



THE REALIZATION OF METAPHOR OF MODALITY USED IN DONALD TRUMP'S SPEECH IN UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY 2017

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ABSTRACT

This Study investigates modality used by Donald Trump in his speech in United Nations General Assembly 2017. Modality is expressed as the speakers's judgment of the Obligation, or probabilities involved what is saying. The speech was conveyed by Donald Trump as the representative of America in United Nations General Assembly 2017. Three objectives of the study are the description of kinds of the modality used on Donald Trump's speech in United Nations General Assembly, the analyze of realization of modality and the description of the reasons of modality. The data were obtained from Donald Trump's speech. The speech transcription was analyzed by applying Systemic Functional Linguistics Theory. The Occurrences of modality were qualitatively analyzed by converting them into percentages to determine the proportions namely (i) explicitly subjective, (ii) implicitly subjective, (iii) explicitly objective and (iv) implicitly objective. The findings indicate that implicitly subjective (68.75%), explicitly subjective (17.19%), implicitly objective (7.81%) and explicitly objective (6.25%). It means that the speech is also conveyed metaphorically or congruently by grammatical variation which occurs is based on the logical semantic relationship projection and exert the pragmatic function to connect the listener perception toward the speaker judgment

Keywords: *modality, explicitly subjective, implicitly subjective, explicitly objective, implicitly objective*

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INTRODUCTION

Modality in simplest sense, indicates a speaker's or writer's special way of conceptualizing a world view or ideology (Fowler, 1997:76). It means that language does not allow us to say something without conveying an attitude to that something. In order, hardly one can find a piece of written and spoken text as purely, objective neutral or value free. Moreover, since modality is referred to speaker's judgment of probabilities, or the obligation involved in what is saying (Halliday, 1994). Through modality how the speaker use the words in his speech relate to value can be analyzed. Therefore as one of the realizations. Modalization concerns with giving some option to express judgements of probability and frequency of proposition.

The explanation above bring us expresses "a role relationship between the speaker and the hearer" in the sense that "the speaker is taking up 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 contexts.

This proposal addresses the use of modality used by Donald Trump on his Speech in United Nations General Assembly 2017. There are some reasons for selecting the topic as the subject matters. The first, modality is one of important points to be discussed because through studying modality and values one knows a personal judgment on opinion, 'flavour' or 'seasoning' to an experiential content or a speech function by the addresser, (Saragih, 2005:21). The second, modality used in spoken and written texts, but without doing research no-one knows how the modality and value used in texts.

The listeners always have some problems in understanding the utterances on modality. This occurs because they don't know the meaning stated in modality itself.

Consequently, they don't get the idea of the text delivered. For example: the high finite modal operators and high modal adjuncts are used when Trump delivers his offensive. Eg : *We **must** reject threats to sovereignty from the Ukraine to the South China Sea.*

In this case, the writer chose Donald Trump on his Speech in United Nations General Assembly 2017. Because by learning this speech, the writer can get many experience and knowledge especially the power of language used by Donald Trump to convince people about his first speech in United Nations General Assembly 2017 since He has been becoming the elected President of America.

The phenomenon of metaphor of modality often occurs in Donald Trump's Speech in United Nations General Assembly 2017. It can be found in the speech, for example : *In the meantime, we **believe** that no nation should have to bear a disproportionate share of the burden, militarily or financially.* The clause 'We believe' is realized as metaphor of modality. It shows his strong believe, his judgment metaphorically by employing subjective explicit orientation. Another example is *In some cases, states that seek to subvert this institution's noble end have hijacked the very systems that are **supposed** to advance them.* The clause 'that are supposed' is realized as metaphor of modality since Donald Trump embodies modality into a projecting clause by employing objective implicitness to express his judgment.

a. Interpersonal Metaphor

Halliday (1994) stated that Functional linguistics held that interpersonal metaphors are one of the devices to realize interpersonal meaning. Interpersonal meaning. Interpersonal grammatical metaphors provide a further illustration of the interpersonal mode of expression defined in terms of scoping and the related realization concepts of prosody and orientation as I have discussed above. The scoping elements in interpersonal metaphors typically occur at the beginning of the syntagm as such they collaborate the concept of a boundary prosody, and are further illustration of the left right orientation and the typically left anchoring of

interpersonal meanings in the syntagm. In their most grammaticalized realization secondary scoping elements such as the expressions I think and I supposed receive a more independent status, and thus acquire the typical ‘freewheeling’

b. Modality

Modality refers to the area of meaning that lies between yes and no – the intermediate ground between positive and negative polarity (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:617) what this implies more specifically will depend on the underlying speech. Function of the clause (1) if the clause is an ‘information’ clause(a proposition congruently realized as indicative). This means ‘either yes or no’ that is ‘maybe’; or ‘both yes and no’, ‘sometimes’ in other words, some degree of probability or of usuality, (2) if the clause is a ‘goods-&-services’ clause (a proposal, which has no real congruent form in grammar, but by default we can characterize it as imperative) it means either (i) ‘is wanted to’, related to a command, or (ii) ‘wanted to’ related to an offer, in other words some degree of obligation or of inclination. Similar definition also stated by Saragih (2005:21) that modality defines as personal judgment on, opinion ‘flavour’ or ‘seasoning’ to an experiential context or a speech function by the addresser.

c. The Orientation of Modality

The orientation plays the role in the determining how explicitly the communicators want to commit themselves to the propositions or proposals. Halliday classified the orientation into four types orientation including subjectivity and objectivity, explicitness and implicitness. In other words there are four respective choices in modalization and modulation, including subjective implicit, subjective explicit, objective implicit and objective explicit (Halliday, 1994: 356). Modality orientation is related to the speaker’s modal responsibility, that is how much explicit responsibility the speaker takes for his attitudes (Thompson,1996:60).

