

ABSTRACT

This study investigates the realization and distribution of Mood types within narrative reading passages featured in the Grade XI official English textbook Bahasa Inggris: English for Change, published by Kemendikbudristek under Kurikulum Merdeka. Drawing on Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) developed by M.A.K. Halliday, the research examines how interpersonal meanings and speech functions are constructed through the Mood system. A descriptive qualitative design embedded with SFL discourse analysis was employed, analyzing 149 ranking clauses extracted from three narrative texts: "An Inspiring Story of Healthy Living," "Xiye Bastida," and "Aeshnina Azzahra Aqilani". The data were parsed into Mood blocks (Subject + Finite) and Residue, categorized by Mood types (Declarative, Imperative, Interrogative), and supported by simple frequency percentages. Findings reveal an overwhelming dominance of the declarative mood, accounting for 96% to 100% of finite clauses across all texts, reflecting the primary communicative function of providing factual, biographical, and experiential information. Imperative clauses were entirely absent (0%), while the interrogative mood appeared selectively (4% in one text) as a strategic rhetorical hook to engage reader interaction. Interpersonally, variation was achieved through Subject selection (first-person singular vs. third-person/institutional actors) and Mood Adjuncts. Ideationally, transitivity choices shifted dynamically from Relational processes (establishing baseline conditions) to Mental/Verbal processes (cognitive shifts and outreach) and Material processes (active agency and tangible impact). The study highlights pedagogical implications for Genre-Based Approaches (GBA) and suggests expanding future SFL research to larger multimodal corpora.

Keywords: Systemic Functional Linguistics, Narrative Text, Mood types, Interpersonal Meaning, Speech Functions.