Indirect Illocutionary Acts of Interrogative Mood in English Quotes: A Functional Grammar

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*Abstract: This thesis is entitled **Indirect Illocutionary Acts of Interrogative Mood in English Quotes: A Functional Grammar**. The writer analyzes English Quotes which published in Brainy Quotes, Disney Words, and Goodreads based on some aspects of functional grammar. In this research, the analyzes are based on the theory of Functional Grammar proposed by Halliday and Mathiessen (2004) and supported with illocutionary acts theory proposed by Downing and Locke (1992) in Deterding (2001), and speech function theory proposed by Eggins (1994) in Emilia (2014). This research uses a descriptive analysis method. The data source is the English Quotes which published in Brainy Quotes, Disney Words, and Goodreads. The research results described the items of data consisting of fifteen (15) Indirect Illocutionary Acts of Interrogative Mood, include four (4) data of Quotes with Yes/No-Interrogative as a Command/Request, two (2) data of Quotes with Yes/No-Interrogative as an Exclamation, five (5) data of Quotes with Wh-Interrogative as a Command/Request, and four (4) data of Quotes with Wh-Interrogative as an Exclamation*

Key words: indirect, illocutionary act, interrogative mood, quotes, functional grammar

Introduction

Human uses the language to express their feelings or experiences and to share ideas. In other words, people can understand the purposes by exchanging messages. Messages (feelings, experiences, and ideas) are expressed in either spoken or written forms of language in many ways. Both spoken or written forms of language are also related into grammar. According to Halliday (1985), grammar is semantic (meaning) and functional (how the language is used). Halliday's model looks at the clause as representing simultaneously three different types of meaning. They are Experiental, Interpersonal, and Textual. Interpersonal meaning is expressed by both the Mood of the clause (e.g. whether the clause is a statement, a question, or a request) and by the speech roles of speaker and hearer, which normally alternate between participants in a conversation. The three utterances above are different but they have the same speech function. In other words, there is a relationship between the four structural forms (declarative, interrogative, imperative, exclamative) and the four general speech functions (statement, question, command/request, exclamation).

The term 'mood of clause' plays an important role in our daily communication, especially when we talk or write some messages. People actually do something through speaking or writing in various circumstances. Unfotunately, not all people realize about how the meaning built up with words and other linguistics forms such as the various kinds of mood and illocutionary act in the system of communication. The main purpose of this research is to observe the existence of interpersonal meaning, where speaker or writer exchange their (intent / messages) through indirect illocutionary acts.

The exchange meaning phenomenon could be seen in the utterances which published as quotes in social media online. Social media quotes are great source of content to share messages with all people in the world. After a quick research on the various of social media, the writer found *Brainy Quotes*, *Disney Words,* and *Goodreads* which collected quotes from famous people in the world. From these website, the writer noticed that a lot of famous people exchange the intent / message through indirect illocutionary acts in their utterances.

Review of Literature
An Overview of Functional Grammar
Functional grammar view language as a resource for making meaning. These grammars attempt to describe language in actual use and so focus on texts and their contexts. They are concerned not only with the structures but also with how those structures construct meaning. Gerot & Wignell (1994: 6) stated that *functional grammars start with the question, 'How are the meanings of this text realised?"*

According to Halliday (1985), language is a 'system of meanings'. When people use languages, their language acts are the expression of meaning. Based on this opinion, the grammar becomes a study of how meaning built up with words and other linguistics forms such as tone and emphasis. Halliday states that grammar is semantic (meaning) and functional (how the language is used).

Mood
Gerot and Wignell (1995: 38) divide mood based on the clause forms: declarative, imperative, interrogative, and exclamative. In line with Gerot & Wignell, Downing (2006: 210) stated that each mood type is basically associated with an illocutionary act: the declarative can be used to express a statement; the interrogative can be used to express a question; the imperative can be used to express a directive such as command and request; and the exclamative can be used to express an exclamation.

