Modality in the Text of Jokowi's Speech in the Context of the Anniversary of Political Parties in Indonesia: Systemic Functional Linguistics Study

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Abstract

A person's views or opinions can be known from the use of modalities when giving speeches. This study aims to determine and describe the use of modalities in the text of Jokowi's speech in the framework of the Anniversary of Political Parties in Indonesia. This research is a qualitative descriptive research. The data of this study are clauses that have modalities in the text of Jokowi's speech. The technique of collecting data was done by online participatory observation and the technique of analyzing data was done by using interactive data analysis including: data collection, data reduction, data display and conclusion. Meanwhile, the source data of this research from five speeches of Jokowi at the political parties' anniversary namely: *Golkar, Perindo, PDI-Perjuangan, PSI*, and *Gerindra*. The five speeches of Jokowi were downloaded from youtube. The results of this study show that the five speeches of Jokowi used modalization modality and modulation modality with different frequency occurences. Modalization modality dominates in its use with frequency 68 times meanwhile the frequency of modulation modality occurred in 53 times. This research also found 18 markers of modality used by Jokowi in his speech. From 18 markers of modality, it was found 3 markers of modality that were dominant in use, namely: 'will', 'must', and 'want'. Thus, it was concluded that Jokowi in his speech had high hopes for the five political parties to bring Indonesia to become a developed country.

Keywords: Systemic Functional Linguistics, Interpersonal Function, Modality, Text of Speech

1. Introduction

Several political parties invited Jokowi as Head of State to attend the anniversary of political parties as well as give speeches at the anniversary event. In addition, in entering the upcoming 2024 elections, several political parties asked for support and advice from the Head of State by giving his political speeches at the political party anniversary event attended by Jokowi. From October 2022 – February 2023, there are 5 political party Anniversary events attended by Jokowi, namely: *Golkar* at its 58th Anniversary on October 21, 2022; *Perindo* at its 8th Anniversary event on November 7, 2022; *PDI-Perjuangan* at its 50th Anniversary event on January 19, 2023; *PSI* at its 8th Anniversary event on January 31, 2023 and *Gerindra* at its 8th Anniversary event to 15 on February 6, 2023. In this political party anniversary event, Jokowi delivered his speech directly and indirectly. The speech delivered directly was at the event of four anniversaries of political parties, namely: *Golkar, Perindo, PDI-Perjuangan* and *PSI*. Meanwhile, at the *Gerindara* political party Anniversary event, Jokowi delivered his speech indirectly, namely through a video channel that was shown and listened to at the *Gerindra* political party Anniversary event.

In this case, Jokowi in delivering his speech tried to provide views or assessments at the anniversary of the political party he attended. As known that speech is the delivery of ideas, messages, views or opinions to the listeners. According to Indonesian dictionary, speech is the expression of thoughts into the form of words addressed to many people. In addition, speech is also a discourse prepared to be spoken in front of an audience. In delivering the speech, language plays an important role as a communication tool in delivering messages to listeners. In knowing one's view on a matter can be known from the use of modality in a text delivered. According to Alwi (1992), modality is a form of language used by a person in making judgments based on reasoning, taste and desire. Meanwhile Saragih (2011: 265) states that modality is a meaning that is a personal opinion, consideration, 'spice' or 'flavoring' meaning conveyed in clauses, which differs from one person to another. On the other side, Renkema (2009) stated that modality is the speaker's attitude towards what they are saying is conveyed and it is the category of semantic that related to the alternative thoughts and attitudes expressions. Meanwhile Fairclough (1989) said that modality is the speaker or writer's authority to do as well and there are two aspects of modality based on the authority direction that is oriented to. *Firstly*, the authority status of one person pertinent to others, relational modality is engaged. *Secondly*, the authority of the speaker or writer in regarding to the truth or possibility of a depiction of reality is presented, expressive modality. Based on the previous studies, it can be said that modality is a personal judgement about something or opinion. Modalities are part of the interpersonal function in the metafunction of language offered by Halliday (2014). Halliday (2014) states that in modality it consists of modalization modalities consisting of possibility and usuality; modulation modalities consisting of obligation and inclination that each

types has its own value as drawn on Table 1 below.

