

**THE METAPHOR OF MODALITY IN MATA NAJWA
TALK SHOW**

Thesis

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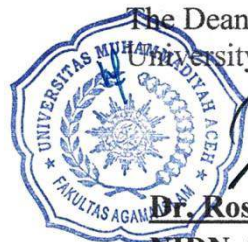
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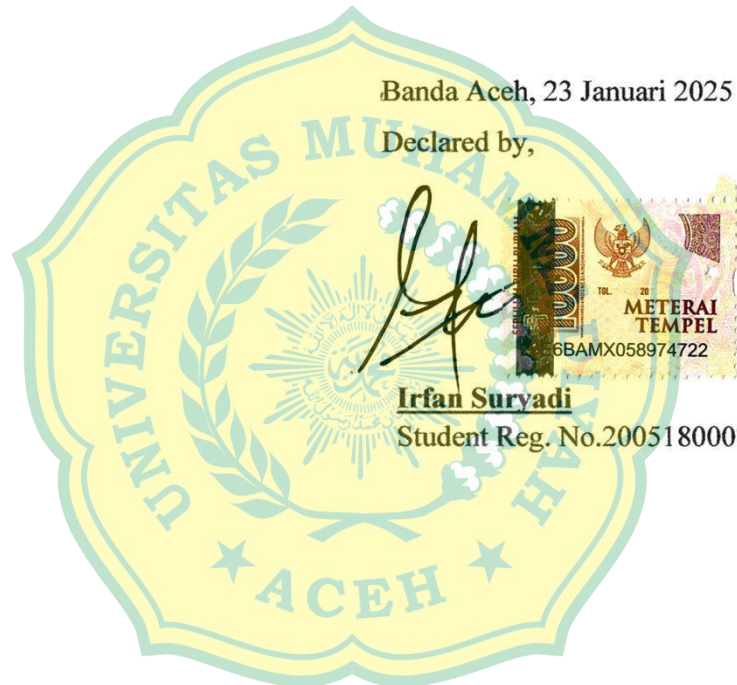

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DECLARATION

I declare that the thesis entitled “**The Metaphor of Modality in *Mata Najwa Talk Show***” is entirely my own work. There is no part in it that contains plagiarism from other people’s work nor I plagiarize or cite in ways that are not in accordance with the prevailing scientific knowledge in the scientific community. For this statement, I am ready to bear the risks imposed on me if in the future it is found that there is a violation of scientific ethics in my work, or there are claims from other parties about the authenticity of my work.

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ABSTRACT

Irfan Suryadi (2024). Modality Metaphors in Mata Najwa's Talk Show.

Language is a tool for expressing thoughts, ideas and feelings, as well as meeting daily needs. In interaction, language is used to share experiences, such as on television talk shows. Talk shows are programs that discuss certain topics with a host and guests. One famous example is Mata Najwa. This research aims to find out how the metaphor modality is in Mata Najwa's talk show. This research is qualitative research. This research is related to the theory of applying SLF in the modality metaphor in Mata Najwa's talk show. Data collection instruments consist of observation and documentation. Data was collected using documentary techniques, recording conversations obtained from video. The research results show that there are various orientation modalities used, namely objective implicit, objective implicit, subjective explicit, and objective explicit. The modality metaphor in this event is applied in various ways, such as through projection clauses, modality nominalization, and prepositions. The use of this modality really depends on the context of the situation being discussed, which influences the choice of tenor. Thus, the way of language in Mata Najwa reflects the expression of various points of view according to the current topic and situation.

Keywords: Modality, modality metaphor, Mata Najwa talk show

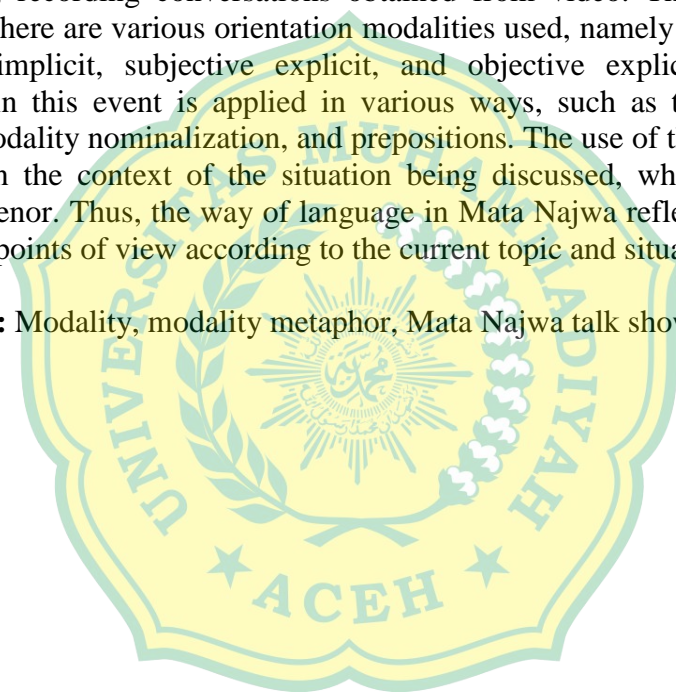


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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the background of study, the problems of the study, the objectives of the study, the scope of the study, and the significances of the study which are described as follows.

A. The Background of the Study

Language is a tool that allows humans to express thoughts, ideas, and feelings. Through language, individuals meet their daily needs and share experiences in interactions, as seen in talk shows on television. Talk shows are programs that involve one or more hosts and guests discussing a particular topic. An example of a very famous talk show in its time is Mata Najwa.

Mata Najwa talk show often discusses various crucial issues, current issues such as politics, entertainment, and education and invites competent guests as resource persons. This show has won various awards and appreciations both at national and international levels. In 2010, this show was nominated for The 15th Asian Television Awards for the category of “Best Current Affair Program”. In 2011, this show received the Dompot Dhuafa Award as an inspiring talk show and the Mata Najwa talk show has also been the “Most Recommended Brand” for 3 years according to SWA Magazine. In 2013, Mata Najwa was one of the winners of the Panasonic Gobel Awards as the most favorite talk show according to a TV viewer poll. Then, in 2011 and 2014, Mata Najwa won the KPI award for the category of “Best Talk Show” (<http://www.matanajwa.com/read/about>).

Unlike most television talk shows, Mata Najwa creates a semiformal atmosphere that encourages speakers to be more mindful of their language use to effectively convey their messages. To modalize their messages, speakers must make careful selections within the modality system. Kreidler (2018) notes that discussions encompass not only factual matters but also possibilities, obligations, and capabilities, all of which constitute modality. Halliday (2017) defines modality as the speaker's judgments of probabilities and obligations. It represents the spectrum between positive and negative meaning. In systemic functional linguistics, modality is vital as it conveys the speaker's intentions, attitudes, and positions, revealing their feelings about the message, whether they are assertive or tentative, and other important aspects of interpersonal meaning.

For ordinary people, the choice of modality in communication shapes the impression others receive, influencing the success of the interaction. Modality can be subjective or objective, implicit or explicit, and encodes the speaker's position regarding probability, possibility, obligation, or permission. In talk shows, speakers often use metaphorical or incongruent language, which can affect listeners' understanding. Halliday (2017) notes that the extent of metaphor in a text depends on whether it is spoken or written, indicating that metaphors can complicate the information conveyed between speakers and listeners.

Metaphors of modality differ from congruent patterns by conveying modal meaning outside the assessed proposition. Halliday (2017) states that modal meanings are most clearly expressed through modal elements in a clause, such as modal operators and adjuncts like "certainly" and "probably."

The phenomenon of metaphor of modality frequently arises in the Mata Najwa talk show when speakers convey their messages and judgments about various issues to the audience. In conversations between Najwa as the host and politicians as guests, it is evident that each speaker uses different approaches to influence listeners through their attitudes. The orientation of metaphor of modality plays a crucial role in communication, as it highlights both subjectivity and objectivity in presenting evaluations or explanations about an issue. Based on this phenomenon, the researcher is interested in exploring the metaphor of modality orientation in the Mata Najwa talk show on Metro TV.

B. 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 metaphor of modality orientation realized in Mata Najwa talk show on Metro TV?
3. In what context is the metaphor of modality found?

C. 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.

D. 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 use to express their judgment.

E. 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.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

Language is a product of human social interaction and serves several purposes in communication. Halliday says that language has three meta-functions including conceptual meta-function, interpersonal meta-function and textual meta-function. The interpersonal meta-function focuses more on the interaction between the writer and the intended audience, or how the speaker uses language to communicate his attitudes and impacts the attitudes and actions of the listener (Li, 1999). It means that interpersonal function how language is used to exchange human experiences in interactive relationship between speaker and listener in which the speaker exerts the listener by his speech.

B. Metaphor

According to Halliday (2017), a metaphor is a verbal transference, or a change in meaning expression that use a term in a non-literal way. Metaphor, specifically, is an irregularity of content that involves using a word in a sense that is not its legitimate one but is yet related to it in some way.

Saragih (2016: 89) stated that metaphor is defined as representing meaning in or interpreting meaning from two sides or perspectives. Metaphor inherently implies two points: comparison and uncommon representation. In SLF theory where language is viewed as a social semiotics; there are two poles of coding experience: the unmarked or congruent/ common or literal representation

and marked or incongruent/ uncommon or metaphorical representation. Metaphor divides into lexical metaphor, grammatical metaphor and contextual metaphor.

1. Grammatical Metaphor

Language has the most natural ways of encoding the meanings which it expresses. This is called congruent way, and the non-congruent ways of encoding language are referred to as grammatical metaphor. Grammatical metaphor is a substitution of one grammatical class, or one grammatical structure, by another, for example, (1)a After the announcement, people applauded, (1)b Applause followed the announcement. (1)b is metaphorical form, because in the sentence, the processes “applauded” is substituted by nominal types of participants of “applause”. Halliday used the term grammatical metaphor to refer to the meaning transference from congruent to metaphorical in grammar. Congruent forms reflect the typical ways that people construe experience. In congruent forms, verbs represent actions or processes, nouns represent participants and adverbs or prepositional phrases represent circumstances and conjunctions express the relations between one process and another. However, with the development of language, people often find that the original relation has changed. People often use verbs into nouns, adjectives into nouns and turn sentences into noun phrases, these changes are called grammatical metaphors.

2. Ideational Metaphor

As cited by Taverniers (2013: 5), one of the types of grammatical metaphor that Halliday distinguished is ideational grammatical metaphor, which is

considered as metaphors of transitivity. The grammatical variation between congruent and incongruent forms here applies to transitivity configurations, and can be analyzed in terms of the functional structure of these configurations.

An inconsistent depiction of the experiential meaning is known as an ideational metaphor. Primarily, the transitivity system serves as its representation. In the English transitivity system, there are 6 primary types of process: material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal and existential processes. Three things make up a process: the actual process, the people involved in the process, and the external environment the process is in. As Halliday noted the linguistic metaphor when the changes can be between the processes or a shifting of participants and circumstances. Transitivity metaphors are a means of avoiding overly artificial or flat language in writing or conversation. For this reason, learning the metaphors of transitivity is essential for anyone studying foreign languages.

According to the foregoing analysis, the adverb "brilliantly" becomes the adjective "brilliant," and the word "acted," which is a material process, becomes a noun that represents "acting." As a result, the phrase "the cast's brilliant acting" has replaced "the cast acted brilliantly." In summary, the second sentence, which is represented by a nominal group, has turned the congruent form of the first one into a metaphor.