Interrogative Mood

Yes/No-Interrogative Mood
Downing and Locke (1992) in Deterding and Poedjosoedarmo (2001: 144) says Yes-No Interrogative has function to find out if something is true. Then, according to Thompson (2004: 55), *"In yes/no interrogatives, it is primarily the polarity of the message that the speaker wants the listener to specify, and, for thematic reasons, the speaker typically begins with the Finite, which is the part of the Mood where polarity is signalled"*. In line with those statement, Lock (1996: 181) stated that *"the yes or no may be followed by a declarative clause consisting of the Subject and the Finite from the question with the negative particle where relevant"*.

The three views above explain that Yes/No-Interrogative Mood has finite+subject construction which is yes or no may be followed by a declarative sentence. Yes/No-Interrogative Mood also used to find out if something is true or wrong.

Wh-Interrogative Mood

Downing and Locke (1992) in Deterding and Poedjosoedarmo (2001: 144) says Wh-Interrogative has function to elicit an item of information. Then, Thompson (2004: 55) support the theory above, *"In Wh-interrogatives, there are two conflicting functions at work. The interrogative purpose is reflected in the fact that many Wh-interrogatives have Finite preceding Subject in the Mood. However, the primary purpose of a Wh-interrogative is to demand that the listener fill in a missing part of the message, and the Wh-element signals which part is missing."*

Those theories explain that Wh-Interrogative Mood has Wh-word + finite + subject or Wh-subject + finite construction which has function to elicit an item of information. Wh-Interrogative Mood also used to demand the listener to fill a missing part of the message.

Indirect Illocutionary Acts

Mood and Speaker's Intent (speech function) do not always match each other then called Indirect Illocutionary Acts. Downing and Locke (1992) in Deterding and Poedjosoedarmo (2001: 145) mentioned some examples that show Mood and Speaker's Intent (speech function) do not always match each other such as Yes-No Interrogative Mood sometimes shows Indirect Illocutionary Acts by giving a directive, Declarative Mood sometimes shows Indirect Illocutionary Acts by giving a directive, or Declarative Mood sometimes shows Indirect Illocutionary Acts by expressing an exclamation. Those Indirect Illocutionary Acts can be illustrated in the following table:

Example	Mood of Clause	Illocutionary Act (objective of speaker)
Could you help me with this ?	Yes/No-Interrogative	to give a directive – get someone to do something
It's quite chilly in here.	Declarative	to give a directive – get someone to do something
This is a lovely garden !	Declarative	to express an exclamation

Table Indirect Illocutionary Acts

Downing (2006: 167) stated that *"the motivation for using indirect illocutionary acs is that of tact, or politeness"*. By expressing the intended meaning in an indirect form, the speaker allows the hearer to make the necessary inferences in order to arrive at the correct interpretation.

Methodology

The method applied in this research is qualitative method. It means that the research is descriptive. This research is done as theories about the existence of interpersonal meaning, where speaker or writer exchange their intents (messages) through indirect illocutionary acts. By analyzing the data based on theories Functional Grammar Approach.

Findings

We had known that Mood had to do with identifying a clause as a statement, a question, a command / a request, or an exclamation. There are five moods in English, called Declarative, Yes-No Interrogative, Wh-Interrogative, Imperative, and Exclamative. In terms of the functions of the various moods, sometimes Mood and Speaker's Intent do not always match each other called Indirect Illocutionary Acts. Downing and Locke (1992) in Deterding and Poedjosoedarmo (2001: 145) mention some examples that show Mood and Speaker's Intent do not always match each other such as Yes-No Interrogative Mood sometimes shows Indirect Illocutionary Acts by giving a directive, Declarative Mood sometimes shows Indirect Illocutionary Acts by giving a directive, or Declarative Mood sometimes shows Indirect Illocutionary Acts by expressing an exclamation.

In this part, the writer has collected 4 data of Quotes with Yes/No-Interrogative as a Command/Request, 2 data of Quotes with Yes/No-Interrogative as an Exclamation, 5 data of Quotes with Wh-Interrogative as a Command / Request, and 4 data of Quotes with Wh-Interrogative as an Exclamation,

Quotes with Yes/No-Interrogative as Command / Request

Yes-No Interrogative Mood has structure can be describe as *finite + subject*. Haliday uses *finite* to refer to the first auxiliary in the verb phrase, the part of the verb phrase that carries tense. The part of a sentence that is not involved in determining mood structure is called *residue*. Downing and Locke (1992) in Deterding and Poedjosoedarmo (2001: 144) says yes/no-interrogative has function to find out if something is true. It means that yes/no-interrogative has speech function as question which refer to the speech role as an act of *giving information* realized by the writer/speaker and an act of *receiving information* realized by the reader/hearer.

