REVEALING INDIVIDUALISM IN *THE ADJUSTMENT BUREAU* MOVIE: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

THESIS

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UNIVERSITAS JEMBER
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This thesis is presented to English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Jember as One of the Requirements to Achieve Sarjana Sastra Degree
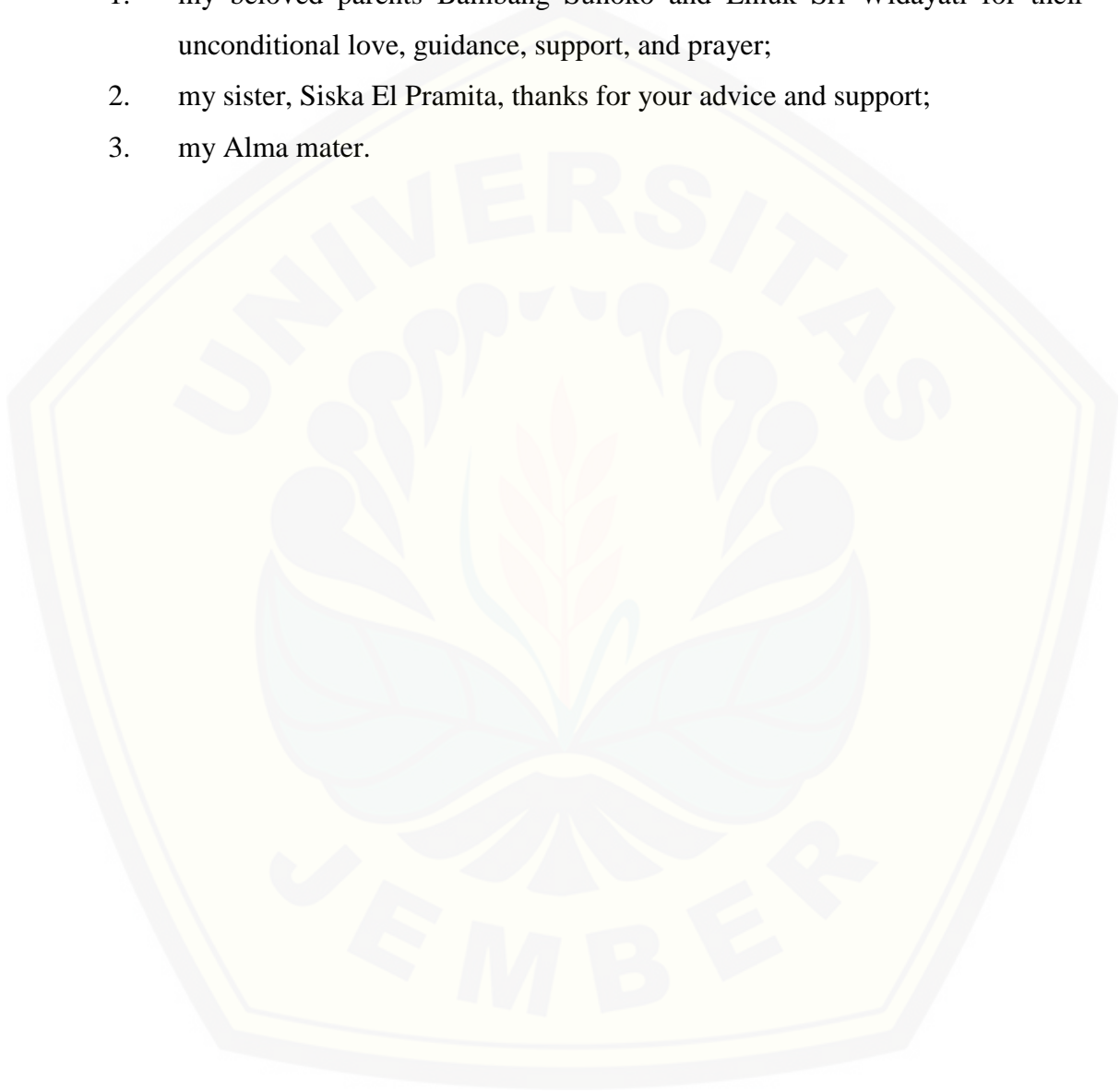
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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. my beloved parents Bambang Sunoko and Linuk Sri Widayati for their unconditional love, guidance, support, and prayer;
2. my sister, Siska El Pramita, thanks for your advice and support;
3. my Alma mater.

MOTTO

"*Life is limited only by the boundaries of your own beliefs*"

-Adobe Create

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DECLARATION

I hereby state that the thesis entitled *Revealing Individualism in The Adjustment Bureau Movie: A Critical Discourse Analysis* is an original piece of writing. I proclaim and certify that all of the analysis of the research presented in this thesis have never been submitted for any other degree or publication. I certify to the best of my knowledge that all sources used and any help received in the preparation of this thesis have been acknowledged.

Jember, 30 2019
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SUMMARY

Revealing Individualism in *The Adjustment Bureau* Movie: A Critical Discourse Analysis; Nurlaili Novi Hayati, 140110101052; 2019; 55 pages; English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Jember.

This thesis is conducted to reveal individualism through the clauses of the selected characters in *The Adjustment Bureau* movie. To do the analysis, it applies critical discourse analysis proposed by Fairclough (1995). There are three stages in analyzing the data; describing the text analysis by using systemic functional linguistics focused on transitivity and interpersonal function proposed by Halliday (2004); interpreting the relation between the text analysis and the discourse practice based on theory of power and ideology by Fairclough (1989); and explaining the socio cultural context of the movie.

Further, this thesis employs qualitative study since the data of this study are in the form of clauses. The data are taken from the subtitle of the movie. Then, purposive sampling is applied to gather the clauses from the selected characters in the movie which contain individualism and contrasting to individualism.

The result of the study shows that the main character which brings individualism in the movie is portrayed as the powerful participant which opposes to the absolutism. In early modern Europe, individualism emerges to oppose the absolutism and it exists until now. The director of the movie puts the character of David Norris as the character who delivers individualism to state that the individual needs a freedom to live the life without the interference from the authority. As the powerful participant, David Norris can defend and share his ideology of individualism to influence the other characters. It can be concluded that individualism is conveyed through the employment of the cognitive process in the main character's mental clause.

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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

Chapter one provides the main topic of this study. It consists of the background of this study which talks about the reason of conducting this study and explains why the topic is worth to be investigated. Moreover, this chapter also contains research problem, research questions, purposes of the study, scope of the study, the organization of the thesis, and synopsis of the movie.

1.1 The Background of the Study

Movie is a motion picture that communicates information and ideas, and they show us places and ways of life we might not otherwise know (Bordwell and Thompson, 2008:2). It can be implied that movies contain some messages that director wants to convey through language used from the utterances of its characters. Bordwell and Thompson (2008) added, aside from offering a patterned experience that captivates minds and emotions and taking the spectators on a journey, movies also have many meanings that are ultimately ideological which spring from systems of culturally specific beliefs about the world. Based on the notion, each movie brings a certain ideology inside. The moviemaker guides the spectator toward certain meanings; sometimes the spectators find meanings the moviemaker did not intend (Bordwell and Thompson, 2008:63). Hence, the ideology in a movie cannot be easily drawn out. To know an ideology in a movie, it can be conducted through many ways. Since movie cannot be aside from the use of language, thus, one of the ways in revealing the ideology is through the linguistic aspect which according to Fairclough (1995:71) ideology invests language in various ways at various levels.

Moreover, Fairclough (1995:44) stated that ideology is a set of belief that involves the representation of the world from the perspective of a particular interest. He also added that ideology may be opaque, but using critical discourse analysis, it will be revealed. To reveal the ideology in a movie, a critical discourse analysis

approach is a suitable approach, as stated by Fairclough (2001:26) that critical discourse analysis analyses texts and interactions, but it starts from social issues which are taken up within sociology, political science or cultural studies and problems which face people in their social lives. As in a case of a movie, ideology can be revealed through critical discourse analysis, but it is not merely a simple content to be extracted from a movie. Critical discourse analysts see ideologies as serving the interests of certain groups with social power, ensuring that events, practices and behaviors come to be regarded as legitimate and common-sense (Mayr, 2008:11).