Table 1. Types of Modality and Value

VALUE	TYPES OF MODALITY			
	MODALIZATION		MODULATION	
	Probability	Usuality	Obligation	Inclination
Low	perhaps, maybe, possibly	seldom, sometimes, rarely	allowed	willing
Medium	probably	usually	supposed	keen
High	certainly, definitely	always	required	determine

Based on Table 1 it can be known someone judgment about something or opinion relate to the using of types of modality in the using of sentences. Thus, this research investigated and described the types of modality used by Jokowi in his speeches with the Systemic Functional Linguistics approach offered by Halliday (2014).

Several studies discussing modalities and speech have been conducted by previous researchers (Ardiansah, 2015; Khaofia, 2018 ; Amrullah, 2020 ; Octaviyanti, 2020; Regards, 2021 ; Risaldi, 2021 ; Nirmala 2021 ; Siregar, 2021 ; Irwansyah 2022 ; Syartanti, 2022 ; Holubenko, 2023). The *first* previous research conducted by Ardiansah (2015) focused on its analysis of the use of modalities in student exposition texts. The results of the study showed that five analyzed exposition texts used different types of modalization modalities and modulation modalities. *Second*, research done by Khaofia (2018) which was conducted a modality study in a dialogue on the Mata Najwa talk show. The results of this study showed that Najwa Shihab as the host was not on par with other participants in the talk show. This can be seen from the use of high-level modalities and bonds that express Najwa Shihab's strong desire to master the conversation in the talk show. *Third*, research done by Amrullah (2020) which focused on modality studies in hoax news texts. The results of this study show that the type of modality, modality with a possible medium value and the modality modulation of necessity with a medium value are more dominant in the use of the hoax news text studied. The results of the study found that there are characteristics of hoax news texts from the use of modalities in hoax reporting. *Fourth*, research done by Octaviyanti (2020) whose research focuses on Prabowo's speech text found that the modalities used in speech texts consist of 8 probabilities with high values, 2 probabilities with high values, 1 must with medium values, 2 tendencies with high values and 2 tendencies with medium values. This shows that Prabowo is more inclined to what he says and this also shows his outspoken attitude.

Fifth, research done by Salam (2021) which focused on the study of modalities in sermon discourse. The results of this study show that the most dominant modality used in delivering sermons is modulation of necessity with a low degree. *Sixth*, (Risaldi, 2021) conducted research that examined modalities in the pedophilia community. The researcher found that there is a power practice carried out by criminals using linguistic modality verbs in the pedophilia community. *Seventh,* research conducted by Nirmala (2021) who conducts research on modalities, especially in the text of the Omnibus Law of the Job Creation Bill. This study resulted in the finding that modulation modalities are more dominant in use compared to modalization modalities. *Eighth*, research conducted by Siregar (2021) regarding modalities in dialogue texts regarding student expectations in the learning process in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic. The results showed that students were more dominant in using the modality of possibility modality with intermediate grades in expressing their expectations.

Ninth, research conducted by Irwansyah (2022) on modality studies in the text of Jokowi and Prabowo's speeches in the 2019-2024 presidential campaign. The results of this study show that the text of Jokowi's speech uses modalities with middle to upper values while Prabowo's speech texts use modalities equivalent to Jokowi's speeches, namely modalities with middle to upper values. This shows that Prabowo does not want to lose in fighting for the position of President and Jokowi as the incumbent also wants to maintain his position as President in the second term, namely 2019-2024. *Tenth,* research conducted by Syartanti (2022) which examines the study of modalities in Joko Widodo's state of the nation speech. The results showed that the modality marker 'should' appeared consistently as a marker of epistemic modality and 'could' also appeared consistently as a marker of dynamic modality containing the meaning of ability. This research uses a modality theoretical approach (Hasan Alwi, 1992). *Eleventh*, Holubenko (2023) conducted research on the study of modalities in translation. The results of this study suggest that the essence of modality in intersemiotic translation is related to inner linguistic thinking.

