationship or interaction among participants, which can be classified into two giving and demanding. These interactions related to the nature of commodity being exchanged: good and services or information.

The Mood structure of the clause refers to the organization asset of functional constituent including the constituent subject. The component that gets bandied back and forth is what is called the Mood element of the clause. There are two essential functional constituents of the Mood component of the clause: the subject and the finite.

When trying to see what Mood a clause has, it is important to look at the Mood element (subject and finite). The finite is the part of the verb

that specifies time reference (tense) or the speaker's attitude. The Mood structure is characteristic by presence or absence of a subject and position of subject and the finite. The Mood structure is used to see the semantic meaning of a clause whether it is proposition (giving or demanding information) and proposal (giving and demanding goods and services). It means, we can find the meaning of the clauses whether is giving or demanding information or giving and demanding goods & service from the position of subject and finite.

Halliday states that The grammatical category there is characteristically used to exchange information is the indicative; within the category of indicative, the characteristic expression of a statement is the declarative, that of a question is the interrogative, and within the category of interrogative, there is a further distinction between yes/no interrogative, for polar questions, and WH-interrogative , for content questions. [26] It means, we can know the type of mood clauses from the characteristic of the expression of clauses, if it statement shows the declarative, if question shows the interrogative, if sentence to order shows imperative.

These features are typically expressed as follows:

---

[26] M.A.K. Halliday (2004)*Of. Cit ,.* p. 114

(1) The *presence* of the Mood element, consisting of subject plus finite, realizes the feature indicative.

(2) Within the indicative, what is significant is the order of subject and finite:

(a) The order subject before finite realizes 'declarative'.

(b) The order finite before subject realizes 'yes/no interrogative'.

(c) In a WH-interrogative the order is: subject before finite if the WH-element is the subject, and finite before subject otherwise.

The explanation of Mood structure can be seen the table below:

Table 3. Mood Structure

Mood	+/- Subject	Order	Example
Declarative	+ Subject	Subject + Finite	Budi studies.
Interrogative(yes/no)	+ Subject	Finite + Subject	Does Budi study?
Interrogative (WH)	+ Subject	WH+ Finite + Subject	What does Budi study?
Imperative	-Subject	Predicator	Study!

The following sentences are the examples of the usage of declarative, interrogative, and imperative:

a. (Declarative) Edy study at SMP 1 Padangsidimpuan.

b. (Interrogative) where is Edy study ?

Or, Is Edy study at SMP 1 Padangsidimpuan?

c. (Imperative) Tell me where Edy study!

In the declarative, the information is provided from the interlocutor to the listener/ reader; the former is provider of information and the latter is a recipient of information. But in interrogative, people can see opposite movement of information; the interlocutor expects to receive an answer (yes/ no, at SMP 1 Padangsidimpuan) from listener/ reader. This shows that the former is a recipient of information, and the latter is a provider of information. The imperative, the interlocutor demands the information or good & service to a listener/ reader; the former is a recipient of information, and the latter is a provider of information, as in the case of interrogative.

When people interact with one other, they use language clearly to convey the unlimited purpose: they may want to order, apologize, confirm, invite, reject, describe and so on. The system of mood goverms the basic structure features of the sentence, whether the sentence chooses among declarative, interrogative, or imperative forms. The system Mood is thus the part of grammar which is most inherently linked with the roles which speakers adopt in the use of language. Generally speaking, statements are most naturally expressed by declarative clauses, question by interrogative clauses and command by imperative.

6. The Speech Function

Halliday states that there are two basic interactive distinctions. The first distinction is between using language to exchange information and using it to exchange good and services. The second distinction is between demanding and giving.[27] The two interactive distinctions define the four main types of speech function as to form our communication in daily life. The four primary speech functions of offer, command, statement, and question. These, in turn, are matched by a set of desired responses: accepting an offer, carrying out a command, acknowledging a statement and answering a question.[28] These four speech functions are usually used in our conversation. See the table below.

Table 4. Speech Function

Commodity / Roles	INFORMATION	GOOD AND SEVICES
GIVING	Statement	Offer
DEMANDING	Question	Command

Halliday formulates the semantics of interpersonal metafunction along two axes, that is, the axis of "role in exchange", either giving or demanding, and the axis of "commodity exchanged", either goods-&-services or information. These two dimensions give four speech functions of "offer" (i.e. giving goods-&-services), "statement" (i.e. giving

---

[27] M.A.K. Halliday(1994) *Of. Cit*, p.68.
[28] *Ibid*, p. 69

information), "command" (i.e. demanding goods-&-services), and "question" (i.e. demanding information).

Speech function is more oriented to functional, interpretation, specifically to systemic functional one. When the roles and commodity are intersected or cross classified with reference to systemic functional linguistic theories.

(1) [giving/information] = statement.

(2) [demand/ information] = question.

(3) [giving/goods & services] = offer.

(4) [demand/goods & services] = command.

7. The Biography of Maher Zain

Maher Zain is a singer and song writer. Maher Zain is the new star of modern islamic music with his meaningful songs that the aim is to inspire and entertain people and send a message of peace and hope to the world.

Maher Zain is a Muslim Swedish R&B singer, song writer and music producer of Lebanese origin. Maher zain got his first keyboard when he was only ten and ever since music officially became part of Maher's world.

His family moved to Sweden when Maher was only 8, where he continued his schooling, and later entered university and got a Bachelors degree

in Aeronautical Engineering. With things changing around him, one thing remained the same – his strong passion for music.