For that reason, a movie entitled *The Adjustment Bureau* directed by George Nolfi is chosen as a source to conduct this study to reveal ideology. *The Adjustment Bureau* is a romance-sci-fi genre movie which tells about David Norris, the main character in the movie who struggled to get his autonomy of himself from the mysterious agent. David realized after this agent forces keeping them apart when he fall in love to a girl. This mysterious agent is called as The Adjustment Bureau which controls all of the aspect of human life which they claimed that it has been noted in their book. They do that in order to make people cannot deviate from their fate which they called as "a plan". There are many members of this bureau, but only some of them appear in this movie, they are Harry, Richardson, Thompson, and McCrady. On the other hand, David Norris roled by Matt Damon opposes this bureau. In this movie, the main character David Norris defended his thought that he did not want his life is ruled since he thinks that he can change his fate. He believed that he can live with his lover forever which virtually is not destined to live together. But he always tries to get what he desired although The Adjustment Bureau never stops separating them. Because of his insistence, at the end of the movie David and his lover can live together and The Adjustment Bureau changes the "plan". From those points, I think the character of The Adjustment Bureau is the representation of absolutism which have full control over every aspect of the government and the people's life. In contrast, the main character David Norris that I assume as the one who believes in individualism, rejects that idea. Individualism can be defined as

sociocultural beliefs and practices that encourage and legitimate the autonomy, equality and dignity of the individuals (Greene, 2008: 117). In other words, it is a notion that declares that human has individual freedom and self-reliance. Accordingly, this study will reveal individualism which I assume exist in *The Adjustment Bureau* movie.

Related to reveal ideology in the movie, the data which are in the form of clauses containing individualism uttered by selected characters in *The Adjustment Bureau* movie is chosen to be the object of this study. To analyze the data, it applies critical discourse analysis as mentioned above which is supported by Mayr (2008:9), stated that CDA therefore addresses broader social issues and attends to external factors, including ideology, power, inequality, etc. and draws on social and philosophical theory to analyze and interpret written and spoken texts. This study is conducted by applying critical discourse analysis approach based on the Fairclough's three stages of critical discourse analysis in practice. Three dimensional stages consists of description of the text analysis, interpretation of the discursive practice and explanation of the socio cultural context. In the stage of description, the tools to analyze the clause in the movie are Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) which focused on ideational particularly the transitivity system and interpersonal metafunction proposed by Halliday as a basis to the textual analysis. This is enhanced by the statement:

> "Whether analysts with a critical approach prefer to focus on micro-linguistic features, macrolinguistic features, textual, discursive or contextual features, whether their angle is primarily philosophical, sociological, or historical - in most studies there is reference to Hallidayan systemic functional grammar. This indicates that an understanding of the basic claims of Halliday's grammar and his approach to linguistic analysis is essential for a proper understanding of CDA" (Wodak, 2001: 8).

The interpretation stage is carried out by doing the interpretation between the text and discourse practice analysis and relating them with theory of power and ideology. Lastly, this study is also enhanced by the social and cultural context to know the meaning behind the text and the social issue relating to this study. As

stated by Butt (2003:2) that language choice is influenced by certain aspects of the context in which it is used.

1.2 Research Topic

The topic of this research concerns with the existence of individualism implied in *The Adjustment Bureau* movie.

1.3 Research Problem

Each movie contains a certain message to be conveyed to the audience. One of them is ideology that is not directly drawn. The ideology mostly is delivered through the utterances of the characters. Furthermore, a movie entitled *The Adjustment Bureau* brings a certain ideology inside. In this movie, the main character David Norris portrayed as one of people whose life is controlled by The Adjustment Bureau which I think representing themselves as the absolutism. The Adjustment Bureau has full control of human's life, hence none can deviate from their plan. On the contrary, David is the one who believes that he will get the autonomy of himself and he can change his fate. Based on that explanation, David Norris tries to defend his ideology and refuses the absolutism. Since it opposes to the absolutism, individualism is suspected as ideology brought by the main character. Therefore, the problem of this research deals with revealing individualism in *The Adjustment Bureau* movie through the linguistic elements.

1.4 Research Questions

Based on the research problem above, the three questions needed to be answered through this research, which are:

1. What linguistic data are used to represent individualism in *The Adjustment Bureau* movie?

2. How is the interpretation of the relation between linguistic data and the discourse practice to reveal individualism in *The Adjustment Bureau* movie?

3. Why does individualism exist in *The Adjustment Bureau* movie?

1.5 Purposes of the Research

In accordance with the problem, this research aims to:

1. reveal the delineation of individualism in *The Adjustment Bureau* movie through its linguistic data;

2. convey the interpretation of the relation between linguistic data and the discourse practice to reveal individualism in *The Adjustment Bureau* movie;

3. explain why individualism exists in *The Adjustment Bureau* movie

1.6 The Scope of the Study

It is necessary to circumscribe the application and the use of the theories for the purposes of preventing the widened discussion of this study. The topic of this study is established under the scope of critical discourse analysis supported by systemic functional linguistics focused on experiential and interpersonal meaning, theory of power and ideology, and socio cultural context of the movie.

1.7 The Organization of the Thesis

This thesis is organized into five chapters. Chapter one is introduction which consists of the background of the study, research topic, research problem, research questions, the purposes of the research, the scope of the study, the organization of the thesis, and synopsis of the movie. Chapter two provides the literature review which consists of the review of previous studies, the review of related theories, and the theoretical framework. Further, chapter three concerns on the research design and method which presents the type of research, research strategy, data collection, data processing, data analysis and research design. Then, chapter four contains the results of the research and the discussion. While, chapter five is the conclusion of the research.

1.8 Synopsis of *The Adjustment Bureau* Movie

The Adjustment Bureau is a romance-sci-fi movie directed by George Nolfi which is inspired by Philip K. Dick's short story *The Adjustment Team* in 1954. This movie which was written by Nolfi as well released in March 2011. Nolfi

brought several main characters in his movie, they are David Norris, The Adjustment Bureau which consists of Harry, Richardson, Thompson, and McCrady, and Elise.

David Norris as the main character is portrayed as a politician. He is one of senatorial candidates of the United States. Not only that, he got a higher point than his opponent from the mass media's prediction. Unfortunately, David failed because of the scandal he made before the election. While preparing for his defeat speech, David met a woman who was hiding in the men's room. After that accidental meeting with that woman, David felt that he matches with that woman.

A few days later, one of The Adjustment Bureau members, Harry was instructed by Richardson that should make David spilt his coffee at 7:05 in the morning before David took the bus to his new office. But, Harry failed because he fell asleep. Surprisingly, in the bus, David met again with the woman in the men's room, Elise. Elise left his telephone number on a piece of paper for David.

Then, after David arrived in his office, he was caught by several men in a black hat from a secret organization called The Adjustment Bureau. He tried to get help, but then he realized that his colleagues were frozen. David was later arrested by Harry, Richardson and several of The Adjustment Bureau members. The Adjustment Bureau is a secret organization which they regard that they are the representation of angel whose job is to ensure that everything in the world goes according to plan of "The Chairman", and if it is not, they will adjust it.

In this case, David was considered deviating their plan because he was destined to become the president of the USA in the future and Elise did not match for him. Hence, The Adjustment Bureau never stops separating them. On the contrary, David felt that he has the right to change his fate. David insisted on getting Elise by fighting the fate set by The Chairman. Although this was not something permitted by The Adjustment Bureau. David then struggled to change his fate even though the various obstacles from The Adjustment Bureau are faced, and finally David and his lover united together.

CHAPTER 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Chapter two contains the review of previous studies, the review of related theories, and the theoretical framework. The review of previous studies are explained as well to know the novelty of this study. The review of related theories is explained in order to describe the theories that are used in this study. While, the theoretical framework is attached to give brief illustration how the theories are applied.

2.1   The Review of Previous Studies

There are three previous studies that contribute to enhance the theories that are used in this thesis. The first previous study to enhance this study is a research article written by Qiu in 2016. He analysed the female consciousness in the novel *Orlando* to reveal the discursive strategies and the hidden ideologies implied in the *Orlando* novel. The writer of this first previous study applied Systemic Functional Linguistic by Halliday focusing on transitivity and Fairclough three dimensional models on Critical Discourse Analysis. In his study, he combined qualitative and quantitative method. The qualitative method is used to elaborate the result of his analysis and the quantitative method is used to count the result of processing using Systemic Functional Linguistic particularly transitivity system. The result of this previous study can be concluded that the implied ideologies in the Orlando novel are gender inequality and male-centralism. This previous research contributes in giving a knowledge about the analysis using transitivity system that also employs Fairclough's three stages in conducting critical discourse analysis which is applied in this study.

The second previous study is a thesis written by Imandyu in 2017. In his research, he observed not normal episode of Spongebob Squarepants cartoon. The writer used Systemic Functional Linguistics that was proposed by Halliday, Systemic Functional Multimodal Discourse Analysis (SFMDA) from Kress and Leuween, and Generic Structure Potential proposed by Halliday and Hasan. From this research he succeeded to reveal the ideology of normality in the Spongebob

Squarepants cartoon Not Normal episode through SFL and SFMDA. Spongebob is a main character who is powerless. Hence, he received the ideology of normality from the one who has more power than him which is Squidward Tentacles. Power here is revealed from the analysis of transitivity. From this second previous study, it helps in understanding of ideology and the application of systemic functional linguistics in analyzing a movie.

