

MEMBANGUN KREDIBILITAS DAN KEMANDIRIAN: ANALISIS METAFUNGSI INTERPERSONAL MELALUI MODUS DAN MODALITAS DALAM KESAKSIAN PERANG SAUDARA

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ABSTRAK. Dalam dokumentasi konflik yang didasarkan pada kesaksian masyarakat, kredibilitas penyampai tidak hanya dibangun dari isi cerita, tetapi juga melalui pilihan bahasa yang digunakan. Penelitian ini mengkaji pemanfaatan sistem mood dan modalitas dalam metafungsi interpersonal yang dikembangkan oleh Halliday untuk menggambarkan bagaimana kredibilitas, posisi, dan agensi terjalin dalam kesaksian dari seorang remaja yang diterbitkan oleh *Suspilne Media*. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan *systemic functional linguistic* (SFL), studi ini menerapkan metode kualitatif deskriptif dan analisis dokumen terhadap 137 klausa dalam kesaksian Anna yang didokumentasikan dalam artikel Maria Semenchenko berjudul “*The Death of My Friends Was a Painful Experience. Teenagers Tell Their Stories About Life Under Russian Occupation.*” Hasil analisis mengungkapkan bahwa mood deklaratif mendominasi data yang ada (134 klausa; 97,8%), yang mengukuhkan posisi Anna sebagai saksi yang terpercaya dengan menyajikan pengalamannya seolah sebuah fakta. Di sisi lain, mood interogatif yang hanya muncul tiga kali (2,2%) memberikan celah untuk refleksi dan menandakan keraguan dari narator. Dalam sistem modalitas, modalisasi (probabilitas dan kebiasaan) mencerminkan ketidakpastian dan keberlanjutan realitas perang, sedangkan modulasi (keharusan dan kecenderungan) menunjukkan adanya tekanan eksternal namun tetap mempertahankan agensi pribadi di tengah-tengah penindasan. Temuan ini mendukung pandangan Halliday bahwa bahasa mempengaruhi makna dan sekaligus membuktikan bahwa mood dan modalitas berfungsi secara harmonis dalam mengembangkan identitas interpersonal narator sebagai saksi yang kredibel meskipun tetap rentan dan manusiawi. Penelitian ini juga berkontribusi pada pengembangan kajian Linguistik Fungsional Sistemik (LFS), studi tentang narasi trauma, serta analisis bahasa dalam pelaporan peristiwa konflik, dengan memberikan model analisis yang dapat diterapkan dalam kesaksian di diverse konteks konflik lainnya.

Kata kunci: jurnalisme damai; linguistik fungsional sistemik; transitivitas; mood dan modalitas; *Suspilne Media*

CONSTRUCTING CREDIBILITY AND AGENCY: AN INTERPERSONAL METAFUNCTION ANALYSIS OF MOOD AND MODALITY IN A CIVILIAN WAR TESTIMONY

ABSTRACT. In conflict journalism that relies on civilian accounts, the trustworthiness depends not only on the information that witnesses provide but also on the language structures and choices they make, a factor that has not been thoroughly explored linguistically. This research investigates how Halliday's interpersonal metafunction, particularly through mood and modality, shapes credibility, agency, and positioning in the account of a teenage civilian featured by *Suspilne Media*. Employing a systemic functional linguistics (SFL) perspective, the research scrutinizes 137 clauses derived from Anna's statement in Maria Semenchenko's article titled “*The Death of My Friends Was a Painful Experience. Teenagers Tell Their Stories About Life Under Russian Occupation*”, through a qualitative descriptive analysis of documents. The results indicate that the declarative mood is predominant in the sample (134 clauses, 97.8%), positioning Anna as a reliable witness by representing her narration as objective fact. Conversely, the interrogative mood is observed only three occasions (2.2%), fostering moments of introspection that uncover the narrator's doubt. In the modality framework, modalization (probability and usuality) illustrates the unpredictability and persistence of conflict, whereas modulation (obligation and inclination) signifies the struggle between external constraints and the narrator's influence over their own choices. These results bolster Halliday's proposition of language as a tool for creating meaning and enhance it further by demonstrating that mood and modality collaboratively forge an interpersonal identity of a credible but vulnerable witness. The research also makes a contribution to SFL, trauma narrative studies, and the examination of civilian perspectives in conflict journalism, providing a framework that can be applied to similar accounts in different conflict situations.