From several previous studies that have been described, it was found that there is a research gap, so that this study fills the gap by conducting more in-depth research on studies that have not been studied before. In previous research that has been described, it was found that no one has discussed Jokowi's speech at the political party's Anniversary event. In addition, it was also found that there was indeed a discussion about modalities but no one had touched on the discussion of Jokowi's speech at the political party's Anniversary event. Thus, this study finds a gap in research that needs to be done to examine the use of modalities in the text of Jokowi's speech. This need to be done to see and describe Jokowi's views or judgments through delivering speeches at political party anniversary events, especially this year in 2023 is a political year. Jokowi wants to give his assessment in terms of who will replace him as President in 2024. Thus, the novelty of this study is to describe the use of modalities in the text of Jokowi's speech at the anniversary event of a political party that has not been discussed before with a Systemic Functional Linguistics approach.

Based on the description that has been described earlier, this research is important to do because this research has never been done. Furthermore, the objectives of this study are to: 1) know the types of modalities used in the text of Jokowi's speech; 2) know the markers

of modalities used in the text of Jokowi's speech; 3) describe the use of modalities in the text of Jokowi's speech.

From the explanation that has been described, this research has an important contribution in the field of linguistics, especially in the delivery of political speeches. The results of this study are also expected to be used as a reference in further research, especially in studies related to speech. In addition, this study can provide an overview of a person in making an assessment by paying attention to the use of modalities that have high, medium and low values in speeches delivered to listeners.

2. Research Method

This research is a type of qualitative descriptive research. This is because this study qualitatively describes the use of modalities conveyed by Jokowi in his speech at the celebration of the Anniversary of Political Parties in 2022-2023. Meanwhile, the research approach used is the Systemic Functional Linguistics approach. The data used in this study were clauses that have modalities contained in the text of Jokowi's speech. Meanwhile, the source of data in this study was sourced from five of Jokowi's speeches accessed through https://www.youtube.com website as in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Data Sources

No.	Speech	Link Youtube
1.	Jokowi's Speech on the 58th Anniversary of the *GOLKAR* Political Party on October 21, 2022	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xQTtlDKsk3U
2.	Jokowi's Speech on the 8th Anniversary of the *PERINDO* Political Party on November 7, 2022	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F7O-rrQlhAI
3.	Jokowi's Speech on the 50th Anniversary of the *PDI-PERJUANGAN* Political Party on January 19, 2023	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m3koHO_HVfg
4.	Jokowi's Speech on the 8th Anniversary of *PSI* Political Party on January 31, 2023	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WVtd616TVSk
5.	Jokowi's Speech on the 15th Anniversary of the *GERINDRA* Political Party on February 6, 2023	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AWvHP_jcKss

Data collection techniques in this study were carried out by participatory observation techniques. Researchers in this case made online observations of five Jokowi speeches in the framework of the anniversary of five political parties, namely: 1) the 58th anniversary of the *GOLKAR* political party on October 21, 2022, 2) the 8th anniversary of the *PERINDO* political party on November 7, 2022, 3) the 50th anniversary of the *PDI-PERJUANGAN* political party on January 19, 2023 4) the 8th anniversary of the *PSI* political party on January 31, 2023, and 5) The 15th anniversary of the *GERINDRA* political party on February 6, 2023. Furthermore, researchers downloaded Jokowi's five speeches and then transcribed oral speech data into written speech data. Meanwhile, for data analysis techniques in this study using interactive data analysis techniques offered by Miles, Hubberman & Saldana (2014: 10) which begins with data collection, data reduction / condensation, data display and conclusion as shown in Figure 1. After that, the researchers described the results of the research that has been obtained.
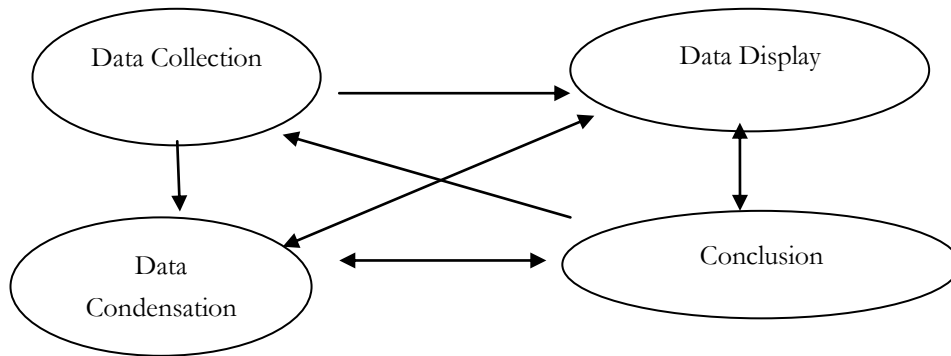

