AN ANALYSIS OF MOOD AND MODALITY IN VLADIMIR PUTIN'S SPEECH TO RUSSIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A THESIS

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LAMPUNG
2024

AN ANALYSIS OF MOOD AND MODALITY IN VLADIMIR PUTIN'S SPEECH TO RUSSIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

A THESIS

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for S1-Degree

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to analyze how mood and modality of interpersonal meaning are used in Vladimir Putin's annual speech to Russian general assembly. This study used qualitative approach by applying descriptive qualitative design. The data comprise the transcript of Vladimir Putin's annual speech delivered at the Russian General Assembly on February 21, 2023 taken from the REV Transcript Library website. The transcripts were then examined and evaluated using Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics theory. The finding show that the speech contains declarative, interrogative, and imperative of mood, as well as probability, usuality, obligation and inclination of modality. The declarative mood type is the most widely used in Vladimir Putin's annual speech with the number of clauses used 326 times or about 95%, it is followed by imperative mood which is used 9 times or about 3%. Meanwhile, interrogative mood is the least used in this speech which is 8 times or around 2%. Furthermore, the researcher also found 4 types of modality used by Vladimir Putin in his speech. Obligation is the most widely used type with 80 occurrences or around 41% where the median value of obligation is mostly used. The next type is inclination which appears 64 times or about 32% with the most common high value of inclination. Probability type appears 46 times or about 23% with the most common high value of inclination. And the least common type is usuality type with 7 appearances or only about 4%, high value is the most commonly used in usuality type. The speech analysis of the modality used by Vladimir Putin is worth studying because it allows us to know what interaction Putin wants to build with his audience, and what's Putin plans for Russia. Putin aims to build trust among his audience, where he declares about the future of Russia being in his hands. Putin attempts to convince the audiences that the ongoing war is to protect their country from potentially worse dangers in the future. Additionally, Putin invites Russian citizens to collectively realize the aspirations that Russia aims to achieve.

Keywords: *Mood, Modality, Speech, Vladimir Putin*

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled **"An Analysis of Mood and Modality in Vladimir Putin's Speech to Russian General Assembly"** is entirely my own work. I am fully aware that I have quoted several statements and ideas from various sources and all of them are well expressed in this thesis.

Bandar Lampung, 22 November 2023

Declared by,

Anggun Safitri

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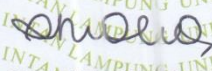
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ADMISSION

A thesis entitled: "AN ANALYSIS OF MOOD AND MODALITY IN VLADIMIR PUTIN'S SPEECH TO RUSSIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY", by: ANGGUN SAFITRI, NPM: 1911040264, Study Program: English Education, was tested and defended in the examination session in Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung, on: Wednesday, January 3rd 2024.

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MOTTO

وَ إِذَا سَ أَلَكَ عِبَادِي عَنِّي فَ إِنِّي قَرِيبٌ أُجِيبُ دَعْوَةَ الدَّاعِ إِذَا دَعَانِ فَلْيَسْتَجِيبُوا لِي وَلْيُ وُ مِنُوا بِي لَعَلَّهُمْ يَرْشُدُونَ

"Pray to Allah believing that it will be answered, and know that Allah does not answer the
prayer of a negligent heart."

(HR. Tirmidhi, no. 3479)

وَلَسَوْفَ يُعْطِيكَ رَبُّكَ فَتَرْضَىٓ

"And your Lord is going to give you, and you will be satisfied."

(Ad-Dhuha : 5)

DEDICATION

Alhamdulillah, praise be to Allah SWT who has given his grace and guidance so that the author can compile this thesis in the final assignment of the lecture. This thesis is dedicated to:

1. The author's parents, Mr. Anto and Mrs. Hariyati, who always provide direction to the author and provide encouragement and love and the unbroken prayers they always pray. So that the author can reach the college level.

2. The author's extended family from father and mother who cannot be mentioned one by one. Thank you always for always supporting and encouraging me to finish this thesis.