In this case, the writer see quotes with yes/no-interrogative have another functions as command/reqest by giving a directive (to get someone to do something or stop doing something), a warning, or an advice which refer to the speech role as an act of *demanding action* realized by the the writer/speaker and an act of *giving-doing action* realized by the reader/hearer. In terms of the functions of the various moods, when mood and speaker's intent do not always match each other then called indirect illocutionary act. The writer collected 4 data about yes/no-interrogative as command/request which mood show indirect illocutionary act by giving a directive.

(1) *Would you destroy something perfect in order to make it beautiful?*

(GR, Gerard Ways)

Analysis:

Would	you	destroy something perfect in order to make it beautiful?
Finite	Subject	Residue
Yes/No-Interrogative Mood		

In terms of typical mood in clause, data 1 is a clause in the form of yes/no-interrogative mood. There are two elements in the mood; the word _Would_ as _finite_ and the word _you_ as _subject_. The part of the clause after the mood is _destroy something perfect in order to make it beautiful?_ as _residue_.

In speech function, data 1 indicates yes/no-interrogative mood as command/request. It supported by speech role an act of _demanding action_ about _"destroy something perfect"_ realized by the writer/speaker and an act of _giving-doing action_ about _"destroy something perfect"_ realized by the reader/hearer.
Based on the relationship between mood and speech function, data 1 shows indirect illocutionary act that yes/no-interrogative mood didn't match with speech function. According to the result of analysis, this clause has a yes/no-interrogative mood that shows indirect illocutionary act by giving a command (getting someone to do something) as _destroy something perfect in order to make it beautiful_.

(2) _Do you love yourself enough to be what you love yourself enough to want?_

(GR, Steve Maraboli)

Analysis:

Do	you	love yourself enough to be what you love yourself enough to want?
Finite	Subject	Residue
Yes/No-Interrogative Mood		

In terms of typical mood in clause, data 2 is a clause in the form of yes/no-interrogative mood. There are two elements in the mood; the word _Do_ as _finite_ and the word _you_ as _subject_. The part of the clause after the mood is _love yourself enough to be what you love yourself enough to want?_ as _residue_.

In speech function, data 2 indicates yes/no-interrogative mood as command/request. It supported by speech role an act of _demanding action_ about _"love yourself enough"_ realized by the writer/speaker and an act of _giving-doing action_ about _"love yourself enough"_ realized by the reader/hearer.

Based on the relationship between mood and speech function, data 2 shows indirect illocutionary act that yes/no-interrogative mood didn't match with speech function. According to the result of analysis, this clause has a yes/no-interrogative mood that shows indirect illocutionary act by giving a command (getting someone to do something) as _love yourself enough to be what you love_.

(3) _Did you ever stop to think, and forget to start again?_

(DW, 16 May 2014)

Analysis:

Did	you	ever stop to think, and forget to start again?
Finite	Subject	Residue
Yes/No-Interrogative Mood		

In terms of typical mood in clause, data 3 is a clause in the form of yes/no-interrogative mood. There are two elements in the mood; the word _Did_ as _finite_ and the word _you_ as _subject_. The part of the clause after the mood is _ever stop to think, and forget to start again?_ as _residue_.
In speech function, data 3 indicates yes/no-interrogative mood as command/request. It supported by speech role an act of _demanding action_ about _"stop to think and forget to start again"_ realized by the writer/speaker and an act of _giving-doing action_ about _"stop to think and forget to start again"_ realized by the reader/hearer.

Based on the relationship between mood and speech function, data 3 shows indirect illocutionary act that yes/no-interrogative mood didn't match with speech function. According to the result of analysis, this clause has a yes/no-interrogative mood that shows indirect illocutionary act by giving a command (getting someone to do something) as _stop to think and forget to start again_.