Keywords: peace journalism; systemic functional linguistics; transitivity; mood and modality; *Suspilne Media*

INTRODUCTION

When conflict is reported through the voices of civilians rather than officials, the credibility of that testimony depends heavily on how it is linguistically constructed, not only on what content it conveys. This concern is central to contemporary crisis journalism, which has increasingly shifted from “*bang-bang*” reporting centered on military spectacle toward human-interest narratives that foreground the lived experiences of ordinary people caught in conflict (Stupart, 2021). Civilian testimony has become a standard feature of conflict coverage worldwide, from war-zone reporting to humanitarian journalism, precisely because it is assumed to carry a form of authenticity that official statements cannot (Bamberg, De Fina, & Schiffrin, 2011).

Systemic functional linguistics (SFL), developed by M.A.K. Halliday, offers a framework well suited to this question. SFL treats language as a resource for meaning-making (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). Of these, the interpersonal metafunction is relevant to the study of testimony. It concerns how language enacts relationships, roles, and stances between a speaker and an audience. It is realized primarily through two systems: mood, which is constituted by the configuration of subject and finite and modality, which occupies the semantic space between positive and negative polarity and is divided into modalization (probability and usuality) and modulation (obligation and inclination) (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014; Eggins, 2004; Thompson, 2014).

In testimonial discourse, these resources do specific interpersonal work. Declarative clauses allow a speaker to present personal experience as documented fact rather than opinion, which is central to how testimony acquires evidentiary weight (Martin & White, 2005; Aliyu, 2022). Interrogative clauses, by contrast, reposition the speaker as an information-seeker, opening what Eggins (2004) calls a dialogic space in which uncertainty and reflection become visible. Modalization allows a narrator to represent incomplete or unstable information honestly, without overclaiming certainty (Fairclough, 2003; Lavid, Arús, & Zamorano-Mansilla, 2010), while modulation encodes the tension between externally imposed coercion and the survival of personal will and desire (Yang, 2021; Nguyen & Ly, 2022; Van Olmen, 2019). Taken together, these resources shape whether a civilian narrator is heard as a credible witness, a reflective human being, or merely a passive victim, a distinction with real consequences for how audiences come to understand and empathize with conflict (Solopova & Ilyushkina, 2023; Tahir, Khan, &

Ahmed, 2022). Despite the theoretical richness of Halliday's mood and modality systems, most existing applications treat them descriptively and separately: studies typically report the frequency of mood types (e.g., Aliyu, 2022) or catalogue modal categories (e.g., Yang, 2021; Solopova & Ilyushkina, 2023) without asking how these two systems might combine to construct a single, coherent interpersonal identity for a speaker across an extended stretch of discourse. This represents a conceptual gap this study aims to address: rather than treating mood and modality as parallel but independent resources, this study asks how they work together, clause by clause, to build a unified impression of who the narrator is for the reader.

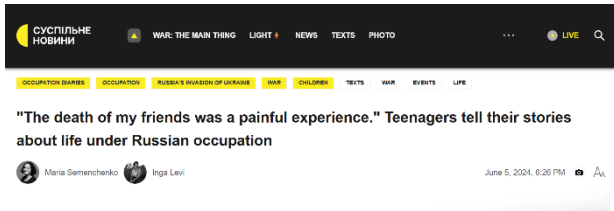
This study examines these dynamics through a close SFL analysis of Anna's testimony within Maria Semenchenko's article, published by *Suspilne Media*, a Ukrainian public-service outlet, as part of a report on teenagers' experiences of life under Russian occupation. The study is guided by the following research question: how are the mood and modality systems used to construct interpersonal meanings of credibility, positioning, and agency in this civilian's war testimony? By foregrounding the grammar of witnessing rather than only its thematic content, this study aims to contribute a micro-level, linguistically grounded account of how civilian voice is constructed in conflict media, and to clarify what this construction contributes to and potentially extends within Halliday's interpersonal theory and existing trauma-narrative scholarship.