He would spend late nights at school with his friends where they would sing, rap, compose and experiment with music in every way. It didn't take him long to realize that music became an integral part of who he is. music was something he had loved from a young age and he didn't want to abandon it. Instead, he made a transition: he swapped secular music for something more religious.[29] The complete profile of Maher Zain can see below:

Name   : Maher Zain

Date of birth   : March 16, 1981 in Tripoli

Nationality   : Swedish (of Lebanese origin)

Education   : BA in Aeronautical Engineering Previous

Job   : Music Producer

Debut Album Name : *Thank You Allah*

Number of Tracks   : 13 Release

Date   : 1st of November 2009

Record Label   : *Awakening Records* Second Album

Name   : *Forgive Me*

Release Date   : 2nd of April 2012

---

[29]Eena Houzyama. *Thanks God for Maherzain* (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/maherzain. Accessed at April 1, 2016 retrieved on 5 pm)

Number of Tracks   : 14

Record Label   : *Awakening Records*

Website   : www.maherzain.com

Record Label   : Awakening Records www.awakening.org

Facebook Page   : http://www.facebook.com/MaherZain

Twitter Page   : http://twitter.com/MaherZain

Artists like Maher zain has tapped into an important need in the Muslim community to have music that reflects his religious commitment. Even if all Muslims do not appreciate his music because of he use of instruments (some Muslims believe that only the voice and a specific type of percussion can be used for music), his music offers young Muslims an alternative that they can relate to became the best men and wowen.

8. The Song Lyrics *"Palestine Will Be Free"*

Song is a composition for voice or voices, performed by singing, maybe accompanied by musical instrument, or it may be unaccompanied, as in the case of acappella songs. A song usually is the actualization from the real life or just someone's fantasy. By song singer can express idea, filling, and make them happy.

Grolier states that the song is a short musical work set a poetic text with equal importance given music and to the words. Song is a short metrical

composition intended for singing, esp. one in rhymed ; a lyric; a ballad. Lyric are the composition in verse which is sung to a melody to constitute a song. Lyric is expressing deep personal emotion or observation. [30] Merriam Webster states that the song is a melody for a lyric poem or ballad. [31] It means, the song is a lyric that has several stanzas, each stanza usually consists of four lines and sometimes a verse composed of three lines, it depends writer. Every stanzas is written in a song always has a specific meaning so as to create a happy song, a sad song and others.

The songs , through the kind of the music and the lyric, can give strength to people when they are hopeless for the singer or songwriters usually creates the song based on his/her experience: happiness, sadness, fear, etc. song can be used as text in the same way that a poem, short story or novel or any other of authentic material. Through the lyrics, the listener or readers will understand that songs have the meaning- what the song about, what happen in the songs.

Song *"Palestine will be Free"* is sung by Maher Zain. The lyrics, melody are made by Maher Zain. It can get from album Thank You Allah.[32] The song was inspired by the Israeli atrocities against the Palestinians more and more casualties, but the Palestine still struggling to maintain the dignity

---

[30] *http://Eprints.walisongo.ac.id* accessed on 22/10/2016. 14.25. P.M.
[31] *http://www.merriam-webster.com/lyric* accessed on 22/10/2016.14.15 P.M.
[32] *http://sahabatkecilku.blogspot.co.id* accessed on 28/12/2016.20.13 P.M.

of the state and religion. The lyric of *"Palestine will be Free"* can be seen below:

> *Every day we tell each other*
> *That this day will be the last*
> *And tomorrow we all con go home free*
> *And all this will finally end*
> *Palestine tomorrow will be free]2x*
>
> *No mother no father to wipe away my tears*
> *That's why I won't cry*
> *I feel scared but I won't show my tears*
> *I keep my head high*
> *Deep in my heart I never have any doubt that*
> *Palestine tomorrow will be free]2x*
>
> *I sow those rockets and bombs shining in the sky*
> *Like drops of rain in the sun's light*
> *Taking away everyone dear to my heart*
> *Destroying my dreams in a blink of an eye*
> *What happened to our human rights*
> *What happened to the san city of life*
> *And all those other lies*
> *I know that I'm only a child*
> *But is your conscience still alive*
> *Ooooooh yeaaah*
>
> *I will caress with my bare hands*
> *Every precious grain of sand*
> *Every stone and every tree*
> *Cause no matter what they do*
> *They can never hurt you*
> *Cause your soul will always be free*
> *Palestine tomorrow will be free]2x*

The song lyrics *"Palestine will be Free"* tell about prayer and hope for the freedom of the people in Palestine. Inside this song also tells a hope that is in every people of Palestine as well as all peoples, that one day there will be freedom and peace for their dreams.

In the first verse of this song tells the beliefs and desires of the Palestinian people free from insurgency and Israeli atrocities. The next verse describes the grief they are experiencing, but sadness that requires them to become stronger and keep fighting. In this song reef that Palestine is illuminated by rockets and bombs that destroyed the dreams, hopes, human rights, the san city of life of the people in Palestine. And the end of this song tells that the people of Palestine do not ever give up. Despair, no fear, only faith and the struggle for the freedom of Palestine.

B. Review of Related Findings

Related to this research, some researcher had been done by the other researcher, they are : first, by Rowiatun Amri Marhamah entitle " Interpersonal Meaning Analysis Of Musa Song Lyrics In *Black Holes* And *Revelations'* Album(A Study Based On Systemic Functional Linguistics)". [33] The kind of the research is qualitative descriptive research. The researcher analyzed three songs from the *Black Holes* And *Revelations'* album, there are

---

[33] Rowiatun Amri Marhamah . *Interpersonal Meaning Analysis Of Musa Song Lyrics In Black Holes And Revelations' Album(A Study Based On Systemic Functional Linguistics)*.(script of student University of Yogyakarta.2014).

Supermassive Black Holes, Map Of The Problematique, Hoodoo. The researcher found the most dominant mood types used in lyric 1(*Supermassive Black Holes*) is declarative mood, while the less dominant is imperative mood. In lyric 2 (*Map Of The Problematique*) is declarative mood is the most dominant. While in lyric 3 (*Hoodoo*) imperative mood is the most dominant. Rowiatun Amri Marhamah is a student in Uneversity of Yogyakarta, she writes the script entitle Interpersonal Meaning Analysis Of Musa Song Lyrics In *Black Holes* And *Revelations'* Album(A Study Based On Systemic Functional Linguistics)".

