

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Language is a way which enables humans to express their thoughts, ideas, and feelings. By using language they fulfill their daily needs, represent, exchange and organize their experiences. The experiences are exchanged in daily interaction for example in talk shows which are presented through television.

Talk show is a program in which at least one host and one guest who act as the interviewee are having conversation concerning a certain topic. A talk show or known also as chat show is a program where one person (or group of people) will discuss various topics which are led by a talk show host (Timberg, 2002: 5). There are many talk shows which discuss interesting topics such as *Mata Najwa*, Indonesia Lawyer Club and *Apa Kabar Indonesia* on TV One, Kick Andy and Mario Teguh on Metro TV, *Hitam Putih* on Trans 7, *BukaBukaan* on RCTI and still many others.

One of interesting and popular talk shows is *Mata Najwa*, which is aired on Metro TV. This program always discusses crucial problem, current issue such as politics, entertainment, and education and has the invited guests who are competent as informants. It has succeeded to achieve several honors and appreciations nationally and internationally. In 2010, it was nominated in The 15th Asian Television Awards for “Best Current Affair Program” category. In 2011, it got *Dompot Dhuafa* Award as inspiring talk show and also *Mata Najwa* Talk Show Program is also has been 3 years to be “Most

Recommended Brand” by SWA Magazine. In 2013 *Mata Najwa* is one of the nominations in Panasonic Gobel Awards as the favorite talk show by polling of TV watchers. Then, in 2011 and 2014, *Mata Najwa* was succeeded to achieve KPI Award as “Best Talk Show” category (<http://www.matanajwa.com/read/about>).

Unlike most talk shows aired on television, *Mata Najwa* often provides semiformal situation that causes speakers to pay more attention to the way they use language to convey and modalize the messages to be accepted by the listeners. When the speakers want to modalize their messages, they have to make selections in the modality system.

That is true that Kreidler (1998:299) states that people talk about factual matters, what is true and what is not true, what has happened and what has no happened but we also talk about what may be true or not, what ought to be, what certain individual are capable of and what is impossible for them, what obligations we have to do or to refrain from doing. All these notions together constitute modality.

Then, according to Huang (2001: 79) states that mood and modality are significant parts in the interpersonal function with the former expressing the speaker’s purpose to be achieved with his speech and being a semantic system expressing the speaker’s judgment or evaluation which covers the field between “yes” and “no”. In addition Halliday (1994: 89) defines modality as the speaker’s judgments of probabilities, or the obligation involved in what she/ he is saying. Modality refers to intermediate ground

between positive and negative polarity where the area of meaning between yes or no lies.

In the framework of systemic functional linguistics, modality is important since modality pay significant attention to the utterances used to convey the desirability meanings by speakers, expressing their ideas, intentions, attitudes, and positions to their addresses. Modality can tell us how a person feels about what they are telling us, their stance or attitude, whether they are assertive or tentative, how committed or how detached they are and other crucial aspects of interpersonal meaning.

As for the ordinary people in communications, the choice of different modality will give others different impression, which influences the chance of a successful communication. The orientation of modality is the way the speaker to express the modality. They can be subjective or objective and can be implicit or explicit. Modal clearly serve to encode a position of the speaker with respect to the propositional content of the clause either in terms of commitment to probability or possibility, or in terms of commitment to obligation or permission.

In conveying messages through spoken language in talk show, language users often say it metaphorically or incongruently. This is to say that metaphor has become so basic in a media that the participants in the talk show consciously or unconsciously, speak in a metaphorical fashion. Surely, this will affect on the listeners understanding in comprehending the messages.

As Halliday (1994: 349) stated that the factor that perhaps tends most to determine the extent of metaphor in the grammar of a text is whether that

text is spoken or written; speech and writing are rather different in their patterns of metaphoric usage. It means that by this, metaphor will result in the complexity of the information conveyed by the speaker to listener.

Metaphors of modality diverge from the congruent pattern in that, here, a modal meaning is construed outside the proposition that is being modally assessed. It can be seen from what Halliday (1994) claims that modal meanings are most congruently expressed by modal elements in the clause, i.e. modal operators and adjuncts (certainly, probably and the like).

In communication especially in talk show, when the host or interviewee wants to convey his/her attitude toward the proposition, he/she often make the source of “modal responsibility” explicitly subjective for instance, the forms such as *I think* and *I suppose* that can be employed metaphorically. These forms are metaphorical because a modality that would usually be realized either as a finite modal operator or as an adjunct (congruent realizations) in fact gets realized as a clause (Eggins, 1994:181). It shows that metaphor of modality orientation is used to foreground speakers’ subjectivity get the successful communication.