3. My beloved almamater, Department of English Education, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, UIN Raden Intan Lampung, which has contributed for providing education in faith and knowledge.
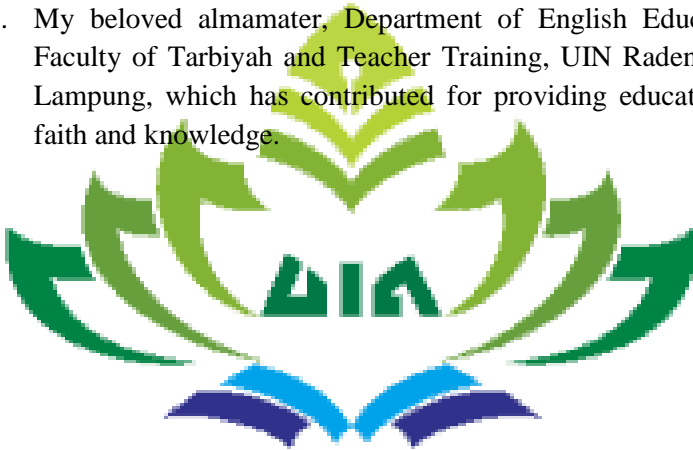
CURRICULUM VITAE

The name of the researcher is Anggun Safitri. Her nickname is Anggun. The researcher is the first of two children. The daughter of Mr. Anto and Mrs. Hariyati. She was born in Wonokerto, January 03, 2002. The author has one younger sister named Revi Mariska who is also studying at UIN Raden Intan Lampung. She lives and resides in Wonokerto village, Central Tulang Bawang District, West Tulang Bawang Regency. Formal education that has been taken by the author is SD Negeri 1 Wonokerto for 6 years starting from 2008 and finishing in 2013. From 2013 to 2017, the author continued her education at SMP Negeri 06 Tulang Bawang Barat, then the author continued her education at SMA Negeri 02 Tulang Bawang Tengah from 2017 to 2019. Then in 2019 the author enrolled as a student of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, Department of English Education, Raden Intan Lampung State Islamic University. On July 2022 the author carried out a Real Work-From Home (KKN-DR) lecture in Daya Asri village, Tumijajar sub-district, West Tulang Bawang district. In August 2022 the author carried out Field Teacher Training at SMP Perintis 2 Bandar Lampung.
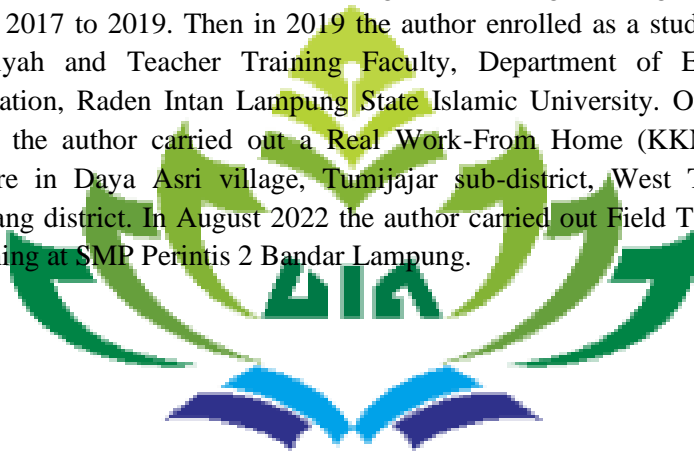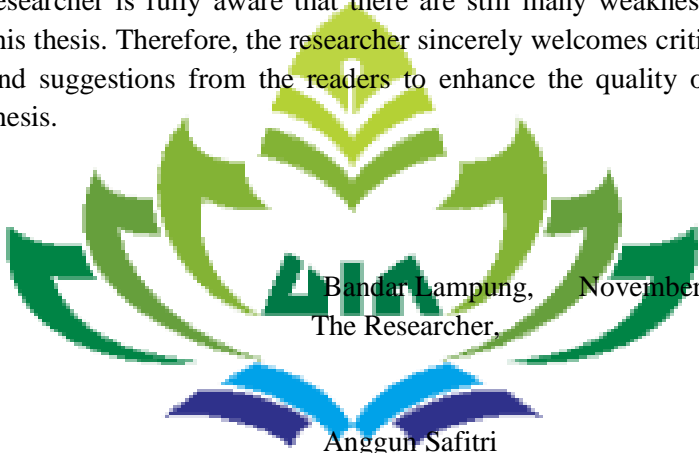
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In the name of Allah, the Almighty, the most beneficent and the most merciful, for blessing the researcher with His mercy and guidance to finish this thesis. The peace is upon our prophet Muhammad SAW, who has spread the true religion, namely Islam.