(4) _Would you mind repeating that?_

(GR, Jeaniene Frost)

Analysis:

Would	you	mind repeating that?
Finite	Subject	Residue
Yes/No-Interrogative Mood		

In terms of typical mood in clause, data 4 is a clause in the form of yes/no-interrogative mood. There are two elements in the mood; the word _Would_ as _finite_ and the word _you_ as _subject_. The part of the clause after the mood is _mind repeating that?_ as _residue_.

In speech function, data 4 indicates yes/no-interrogative mood as command/request. It supported by speech role an act of _demanding action_ about _"repeating that"_ realized by the writer/speaker and an act of _giving-doing action_ about _"repeating that"_ realized by the reader/hearer.

Based on the relationship between mood and speech function, data 4 shows indirect illocutionary act that yes/no-interrogative mood didn't match with speech function. According to the result of analysis, this clause has a yes/no-interrogative mood that shows indirect illocutionary act by giving a command (getting someone to do something) as _mind repeating that_.

Quotes with Yes/No-Interrogative as Exclamative

Yes-No Interrogative Mood has structure can be describe as _finite + subject_. Haliday uses _finite_ to refer to the first auxiliary in the verb phrase, the part of the verb phrase that carries tense. The part of a sentence that is not involved in determining mood structure is called _residue_. Downing and Locke (1992) in Deterding and Poedjosoedarmo (2001: 144) says yes/no-interrogative has function to find out if something is true. It means that yes/no-interrogative has speech function as question which refer to the speech role as an act of _giving information_ realized by the writer/speaker and an act of _receiving information_ realized by the reader/hearer.

In this case, the writer see quotes with yes/no-interrogative have another functions as an exclamation by exclaim or express emotion which refer to the speech role as an act of _giving information_ realized by the writer/speaker and an act of _receiving information_ realized by the reader/hearer. In terms of the functions of the various moods, whenmood and speaker's intent do not always match each other then called indirect illocutionary act. The writer collected 2 data about yes/no-interrogative as exclamation which mood show indirect illocutionary act by exclaim or express emotion.

(5) _Do you have any idea how easy it is to make your child feel abject?_

(GR, Dan Pearce)

Analysis:

Do	you	have any idea how easy it is to make your child feel abject?
Finite	Subject	Residue
Yes/No-Interrogative Mood		

In terms of typical mood in clause, data 5 is a clause in the form of yes/no-interrogative mood. There are two elements in the mood; the word _Do_ as _finite_ and the word _you_ as _subject_. The part of the clause after the mood is _have any idea how easy it is to make your child feel abject?_ as _residue_.

In speech function, data 5 indicates yes/no-interrogative mood as exclamation. It supported by speech role as an act of _giving information_ about _"how easy it is"_ realized by the writer/speaker and an act of _receiving information_ about _"how easy it is"_ realized by the reader/hearer.

Based on the relationship between mood and speech function, data 5 shows indirect illocutionary act that yes/no-interrogative mood didn't match with speech function. According to the result of analysis, this clause has a yes/no-interrogative mood that shows indirect illocutionary act by expressing an emotion as _how easy it is_.

(6) _Do you know what hurts so very much?_

(GR, Corrie ten Boom)

Analysis:

Do	you	know what hurts so very much?
Finite	Subject	Residue
Yes/No-Interrogative Mood		

In terms of typical mood in clause, data 6 is a clause in the form of yes/no-interrogative mood. There are two elements in the mood; the word _Do_ as _finite_ and the word _you_ as _subject_. The part of the clause after the mood is _have any idea know what hurts so very much?_ as _residue_.

In speech function, data 6 indicates yes/no-interrogative mood as exclamation. It supported by speech role as an act of _giving information_ about _"what hurts so very much"_ realized by the writer/speaker and an act of _receiving information_ about _"what hurts so very much"_ realized by the reader/hearer.

Based on the relationship between mood and speech function, data 6 shows indirect illocutionary act that yes/no-interrogative mood didn't match with speech function. According to the result of analysis, this clause has a yes/no-interrogative mood that shows indirect illocutionary act by expressing an emotion as *what hurts so very much*.