The last previous study is a study conducted by Fauzan, Subroto, and Poedjosoedarmo in 2014 which aims to investigate the ideology of news text of one of Indonesian television channels, Metro TV, through a critical discourse analysis. In doing the research, they applied three stages in critical discourse analysis by Fairclough supported by theory of ideology proposed by Van Dijk. Their study is categorized as qualitative because the data are texts from the news report about mudflow in Sidoarjo, Indonesia. To collect the data, the researchers record a news program on Metro TV such as *Metro Pagi, Metro Siang, Metro Hari Ini, Editorial Media Indonesia, Top 9 News,* and *Metro Highlights*. Also, the researchers used a literature study to get the information of the context about a news program broadcasted by Metro TV. Then, in data analysis, the researchers employed three stages in critical discourse analysis; description, interpretation, and explanation. The findings of this study show that Metro TV develops the ideology through the strategies of emphasize their bad things and de-emphasize their good things. They concluded that Metro TV does not only provide the information about the events in Indonesia, it also develops an ideology. Based on the explanation in this last previous study, it contributes in giving comprehension about the use of critical discourse analysis.

From those three previous studies, this study is helped by some theories that are used as explained before. They contribute to enhance the theories of this study. Although the theories that are used in this study have similarities with the theories that are used in the previous studies, this study has its novelty. This study is revealing individualism which has not been studied in the previous studies above and it has its difference, particularly the object of this study that is *The Adjustment Bureau* movie.

2.2 The Review of Related Theories

This study provides several theories that are employed to reveal individualism, which are Critical Discourse Analysis; Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL); theory of power and ideology; and the explanation of the socio cultural context of the movie.

2.2.1 Critical Discourse Analysis

Critical discourse analysis is an analysis of discourse that uses language to be analyzed whose purpose is not only to obtain a description of the linguistic aspects but also to reveal the use of language for certain practices. Fairclough (1995) stated that critical discourse analysis brings the critical tradition of social analysis into language studies and contributes to critical social analysis particularly focus on discourse and on relations between discourse and other social elements (power relations, ideologies, institutions, social identities, and so forth). To analyse a discourse, it should be concerned with its context as well. Fairclough added, critical discourse analysis shows how language causes existing social groups to fight and propose their own ideologies. Darma (2014:101) explained the difference between discourse analysis and critical discourse analysis. She gives the example of racial state, inequality, and sexist in the social life are seen as something common through discourse analysis. While, in critical discourse analysis, language is used to see the inequality in the society, through language the social group propose their idea. Hence, concerning with revealing the ideology of individualism, this study is conducted under scope of critical discourse analysis.

Based on Fairclough (1995:74) discourse is a complex of three elements which later he called as three-dimensional conception of discourse; text, discoursal practice such as production, distribution and the consumption of text, and sociocultural practice. Then, those three dimensional conception of discourse are adopted to analyse a discourse by applying a critical approach which is used to criticize the connections between properties of texts and social processes and relations (ideologies, power relations) as illustrated in the figure 2.1 below.
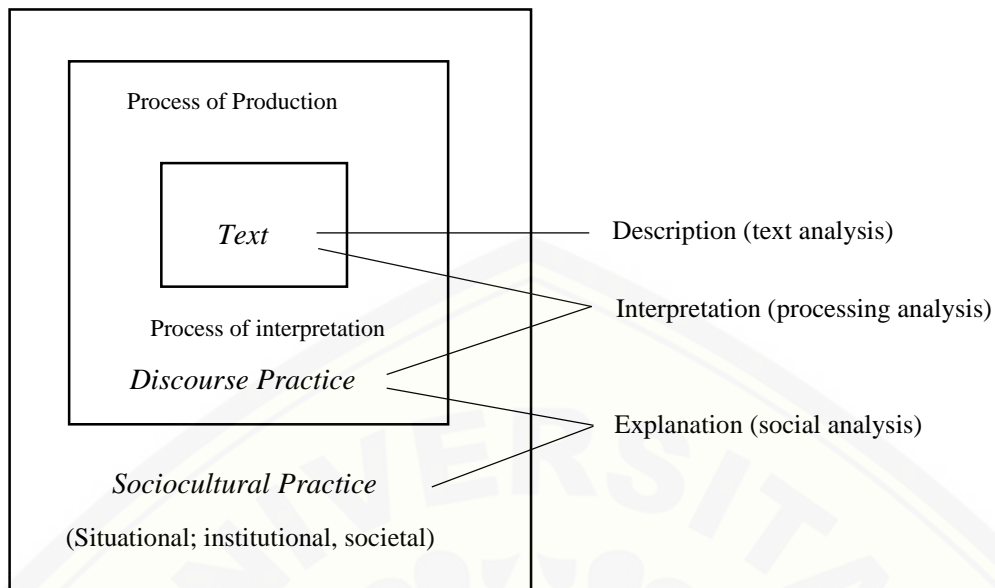
Figure 2.1 Three Dimensions of Discourse Analysis
Fairclough (1995:98)

Accordingly, to reveal the ideology of individualism in the movie, it applies Fairclough's three dimensional stages of critical discourse analysis in practice which are description, interpretation and explanation. The first step in analyzing the data is description, it is the stage which is related to the textual analysis of the text production by using systemic functional linguistics. The next stage is interpretation which concerns with relation between text and interaction which sees the text as the product of a process of production, and as a resource in the process of interpretation by using theory of power and ideology. The last stage is explanation which is concerned with relating between interpretation and socio cultural context of the movie.

2.2.2 Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic Functional Linguistics is developed by Halliday, a theory which sees language as the resources for revealing meaning based on the context of situation and culture which. According to Fairclough cited in Aworoh-Okoroh (2016) this systemic functional linguistics is considered as the most appropriate for

the description and analysis of language use in relation to power and ideology because of its emphasis on language as a form of social practice which represents meaning or reality. Thus, this is in line with the topic of this study.

Halliday (2004) explained that language has its functions. He divided those functions into three general metafunctions: the ideational, the interpersonal and the textual. The ideational function uses language to represent experience, there are two parts to this representation: experiential meanings encode the experiences and logical meanings show the relationships between them. The interpersonal function uses language to encode interaction, to show how defensible we find our propositions, to encode ideas about obligation and inclination and to express our attitudes (Butt, 2003:5). The textual function uses language to organize our experiential, logical and interpersonal meanings into a coherent linear coherent whole as in the case of written and spoken language (Butt, 2003:6)

Based on those three explanations about metafunctions, this study employs ideational function which focused on experiential meaning and interpersonal function to reveal the ideology of individualism in *The Adjustment Bureau* movie. In short, systemic functional linguistics through ideational function reveals individualism by construing the experiential meaning from the language used through the transitivity system, since the language used reflects an ideology. While the interpersonal function reveals individualism by construing the social relation through the use of mood and modality. The further explanation about experiential meaning and interpersonal function as follows:

a.   Ideational Function

Ideational function is a grammatical system which construes the experience of human into a set of process types where each process type provides its own model or schema for construing a particular domain of experience as a figure of a particular kind (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:170). In the level of semantic, Ideational function is divided into two, which are experiential and logical. While, in the lexicogrammar level, it is divided into transitivity and unit complexes. Based on the necessity of this research, the ideational function which focuses on the experiential

meaning is employed. Furthermore, transitivity analysis is used to analyze the experiential meaning of clauses. Since experience affects human's ideology, thus, the connection between ideational function particularly experiential meaning with ideology can be interpreted that ideational function sees a language as a tool to share an idea which is based on the experience of human. Further, that human's experiences influence on their ideology which later affects the language used. This is enhanced by Mayr (2008: 16) stated that the idea of transitivity means to explore what social, cultural, ideological, and political factors determine what Process type is chosen in a particular type of discourse. Thus, the ideational function works in this study to reveal individualism by first analyzing the process type, then the frequency of each process of the clauses in *The Adjustment Bureau* movie will determine the ideology in the movie. The percentage among the process types, the circumstantial elements, and the kind of ideational process verbs used for description of different characters will determine the ideology implied by the author and revealed by critical reader (Alaei and Ahangari, 2016). There are three constituents which construct a clause in ideational function, which are participant, process and circumstance. In this ideational function, there are six types of process, which are:

1)   Material Process

Material process is a process which construes the process of doing and happening. In this process, the process of doing represents the transitive clause, while the process happening represents the intransitive clause (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:180). There are some participants in material clause, they are Actor, Goal, Range, and Beneficiary. Actor is the one that does the action. The thing that is affected by the process is called as Goal. Further, Range is defined as the thing that is unaffected by the process. While, Beneficiary is divided into Recipient (the one who receives the outcome of the process) and Client (the one for whom the process is done) (Butt, 2003:54). Here is the example of material process:

Table 2.1 Material Process with Goal

Mother	made	a fruit cake
Actor	Process: Material	Goal

(Butt, 2003:53)

Table 2.2 Material Process with Range

Jackson	is climbing	the fence
Actor	Process: Material	Range

(Butt, 2003:54)

Table 2.3 Material Process with Beneficiary

I	posted	a letter	to a friend
Actor	Process: Material	Goal	Beneficiary: Recipient

(Butt, 2003:54)

2)   Mental Process

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:197), mental process is a process which concerns on a human experience of the world of their consciousness. Also, it can be called as a process of sensing. In accordance with Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), there are four types of sensing; perceptive, cognitive, desiderative, and emotive. The participant in this process is *Senser* which does the process of feel, thinks, and like. While, another element which receives the process of sensing by the *Senser* is *Phenomenon.*

Table 2.4 Mental Process with Phenomenon

Annie	knows	the answers
Senser	Process: Mental: cognition	Phenomenon

(Butt, 2003:55)

3)   Verbal Process

Verbal process is a process of saying. The participant who does the process of saying is called *Sayer* and the other participants who is involved in this process are *Receiver, Verbiage* and *Target*.

