FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the mood choices analyzed in Coldplay’s song album are presented. Below is the result of the analysis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Song Title</th>
<th>Declarative</th>
<th>Interrogative</th>
<th>Imperative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Always in My Hand”</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Magic”</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Ink”</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“True Love”</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Midnight”</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Another’s Arm”</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Ocean”</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“A Sky Full Of Stars”</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“O”</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“All Your Friends”</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2 Mood choices of the songs in Cold Play’s Ghost Story album

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>“Ghost Stories”</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As the table has shown, there are 11 (eleven) songs that the lyrics can be analyzed. For the overall result, it was found that Declarative speech was used in 153 clauses, Interrogative speech was used in 8 clauses, and Imperative speech was used in 32 clauses. This data shows that the mood choices correspond with the communicative task of the album, which is to express apology. As declaratives are commonly used to give information, they are in line with the theme of the album. In the following discussion, the analysis leading to above conclusion will be provided. First of all, the communicative task depicting the theme of the album will be discussed and followed by the discussion of the analysis of the mood choices along with some excerpts from the lyrics. Based on the mood choices, the non-congruent findings will be discussed even further as these findings are constructed by unique pattern between the speech act and the speech role. Lastly, the discussion will be concluded by analyzing how the mood choice corresponds to the main theme of the album.

Communicative Task

Since most of the songs in Coldplay’s album “Ghost Stories” were made by the lead singer, Chris Martin, those songs tell about the lead singer’s past experience. It also becomes the reason why Coldplay named the album “Ghost Stories”. As the lead singer
expresses, the ghost can be associated with the past. Therefore, the whole songs in the album are telling about the past experience of the lead singer, Chris Martin. Those songs are actually made for Chris Martin’s ex-wife. He wanted to apologize to his wife for everything he had done in the last two years of their marriage. Chris said in Rolling Stones, “About two years ago I was a mess, really, because I can’t enjoy the things that we are good at and I can’t enjoy the great things around me because I’m burdened by this.” (Grow, 2014). Therefore he made the album together with some Coldplay members to say that he is sorry for what he has done in the past to his wife and show that he regrets everything he had done.

Mood Choice and Speech Function

By looking at the table 2, it was identified that various types of mood are included in the lyrics of the songs. As in Thompson’s theory, mood is closely associated with grammatical structure. According to the interpersonal function, these grammatical structures may carry the particular structure which consist the combination of Subject and Finite (Thompson, 2004). Therefore, the mood in the song was analyzed by looking at the formulae of Subject and Finite which construct the main clause of the song lyrics. When Subject is followed by Finite (S^F), then the main clause consists of declarative speech. If the main clause is formed by Finite then Subject is following (F^S), it is commonly an interrogative speech. While imperative speech is formed only by the verb, without subject nor finite.

As in the mood choice analysis, there were 4 (four) speech functions which were carried by the songs. They were Statement, Questions, Offer, and Command. By these
speech functions, Statement was mostly carried in the lyrics of the song album and the other three speech functions were rarely used. In analyzing the speech function, the mood which is carried by the lyrics was related to the speech role of the clause. As in the Halliday’s theory, speech function is the relation between speech role and the commodity exchange (see figure 1). This relation is called as Statement, Question, Offer, and Command (Halliday, 2004). These speech functions are closely related to mood as well, declarative speech function as a Statement, imperative speech function as Command, while interrogative speech commonly function as either Question or Offer.

Thompson’s theory of Mood and Halliday’s theory of speech function were applied in the analysis of Coldplay’s album. The main clauses in the song lyrics were analyzed in order to see the mood choice in which carried by the main clause. The data shows that declarative speech acts were the dominant mood choice (see table 2). Here are the examples of the declarative speech act in which included in the clause. These examples were taken randomly from the song album and will be discussed in further.

(Excerpt 1)

“I think of you”

In the excerpt above which was taken from the song entitled “Always in My Head”, the subject identified was “I”, while the Finite was fused in the verb “think”. The subject preceded the finite “think”, therefore the Subject and Finite position could be described as S^F. This construction shows that the mood of the clause was declarative. From the context of the song, it could also be observed that with the clause the singer was providing the information that the singer was thinking about “you”. Here, it could also
be concluded that the speech function of the clause was “statement”. There was another example which consists of declarative speech act. It was

(Excerpt 2)

“I want to die in your arms”

This excerpt was taken from the song which is titled “A Sky Full of Stars”. The subject identified in this clause is “I” while the finite was within the modal verb “want”. The Subject and Finite formula in this clause could be identified as S^F as well as in the previous excerpt. By this construction, it could be defined that the mood choice in this clause was declarative. In this clause, the singer was giving the information that he wants to die by the intended audience side. Seeing the context of the clause, it could be identified that declarative speech functions as “statement”.

There were also the discussion of the other speech act, interrogative and imperative, even though those were the minority mood choice used in the data (see table 2). Here is the example of interrogative speech which was included in the song lyric.

(Excerpt 3)

“Is there someone there to reach me?”

The excerpt above was taken from the song entitled “Another’s Arm”. The clause “Is there someone there to reach me?” was constructed by Finite and then followed by Subject (F^S). The word “Is” was considered as the Finite because it can point out the time of the moment happen, and then “someone” was the Subject. This formula shows that the clause contain of interrogative speech. In this clause the singer was asking for information whether there was someone to reach him, therefore it could be concluded
that the clause function as “question”. The next example was taken from the song which is titled “Magic”.