METHOD

This study employs a qualitative descriptive design grounded in systemic functional linguistics, appropriate for providing an in-depth interpretation of how interpersonal meaning is constructed within a civilian testimony. The object of study is Anna's testimony within Maria Semenchenko's article “*The Death of My Friends Was a Painful Experience. Teenagers Tell Their Stories About Life Under Russian Occupation*,” published by *Suspilne Media* on June 5, 2024 (Figure 1). This testimony was selected from among several teenagers featured in the report because it provides a substantial and coherent body of linguistic data (137 clauses) offering sufficient material for a comprehensive interpersonal

analysis of firsthand civilian experience of fear, displacement, loss, and survival under occupation.

Figure 1. *Suspilne Media News Written by Maria Samenchenko*
(Source: *Suspilne Media*)



Data were collected through documentation. The article was retrieved from its official publication source to ensure authenticity, read repeatedly to establish a comprehensive understanding of its context, and segmented into 137 clauses that served as the units of analysis, consistent with the SFL principle that meaning is realized at the clause level. Each clause was coded using a mood and modality coding sheet developed from Halliday and Matthiessen's (2014) interpersonal system, classifying clauses by mood type (declarative, interrogative, imperative) and, where relevant, by modality category (probability, usuality, obligation, inclination). For each clause containing a modal expression, the Subject, Finite/modal operator, and Predicator were identified separately to allow a fine-grained functional breakdown of how each interpersonal meaning is grammatically realized.

Data analysis followed Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña's (2014) interactive model of data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification. During data condensation, each clause was coded for mood type, modality category, and, where applicable, its constituent subject/finite/predicator elements. During data display, coded data were organized into frequency tables and clause-level analytical matrices to identify dominant interpersonal patterns and their distribution across the testimony. Conclusions were then drawn by interpreting these patterns in relation to the interpersonal functions of credibility, positioning, and agency, and by relating the overall pattern back to Halliday's interpersonal theory and to prior discourse-analytic and trauma-narrative research, in order to assess both the descriptive findings and their broader theoretical implications. Verification was carried out through repeated review of the coded data and cross-checking of representative clause excerpts against their surrounding co-text.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis shows that Anna's interpersonal identity as a narrator—her credibility, her positioning in relation to the reader, and her agency under occupation—is constructed jointly through the mood and modality systems. Table 1 summarizes the overall distribution of mood types across the dataset, and Figure 2 (presented at the end of this section) models how these interpersonal resources combine into a single witness identity and situates that model within Halliday's interpersonal theory.

Table 1. Distribution of Mood Types in the Narrative

Mood Type	Frequency	Percentage	PJ Classification
Declarative	134	97.8%	TO
Interrogative	3	2.1%	TO
Total	137	100%	-

1. Declarative Mood Constructs Anna as a Credible Witness

Declarative mood dominates the dataset almost categorically, occurring in 134 of 137 clauses (97.8%). Because the declarative configuration positions the Subject before the Finite, it grammatically assigns the narrator the role of information-giver, allowing wartime experience to be presented as a documented, historical reality rather than opinion or speculation (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). This function is realized with particular clarity in three representative clauses.

(1) It was painful

In *It was painful*, the mood element is constituted by the subject "*It*" and the finite "*was*," producing a minimal, unhedged declarative that records the emotional impact of loss as a simple fact rather than a persuasive or exaggerated claim; although the clause contains an implicit evaluation ("*painful*"), that evaluation is delivered through a factual proposition, not an argumentative one.

(2) The family had No. money

In datum 2, the same declarative configuration (subject "*The family*" + finite "*had*") documents material deprivation which the family's inability to afford a proper burial, transforming a private hardship into a witnessed social reality; the negative polarity realized through no intensifies this by foregrounding absence and restriction rather than presence and abundance.

