A corpus-based study of Sundanese exclamatory sentences: A functional typology perspective

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Abstract

The novelty of this study is to explore exclamatory sentences in Sundanese as a local Indonesian language. The current study reports on descriptive analysis of interpersonal meaning through exclamatory sentences in the corpus of Sundanese. To get a specialized corpus, it is collated from the online articles served by the Sundanese web. The articles are downloaded from 2011-2021 about a half of million tokens with various genres. Keywords, frequencies, collocations, concordance lines, and consistencies are applied to discover the distribution of Sundanese exclamatory sentences through the AntConc tool. Further, the interpretation and analysis are used to identify the findings viewed from functional typology (Caffarel, Martin, & Matthiessen, 2004; Martin, 1990). The results show that the words *meuni* 'such' can be indicated as Sundanese exclamatory words and mostly collocated by an adjective with interjection and other components. Structurally, it can be constructed through declarative with AEC and the what-a exclamation formulations (Michaelis & Lambrecht, 1996) but nevertheless, functionally, it has a similar purpose in expressing speakers' feelings in interpersonal communication. The conclusion shows that Sundanese exclamatory sentences are typologically the same as previous studies and supported by Martin's (1990)'s framework in adapting Sundanese basic Mood based on the functional lens.

Keywords: Sundanese exclamatory construction; interpersonal meaning; functional typology; corpus

1. Introduction

In the term of exclamatory sentences, every feelings and idea can be realized by exclamatory sentences and contextually can be through facial expression or intonation of the speakers. It usually indicates some surprise, wonder, pity, sympathy, happiness, and gratitude and marks with the exclamatory sign (!) at the end of the sentences. In the typology of English, Exclamatory sentences are preceded by the word 'how' and 'what' where the Indonesian language can be started by the word '*alangkah*' or '*betapa*' that collocates with an adjective as complement added by the suffix *–nya* in common. Typologically, the term of exclamatory sentences sometimes seems like a part of declarative or indicative sentences which possibly preceded by the subject but in most frequents do not appear the subject at the first clause, for instance in English, "*what an insane it is!*" or "*how amazing he is!*". The

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sentences above contain *what* and *how* that occurred at the first clause as exclamatory indication sentences and aimed to explicate or express the adjective of the subject's feelings or subject's attribute. In addition of Indonesian language, it is like '*alangkah indahnya pemandangan itu*' or '*betapa bahagianya hati ini*' which seemingly '*alangkah*' and '*betapa*' do as '*what*' and '*how*' work in the exclamatory sentences. Those exclamatory words produce a suffix *–nya* that attached to the adjective word '*indah+nya*' and '*bahagianya+nya*'. However, In common with daily conversation, something that appears at the first clause such as wow, yeah, ihh, ah, are occurred to emphasize the expression. Thus, the concept of the exclamatory sentence is possible to be applied among languages in the world including Sundanese as a local Indonesian language (Yusuf, 2009). However, numerous studies have been discussing Sundanese around the internal linguistic factors. They frequently are conveyed only in the small area, for instance, either in morphology, syntax studies, pragmatics, or structural lenses. The closest study regarding Sundanese as the target data is about interrogative sentences in Sundanese (Gumilar, 2009; Kurniawan & Davies, 2015) about finiteness in Sundanese where further studies have done too in other Sundanese aspects (Hardjadibrata, 1985; Kurniawan, 2013).

In this focus, as theoretically, this study will enrich the literature of Sundanese either structurally or functionally. Thus, the novelty of this current research that fills the gap among previous studies is focussing on how is the description of Sundanese exclamatory sentences viewed from structural analysis and how it is meant by functional lens specializing interpersonal meaning of Sundanese in functional perspective that has not been analyzed in literature except (Martin, 1981; 1983; 1988; 1990; 1996) in the Tagalog language. However, typologically, a few studies currently have been concentrated in Indonesian language (Kana, 1986; Adelaar, 2013; Arka, 2000; 2013; Grange, 2006; 2013) and another several local Indonesian languages such as Karo Batak language (Woollamps, 1996); Nias language (Brown, 2001); Toratan language (Himmelamnn & Wolff, 1999), Javanese (Sudaryanto, 1991; Taufiqurrohman, et.al., 2017; Widijanto, et.al., 2020; Widodo, 2020), Balinese (Arka, 1998; Arka & Simpson, 1998; Beratha:1992), Jambi Malay (Yanti, 2013), and Sasak, eastern Indonesia (Austin, 2013). Those aforementioned studies have been researched in a particular area and are seemingly concerned with pure linguistics zones such as phonetics, morphology, syntax, and semantics. From those mentioned studies, it can be recognized that the exclamatory sentence system in Sundanese is still lack in the discussion so that this study tries to adapt the theories to the Sundanese case as mentioned in the first paragraph. It is emphasizing that the novelty is taken from three variables such as (1) the target language data is Sundanese which rarely conducted, (2) the limitation of discussion is focussing on the system of the exclamatory sentence which is a new specific case, and (3) most of the views concern to structural, form, and meaning, but interfaced with a functional perspective. Those are the novelty and originality of the study to complete the gap of this certain case.