(Excerpt 4)

“Still believe in magic?”

In the excerpt above, the subject and finite were unidentified since it did not have the complete grammatical structure. The complete structure of the excerpt above should be “do you still believe in magic?”. After knowing the complete clause, therefore the subject and finite could be identified, “do” was considered as finite and “you” was the subject. In this clause, the formula of subject and finite could be described as F^S which could be the signal that the clause was considered as interrogative. It told that the singer asks for information whether the intended audience still believe in magic, so that this clause has function as “question”.

The last example was to show how imperative speech constructs the clause in the song lyric. This example was also taken randomly from the songs as well as in the previous examples. Here is the example which is taken from the song entitled “True Love”.

(Excerpt 5)

“Oh lie to me”

The excerpt above constructed by verb within the word “lie”. Since the clause is only constructed by verb, therefore it can be identified as imperative. This clause functions as “command” as it means demanding the audience to do something. Another example is taken from the song which is titled “O”

(Excerpt 6)
“Fly on”

This excerpt was only constructed the verb “fly”. This formula shows that this clause was imperative. This clause also had a meaning that the singer demanded the intended audience to do something, therefore it functions as a “command” as well.

As Thompson (2004) has defined that speech act is closely linked with the speech function, the interpretation of the clause meaning is needed to see the exact function. However, instead of finding out the main clause meaning to define the speech functions which are carried by the clause, there is another importance in interpreting the meaning of the main clause that is to see whether the speech function is shifted. For example, the declarative speech functions as an offer, or interrogative function as statement. Therefore, further analysis should be done to identify whether there is sifted speech function or not.

Congruent VS Non-Congruent

According to Halliday (1985), Butler (2003), Miriam (2003) and Thompson (2004), when the mood and speech function is associated as it is supposed to be, declarative and statement, interrogative and question, and imperative with command, then it appears a literal meaning or which can be called congruent clause. However, the mood and speech function does not always coincide. This phenomenon is commonly called as non-congruent clause. For example, “questions are most naturally (congruently) associated with interrogative Mood; but we can also ask questions with a declarative Mood choice.” (Thompson, 2014).
There were 14 non-congruent clauses found in the text. The summary is presented in the table 3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-congruent mood</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Declarative-Offer</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interrogative-Statement</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declarative-Command</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Non-congruent mood

Non-congruent occurred when the mood did not match with the normal speech function. For example, declarative usually function as statement, but in certain context it could also serve as question. In the data above, it was found that there are three types of non-congruent mood. The first one was declarative-offer. This non-congruent mood could be found in the song entitled “A Sky Full of Stars”, “Ocean”, and “O”. The example could be observed in the following excerpt.

(Excerpt 7)

“May be one day I'll fly next to you”

The excerpt above was taken from the song entitled “O”. The subject of the clause was the word “I” and the finite was in the modal verb “will (’ll)”. The clause above was constructed by subject then finite was following, therefore it could be described as S^F. By the construction of the clause, it could be identified as declarative. However, the interpretation of the meaning in the clause was needed in order to see the function. In the
clause above, the singer was telling the intended audience that someday he will do something for his wife (intended audience). Knowing this interpretation, this clause had function as offer. This is also supported by the possible reaction from the audience that might appear when the speaker says that particular clause. It is either the audience will accept or reject the offer. By this example, it could be identified that the function of the mood choice was shifted. In this case, declarative had functioned as offer.

The second type of non-congruent mood was interrogative-statement. This type could be found in the song entitled “Ghost Stories” and it occurred in three clauses of the song. Since this type of non-congruent mood was included in one song, therefore it would be taken as the example.

(Excerpt 8)

“What’s the point in saying “rescue me!” if no one ever hears?”

The excerpt above was considered as interrogative, since the formula of subject and finite in this clause was identified as F^S. The finite was fused within the verb “is” is followed by the subject “the point”. Even though it was an interrogative, the singer was not expecting the answer from the intended audience. Through the clause, the singer told that there was no point of saying “rescue me” because no one could hear. Since the meaning of the clause was to tell information therefore, it functioned as statement (interrogative-statement).

The last type of non-congruent mood was declarative-command. The following example could be identified through the excerpt below.

(Excerpt 9)
“You’ve got to find yourself alone”

This excerpt was taken from the song which entitled “Ocean”. In this clause, the subject was identified in the word “You” and followed by the finite in the word “have (‘ve)”. This could also be described as S^F. Looking at the formation of subject and finite, it could be defined as declarative. However, through this clause, the singer was demanding the intended audience to do something. Therefore, it functioned as command.

Communicative Task vs Mood Choice

As discussed earlier, these songs can also be a medium for Chris and his wife. He wanted to tell everything, include showing an apology through the songs in Coldplay album “Ghost Stories”. According to Reiter (2000), when a person apologizes, it means that speaker “admits that a social norm has been violated and that to some extent s/he partly caused it”. From the definition above, it is obvious that apology is a statement in which function as giving the information that the speaker is sorry about something s/he has done. Since the songs are intended for saying sorry, most of the song lyrics carried declarative speech in which function as Statement. In this case, Coldplay’s songs were function as a media for giving the information that the singer is sorry and showing regret. By looking at the purpose of the song album, it could be concluded that the songs in Coldplay’s album “Ghost Stories” straightforwardly correspond to the choice of declarative speech which commonly functions as a Statement, is mostly used in the lyrics of the songs.