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Finally, it has to be admitted that nobody is perfect and the researcher is fully aware that there are still many weaknesses in this thesis. Therefore, the researcher sincerely welcomes criticisms and suggestions from the readers to enhance the quality of this thesis.

Bandar Lampung,   November 2023
The Researcher,

Anggun Safitri
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Title Confirmation

It is important to clarify the words linked to the title of this proposal as a first step in getting an understanding in order to alleviate the process of writing this undergraduate thesis proposal entitled An Analysis of Mood and Modality in Vladimir Putin's Annual Speech to the Russian General Assembly. In the title of this undergraduate thesis proposal, there is an explanation of how various terminology should be understood. The explanation is as follows:

1. Analysis

According to Wiradi, analysis is an activity that includes sorting, parsing, differentiating things to be classified and grouped according to certain criteria which are then searched for meaning and relevance. The analysis is detail study or examination of something to better understanding about it. The results of the analysis activities are what can be used or can be useful for others in the future. The activity of analyzing something certainly has a specific purpose. The analysis carried out in the research aims to see the mood and modality in in Vladimir Putin's Annual Speech to the Russian General Assembly.

2. Mood

Mood and structure show how speakers and listeners, and writers and readers, use language to express themselves in verbal exchanges. According to Halliday, mood is a clause system and not a verbal group or verb. Berry states that the mood system can be defined as "the

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[1] A.S. Homby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary International Students' Edition NEW 9th ed,* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1948), p. 47

choice between the various roles that a speaker may choose for himself and his listeners". This ensures that the speaker initiating the conversation can think in advance about the role he or she will take between communications.

3. Modality

Modality is a perspective, consideration of uncertain matters, personal opinion that can be expressed in terms of clauses, especially in the utterances conveyed. According to Halliday & Matthiessen, modality is related to the speaker's assessment, attitude, or judgment of probabilities and obligations on what she is saying. Therefore, the meaning of an utterance lies between yes or no - between positive and negative. The concept of modality is language for expressing attitudes or expressing thoughts in utterances where these expressions can be conveyed in communication such as in debates, in speeches, etc.

4. Speech

Speech is a skill in conveying a message in front of the public verbally which has a specific purpose. According to James H. Mc. Burney and Ernest J. Wrage "Speech is the communication of ideas and feelings using visible and audible symbols originating from the speaker". Speeches aim to influence other people, provide an understanding, make other people happy and satisfied with the speech delivered in an entertaining way. So, it can be concluded that speech is the insistence of an idea that aims to provide information or change and influence the mindset of the audience. In this study, researchers will analyze Vladimir Putin's annual speech which he delivered at the commemoration of the Russian-Ukrainian invasion on February 23, 2023 in Mosco.

B. Background of the problem

The Russian invasion of Ukraine has been going on for more than a year. The invasion made Russia widely criticized by neighboring countries that did not agree with this action. The impact of this activity is enormous. The impact of Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022 will not only be in the military, political and economic fields, but also in the environmental and health fields. The Russian invasion of Ukraine has destroyed thousands of buildings, settlements, and even entire cities. Hundreds of thousands of people died or were injured. Millions of people fled to other safer countries. Attacks on and destruction of forests, land, seas, industrial facilities, transportation and infrastructure have had very serious and widespread impacts with long-term consequences for the environment and people. This environmental impact is not only experienced by Ukraine, but also poses a threat to surrounding countries, even the global ecosystem. The impact of the invasion on the environment is expected to last for years to centuries, even when the war is over.

Vladimir Putin is one person who has made a major contribution to the war against Russia and Ukraine. Vladimir Putin is the president of Russia. Vladimir Putin ordered the Russian military forces to invade Ukraine from the north, east and south to be precise on February 24, 2022 and are still continuing today. On the 1st anniversary of the Russian-Ukrainian war, Vladimir Putin delivered his address to the Russian general assembly. Siregar stated that a speech is used as a medium to communicate information cation, power, and other contexts to the public. From the speech, there were several points made by Vladimir Putin including NATO Expansion, the US has the most military bases in the world ("hundreds and hundreds of them"); so countries, like Russia, need to counter US military threats, Ukraine started the war by bombing the Donbass in 2015, contrary to the Minsk

agreements, the Minsk Agreements, as we later discovered, were not conducted in good faith (possibly referring to Merkel recognizing that it was only buying time for Ukraine to rest and get help from the West), Kiev attempts to attack Crimea and Sevastopol and many more. Putin himself is a political figure. Kristianti, stated that the language of political figures can show their authority, dedication, persuasion, or encouragement. Putin's speech is used to voice his opinion. According to Sinaga, it can also be a tool to persuade speakers' ideas in many ways such as economics, politics, humanity, public health and other opportunities.