1.1. Literature Review

This part will adapt to the ground theory surrounding this research concern of exclamatory sentences and systemic functional typology.

1.1.1 The Exclamation Sentences based on Typology of English

According to Leech and Startvick (1983), they define that exclamation is a type of sentence which is used to express the speakers' feeling and attitude. In the other words, it has seemed like a sentence that expresses on what speakers psychologically feel in their mental and minds, such as surprise, curiosity, sadness, sympathy, happiness, empathy, gratitude, etc. Practically, it is used to express some emotions surprisingly and strongly by giving the exclamatory mark (!) at the end of the sentence that aims to create an effect interpersonally in expressing something. Further, it classifies the use of exclamatory mark such as; (1) in the strong feeling which not involved verbal constituent but

strengthened by intonation and context, for instance, 'surprise!' in the sentence 'it is so *surpris*ing', and (2) at the end of phrase or particle which are directly attached by exclamatory mark such as '*ah! oh!, hey! yeah!'*, and so on. Those particles have various purposes in a different expression of something. In addition, Michaelis & Lambrecht (1996) stated that exclamations are intended to be expressive whereas declarative is intended to be informative. Both represent a proposition as being true but in exclamation. The speaker emphasizes his strong emotional reaction to what he takes to be a part, whereas, in a declarative, the speaker emphasizes his intellectual appraisal that a proposition is true. From the statement above, it can be clear that exclamation can be realized by declaration but functionally it is an expression, not information due to it is highly involved some meaning, context, and implicit meaning as pragmatically (Collins, 2005; Givon, 1990).

Further, they also mainly classified the exclamatory types into (1) the abstract exclamatory construction (AEC), in which the sentence contains only very general syntactic and semantic constraints. A complement is instantiated to the left of a maximal verb, which may not have any subjects such as '*damn!*' etc. (2) the inheritance network which is consisted of (a) the indirect exclamation by the example '*I wonder how much I spent*', (b) the extraposed indirect exclamation that exemplified such as '*It's amazing how much he's grown*', (c) the inversion exclamation such as '*God, am I late!*', (d) the antitopic exclamation, by example '*God, that boy can talk*', (e) the what-a exclamation as exemplified in '*what a good time we had, they are such idiot*', (f) the degree-adverb exclamation such as '*God, I'm so tired of this*', (g) the NP-complement exclamation which is exemplified in '*I'm amazed at people you know*', (h) nominal extraposition as specifically done by Michaelis & Lambrecht (1996) which exemplified in '*it's amazing the difference*, and (i) the bare-NP exclamation such as '*the nerve of that man!*'. Those classifications have deeply analyzed in many detailed notes and categories as exemplified by Michaelis & Lambrecht (1996) that can be adopted with Sundanese as the current local Indonesian languages in this study. Thus, from the grounded theory, this present study will concern: (a) to investigate the construction of Sundanese exclamation sentences, (b) to know Sundanene exclamatory sentences in the functional lens, and (c) to discover whether the theory above can be relevant and adopted with Sundanese or not.

1.1.2 The Overview of Systemic Functional Typology

Every communication that is realized by languages has numerous grammatical systems that construct how the language works. The language system can be recognized from (1) the traditional grammar approach based on structure, and (2) the functional grammar approach based on meaning (Emilia: 2014). *First*, traditional grammar concentrates on the language structure that is intended to delineate the relationship of every constituent in a sentence or clause. In accordance with Chomsky, he claimed that a goal of linguistics is analyzing the ability of human language (competence) compared with its language production (performance). *Second*, it is highly contrasted with Halliday's theory that the essential concept of the functional grammar of systemic functional linguistics/SFL is a functional approach that views a language as many meanings to serve human life as a function. In other words, structure system and meaning are highly concerned by SFL. That means SFL can reveal a meaning choice and realization of speaker's meaning included its factors that affect a speaker's chooses both of meaning and structure in a particular context (Thompson: 2014).