Quotes with Wh-Interrogative as Command

Wh-Interrogative Mood has structure can be describe as *Wh-word + finite + subject* or *Wh-subject + finite*. Halliday uses *finite* to refer to the first auxiliary in the verb phrase, the part of the verb phrase that carries tense. The part of a sentence that is not involved in determining mood structure is called *residue*. Downing and Locke (1992) in Deterding & Poedjosoedarmo (2001: 144) says wh-interrogative has function to elicit an item of information. It means that wh-interrogative has speech function as questionwhich refer to the speech role as an act of *giving information* realized by the writer/speaker and an act of *receiving information* realized by the reader/hearer.

In this case, the writer see wh-interrogative has another functions as command / request by giving a directive (to get someone to do something or stop doing something), a warning, or an advice which refer to the speech role as an act of *demanding action* realized by the the writer/speaker and an act of *giving-doing action* realized by the reader/hearer. In terms of the functions of the various moods, when mood and speaker's intent do not always match each other then called indirect illocutionary act. The writer collected 5 data about wh-interrogative as command/request which mood show indirect illocutionary act by giving a directive.

(7) *How do you know what it's like to be stupid if you've never been smart?*

    (BQ, Lou Holtz)

Analysis:

How	do	you	know what it's like to be stupid if you've never been smart ?
Wh-word	Finite	Subject	
Wh-Interrogative Mood			Residue

In terms of typical mood in clause, data 7 is a clause in the form of wh-interrogative mood. There are three elements in the mood; the word *How* as *Wh-word*, the word *do* as *finite* and the word *you* as *subject*. The part of the clause after the mood is *know what it's like to be stupid if you've never been smart ?* as *residue*.

In speech function, data 7 indicates wh-interrogative mood as command/request. It supported by speech role an act of *demanding action* about *"have been smart"* realized by the writer/speaker and an act of *giving-doing action* about *"have been smart"* realized by the reader/hearer.

Based on the relationship between mood and speech function, data 7 shows indirect illocutionary act that wh-interrogative mood didn't match with speech function. According to the result of analysis, this clause has a a wh-interrogative mood that shows indirect illocutionary act by giving a directive (getting someone to do something) about *it's like to be stupid if you've never been smart*.

(8) *How can you know it makes you happy if you've never experienced it?*

(GR, Jennifer E. Smith)

Analysis:

How	can	you	knowit makes you happy if you've never experienced it ?
Wh-word	Finite	Subject	
Wh-Interrogative Mood			Residue

In terms of typical mood in clause, data 8 is a clause in the form of wh-interrogative mood. There are three elements in the mood; the word *How* as *Wh-word*, the word *can* as *finite* and the word *you* as *subject*. The part of the clause after the mood is *know it makes you happy if you've never experienced it?* as *residue*.

In speech function, data 8 indicates wh-interrogative mood as command/request. It supported by speech role an act of *demanding action* about *"have been experienced it"* realized by the writer/speaker and an act of *giving-doing action* about *"have been experienced it"* realized by the reader/hearer.

Based on the relationship between mood and speech function, data 8 shows indirect illocutionary act that wh-interrogative mood didn't match with speech function. According to the result of analysis, this clause has a a wh-interrogative mood that shows indirect illocutionary act by giving a directive (getting someone to do something) about *it makes you happy if you've never been experienced it*.

(9) *How would your life be different if you didn't allow yourself to be defined by*

    your past?

  (GR, Steve Maraboli)

Analysis:

How	would	your life	be different if you didn't allow yourself to be defined by your past ?
Wh-word	Finite	Subject	
Wh-Interrogative Mood			Residue

In terms of typical mood in clause, data 9 is a clause in the form of wh-interrogative mood. There are three elements in the mood; the word *How* as *Wh-word*, the word *would* as *finite* and the word *your life* as *subject*. The part of the clause after the mood is *be different if you didn't allow yourself to be defined by your past?* as *residue*.

