

MODALITY OF INTERPERSONAL MEANING IN BACHARUDDIN JUSUF HABIBIE'S SPEECH

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Abstract

Focus of this research is to analyze Modality in interpersonal meaning of Systemic Functional Language. This research objective is to find out how Modality is used in Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie's speech. Modality is analyzed in BJ Habibie's speech by using qualitative method. Various types of Modality is used in his speech including Modalization and Modulation explicitly and implicitly. The two types of modalization are used in his speech namely Probability and Usuality. The two types of Modulation are also expressed in his speech namely Obligation and Inclination. The degree used is also varied from high, middle and low degree. Another type of Modality used is Appearance in high and low degree.

Keywords : *modality, modalization, modulation, habibie's speech*

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is functional as mentioned by Halliday in Systemic Functional Linguistics that language has 3 functions (metafunctions of language) that consists of: interpersonal function, ideational function and textual function. Language in Interpersonal function is aimed to describe the relations between people as language users or speakers. People use language in different way in different situation. Language as the means of communication used to exchange information or services, and to create social relationships. When people speak, they build up an interaction. This interactions effects other people' behaviour and judgment. Through the interpersonal function, the language is analyzed as a significant medium for people's interaction in their real life so that we can understand deeper the language meaning expressed by the speakers and their behaviour or attitudes of using language and how its effects towards others (Yu, 2017).

People interact by using language to fulfill their needs. Therefore, Language is used by people for creating interaction. This

interaction is used as the exchange of experience and named as interpersonal function. Modality is included in interpersonal function. Halliday (2004) and Eggins (2004) stated that the two types of modality, namely modalization and modulation. Modality as the means of expressing speaker's judgment can realize the probability and usuality. Probability and Usuality is included in modalization. Modalization enables people to express their attitude towards what they are saying by expressing their judgment about their certainty and the frequency of the happening of something. However, modality can also realize obligation and inclination that are included in modulation. Through modulation, people can speak how obligatory the matters are and their inclination. Modalization always expresses the implicit judgment of the speaker (Asnawi et al., 2023).

As Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) said in Ngongo (2021) Modalization involves the scale of probability and usuality and modulation relates to the scale of obligation and inclination. It describes how people's manner by using language

such as what they can or cannot do, order or offer.

As the previous research, modality is analyzed in SBY's speech by Amalia et al (2018) and they found that modality used in the speech includes 1) Low, 2) Middle, and High category. Furthermore, Modality gives influence to the value of speech to audience (Amalia et al., 2018).

Kristianti (2020) studied Modality in Jacinda Arden's speeches and discovered that the first speech uses two types of modality (probability and obligation) but the second speech uses all types of modality. Halliday divided modality into two types which are modalization and modulation. (Kristianti, 2020)

Gao (2012) studied the interpersonal functions of epistemic modality to raise Chinese learners' awareness of the importance of using modality appropriately. Modality describes the meaning between yes and no in other words, it exists between positive and negative polar.

Rui & Jingxia (2018) analyzed modality in micro-blogging English news discourse from the perspective of interpersonal functions providing a new method for discourse analysis and it is used as a beneficial complementary to analyze the language of modality. In this research, the Theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is used to analyze the meaning of language through the interpersonal function of language especially modality in written text delivered as a speech by Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie.

2. METHOD

Qualitative method is used in this research to understand the significant phenomenon and facts of how humans use language in relation to their behaviours/manners, culture, in a certain circumstance such as in a political and economic situation. Different humans have different ways of using language, effectiveness, to understand more. The research is started

from identifying problems, reviewing some literatures as references relating to the objective of research, collecting and analyzing data (Dr. J.R. Raco, M.E., 2010).

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Result

Based on BJ. Habibie's speech (2011) 'Transition to Democracy: Indonesian Experience', there are two types of Modality namely Modalization and Modulation. Modalization is identified into two types : Probablity and Usuality, while Modulation is also identified in two types Obligation and Inclination. Besides the various types of Modality, his speech also uses various ways of expressing modality (explicitly and implicitly) and various degree of modality from high, middle and low degree.