Contextually, this current study is intended as a systemic functional contribution to language typology. Having this focus, typology should be understood as a general study of similarities and differences across languages. Those expect that have been inspired and developed this typology such as Greenberg (1966, 1978); Comrie (1981); Shopen (1985); Payne (1997); Whaley (1997) cited in Caffarel, Martin, and Matthiessen's book (2004). In short, they combine both studies (systemic functional and language typology) that can be called systemic functional typology, henceforth SFT, and it is primarily adapted from Caffarel, Martin, and Matthiessen (2004) and Martin (1990) in this

study as analysis framework and secondarily came from Gumilar (2009) and Michaelis & Lambrecht (1996) theory for the typological aspect. Specifically, this field study combines the particular language as functional with the general in the description of language. It also presents the comparable constituents of a particular language with the generalization based on the other language descriptions while having the description of similarities and differences across languages.

Practically, SFT can be integrated with others languages including the Sundanese language in this study as a local Indonesian language. However, SFL (theory) only inclusively differentiates language from other kinds of semiotic systems, interpreting it as a trisratal and metafunctional semiotics, or high-order semiotics. Thus, it does not differentiate among or whole different "variants" of language exclusively but it needs the language description, especially in identifying the there metafunction meanings such as ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning (Caffarel, Martin, and Matthiessen, 2004) and it strengthens with Martin (1990) in the interpersonal meaning lens. Here is the illustration about Martin (1990) theory in basic mood Tagalog that considered in the exclamatory clause to be adopted to Sundanese in this current study as follow below:
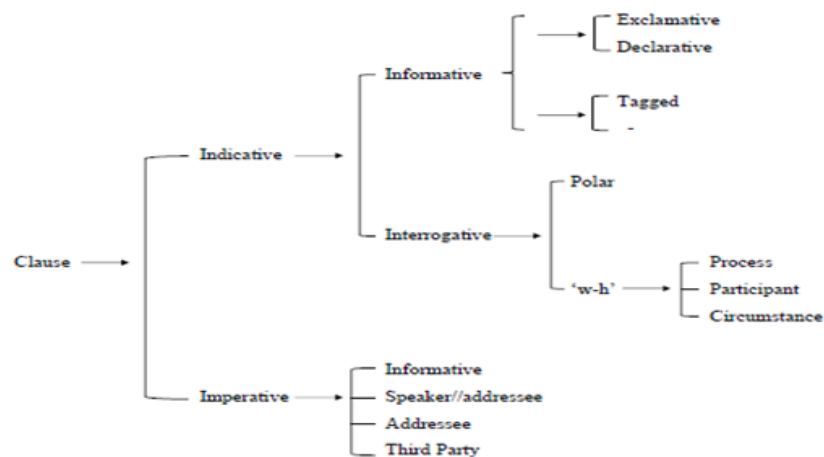

Figure 1. The Basic Mood Of Tagalog

In this study, the framework of Martin (1990) will not be explicated and used dominantly but it will only adapt the classification of the clause and the relevance of Interpersonal meaning toward Sundanese exclamatory sentences. The main framework will be applied mostly by Michaelis & Lambrecht (1996) and Gumilar (2009) as an additional one. Further analysis will be interpreted by interfacing with Martin's (1990)'s framework. Even though the finding will not be the same as English or another language's construction typologically, the Sundanese construction will be enrich the insight of Sundanese construction especially in the form of exclamation and possibly seen from the functional lens. Moreover, the method of this study will be covered in the following below.

From the gap of previous studies and literary reviews, the aim of the present study, thus, is to discover the construction of Sundanese exclamatory sentences and the interpersonal communication of Sundanese exclamatory sentences seen by a functional lens. A further purpose is possible to finds out the similarity or the divergence of Sundanese exclamatory sentences based on typology perspective. Therefore, the main study can be formulated as research questions:

(1) How are the language descriptions of Sundanese exclamatory sentences?

(2) How are the interpersonal meaning of Sundanese exclamatory based on functional perspective?