In speech function, data 9 indicates wh-interrogative mood as command/request. It supported by speech role an act of *demanding action* about *"allow yourself to be defined by your past"* realized by the writer/speaker and an act of *giving-doing action* about *"allow yourself to be defined by your past"* realized by the reader/hearer.

Based on the relationship between mood and speech function, data 9 shows indirect illocutionary act that wh-interrogative mood didn't match with speech function. According to the result of analysis, this clause has a a wh-interrogative mood that shows indirect illocutionary act by giving a directive (getting someone to do something) about *be different if you didn't allow yourself to be defined by your past*.

(10) *Why should we build our happiness on the opinions of others, when we can*

    find it in our own hearts?

  (GR, Jean-Jacques Rousseau)

Analysis:

Why	should	we	build our happiness on the opinions of others, when we can find it in our own hearts?
Wh-word	Finite	Subject	
Wh-Interrogative Mood			Residue

In terms of typical mood in clause, data 10 is a clause in the form of wh-interrogative mood. There are three elements in the mood; the word *Why* as *Wh-word*, the word *should* as *finite* and the word *we* as *subject*. The part of the clause after the mood is *build our happiness on the opinions of others, when we can find it in our own hearts?* as *residue*.

In speech function, data 10 indicates wh-interrogative mood as command/request. It supported by speech role an act of *demanding action* about *"build our happiness"* realized by the writer/speaker and an act of *giving-doing action* about *"build our happiness"* realized by the reader/hearer.

Based on the relationship between mood and speech function, data 10 shows indirect illocutionary act that wh-interrogative mood didn't match with speech function. According to the result of analysis, this clause has a a wh-interrogative mood that shows indirect illocutionary act by giving a directive (getting someone to do something) about *build our happiness on the opinions of others, when we can find it in our own hearts.*

(11) *How do you know you don't like it if you've never tried it?*

   (DW, 15 October 2012)

Analysis:

How	do	you	know you don't like it if you've never tried it?
Wh-word	Finite	Subject	
Wh-Interrogative Mood			Residue

In terms of typical mood in clause, data 11 is a clause in the form of wh-interrogative mood. There are three elements in the mood; the word *How* as *Wh-word*, the word *do* as *finite* and the word *you* as *subject*. The part of the clause after the mood is *know you don't like it if you've never tried it?* as *residue*.

In speech function, data 11 indicates wh-interrogative mood as command/request. It supported by speech role an act of *demanding action* about *"tried it"* realized

by the writer/speaker and an act of *giving-doing action* about *"tried it"* realized by the reader/hearer.

Based on the relationship between mood and speech function, data 11 shows indirect illocutionary act that wh-interrogative mood didn't match with speech function. According to the result of analysis, this clause has a wh-interrogative mood that shows indirect illocutionary act by giving a directive (getting someone to do something) about *tried it*.

Quotes with Wh-Interrogative as Exclamation

Wh-Interrogative Mood has structure can be describe as *Wh-word + finite + subject* or *Wh-subject + finite*. Haliday uses *finite* to refer to the first auxiliary in the verb phrase, the part of the verb phrase that carries tense. The part of a sentence that is not involved in determining mood structure is called *residue*. Downing and Locke (1992) in Deterding & Poedjosoedarmo (2001: 144) says wh-interrogative has function to elicit an item of information. It means that wh-interrogative has speech function as question which refer to the speech role as an act of *giving information* realized by the writer/speaker and an act of *receiving information* realized by the reader/hearer.

In this case, the writer see wh-interrogative has another functions as exclamation byexclaim or express emotionwhich refer to the speech role as an act of *giving information* realized by the writer/speaker and an act of *receiving information* realized by the reader/hearer.In terms of the functions of the various moods, when mood and speaker's intent do not always match each other then called indirect illocutionary act. The writer collected 4 data about wh-interrogative as exclamation which mood show indirect illocutionary act by exclaim or express emotion.

(12) *How do I know he loves me?*

   (DW, 28 April 2014)

Analysis:

How	do	I	know he loves me?
Wh-word	Finite	Subject	Residue
Wh-Interrogative Mood			

In terms of typical mood in clause, data 12 is a clause in the form of wh-interrogative mood. There are three elements in the mood; the word *How* as *Wh-word*, the word *do* as *finite* and the word *I* as *subject*. The part of the clause after the mood is *know he loves me?* as *residue*.