Table 2.5 Verbal Process

Isabella	told	the secret	to her best friend
Sayer	Process: Verbal	Verbiage	Receiver

(Butt, 2003:57)

4)   Behavioral Process

Behavioral process is a process which reveals psychological and physiological behavior (Butt, 2003:54). The participant who behaves in this process is called as *Behaver*. This process are partly like material process and partly like mental process. As stated in Haliday and Mathhiessen (2004), this process is the least different from all the other process types because this process has no clearly defined its characteristic, for instance coughing, smiling, and dreaming.

Table 2.6 Behavioral Process

The woman	laughed
Behaver	Process: Behavioral

(Butt, 2003:55)

5)   Relational Process

Relational process is a process which serves to characterize and to identify, this process also known as a process of being and having (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004). There are two types of relational process which are attributive and identifying. Attributive Relational Process shows which process relates to the characteristic of the participants, the participant is called *Carrier* and the characteristic is called *Attribute*. While, identifying relational process is a process

which relates to the participants' identity, meaning, and role, the participant is called as *Identified* and the identity is called as *Identifier*.

Table 2.7 Attributive Relational Clause

John	is	a leader
Carrier	Process: Relational Attributive	Attribute

(Butt, 2003:59)

Table 2.8 Identifying Relational Clause

I	am	the villain
Identified	Process: Relational Identifying	Identifier

(Halliday & Matthiesen, 2004:231)

6)   Existential Process

Existential Process is a process which shows that something exists or happens (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004). The participant in this process is called as *Existent*.

Table 2.9 Existential Process

there	is	a strange smell
	Process: Existential	Existent

(Butt, 2003:58)

b.   Interpersonal Function

Texts in ideational function constitutes systems of knowledge and belief and interpersonal functioning constitutes social subjects and social relations between subjects (Fairclough, 1995: 6). As stated by Butt (2003:5) interpersonal function employs language to encode interaction, to show how defensible we find the propositions, to encode ideas about obligation and inclination and to express attitudes. Language, through its clauses organized as an interactive event involving speaker, or writer, and audience (Halliday, 2004:106). In interpersonal function, it

is conveyed how speaker interacts with language and how speaker takes a position (Butt, 2003:86).

There are fundamental types of speech roles in how speaker interacts with language, they are giving and demanding, which may either giving and demanding information or goods and services (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:107). Those types of speech roles in how speaker interact with language can be realized by the use of mood. Mood is where subject and finite are closely linked together and combine to form one constituent (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004: 113). In a clause mood consists of *Subject* and *Finite* (which shows the polarity of positive or negative polarity as well), and the rest is Residue which consists of *Predicator, Complement*, and *Adjunct*. There are three types of mood; declarative mood, interrogative mood, and imperative mood.

Meanwhile, the interpersonal meaning in how the way speakers take a position is realized by the use of modality. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014: 144) modality is used to construe uncertainty and assessment of the validity of what is being said in the clause. It reveals the speaker's position in a conversation by taking a definite stand or by adjusting their stand to a position between a definite yes and an equally definite no (Butt, 2003:110). Modality is also used to refer to all positioning by speakers about probability, usuality, typicality, obviousness, obligation and inclination (Butt, 2003:113). Below is an example of interpersonal analysis:

Table 2.10 Interpersonal Analysis

I	'll	make	the tea
Subject	Finite (Modality: Positive Inclination	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

(Butt, 2003:98)

2.2.3 Ideology and Individualism

Ideology is defined as an idea related to a set of belief, systems of thought, and systems of action. This is enhanced by van Dijk (2015) who stated that ideology is not necessarily negative and it is not developed and used to sustain and legitimate social and political power abuse, but it can also be shared and used by social groups to resist such domination and in order to propagate egalitarian and practices as is the case for feminism. Fairclough cited in Mayr (2008:11) explained,

> "Ideologies are significations/constructions of reality (the physical world, social relations, social identities) which are built into various dimensions of the forms/meanings of discursive practices, and which contribute to the production, reproduction or transformation of relations of domination."

It means that the operation of ideology cannot be separated from the discourse which contributes in producing, reproducing or transforming ideology. In addition, both two experts explain that ideology is closely related to the relation of domination, it means that there are the one who dominates and another one is dominated. Hence, ideology is also closely related to power. As Fairclough (1989:2-4) stated, that power relation plays as a medium to transfer and shape ideology. In relation with power, ideology works to maintain the domination. This is supported by Darma (2014: 142-143) ideology is a set of categories created and false consciousness where the dominant uses it to dominate non-dominant groups who see it as natural and accepted as truth.

In addition, there are many kinds of ideologies. One of them is individualism as found in *The Adjustment Bureau* movie. Based on Lukes (2017) individualism is defined as a political and social philosophy that emphasizes the moral worth of the individual. It means that individualism is the notion that individual liberty and rights are supreme. According to *Philosophy Basic* site, individualism opposes most external interference with an individual's choices, whether by society, the state or any other group or institution and it also opposed to the view that tradition, religion or any other form of external moral standard should be used to limit an individual's choice of actions. Shortly, individualism opposes absolutism. Absolutism emphasizes on: a strong sense of order: everything should be carefully structured, including society. Disorder and chaos are regarded to be dangerous. A clear-cut law

of nature: this law must be obeyed and a natural hierarchy (a power structure in which some people have authority over others) exists. Thus, the superior should rule the inferior. The wisdom of traditional values and institutions: new ideas are considered dangerous to the order of things. On the contrary, based on Mill in Thilly (1923) the characteristics of individualism emphasize on:

1. Individual self-reliance: the individual is seen as the one who considered not having to rely on something else.
2. The importance of human liberty: the freedom (independence) of an individual is prioritized.
3. The authorized must not obstruct the freedom of an individual.

In addition, Brewer and Gardner in Uz (2014:4) gives another characteristic of individualism. They found that the use of first person singular pronoun "I" indicates the individualist self.

Based on each characteristic of absolutism and individualism, it can be seen that those two terms are in contrast. The human's liberty and self-reliance are worth in the individualism while it is contrast with the absolutism which is highlighted on the full control of the ruler. As a result, to reveal individualism in this research, it is used Fairclough's three stages in critical discourse analysis enhanced by Fairclough (1995) stated that the relationship between language power and ideology may be hidden or opaque but with critical analysis such could be made open and clear. While CDA contributes as an approach in this study, the systemic functional linguistics focusing on ideational and interpersonal metafunctions are applied as a tool to reveal individualism. Fairclough (1995: 6) states that texts in their ideational functioning constitutes systems of knowledge and belief and interpersonal functioning constitutes social subjects and social relations between subjects.

2.2.4 Theory of Power

Power cannot be separated from ideology. According to Thompson (1987), ideology is used to maintain power relation. The importance of ideology in the way in which various social institutions contribute to sustaining the position of the

dominant class (Fairclough, 1989:36). Fairclough further explained that power in discourse is to do with powerful participants controlling and constraining the contributions of non-powerful participants. In other words, there is one who dominates and another is dominated. Through discourse, power can be used to control a person or group to legitimate a certain ideology. Therefore, the theory of power here is used to know the powerful character in *The Adjustment Bureau* movie which commonly carries out an ideology, where in this research the pertained ideology is individualism.

Fairclough (1989: 43) divided power into two, power in discourse and power behind discourse. Power in discourse means power which works in discourse, while power behind discourse means the social order of discourse is put together and held together as an effect of power. Since the study tries to revealing an ideology, thus the theory of power in discourse is applied.

To analyze power, Systemic Functional Linguistic can be the tool to analyze it. In line with the Mayr (2008:18-19) stated that in transitivity, the relation between *Actor* and *Goal* inscribed the power implicitly. Fairclough (1989:126-127) stated that mood and modality helps in determine the position of power that can be based on how the speaker giving information, asking for action or information.