2. Method

This study employed a qualitative approach and descriptive method to discover the construction of Sundanese exclamatory sentences and to describe interpersonal meaning through the analysis of constructions of Sundanese exclamatory sentences based on the SFT lens.

2.1. Corpus Selection

The specialized corpus is collated from many articles on the Sundanese web which gathered from updated periods since 2011 until the present that contains a half of million tokens. The website of mangle.com and cupumanik.com are explored to make a specialized corpus with various genres. The software of *AntConc* was utilized to display and analyze the construction of Sundanese exclamatory sentences through keywords, frequency, collocation, concordance lines, and consistency as the first identification of this study. The search used in KWIC were **meuni, pisan, teuing** and particles **ah, ih,** etc.

2.2. Data Analysis

Further, data analysis is employed by highlighting, categorizing, describing, translating, analyzing, and interpreting the result analysis based on the functional perspectives in order to get the construction of Sundanese Exclamatory sentences. The interpretation of syntactical analysis was very concerned in this study. Moreover, the interpretation involved a functional lens to unpack the interpersonal realization of Sundanese exclamatory use and typologically adjust the similarity or difference of Sundanese exclamatory construction with previous theories among languages. Eventually, the findings viewed all of the descriptions surrounding Sundanese exclamatory sentences both of structural and functional lenses.

3. Results and Discussion

Based on the corpus, I presented the concordance lines of the searched word through Sundanese words and particles such as **meuni, pisan, teuing, ah,** and **ih,** with mainly attached the exclamatory mark (!) at the end of sentences. From the concordance lines of the sample word *meuni,* the frequencies that can be seen from the "concordance hit", and collocations which could be both of left and right sides generally. Those occurrences could be seen in the display below. Further, the construction of Sundanese exclamatory sentences was delineated qualitatively based on structural and functional typology perspectives in order to find out the construction syntactically and the interpersonal meaning of its exclamatory sentences. The first sample figure attached the display of concordance lines including other features surrounding the Sundanese exclamatory word and the second attachment showed the searched word '*teuing'* in the whole text through the AntConc toolkit as follows.
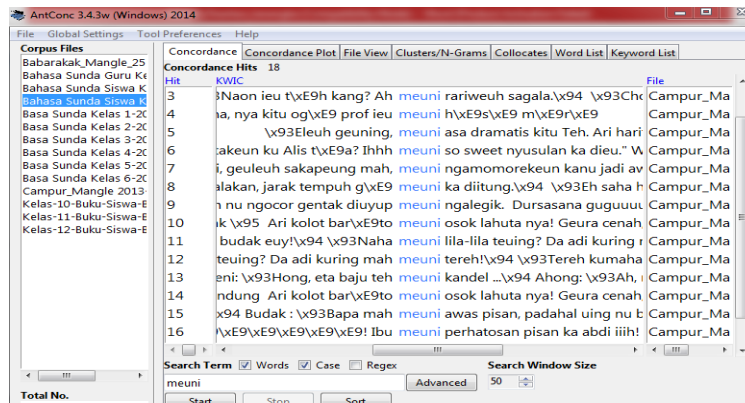
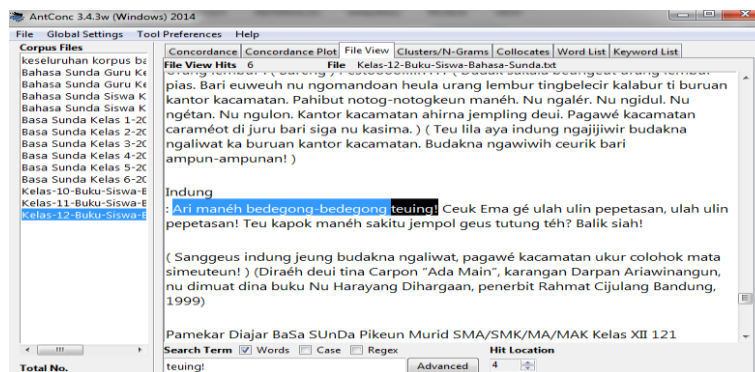**Figure 2**. The concordance lines result of "meuni" in KWIC