3. Interpersonal Metaphor

Functional linguistics claimed that interpersonal metaphors are one of the techniques to actualize interpersonal meaning. As I have mentioned above, interpersonal grammatical metaphors offer an additional example of the

interpersonal mode of expression that is described in terms of scope and the associated realization concepts of prosody and orientation. In interpersonal metaphors, the scope parts usually appear at the start of the syntagm. As a result, they support the idea of a border prosody and provide more examples of the syntagm's left-right orientation and usual left-anchoring of interpersonal meanings. In their most grammaticalized realizations secondary scoping elements such as the statements I think and I suppose receive a more autonomous standing, and hence acquire the usual 'freewheeling'.

.Interpersonal metaphor involves non-congruent ways of informal spoken language which concerns with establishing and maintaining relations with other people enacting interaction correlated with a tendency to draw on the resources of interpersonal metaphor involved. Interpersonal metaphor includes metaphor of mood and metaphor of modality.

C. Metaphors of Mood

The term 'grammatical metaphor' is based on Halliday as incongruent expressions. The notion of incongruence is first highlighted in Halliday's (2017) paper called "Language as code and language as behaviour", in which he focusses on the relationship between system (language as code, as a potential) and process (language as actual behaviour) in the interpersonal component of language. In the interpersonal component of language, we know the system of speech function and the realization of these options in the lexicogrammar of mood.

A congruent realization is defined as an unmarked, typical realization, or a realization which "will be selected in the absence of any good reason for selecting

another one” (Halliday, 2017:14). As Halliday claims that a statement is most congruently realized by means of the declarative type of mood, and the most congruent expression of a question is a sentence of the interrogative type.

Incongruent types of expressions are especially important in the area of goods and services. In general, Halliday notes, there is a greater tendency to incongruence in the exchange of goods and services. According to him, since information is inherently linguistics, it is only natural that language has clear categories, declarative and interrogative, to express different types of exchange of information.

In overview of SFL, Halliday redefines incongruent types of expressions as grammatical metaphors. A statement in English is likely to be either positive or negative such as ‘Raya went to the cinema last week’ or ‘Raya did not go to the cinema last week’ in which both are coded by positive and negative mood. Furthermore, a question can be divided into wh-question or yes/no question such as ‘What did that beautiful girl talk about?’ and ‘Did the lecturer teach different materials?’ Meanwhile, a statement can be positive or negative as in ‘Close your book!’ or ‘Please don’t speak rudely!’ and an offer can be coded by a statement like ‘Let me pour the tea for you.’

Halliday (2017:11) indicates that a mood meaning is not expressed in the clause, but rather as an explicit element outside the clause. Some of the examples that Halliday gives are shown below:

- (i) ‘Command’ functioning as ‘warning’ :
 - a. I wouldn’t if I were you
 - b. Congruent: Don’t ... !

- (ii) Modalized ‘offer’, typically functioning as ‘threat’:
 - a. I’ve a good mind to
 - b. Congruent: Maybe I’ll
- (iii) Modulated ‘command’, typically functioning as ‘advice’:
 - a. She’d better
 - b. Congruent: She should

In other words, when each of the speech function is not realized by the expected mood, the clause is perceived to be metaphorical or non-congruent.

Further examples can be seen below:

- (iv) Metaphorical: ‘Where is the dictionary?’ ‘Why don’t you try to find it in the drawer?’ / ‘Try to find it in the drawer.’
Congruent: ‘Where is the dictionary?’ ‘It is in the drawer.’
- (v) Metaphorical: ‘I wonder whether he passed the test.’
Congruent: ‘Did he pass the test?’
- (vi) Metaphorical: ‘You are obliged to close those windows.’
Congruent: ‘Close those windows!’

In example (iv) the former is claimed to be in a metaphorical fashion since an interrogative mood is supposed to be replied through a declarative mood as it is shown in the latter, which is the congruent form. Instead, it is responded by another interrogative mood ‘why don’t you try to find it in the drawer?’ or an imperative mood (try to find it in the drawer). Similarly, example (v) shows that the congruent interrogative mood ‘Did he pass the test?’ is metaphorically expressed by ‘I wonder whether he passed the test.’ which is a declarative mood

and finally example (vi) shows that an imperative mood ‘close the windows!’ is expressed metaphorically by a declarative mood.

D. Metaphors of Modality

A second general type of interpersonal grammatical metaphor as defined by Halliday pertains to the area of modality. When the speaker wants to modalize his or her messages, he or she can use the modality system. Modality is an expression of possibility or necessity or anything in between. A speaker uses an epistemic modal statement such as ‘It must be raining’, he or she is stating that according to his or her epistemic modal base, or what he or she knows, it is a certainty that it is raining. But as the statement ‘It must be raining’ signals that it is made based on what the speaker knows or thinks, it can actually be a weaker or more tentative statement than ‘It is raining’. This is because in being modal it makes reference to an epistemic modal base, which makes the possibility of speaker error more salient than in the non-modal ‘It is raining’. This statement has the potential to update the addressee’s context, and therefore the shared context, with a certainty of rain.

Mood and modality are significant parts in the interpersonal function (Huang, 2015: 79), with the former expressing the speaker’s purpose to be achieved with his speech while the latter being a semantic system expressing the speaker’s judgment or evaluation which covers the field between “yes” and “no”, hence adding another meaning to the most neuter semantic value of a proposition. In his book “An Introduction to Functional Grammar” (Halliday, 2017), Halliday

combines modality and polarity, that is, defining all the possibilities and states lying between the positive pole (“yes”) and the negative pole (“no”) as modality.

In English, modality can be expressed by auxiliaries such as can, will, must, may, should, would, could, and might as in:

(a) I can buy a new smartphone next month.

The insertion of the modal auxiliaries in place of can in (a) will lend a particular degree of necessity or probability to the proposition. Modality can also be expressed with adjectives, adverbs, and nouns, as in:

(b) It is possible that I will buy a new smartphone next month.

(c) Perhaps I will buy a new smartphone next month.

(d) My buying a new smartphone next month is a possibility.

Similarly, modality can be expressed by suffixes such as -able, conditional clauses such as if...then phrases, or it may be inherent in verbs such as need to, as in:

(e) buying a new smartphone next month is double.

(f) If I earn enough money, then I will buy a new smartphone next month.

(g) I need to buy a new smartphone next month.

Modality refers to how speakers and writers take up a position, express an opinion, point of view or make a judgment. In order to do this, make ‘adjustments’ within the mood block: strong, weak or middle ground.

It can be revealed that English modality system has its own rules while complexity and uncertainty also exist in the expression of modality meanings, manifested in a variety of means for modalization and modulation. Although modality is mainly expressed by modal verbs and other parts of predicate, they

aren't the only means for that. Actually, clauses, nouns, verb phrases or even prepositional phrases can be employed to express modality. The former is regarded as congruent from which is recessive and unmarked; the latter is incongruent form which is dominant and marked, that is, metaphor of modality.

Metaphor of modality is the incongruent form of modality. Halliday (2017:147) define 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.

Similar definition also stated by Saragih (2016: 21) that modality defines as personal judgment on opinion, "flavor" or "seasoning" to an experiential context of a speech function by addresser. Modality can be realized by various kinds of linguistic units, such as modals (must, will, can, may, have to). Adverbs, the constructions of BE ^ V-en, Subject ^ Adjective, it ^ BE ^ Adjective ^ that clause, it ^ BE ^ Noun ^ that – clause, there ^ BE noun that clause.

She will come to my house (modal)

She may come to my house (modal)

Probably, she comes to my house (adverb)

Sometimes she comes to my house (adverb)

I am keen to do the job (S ^ Adjective)

You are required to do the job (BE ^ V-en)

I am determined to do the job (BE ^ V-en)

It is certain that she comes to my house (it ^ BE ^ Adjective ^ that-clause)

It is a probable that she comes to my house (it ^ BE ^ Adjective ^ that-clause)

It is a must that she comes (it ^ BE ^ Noun ^ that-clause)

It is a determine that I come (It ^ BE ^ Noun ^ that-clause)

There is a possibility that she comes here (there ^ BE ^ Noun ^ that-clause)

There is a willingness of her to come here (there ^ BE ^ Noun ^ that-clause)

In summary , speakers can move between the positive and the negative pole in modality system. By using the modality system, the communicators are able to “modify” their messages. The speakers have to take type, value, and orientation into consideration, in order to make the communications more successful, when selecting the modality system. Functional grammar defines modality as “the speaker's judgment of the probabilities, or the obligations, involved in what he is saying” (Halliday, 2017:75) and regards it as the main semantic carrier of interpersonal meaning, without limiting modality within single utterances. As a matter of fact, it broadens the concept of modality to the discourse level.

1. Types of Modality

According to different communicative functions, Halliday distinguishes modalization from modulation. The former, belonging to the indicative type, plays a role in information exchange and refers to the speaker’s judgment on the possibility and frequency of propositions, including rank of probability (possibly,

probably, certainly) and rank of frequency (sometimes, usually, always; the latter, belonging to the imperative type, plays a role in article and service exchange and refers to the speaker's judgment on the expectability of a suggestion, including rank of obligation (allowed, supposed, required) and rank of inclination (willing, keen, determined).

In a word, metaphor of modality can arrange information according to modality responsibility in a reasonable way in order to exert the pragmatic functions of modality in discourse and therefore to achieve the purpose of communication effectively. This type of metaphor involves the clause complex or is based on the semantic relationship of projection (Halliday, 2017: 354). The congruent realization is coded by a modal element while the metaphorical variant is realized in a projecting clause of a hypotactic clause complex. For example, the congruent form of *it probably is so* corresponds the metaphorical variant *I think it is so*, with *I think* as the primary or 'alpha' clause which has independent status. The clause complex *I think it is so* is regarded as a metaphorical variant because the proposition lies in the clause *it is so* and not in the clause *I think*. This can be tested by placing the question tag to the clause complex, *I think it's going to rain, isn't it?* not *I think it's going to rain, don't I?*

For a further account of modality, Halliday (2017: 355) exemplifies the various metaphorical expressions (to name only a few), all of which mean 'I believe' such as:

- (1) it is obvious that
- (2) everyone admits that
- (3) it stands to reason that

- (4) it would be foolish to deny that
- (5) the conclusion can hardly be avoided that
- (6) no sane person could pretend that..... not....
- (7) commonsense determines that
- (8) all authorities on the subject are agreed that
- (9) you can't seriously doubt that

Modality comprises (1) modalization (indicative type) which is classified into probability (may be) and usuality (sometimes) and (2) modulation (imperative type) which is divided into obligation (is wanted to) and inclination (wants to). Here is an example of each of the four types:

- (1) (probability) There can't be many candlestick-makers left.
- (2) (usuality) It will change right there in front of your eyes.
- (3) (obligation) The roads should pay for themselves, like the railways.
- (4) (inclination) Voters won't pay taxes any more.

Halliday referred modality as the intermediate degrees between the positive and negative poles. According to the distinction between propositions ("information", i.e. statements and questions) and proposals ("goods & services", i.e. offers and commands), modality is correspondingly categorized into modalization and modulation.

As Halliday (2017: 618) state that there are two types of modality. When we discuss the modality of propositions (statements and questions), we are dealing with modalization, speaker's assessments of probability and usuality. But when we discuss the modality of proposals (commands and offers), then we are dealing with modulation, the speaker's assessments of obligation or inclination.

a. Modalization

Modalization involves the expression of two kinds of meanings, they are speaker's assessments of probability and usuality.

- i) Probability: where the speaker express judgments as to the likelihood or probability of something happening or being.

for example:

There can't be many candlestick-makers left.