Table I. The orientation of Modality

	Explicitly	Implicity	Explicitly	Implicity
	Subjective	Subjective	objective	objective
	Methapor	Non-	Methapor	Non-
	Modality	methaporical	Modality	methaporical
		modality		modality
Modalization	I <i>think</i> mary	Mary <i>will</i> know	Mary <i>probably</i> knows	It is <i>likely</i> Mary knows
probability	know			
Modalization		Fred <i>will</i> sit quite	Fred <i>usually</i> sits quite	It is <i>usual</i> for fred to sit
frequency		quitely	Quitely	Quite quitely
Usuality				
Modulation	I <i>want</i> john to go	John <i>should</i> go	John is <i>supposed</i> to go	It is <i>expected</i> john to go
obligation				
Modulation		Jane will help	Jane is <i>keen</i> to help	
inclination				

In explicit subjective types are all expressions of mental processes, and they emphasize the subjectivity of the speaker's judgment. While the projecting clause in explicit objective type, as the realization of a part in relational process clause, is posed as a proposition with some attribute, thus, highlighting the objectivity of the speaker's opinion or assertion.

d. Donald Trump's speech in United Nations General Assembly

On September 18, 2017, Donald Trump gave his first speech in United Nations General Assembly, an organization with which he has a bit of a controversial history in his speech. Trump took the podium at the General Assembly just after Brazil's Michel Temer, presenting his message to the world as he pushes his nationalist "America First" agenda. He spoke for 40 minutes. He delivered two points in his speech. Firstly, As president of the United States, He will always put America first, the second point of his speech is that he focuses in criticizing North Korea and Iran. he outlined his foreign policy priorities, from confronting North Korea over its nuclear and missile tests to deciding the fate of the Iran nuclear deal.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research was using Descriptive Qualitative Method. This study was concerned with the application of SLF theory in methapor of modality in Donald Trump's speech in United Nations general assembly 2017. The data of the study was the utterances of the Donald Trump's speech in United Nations general assembly 2017 about Political Issues. The source of the data were taken from www.youtube.com by downloading the video of Donald Trump's speech in United Nations general assembly 2017. Then the utterances in his speech were transcribed into written text. The speech was held on September 9th 2017. To analyze the data that have been collected, the researcher used four steps as Miles Huberman and Saldana (2014) state the procedure are: 1) data collection, 2) data condensation (the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming of the data that appear in written – up fieldnotes and transcriptions); 3) data display (the steps to show/ make the visual of the data in the form of chart, diagram, matrix or graphic); and 4) conclusion drawing/ verification

RESEARCH FINDINGS

1. The speakers also use subjective implicit found 68.75 % which mostly use modal verbs as will, can, must etc. The speech used the implicit meaning to express the same clause as the main proposition which directly expressed by the first person. Then subjective explicit is also used on the speech found with 17.19 % of the speech. It means that the speech is also conveyed methaphorically or congruently by grammatical variation which occurs is based on the logical semantic relationship projection and exert the pragmatic function to connct the listener perception toward the speaker judgment. Meanwhile, objective explicit were only found 6.25 % of the speech. It means that the speech were not representatively to express the third person or by using imprsonal in order to avoid the offence of the listener.

DISCUSSION

The last aspect is orientation of the modality. The delegations' speech view can be objective, apparently a quality of itself, or subjective, encoding the speakers' own attitude. Thus the element of modality can be explicit, expressed in a seperate clause, or implicit, expressed in the same clause. It is found that the speaker tend to use subjective implicit to convey their ideas toward the listener. Subjective implicit is realized by the using of modals which dominantly by will must and can.. According to Halliday (1994) , implicit modality is expressed in the same clause as the verbal process, thereby emphasizing the speaker's

connection to the fact. Therefore, in conveying his ideas, the speaker refers or based his ideas based on the fact that they know in the political field/event.

CONCLUSION

The speaker's speech is strengthened by using of subjective implicit orientation of modality as the most dominant orientation of modality used in the speech that shows the strong certainty point of view of the speaker. The speaker provides the opinion with the objectivity. It means that the opinion sometimes constructed as an unquestionable fact. By having objective explicit as the second orientation of modality that dominantly used in the speech, the speaker still have the chance to convince the reader to the fact they said. The reason that the speaker uses modality the way they use is typically the modalization is used to convey/ persuade the listener of the speaker talk about the command political event and the future that have not happened yet and unpredictable things. The first to do how likely the information is to be and how frequently it is true, which can be expressed through modulation. The second to do with the exchange of goods -and -services: how obligated the other person is to perform the command and how willing the speaker to fulfill an offer. This concept is the idea of modal commitment, which is the degree to which a speaker is committed to the validity of his utterance. The finding about the reasons of the use modality were similar with the research finding which was conducted by Ahmed and Hasan (2014). Ahmed and Hasan found this study is aimed to analyze the modality expression of metaphors and interpersonal style of Barack Obama's public speeches, his victory in his election and inaugural address.

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