Figure 1. Interactive Data Analysis (Miles, Hubberman &; Saldana, 2014: 10)

3. Results and Discussion

Based on data analysis that has been carried out in speeches delivered by Jokowi at the anniversary event of five political parties attended, namely: *Golkar, Perindo, PDI-Perjuangan, PSI* and *Gerindra*, it was found that there are 121 clauses that have modalities. However, the emergence of modalities in each political party's anniversary has a different percentage as shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Distribution of Modalities in Jokowi's Speech at the Anniversary of Political Parties

No.	Political Party	Modality		Occurrences	Percentage
		Modalization	Modulation		
1.	*Golkar*	24	8	32	26,4 %
2.	*Perindo*	5	3	8	6,6 %
3.	*PDI-Perjuangan*	24	14	38	31,4 %
4.	*PSI*	13	27	40	33,1 %
5.	*Gerindra*	2	1	3	2,5 %
TOTAL		**68**	**53**	**121**	**100 %**

From Table 3, it is known that Jokowi in delivering his speech used more modalities at the *PSI* Political Party Anniversary event, namely as many as 40 modalities followed by *PDI-Perjuangan* as many as 38 modalities, *Golkar* as many as 32 modalities, *Perindo* as many as 8 modalities and *Gerindra* as many as 3 modalities. This shows that Jokowi is more likely to give his views to the *PSI, PDI-Perjuangan* and *Golkar* Political Parties compared to the other 2 Political Parties, namely *Perindo* and *Gerindra.*

Furthermore, the results of this study also found 18 modality markers found in the text of Jokowi's speech, namely: believe (*yakin*), believes (*meyakini*), sure/certain (*pasti*), will (*akan*), guess (*kira*), perhaps (*mungkin*), estimated (*diperkirakan*), remain (*tetap*), always (*terus*), sometimes (*kadang-kadang*), must (*harus*), must (*mau tak mau*), hopefully (*moga-moga*), wish (*mengharap*), hope (*harap*), want (*mau*), want (*ingin*), desire (*keinginan*) which frequency of use is different as shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Frequency of Use of Modality Markers

No.	Modality		Modality Markers	Frequency
1.	Modalization	Probability	Believe (*Yakin*)	6
			Believes (*Meyakini*)	2
			Sure/certain (*Pasti*)	4
			Will (*Akan*)	42
			Guess (*Kira*)	1
			Perhaps (*Mungkin*)	1
			Estimated (*Diperkirakan*)	1
		Usuality	Remain (*Tetap*)	2
			Always (*Terus*)	8
			Sometimes (*Kadang-kadang*)	1
2.	Modulation	Obligation	Must (*Harus*)	22
			Must (*Mau tak mau*)	1
			Hopefully (*Moga-moga*)	1
			Wish (*Mengharap*)	1
			Hope (*Harap*)	1
		Inclination	Want (*Mau*)	6
			Want (*Ingin*)	20
			Desire (*Keinginan*)	1
TOTAL				**121**

Table 4 shows that Jokowi is more dominant in using modalization modalities, the possibility of 'will' with a frequency of 42 times, followed by the modality of modulation of necessity 'must' with a frequency of 22 times in his speech. This indicates that Jokowi gave views and input to the five Political Parties regarding his hopes for the five Political Parties to think about Indonesia in the future to become a developed country as the slogan that has been conveyed by Jokowi in his campaign with the slogan 'Optimistic Advanced Indonesia' is not only limited to developing countries. Further discussion on the use of modalities in the text of Jokowi's speech at each Political Party Anniversary is outlined in the following subchapters.