- ii) Usuality: where the speaker express judgments as to the frequency with which something happens.

for example:

It will change right there in front of your eyes.

Modalization is the speaker's judgment to proposition. Proposition is something that can be argued in a particular way. When we exchange information, we are arguing about whether something is or is not. Information is something that can be affirmed or denied. In between these two extremes are a number of choices of degree of certainty: something is perhaps, something isn't for sure; or of usuality: something is sometimes or something isn't always.

For example:

- a) *I don't believe* that smog ever will be stopped.
 b) I think it's going to rain, isn't it?

The cognitive mental clause "I don't believe" or "I think" is an expression of modality. It is the metaphorical realization of

probability. The congruent form (a) is that smog probably never will bestopped and the congruent form (b) *it's probably going to rain, isn't it?*

b. Modulation

Halliday (2017: 618) stated that modulation refers to goods and services clause (a proposal). Modulation has no real congruent form in grammar. When we discuss the modality of proposals (commands and offers), then we are dealing with the speaker's assessments of obligation or inclination. Modulation gives some options for the listener to express their judgment of obligation, necessity, or attitude toward the speaker.

Halliday (2017: 618) state that modulation has to do with demanding, direction, advice, permission, undertaking or capability. It means that modulation expresses the speaker's willingness to get the listener to do something. It can be represented into asking for someone, offering declarative statement, advising statement, or even directing imperative statement. It is used to realize the function of a clause as a proposal in an exchange of goods and services. It is realized in an imperative clause, which means either related to a command "is wanted to" or related to an offer "wants to".

Modulation carries two kinds of intermediate possibilities; command or offer. The positive and negative polarity of modulation is 'do and do not'. Thus, the modulation is divided into two, they are:

1. Obligation which is used to carry out the command addressed to the second person. The scales for obligation are: permissible, advisable, and obligatory. For example: The roads should pay for themselves, like the railways.
2. Inclination is the willingness of the speaker to fulfill the offer. Inclination is signaled by: ability, willingness, and determination. For example: Voters won't pay taxes any more.

Modulation is dealing with the spoken language because modulation has goods and service as the commodity being exchanged. The example of metaphorical form of modulation given as follow:

- (a) I urge you to vote Ridwan Kamil as our president.
- (b) I want you to come here soon, Reni.

These two examples are figure of sensing or saying that project the original proposal. Modality can be analyzed both in congruent and metaphorical forms. The use of modal finite in a clause is known as congruent modality, such as may, will, must is used to express the real opinion of a speaker.

2. The Values of Modality

When the communicators want to set to their messages, they use some kind of value of modality they want to into considerations. Due to the relevance of polarity to value, Halliday assigns low, middle and high values to the above ranks respectively. For example, She might come by train realizes a low probability, You must come! realizes a high obligation.

Halliday (2017: 620) explain in terms of its value, that is the level of degree of its probability of execution or its distance to the positive or negative

polar, the various types of modality: probability, usually, obligation, and inclination that can be divided into high, medium, or low value. The high value is near the positive polar, which is the most probable one to be executed, whereas that of low is near the negative polar, which is the least probable modality to be done. A modality of medium is intermediate or middle in the continuum, which lies between the two poles. These values are summarized in table 1, with 'objective implicit' forms as category labels.

Table 2.1 The Values of Modality

	Probability	Usuality	Obligation	Inclination
High	certain	Always	required	determine
Median	probable	Usually	supposed	keen
Low	possible	Sometimes	allowed	willing

Halliday (2017: 620)

Halliday give the examples of the value of modality:

direct negative

transferred negative

(p: high) it's certain Mary doesn't know it isn't possible Mary knows

(p: low) it's possible Mary doesn't know it's certain Mary doesn't know

(u: high) Fred always doesn't stay Fred doesn't sometimes stay

[Fred never stays Fred doesn't ever stay]

(u: low) Fred sometimes doesn't stay Fred doesn't always stay

(o: high) John's required not to go John isn't allowed to go

(o: low) John's allowed not to go John isn't required to go

(i: high) Jane's determined not to take part Jane isn't willing to take part

(i: low) Jane's willing not to take part Jane isn't determined to take part

Halliday state the examples of values of (probability/ subjective/ explicit):

direct negative

(median) I think Mary doesn't know

(high) I know Mary doesn't know

(low) I imagine Mary doesn't know

transferred negative

I don't think Mary knows

I can't imagine Mary knows

I don't know that Mary

knows.

Then, these are the examples of values of (probability/ subjective/ implicit):

direct negative

(median) that'll [will] not be John

(high) that must not be John

(low) that may not be John

transferred negative

that won't be John

that can't be John

that needn't be John

3. The Orientation of Modality

The orientation plays the role in determining how explicitly the communicators want to commit themselves to the propositions or proposals. Halliday classifies the orientation into four types of 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, 2017:356). Modality orientation is related to the speaker's modal responsibility, that is how much explicit responsibility the speaker takes for his attitudes (Thompson, 2016: 60).

The basic distinction that determines how each type of modality will be realized is the orientation. Halliday (2017: 357) claim that it is modality orientation that determines how each modality meaning gets expressed. The orientation is the distinction between subjective and objective modality, and between the explicit and implicit variants. A subjective modality is one where the personal opinion is expressed by the first person or by using impersonal it.

For examples:

- a) I must go and she has to go now
- b) It is a must for her to go now

Example (a) is respectively as subjective modality and example (b) is respectively as objective modality. Meanwhile, implicit modality is one which is clearly represents by the speaker by using modals or when the modality is expressed in the same clause as the main proposition, such the example (a) and (b).

It is easy to find that in the subjective explicit orientation, clause expressing modality are mainly used to express a psychological process to give prominence to the speaker's subjective opinions and to make them responsible for their judgments or suggestions while in objective explicit, such clauses generally express a decorative relational process and therefore the speaker's opinions will be lighted and his relevant responsibility will be avoided. Besides, nominalization of modality can also be employed to express the objective explicit orientation (Chang, 2011: 8). Nouns of this kind include possibility, probability, likelihood, certainty, regularity, intention, desire, determination, need, obligation and so on.

In explicitly subjective types are all expressions of mental processes, and they emphasize the subjectivity of the speaker's judgment. While the projecting clause in explicitly 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. Obligation and inclination can also possess explicitly objective orientation by being constructed as a "thing". The nouns of these such as intention, desire, determination, need, obligation, regulation, compulsion, etc.

On the other hand, the explicit modality is one which is directly coded in the modals but in other realization or when it is expressed in a separate clause or in other words, explicit modality can be called as the metaphor of modality. For example:

Table 2.2 The Orientation and Types of Modality

	Explicitly subjective	Implicitly subjective	Explicitly objective	Implicitly objective
	metaphor of modality	non-metaphorical modality	metaphor of modality	non-metaphorical modality
Modalisation probability	I think Mary know	Mary will know	Mary probably knows	It is likely Mary Knows
Modalisation Frequency/usuality		Fred will sit quite quietly	Fred usually sits quite quietly	It is usual for Fred to sit quite quietly
Modulation Obligation	I want John to go	John should go	John is supposed to go	It is expected John to go
Modulation Inclination		Jane will help	Jane is keen to help	

Halliday (2017: 620)

4. The Function of Metaphor of Modality

Feng (2011) stated in his journal that there are some of the functions of the metaphor of modality. They are:

a. To Emphasize Strong Belief

For example: I believe, as I always have, that we will rise to this moment, we will build something better for our children, and we will secure America's future in this new century. (Obama's weekly radio speech, Aug. 15, 2009)

b. To Show Uncertainty

For example:

1. And I expect there will be a lot of discussion about it when Congress returns. (Obama's weekly radio speech, Aug. 22, 2009)
2. I realize that when we passed this Recovery Act, there were those who felt that doing nothing was somehow an answer. (Obama's weekly radio speech, Jul. 11, 2009)
3. I hope that's exactly what all of you do. But I also want to take a moment today to reflect on what I believe is the meaning of this distinctly American holiday. (Obama's weekly radio speech, Jul. 4, 2009)
4. I imagine you'll be watching their progress closely. (Obama's weekly radio speech, Jun. 6, 2009)

c. To Create Objectivity

For example:

- 1) As we continue to recover from an historic economic crisis, it is clear to everyone that one of its major causes was a breakdown in oversight that led to widespread abuses in the financial system. (Obama's weekly radio speech, Jul. 18, 2009)
- 2) It is true that this crisis was caused in part by Americans who took on too much debt and took out loans they simply could not afford. (Obama's weekly radio speech, Jul. 18, 2009)
- 3) That's why fixing what's wrong with our health care system is no longer a luxury we hope to achieve—it's a necessity we cannot postpone any longer. (Obama's weekly radio speech, Jun. 6, 2009)
- 4) That's the kind of urgency and determination we need to achieve comprehensive reform by the end of this year. (Obama's weekly radio speech, May 16, 2009)
- 5) There is no longer a doubt that the jobs and industries of tomorrow will involve harnessing renewable sources of energy. (Obama's weekly radio speech, Mar. 21, 2009)

5. Metaphor of Modality Orientation in Political Context in Mata Najwa Talk show

Politics as discourse is a constantly redefined area. David Bell says that “we are all political beings in our everyday life” (Bell, 2013) and adds that if politics is communication, we must study who talks to whom and what they say. Schäffner (2011:1) added that political language, political discourse and political text themselves are vague terms and that political speeches are not a homogeneous genre. Instead, there is a range of subtypes determined by the particular

communicative situation. They have in common that politicians try to get some goals in their development and our aim is to explore the ways of language, how they simplify and assist to create this function (Lakoff, 2014:4).

Stated this, it is important to investigate how people in political context delivers his/her opinion or judgment in talk show that is presented through television. The way of his saying, the use of the orientation of modality to explain a topic, answer the questions in order to help to gain that purpose.

In public speeches, the purpose is to establish certain relationships between the speaker and the listener. Therefore, the interpersonal function seems particularly important. As a marked manifestation of modality, metaphor will create special interpersonal and discourse effects, hence helping the speaker to convey his ideas and communicate with his listener. Metaphor is preferred by the speakers to its special effects on the audiences such as persuading emphasizing, appealing to our imagination and creating a vivid image in the listeners' mind.

Especially in political world, the speaker often needs to make some judgments and explanations on his ideas and thoughts. To emphasize his own ideas, he tries to employ the subjective explicit orientation to refer strongly the subjective nature of his views and to take modality responsibility. The speaker actually hides himself behind these skills so as not to attach himself to any kind of commitment.

If the speaker uses subjective modalities, he/she tends to make his/ her own judgment of something and this judgment like a hedge to protect him/her and if the speaker chooses to use more objective modalities, he/she tends to make the fact clearer, respect the fact objectively, but seems not so responsible for what

he/she says. In other word, the subjective explicit orientation used to emphasize the subjective nature of their opinions and take great modality responsibility to emphasize the opinions and judgments then the listeners will be influenced. While the objective explicit metaphor, impersonalizing its subjective attitudes with indirect and covert orders and grammaticalizing its order sources, hence lightening the pressure of the judgments, avoiding his modality responsibility.

Then if the speaker uses implicit modalities, he/she tends to make his/her judgment easy to be understand by the audiences and if the speaker uses explicit modalities. He/she tends to use more polite judgment because he/she convey his/her judgment indirectly. In Mata Najwa talk show, the politicians and other speakers from different social background in political context often convey their judgment subjective and objective explicitly in accordance with Bharteris Black (2015) say the succesful speakers especially in political context need to appeal to attitudes and emotions that are already within the listeners. When the listeners perceive that their belief are understood and supported the speaker has created connections to the policy that they wish to communicate.

