

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Background of the Study

Language is an expression that has the intention to convey something to others. The main function of language is to communicate. As one of the competences it must be researched and developed in line with the development of science, technology, politics and culture. In communicating, language users will be influenced by a form of language that refers to the attitude of the speaker. In Linguistic studies, it is known as modality. Modality is universal and is a functional semantic category. It is about a speaker's or a writer's attitude towards the world. A speaker or writer can express certainty, possibility, willingness, obligation, necessity and ability by using modal words and expressions.

Linguistic modality is a system of alternative wordings in a language that construes different degrees of necessity, obligation, and probability from either a subjective or an objective perspective. E.g. for probability: 'it may have happened', 'it is likely to have happened', 'it must have happened', 'it is possible that it happened', 'it is likely that it happened', 'it is certain that it happened'.

Hasanuddin (2011) states that modalities are could be the classification of propositions in terms of presenting or denying the possibility or necessity; the way the speaker expresses his attitude towards the situation in an interpersonal communication; the meaning of possibility, necessity, reality stated in the sentence. Whereas according to Alwi dividing the types of modalities into four, there are intentional modalities, epistemic modalities, deontic modalities, and dynamic modalities. Papafragou (2000) says that

modalities is a well-known property of lexical items in natural language is that they are capable of conveying different meanings in different situations of utterance.

The explanation, first Intentional modality is a modality that expresses the meaning of desire, hope, and invitation. Second, epistemic modalities are modalities that state possibilities, predictability, certainty and necessity. Third, deontic modalities are modalities that state permits or orders, while the fourth is dynamic modalities, which are modalities that state capabilities. (Halliday:2004)

The phenomenon that occurs in the world regarding covid-19 has changed aspects of life, so that the government takes action, especially the Indonesian government in overcoming this. In relation to this, this research takes the aspect of language assessment as a study of this phenomenon and the focus point of the research is the study of modalities based on statements in the data record (video), so that the meaning of the statement is explained and its relation as a capital of speech expression or interview. This is intended to examine the importance of research on the use of capital in speech. and in the use of capital, social contexts and situations affect the level of language, resulting in a language context that has a hierarchy even though in the use of the same word and has the same semantic meaning but as an understanding of different pragmatic meanings according to functional of language.

The Indonesian president has formally declared that Indonesia should began the New Normal in daily life. As long as the world has not found a cure or a vaccine for Covid-19, we may have to adjust to a “new normal”. What does the New Normal mean? Meaning a new way of living and going about our lives, work and interactions with other people. Many diseases caused by viruses have no cure to this day, not even the common

cold. Indonesian people taking an attitude to determining their destiny and the fate of their homeland in all fields of life to compromises with Covid-19.

During Covid-19 pandemic, the term *new normal* has an increasing use to refer the changes of human behavior changes during or after this pandemic. This includes limiting person-to-person contact, like handshakes and hugs. Additionally, maintaining distance from others or social distancing, in general, will likely stick around.

The government has preparing to run a scenario of the New Normal period during the Covid-19 pandemic conditions in the education sector, university institutions. Students and apprentices have not had face-to-face teaching since the start of the Corona virus restrictions. The government has published a plan in a bid to get learners back to class. While the plan has no dates, it states that there will need to be a new normal for some time. Indonesian is currently in the "rescue stage" of the plan, involving moving teaching online and the cancellation of A-level exams. Their think the review stage of the plan will see some learners return to classrooms later in the year. But the plan says there is a likelihood of "further cycles of social distancing" and colleges and apprenticeship providers will need to adapt quickly to keep learning going. It says a "blended" approach to learning will continue "for some time for many, if not all", and lecturers and course leaders will have to try new techniques for teaching during this.

President Jokowi previously highlighted the fluctuating predictions from numerous experts regarding the end of the pandemic. He also noted that the reduced number of cases does not mean the curve has been flattened and that there might be possibilities of another resurgence. The president also reminded people to abide by the

health protocols and all of needs on collective discipline, from the people and authorities that work effectively and measured.

On the other hand, *New normal* is an idiomatic term used to refer to the significant change of the prevailing situation when it has emerged recently. A definition provides a useful place to start: modality is the linguistic phenomenon whereby grammar allows one to say things about, or on the basis of, situations which need not be real. Definition does not make plain exactly which features of language are associated with modality. For example, what is *New normal*? That's a hard question, and if the past is not real, according to the definition the past tense counts as a modal expression.

The right way to discover modality is to begin with some of the features of language which most obviously involve modality, to understand these as well as possible, and then to see whether that understanding is also fruitful when applied to new features of language.

In semantics, this strategy has proceeded by first studying certain auxiliary verbs like *must*, certain adverbs like *maybe*, and certain adjectives like *possible*, since the meanings of these obviously have to do with situations that are not real. Semanticists then develop theories of these words and the constructions they occur in, and finally they see whether these theories are useful in understanding the meanings of other words, phrases, and constructions. To the extent that the theories in question, let's call them semantic theories of modality and also contribute to a better understanding of new involve modality as well.

Based on the results of studies from another researchers as perspective points of view, Setiawan (2019) says that Semantically, the types of modalities used by President

Joko Widodo in his speech on August 17, 2018 are dynamic and deontic modalities. Dynamic modality is the attitude of the speaker towards the actualization of events based on circumstances, whereas deontic modalities are subjective because speakers are involved in an authority or attitude of the speaker to events based on social rules.