2.2.5 Social and Cultural Context

Context refers to the notion that language is closely related to the society in which it is used. This means when language is learnt, the social context in which it is used also needs to be taken into consideration. As stated by Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:27) that texts vary systematically according to contextual values: texts vary according to the nature of the contexts they are used in. van Dijk in Schriffin (2001: 356) explained that context consists of definition of situation, setting (time and place), ongoing actions, participant roles, as well as their mental representation like goal, opinion, knowledge, attitude and ideologies. As well as movie, according to Bordwell and Thompson (2008:4) everything that occurs in a film is affected by context, which they added, it expresses and stimulates emotions and enables us to construct many types of meanings. Therefore, context is needed

to be the requirements in analyzing the data, since a discourse cannot be separated from its context as stated by Darma (2014:136), discourse is seen, produced, understood and analyzed in a particular context.

Based on Halliday, texts occur in two contexts, which are the outer context (context of culture) and the inner context (context of situation). Further, context of situation is divided into field, tenor, and mode of discourse. Systemic functional linguists refer to those three aspects of context of situation (Butt, 2003:4). According to Halliday in Butt (2003:4), field concerns on what is to be talked or written about and the goals of the text, tenor concerns on the relationship between the speaker and hearer while mode is the kind of text that is being made.

The Adjustment Bureau is a movie which is based on a short story entitled *Adjustment Team* written by Philip Kindred Dick in 1954. This movie is directed and written by George Nolfi who completed some graduate work in philosophy and then switched to the doctoral program in political science at UCLA. *The Adjustment Bureau* movie is produced by the oldest surviving film studio in the United States *Universal Picture* which was released at March 2011 in USA. The set of this movie is America nowadays. This filming locations are taken from the Statue of Liberty, Liberty Island, New York Harbor, New York City, etc. Based on IMDb, (*https://www.imdb.com/title/tt1385826/*) the movie genres are romance, sci-fi, and thriller and it gets 7.1/10 stars from the 221.846 voters.

In *The Adjustment Bureau* movie, it is seen that absolutism is rejected, hence the idea of individualism is suspected. According to Lukes (2018) individualism became part of the core American ideology by the 19th century. The main character David Norris thought that he did not want his life is ruled since he knew that The Adjustment Bureau member came to him and told that he and his lover are not supposed to be together because it has been noted in The Adjustment Bureau's book. All of people should obey the rules that has been noted by The Adjustment Bureau, the one who deviates from their rules will pay what he had done, as David did. It can be seen that The Adjustment Bureau have the absolute control over people. Furthermore, social context is one of the requirements in a critical discourse analysis where in this research, it uses to reveal individualism.

2.3   Theoretical Framework

To know the theories applied in this study are working, the theoretical frameworks below is presented.
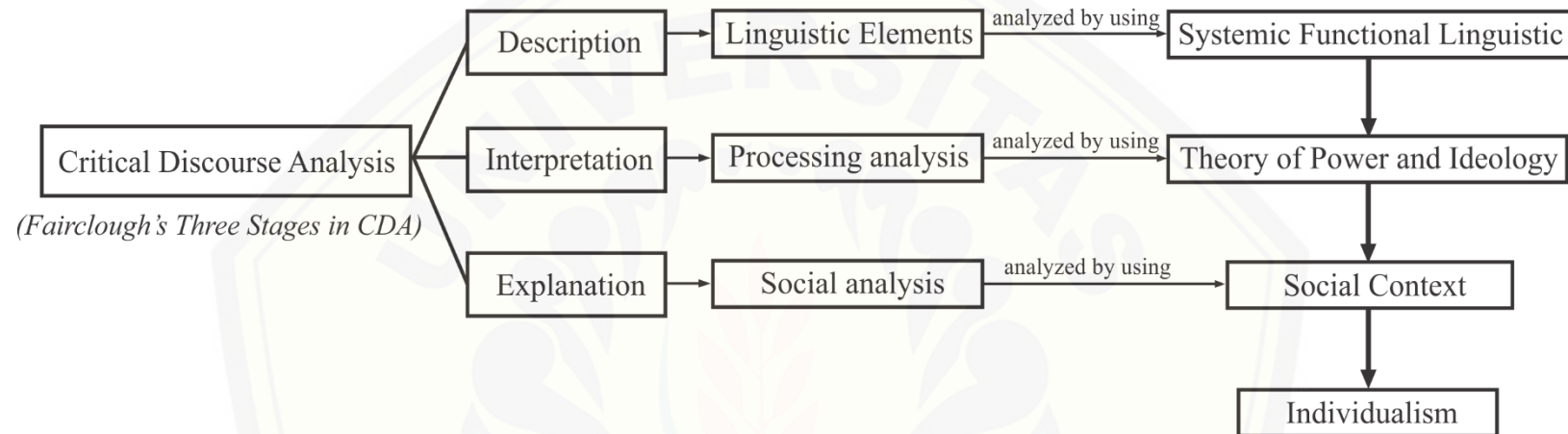
Figure 2.2 Theoretical framework

Based on the flowchart above, the theories that employ in this study are related each other. This study applies critical discourse analysis proposed by Fairclough to reveal individualism. The first is description, which is the description of linguistic elements in *The Adjustment Bureau* movie by using systemic functional linguistics. The second is that the interpretation, the stage which is closely connected with the processes of text production and text interpretation by using theory of power and ideology. The last is explanation which concerns on explanation the text relation to power, ideology and social context.

CHAPTER 3. RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHOD

Chapter three consists of the type of research, research strategy, data collection, data processing, and data analysis. Each of them gives the illustration of an organized plan for attaining and analyzing the object of the research to gain the purposes of this study.

3.1 The Type of Research

The type of this research is qualitative research. This research is a qualitative research because the data deal with words. According to Denscombe (2014:245) qualitative research tends to be associated with words or images as the unit of analysis. The data in this research are the selected clauses containing individualism of the main character David Norris and the members of The Adjustment Bureau in *The Adjustment Bureau* the movie. Qualitative research is utilized in this research in order to reveal the ideology of individualism in *The Adjustment Bureau* movie through its linguistic elements.

3.2 Research Strategy

This research applies critical discourse analysis as an approach. Since the analysis of this research focusing on text and context of the movie, critical discourse analysis thus applied. Critical discourse analysis works by integrating the (a) analysis of text, (b) analysis of processes of text production, consumption and distribution, and (c) sociocultural analysis of the discursive event (Fairclough, 1995:23).

3.3 Data Collection

To collect the data, it applies documentary method. As stated in Denscombe (2014:225), documentary research uses documents as its source of data where those documents can exist as written text, digital communication, or visual sources. In

this study, the data are clauses obtained from the sentences uttered in *The Adjustment Bureau* movie.

There are three steps to collect the data. First, the movie and its subtitle are downloaded from https://ganool.ag/theadjustmentbureau2011 and https://subscene.com/subtitles/theadjustmentbureau/english/855968 which were accessed on 18nd April 2017. Second, the movie and the subtitle are played together and watched to ensure that the subtitle and the words uttered in the movie are matched. The last, gathering the data which are in form of clauses containing individualism and clauses contrasting to individualism by using purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling is applied when the researcher wants to get the most valuable data through focusing on a relatively small number of instances selected on the basis of their known attributes (Denscombe, 2014:41). The total of the character in the movie is 118 characters which consists of main character, sub character and supernumerary. Nonetheless, only 5 characters become the focus of the analysis. The data which are in the form of clauses containing individualism are taken from the main character David Norris and the data contrasting to individualism are taken from the members of The Adjustment Bureau especially Harry, Thompson, Mc Crady, and Richardson. After some steps in collecting the data, it is gathered 56 clauses from those selected characters that will be processed and analyzed. There are 24 clauses uttered by David Norris containing individualism. While, there are 32 clauses contrasting to individualism, 12 clauses from Richardson, 8 clauses from Harry, 10 clauses from Thompson, and 2 clauses from McCrady.

3.4 Data Processing

The next step after the data collected is processing the data. The data are processed as follows:

1. grouping the clauses based on its speaker
2. putting each clause in different table
3. labelling the clauses by using transitivity system into participant, process, circumstance,

4. labelling the words in the clauses into subject, finite, predicator, complement and adjunct to know the mood, residue, and modality in the clauses, and

5. counting the processed data to identify which process, mood, and modality of the selected data have the dominant result.

3.5 Data Analysis

To analyze the data, it applies Fairclough's three stages of critical discourse analysis. The steps applied in this analysis are:

1. describing analysis of the linguistic elements based on Halliday's systemic functional linguistic; transitivity, mood, and modality analysis of the clauses,

2. interpreting the text analysis by connecting with the discourse practice in the movie based on theory of power and ideology, and

3. explaining the interpretation step result by relating with the social context.