1. The Way of Using Metaphor of Modality Orientation in Mata Najwa Talk Show

From the previous explanation, it is clear that metaphor of modality foreground the subjectivity and objectivity in making judgments or explanations about something from the speakers to listeners. As mentioned before, one of the function of metaphor of modality is to show the certainty and uncertainty about something. It is true that politicians habitually equivocate, showing high degree of

tentativeness and uncertainty. As such, their utterance is always ambiguous, vague, wishy-washy, indirect and obscure (Li, 2015: 32).

This tentativeness and uncertainty found in the conversation between Najwa as the host and politicians as interviewee in Mata Najwa talk show episode ‘*Mencari Pendekar KPK*’ below:

- 1) Najwa : Ada beban gitu gak? (Is there any load?)
 Enni : **Saya kira** gak ya, saya juga sama dengan Bu Tuti. **Saya kira** selama ini saya bekerja lebih banyak dengan laki-laki. (I guess not, I am same with Miss Tuti. I guess for this time, I worked with men.)

From the modality used, the clause of shows the uncertainty, the tentativeness of the speaker in political context in delivering her opinions. She tries to emphasize her judgment to listeners but not in high degree of certainty. It is appropriate with the theory above. In contrast, other politician shows his high degree of certainty and strong belief about something. He tries to emphasize his judgment to exert influence the listeners by his attitudes in his utterances.

In the same episode,

- 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 thoughts, the people who concern in anti-corruption will appear even include these nine names).

In expression (2) 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.

2. The Context of Using Metaphor of Modality Orientation in Mata Najwa Talk Show

Halliday (2017) states that languages always take place in a context. It means that the use of language depends on the situation where the language used. In other words, it can be said that language is functioning in context of situation. The word of "context" is derived from "co", means accompanying, going with. The context itself is grouped into two; linguistic and non-linguistic ones. Linguistics context refers to the internal context, that is, the forms accompanying a certain unit. The other one is non-linguistics, it is the object or things around or social in the sense that it refers to human being (Saragih, 2016: 8).

In SLF theory the external contexts are subsumed under the term of social context, thus, the physical environment is seen and realized in social context. Social context is grouped in the three elements, by the context of situation (register), culture (genre), and ideology. The context of situation (register) will be

the discussion of this thesis, the metaphor of modality. The context of situation as Halliday stated can be divided into 3 features. They are field, tenor and mood. As Halliday (2017:12) state there are three keys dimension of the situation are identified as having significant and predictable impacts on language use. They are followed by field (topic or focus of the activity), tenor (role relations of power and solidarity), and mode (amount of feedback and role of language).

1. Field : component of experiential function refers to the subject matter and it may be similar to certain uses of the term domain in computational linguistics: what is happening, to whom, where and when, why it is happening, and so on.
2. Tenor : component of interpersonal function refers to the social relation existing between the interactants in a speech situation. It includes relations of formality, power, and affect (manager/ clerk, father/ son). Tenor influences interpersonal choices in the linguistic system, and thereby it affects role the structures and strategies chosen to activate the linguistic exchange.
3. Mode : component of textual function describes the way the language is being used in the speech interaction, including the medium (spoken, written, written to be spoken, etc) as well as the rhetorical mode (expository, instructive, persuasive, etc).

These three elements in a context of situation create possibility for the speaker/ writer to orient himself/herself in performing his/her speech. From the three elements of dimension described above, it can be concluded that in interpersonal relationship, tenor is reflected in the context of situation in Mata Najwa talk show.

Tenor is more difficult to analyze in written texts when the author is anonymous and when the recipients are not present. It is easiest to analyze in spoken conversations when all speakers are present and participating, for example in Mata Najwa talk show where the different politicians speak up in same topic.

According to Halliday (2017: 12) tenor refers to who is taking part, to the nature of the participants, their statuses and roles: what kinds of role relationship obtain among the participants (permanent and/or temporary), both the types of speech role that they are taking on in the dialogue and the whole cluster of socially significant relationships in which they are involved. Tenor of discourse indicates the relationship between discourse participants as manifested in language use. Participants' relationship may be that of a patient and a doctor, a mother and her child, a teacher and a student, etc. As far as addresser and addressee are different in terms of categories, the language used between them varies from one set or group to another. Language between husband and wife is usually informal (whatever the subject matter); the language employed by a politician making a speech in a conference is quite formal.

It is clear that tenor is about who is engaged in the interaction, and what their relationship is include social roles (distribution of speech functions, power relations), social proximity/distance (level of formality/personal involvement), and speaker persona (tone, modality, affect) in interaction. It briefly shows that tenor of a text tells you: what kind of the speaker is, or is presenting himself/herself to be, what kind of people the expected audience are, what the relationship between them is, or what relationship the speaker is presenting it as.

In addition, Saragih (2016) said that tenor as the context of situation refers

to those who are involved in an interaction. There are four aspects of tenor, they are formality, status or power, affection and contact. Formality includes manners in which an interaction is held, the institution sets activities, it tends to be formal or informal.

Status refers to positions of participants in interactions. In almost all cases status set participants with roles. A number of factors such as age, sex, physical appearance, race, level of competence, occupation and social position determine the status of participants. On the basis of the status a participant may be equal or unequal to his/her interlocutor. An interaction between two old friends is one with equal status. Affection indicates arousals in emotional aspects, whether two interactants like or dislike one another. For example the interaction of two young people in love and two scientists in their fields. Then, contact indicates the frequency of the interaction. The interaction between the addresser and addressee or the interlocutors show the difference based on the frequency of interaction.

Related to the modality as an aggregate of various meanings relating to permission, ability, obligation, necessity, volition, and prediction, the tenor is reflected in context of situation in Mata Najwa talk show where the metaphor of modality realized by the politicians, other speakers and the host when they are speaking.

E. Television Program

A television program or television show is a segment of content intended for broadcast on television, other than a commercial, channel ident, trailer, or any other segment of content not serving as attraction for viewership. It may be a

single production, or more commonly, a series of related productions (also called a television series).

A television series that is intended to comprise a limited number of episodes may be called a miniseries or serial. Series without a fixed length are usually divided into seasons or series, yearly or semiannual sets of new episodes. A program can be either recorded, as on video tape or other various electronic media forms, or considered live television.

Mata Najwa Talk Show

Mata Najwa is an excellent talk show program on Metro TV hosted by senior journalists, Najwa Shihab. This talk show aired every Wednesday at 20:05 to 21:30 pm. This talk show was broadcasted since 25 November 2009, the Mata Najwa consistently presenting interesting topics with a first-class speaker. A number of special guests were present and spoke at Mata Najwa, including the 3rd President of Indonesia Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie (episode: Habibie Hari ini), the 5th president Megawati Soekarnoputri (episode: Apa Kata Mega?), Former Vice President Boediono (episode: Dibalik Diamnya Boediono), Vice President Jusuf Kalla (episode: Pemimpin Bernyali), Minister Dahlan Iskan (episode: Komandan Koboi), and Jakarta Governor who is now the President of Indonesia, Joko Widodo (episode: Laga Ibukota). The topics discussed usually concerning national issues, government, and politics. A number of first-class speakers ever invited to this event, with different topics such as politics, entertainment, education, with different guests that come from different culture.

In particular episode, Mata Najwa also held off the stage, held at several campuses in Indonesia with star guests and a resource that is not less famous. The

enthusiasm of the audience is very good. It can be seen from the critical questions and the large number of the audiences. Mata Najwa also won a number of awards in Indonesia and abroad. In 2010, it was elected as one of the nominations in The 15th Asian Television Award for Best Current Affairs Program. Whereas in 2011 Mata Najwa was awarded by Dompot Dhuafa as an inspirational talk show. Mata Najwa was also chosen as one of the nominated IBC Award for the Best Talk Show in the same year.

For three consecutive years, from 2010 to 2012, Mata Najwa successfully elected as the brand most recommended by SWA Magazine. In 2011, Mata Najwa also awarded The Word of Mouth Marketing Award. Entering the age of four years, Mata Najwa finally managed to win the trophy KPI Award as Best Talk Show Program.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

Jo Moriarty (2011: 2) say qualitative methods is a broad term that can be applied to a range of research approaches that have their theoretical origins in a range of disciplines including anthropology, sociology, philosophy, social psychology and linguistics.

Thus, interpretations of the collected data are the primary concern of the study. They explain that qualitative research is descriptive where the data collected are in the form of words and picture rather than numbers. In this case, the use of qualitative method means to find out how a theory works in different phenomenon. This study is concerned with the application of SLF theory in metaphor of modality in Mata Najwa talk show.

B. The Data and Source of the Data

According to Bogdan & Biklen (2013: 106), data refers to rough materials researchers collect from the world they are studying; they are the particulars that form the basis of analysis. Data include materials that people doing the study actively record, such as interview transcripts and participant observations fieldnotes.

The data of the research are the utterances of host, politicians and other speakers which contain modality in three different episodes about political issues in Mata Najwa talk show. The source of the data are taken from

www.youtube.com by downloading the video of Mata Najwa talk show. Then, the utterances in Mata Najwa between the host (interviewer) and politicians and other speakers from different social background (interviewees) speeches are transcribed into written text.

The data are different topics in different episodes because the data are randomly purposive sampling, also known as judgmental, selective or subjective sampling, it is a type of nonprobability sampling technique. Sugiyono (2017: 68) say purposive sampling is the technique to determine the sample by certain consideration and the technique is appropriate to qualitative research. The episodes can represent the different backgrounds such as topics or situation and tradition of guests which are always performed in Mata Najwa talk show.

C. Instrument of Data Collection

1. Observation

Observation is way of gathering data by watching behavior, events, or noting physical characteristics in their natural setting. Observations can be overt (everyone knows they are being observed) or covert (no one knows they are being observed and the observer is concealed). The benefit of covert observation is that people are more likely to behave naturally if they do not know they are being observed. However, you will typically need to conduct overt observations because of ethical problems related to concealing your observation.

2. Documentary

It is the way of gathering data by documenting the events, speeches in the natural setting. The use of documentary methods refers to the analysis of

documents that contain information about the phenomenon we wish to study (Bailey, 2014). The documentary method as the techniques used to categorise, investigate, interpret and identify the limitations of physical sources whether in the private or public domain for example in public documents such as television, newspaper, bibliography, letters etc. In this research, the researcher collects the data by using documentary technique, the recording of conversation is got from video. The videos of Mata Najwa talk show are downloaded from www.youtube.com.

D. Procedures of Data Collection

The data will be collected by applying the documentary technique. As Ary (2016:304) states many interesting and useful projects in the field have been concerned with information obtained by examining records or documents. It means the data are collected by downloading the video of Mata Najwa talk show from www.youtube.com. The data is chosen from same topics, talk about corruption from different speakers. In detail, the procedures of data collection data will be done through these following steps:

- a. Collecting the data by downloading the videos of Mata Najwa talk show from www.youtube.com that consist of utterances between host and the politicians.
- b. The utterances among the speakers in that video will be transcribed into written form. But not all the utterances between the host and interviewees will be analyzed, only the utterances which have modality.

- c. After transcribing the utterances from the video into transcript form, then, the process of selecting the clauses which have metaphor of modality.
- d. Identifying the clauses which have metaphor of modality orientation, modality subjective/ objective implicit and subjective/ objective explicit.
- e. Classifying them based on the scope of the study, Halliday's theory about modality, into the orientation of modality subjective/ objective implicit and subjective/ objective explicit.