Putin's speech is categorized as discourse. Discourse refers to language in context. That is, analyzing discourse cannot be separated from the context of when and where the speech was produced, who spoke it, to whom the speech was addressed. Darong Stated Discourse Analysis (DA) does not only deal with written texts but also spoken texts such as speeches, interviews, and conversations.[2] Putin's speech was based on the surrounding context where the reason for the ongoing invasion was and Putin's view that Western nations used Ukraine against Russia. The language used by Putin shows his attitude towards western nations (the United States). The language he uses builds interaction between himself and listeners.

The language used by Putin shows his attitude towards the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The language he uses builds interaction between himself and listeners. This is in accordance with the function of language in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) which is called interpersonal metafunction. Halliday deals, in his SLF, with the system of modality as a representative of the interpersonal function of

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[2] Inggita Pramesti Ayuningtyas, "Modality analysis in Joe Biden's speech delivered on the anniversary of the Covid-19 shutdown", *English Journal of Merdeka,* Vol. 6 No. 2, 2021, p. 116.

language. [3] According to Hulu, this metafunction uses language to act with other people. [4] The Interpersonal metafunction of a speech represents the way the speaker and audience interact, the use of language to build and maintain relationships with them, to influence their behavior, to express our own viewpoints about things in the world, and to acquire or change them. Halliday also added that speaking is considered "interacting" because there is an exchange between the speaker and listener whether they give or ask for information, goods, and services. Thus, meaning is seen from its function in the process of social interaction. Butt states that the grammatical features that carry interpersonal meaning are subject and finite which combine one and become Mood. The finite ones denote polarity and modality. Modality encodes the beliefs and attitudes, opinions, and viewpoints of the speaker.

Mood and Modality cannot be separated from each other in producing text , both written and spoken text. Mood and structure show how speakers and listeners, and writers and readers, use language to express themselves in verbal exchanges. [5] According to Halliday, mood is a clause system and not a verbal group or verb. Berry states that the mood system can be defined as "the choice between the various roles that a speaker may choose for himself and his listeners". This ensures that the speaker initiating the conversation can

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[3] Awham Rasheed, "Halliday's Perspective of Modality in Iraqi EFL Learners' Essays", *International Journal of Language, Literature, Culture and Education,* Vol. 2 2019, p. 78

[4] Forisman Hulu, "Interpersonal Function in Martin Luther King Jr's Speech, *International Journal of Systemic Functional Linguistics",* Vol. 2 No. 1, 2019, p. 43

[5] John Berdy Gustafito & I Gusti Nyoman Putra Kamayana, "Mood and Transitivity System in the Dialogue of Novel Entitle the Fault in Our Stars": Systemic Functional Linguistic Studies", *Litera Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra*, Vol. 2 No. 2. 2016, p. 83)

think in advance about the role he or she will take between communications. Halliday and Matthiessen stated that there are two main types of mood, indicative mood and imperative mood. The Indicative Mood itself consists of declarative and interrogative.[6]

Modality is a perspective, consideration of uncertain matters, personal opinion that can be expressed in terms of clauses, especially in the utterances conveyed. According to Halliday & Matthiessen, modality is related to the speaker's assessment, attitude, or judgment of probabilities and obligations on what she is saying. Therefore, the meaning of an utterance lies between yes or no - between positive and negative. The concept of modality is language for expressing attitudes or expressing thoughts in utterances where these expressions can be conveyed in communication such as in debates, in speeches, etc. Halliday and Eggins note that there are two types of modality, they are modalization and modulation.

In receiving or rejecting information or goods and services in an interaction, the actors of the interaction do not always say 'yes' or 'no'. There is a space between 'yes' and 'no', known as modality. Through modality with two grammatical subsystems modalization and modulation, we can find out how interpersonal meanings are made by the speaker or writer, as well as the interpersonal relationships of the perpetrators embodied by modalization and modulation.