In speech function, data 12 indicates wh-interrogative mood as exclamation. It supported by speech role as an act of *giving information* about *"love"* realized by the writer/speaker and an act of *receiving information* about *"love"* realized by the reader/hearer.

Based on the relationship between mood and speech function, data 12 shows indirect illocutionary act that wh-interrogative mood didn't match with speech function. According to the result of analysis, this clause has a wh-interrogative mood that shows indirect illocutionary act by expressing emotion as *love*.

(13) *How can people be so stupid ?*

(BQ, Rush Limbaugh)

Analysis:

How	can	People	be so stupid?
Wh-word	Finite	Subject	Residue
Wh-Interrogative Mood			

In terms of typical mood in clause, data 13 is a clause in the form of wh-interrogative mood. There are three elements in the mood; the word *How* as *Wh-word*, the word *can* as *finite* and the word *people* as *subject*. The part of the clause after the mood is *be so stupid?* as *residue*.

In speech function, data 13 indicates wh-interrogative mood as exclamation. It supported by speech role as an act of *giving information* about *"stupid"* realized by the writer/speaker and an act of *receiving information* about *"stupid"* realized by the reader/hearer.

Based on the relationship between mood and speech function, data 13 shows indirect illocutionary actsthat wh-interrogative mood didn't match with speech function. According to the result of analysis, this clause has a wh-interrogative mood that shows indirect illocutionary act by expressing emotion as *stupid*.

(14) *How do you know I'm mad?*

(GR, Lewis Carol)

Analysis:

How	do	you	know I'm mad?

Wh-word	Finite	Subject	Residue
Wh-Interrogative Mood			

In terms of typical mood in clause, data 14 is a clause in the form of wh-interrogative mood. There are three elements in the mood; the word *How* as *Wh-word*, the word *do* as *finite* and the word *you* as *subject*. The part of the clause after the mood is *know I'm mad?* as *residue*.

In speech function, data 14 indicates wh-interrogative mood as exclamation. It supported by speech role as an act of *giving information* about *"mad"* realized by the writer/speaker and an act of *receiving information* about *"mad"* realized by the reader/hearer.

Based on the relationship between mood and speech function, data 14 shows Indirect Illocutionary Acts that wh-interrogative mood didn't match with speech function. According to the result of analysis, this clause has a wh-interrogative mood that shows Indirect Illocutionary Act by expressing emotion as *mad*.

(15) *Why do beautiful songs make you sad?*

   (GR, Jonathan Safran Foer)

Analysis:

Why	do	beautiful songs	make you sad?
Wh-word	Finite	Subject	Residue
Wh-Interrogative Mood			

In terms of typical mood in clause, data 15 is a clause in the form of wh-interrogative mood. There are three elements in the mood; the word *Why* as *Wh-word*, the word *do* as *finite* and the word *beautiful songs* as *subject*. The part of the clause after the mood is *make you sad?* as *residue*.

In speech function, data 15 indicates wh-interrogative mood as exclamation. It supported by speech role as an act of *giving information* about *"sad"* realized by the writer/speaker and an act of *receiving information* about *"sad"* realized by the reader/hearer.

Based on the relationship between mood and speech function, data 15 shows Indirect Illocutionary Acts that wh-interrogative mood didn't match with speech function. According to the result of analysis, this clause has a wh-interrogative mood that shows Indirect Illocutionary Act by expressing emotion as *sad*.

Conclusion

After the writer analyzed the data, the writer found the results related to Indirect Illocutionary Acts of Interrogative Mood, as follow:

1. There are 4 data of Quotes with Yes/No-Interrogative as a Command/Request, 2 data of Quotes with Yes/No-Interrogative as an Exclamation, 5 data of Quotes with Wh-Interrogative as a Command / Request, and 4 data of Quotes with Wh-Interrogative as an Exclamation.

2. The writer conclude that almost clause of Wh-Interrogative Mood are not appropriate with Illocutionary Acts which refer to Indirect Illocutionary Acts.

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