3.1 Modalities in the Text of Jokowi's Speech at the Anniversary of the Golkar Political Party

At the 58th Anniversary of the *Golkar* political party, Jokowi's speech found 32 clauses that have modalities consisting of 24 types of modalization modalities and 8 types of modulation modalities as shown in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Distribution Modalities in the Anniversay of *Golkar* Political Party

VALUE	MODALIZATION		MODULATION	
	PROBABILITY	USUALITY	OBLIGATION	INCLINATION
HIGH	Believe (*Yakin*), (**3**) Believe (*Meyakini*), (**2**) Sure (*Pasti*), (**2**)	-	Must (*Harus*), (**1**)	-
MEDIUM	Will (*Akan*), (**15**)	-	-	Want (*Mau*), (**2**)
LOW	Guess (*Kira*), (**1**) Estimated (*Diperkirakan*), (**1**)	-	-	Want (*Ingin*), (**5**)
Total	24	0	1	7
	24		**8**	
Percentage	**75%**		**25%**	

From Table 5, it can be seen that Jokowi is more dominant in using possible modalization modalities with high, medium and low values with a frequency of 24 times. Meanwhile, the use of modulation modality is only used 8 times. Some examples of clauses that use modality markers in the text of Jokowi's speech at the *Golkar* Political Party Anniversary are as follows.

    a.   Golkar **will** carefully, **will** conscientiously; **will** carefully not be reckless in declaring candidates for President and Vice President 2024. (*Golkar **akan** dengan cermat, **akan** dengan teliti, **akan** dengan hati-hati tidak sembrono dalam mendeklarasikan calon Presiden dan Wakil Presiden 2024*)

    b.   Therefore, I am **sure**, I am **sure**, I am **sure**. (*Oleh sebab itu, saya **yakin**, saya **yakin**, saya **yakin***)

    c.   I also **believe**. (*Saya juga **meyakini***)

    d.   The number 2 pick is careful because **surely** it is because it is emotional. (*Yang milih nomor 2 itu hati-hati karena **pasti** itu karena emosional*)

    e.   I **guess** you also know that now there are 14 countries that have entered IMF patients (*Saya **kira**, bapak/ibu juga sudah tahu bahwa sekarang yang sudah masuk pasien IMF itu ada 14 negara*)

    f.   On IMF doorstep, *will be estimated* appear figures later on 66 countries (*Di depan pintunya IMF **diperkirakan akan** muncul angka nanti 66 negara*)

    g.   Therefore, we really **must** choose this future leader who has high flying hours (*Oleh sebab itu, betul-betul pemimpin ke depan ini **harus** kita pilih yang memiliki jam terbang yang tinggi*)

    h.   I **want** to talk a lot actually (*Saya **mau** berbicara banyak sebetulnya*)

    i.   I **want** to extend my 58th birthday wishes to the entire *Golkar* party family (*Saya **ingin** menyampaikan ucapan selamat ulang thuan yang ke 58 kepada seluruh keluarga besar partai Golkar*)

3.2 Modalities in the Text of Jokowi's Speech at the Anniversary of the Perindo Political Party

Presiden Jokowi: Partai Perindo Berhasil Menggaet Orang-orang Hebat #BreakingNews 07/11

At the 8th Anniversary of the *Perindo* political party, Jokowi in delivering his speech only used 8 clauses that have modalities consisting of five types of modalization modalities and 3 types of modulation modalities as shown in Table 6 below.