E. The Technique of Data Analysis

To analyze the data that have been collected, the researcher will use four steps as Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014) state the procedures 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 (the last step draw conclusion from the data shown in the data display). These three streams can also represented as shown in figure 3.1 below.

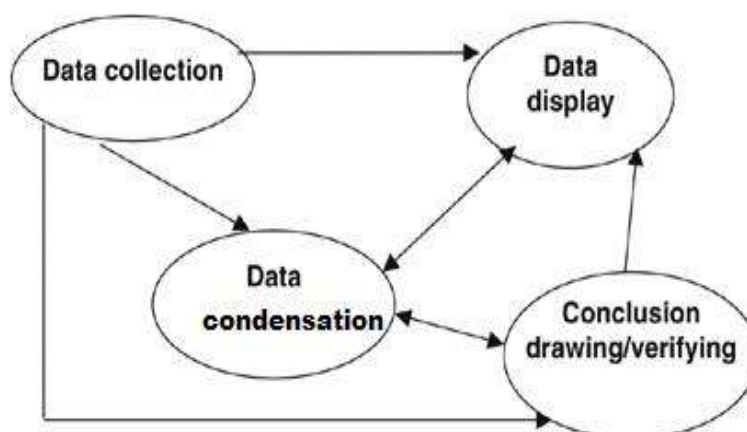


Figure 3.1 Components of Data Analysis: Interactive Model taken from Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014)

This model presents analysis as continuous, interactive process involving three phases that constantly impact upon each other and are carried out simultaneously. These four phases, data collection, data display and drawing conclusion will be integral to this study and their application is outlined as follows:

1. Data collection

During the process of gathering data the researcher can employ a variety of methods to elicit information pertaining to the study. The techniques commonly identified in the literature for collecting data are document collecting, participant observing, and interviewing. Data collection refers to the process of collecting all the data. In this research, the researcher collects the data by downloading the video of Mata Najwa talk show from www.youtube.com. Then, the utterances between speakers, the host, politicians and other speakers from different social background in three episodes in that talk show will be transcribed into written forms or transcripts.

2. Data condensation

Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and/or transforming the data that appear in the full body (corpus) of written up field notes, interview, transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials. There will be many data that has been collected in the data collection. By condensing, the data will be

stronger and easier to be analyzed. There are some steps in condensing data, they are:

a. Selecting

Selecting means the researcher select the appropriate data related to this study. In line with this study, the researcher will select the metaphor of modality used by the speakers during the conversation in Mata Najwa talk show.

b. Focusing

Focusing means the researcher will pay the attention to the appropriate data. In this study, the researcher will only focus on the metaphor of modality used by the speakers during the conversation in Mata Najwa talk show.

c. Simplifying

Simplifying helps the researcher to simplify the data. The data that has been collected need to be simplified so the researcher will be easy to analyze them. In this study, the researcher will choose the metaphor of modality used by the speakers during the conversation in Mata Najwa talk show.

d. Abstracting

Abstracting means summarize the data. In this research, the researcher will summarize the data related to metaphor of modality used by the speakers during the conversation in Mata Najwa talk show.

e. Transforming

In this last step, the researcher will transform the utterances into written form. The researcher will transform the metaphor of modality used by the speakers during the conversation in Mata Najwa talk show.

3. Data Display

Data display provides an organized compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing. A display can be an extended piece of text or a diagram, chart or matrix that provides a new way of arranging and thinking about the more textually embedded data. Data display, permits the researcher to extrapolate from the data enough to begin to identify systematic patterns and interrelationship. At the display stage, additional, higher order categories or themes maybe emerge from the data that go beyond those first discovered during the initial process of data condensation.

Related to this study, data display answers the first problem of the study, what the orientation realized in Mata Najwa talk show, the writer shows and analyzes the clauses which have metaphor of modality based on the orientation of modality, subjective/objective and explicitly. Then to answer the second question, how the orientation is realized in Mata Najwa talk show, the writer elaborates the clauses which have metaphor of modality, how subjective or objective explicit the host and politicians express their judgments or opinions. They can be seen by displaying the

data in chart/table form. The last, to answer the context of metaphor of modality, the writer will describe based on the tenor.

4. Conclusion : Drawing/verifying

As drawing requires a researcher begins to decide what things mean. The data is noticed regularities, patterns (differences/similarities), explanations possible configurations, casual flows and propositions. This process involves stepping back to consider what the analyzed data mean and to asses their implications for the questions at hand. Verification, integrally linked to conclusion drawing, entails revisiting the data as many times as necessary to cross-check or verify these emergent conclusions.

It is the last steps to draw the conclusion from the data shown in data display. In this step, the researcher shows and describes the findings after displaying the data. The conclusions of this research consisted of the orientation of modality used by host as the interviewer and politicians and other speakers from different social background as the interviewees and the context of metaphor of modality used in Mata Najwa talk show.

CHAPTER IV
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

Data analysis were taken from the utterances of Najwa as the host and politicians and other speakers in political context as the interviewees in Mata Najwa talk show. The research findings indicate the orientation of modality. They are subjective implicit, objective implicit, subjective explicit and objective explicit. There were three episodes which were analyzed, namely D I “Mencari Pendekar KPK”, D II “Uji Calon Pimpinan KPK”, and D III “Siapa Layak Pimpin KPK”.

1. Orientation of modality in Mata Najwa talk show

The orientation of modality can be divided into four types that has been explained in the chapter two, they are subjective implicit, objective implicit, subjective explicit and objective explicit. Subjective implicit and objective implicit are include congruent form of modality, then subjective explicit and objective explicit are include metaphor of modality. The orientation of modality in three discourses will be shown in the following data:

Table 4.1 Orientation of Modality in Mata Najwa Talk Show

Discourse	Orientation of Modality	Examples
D I (Mencari Pendekar KPK)	Subjective Implicit	<p>Tuti: Karena saya belum pernah bekerja dengan sebanyak sebaik perempuan profesional sebanyak ini dalam satu tim. (U4)</p> <p>Jadi banyakantisipasi lah karena biasanya selalu bekerja rata-rata teman saya itu lelaki (U5)</p> <p>jadi bekerja dalam satu tim membuat saya harus lebih berhati-hati dan agak lebih sopan sedikit gitu ya! (U6)</p>

Discourse	Orientation of Modality	Examples
		<p>Yenti: Sebenarnya tidak ya, saya selalu saja (U15)</p> <p>Najwa: Kalau pun saya ikut apa jaminannya kalo saya tidak akan ditersangkakan juga seperti 2 pimpinan yang lain? (U57)</p> <p>Jamin: Mungkin sama dengan Pak Yunus juga tadi awalnya saya setelah pengalaman sebelumnya saya pengen untuk ikut lagi karna waktu yang pertama itu sebenarnya itu cuma uji coba saya yang pertama! (U103)</p> <p>Nudirman: Saya yakin itu tanpa ragu-ragu. (U111)</p> <p>Trimedia: Saya tidak terlalu yakin itu menyurutkan niat orang dan apa masyarakat untuk maju (U140)</p> <p>Egi: Saya tidak pernah mendengar atau melihat dengan jelas, hasil dari KPK berantas korupsi berapa (U148)</p> <p>Najwa: Jadi karena itu ya, haha baik kita akan break. Saya akan kasih kesempatan bang Trimedia menanggapi? (U167)</p>
	Objective Implicit	<p>Najwa: Ekspetasi sangat tinggi dan kalau ekspetasi tidak dipenuhi biasanya orang akan mencari kesalahan dan mencari kesalahannya sangat mudah karena perempuan semua sih jadi seperti itu ada-ada beban seperti itu ngak? (U9)</p> <p>Destri: Banyak informasi yang selalu mengatakan kita buka telinga buka mata selebarnya mungkin. (U14)</p> <p>Meuthia: Dan yang tidak karenanya dicarilah orang-orang yang mungkin selama ini tidak pernah terdengar publik (U25)</p> <p>Najwa: Mbak Tuti yang jelas 2 minggu 14 hari masa pendaftarannya dan akan dibuka pada tanggal 5 juni, (U30) supaya jangan takut kita akan selalu mendukung ketika ada yang membutuhkan! (U40)</p> <p>Yenti: Yah, disini kita harus bertanggung jawab betul yah (U48) karena tidak ada yang yakin bahwa akan selamat akan aman melihat apa yang terjadi jika nantisudah terpilih. (U60)</p> <p>Yunus: Pada saat kami rapat komisi 3, komisi 2 pada saat itu dengan pimpinan KPK, Pak Lucky dkk, kita selalu bicara institusional building (U132)</p> <p>Nudirman: bahwa hal-hal seperti ini itu pasti akan membuat seperti yang kita dengar semua ini tadi. (U145)</p>
	Subjective Explicit	<p>Destri: Buat saya alhamdulillah. (U2)</p> <p>Enny: Saya kira nggak ya saya juga sama dengan Bu Tuti ya selama ini saya juga bekerja lebih banyak dengan laki-laki (U10) Jadi disini saya merasa bahwa ini ada tantangan apalagi kami perempuan semua kemudian tugasnya adalah berat menjadi</p>

Discourse	Orientation of Modality	Examples
		<p>komisioner untuk pemberantasan korupsi di Indonesia sedang merajalela, (U19)</p> <p>Tuti: Saya rasa ada yak karena tantangannya bgiitu besar (U35) dan saya melihat juga bahwa ekspektasi public kan sangat tinggi sekali (U36)</p> <p>Enni: Tapi saya berharap bahwa KPK tidak memperpanjang karena banyak orang-orang baik yang akan masuk dan cukup lah! (U66)</p> <p>Najwa: Saya tahu sih beberapa teman anda anggota DPR ada yang meragukan ini ibu-ibu srikandi ini anda ini termasuk meragukan pansel tidak? (U74)</p> <p>Trimedia: Pertama saya jujur saya surprise saya tidak menyangka yang muncul 9 nama ini bukan perempuan semua(U75)</p> <p>Pikiran saya apa yang sebelumnya muncul pada pimpin anti korupsi. (U76)</p> <p>Saya pikir itu adalah pertanyaan yang harus dijawab oleh pansel benar apa tidak? (U79)</p> <p>Jamin: Yah, karena saya berfikir sejauh mana kemampuan saya dalam bersaing dengan orang lain. (U104)</p> <p>Trimedia: Menurut saya karena paling tidak akhir November atau awal mungkin akhir November (U137)</p> <p>Tuti: Kalau saya berpendapat tidak perlu malu ya karena itu pengalaman yang dilakukan juga oleh beberapa teman dari berbagai komisi dan lembaga. (U183)</p> <p>Yunus: Lobi-lobi setahu saya tidak ada pepesan kosong sebenarnya. (U184)</p>
	Objective explicit	<p>Destri: yang paling tidak kita berbeda ini adalah saatnya bagi kami membuktikan bahwa perempuan itu bisa menghasilkan sesuatu yang baik gitu! (U3)</p> <p>Najwa: Mbak Supra keraguan-keraguan yang ada terutama karna kemudian kritikan tidak semuanya proses dalam internal KPK. (U21)</p> <p>Diani: Ya! Pada waktu kita dipanggil Bapak Presiden kita menceritakan bahwa beliau menyampaikan bahwa gak menyangka juga bahwa setelah menseleksi itu tiba-tiba kok ternyata perempuan (U26)</p> <p>sehingga harapan kita tentu calon-calon pimpinan KPK ini benar-benar melihat secara penindakan. Tetapi pencegahan lebih penting! (U29)</p> <p>berarti 2 hari lagi diharapkan berbondong-bondong (U31)</p> <p>Itukan harapan berbondong-bondong (U33)</p> <p>Negara memerlukan dalam bahasa Ibu Pertiwi memanggil putra-putri putrinya juga jangan lupa jangan putra-putranya ya,</p>