The second, by Nanda entitled " An Analysis Of Interpersonal Function In Mario Teguh Facebook Status".[34] This research analysis interpersonal function used in Mario Teguh's facebook status.The kind of their research is descriptive in quantitative research method. They analyzed the speech function and the dominant of Mood types. They found the conclusions, both all types of speech function and Mood were used in Mario Teguh's facebook status, they are statement, question, command, and offer for the speech function, and declarative, imperative, and interrogative for the Mood. Total number of speech function was 200, consisted of 139 statement, 15 question, 42 command, and 4 offer. Total number of Moods was 196, consist of 139

---

[34] Nanda. *An Analysis Of Interpersonal Function In Mario Teguh Facebook Status*(script student University of Medan)

declarative, 15 interrogative, and 42 imperative. This research focus on analysis interpersonal function used in Mario Teguh's facebook status.

The last, by Ridwana entitled " Experiential Function In Maher Zain Song Lyrics ''Guide Me All The Way " this research applies library research, The purpose of this research is to collect the data and information by the material helping contained in the library.[35] The conclusion of this research is researcher found the process of verbal and existential process was not used in the song. There were 19 material process (32%), there were 30 the process of mental process (50%), there were 10 process of relational process (16%), and there were 1 process behavioral process (2%). From the percentages and the total of clause could be found that the dominant process were mental process and material process. The types of participant,There were 20 participants of actor (20,40), there were 35 participants of senser (36%), there were 3 partipants of taken (3%), there were 5 participant of possesser (5,10%), there were 1 paricipant of behaver (1%), there were 12 participants of goal (12,24), there were 18 participants of phenomenon (18,36), there were 3 participants of value (3%) and there were 1 participant of possessed (1%). From the percentages and the total of clause could be found that the dominant participant were senser and actor. The circumstance were found that was 26 circumstances. There were 7 of location circumstances (27%), there were 8 of

---

[35] Ridwana , *Experiential Function In Maher Zain Song Lyrics ''Guide Me All The Way* (script of Student in IAIN Padangsidimpuan, 2016).

manner circumstance (31%), there were 4 of contingency circumstance (14%), there were 2 of matter circumstance (8%), and there were 5 of accompaniment circumstance (20%).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Methodology Of The Research.

Research has an important role in the development of science and technology because by doing research, people can discover new thing that they do not know before. This chapter contains five sub chapter that can explain research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis, time of the research.

B. The Kind of the Research

This research use qualitative research. Gay and Airasian state qualitative approach is base on the collection and analysis non numeric data such as observation, interview and other more discursive sources of information.[1] Lexy J Moleong says qualitative research is the research to understand phenomenon about what is the subject research under gone by using natural method.[2] It means the problem of the research and the objectives of the research as base capacity of the data collection by observation and interview, and the data analysis. Qualitative research inquire theory in several ways. This theory provide an explanation for behavior and attitudes, and it may be to complete variables, construct, and hypothesis, for example,

---

[1] Gay, L.R & Airasion, P. *Educational Research (Competence for Analysis and Application)*. (USA: Prentice Hall, 2000), p.8.

[2] Lexy J Moleong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosda Karya, 2009), 126.

etnographers cultural themes "aspect cultural" to study in their qualitative project.[3] It means qualitative research is the research which understanding the phenomenon based on the collection data and analysis of non numerical data. The method of this research used qualitative descriptive. The goal of qualitative descriptive studies is a comprehensive summarization, in every day terms, of specific events experience by individuals or groups of individuals.

This research used content analysis. Content analysis is a study that is depth discussion of the content of written or printed information in mass media. Syukur kholil states that the manifest coding is "analisis isi yang di dasarkan pada kata-kata atau kalimat, gambar, symbol, yang dinyatakan secara explicit dalam teks".[4] It means that coding manifest coding is based on content analysis to words or sentence, picture, symbol, expressed by explicit in a text. So, this research is done by qualitative descriptive and use content analysis.

States official documents data include memos, minutes for meetings, new letters, policy document, books, proposals, codes of ethics, students recorded, and statement of philosophy, news releases and the like.[5] Based on statement Maher Zain song lyrics Palestine will be free is avaible to be researched.

---

[3] Cresswell, J.W., *Research Design*. (New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2002), p. 131.
[4] Syukur Kholil, *Metode Penelitian Komunikasi*,(Bandung: Ciptapustaka Media, 2006), p. 52.
[5]Bogdan and Biklen, *Qualitative Research in Education*, *An Introduction to Theory and Method*, (Bostom: Allyn & Bacon, 1982), p. 304.

The researcher of this study will attempt to describe the interpersonal function in Maher Zain song lyrics *"Palestine will be free"* that realized base on structure of interpersonal function. The researcher also will find the types of Mood in song lyrics *"Palsetine will be free"* without making any calculation or enumeration. The researcher will explain the reason of mood used in lyrics "*Palestine will be free"*.

C. The Data Source

The data source is data obtained researcher to be conducted indirectly through an intermediary medium generally in the form of evidence, records or historical reports that are arranged in the form archive document.[6] Arikunto states that the source of the data is the subject from which the data are obtained.[7] The data themselves were in the form of discourses, sentences, phrases, clauses, or words can be obtained from magazines, newspapers, books, etc. Bogdan & Biklen state that the data on official documents including memos of meetings, policy documents, books, code of ethics, proposals, student statement of philosophy, new releases.[8]

The source of the data used in this research is Maher Zain song lyrics Palestine will be free. The data are in the form of clauses in the

---

[6]Ardial, *Paradigma dan Model Penelitian Komunikasi*, (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2014), p. 507.

[7] Arikunto, S. *Prosedure penelitian:suatu pendekatan prakter.*(jakarta: rineka cipta),2002.p 114

[8] Bogdan, R.C. & Biklen, S.K. *Qualitative Research in Education: An Introduction to Theory and Method* (Boston: Allyn & Bacon, 1982) p. 304.

lyrics. The research will involve lyrics of Palestine will be free that taken from internet by researcher. The song lyric as a document to analysis.

D. Technique of Data Collection

Data collection method are ways that can be used by researcher to collect data.[9] Documentary study is a technique of data collection by mastering and analyzing the documents, even written document, picture and electronic.[10] This research is written document. So the documentary study can be used for this research. The steps for documentary study are :

1. Analysis is to describe Interpersonal Function after making the lyrics in clauses.

2. Calculation is to decide description of mood and percentages.

3. Perception is to perceive and explain the point of view on the result of the research.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher employed the content analysis in written words of Maher Zain song lyrics Palestine will be free to find the analysis of the interpersonal function. The followings were the steps of the data analysis of this study:

1. Collecting the data in the form of clauses from Maher Zain song lyrics Palestine will be free.

---

[9]Suharsimi Arikunto, *Manajemen Penelitian*, (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2010), p. 100.
[10] Nana Sysodih Sukmadinata, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2010), p. 221.