Table 6. Distribution of Modalities in the Anniversay of *Perindo* Political Party

VALUE	MODALIZATION		MODULATION	
	PROBABILITY	USUALITY	OBLIGATION	INCLINATION
HIGH	-	-	Must (*Harus*), (**1**)	-
MEDIUM	Will (*Akan*), (**5**)	-	-	-
LOW	-	-	-	Want (*Ingin*), (**2**)
Total	5	0	1	2
	5		**3**	
Percentage	**62,5 %**		**37,5%**	

Table 6 shows that Jokowi in delivering his speech at the anniversary of the *Perindo* political party only used 3 modality markers, namely 'will' with a frequency of occurrence of 5 times, 'must' with a frequency of occurrence of 1 time, and 'want' with a frequency of occurrence 2 times. Some examples from Jokowi's speech texts that use modality markers are shown as follows.

    a.   This means that raising these big names **will** greatly affect the electability of the party. (*Artinya mengangkat dengan nama-nama besar ini **akan** sangat berpengaruh terhadap elektabilitas partai*)

    b.   What we **must** do is keep that competition between parties. (*Apa yang harus kita lakukan adalah menjaga persaingan antar partai itu*)

    c.   I **want** to talk survey first. (*Saya **ingin** bicara survey dulu*)

3.3 Modalities in the Text of Jokowi's Speech at the Anniversary of the PDI-Perjuangan Political Party

[FULL] Pidato Jokowi di HUT PDI Perjuangan Ke-50: Senang Capres Pilihan Megawati Dari Kader Sendiri

Jokowi in delivering his speech at the 50th Anniversary of the *PDI-Perjuangan* Political Party found that there are 38 clauses that have modalities consisting of 24 types of modalization modalities and 14 types of modulation modalities as shown in Table 7 below.

Table 7. Distribution of Modalities in the Anniversary of *PDI-Perjuangan* Political Party

VALUE	MODALIZATION		MODULATION	
	PROBABILITY	USUALITY	OBLIGATION	INCLINATION
HIGH	Believe (*Yakin*), (**2**)	Remain (*Tetap*), (**2**) Always (*Terus*), (**2**)	Must (*Harus*), (**6**)	-
MEDIUM	Will (*Akan*), (**16**) Perhaps (*Mungkin*), (**1**)	-	Hope (*Harap*), (**1**)	-
LOW	-	Sometimes (*Kadang-kadang*), (**1**)	-	Want (*Ingin*), (**7**)
Total	19	5	7	7
	24		**14**	
Percentage	**63,2%**		**36,8%**	

From Table 7 it can be seen that Jokowi in delivering his speech at the anniversary of the *PDI-Perjuangan* political party used 9 modality markers with different frequencies, namely: 'believe (*yakin*)' with its appearance 2 times, 'will (*akan*)' with its appearance 16 times, 'perhaps (*mungkin*)' with its appearance 1 time, 'remain (*tetap*)' with its appearance 2 times, 'always (*terus*)' with its appearance 2 times, 'sometimes (*kadang-kadang*)' with its appearance 1 time, 'must (*harus*)' with its appearance 6 times, 'hope (*harap*)' with its appearance 1 time and 'want (*ingin*)' with its appearance 7 times. Some examples of clauses that use modality markers in the text of Jokowi's speech are as follows.

    a.   I **believe** the decision was based on calculations and calculations that have been made. (*Saya **yakin** keputusan itu sudah berdasarkan pada perhitungan dan kalkulasi yang telah dibuat*)

    b.   We are all patiently waiting for what he **will** say later. (*Kita semuanya sabar saja menunggu yang **akan** nanti beliau sampaikan*)

    c.   In the middle of the year **maybe**, add another copper stop, we must not retreat (*Pertengahan tahun **mungkin**, tambah lagi stop tembaga, kita tidak boleh mundur*)

    d.   Even though we are afraid about Freeport, we **remain must** move forward (*Walaupun kita ditakuti soal Freeport, **tetap** kita **harus** maju*)

    e.   Even though we lost at the WTO on nickel, we **remain** going (*Walau kita kalah di WTO soal nikel, kita **tetap terus** maju*)