Therefore, by analyzing Mood and Modality in speech, we can find out how speech is constructed to build social relations between the speaker and the audience. Through the Mood and Modality, we can find specific interpersonal functions. Interpersonal meaning is one of the metafunction of language which involves interaction between speakers or

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[6] Huiqun Yu, "Interpersonal Meaning of Mood and Modality in English Public Service Advertising Texts", p. 223

writers and listeners or readers. According to Halliday and Matthiessen in the interpersonal function of grammar, language is used as an action in which the grammatical clauses we use not only function as figures, but also function as propositions or proposals where we provide information or ask questions, give orders or make offers, and express our judgments and attitudes towards whomever we meet and what we talk about.

This study concerns mood and modality. It is intended to study the meaning of Vladimir Putin's speech by using modality theory. By analyzing that it can be interpreted the meaning of the modality used by Putin into the modality category. Thus, the personal perspective or opinion contained in the utterance can be proven as the true meaning of modality based on the modality category. Because through modality the speaker can influence the listener on what he says. The relationship between speaker and listener in communication will be successful because it plays the role of paying attention to the use of propositions and proposals that are found in constructing modalities indirectly.

Russian President Vladimir Putin delivers his State of the Union address to the Federal Assembly on Tuesday, February 21, 2023. In Moscow, the Russian capital, Vladimir Putin gave a speech on the state of the nation, reviewing the invasion of Ukraine he had authorized a year before. In that speech, Putin discussed both Russia's invasion on Ukraine and its triumph. Putin claimed that the military operation he carried out was essential. He said that the attack, which he described as a military operation, was an example of a strong state fending against challenges, particularly those from the NATO alliance.[7] In the speech, Putin had to convey his ideas using his own language to be able to convince listeners of what he was saying. Language plays an important role in

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[7] https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/2/21/putins-speech-on-the-state-of-war-what-exactly-did-he-say

politics because Halliday identifies in one of the metafunctions such as the interpersonal functions found in the use of language to construct, negotiate and take their positions in social relations. So it has to do with the clause in exchange. According to Enggins, there is one key system involved in interpersonal meaning, namely the "mood choice" system. The elements of the meaning of the atmosphere about how the interaction is held, and the attitude of the writer or speaker towards the interaction.

In this study, the researcher focuses on the analysis of clauses consisting of moods and modalities based on their types and the authors also focus on the analysis of the most dominant types of moods and modalities. In addition, the researchers also analyzed the mood structure of Putin's speech. The results of this study can help readers understand the use of mood and modality as in speech. The writer needs to do this research to find out how mood and modality are constructed through language so that it becomes a better utterance like that used by the speaker Vladimir Putin in his speech. Therefore, the writer is interested in further analyzing the mood and modality contained in Putin's Speech entitled "An Analysis of Mood and Modality in Vladimir Putin's Speech to the Russian General Assembly".

C. Focus and Sub Focus

Based on the above background, this research focuses on analyzing the mood and modality of Vladimir Putin's annual speech at the Russian general assembly. Meanwhile, the sub-focus of this research is that the researcher will analyze the types of mood and modality and the interpretations of Mood and Modality in Vladimir Putin's State of the Union speech which he delivered to the federal assembly on Tuesday, 21 February 2023 in Moscow, the capital of Russia. Sentences to be analyzed are sentences containing mood and modality using Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics theory.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background above, the researcher takes several problem formulations including:

1. What are the types of Mood in Vladimir Putin's Annual Speech to Russian General Assembly?

2. What are the types of Modality realized in Vladimir Putin's Annual Speech to Russian General Assembly?

3. How are Mood and Modality in Vladimir Putin's Annual Speech to Russian General Assembly interpreted?

E. Objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem, the researcher made the aims of the research. So the aims of the research as follows:

1. Identifying types of Mood realized in Vladimir Putin's Annual Speech to Russian General Assembly.

2. Identifying types of Modality realized in Vladimir Putin's Annual Speech to Russian General Assembly.

3. Identifying how are the Mood and Modality in Vladimir Putin's Annual Speech to Russian General Assembly interpreted

F. Significances of the Research

1. Theoretically

This research study can provide information related to the realization of mood and modality in Vladimir Putin's Annual Speech to the Russian General Assembly. The results of this study are expected to contribute to the development of mood and modality theory for other researchers because it is very important to know about discourse analysis related to modality to be used as a reference for studies by future researchers or discourse

analyzers who wish to study literature as a linguistic feature.

