

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Modality is a part of interpersonal elements that can be considered as comment or attitude (Fowler, 1991:85). Modality in political speech gives audience full of meaning such as ability, necessity, permission, obligation, and volition. Modality is a semantic concept that refers the speaker's attitude or opinion towards the truth of proposition, as well as its situation or event described in the sentences (Simpson, 1993:47). Modality is defined by Narrog (2005:184) in terms of factuality: "The Expression of a state of affairs is modalized if it is marked for being undetermined with respect to its factuality status, this view corresponds to the insight from formal approaches to modality in which modals evoke possible (accessible) worlds that enable us to talk about non actual situation (Hacquard :2006).

Modality is the significant part in the interpersonal function with the formal expressing the speaker's purpose to be achieved with his speech. Xu (2009) states that in the coordination of interpersonal relationship with language, because of the diversity of social activities and the complexity of interpersonal relationship, people sometimes offer or ask for information straightwardly while sometimes blur their attitude and opinions in an indirect and polite way. All these are involved in modality . Modality involved in the language used by human. Along with the coming into existence of human beings, language has been developed

into an important tool for us to describe our recognition of the objective world and to coordinate interpersonal relationship with the development of human society.

Modals give the reader information about the degree of obligation or certainty involved in the action. Modality can be demonstrated through careful word choice and may include selective use of verbs, adverbs, adjectives (especially with 'existing verbs' as in is vital, 'is' being the existing verb) or nouns to heighten/ strengthen or weaken/lessen potency. Low modality shows less certainty; obligation; probability; importance; frequency; extent; intensity; confidence or emphasis

Moreover, since modality is referred to the speaker's judgement of probabilities or the obligation involved in what he saying (Halliday, 1994). It is seen that modality has to do with commitment which cover the speaker's judgement and attitude in presenting his ideas and message in text.

Current linguistic views in modality are deeply rooted in theories of modal logic. In interpersonal function, modality divided into modalization and modulation . al Modalization concern with giving some options to express judgement of probability and frequency of proposition. Thus modalization divided into two types of meaning that are probability (How likely it is to be true) and usability (how frequently it is in true). in another side, modulation deals with option to express judgment of obligation and inclination. Modality has been originally understood as the truth value of the proposition logicians. It also might be construed as the relativization of the validity of sentence meaning to a set of possibly in which people could conceive the world to be different (Kiefer, 1994:2515). According to the statement above, means that modality use in

language to express what is, what would be, what maybe and what should be. It concludes that, interpersonal function of modality is realized by using a delicate modality system, by which something can be affirmed or denied, doubted or contradicted.

Speech is a public speaking activity which commonly is in form of formal talk performed by a leader to express his opinion, or give an overview about thing or event that is important and should be discussed. Knowing the features in English speech can help us get more accurate information around the world. In the era the function of speech use in every aspect such as economic globalization and political aspect.

In political, speech used in a world economic corporation, advertising and other that give us information, the speech is the source of information that can be obtained by audiences to elect their candidate. Speech also shows the quality of the president. In political setting, language has fundamental role in conveyance of political factors' staged-managed and pre-planned goals to the audience in order to provoke and persuade the audience towards in the intended goals and meaning (Woods-206). Political speech is future oriented; that is it involves recommending one of a number of policies or courses of action . Its subject matter spans the full range of domestic and international issues such as ways and means, war and peace, national defense import and exports, and legislation (Heywood in demirdogen 2010:3). According to the statement, note that in a democracy, citizen share some responsibility in deliberating on these issue. In the other side, one of the function of language in speech as proposed by Halliday is interpersonal function where the language is used to enable us to participate with communicative acts

with other people. In political speech, there is one aspect that influence the speech, it called modality.

In speech, modality can be realized by various types of linguistic unit, such modals (can, could, will, would, must.etc) .In academic writing , modals can give implication sentence meaning into prediction, suggestion, or a question. In another side, modals also serve a social function to show uncertainly or politeness. For example :

- this is *always* a very prestigious event that I look forward to attend
- you *always* see a glass half full we have challenges in Indonesian economy
- some of them are working very efficiently *sometimes* too efficient
- guys and girls probably the Millennials at that times
- we don't even expect now what is in your mind

Modality being the most point in speech, give more various definition in all of part. Halliday (1998:89) defines modality as the speaker;s judgemnet of probabilities, or the obligation involved in what he/she is saying.Saragih (2005:21) state that modality defines as personal judgement on opinion , ‘flavor’ or ‘seasoning’ to an experiential context or a speech function by the adreesor. The explanation above bring us expreses “a role reallationship between the speaker and hearer” in the sense that “ the speaker is taking upon himself a particular communicative role” through which he determines both his own role as well as the hearer;s in relation to each other (Halliday 1970:325). Hence modality has become one major point out that has been investigated along politician speech

such as speech of president., the council, the press conference in social political context.