Figure 3. The sample of "teuing" in the whole context

From the figures above, the frequency of *meuni* occurred 18 times including its derivation and context where the collocation of *meuni* mostly collocated with the adjective word such as *rariweuh, ngalegik, lila-lila, awas, perhatosan, hese,* etc., and sometimes it collocated with degree expression such as *asa, so, osok,* etc at the right side. further, it also collocated with the particle of exclamation mostly at the left side such as *ah, ihh, mah,* and etc., were at the left side of *meuni* also collocated with subject as a noun such as proper or pronoun. Those collocations that are indicated as exclamatory sentences could be either realized by declarative form or exclamation one. In addition, the corpus also can serve to see the target word '*teuing'* within a whole context. The above figure has displayed the context of *teuing* usage in the file view feature such as *ari maneh bedegong-bedegong teuing!*. The word '*teuing*' is collocated mostly with the adjective word and it usually makes repetition such as *begedong* repeats twice as reduplication into *bedegong-bedegong*. In that case, it is also constructed through declarative sentences although functionally is meant as exclamation due to the exclamatory word *'teuing'* appears and precedes with adjective repetition where the subject exists in this case.

Furthermore, other samples were presented and analyzed structurally, semantically, and functionally adapted with the previous theoretical framework. In the functional lens, the interpersonal meaning can be recognized in Sundanese exclamatory sentences which are viewed from semantic and pragmatic levels. The basic data of proposals were illustrated in exclamatory sentences as below.

(1) ***Ihhh,***   ***meuni***   *so*   *sweet*   *nyusulan ka dieu*

     interjection   exclamatory word   degree   adjective   predicate

              such   Plural-come here

'(it is) **such** sweet to come here'

(2) **ah,**   *meuni*   *rariweuh*   *sagala*

interjection   exclamatory word   adjective   adverb

          such   Plural-messy   all of things

'(it is) **really** messy with all of things'

(3) *ibu*   **_meuni_**   *perhatosan*   *pisan*   *ka*   *abdi*   **ihh!**

noun   exclamatory word   adjective   degree   conj.   noun   interjection

mother **such**   careful   so   to   me   **ihh!**

'mother is **such** careful to me'

(4) *ari*   *maneh*   *bedegong-bedegong*   **teuing!**

Conj.   noun   repetitive-adjective   exclamatory word

DET you   stupid   (degree) **such**

'you are **such** stupid!'

As exemplified in data (1) to (4), those sentences were assumsed as Sundanese exclamatory sentences with the exclamatory word and mark signed by bold words. Data (1) and (2) were constructed by the exclamatory form which signaled by the absence of a subject in the sentence but functionally the subjects were hidden that paraphrased by *it is* in data (1) and (2) as subject and predicator if it transformed to declarative sentences. These were immediately realized by exclamatory words such as *ihhh* and *ah*. Based on the corpus, syntactically, it can be ocuucred at the first or the last exclamatory sentence and the meaning was not be different. In contrast, data (3) and (4) were constructed in declarative form. It was different with data (1) and (2) due to the subjects were existed in the declarative sentences such as *ibu* 'mother' and *maneh* 'you'. Those subjects are truly categorized in declarative form as structural view. In that case, the exclamatory word could have occurred before adjective words such as *meuni* 'such' in data (3) and after the adjective word such as *teuing* 'such'in data (4). That syntactical analysis was recognized through the position of an exclamatory word and the form of sentences whether they are a part of exclamatory or declarative sentences as morphologically or not, but nevertheless both of them were functionally aimed to express their emotional feelings in describing their interpersonal communication.

Moreover, the second lines of aforementioned data (1) to (4) were identified based on syntactical analysis that most of the elements were indicated as interjection such as *ihhh, ah* except in data (4). Those interjections tended to emphasize the exclamatory word and the data (3) created the highest level of emotional expression due to it was corroborated with exclamatory mark (!) after the interjection *ihhh* and the exclamatory word *teuing* 'such'in data (4). Regarded to that case, functionally it strengthened the expression very high in the term of interpersonal communication due to having a double indicated meaning to categorize the exclamatory sentences corroborated with the degree expression for instance the word *such* in data (1) and *pisan* 'so' in data (3). Further syntactical analysis mostly occurred the adjective words such as *sweet*, *rariweuh* 'plural-messy', *perhatosan* 'careful', and *bedegong-bedegong* 'repetitive-stupid' as reduplication from the base *bedegong*. The adjective repetition in data (4) declared that a very powerful expression in the Sundanese exclamatory sentence and it was higher emphasis than the non-repetitive adjective in the exclamatory sentence. The expression could be more and more powerful when the exclamatory word, the degree expression level,

the repetitive adjective, and the exclamatory mark were applied in one sentence. In the third line of the data, it tended to translate every word semantically and explicated with the number of words either singular or plural whereas, in this case, the determiner also found in this Sundanese exclamatory sentence such as exemplified in data (4). The last line was interpreted every Sundanese sentence into English one based on the context of culture or genre in order to get a comprehensive understanding and to unpack the interpersonal meaning through Sundanese exclamatory sentences. The next discussion was conveyed as follows.