2. Classifying and choosing the song lyrics based on the relevance theme that is internal conflict happening to the writer in facing the life.

3. Analyzing the mood and residue of those Maher Zain song lyrics Palestine will be free.

4. Analyzing the mood types of Maher Zain song lyrics Palestine will be free.

5. Drawing the conclusion.

F. The Location and Time of The Research

This research will be do through wathcing the vidio of Maher Zain. The location of research at the building house Padangsidimpuan. The time of the research at 19 September 2016 until 11 October 2017.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH RESULT

A. Finding

1. Description of Interpersonal Function

The song lyrics *"Palestine will be free"* (see Appendix A) were collected to form of clauses(see Appendix B) and classified based on the relevance theme. The clauses were analyzed based on structure of interpersonal function (see Appendix C).

The interpersonal function in the transcripts were identified and analyzed. The analysis was concentrated on the analysis of Mood and residue. The Mood consists of subject and finite. The subject carries the burden of the clause as an interactive event or the nub of the proposition while the Finite showed tense, polarity and modality. On the other hand, the residue was the remaining part such as Predicator, Complement and Adjunct. Adjuncts have some sub types as well namely circumstantial, mood, polarity, comment, vocative, conjunctive and continuity.

Based on the analysis of the interpersonal function, lyrics of song *"Palestine will be free"* have Mood and Residue. It was realized by the wordings of the clause based on the elements of interpersonal function. The clauses were analyzed by using interpersonal function. Mood was analyzed in every clauses. The data were describe in the following point.

Table 5. Description of Interpersonal Function

No	Clause	Mood	
		Subject	Finite
1.	Every day we tell each other	We	do
2.	That this day will be the last	That this day	will
3.	And tomorrow we all can go home free	we	can
4.	And all this will finally end	And all this	will
5.	Palestine tomorrow will be free	Palestine	will
6.	Palestine tomorrow will be free	Palestine	will
7.	No mother no father to wipe away my tears	No mother no father	do
8.	That's why	It	is
9.	I won't cry	I	don't
10.	I feel scared	I	do
11.	But I won't show my tears	I	don't
12.	I keep my head high	I	do
13.	Deep in my heart I never have any doubt	I	do
14.	Palestine tomorrow will be free	Palestine	will
15.	Palestine tomorrow will be free	Palestine	will
16.	I saw those rockets and bombs shining in the sky	I	did
17.	[It]Like drops of rain in the sun's light	It	
18.	[It is]Taking away everyone dear to my heart	It	is
19.	[it is]Destroying my dreams in a blink of an eye	It	is
20.	What[have] happened to our human rights		have
21.	What [have]happened to the san city of life		have
22.	And all those other lies	And all those	do
23.	I know	I	do
24.	That I'm only a child	I	am
25.	But is your conscience still alive	Your conscience	is
26.	I will caress with my bare hands	I	will
27.	Every precious[is] grain of sand	Every precious	is
28.	Every stone and every tree[is grain of sand]	Every stone and every tree	is
29.	Cause no matter what they do	They	do

30.	They can never hurt you	They	can
31	Cause your soul will always be free	Your soul	will
32.	Palestine tomorrow will be free	Palestine	will
33.	Palestine tomorrow will be free	Palestine	will
Total	33 clauses		

In the table above, the researcher only made mood, because the table very long. There were explaination of description of interpersonal function. The mood in the clause of number one was *we* because we as a subject and other word was residue because *every day* as a adjunct, *tell* as a predicator,*each other* as a complement. The mood in the clause of number two was *that this day wiil* because that this day as a subject, will as a finite and other word was residue *be* as a predicator *the last* as a complement. The mood in the clause of number three was *we all can* because we all as a subject, can as a finite, and other word was residue because *and tomorrow* as a adjunct, *go* as a predicator, home free as a complement.

The mood in the clause of number four was *all this will* because all this as a subject, will as a finite, and other word was residue because *finally end* as a predicator. The mood in the clause of number five was *Palestine* and *will,* because *Palestine* as a subject and *will* as a finite, and other word was residue because tomorrow as a adjunct, be as a predicator, free as a complement. The mood in the clause of number six was *Palestine* and *will,* because *Palestine* as a subject and *will* as a finite, and other word was

residue because tomorrow as a adjunct, *be* as a predicator, *free* as a complement.

The mood in the clause of number seven was *no mother no father*, because no *mother no father* as a subject, and other word was residue because *to wipe away* as a predicator, *my tears* as a complement. The mood in the clause of number eight was *it is* because *it* as a subject, *is* as finite, and other word was residue because *why* as a adjunct. The mood in the clause of number nine was *I* because *I* as subject, and other word was residue because *won't cry* as a complement.

The mood in the clause of number ten was *I*, because *I* as a subject, and other word was residue because *feel* as a predicator, *scared* as a complement. The mood in the clause of number eleven was *I* because *I* as subject, and other word was residue because *won't show* as a predicator, *my tears* as a complement. The mood in the clause of number of twelfth was *I*, because *I* as a subject, and other word was residue, because *keep* as a predicator, *my head high* as a complement.

The mood in the clause of number thirteen was *I*, because *I* as a subject, and other word was residue, because *deep in my heart* as a adjunct, *never have* as a predicator, *any doubt* as complement. The mood in the clause of number fourteen was *Palestine* and *will,* because *Palestine* as a subject and *will* as a finite, and other word was residue because tomorrow as a adjunct, *be* as a predicator, *free* as a complement. The mood in the

clause of number fifteen was *Palestine* and *will,* because *Palestine* as a subject and *will* as a finite, and other word was residue because tomorrow as a adjunct, *be* as a predicator, *free* as a complement.