Modality refers to linguistic devices that indicate the degree to which an observation is possible, probable, likely, certain, permitted, or prohibited. English, these notions are commonly (though not exclusively) expressed by modal auxiliaries, such as can, might, should, and will. Modality is used to refer how speakers signal probability, usuality, inclination or obligation . it is a system which allows people to modify preposition or proposal as regards probability, usuality, inclination or obligation . The study of modality is useful for people to understand how they make meanings about interpersonal dimension such as their social status and role, and their attitudes and judgement. Modality refers to the area of meaning that lies between yes and no- the intermediate ground between positive and negative polarity. What this implies more specifically will depend on the underlying speech function of the clause. Modality also refers to different ways of expressing towards a person, a information or an event, giving opinion about what is to be judged as true, likely or desirable .Modality is usually expressed with the help of modal auxiliary, could, may, might , must ought to. Shall, should, will and would.

Within this context, the researcher thinks that it is significant to analyze the modality Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno speech to find out how the speakers their ideas from the perspective of modality theory. This Study adreeses the use of modality in Sandiaga Uno speech in Indonesia Study Programe seminar 2018. As mention above, the Studyer focus on the types of modality that more dominant in the speech. According to Halliday's Functional Linguistic (SFL), modality is

mainly located in the interpersonal component of the grammar and choices in this component are independent of grammatical choices in other components, for example, choices of transitivity in the ideational component (Halliday 2002:20). For Martin and David (2003), modality is a way introducing attitudeinal voice to discourse. It is a resource for grading polarity, for setting up positivity and negativity (Martin and David,2003 :49).

The writer intends to find out the types, realization, and reason of use the modalities. In addition, obtain the most dominant type, realization, and reason of use the modalities. From modality is obtainable express of speaker's attitude towards about situation, condition or others to detect the meaning for the listener used in interpretation of the meaning of probable, usuality, supposed and willing to. Mostly, the modality is used in daily conversation unconsciously. So, modality is important part of clause exchange to be analyzed in order to know how modality impacts the meaning of language. For this Study, the writer analyses modalities in Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno speech. As mentioned above, there are some of modality that can be analyze by researcher. Indonesia Study programe seminar speech in Yusof Ishak Intitute by Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno on 28th october 2018 with duration 18 minutes. In this speech, researcher try to find out what types of modality which more dominant in Sandiaga Uno speech.

In this Study, the writer focuses to analyse modal, word, clause consist of modalities based on types, realization and reason of modalities. The result of this thesis can help the reader in understanding about the use of modalities such as in speech. The writer need to do this Study in order to find out how modality constructed through language in order to become better speech as used Sandiaga

Uno. This Study uses Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics as the tool of analysis.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study the problem are formulated as following:

1. What types of modalities are used in the speech by Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno?
2. How are the modalities realized in the Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno?
3. Why are the modalities used in the way they are ?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

In line with the problems, the objective are to

1. To analyze the types of modalities are used in the the speech by Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno
2. To investigate realization of modalities are used in the the speech by Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno, and
3. Reason for the use of modalities in the speech by Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno.

1.4 The scope of the Study

This Study merely focused on the occurrences of types of modality , which are modulation and modalization covering probability and usuality and the realization of modalization and reason for the use of modality used in Sandiaga Uno's Speech. This study focused on the economic seminar topic, Hence, the topic issues are very interesting and prominent topic that encourage economic

growth, democracation especially in Indonesian. This Study applies the concept of modality in systematic functional linguisttic (SFL) proposed by Halliday.

1.5 The Significant of the Study

Findings of this reserach are expected to be usefull both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the findings are usefull for linguistic developement. Enriches the discussion about the application of systemic functional grammar in concluding people utterances and speech. Practically, the findings of modality are expected to be useful for the student and the teacher with a required knowledge in doing another Study especially in modality. Investigating relevant topic with politic, bilateral, democracation, and mass media. This study also assist politician, journalist, and specter to enhance the development of logic ideas and organized expression of speech or debate.