Discourse	Orientation of Modality	Examples
		<p>putra-putri terbaik bangsa dengan integasi yang tinggi maka (U37)</p> <p>Jadi nanti Pak Trimed perlu membantu kami (U39)</p> <p>Formal tentunya kita mau yang indah-indah ni ber Intregritas mempunyai keberanian yang sudah selesai dengan dirinya dimana menemukan orang-orang seperti itu? (U41)</p> <p>Najwa: Ketika diharapkan yang mendaftar tentunya adalah orang-orang yang punya syarat-syarat yang memenuhi syarat (U45)</p> <p>Betti: Kita menyadari itu sebabnya kita mengajak masyarakat yah (U46)</p> <p>kami percaya bahwa banyak yang ingin berkontribusi didalam membantu Negara ini didalam pemberantasan dan pencegahan korupsi. (U47)</p> <p>Najwa: Muncullah nama yang semuanya perempuan tapi pada saat itu kemudian beredar isu bahwa 9 ini yang namanya konon katanya titipian orang-orang yang istimewa. (U78)</p>
<p>D II (Uji Calon Pimpinan KPK)</p>	<p>Subjective Implicit</p>	<p>Najwa: Baik. Sudah lengkap semua dan sudah saya akan memulai. (U211)</p> <p>Syahrul: Saya harus minta izin dan diberikan izin, sepanjang niat yang memang keinginan saya itu niatnya baik. (U217)</p> <p>Ahmad Yani: Saya selalu mengatakan bahwa senior beliau dan menjadi panutan beliau, abang kita ini pak Jasman, pak Bahrudin menjadi jaksa agung pada waktu dia diangkat menjadi jaksa agung adalah pernah menjabat sebagai politisi juga. (U243)</p> <p>Mochtar: Mbak Nana, boleh saya potong sedikit? (U261)</p> <p>Najwa: Saya tidak mungkin..tidak..mungkin bertanya kepada polisi pak Syahrul Mamma. (U272)</p> <p>Monica: Saya enggak akan berbicara apakah saya pihak yang mana dan. (U287)</p> <p>Nasir: Ya, terus terang saja pak Hendarji. Saya tidak begitu yakin dengan pak Hendarji. (U307)</p> <p>Najwa: tapi nanti saya akan tanyak kalau begitu pak Hendarji. (U314)</p> <p>Jasman: Saya.. saya terkadang berpikir, jabatan itu apasih? (U323)</p> <p>Jadi saya tidak pernah mengharapkan jabatan. (U326)</p> <p>Jasman: Saya bisa mengajar dimana-mana, (U332)</p> <p>Hendarji: Tapi saya yakin polisi militer tidak akan mandul. (U346)</p>

Discourse	Orientation of Modality	Examples
	Objective Implicit	<p>Najwa: Kami tidak mungkin menghadirkan keseluruhannya 194, karenanya kami memilih 5 diantara mereka. (U208)</p> <p>Najwa: Saya juga mengundang 2 orang yang nanti akan menemani saya bertanya-tanya kepada 5 calon pimpinan KPK ini, (U209)</p> <p>Jasman: Yang pasti pertama-pertama itu datangnya dari diri pribadi, dan kemudian dikejaksaan prosesnya itu oleh kejaksaan agung, (U214)</p> <p>Hendardji: Karena korupsi memang gurita itu akan menyusahkan rakyat. (U222)</p> <p>Monica: Pemberantasan korupsi itu harus bisa sejalan dengan pertumbuhan ekonomi dan juga bisa sejalan dengan bisa dinikmati oleh rakyat. (U226)</p> <p>Ahmad Yani: Karena kita tentu tidak ingin juga bahwa tempat ada pemujaan juga kan.(U234)</p> <p>Nasir: Bukankah sejak kemerdekaan hingga saat ini pemerintah Indonesia selalu mempunyai lembaga institusi anti korupsi. (U252)</p> <p>Najwa: Seharusnya dikasih batasan ini, tidak boleh bertanya, tapi bolehlah malam ini. (U255)</p> <p>Syahrul: Dalam arti kewenangan, kewenangan pasti melebihi bukan mengalahkan, yang melebihi. (U257) Tentunya harus kita bertanya, kenapa? (U258)</p> <p>Syahrul: kalau saya mengatakan tidak bisa dikatakan gagal. (U268) Hanya kita tidak pernah melihat apa yang dilakukan polisi. (U269)</p> <p>Syahrul: Kenapa Polri dan jaksa juga kenapa tidak diberikan kewenangan yang sebegitu besar? Sehingga kita bisa bersama-sama, berjuang bersama-sama, sinergilitas melaksanakan, tidak ada yang harus dikedepankan, dikebelakangkan (U270)</p> <p>Ahmad Yani: Kita harus meletakkan sesuai dengan proposionalnya. (U280)</p>
	Subjective Explicit	<p>Jasman: Saya punya gagasan, bahwa didalam penanganan tindak pidana korupsi, bukan hanya penindakan (U213)</p> <p>Jasman: Saya kira tidak ada istilah kata titipan pada kejaksaan agung, kejaksaan agung juga sudah jelas mengatakan tidak ada titip-titipan.. (U216)</p> <p>Monica: Saya berharap saya bisa bekerja di KPK. (U230)</p> <p>Ahmad Yani: Itu menurut saya ada hal yang sangat positif.</p>

Discourse	Orientation of Modality	Examples
		<p>(U232) Jadi kalau ada yang setuju ada yang tidak setuju, bagi saya itu adalah vitamin yang luar biasa ya kan. (U233)</p> <p>Monica: Saya punya pandangan lain tentang KPK dan polri ya. Saya kira lihat, melihat kembali pengalaman saya bekerja dengan kepolisian ya.(U284)</p> <p>Jasman: Kalau saya berpendapat, nanti kemudian ini KPK yang kemudian yang ingin kita bangun itu adalah kpk yang betul-betul mampu mensinergikan pemberantasan korupsi itu. (U388)</p> <p>Syahrul: Saya rasa tidak perlu. (U448)</p>
	Objective Explicit	<p>Jasman: Ya... disebut lolos, tapi ya menurut beliau begitu.. (U215)</p> <p>Ahmad Yani: Kalau kita lihat sejarah republik ini, dibangun dan dibesarkan juga oleh para politisi. (U241)</p> <p>Nasir: karena kita tahu bahwa hari ini, selama ini militer tidak pernah misalnya menyidik kasus-kasus korupsi ya. (U308)</p> <p>Febri: Nah, ini butuh pimpinan yang agak sedikit lebih kuat ya, berani dan memotivasi KPK untuk bisa meningkatkan performa tentunya penegak. (U350)</p> <p>Najwa: Jadi bagi figur yang ingin mengubah undang-undang itu justru itu yang meragukan? (U356)</p> <p>Febri: ya, kami pikir selamaini kami bersama masyarakat ya, mengawal KPK dan juga mendukung KPK ya sesuai secara proposional. (U426)</p>
D III (Siapa Layak Pimpin KPK)	Subjective Implicit	<p>Najwa: Kali ini saya akan mewawancarai tiga calon pimpinan KPK yang lolos dalam seleksi terakhir. Sesaat lagi. (U503)</p> <p>Agus: Karena kalau saya mengawinkan anak saya, saya selalu mengutang ke bank 3 kali. (U534)</p> <p>Najwa: Baik, kita beri tepuk tangan dong buat pak Agus. Saya harus break. (U536)</p> <p>Surya: Hubungannya gak ada sebetulnya pernah saya jadi relawan Jakarta baru, (U538)</p> <p>Roby: Jadi, saya bisa dibilang orangnya soeharto, dibilang orang 7 presiden, ya. (U569)</p> <p>Mochtar: yang pertama, tentu saya tidak akan menyebutkan soal jumlah angka dan nama ya, yang jelas dalam catatan kita, (U602)</p> <p>Najwa: Itu masalah juga buat DPR? untuk anda paling tidak? Saya tidak bisa mengatasnamakan DPR. (U626)</p>

Discourse	Orientation of Modality	Examples
		<p>Agus: ya, saya Mungkin... mungkin saya yang paling jelek mungkin. (U661)</p> <p>Objective Implicit</p> <p>Destri: Ya tentunya kamikan mempunyai satu parameter dan metodologi pemilihan. (U452) Jadi, berdasarkan parameter dan metodologi yang kami gunakan kami yakin bahwa ini adalah yang terbaik dari 611 yang masuk mendaftarkan. (U453) dan apa yang harus kita lakukan (U457) supaya kita bisa memperkuat KPK kedepan. Dan salah satunya adalah mempunyai pimpinan KPK yang berintegritas penuh. (U458)</p> <p>Destri: Nah, itu penting. Cuman kita kan harus lihat asal kekayaan itu darimana? (U469)</p> <p>Nasir: Tentu kami akan pertimbangkan penilaian itu, tentu saja nanti akan kami undang.. (U639)</p> <p>Agus: Jadi, memperbaiki keadaan yang rusak itu mesti selalu dibangun sistem, (U652) dan sistem ini harus melibatkan rakyat banyak, bukan hanya terkantung kepada KPK, polisi, dan jaksa. (U653)</p>
		<p>Subjective Explicit</p> <p>Destri: Tidak..tidak. saya rasa bukan kesitu. (U482)</p> <p>Destri: bahwa dari DPR pun juga tentunya saya berharap bahwa kita punya pemahaman yang sama. (U499)</p> <p>Roby: Saya kira mungkin pansel mendengar apa yang saya sampaikan waktu di fit & proper test ya.. (U521)</p> <p>Roby: Paling hebat, paling terberat? Saya pikir susah karena semuanya hebat ini, yang muda juga hebat. (U527)</p> <p>Surya: Saya percaya dia tidak akan melakukan itu. (U550)</p> <p>Nasir: Menurut saya kalau kemudian ya dan redrecord DPR kan memang seberapa gendut pun rekeningnya tetap diluluskan jugakan? (U634)</p> <p>Surya: Ada hal yang bagi saya menarik ini. Jadi proses pansel itukan kita bilang proses teknokratik. Jadi kombinasi dengan pansel yang teknokratik dalam tanda kutip dengan proses politik di DPR penting. (U673)</p>
		<p>Objective Explicit</p> <p>Destri: Dan sampai sejauh ini kami anggap siapapun calon tersebut yang mbak Nana maksud itu akhirnya itu kami anggap bisa memenuhi apa yang menjadi persyaratan. (U467)</p> <p>Najwa: karena pandangan-pandangannya yang ketika terlontar dalam jawaban pada saat pansel melakukan wawancara itu justru menunjukkan KPK sepertinya tidak perlu terlalu berperan</p>

Discourse	Orientation of Modality	Examples
		<p>aktif, hanya menjadi traker mechanism. Saya mengutip spesifik yang disebutkan. (U472)</p> <p>Destri: dan ini yang kami lihat belum optimal dilakukan oleh lembaga penegak hukum kita termasuk KPK. (U476)</p> <p>Destri: ya, buat kami bukan ranking. (U489) Buat kami, kami ingin mencari orang, 8 orang dimana mereka ini indiferent. (U490)</p> <p>Febri: Dan menurut kami, cukup bagus begitu ya. (U581)</p> <p>Mochtar: Ada kemungkinan komposisi the worlds ini bisa terpilih. (U607)</p> <p>Roby: Kita tahu bahwa DPR juga melihat ya bahwa pimpinan KPK mempengaruhi dinamika politik. (U702)</p> <p>Karena ajang lainlah itu yang membuka kemungkinan pengaruh. (U710)</p> <p>Nasir: Mereka diharapkan bukan ini dan sebagainya macam fakta integritas. (U716)</p> <p>harapan kita seperti itu. (U738)</p> <p>Febri: Dan sayangnya kan kami memprediksi penindakan itu justru bukan yang jadi prioritas kalau bagi kawan-kawan di DPR. (U746)</p>

2. The Ways of Using Metaphor of Modality Orientation in Mata Najwa Talk Show

The data analysis reveals four orientations in the Mata Najwa talk show: subjective implicit, objective implicit, subjective explicit, and objective explicit. The subjective and objective explicit orientations represent metaphorical forms of modality. Politicians employ various strategies to use these metaphorical modalities during the show.