(3) About 20% of people are pro-Russian

A third example extends this declarative pattern beyond personal experience into contextual, quasi-statistical observation, showing that the narrator's authority as information-giver covers not only her own emotions but also her assessment of the wider social

situation around her. This authority is reinforced by the strategic use of polarity across the dataset: positive polarity affirms what was directly witnessed, while negative polarity records absence, restriction, and deprivation, together producing what Martin and White (2005) describe as a discourse of witnessing, in which personal experience becomes a source of social knowledge (Thompson, 2014). This near-total reliance on declarative mood suggests that Anna's credibility as a narrator is not incidental but is systematically built into the grammar of her testimony. Rather than framing her account persuasively or emotionally, the declarative structure allows her experience to stand as self-evident fact, a strategy that aligns with what prior research identifies as central to how trauma narratives construct authenticity (Bamberg, De Fina, & Schifffrin, 2011). The near-absence of hedged or evaluative framing around these declaratives further reinforces the impression of a witness reporting rather than arguing, a rhetorical stance that is itself interpersonally significant, since it asks the reader to accept the account on the strength of testimony alone rather than persuasion.

2. Interrogative Mood Constructs Reflective Positioning Under Uncertainty

Although interrogative clauses occur only three times (2.2%) in the dataset, they carry disproportionate interpretive weight precisely because of their rarity against an otherwise categorical declarative pattern.

(4) Did they support Russia

In this case, the clause follows the canonical yes/no interrogative pattern, with the finite “*Did*” preceding the subject “*they*,” an inversion that grammatically marks the clause as a demand for information rather than a statement of it.

(5) What for?

This clause is an elliptical WH-interrogative in which the subject and finite are recoverable from the immediately preceding co-text; its brevity intensifies its emotional charge, functioning almost as an exclamation of disbelief as much as a genuine request for explanation. In both cases, the inversion or WH-fronting repositions the narrator from information-giver to information-seeker, opening what Eggins (2004) calls a dialogic space in which meaning remains unresolved. These clauses expose the narrator's own struggle to make sense of a rapidly shifting, ambiguous wartime environment (Martin & Rose, 2007).

This shift, it momentarily repositions Anna from someone reporting settled fact to someone actively trying to understand her circumstances, inviting the reader into that same uncertainty rather than presenting the conflict as a fully resolved narrative

(Fairclough, 2003). The rarity of this mood type, set against the overwhelming presence of declarative clauses, suggests that reflection and doubt are present but contained, woven briefly into an otherwise confident, fact-oriented account. This distributional pattern is itself meaningful: if interrogatives were frequent, the testimony might read as tentative or unresolved throughout; because they are rare and strategically placed at moments of genuine incomprehension (political allegiance, the purpose of an act of violence), they instead read as honest admissions of the limits of the narrator's understanding, which paradoxically reinforces rather than undermines her overall credibility.

3. Modalization Constructs an Unstable, Ongoing Wartime Reality

Table 2. Clause-Level Realization of Modalization (Probability and Usuality)

Category	Clause Example	Modal Marker	Value	Function
Usuality	(6) They were often listed as missing	often	Medium	Normalizes disappearance
Usuality	(7) We were constantly staying in basements because of shelling	constantly	High	Routinizes danger
Probability	(8) His mom could be sick	could	Low	Marks incomplete knowledge
Probability	(9) He wouldn't come back	wouldn't	Medium (negated)	Expresses dreaded expectation
Probability	(10) As much as it was possible in those conditions	possible	Low	Acknowledges bounded freedom

Modalization that realized through usuality and probability constructs the theme of an ongoing and uncertain wartime reality. Usuality markers such as often in datum 6 and constantly in datum 7 convert what might otherwise read as isolated incidents into recurring, normalized conditions of daily life. The medium-value adjunct often in datum 6 represents disappearance as a common, repeated occurrence rather than an exceptional event, while the high-value adjunct constantly in 7 frames sheltering from shelling as a persistent, near-continuous feature of civilian routine (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). In both cases, the underlying clause remains declarative, presenting the pattern as factual observation, while usuality layers in a sense of duration and repetition that a single-instance report would not convey. This layering effect is theoretically important: it demonstrates that modalization does not compete with declarative mood for interpersonal control of the clause but rather

refines it, adding a temporal dimension of habituality onto an already fact-asserting structure.