The mood in the clause of number of sixteen was *I*, because *I* as a subject, and other word was residue, because *sow* as a predicator, *those rockets and bombs* as complement, *shining in the sky* as a adjunct. The mood in the clause of number seventeen was *it is*, because *it* as a subject, *is* as a finite, and other word was residue because *like drops of rain* as a complement, *in the sun's light* as a adjunct. The mood in the clause of number eighteen was *it is*, because *it* as a subject, *is* as a finite, and other word was residue, because *taking as a predicator*, *away dear to my heart* as a complement.

The mood in the clause of number nineteen was *it is*, because *it* as a subject, *is* as a finite, and other word was residue, because *destroying* as a predicator, *my dreams* as a complement, *in a blink of an eye* as a adjunct. The mood in the clause of number twenty was *have*, because *have* as a finite, and other word was residue, because *what* as adjunct, *happened* as a predicator, *to our human rights* as a complement. The mood in the clause of number of twenty one was *have*, because *have* as a finite, and other word was residue, because *what* as adjunct, *happened* as a predicator, *to the san city of life* as a complement.

The mood in the clause of number twenty two was *and all those other*, because *and all those other* as a subject, and *lies* was residue because *lies* as a predicator. The mood in the clause of number twenty three was *I*, because *I* as a subject, and other word was residue, because *know* as a predicator. The mood in the clause of number twenty four was *that I'm,* because *I* as subject, *am* as finite*,* and other word was residue because *only a child* as a complement.

The mood in the clause of number twenty five was *is your conscience*, because *is* as a finite, *your conscience* as a subject, and other word was residue, because *but* as a adjunct, *still alive* as a predicator. The mood in the clause of number twenty six was *I will*, because *I* as a subject, *will* as a finite, and other word was residue, because *caress* as a predicator, *with my bare hands* as a complement. The mood in the clause of number twenty seven was *every precious is*, because *every precious* as a subject, *is* as a finite, and other word was residue, because *grain of sand* as a complement.

The mood in the clause of number twenty eight was *every stone and every tree is*, because *every stone and every tree* as a subject, *is* as a finite, and *grain of sand* was residue because *grain of sand* as a complement. The mood in the clause of number twenty nine was *they*, because *they* as a subject, and other word was residue, because *cause no metter* as a adjunct one, *what* as adjunct two, *do* as a predicator. The mood in the clause of

number thirty was *they can never,* because *they* as a subject, *can never* as a finite, and other word was residue, because *hurt* as a predicator, *you* as a complement.

The mood in the clause of number thirty one was *cause your soul will always* , because *cause your soul* as a subject, *will always* as finite, and other word was residue, because *be* as a predicator, *free* as a complement. The mood in the clause of number thirty two was *Palestine* and *will,* because *Palestine* as a subject and *will* as a finite, and other word was residue because tomorrow as a adjunct, *be* as a predicator, *free* as a complement. The mood in the clause of number thirty three was *Palestine* and *will,* because *Palestine* as a subject and *will* as a finite, and other word was residue because tomorrow as a adjunct, *be* as a predicator, *free* as a complement.

2. The Types of Mood

After identifying each clause in the song lyrics *"Palestine will be free"*, the researcher analyzed them based on the mood types. The classification was based on the order of subject and finite. While the order of mood was subject and finite, the mood was declarative. While the order of mood was finite and subject, the mood was interrogative. If the order of mood was predicator only without subject, the mood was imperative.

The clauses were analyzed by using mood structure. The type of Mood was analyzed in every clauses. The data were describe in the following table.

Table 6. Description of Types of Mood

No	Clause	Declarative	Interrogative	Imperative
1.	Every day we tell each other	✓	-	-
2.	That this day will be the last	✓	-	-
3.	And tomorrow we all can go home free	✓	-	-
4.	And all this will finally end	✓	-	-
5.	Palestine tomorrow will be free	✓	-	-
6.	Palestine tomorrow will be free	✓	-	-
7.	No mother no father to wipe away my tears	✓	-	-
8.	That's why	✓	-	-
9.	I won't cry	✓	-	-
10.	I feel scared	✓	-	-
11.	But I won't show my tears	✓	-	-
12.	I keep my head high	✓	-	-
13.	Deep in my heart I never have any doubt	✓	-	-
14.	Palestine tomorrow will be free	✓	-	-
15.	Palestine tomorrow will be free	✓	-	-
16.	I sow those rockets and bombs shining in the sky	✓	-	-
17.	[it is]Like drops of rain in the sun's light	✓	-	-
18.	[It is]Taking away everyone dear to my heart	✓	-	-
19.	[it is]Destroying my dreams in a blink of an eye	✓	-	-
20.	What[have] happened to our human rights	-	✓	-
21.	What [have]happened to the san city of life	-	✓	-
22.	And all those other lies	✓	-	-
23.	I know	✓	-	-
24.	That I'm only a child	✓	-	-

25.	But is your conscience still alive	✓	-	-
26.	I will caress with my bare hands	✓	-	-
27.	Every precious[is] grain of sand	✓	-	-
28.	Every stone and every tree[is grain of sand]	✓	-	-
29.	Cause no matter what they do	✓	-	-
30.	They can never hurt you	✓	-	-
31	Cause your soul will always be free	✓	-	-
32.	Palestine tomorrow will be free	✓	-	-
33.	Palestine tomorrow will be free	✓	-	-
Total	33 clauses	31	2	0

Based on the table above the type of mood was found, the declarative mood were 31 clauses, the interrogative were 2 clauses, and the imperative was not used in the song. In this research the researcher found seven clauses were ellipsis, there were in number sixteen, the ellipsis from clause was "it", was mean "shining in the sky". In number seventeen, the ellipsis were "it is" was mean "those rockets and bombs". In number eighteen, the ellipsis was "it is" was mean " those rockets and bombs " . in number nineteen, the ellipsis was "have" Was mean to complete the clause. In number twenty, the ellipsis was "have" Was mean to complete the clause. In number twenty five, the ellipsis was "is" Was mean to complete the clause. In number twenty six, the ellipsis was "is grain of sand" Was mean to complete the clause.

After the all of clause analyzed, the mood types were accounted and made the percentages every clause. The percentages were described in the following table.