3.1 The Structure of Sundanese Exclamatory Sentences

Structurally, Sundanese exclamatory sentences are mostly distributed by the occurrence of an exclamatory word such as *meuni* and *teuing* based on the corpora. It is due to those words indicated as a strong expression semantically. It is strengthened by corroborating with the corpus-based that *meuni* and *teuing* are collocated with the exclamatory mark (!) and structurally they are categorized as exclamatory sentences. Nevertheless it must be depended on the context in a whole text to determine whether it is a declarative form or exclamatory. It is in line with Michaelis & Lambrecht (1996) that although the sentence is constructed by declarative form functionally it possibly intends to be exclamative sentences due to the context itself. In addition, the structure of Sundanese exclamatory sentences are mostly preceded by the interjection such as *ihhh, ah,* with the exclamatory mark (!) sometimes and usually cause the subjects' absence although it is depended on the speaker's intention. Accordingly, it is supported by Michaelis & Lambrecht (1996) that the absence of subject seems like the abstract which could not be seen physically due to the subject is embedded in the other words.

In the term of distribution, it is constructed by starting interjection^exclamatory word^degree of expression^adjective^predicate or in shorter is IEDAP construction as exemplified in data (1). Data (2) distributes with interjection^exclamatory word^adjective^adverb or in shorter IEAA construction. Further, data (3) noun^exclamatory word^adjective^degree^conjuction^noun^interjection or in shorter is NEADCNI construction and the last data (4) constructs with determiner^noun^adjective^interjection or in shorter is DNAI construction. From those formulations of the Sundanese exclamatory sentence, they are commonly similar to other language systems which are constructed by EAN stands for exclamatory word^adjective^noun or IEAN as interjection^exclamatory word^adjective^noun based on structural exclamation in the typological perspective. In the other words, these formulations are seemingly the same as other studies or formulations as typologically but in this case, the Sundanese exclamatory formulations have derived or modified from the common structure of exclamatory sentences originally due to depending on their intention or characteristic of the speaker so that the formulations could be Sundanese exclamatory markedness.

After identifying Sundanese exclamatory construction, the claim is totally supported that the construction has a similarity with English and Indonesian regularly (Michaelis & Lambrecht, 1996). But nevertheless, this finding of the study will add and modify those origins of formulation regarded to Sundanese case which possibly occur with the formulation IEDAP, NEADCNI, and DNAI depended on the context of speakers' intention in expressing the things. Somehow, to make stronger the expression, it requires the degree of expression and the exclamatory mark embedded in one sentence. Those purposes can be constructed by the declarative or exclamatory form as Michaelis & Lambrecht (1996) claims while the mark (!) could be appeared at the first or the last sentences as typologically. However, this study describes that there is equality of Sundanese exclamatory construction between English, Indonesian language, and Sundanese although they have their own characteristic formulations as derived from the formulation in common but functionally they have a definite purpose which is to express the speakers' emotion toward something with a various degree of expression based on themselves.

3.2 The Overview of Sundanese Exclamatory Sentence based on Functional Lens

In regard to the functional lens, Sundanese exclamatory sentences are multi construction although they perform through declarative form but functionally are exclamatory form due to consider meaning, intonation, and context as in line with Collins (2005) and Givon (1990). Functionally, it is totally potential to deliver speakers' feelings in interpersonal communication through emotional expression that realized by exclamatory words, exclamatory marks, and interjection. It is also intended to express the pleasant condition toward something and also useful to come out the miserable feeling in the term of unhappy condition. In addition, in the context of the MOOD system, the starting message is the main point of a clause such as *ihhh! meuni, ah meuni, ibu,* and *aro maneh* are MOOD constituents whose other components are categorized as RESIDUE. Those MOODs are the essential message in this context. The MOOD '*ihhh! meuni'* in data (2) and *'ah meuni'* in data (2) are identified as finite so that they could be meant as the most important point to express speakers' feeling due to they appear at the first clause and they are strengthened by the categories of interjection, exclamatory mark and exclamatory word. Further, the MOOD *ibu* 'mother'and *ari maneh* '(DET) you' make more emphasis the component of the subject as speakers themselves in expressing something. On the other hand, data (3) and (4) highly concern speakers more than what they express in this case of an exclamatory sentence.