Probability markers similarly qualify the narrator's degree of certainty rather than her honesty. In datum 8, the low-probability modal operator could signals that the narrator considers the explanation plausible but lacks confirming evidence, reflecting the limited, fragmented information available to civilians under occupation (Lavid, Arús, & Zamorano-Mansilla, 2010). In datum 9, the modal would combined with negation expresses an intuitive, dreaded prediction rather than a confirmed fact, while datum 10 uses the lexicalized modal possible to acknowledge that any freedom of action was bounded by external circumstance. Together, these expressions of usuality and probability show that Anna's credibility is not built on claiming total certainty; rather, she calibrates her claims to what she actually knows, producing a nuanced account that resists overstatement even while remaining authoritative (Fairclough, 2003; Bednarek, 2006). This calibration function is what most clearly distinguishes modalization's contribution from that of mood alone: while declarative mood establishes that the narrator speaks with authority, modalization simultaneously and continuously qualifies the scope of that authority, producing an overall impression of measured, self-aware credibility rather than blanket certainty.

4. Modulation Constructs the Tension Between Coercion and Personal Agency

Table 3. Clause-Level Realization of Modulation (Obligation and Inclination)

Category	Clause Example	Modal Marker	Value	Function
Obligation (11)	[They were] forcibly taken	forcibly	High	Encodes coercion without a modal verb
Obligation (12)	[They were] forced to fight against their own country	forced to	High	Erases personal decision-making
Inclination (13)	No one wanted to die	wanted (negated)	Rejection	Collective refusal of violence
Inclination (14)	That he did not want it	did not want	Rejection	Individual refusal, inferred from expression

Modulation, realized through obligation and inclination, constructs a contrasting interpersonal theme: restricted agency set against surviving personal resistance. High-obligation expressions dominate where the text describes coercion. In datum 11, the adverb forcibly functions as a modulation marker even without a canonical modal verb such as must or have to, demonstrating that obligation in Halliday's

framework can be realized lexically as well as through the modal operator system, a point the present data illustrate clearly. The clause is constructed as a passive declarative (subject “*They*” + finite “*were*” + predicator “*taken*”), which foregrounds the affected civilians while backgrounding the unnamed agent responsible for the coercion, intensifying the sense of powerlessness. In datum 12, the passive verbal group were forced removes any possibility of personal decision-making, placing the clause at the extreme end of the obligation scale; the embedded infinitive to fight against their own country then specifies the action compelled, creating an explicit conflict between externally imposed duty and national or personal identity (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014; Yang, 2021).

Set against this, inclination markers preserve a residue of personal will even under occupation. In the negated construction, in datum 13, positive modal inclination “*wanted*” is reversed by the negative subject “*No one*”, producing a collective rejection of violence that stands in direct tension with the obligation clauses discussed above: the same population that is described as “*forced to fight*” is also described as “*never having wanted to die*” for that cause. In datum 14, the negated inclination “*did not want*” expresses the narrator's friend's refusal to accept being drafted, inferred from his expression, an interesting interpersonal move, since the narrator here reports an internal state she cannot directly observe, extending her authority as witness from what happened to what was felt. Read together, obligation and inclination expose the tension between institutional power and individual agency (Yang, 2021; Nguyen & Phan, 2022): even where coercion is total, the grammar preserves evidence that desire and moral rejection persisted. This finding indicates that Anna's testimony constructs civilians not as passive victims but as individuals who retain a moral and emotional interior life even under extreme external constraint.

5. Synthesis: Mood and Modality as Joint Resources for Constructing Witness Identity

Read together, the findings show that mood and modality do not operate independently but jointly construct a coherent interpersonal identity for Anna as narrator. Declarative mood establishes the baseline of credibility, presenting her account as documented fact; interrogative mood briefly interrupts that confidence to reveal moments of genuine uncertainty; modalization calibrates that confidence further by distinguishing what she knows for certain from what she only suspects or has observed repeatedly; and modulation reveals the coexistence of externally imposed coercion and an underlying, unrelinquished personal will. None of these resources alone would

fully capture how the testimony positions Anna in relation to her reader, credible yet honestly uncertain, constrained yet not without agency, but together they construct a witness who is neither an infallible authority nor a purely passive victim. Figure 2 models this convergence and situates it within the broader theoretical contribution of the study, discussed in section 3.6.