Table 7. Percentages of Types of Mood

No	Types of mood	Total clause	Percentages
1.	Declarative	31	93,4%
2.	Interrogative	2	6,6%
3.	Imperative	-	0%
	Total	33	100%

Based on the table above, the imperative was not used in the song. There were 31 the declarative (93,4%), there were 2 interrogative (6,6%). From the percentages and the total of clause could be found that the dominant of mood were declarative.

The researcher also found the modality in song lyrics *"Palestine Will Be Free"* there were twelfth clauses, the modality were *can* and *will*. Modality is distinction between epistemic and deontic modality. Epistemic modality concerned with the theoretical possibility of propositions being true or not true (including likelihood and certainty) , deontic modality concerned with possibility and necessity in term of freedom to act (including permission and duty).

3. The Reason of the Types of Mood

The declarative mood was more used in this song. Declarative clauses in the song lyrics Palestine will be free were 31 clauses because

typically of declarative was subject + finite, and there were functioned as statements to give as much as possible information to the reader or listener. It was employed to give information to the listeners or readers that the Palestine possibility to be free. It was supported because there are many clauses containing about the history of Palestine.

In the first part of song there were six clauses, all of clauses were declarative, and four clauses used modality there were "that this day will be the last", " and tomorrow will all can go home free", " Palestine tomorrow will be free", the modality *will* and *can* were epistemic with mean possibility including certainty, the above verse signifies hope for all Muslims on earth. It was employed to give information to the listeners that Palestine must be free.

Part song two, the clauses were declarative, because Maher Zain tell of his hope that no tears flow from a mourning mother to the fate of the nation and her children, and Maher gave an overview of the children in Palestine will not be bowed (put head) in the land.

While the reff the dominant mood were declarative also, because Maher Zain gave information about story of the misery of the Palestinians who were often bombarded by an enemy Israel . there was depicted about the slaughter of innocent children, with emphasis on lyrics or poems" I know that I'm only a child but is your conscience still alive ". And the researcher found two clauses were interrogative because typically of

interpersonal function was finite + subject, and there were functioned as question, it was employed that Palestine demand information.

The last paragraph the dominant mood were declarative also because, the clauses tell the power of heart, high spirit, and the great conviction that the Palestinians have that they would be free. The information from the last paragraph were Palestinians would never give up. Modality here was epistemic, it was explained that Palestine had more .

In this song three clause were interrogative, there were in number eight, twenty, twenty one. The mean of interrogative here were demand information. It was mean, Palestinians needed answering.

4. **Discussion**

The interpersonal function in the transcripts were identified and analyzed. The analyses were based on Mood and Residue structure. Mood consists of subject and finite, while residue consists of predicator, complement and adjunct. The subject and complement are typically realized by nominal groups. The Finite is realized by the tensed element of the verb**.** The predicator was realized by the non-tensed (or nonfinite) element or elements of the verbal group. The adjunct was realized by an adverbial group or prepositional phrase. The mood of a clause can be identified from its grammatical structure; statement was realized by declarative mood, question was realized by interrogative mood, command was realized by imperative mood.

The followings were the examples of the interpersonal function analysis in lyrics Palestine will be free.

Palestine tomorrow will be free

Palestine	tomorrow	Will	be	Free
Subject	Adjunct	Finite	predicator	complement
Mo-	Resi-	-od	-due	

The analysis of interpersonal function in this clause deals with two components that are Mood element and Residue element of the clause. The Mood element includes subject 'Palestine' and finite 'will'. While the residue consists of adjunct 'tomorrow', predicator 'be', complement 'free'.

After the lyrics of *"Palestine will be free"* were analyzed in terms of interpersonal function, the clause by clause was then broken down into three types namely Declarative, Interrogative and Imperative Mood. The analysis was mainly on Mood and Residue to find out the declarative, interrogative and imperative. The Declarative Mood may indicate that the author was claiming higher status or expertise than the reader, i.e. setting themselves up as an 'authority' or 'expert'. Declarative sentences express statements, but they often have other functions too. Declarative sentences typically have subject + verb word order, but sometimes there is no subject.

Example of declarative in lyrics Palestine will be free: Every day we tell each other.

Interrogative sentences express questions, but they often have other functions too. In interrogative sentences, the subject was typically after the verb (if there's only one verb) or between the auxiliary and main verbs. But sometimes the order was subject + verb. Example of interrogative in lyrics Palestine will be free "what happened in our human righ".

The Imperative Mood may be used to convey a command. Thus the use of imperatives indicated that the writer of the song or the singer of the song was in a position of greater power than the readers or listeners. Imperative sentences express directives, such as orders, instructions, requests, invitations. But, this song not use imperative mood.

The declarative mood was more used in this song. Declarative clauses in the song lyrics *"Palestine will be free"* were functioned as statements to give as much as possible information to the reader or listener. It was employed to give information to the listeners or readers about the condition of the song. It was supported because there are many clauses containing about the history of Palestine.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. The Conclusion

The conclusion of this research is drawn based on the findings and discussion as the following.

1. Interpersonal meaning of song lyrics *"Palestine Will Be Free "* is realized in the wordings of the clauses based on the Mood (subject, finite) and Residue (predicator, complement, adjunct) element.

2. There are three mood types namely imperative, interrogative and declarative. Based on the analysis of lyrics *"Palestine will be free"* the Mood Types used is Declarative Mood (93,4%), while the second place is Interrogative Mood (6,6%), and there is no Imperative Mood (0%).

3. The declarative mood is more used in the lyrics *"Palestine will be free"* because typically of declarative was subject + finite, and there were functioned as statements to give as much as possible information to the reader or listener. It was employed to give information to the listeners or readers that the Palestine possibility to be free. two clauses were interrogative because typically of interpersonal function was finite + subject, and there were functioned as question, it was employed that Palestine demand information.

B. The Suggestion

Based on the conclusions of the analysis of interpersonal function in the lyrics *"Palestine will be free"*, the suggestions can be drawn as follows.

1. The more understanding about the interpersonal function analysis is gained. The research will also give some contribution to the readers since it can be served as a reference for the linguistic study. The contribution of interpersonal function used in the song lyrics *"Palestine will be free"* is to help the English students easier and more interesting to analyze the interpersonal meaning of their favorite song or favorite singer. The researcher hopes the next analysis in song and other can be done base on interpersonal function.