Moreover, functional typology views that using exclamatory sentences in the case of Sundanese are a part of the informative clause which is covered by the indicative clause although Sundanese expression is realized by exclamatory sentence. Accordingly, it is strengthened by Martin's (1990)'s framework that Sundanese exclamatory sentence has a similar framework with Tagalog clause as Martin's claim. It is due to the Sundanese can adopt that framework and it is because Sundanese is a part of Austronesia language as same as Tagalog one so that it can be adapted each other typologically in the term of an exclamatory sentence. Further, the interpersonal meaning that can take from Sundanese exclamatory sentences are the speakers mostly to raise up their emotional feeling without the existence of subject in the sentence due to the component of the subject is not an important message but the important one is an expressive utterance which realized by an exclamatory word followed by adjective where can be strengthened by attaching the degree of expression in the sentence. As typologically, Michaelis & Lambrecht (1996) declared it also possibly blends between declarative and exclamatory form although functionally tended to be meant as an exclamation of either information or good/service in the exchange of the message. In this case, the exchange of Sundanese exclamatory sentences is mostly employed in the expression of service such as in data (1) until (3) and information in data (4).

However, it is not only about the functional lens but also can be another lens such as structure, meaning, contexts such as claimed by Collins (2005) and Givon (1990). The structure of Sundanese exclamatory sentences mostly follows "the abstract exclamative construction or in shorther AEC" due to the certain components can be represented through meaning and context pragmatically and seemed to be null complementation as in line with Fillmore (1986). Another structure is included into "the what-a exclamative" due to the nominal modifier *such* in data (4) causes a canonical syntax and it selects for an indefinite NP in the context of the Sundanese exclamatory case. Thus, this research has reported that structurally the exclamatory sentences in Sundanese are supported by Michaelis & Lambrecht (1996) and Fillmore (1986) in categorizing the exclamatory types whereas functionally the interpersonal meaning of Sundanese exclamatory sentences are intended to express speakers' feeling that can be realized by both of declarative or pure exclamatory sentences as a part of informative sentences which covered by indicative clause as Martin (1990)'s framework of basic Mood in Tagalog. Accordingly, this finding is supported with previous studies that Sundanese exclamatory sentences can

be adapted with an Austronesia language such as Talogog's framework in this case either functionally or structurally in interpersonal communication.

4. Conclusion

This study can conclude that the exploration of Sundanese exclamatory sentences can be applied rapidly through the corpus tool. It can make easier in the finding and identification of target word that optimizes the frequencies, collocations, and concordance lines despite it requires to integrate with another theory to get a deep analysis. Regardingly, the findings of the Sundanese exclamatory sentence have a similar construction such as the AEC and the what-a exclamative as supported by Michaelis & Lambrecht (1996) and Fillmore (1986). In another lens of SFL, the interpersonal purpose of Sundanese exclamatory sentences is indicated as a similarity with the previous study which considers meaning and context. Additionally, they include into a part of basic mood in Tagalog due to having the same mood as Martin (1990)'s basic mood of Tagalog clause as Austronesia language. Replected to this whole study, the importance of present analysis in the real context is, theoretically, to know and describe the language typology of Sundanese exclamatory sentence based on structural typology and functionally strengthens the interpersonal intention of emotional expression in various way of construction and definitely enrich the source of the exclamatory sentence in Sundanese case as the implication of this study.

Theoretical implication can be very important for etheir completing the further research of language description or contributing for reference of taking a language policy. Practically, people can be aware of expressing their feeling in interpersonal communication. Further, the linguist can realize what the weakness of this study that can be evaluated for a further study and the typologist or other participants also can take much benefit from the findings surrounding the Sundanese exclamatory sentence in this study so that they can adapt the study with more specific analysis data and another aspect of metafunctions. However, it can be maximized by incorporating two specific studies or integrating with functional perspective with a bigger corpus especially for a further researcher in the case of another local Indonesian language.

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