Xu (2015) states that the co-occurrence of modality and evidentiality at the sentential level in the three cases quantitatively. At the sentential level, there are five typical patterns between the co-occurrence of modality and evidentiality: Evidentials as Source of Evidence for modal stance; epistemic modality as Part of evidentials; a concessive relation; a conditional relation; a coordinative or progressive relation. At the discourse level, evidentials often provide evidence for the modal stance in the context, and work with modal stance to legitimise the speaker's proposals in the context.

Rui and Jingxia (2018) also agree that modality in news discourse can help to establish interrelationship between writers and readers. Only when interaction between writers and readers occurs, can the opinions or attitudes of writers be easily accepted by readers. The use of modality rightly contributes to this interpersonal function since it leaves a negotiable space for the writers and readers.

Based on preliminary data the writer observed, in the speech of *kuliah daring menjadi new normal*, some clues were found, such as:

Datum 1: Perlu saya tegaskan bahwa tugas mulia tersebut tidak bisa dilakukan dengan cara biasa-biasa saja,

Datum 2: Tidak bisa dilakukan hanya dengan rutinitas saja, tidak bisa dengan cara biasa-biasa saja.

From the data above, *perlu* and *tegaskan* are the types of modality with sub-type deontic modalities (Leech, 2006:64) with subclass orders. And for *tidak bisa* are the dynamic and deontic sub-type, in the first clause complex, the subclass is dynamic, and in the second clause complex are deontic and the after is dynamic. The differences are about the hierarchy of clause complex include the modals expression; the first is to express orders and the second is to express capabilities of dynamic modal expression. The first *tidak bisa*, and the second have same meaning in the semantic, but the language meaning in the context situation or hierarchy have different goals with modals expression. The modalities in one Jokowi's speech video with '*Kuliah Daring Bakal Jadi Next Normal*' found weare 17 features in observer data. The Mean score is:

Table 1.1 The Mean Score of Modalities in Jokowi's speech on '*Kuliah Daring Bakal Jadi Next Normal*'

TYPES	MODALITY	FREQUENCIES (Fn)	PERCENTAGE (%)
	SUBCLASS		
Intentional	desire	0	0
	hope	2	11.77
	invitation	1	5.88
Epistemic	possibilities	1	5.88
	predictability	0	0
	certainty	1	5.88
	necessity	0	0
Deontic	permit	0	0
	orders	4	23.53
Dynamic	capabilities	8	47.06
TOTAL		17	100

Table 1.1 shows the scores of both features on the total number of Mean scores is still low. Based the phenomena mention above, in 84 clauses total in one video, we can take perspective that most of clauses in speech have not determine why we need doing the daring class. The speech has taken goals to a different perspective as the reason. The use of modals shown that the speech have low standart in methaphorical express to share the information of what the reason to doing the Daring class.

This study deals with discourse analysis on the use of modality in speeches of the Indonesian President, Joko Widodo, on the New Normal Era by applying Leech, Halliday's and Eggins' theory of Modality. A single investigation on the speeches was conducted by applying descriptive qualitative method. There were 84 clauses as the data of the analysis. The results of the study found that all four types of Modality – Dynamic, Deontic, Intentional, and Epistemic - were consecutively used with their several sub-classes. The study also showed that particular glossaries used in a speech could significantly make a different impact to the hearers as to a different perspective as the reason. This results lend ideas for further research on such topics as well as ideas to better understanding of the top leader speeches.

1.2. The Problems of the Study

With reference to the background, the problems of the study were formulated as the following.

1. What types of modality are used in Jokowi's speech dealing with New Normal ?
2. How are the modalities realized in Jokowi's speech dealing with New Normal?
3. Why are the modalities used in Jokowi's speech dealing with New Normal realized in the ways they are?

1.3. The Objectives of the Study

In line with the problems of the study, the objectives of the study were :

1. to analyze the types of modality used in Jokowi's Speech dealt with New Normal,
2. to explain the realization of modal expression used in Jokowi's Speech framework dealt with New Normal, and
3. to reason the modality used in Jokowi's Speech dealt with New Normal.

1.4. The Scopes of the Study

The study focused on the study of modal expressions in talking (and modal concepts in thinking) in order to reveal towards the characterisation of the context-dependence of modal expressions and, in doing so, further illuminate the nature of the interaction between lexical semantic information and pragmatic inference. The focus was mostly on a representative sample of modal verbs in English (mainly *must*, *may*, *can*, *should*, and secondarily *ought to*). The basic claim was that the semantically encoded content of these verbs grossly underdetermines the interpretations which the verbs receive during utterance comprehension.

1.5. The Significants of the Study

It was expected that this study could give contribution theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study could be used as a reference, the enlarge of knowledge on theories and additional knowledge to readers, especially in interpret the meaning in Modality Expression Issues.

Practically, this study could also contribute:

- a) As a reference for university students who are interested in investigating Modalities in other field.
- b) For the readers, the result of this study can realize the Jokowi's Speech framework dealt with New Normal, the modalities expression can applied to new features of language, to guide, and to understand the information which can improve the behaviour of understanding the language.
- c) In addition, the findings of this research are expected to gain benefit because it provides some valuable information particularly to another researcher who would like to conduct research on Modality.