2. The mood types are declarative, interrogative, imperative. The mood types can find by using structure of mood. The researcher hopes the next analysis in song and other can be done base on mood types.

3. The declarative mood more use in this song. Declarative clauses in the song lyrics Palestine will be free are functioned as statements to give as much as possible information to the reader or listener. To the next researcher and me to bring into reality of life that containing from the language theory side especially theory of systematic function.

REFERENCES

Angela Downing and Philip Locke, *A University Course In English Grammar*, New York, 2002.

A.S. Homby, *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary Fourt Edition,* New York: Oxford University Press,2000.

Ardial, *Paradigma dan Model Penelitian Komunikasi*, Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2014.

Arikunto, S. *Prosedure penelitian:suatu pendekatan prakter.* jakarta: rineka cipta, 2002.

Bogdan, R.C. & Biklen, S.K. *Qualitative Research in Education: An Introduction to Theory and Method,* Boston: Allyn & Bacon, 1982.

Graham Lock, *Functional English Grammar An Introduction for second language teacher,* Australia: Combridge University Press, 1996.

Harimurti Krisdalaksana, *Kamus Linguistik,* Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2001.

Jayanthi Dakshina Murthy, *Contemporary English Grammar,* New Delhi: Book Palacc. 2003.

John S. Hartanto dkk, *accurate, brief and clear English Grammar*, Surabaya:penerbit Indah surabaya, 2003.

Linda Gerot and Peter Wignell, *Making Sense Of Functional Grammar,* Australia: Gerd Stabler, 1994.

Lise Fontaine, *Analysing English Grammar a systematic functional introduction* New York: Cambridge University Press,2013.

M.A.K.Halliday and Christian M.I.M. Matthiessen, *An Introduction to functional Grammar,* London Edward Arnold, 1985.

M.A.K. Halliday and Christian M.I.M. Matthiessen, *An introduction to functional Grammar*, London: Edward Arnold, 1999.

M.A.K. Halliday, *An introduction to functional Grammar Third Edition*, London: Edward Arnold, 2004.

M.A.K. Halliday, *An introduction to functional Grammar Second Edition*, London: Edward Arnold, 1994.

Macella Frank, *Modern English A Practical Reference Guide*, America: Prentica-Hall, 1972.

Mardalis, *Metode Penelitian Suatu Pendekata Proposal*, Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara, 2003.

Moh. Kusnadi, *complete English Grammar,* Surabaya: Bintang Usaha Jaya, 2011.

Nana Sudjana, *Tuntunan Penyusunan Karya Ilmiah, Makalah, Skripsi,Thesis, Disertasi*, Bandung: Sinar Baru Algesiko, 2003.

Nana Sysodih Sukmadinata, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*, Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2010.

Nanda. *An Analysis Of Interpersonal Function In Mario Teguh Facebook Status*, Script Student University of Medan.

Ridwana , *Experiential Function In Maher Zain Song Lyrics ''Guide Me All The Way* script of Student in IAIN Padangsidimpuan, 2016.

Rowiatun Amri Marhamah . *Interpersonal Meaning Analysis Of Musa Song Lyrics In Black Holes And Revelations' Album(A Study Based On Systemic Functional Linguistics,* Script of Student University of Yogyakarta.2014.

Satrio Nugroho, *Practical complete English Grammar,*Surabaya: Kartika.

Shakila nur, *The International Journal of social sciences.* Department of English, Faculty of Languages and Translation King Khalid University, Abha, Saudi Arabia, 30th January 2015.vol.30 No.1.

Suharsimi Arikunto, *Manajemen Penelitian*, Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2010.

Thomas Bloor and Meriel Bloor, *The Functional Analysis of English Second Edition*, London: Arnold, 2004.

Wren and martin, *high school english grammar and composition,*1990.

Eena Houzyama. *Thanks God forMaherzain*(*http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/maherzain*).

http://Eprints.walisongo.ac.id

http://www.merriam-webster.com/lyric accessed on 22/10/2016.14.15

http://sahabatkecilku.blogspot.co.id

Appendix C

Analysis of Interpersonal Function Structure

1. Every day we tell each other

Every day	we	tell		each other
Adjunct	Subject	Do	tell	Complement
		Finite	predicator	
Resi-	Mood		-due	

2. That this day will be the last

That	this day	will	Be	THE last
Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Predicato r	Complemen t
Resi-	Mood		-due	

3. And tomorrow we all con go home free

And tomorrow	we all	Can	go	home free
Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Resi-	Mood		-due	

4. And all this will finally end

And all this	will	finally end
Subject	Finite	Predicator
Mood		Residue

5. Palestine tomorrow will be free

Palestine	tomorrow	Will	Be	free
Subject	Adjunct	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mo-	Resi-	-od	-due	

6. Palestine tomorrow will be free

Palestine	tomorrow	Will	Be	free
Subject	Adjunct	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mo-	Resi-	-od	-due	

7. No mother no father to wipe away my tears

No mother no father	to wipe away	my tears
Subject	Predicator	Complement
Mood	Residue	

8. That's why

That	Is	why
Adjunct	Finite	Adjunct
Resi-	Mood	-due

9. I won't cry

I	won't		cry
Subject	don't	want	Complement
	Finite	Predicator	
Mood	Residue		

10. I feel scared

I	feel		scared
Subject	do	feel	Complement
	Finite	Predicator	
Mood	Residue		

11. but I won't show my tears

But I	won't show	my tears
Subject	Predicator	Complement
Mood	Residue	

12. I keep my head high

I	keep		my head high
Subject	Do	keep	Complement
	Finite	predicator	
Mood	Residue		

13. Deep in my heart I never have any doubt

Deep in my heart	I	never have		any doubt
Adjunct	Subject	do	have	Complement
		Finite	Predicator	
Resi-	Mood		-due	

14. Palestine tomorrow will be free

Palestine	tomorrow	will	be	free
Subject	Adjunct	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mo-	Resi-	-od	-due	

15. Palestine tomorrow will be free

Palestine	tomorrow	will	be	free
Subject	Adjunct	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mo-	Resi-	-od	-due	