3.6 Research Design

The flowchart of research design is constructed to know how this research is conducted. *The Adjustment Bureau,* a movie which allegedly contains individualism is chosen as a source to conduct this research. Since this research is in a scope of linguistic, hence, its clauses which contain individualism is selected to be analyzed. From those clauses, it will be processed by applying critical discourse analysis based on three stages in critical discourse analysis by Fairclough. The first stage is description of the linguistic data by first classifying it into process, mood, and modality. The second is a stage of interpretation by using theory of power and ideology. The last is explaining the result of interpretation by relating to the social context. Lastly, the purposes of this research can be achieved. To know the illustration of the flowchart of the research design, it can be seen in figure 3.1 bellow.

The Adjustment Bureau Movie

↓

Chosen Clauses

↓

Critical Discourse Analysis
(Fairclough's Three Stages in CDA)

1. Description — Analysed by using SFL

Process   Mood   Modality

2. Interpretation — based on — Theory of Power and Ideology

3. Explanation — by relating — Interpretation and Social Context

↓

Individualism in The Adjustment Bureau Movie
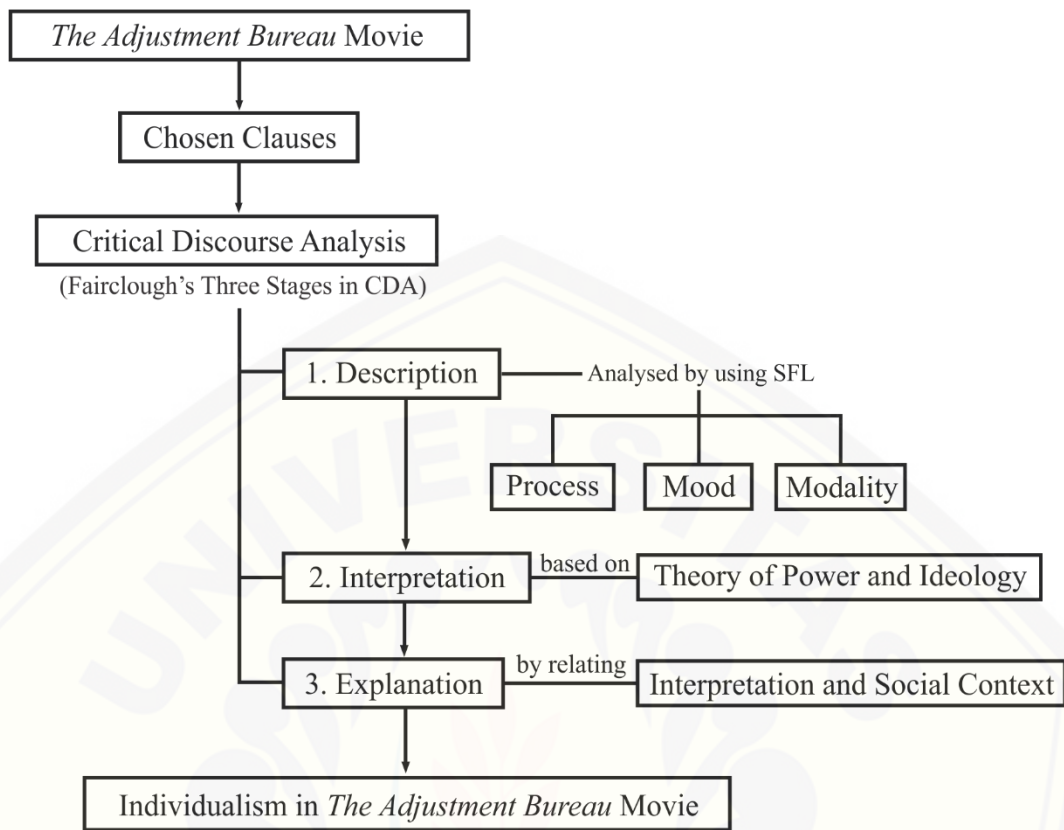
Figure 3.1 Flowchart of research design

CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSION

Chapter five provides the conclusion of the result and the discussion of the analysis concerning on revealing individualism in *The Adjustment Bureau* movie. Furthermore, the conclusion of this study answers the research questions in chapter one.

In revealing individualism, critical discourse analysis is applied in this study. Fairclough's three dimensions in critical discourse analysis becomes the basis to analyze the data which are in the form of clauses. Those three dimensions are description, interpretation, and explanation. In the description stage, it uses systemic functional linguistics since the data are in the form of clauses taken from the character David Norris and the members of The Adjustment Bureau. It is used to analyze the identified clauses based on some processes, moods and modalities. The second stage, interpretation carries out by doing the interpretation of text analysis and relating to the discursive practice based on the theory of power and ideology. The last is explaining the socio cultural context of *The Adjustment Bureau* movie.

The first question of this research relates to what the linguistic data that are used to represent individualism in *The Adjustment Bureau* movie. In line with the results and discussions in chapter four, it shows that the transitivity, mood and modality analysis of the chosen clauses are used differently by the characters to show individualism. As the main character in *The Adjustment Bureau* movie, the dominant process used by David Norris is mental process followed by the material process, relational process, verbal process and behavioral process to show the individualism. On the other hand, the result of the study presents that the members of The Adjustment Bureau use material process as the dominant process followed by relational process and mental process. Further, Richardson and Harry also employ verbal process. Both Harry and Thompson use behavioral process. Then, it is found existential process which is used by Richardson. Furthermore, the analysis of transitivity is supported by the analysis of mood and modality. Based on the results, the character in The Adjustment Bureau mostly use the declarative mood,

followed by the use of interrogative mood and imperative mood. In the analysis of modality, it is seen that David uses negative probability, negative obligation and positive usuality. Richardson, employs 2 modalities; positive obligation and positive usuality. Harry applies negative probability and positive probability. While, Thompson uses positive probability, negative obligation, and negative probability.

The second question relates to how the interpretation of the linguistic data related to the discourse practice to represent individualism in *The Adjustment Bureau* movie. Based on the results of the analysis of clauses into transitivity mood, and modality, it is seen that David mostly uses the mental process. The use of mental process in some clauses shows the process of cognition which influences the listener. Hence, the mental process indicates the power since it affects the ideology of someone. In this case, the director put individualism in the character of David Norris as the powerful participant in against the absolutism of The Adjustment Bureau. It can be realized by the use of modality where different modality indicates that the position of the characters also differs. Contrarily, the members of The Adjustment Bureau mostly use material process which means it is used to control the listener to do something, since The Adjustment Bureau is the bureau which controls the human life. This can be meant that The Adjustment Bureau is also the powerful participant, but it does not happen when they encounter David because he is more powerful in his cognition that did not make him easily influenced by the other. It supported by the declarative mood he used to state his idea. His strong desire to get the freedom make him the powerful participant. Thus, he can defend his ideology.

The last question is about why individualism exists in *The Adjustment Bureau* movie. Individualism is characterized by legitimation of the autonomy, equality and dignity of the individuals. Based on the analysis of its context, in its history, individualism appears in order to against the absolutism of the monarchy in early modern Europe. The absolutism claimed that a king has a divine right. The people reject this ideology because it brings the disadvantage to them. Furthermore, I may draw a conclusion that the story in *The Adjustment Bureau* movie also happens in

American people. According to a research conducted by Pew Research in 2007-2014, the people which are unaffiliated in any religion in the United States tends to increase of 6.7%. From the research, interviewees have many reason. One of the reasons is that they do not like the position of churches take on social or political issues. It is implied the characteristic of individualism which desires the autonomy of themselves without the control of the religion. Also, the people who believe in individualism considers they are not having to rely on something else, they tend to focus on the future rather than past to achieve a goal in the future. Hence, Americans believe in working hard in reaching their success.

The analysis in this research through the discussion of individualism in *The Adjustment Bureau* movie by using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), theory of power and ideology, and social cultural context is done. This research is expected to give contribution in the future research and it is expected to give the understanding about related theories in analyzing linguistics elements.