Table 4.2 Process of Metaphor of Modality in Mata Najwa talk show

Discourse	Utterances	Process		
		Projecting Clause	Nominalization	Using preposition
D I (Mencari Pendekar KPK)	Destri: Buat saya alhamdulillah. (U2)			√
	Enny: Saya kira nggak ya saya juga sama dengan Bu Tuti ya selama inisaya juga bekerja lebih banyak dengan laki-laki (U10)	√		
	Jadi disini saya merasa bahwa ini ada tantangan apalagi kami perempuan semua kemudian tugasnya adalah berat menjadi komisioner untuk pemberantasan korupsi di Indonesia sedang merajalela, (U19)	√		
	Tuti: Saya rasa ada yak karena tantangannya bgitu besar (U35)	√		
	dan saya melihat juga bahwa ekspektasi public kan sangat tinggi sekali (U36)	√		
	Enni: Tapi saya berharap bahwa KPK tidak memperpanjang karena banyak orang-orang baik yang akan masuk dan cukup lah! (U66)	√		
	Najwa: Saya tahu sih beberapa teman anda anggota DPR ada yangmeragukan ini ibu-ibu srikandi ini anda ini termasuk meragukan pansel tidak? (U74)	√		
	Trimet: Pertama saya jujur saya surprise saya tidak menyangka yang muncul 9 nama ini bukan perempuan semua(U75)	√		
	Pikiran saya apa yang sebelumnya muncul pada pimpin anti korupsi. (U76)		√	
	Saya pikir itu adalah pertanyaan yang harus di jawab oleh pansel benar apa tidak? (U79)	√		
	Jamin: Yah, karena saya berfikir sejauh mana kemampuan saya dalam bersaing dengan orang lain. (U104)	√		
	Trimedia: Menurut saya karena paling tidak akhir November atau awal mungkin akhir November (U137)	√		
	Tuti: Kalau saya berpendapat tidak perlu malu ya karena itu pengalaman yang dilakukan juga oleh beberapa teman dari berbagai	√		

Discourse	Utterances	Process		
		Projecting Clause	Nominalization	Using preposition
	komisi dan lembaga. (U183)			
	Yunus: Lobi-lobi setahu saya tidak ada pepesan kosong sebenarnya. (U184)	√		
	Destri: yang paling tidak kita berbeda ini adalah saatnya bagi kami membuktikan bahwa perempuan itu bisa menghasilkan sesuatu yang baik gitu! (U3)			√
	Diani: Ya! Pada waktu kita dipanggil Bapak Presiden kita menceritakan bahwa beliau menyampaikan bahwa gak menyangka juga bahwa setelah menseleksi itu tiba-tiba kok ternyata perempuan (U26)	√		
	sehingga harapan kita tentu calon-calon pimpinan KPK ini benar-benar melihat secara penindakan. Tetapi pencegahan lebih penting! (U29)		√	
	berarti 2 hari lagi diharapkan berbondong-bondong (U31)	√		
	Itukan harapan berbondong-bondong (u33)		√	
	Negara memerlukan dalam bahasa Ibu Pertiwi memanggil putra-putri putrinya juga jangan lupa jangan putra-putranya ya, putra-putri terbaik bangsa dengan integasi yang tinggi maka (U37)	√		
	Jadi nanti Pak Trimet perlu membantu kami (U39)	√		
	Formal tentunya kita mau yang indah-indah ni ber Integritas mempunyai keberanian yang sudah selesai dengan dirinya dimana menemukan orang-orang seperti itu? (U41)	√		
	Najwa: Ketika diharapkan yang mendaftar tentunya adalah orang-orang yang punya syarat-syarat yang memenuhi syarat (U45)	√		
	Betti: Kita menyadari itu sebabnya kita ee..mengajak masyarakat yah (U46)	√		
	kami percaya bahwa banyak yang ingin berkontribusi didalam membantu Negara ini didalam pemberantasan dan pencegahan korupsi. (U47)	√		

Discourse	Utterances	Process		
		Projecting Clause	Nominalization	Using preposition
	Meautya : Sebagian kecil tetapi masih banyak orang yang merasa tanggung jawab seperti disebut oleh Ibu Enny tadi nah! (U61)	√		
	Najwa: Muncullah nama yang semuanya perempuan tapi pada saat itu kemudian beredar isu bahwa 9 ini yang namanya konon katanya titipian orang-orang yang istimewa. (U78)	√		
	Najwa: Mbak Supra keraguan-keraguan yang ada terutama karna kemudian ee..kritikan tidak semuanya proses dalam internal KPK (U21)		√	
D II (Uji Calon Pimpinan KPK)	Jasman: Saya punya gagasan , bahwa didalam penanganan tindak pidana korupsi, bukan hanya penindakan (U213)	√		
	Jasman: Saya kira tidak ada istilah kata titipan pada kejaksaan agung, kejaksaan agung juga sudah jelas mengatakan tidak ada titip-titipan. (U216)	√		
	Monica: Saya berharap saya bisa bekerja di KPK. (U230)	√		
	Ahmad Yani: Itu menurut saya ada hal yang sangat positif. (U232)	√		
	Jadi kalau ada yang setuju ada yang tidak setuju, bagi saya itu adalah vitamin yang luar biasa ya kan. (U233)			√
	Monica: Saya punya pandangan lain tentang KPK dan polri ya. Saya kira lihat, melihat kembali pengalaman saya bekerja dengan kepolisian ya. (U284)	√		
	Jasman: Kalau saya berpendapat , nanti kemudian ini KPK yang kemudian yang ingin kita bangun itu adalah kpk yang betul-betul mampu mensinergikan pemberantasan korupsi itu. (U388)	√		
	Syahrul: Saya rasa tidak perlu. (U448)	√		
	Jasman: Ya... disebut lolos, tapi ya menurut beliau begitu.. (U215)	√		
	Ahmad Yani: Kalau kita lihat sejarah republik ini, dibangun dan	√		

Discourse	Utterances	Process		
		Projecting Clause	Nominalization	Using preposition
	dibesarkan juga oleh para politisi. (U241)			
	Nasir: karena kita tahu bahwa hari ini, selama ini militer tidak pernah misalnya menyidik kasus-kasus korupsi ya. (U308)	√		
	Febri: Nah, ini butuh pimpinan yang agak sedikit lebih kuat ya, berani dan memotivasi KPK untuk bisa meningkatkan performa tentunya penegak. (U350)	√		
	Najwa: Jadi bagi figur yang ingin mengubah undang-undang itu justru itu yang meragukan? (U356)			√
	Febri: ya, kami pikir selamaini kami bersama masyarakat ya, mengawal KPK dan juga mendukung KPK ya sesuai secara proposional. (U426)	√		
D III (Siapa Layak Pimpin KPK)	Destri: Tidak..tidak, saya rasa bukan kesitu. (U482)	√		
	Destri: bahwa dari DPR pun juga tentunya saya berharap bahwa kita punya pemahaman yang sama. (U499)	√		
	Roby : Saya kira mungkin panel mendengar apa yang saya sampaikan waktu di fit & proper test ya.. (U521)	√		
	Roby: Paling hebat, paling terberat? Saya pikir susah karena semuanya hebat ini, yang muda juga hebat. (U527)	√		
	Surya: Saya percaya dia tidak akan melakukan itu. (U550)	√		
	Nasir: Menurut saya kalau kemudian ya dan redrecord DPR kan memang seberapa gendut pun rekeningnya tetap diluluskan jugakan? (U634)	√		
	Surya: Ada hal yang bagi saya menarik ini. Jadi proses panel itukan kita bilang proses teknokratik. Jadi kombinasi dengan panel yang teknokratik dalam tanda kutip dengan proses politik di DPR penting. (U673)	√		
	Destri: Dan sampai sejauh ini kami anggap siapapun calon tersebut yang mbak Nana maksud	√		

Discourse	Utterances	Process		
		Projecting Clause	Nominalization	Using preposition
	itu akhirnya itu kami anggap bisa memenuhi apa yang menjadi persyaratan. (U467)			
	Destri: dan ini yang kami lihat belum optimal dilakukan oleh lembaga penegak hukum kita termasuk KPK. (U476)	√		
	Destri: ya, buat kami bukan ranking. (U489) Buat kami , kami ingin mencari orang, 8 orang dimana mereka ini indiferent. (U490)			√
	Febri: Dan menurut kami , cukup bagus begitu ya. (U581)	√		
	Mochtar: Ada kemungkinan komposisi the worlds ini bisa terpilih. (U607)		√	
	Roby: Kita tahu bahwa DPR juga melihat ya bahwa pimpinan KPK mempengaruhi dinamika politik. (U702)	√		
	Karena ajang inilah itu yang membuka kemungkinan pengaruh. (U710)		√	
	Nasir: Mereka diharapkan bukan ini dan sebagainya macam fakta integritas. (U716)	√		
	harapan kita seperti itu. (U738)		√	
	Febri: Dan sayangnya kan kami memprediksi penindakan itu justru bukan yang jadi prioritas kalau bagi kawan-kawan di DPR. (U746)	√		

a. Using projecting clause

Politicians and other speakers from different social background in Mata Najwa talk show include Najwa Shihab as the host of that talk show use projecting clause to express the metaphor of modality by saying ‘I think, I believe, I hope, we think, we feel’, etc. In these expressions they use metaphor of modality to foreground their subjectivity and more likely engage the judgment personally, take the responsibility to the judgment with high and low certainty meanwhile the objectivity shows they do not take responsibility to the proposition, and they use

metaphor of modality to fulfil their needs in communication to show the power and persuade the listeners.

b. Using Nominalization

In their utterances shown above, such clauses generally express a decorative relational process and therefore the speaker's opinions will be lighted and his relevant responsibility will be avoided. Besides, nominalization of modality can also be employed to express the objective explicit orientation (Chang, 2001:8) says that nouns of this kind include possibility, probability, likelihood, certainty, regularity, intention, desire, determination, need, obligation and so on.

From the data above the politicians and other speakers from different social background use objective explicit by nominalizing the modality that are shown by data above. Thus, they use relational process and nominalization to express the objective explicit or metaphorical for of modality orientation. In this expression, it shows the objective explicit orientation since the speaker nominalizes the modals into noun. The speaker here wants to say that it may cause the internal conflict, but she tries to hide herself to the judgment by nominalizing the modals into noun. By using this expression, the host can get what she wants to get.

c. Using Preposition

In their utterances shown above, such judgments are expressed by using preposition. The use of preposition can express the metaphor of modality can also be employed to express the subjective and objective explicit orientation. From the data above the politicians and other speakers from different social background use subjective explicit by using preposition. In that expression, it shows the objective

explicit orientation since the speaker uses the preposition to express the metaphor of modality. The speaker here wants to say something based on what the things for her/him by saying ‘for me or for us’.