16. I sow those rockets and bombs shining in the sky

I	saw		those rockets and bombs	shining in the sky
Subject	did	saw	Complement	Adjunct
	Finite	Predicator		
Mood		Residue		

17. [it is]Like drops of rain in the sun's light

It	is	like drops of rain	in the sun's light
Subject	Finite	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue	

18. [it is]Taking away everyone dear to my heart

It	is	taking away	every one dear	to my heart
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue		

19. [rockets and bombs is]Destroying my dreams in a blink of an eye

rockets and bombs	is	destroying	my dreams	in a blink of an eye
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood		Residue		

20. What[have] happened to our human rights

What	have	happened	to our human rights
Adjunct	finite	Predicator	Complement
Resi-	Mood	-due	

21. What [have]happened to the san city of life

What	have	happened	to the san city of life
Adjunct	finite	Predicator	Complement
Resi-	Mood	-due	

22. And all those other lies

And all those other	lies
Subject	Predicator
Mood	Residue

23. I know

I	know	
Subject	do	know
	Finite	predicator
Mood		Residue

24. that I'm only a child

That	I	am	only a child
Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Complement
Resi-	Mood		-due

25. But is your conscience still alive

But	is	your conscience	still alive
Adjunct	Finite	Subject	predicator
Resi-	Mood		-due

26. I will caress with my bare hands

I	will	caress	with my bare hands
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

27. Every precious[is] grain of sand

Every precious	is	grain of sand

Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

28. Every stone and every tree[is grain of sand]

Every stone and every tree	Is	grain of sand
Subject	Finite	Complement
Mood		Residue

29. Cause no matter what they do

Cause no matter	what	they	Do
Adjunct	Adjunct	Subject	Predicator
Resi-		Mood	-due

30. They can never hurt you

They	can never	Hurt	you
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

31. Cause your soul will always be free

Cause your soul	will always	Be	free
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

32. Palestine tomorrow will be free

Palestine	tomorrow	will	Be	free
Subject	adjunct	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mo-	Resi-	-od	-due	

33. Palestine tomorrow will be free

Palestine	tomorrow	will	Be	free
Subject	adjunct	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mo-	Resi-	-od	-due	

Appendix B

Division of Clause

1. Every day we tell each other.

2. That this day will be the last.

3. And tomorrow we all can go home free.

4. And all this will finally end.

5. Palestine tomorrow will be free.

6. Palestine tomorrow will be free.

7. No mother no father to wipe away my tears

8. That's why

9. I won't cry

10. I feel scared

11. but I won't show my tears

12. I keep my head high

13. Deep in my heart I never have any doubt that

14. Palestine tomorrow will be free

15. Palestine tomorrow will be free

16. I sow those rockets and bombs shining in the sky

17. [it is]Like drops of rain in the sun's light

18. [it is]Taking away everyone dear to my heart

19. [it is]Destroying my dreams in a blink of an eye

20. What[have] happened to our human rights

21. What [have]happened to the san city of life

22. And all those other lies

23. I know

24. That I'm only a child

25. But is your conscience still alive

26. I will caress with my bare hands

27. Every precious [is]grain of sand

28. Every stone and every tree [is grain of sand]

29. Cause no matter what they do

30. They can never hurt you

31. Cause your soul will always be free

32. Palestine tomorrow will be free

33. Palestine tomorrow will be free

Appendix A

Lyrics Palestine Will Be Free

Every day we tell each other
That this day will be the last
And tomorrow we all con go home free
And all this will finally end
Palestine tomorrow will be free]2x

No mother no father to wipe away my tears
That's why I won't cry
I feel scared but I won't show my tears
I keep my head high
Deep in my heart I never have any doubt that
Palestine tomorrow will be free]2x

I sow those rockets and bombs shining in the sky
Like drops of rain in the sun's light
Taking away everyone dear to my heart
Destroying my dreams in a blink of an eye
What happened to our human rights
What happened to the san city of life

And all those other lies
I know that I'm only a child
But is your conscience still alive
Ooooooh yeaaah

I will caress with my bare hands
Every precious grain of sand
Every stone and every tree
Cause no matter what they do
They can never hurt you
Cause your soul will always be free
Palestine tomorrow will be free]2x

: 4 /In.14/E.6a/PP.00.9/ 09 /2016

Padangsidimpuan, 25 September 2016

: Biasa

: -

: Pengesahan Judul dan Pembimbing Skripsi

Kepada Yth Bapak/Ibu:

1. Rayendriani Fahmei Lubis, M.Ag   (Pembimbing I)
2. Hamka, M. Hum   (Pembimbing II)

di-

Padangsidimpuan

Assalamu 'Alaikum Wr. Wb

Dengan hormat, sehubungan dengan hasil sidang bersama tim pengkaji judul skiripsi jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI) Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan IAIN Padangsidimpuan. Maka dengan ini kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu agar dapat menjadi pembimbing skiripsi dan melakukan penyempurnaan judul bilamana perlu untuk mahasiswa dibawah ini dengan data sebagai berikut:

Nama   : MUKARROMAH
Nim   : 13340 0093
Fak/ Jurusan   : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan / TBI-3
JudulSkripsi   : INTERPERSONAL FUNCTION IN MAHER ZAIN'S SONG LYRICS
                  "PALESTINE WILL BE FREE"

Demikian surat ini disampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Ketua Jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris   Sekretaris Jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Rayendriani Fahmei Lubis, M.Ag   **Fitri Rayani Siregar, M.Hum**
NIP. 19710510 200003 2 001   NIP. 19820731 200912 2 004

Mengetahui
a.n. Dekan
Wakil Dekan Bidang Akademik

Dr. Lelya Hilda, M.Si
NIP.19720920 200003 2 002

Pernyataan Kesediaan Sebagai Pembimbing

BERSEDIA/~~TIDAK BERSEDIA~~   BERSEDIA/TIDAK BERSEDIA
PEMBIMBING I   PEMBIMBING II

Rayendriani Fahmei Lubis, M.Ag   **Hamka, M. Hum**
NIP. 200003 2 001   NIP.1984 0815 200912 1 005