    f.   But it is a trade that *sometimes* pressures a country. (*Tapi itulah sebuah perdagangan yang **kadang-kadang** menekan sebuah Negara*)

    g.   Anyway, everything **must** be integrated (Pokoknya semua **harus** terintegrasi)

    h.   We **hope** that it will become an ecosystem for electric vehicles, which in the future can provide a bright future. (*Kita **harap** nantinya jadi ekosistem bagi kendaraan listrik, yang ke depan dapat memebrikan sebuah masa depan yang cerah*)

i. Because I **want** the President in the future to also dare to continue. (*Karena saya **ingin** Presiden ke depan juga berani melanjutkannya*)

3.4 Modalities in the Text of Jokowi's Speech at the Anniversary of the PSI Political Party

At the 50th Anniversary of the Indonesian Solidarity Party (*Partai Solidaritas Indonesia*), abbreviated as *PSI*, Jokowi in delivering his speech used 40 clauses that have modalities consisting of 13 types of modalization modalities and 27 types of modulation modalities as shown in Table 8 below.

Table 8. Distribution of Modalities in the Anniversary of *PSI* Political Party

VALUE	MODALIZATION		MODULATION	
	PROBABILITY	USUALITY	OBLIGATION	INCLINATION
HIGH	Sure (*Pasti*), (**2**) Believe (*Yakin*), (**1**)	Always (Terus), (**4**)	Must (*Harus*), (**14**) Must (*Mau tak mau*) , (**1**)	-
MEDIUM	Will (Akan), (**6**)	-	Hopefully (*Moga-moga*) , (**1**) Hope (*Mengharap*), (**1**)	Want (*Mau*), (**4**)
LOW	-	-	-	Want (*Ingin*) , (**5**) Desire (*Keinginan*), (**1**)
Total	9	4	17	10
		13		**27**
Percentage		**32,5%**		**67,5%**

Table 8 shows that Jokowi in delivering his speech at the anniversary of the *PSI* political party predominantly uses modulation modality with a percentage of 67.5%. In his speech, Jokowi used 11 modality markers, namely: sure (*pasti*), believe (*yakin*), will (*akan*), always (*terus*), must (*harus*), must (*mau tak mau*), hopefully (*moga-moga*), hope (*mengharap*), want (*mau*), want (*ingin*), desire (*keinginan*). From the 11 modality markers, Jokowi is more dominant in using the 'must (*harus*)' modality marker which shows that Jokowi wants *PSI* political parties to have differentiation with other political parties and must enter the senayan in the 2024 general election. Some examples of clauses that use modality markers in the text of Jokowi's speech are showed below.

a. That PSI can enter the senayan in 2024, PSI **must** definitely win (*Bahwa PSI bisa masuk senayan di tahun 2024, PSI menang **pasti** menang*)

b. No one can give an explanation that I **believe**. (*Nggak ada yang bisa memberikan penjelasan yang betul-betul saya **yakin***)

c. Because this **will** be until roughly 2027, 2028 (*Karena ini **akan** sampai kira-kira tahun 2027, tahun 2028*)

d. Don't turn right and left, **always** go on (*Jangan toleh kanan toleh kiri maju **terus***)

e. Therefore, PSI **must** be able to enter Senayan (*Oleh sebab itu, PSI **harus** bisa masuk senayan*)

f. Electric cars in the future **must** all countries **will** look for this item (*Mobil listrik yang ke depan **mau tidak mau** semua Negara **akan** mencari barang ini*)

g. **Hopefully**, after the bauxite will run away soon, we will calculate the copper (***Moga-moga** setelah bauksit nanti lari sebentar lagi ini baru kita kalkulasi tembaga*)

h. I **hope** PSI oversees this (*Saya **mengharap** PSI mengawal ini*)

i. I actually **want** to say something (*Saya tadi sebetulnya **mau** menyampaikan sesuatu*)

j. Because we **want** to unify, integrate the namany, all the wealth of the mini style (*Karena kita **ingin** menyatukan mengintegrasikan yang namanya seluruh kekayaan ala mini*)

k. This should fit the **desires** of the 17-39 voters. (*Ini **harus** pas dengan **keinginan** pemilih 17-39 tadi*)