3.2 Discussion

Modality delivered in the Speech divided into 1) Modalization and 2) Modulation. Modalization is used in the speech including Probability in middle degree 'possible' and Usuality in high degree 'often' and 'always'. In Modulation the speech used Obligation in high degree 'must' and low degree 'allow' and Inclination in middle degree 'will' and low degree 'could'. Probability is used by the speaker in both positive and negative statement by using terms possible. *Possible* is in the middle degree that potrays the middle position of speakers judgement between two polars: positive (yes) and negative (no) such as: *the possibility to transform uncertainty into certainty, the possibility of this initial euphoria of press freedo , for the leaders not to maintain power for as long as possible.*

Compared to explicit probablity, the speaker used much more high degree of probability implicitly in expressing the ideas of :

1. *The difficulties to control rupiah during the monetary crisis*

2. *The students wanted to see the ouster of the Suharto government*
3. *The convulsions in society reported by the media*
4. *The freedom of the press was given the highest priority to allow high quality of information*
5. *The Constitution is a living document,*
6. *The freedom of speech and the freedom for people to voice their opinions,*
7. *The clear division of duties and responsibilities between the military and police forces.*
8. *The youth participated in politics are channeled in the right way.*
9. *Freedom for assembly and for the formation of political parties*
10. *Fair business practices*
11. *A transparent, participatory, accountable and inclusive political system*

(BJ. Habibie, 2011)

These implicit high degree of probability is expressed by using terms '*in confidence, clear, ensure*'. Based on the description therefore the most dominantly the modality used in the speech is Modalization in probability of high degree is much more implicitly than explicitly.

Besides using modality in probability, Habibie's speech also used high degree of Usuality (the frequency of something happens) by using 'frequently, often and always' such as:

12. *Collusion, frequently manifested in the granting of monopolies*
13. *...various issues that are often related to one another*
14. *Indonesia had always claimed that its people were polite and friendly.*

Not only in high degree, Usuality in low degree is used to express the idea by using 'sometimes' such as:

15. *People now more pessimistic about the future and sometimes even more indifferent. Thus, in Usuality the degree covers high and low degree used in Habibie's speech.*

In Modality, Habibie's speech also used modulation that consists of two types namely Obligation and Inclination. Degree of Obligation used is varied from high to low degree but low degree is used more than high degree. Obligation in high degree used 'must' such as:

16. *Every National Leader must be fully aware*
17. *People must be encouraged to use legitimate political procedure and follow the appropriate political processes to voice their aspirations*

Obligation in low degree used 'allow' such as:

18. *....to allow high quality of information to reach the people at the right time.*
19. *Allowed the creation of new political parties*
20. *Allowed the creation of new political parties that must recognize and accept the existing Constitution.*
21. *allowing for amendments, without changing the basic principles*
22. *the youth to participate constructively in politics by allowing for freedom of assembly and freedom of expression*
23. *Allowed the formation and survival of political parties taking its natural course.*

Another type of modulation is Inclination. It is used in Habibie's speech explicitly in the middle degree by using 'will' and low degree by using 'could' as written below:

24. *Egypt will once again become a*

beacon of a new vibrant civilisation in the Middle East and beyond.

25. *Those who could not find jobs in the formal sector in the end were forced to work in the informal sector,*
26. *Indonesia showed itself incapable of weeding out corruption.*
27. *the Indonesian media had been previously restricted in what it could report, it was now willing to take a stand and assert its independence.*
28. *the escalating situation could result in widespread social conflicts that may endanger national unity.*
29. *constitutional change of government could take place.*
30. *large scales changes through a "revolution" that could yield unpredictable results*

Furthermore, Modality in the type of Appearance in high degree by using 'in fact' and 'actually' such as:

31. *In fact, Indonesia under President Suharto's New Order, proved itself to be a fertile ground for graft*
32. *President Suharto was actually in Cairo attending a meeting during this momentous period.*

Besides in high degree, Appearance is also used in low degree by using 'seemingly' such as:

33. *The seemingly unstoppable series of demonstrations reached their climax with the Trisakti Tragedy*

Based on the findings above, modality is used variously in BJ Habibie's speech. First his speech uses various modality types (Modalization : Probability, Usuality and Modulation: Obligation and Inclination). secondly, his speech uses different ways of expressing Modality (explicitly and implicitly) and in various degrees of Modality (high, middle and low).

4. CONCLUSION

Modality is used in Habibie's speech in two types namely Modalization and Modulation explicitly and implicitly. First, Modalization is used in his speech including Probability and Usuality, while Modulation is used in his speech including Obligation and Inclination. Probability explicitly spoken by the speaker in both positive and negative statement is in middle degree 'possible' and Usuality is explicitly spoken in high degree 'often' and 'always' while in low degree, Usuality is expressed by using 'sometimes'. Secondly, in Modulation Habibie's speech used Obligation in high degree 'must' and low degree 'allow' while Inclination is realized in middle degree 'will' and low degree 'could'. third, another type of Modality used in Habibie's speech is Appearance. It is expressed in high degree 'in fact' and 'actually' while in low degree 'seemingly' is realized in his speech.

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