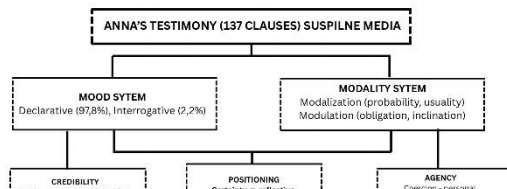


Figure 2. Theoretical Contribution of the Study

6. Theoretical Contribution: Supporting and Extending SFL Interpersonal Theory

The findings of this study carry two distinct theoretical implications, one confirmatory and one extending existing theory. First, at the descriptive level, the findings support Halliday's foundational claim that language functions as a resource for meaning-making, and specifically that the interpersonal metafunction is realized through the systems of mood and modality (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). Each pattern identified in this study, the information-giving function of declarative mood, the information-seeking function of interrogative mood, the probability/usuality distinction within modalization, and the obligation/inclination distinction within modulation that operates exactly as Halliday's model predicts. In this sense, the study reaffirms the descriptive robustness of SFL's interpersonal architecture even when applied to a non-canonical text type: an unscripted, translated, first-person civilian testimony embedded within journalistic prose, rather than the more formal registers (legislative, academic, literary) on which SFL description has often relied.

Second, and more significantly, the study extends this theory in a way not made fully explicit in prior applications. Existing SFL-based studies of mood and modality (e.g., Aliyu, 2022; Yang, 2021; Solopova & Ilyushkina, 2023) tend to treat these two systems as parallel objects of description: a text's mood distribution is reported, and separately, its modal categories are catalogued, with comparatively little theorization of how the two systems interact across an

extended stretch of first-person discourse to build a single impression of who the speaker is. The present findings show that in testimonial discourse specifically, mood and modality do not simply co-occur; they perform complementary and mutually reinforcing interpersonal work. Declarative mood supplies the grammatical baseline of authority, while modalization simultaneously narrows or widens that authority's scope clause by clause, and modulation reveals, beneath that authority, a second and independent axis of coercion versus will. The near-categorical dominance of declarative mood found here (97.8%) that higher than the mood distributions typically reported in general written registers or in more evaluatively hedged genres such as opinion journalism (Aliyu, 2022; Bednarek, 2006) suggests that first-person conflict testimony may represent a distinct, genre-specific intensification of the credibility-building function of declarative mood, one that would be worth testing against other testimonial corpora in future research.

This joint-operation model also speaks to, and extends, trauma-narrative and discourse theory beyond SFL itself. Bamberg, De Fina, and Schiffrin (2011) argue that narrative authenticity is central to how survivors make their experiences understandable to themselves and others, but their account does not specify which grammatical resources perform this authenticity-building work. Stupart (2021) similarly observes that trauma disrupts a narrator's sense of certainty without identifying the linguistic mechanism through which that disrupted certainty becomes visible in text. The present study proposes mood and modality, operating jointly rather than separately, as exactly such a mechanism: declarative mood performs authenticity, while modalization and modulation together perform the disrupted certainty and constrained agency that trauma-narrative theory associates with conflict experience. In this respect, the study does not merely apply SFL to a new text; it proposes a small but specific theoretical bridge between Halliday's interpersonal systems and the authenticity/agency constructs used in trauma-narrative scholarship, a bridge that, to the authors' knowledge, has not been made explicit in prior literature on either side. This constitutes the principal novelty of the present study: not the discovery of mood or modality categories themselves, which are well established in SFL, but the demonstration of how their joint, coordinated operation constructs a specific, theoretically nameable construct the credible-yet-vulnerable witness that neither system alone is sufficient to explain.