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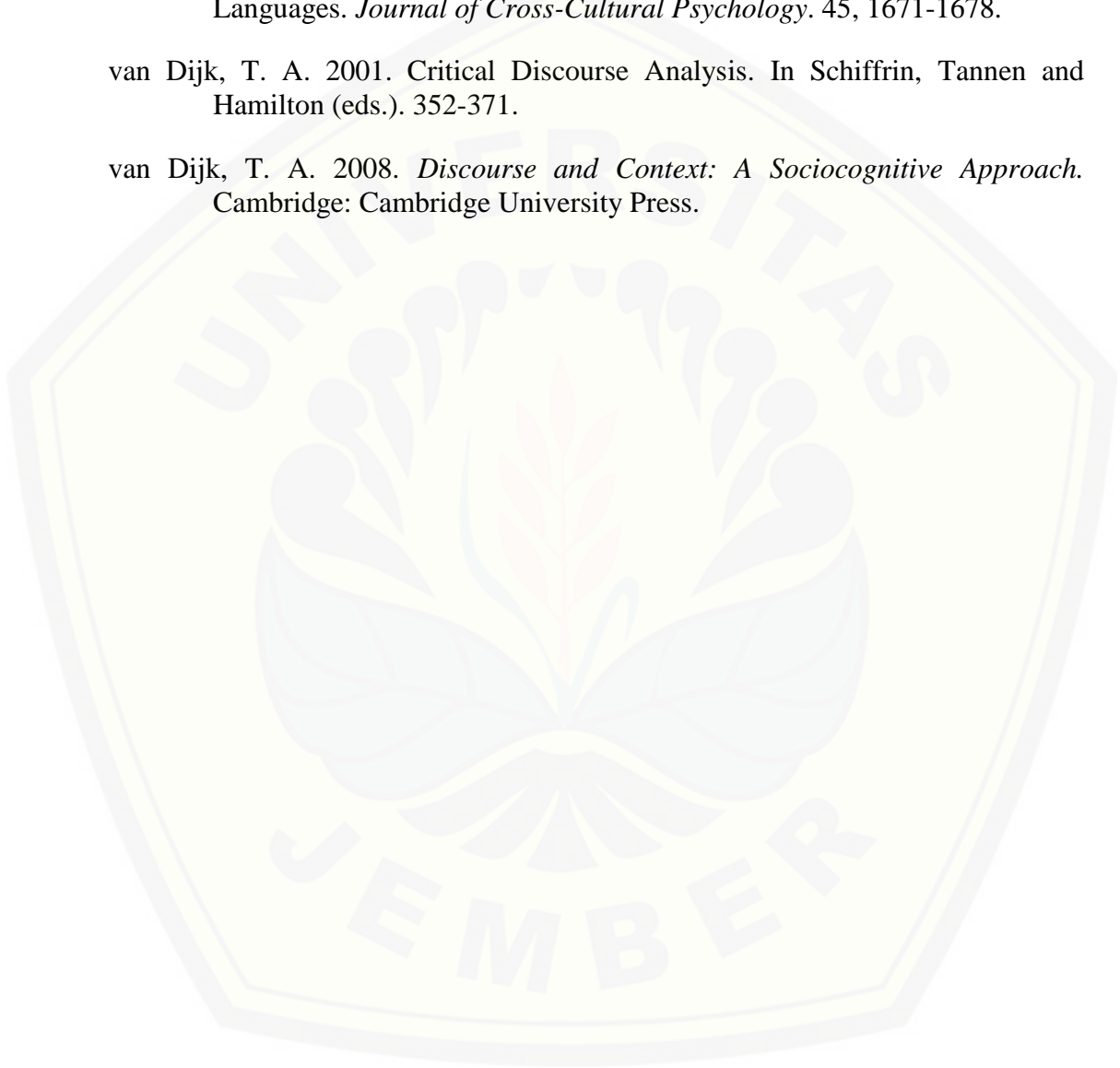
APPENDICES

**Appendix 1. Transitivity, Mood and Modality Analysis of David Norris'
Clauses**

1. ||| But I'm here to tell you ||

But	I	am		here to tell you
	Carrier	Process: Relational		Attribute
Conjunctive Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Re-		Mood: Declarative	-sidue	

2. || your future is about your choices, ||

your future	is		about your choices
Token	Process: Relational		Value
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Circumstance: Range
Mood: Declarative		Residue	

3. || not theirs |||

(it	is)	not	theirs
Carrier	Process: Relational	Polarity: Negative	Attribute
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood: Declarative		Residue	

4. ||| Why do you want to keep us apart? |||

Why	do	you	want	to keep us apart?
	Process:	Senser	Mental	Phenomenon
Wh- subject	Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement
Mood: Interrogative			Residue	

5. ||| Then you misread the plan |||

Then	you	misread			the plan
	Actor	Process: Material			Range
Conjunctive Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Polarity: Negative	Predicator	Complement
Re-	Mood: Declarative		-sidue		

6. ||| The plan is wrong |||

the plan	is		wrong
Carrier	Process: Relational		Attribute
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood: Declarative		Residue	

7. ||| I don't care |||

I	do	not	care
Senser	Process: Mental		
Subject	Finite	Polarity: Negative	Predicator
Mood: Declarative		Residue	

8. ||| You don't know ||

You	do	not	know
Senser	Process: Mental		
Subject	Finite	Polarity: Negative	Predicator
Mood: Declarative		Residue	

9. || why I'm not supposed to be with her |||

why	I	am	not	supposed	to be with her
	Senser		Process: Mental		Phenomenon
Conjunctive Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Polarity: Negative	Predicator	Complement
Re-	Mood: Declarative		-sidue		
Not supposed: Negative Obligation					

10. ||| do you? |||

do	you	(know)?
Process:	Senser	Mental
Finite	Subject	Predicator
Mood: Interrogative		

11. ||| That's [[why you can't tell me]] |||

That	is	[[why you can't tell me]]
Carrier	Process: Relational	Attribute
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood: Declarative		Residue

12. || why you can't tell me |||

why	you	can	not	tell	me
	Sayer	Process: Verbal			Receiver
Conjunctive Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Polarity: Negative	Predicator	Complement
Re-	Mood: Declarative		-sidue		
Can't tell: Negative Probability					

13. ||| I don't care || [[what you put in my way]] |||

I	do	not		care	what you put in my way
Senser	Process: Mental				Phenomenon
Subject	Finite	Polarity: Negative		Predicator	Complement
Mood: Declarative		Residue			

14. || what you put in my way |||

what	you	put		in my way
	Actor	Process: Material		Circumstance
Conjunctive Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Adjunct
Re-	Mood: Declarative		-sidue	

15. ||| I'm not giving up |||

I	am	not	giving up
Senser	Process: Mental		
Subject	Finite	Polarity: Negative	Predicator
Mood: Declarative		Residue	

16. ||| You expect me to believe that? |||

(Do)	you	expect	me	to believe that?
Process:	Senser	Mental	Phenomenon	
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Adjunct	Complement
Mood: Interrogative		Residue		

17. ||| I make decisions everyday |||

I	make	decisions	everyday
Actor	Process: Material	Goal	Circumstance
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood: Declarative		Residue		
Everyday: Positive Usuality				

18. ||| Stop talking! |||

Stop	talking
Process: Material	Goal
Finite	Predicator
Mood: Imperative	Residue

19. ||| It is not working |||

It	is	not	working
Actor	Process: Material		

Subject	Finite	Polarity: Negative	Predicator
Mood: Declarative		Residue	

20. ||| Look! |||

Look!			
Process: Behavioral			
Finite	Predicator		
Mood: Imperative	Residue		

21. ||| it's not about who you are ||

It	is		not	about who you are
Carrier	Process: Relational			Attribute
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Polarity: Negative	
Mood: Declarative		Residue		

22. || it's about who I am |||

It	is		about who I am
Carrier	Process: Relational		Attribute
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood: Declarative		Residue	

23. ||| I just disagree with you about what my fate is |||

I	just	disagree		with you about what my fate is
Senser		Process: Mental		Phenomenon
Subject	Adjunct	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood:	Re-	Declarative	-sidue	

24. ||| All I have are the choices that I make |||

All I have	are		the choices that I make
Token	Process: Relational		Value
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood: Declarative		Residue	

Appendix 2. Transitivity, Mood and Modality Analysis of Richardson's Clauses

25. ||| We are the people ||

We	are		the people
Token	Process: Relational		Value
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood: Declarative		Residue	

26. || who make sure ||

who	make		sure
	Process: Relational		Attribute
Conjunctive Adjunct	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood: Declarative		Residue	

27. || things happen according to plan |||

things	happen		according to plan
Actor	Process: Material		Circumstance
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood: Declarative		Residue	

28. ||| Your path through the world this morning was supposed to have been

adjusted |||

Your path through the world	this morning	was	supposed	to have been adjusted
Senser	Circumstance	Process: Mental		Phenomenon
Subject	Adjunct	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood: De-	Re-	-clarative	-sidue	
Supposed to: Positive Obligation				

29. ||| We call that an adjustment |||

We	call		that	an adjustment
Sayer	Process: Verbal		Receiver	Verbiage
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	
Mood: Declarative		Residue		

30. ||| Sometimes it's us nudging people back on plan |||

Sometimes	it	is		us nudging people back on plan

Circumstance	Token	Process: Relational		Value
Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Re-		Mood: Declarative	-sidue	
Sometimes: Positive Usuality				

31. ||| Sometimes when nudging is not enough management authorizes a

recalibration |||

Sometimes when nudging is not enough	management	authorizes		a recalibration
Circumstance	Actor	Process: Material		Range
Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Re-		Mood: Declarative	-sidue	
Sometimes: Positive Usuality				

32. ||| Because the plan says so |||

Because	the plan	says		so
	Sayer	Process: Verbal		Verbiage
Conjunctive Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Adjunct
Re-		Mood: Declarative	-sidue	