The phenomenon of metaphor of modality often occurs in Mata Najwa talk show when speaker conveys his or her messages and judgment about an issue to the listeners. It can be found in the conversation between Najwa as the host and politician as the interviewee in *Mata Najwa* talk show in episod “*Mencari Pendekar KPK*” 3 Juni 2015.

- 1) *Najwa Shihab* : *Tadi diawal kita kenalan dengan Pansel. Saya tahu ini beberapa teman anda anggota DPR ada yang meragukan ibu-ibu srikandi ini nih. Anda sendiri*

termasuk yang meragukan tidak, Bang?
 (In the beginning we have introduced the Committee of Election. I know there are some friends in Member of Representative are doubtful to the queen of this committee. Are you include?)

Trimedia Panjaitan :

Pertama, jujur saya surprise. Saya tidak menyangka yang muncul nama ini bahkan perempuan semua. Pikiran saya apa yang sebelumnya muncul para penggiat anti korupsi bahkan yang termasuk sembilan nama ini. (Firstly I was surprised. I did not supposed the appearance of the name, all is woman. My thought, the people who concern in anti-corruption will appear even include these nine names).

In expression (1) between Najwa and Trimedia Panjaitan, the clause '*saya tahu*' by Najwa is realized as the metaphor of modality since Najwa embodies modality into a projecting clause by employing subjective explicit to express her judgment. Then in the expression of Trimedia Panjaitan, the clause '*saya surprise*' is realized as the metaphor of modality since he wants to show his uncertainty about the issue into a projecting clause by employing subjective explicit orientation. Also in clause '*pikiran saya*' it shows his strong belief, his judgment metaphorically by employing subjective explicit orientation.

From the example as described above, it can be seen that phenomenon of metaphor of modality found in *Mata Najwa* talk show since the host and politicians and other speakers in political context have different ways to exert influence the listener by their attitudes. The metaphor of modality orientation

is needed in communication to foreground the subjectivity and objectivity in delivering judgments or explanation about an issue.

Therefore, based on the phenomenon mentioned above, the researcher is interested in investigating metaphor of modality orientation in *Mata Najwa* talk show on Metro TV.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the background above, the following questions were forwarded as the research problems:

1. What are the metaphor of modality orientation found in *Mata Najwa* talk show on Metro TV?
2. How are the the metaphor of modality orientation realized in *Mata Najwa* talk show on Metro TV?
3. In what context are metaphor of modality found?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

In relation to the problems, the objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the the metaphor of modality orientation in *Mata Najwa* talk show on Metro TV.
2. To find out how the metaphor of modality orientation are realized in *Mata Najwa* talk show on Metro TV.
3. To find out in what context metaphor of modality found in *Mata Najwa* talk show on Metro TV.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

The scope of this study is limited into the metaphor of modality in *Mata Najwa* talk show on Metro TV program which are shown by the interviewees.

There are three aspects which observed in this study. The metaphor of modality are found in *Mata Najwa* talk show on Metro TV program, the types, orientation of metaphor of modality in *Mata Najwa* talk show on Metro TV program and the context of using metaphor of modality in *Mata Najwa* talk show on Metro TV program.

This study applies the concept theories of the systemic functional linguistics (SFL) proposed by Halliday. This analysis is pointed to investigate the metaphor of modality in *Mata Najwa* talk show on Metro TV program that interviewees uses to express their judgment.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

A study which is designed to cover some intended result should have the significances. The findings of this study have two general significances, theoretical and practical significances.

Theoretically, the findings of this study are useful for:

1. The enrichment of linguistic knowledge in the field of discourse analysis especially in metaphor of modality.

2. The results of the study are expected to display the relationship between systems of metaphor of modality as the context of interpersonal metaphor is applied.

Practically, the findings of this study are useful for:

1. As a reference for the university students who are interested in studying discourse and interested in conducting any further studies in metaphor of modality.
2. For speakers and listeners in daily conversation, they can realize the metaphor of modality to express judgment to avoid misunderstanding in daily communication and to make the communication is successful.
3. For teachers in expanding the insights in terms of metaphor of modality and its application in the TV program.
4. The readers, especially for the students of English Department, the results of the study can be purposed to introduce them metaphor of modality and its application in the TV program.
5. Other researchers to conduct other research on the basis SFL in which the findings give the benefit progress in linguistic field.