3.5 Modalities in the Text of Jokowi's Speech at the Anniversary of the Gerindra Political Party

Jokowi di HUT Gerindra: Elektabilitas Pak Prabowo Potensial Jadi yang Tertinggi

At the 15th Anniversary of the *Gerindra* political party, Jokowi only used 3 clauses that used modalities in his speech consisting of 2 types of modalization modalities and 1 type of modulation modality as shown in Table 9 below.

Table 9. Distribution of Modalities in the Anniversay of *Gerindra* Political Party

VALUE	MODALIZATION		MODULATION	
	PROBABILITY	USUALITY	OBLIGATION	INCLINATION
HIGH	-	Always (*Terus*), **(2)**	-	-
MEDIUM	-	-	-	-
LOW	-	-	-	Want (Ingin), **(1)**
Total	0	2	0	1
		2		**1**
Percentage		**66,7%**		**33,3%**

Table 9 shows that Jokowi in delivering his speech at the anniversary of the *Gerindra* political party only used 2 modality markers, namely: always (*terus*) and want (*ingin*). Examples of clauses that use modality markers are as follows.

a. If it is hard and **always** boosted, the *Gerindra* party has the potential to come out on top (*Jika keras dan didongkrak **terus** partai Gerindra potensial menjadi yang teratas*)

b. I also invite the Gerindra party **always** to maintain the unity and unity of the nation (*Saya juga mengajak partai Gerindra untuk **terus** menjaga persatuan dan kesatuan bangsa*)

c. I also **want** to congratulate the outstanding achievements of the Gerindra party (*Saya juga **ingin** menyampaikan selamat atas prestasi partai Gerindra yang luar biasa*)

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of an analysis that has been carried out on five texts of Jokowi's speeches at political party anniversary events, namely: *Golkar, Perindo, PDI-Perjuangan, PSI, Gerindra*, it was found that Jokowi always uses modalities in every speech he delivers. From the five texts of Jokowi's speech, it was found that 1) the modalities used by Jokowi in delivering his speech consisted of two types of modalities, namely modalization modalities and modulation modalities with high, medium and low values. From the two types of modalities used by Jokowi, it was found that the type of modality modality consisting of possibility and frequency dominated its use, which was 68 times compared to the modulation modality consisting of requirements and tendencies that appeared 53 times, 2) the modality marker used by Jokowi in his speech consisted of 18 modality markers with the modality marker 'will (*akan*)' dominating its use, which was 42 times, followed by 'must (*harus*)' 22 times and 'want (*ingin*)' 20 times. Meanwhile, the other 15 modality markers were just under ten times in use; 3) Based on the results and discussions, it can be concluded that Jokowi in delivering his speeches at every anniversary of the political party he participated in was not always the same in the use of modalities. This can be clearly seen; from Jokowi's five speeches analyzed it shows that Jokowi is more dominant in using modalities at the *PSI* political party's Anniversary event, which is 40 times. This shows Jokowi's hope that the *PSI* party will be able to compete and enter Senayan in the upcoming 2024 general election. This is supported by the use of the modality marker 'must (*harus*)' which dominates in delivering his speech at the *PSI* political party anniversary event. Therefore, this study recommends that further researchers conduct research that discusses modalities but for different research objects to see how a person's views through speech or speech delivered to listeners. The implications of this study suggest that when a person conveys a view or message has a different view according to the high, medium and low values for each type of modality used. Another implication of this study is for speechers to use a variety of modalities to make the speech interesting for listeners to be heard.

Author's contributions

First author, Hiace Vega Fernando Siahaan was responsible for study design, data collection, data analysis and revising. Meanwhile, second author, Baharuddin Purba was responsible for drafted the manuscript, performed the calculation. All authors of this study read and approved the final manuscript. Besides that, all authors contributed equally in doing, revising and finishing this study.

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