33. ||| There is no misreading the plan when it comes to you and Elise |||

There	is	no misreading	the plan when it comes to you and Elise
	Process: Existential		Existent
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood: Declarative		Residue	

34. ||| Do you know who wrote it? |||

Do	you	know	who wrote it?
Process:	Senser	Mental	Phenomenon
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement
Mood: Interrogative		Residue	

35. ||| You should |||

You	should	
Actor	Process: Material	
Subject	Finite	Predicator
Mood: Imperative		Residue
Should: Positive Obligation		

36. ||| You should really show a little respect |||

You	should	really	show	a little respect
Actor	Process: Material			Goal
Subject	Finite	Adjunct	Predicator	Complement
Mood: Imperative		Residue		
Should: Positive Obligation				

Appendix 3. Transitivity, Mood and Modality Analysis of McCrady's Clauses

37. ||| We have a problem ||

We	have		a problem
Carrier	Process: Relational		Attribute
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood: Declarative		Residue	

38. || David Norris is off plan |||

David Norris	is		off plan
Carrier	Process: Relational		Attribute
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood: Declarative		Residue	

Appendix 4. Transitivity, Mood and Modality Analysis of Harry's Clauses

39. ||| We are just here to keep you on plan |||

We	are		just here to keep you on plan
Carrier	Process: Relational		Attribute
Subject	Finite	Predicator	
Mood: Declarative		Residue	

40. ||| that's all ||

that	is		all
Carrier	Process: Relational		Attribute
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood: Declarative		Residue	

41. || we are authorized to do |||

we	are	authorized	to do
Goal	Process: Material		Range
Complement	Finite	Predicator	Adjunct
Re-	Mood: Declarative	-sidue	

42. ||| David, you risked everything for Elise ||

David,	you	risked		everything for Elise
	Senser	Process: Mental		Phenomenon
Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Re-	Mood: Declarative		-sidue	

43. || and Elise, when you came through that door at the Statue of Liberty, you

risked everything, too |||

and Elise, when you came through that door at the Statue of Liberty	you	risked		everything, too
	Senser	Process: Mental		Phenomenon
Conjunctive Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Re-	Mood: Declarative		-sidue	

44. ||| It says ||

It	says	
Sayer	Process: Verbal	
Subject	Finite	Predicator

Mood: Declarative	Residue

45. || that this situation between the two of you is a serious deviation from the plan |||

that	This situation between the two of you	is		a serious deviation from the plan
	Carrier	Process: Relational		Attribute
Conjunctive Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Re-	Mood: Declarative		-sidue	

46. ||| So, the Chairman rewrote it |||

So,	the Chairman	rewrote		it
	Actor	Process: Material		Goal
Conjunctive Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Re-	Mood: Declarative		-sidue	
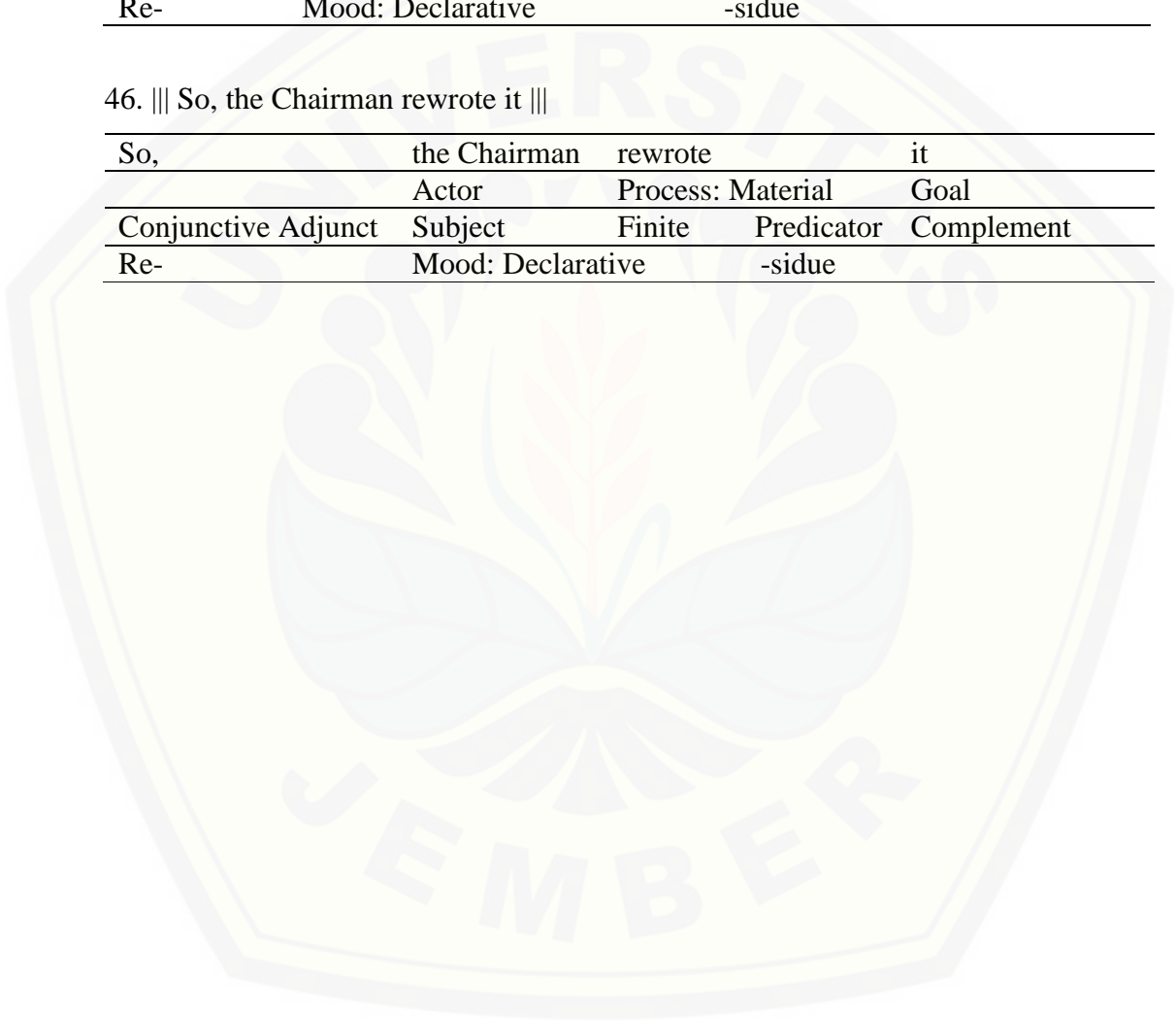
Appendix 5. Transitivity, Mood and Modality Analysis of Thompson's Clauses

47. ||| You don't have free will, David |||

You	do not have		free will	David
Carrier	Process: Relational		Attribute	
Subject	Finite	Polarity: Negative	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood: Declarative	Residue			

48. ||| David, the president can't be a loose cannon |||

David,	the president	can	not	be	a loose cannon
	Carrier	Process: Relational			Attribute
Conjunctive Adjunct	Subject	Finite	Polarity: Negative	Predicator	Complement
Re-	Mood: Declarative		-sidue		
Can't: Negative Probability					

49. ||| Why do you refuse to accept what should be completely obvious by now? |||

Why	do	you	refuse	to accept what should be completely obvious	by now?
Process:		Senser	Mental	Phenomenon	
Finite		Subject	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct
Mood: Interrogative			Residue		

50. ||| You've seen what we can do ||

You	have	seen	what we can do
Senser	Process: Mental		Phenomenon
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood: Declarative		Residue	

51. ||| You can't doubt we are who we say we are |||

You	can	not	doubt	we are who we say we are
Senser	Process: Mental			Phenomenon
Subject	Finite	Polarity: Negative	Predicator	
Mood: Imperative		Residue		
Can't: Negative Obligation				

52. ||| You can't outrun your fate, David |||

You	can	not		outrun	your fate David
Actor	Process: Material				Goal
Subject	Finite	Polarity: Negative		Predicator	Complement
Mood: Imperative		Residue			
Can't: Negative Obligation					

53. ||| Did you really think [[you could reach the chairman?]] ||

Did	you	really think	[[you could reach the chairman?]]
Process:	Senser	Mental	Phenomenon
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement
Mood: Interrogative	Residue		

54. || you could reach the chairman? ||

you	could	reach	the chairman?
Actor	Process: Material		Goal
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement
Mood: Interrogative		Residue	
Could: Positive Probability			

55. || And change your fate if you did? ||

and	change	your fate	if you did?
	Process: Material	Goal	
Conjunctive Adjunct	Finite	Predicator	
	Mood: Interrogative	Residue	

56. || Or write your own? |||

or	write	your own?
	Process: Material	Goal
Conjunctive Adjunct	Finite	Predicator
	Mood: Interrogative	Residue