3. The Context of Using Modality Orientation in Mata Najwa Talk Show

In SFL theory, the object or things around or social in the sense that it refers to human being are subsumed under the term of social context. Halliday (1985: 12) develops an analysis of context of situation in terms of field, tenor, and mode. Field refers to the subject matter, topic or focus of the activity. Tenor refers to the social relation existing between the participants in a speech situation. And mode describes the way the language is being used in the speech interaction, including the medium (spoken, written, written to be spoken, etc) as well as the rhetorical mode (expository, instructive, persuasive, etc). As mentioned previously, there are three episodes in this study, namely D I “Mencari Pendekar KPK”, D II “Uji Calon Pimpinan KPK”, and D III “Siapa Layak Pimpin KPK”.

The component of interpersonal function refers to the social relation existing between the interactants in a speech situation. It includes relations of formality, power, and affect (manager/ clerk, father/ son). Tenor influences interpersonal choices in the linguistic system, and thereby it affects role the structures and strategies chosen to activate the linguistic exchange. The different choice of modality orientation by speakers in Mata Najwa talk show reflect the context of situation used here is tenor.

As Saragih (2012) said that tenor as the context of situation refers to those who are involved in an interaction. There are four aspects of tenor, they are

formality, status or power, affection and contact. The result of data analysis show that status or power is reflected in the use of modality orientation. It refers to positions of participants in interactions. In almost all cases status set participants with roles, here the occupation and social position which determine the status of participants.

In D I the topic (field) is “looking for the KPK leader”. In this episode the politicians are invited to discuss their intention and program to find and select the leader of KPK. They come from different fields. They used four orientation of modality, namely subjective implicit, objective implicit and subjective explicit and objective explicit modality while expressing their judgment and the dominant used is subjective explicit.

In D II the topic (field) is “testing the KPK leader”. In this episode the host invited the interviewees to discuss about how the test of KPK leader. She invited the different people from different fields such as police and judge. In this episode, the objective implicit dominantly used. It is because the interviewee are from police and judge, they tend to say the judgment directly but objectively. It can be shown in data below.

Jasman: **Yang pasti** pertama-pertama itu datangnya dari diri pribadi, dan kemudian dikejaksaaan prosesnya itu oleh kejaksaan agung. (U214)

The speaker uses “it’s certain” to express his objectivity in making judgment directly. This statement shows that the speaker doesnot make the listener confuse to catch his meaning and judgment to the proposition. It is not appropriate with the theory that says that politician often convey his idea with high degree of tentativeness and indirectly.

In D III the topic (field) is “Who can lead KPK”. In D III, this episode, the speakers tend to use objective implicit and objective explicit orientation in expressing their judgment. As explained before that this kind of orientation show the objectivity of the speakers in expressing their judgment and avoid themselves to take the responsibility of the judgment. The data will show the expression.

Destri: ya **tentunya** kami kan mempunyai satu parameter dan metodologi pemilihan. (U452)

In this expression, the speaker shows her objectivity to the judgment by hiding herself to influence the listeners. And the tenor reflects the power in saying her judgment since she is a politician in this case as the chief of KPK election committee. As Pekka (1997:49) says that power relations may be articulated by modal structures in the linguistic sense. The language used (mode) is persuasive. Based on the result of data analysis, the findings of this study are formulated as the following:

- (1) The modality orientation in D I is 18 occurrences (8.69%) subjective implicit, 67 occurrences (32.3%) objective implicit, 69 occurrences (33.3%) subjective explicit, 52 occurrences (25.1 %) objective explicit. In D II is 29 occurrences (11.9%) subjective implicit, 104 occurrences (42.7%) objective implicit, 61 occurrences (25.1%) subjective explicit, 49 occurrences (20.1%) objective explicit. In D III is 37 occurrences (15.2%) subjective implicit, 146 occurrences (60%) objective implicit, 53 occurrences (21.8%) subjective explicit, 64 occurrences (26.3 %) objective explicit.
- (2) The ways of the using metaphor of modality in Mata Najwa talk show are using projecting clause, nominalization and using preposition.

(3) The context of modality orientation used in Mata Najwa talk show is highly reflected by tenor, here is social status (occupation).

Clearly it can be shown in table below.

Table 4.3 Percentages of Modality Orientation in Mata Najwa Talk Show

No	Congruent				Metaphor			
	Sub. Implicit		Ob. Implicit		Sub. Explicit		Ob. Explicit	
	Modali- zation (%)	Modu- lation (%)	Modali- zation (%)	Modu- lation (%)	Modali- zation (%)	Modu- lation (%)	Modali- zation (%)	Modu- lation (%)
D I	7.24	1.44	19.8	12.5	26.5	6.76	12.07	13.04
D II	10.6	1.23	32.9	9.87	16.04	9.05	8.64	11.5
D III	11.9	3.31	37	11.2	11.2	6.29	11.9	9.27

From the result of data analysis above, it is found that there are two ways of modality orientation used, they are congruent and metaphor orientation of modality. Congruent modality found are 11.1 % subjective implicit, and 42.2 % objective implicit. Then, metaphor of modality are found 24.3 % subjective explicit and 21.9 % objective explicit.

The results indicate that the dominant modality orientation used in the Mata Najwa talk show is objective implicit, representing a congruent modality. This suggests that the use of metaphor of modality by politicians is minimal. Participants who employed this congruent modality primarily include police, judges, and politicians, while those who predominantly used metaphorical modality are from election committees. The findings reveal that speakers such as police officers, generals, lawyers, and judges tend to use objective implicit orientation to enhance their credibility, as more credible individuals typically adopt a more objective and implicit approach.

B. Discussions

The analysis of the Mata Najwa talk show identifies four types of modality orientation: subjective implicit, objective implicit, subjective explicit, and objective explicit, with modalization being the most prevalent. Speakers primarily use modalization to engage listeners by presenting propositions suited to the audience's diverse backgrounds. The dominant orientation is objective implicit, where modality is expressed directly. The host effectively uses both objective implicit and explicit orientations to enhance the show's interest and credibility, maintaining objectivity to help listeners easily understand her messages. This aligns with Wang's (2010) findings on the benefits of modal verbs in improving audience comprehension in political contexts. Interviewees, including police, generals, judges, and politicians involved in the KPK leader election, predominantly employ objective implicit orientation to convey certainty while avoiding personal accountability, highlighting that more credible speakers tend to adopt this more objective and implicit approach.

Speakers tend to express their opinions and attitudes more objectively and with greater certainty. As noted by Jiezhen Dong (2013), being objective and certain in a courtroom enhances the speaker's power and persuasiveness with the jury. This supports the research finding that choosing objective implicit orientation can make a speaker more powerful and persuasive to listeners or audiences.

The dominant explicit orientation in the Mata Najwa talk show is subjective explicit, where speakers express themselves subjectively and politely with certainty and personal engagement. They emphasize their main ideas to convince listeners and convey their judgments metaphorically and indirectly.

Politicians and other speakers use various methods to express metaphor of modality orientation, including projecting clauses, nominalization, and prepositions. Instead of using modals congruently, they project modals into clauses, which often leads to a decorative relational process that highlights their opinions while minimizing personal responsibility. Nominalization can express objective explicit orientation, encompassing concepts like possibility, probability, and obligation. Additionally, prepositions are used to convey judgments and opinions, balancing personal engagement with objectivity.

Another finding of this study is that the status of the speaker reflects their power and credibility when expressing judgments. Politicians demonstrate varying degrees of power in their metaphor orientation to influence listeners. Judges, police, and generals tend to express their judgments more objectively and implicitly compared to other professions. This indicates that the context of the situation, particularly the speaker's status (tenor), affects the use of metaphor of modality orientation.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Having analyzed the data, the conclusions are drawn as the following.

1. The modality orientation used in Mata Najwa talk show is subjective implicit, objective implicit, subjective explicit, and objective explicit.
2. The ways of using metaphor of modality in Mata Najwa talk show are by using projecting clause, nominalization the modality and preposition.
3. The use of modality in Mata Najwa talk show is highly dependent on the context of situation, here is the tenor.

B. Suggestions

In relation to the conclusions above, suggestions are staged as the following.

1. It is suggested that the students of English Department should be careful in choosing modality if they want to be more persuasive for the audience. 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.
2. It is suggested that other researcher do further research about metaphor of modality in different discourse for example language teaching in order to know the different significances from the previous discourses and it can be more intensively described.

3. The other findings from the research that the metaphor of modality in this discourse not only used to express modality politely but also to show the power and the credibility of the speaker.



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Appendix 1. Appointtmen Letter of Thesis Supervision



UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH ACEH
FAKULTAS AGAMA ISLAM
 (STATUS TERAKREDITASI)
 Jalan Muhammadiyah No. 91 Batoh Lueng Bata Email : fai.tarbiyah@unmuha.ac.id
 BANDA ACEH 23245

SURAT KEPUTUSAN
 Nomor : 272 /UM.M5/Q/FAI/2024

Dekan Agama Islam Universitas Muhammadiyah Aceh,

Menimbang:

- Bahwa untuk kelancaran ujian-ujian Skripsi pada Fakultas Agama Islam Universitas Muhammadiyah Aceh, maka dipandang perlu menunjuk Pembimbing Skripsi mahasiswa yang bersangkutan;
- Yang namanya tercantum dalam Surat Keputusan ini dipandang mampu dan cakap serta memenuhi syarat untuk diangkat dalam jabatan pembimbing Skripsi.

Mengingat:

- Keputusan Dirjen Pendidikan Islam No.Dj.I/363 / 2009 Tanggal 30 Juni 2009;
- Keputusan Badan Akreditasi Nasional Perguruan Tinggi No.7416/SK/BAN-PT /Ak-PPJ/S/XI/2020 Tanggal 17 November 2020;
- Keputusan Tim Pengesahan Proposal Skripsi Mahasiswa Fakultas Agama Islam Universitas Muhammadiyah Aceh tanggal 27 April 2024

Menetapkan: 1. Menunjuk saudara :

- Ayuna Netta, S.Pd.I, M. Pd**
Sebagai Pembimbing I.
- Lina Farsia, S.Pd.I, MA., M.Ed., M. Tesol**
Sebagai Pembimbing II.

Untuk membimbing Skripsi:

N A M A : **Irfan Suryadi**
 N P M : 2005180007
 JURUSAN : Tadris Bahasa Inggris
 JUDUL : The Metaphor of Modality in Mata Najwa Talk Show.

- Kepada Pembimbing yang tercantum namanya diberikan honorarium menurut peraturan yang berlaku;
- Surat Keputusan ini hanya berlaku satu tahun sejak tanggal ditetapkan.
- Segala sesuatu akan diroboh dan ditetapkan kembali sebagaimana mestinya apabila terdapat kekeliruan kemudian hari.

Ditetapkan di : Banda Aceh.
 Pada Tanggal : 2 Mei 2024


Dr. Rosnidarwati, S.Ag., MA.

Tembusan :

- Rektor Universitas Muhammadiyah Aceh.
- Koordinator Kopertais Wilayah V Aceh.
- Mahasiswa Yang bersangkutan.
- Arsip.-

Appendix 2. Autobiography

Name : Irfan Suryadi

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a. Father's
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b. Mother's
Name : Araitia
Occupation : IRT



Writer's Educational Background

1. Mata Najwa Talk Show