CONCLUSION

This study has examined how the mood and modality systems construct interpersonal meanings of credibility, positioning, and agency in a civilian's war testimony published by *Suspilne Media*. The overwhelming dominance of declarative mood (97.8%) establishes the narrator's authority as a witness and grounds her testimony in documented, factual experience, while the sparing but significant use of interrogative mood (2.2%) opens space for acknowledging uncertainty and unresolved questions. Within the modality system, modalization represents wartime conditions as ongoing and uncertain rather than as settled fact, and modulation exposes the coexistence of externally imposed coercion and surviving personal agency. Taken together, these findings demonstrate that mood and modality are not incidental stylistic features of testimony but systematic interpersonal resources through which a civilian narrator's credibility, reflectiveness, and human agency are grammatically constructed.

Theoretically, the study makes two contributions. First, it supports Halliday's interpersonal theory by confirming, in a non-canonical testimonial text, that mood and modality function precisely as his framework predicts. Second, and more significantly, it extends that theory by demonstrating that mood and modality operate jointly rather than in isolation to construct a single, coherent witness identity, a credible-yet-vulnerable narrator whose authority is real but explicitly bounded, and whose agency persists even under coercion. This joint-operation model also offers a linguistically specific mechanism for authenticity and agency constructs discussed more abstractly in trauma-narrative scholarship, representing a modest but genuine bridge between SFL and discourse-analytic trauma research. Practically, the findings suggest that attention to grammatical choice can help journalists, editors, and media scholars understand how civilian voices are made to sound credible or uncertain, constrained or agentive, to their readers.

As this analysis is limited to a single testimony within one article, its findings should be interpreted as a detailed case analysis rather than a generalizable claim about civilian testimony as a genre. Future research could test the joint mood–modality model proposed here against additional testimonies, other conflict contexts, or comparative media outlets, and could incorporate the textual metafunction to examine how thematic and cohesive choices further contribute to the construction of witness identity in conflict reporting.

CITATION AND DOCUMENTATION

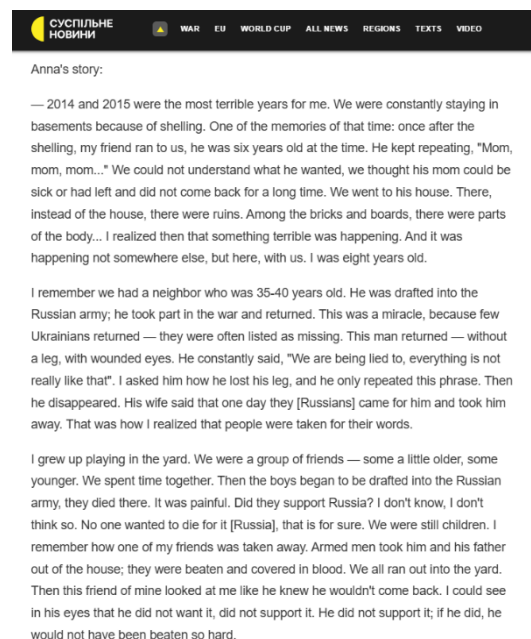


Figure 3. News Article Document

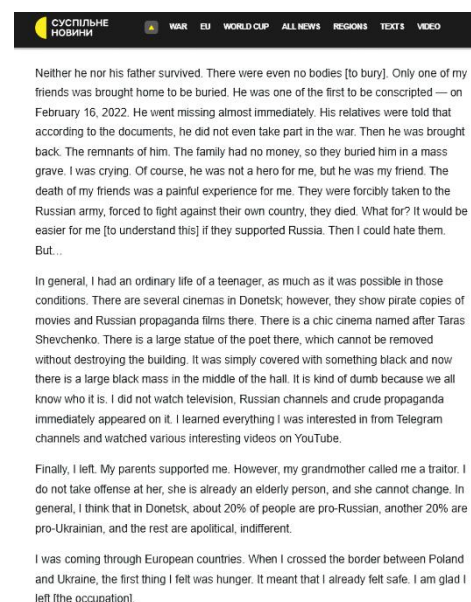


Figure 4. News Article Document

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