2. Practically

    a. Other Researchers

    This research is expected to be useful for other researchers in presenting information about modality as a systematic functional grammar to make good interpretations in discourse analysis used in political debate speeches.

    b. Teacher

    Teachers who teach functional grammar can make this research a modality teaching material in exchanging experiences with students.

    c. University Student

    This research is expected to help university students understand how to analyze modalities in exchanging experiences and motivate them to analyze other modalities.

G. Relevant Research

There have been many studies on mood and modality that have previously been carried out as follows. Researchers observed three previous studies as important references in conducting this research. Researchers classify these previous studies into similarities and differences between the subject matter and research objectives.

The previous research that the researcher first used as relevant research was research Research from Aulya Cahyaningrum, entitled Mood Types in Education and Health Campaign Millenasia Project Video "Be The Future" by Unesco. This study aims to analyze the types of mood that dominate in the video project Millenasia "Be the Future" by Dreamcatcher, IN2IT, and Alexa as delegates to an education and health campaign organized by UNESCO. This study tends

to use descriptive qualitative research methods to analyze all types of moods contained in the video using Butt's theory. The mood that appears most often is the declarative mood and the imperative mood which indicates that the video including this song was made to influence someone as the real goal of the campaign action.[8]

Second, research by Ilham entitled *Mood and Modality of Interpersonal Meaning in Research Journal Articles.* This study used qualitative approach by applying content analysis design. The findings of this study show the six research journal articles are informative and effectively use stated subject, past and present finite and possibility and usuality to deliver interpersonal meaning. These findings provide grammatical characteristics of mood and modality in international research journal articles. The difference between this research and the research that I will do is research design where this research uses content analysis while I use descriptive qualitative.[9]

Third, Research from Fitri Rahmadani Lubis entitled *An Analysis of Modality in Maher Zain's Song (Number One for Me)*. This study is a qualitative research and uses content analysis. The finding from this study are Mood of this lyric has two type it is declarative and indicative mood. Declarative mood as 10 points and indicative mood 2 points. After that modality known to researcher finding epistemic modality as 7 points and deontic modality as 3 points, so that epistemic modality it can be more dominant because lyrics have necessity and possibility. The difference between this research and the research I will do is the theory used. This research

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[8] Aulya Cahyaningrum, Mood Types in Education and Health Campaign Millenasia Project Video "Be The Future" by Unesco, *Journal of Linguistics and Applied Linguistics*, Vol. 3 No. 2, 2021.

[9] Ilham, Thesis, Mood and Modality of Interpersonal Meaning in Research Journal Articles, Movie (Jakarta: Politeknik, 2019)

uses theory from Palmer which states that the English modals are divided into four: Epistemic Modality, Deontic Modality, Dynamic possibility and Dynamic necessity, whereas in the research I will be doing, I will use the theory from Halliday[10]

H. Research Method

1. Research Design

Research design leads to an overall plan or strategy used to conduct research that has been determined through the collection, interpretation, analysis, and discussion of data. In this study, researchers used a descriptive qualitative research method. Qualitative research approach collects data through observation, interviews, and document analysis and summarizes the findings primarily through narrative or verbal means.[11] Strauss and Corbin state that qualitative research is a type of discovery procedure research that is carried out without using statistical procedures or qualifications. [12] Kegan states that qualitative research asks into questions such as what, why, and how, rather than how many and how much: is primarily concerned with meaning rather than measuring.

Ibnu Evil explains that in terms of the research results presented, qualitative research is presenting the results in a descriptive narrative form. Taylor suggests that qualitative methodology is a research procedure that

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[10] Fitri Rahmadani Lubis, Thesis, An Analysis of Modality in Maher Zain's Song (Number One For Me), (Padangsidimpuan: Institute For Islamic Studies Padangsidimpuan, 2017)

[11] Marguerite G. Lodico, Dean T. Spaulding, Karherine H. Voegtle, *Methods In Educational Research: From Theory To Practice* (Google Ebook), 2010, p.15

[12] Salim & Syahrum, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif.* (Bandung: Cipta Pustaka media. 2012), p. 41.

produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from the people or behavior observed.[13] From the explanation, it can be conclude that qualitative research is research conducted without statistical procedures and the results are in the form of descriptive data. Here, the researcher will make observations on the existing data. In this study, the researcher will describe the mood and modality in in Vladimir Putin's Annual Speech to the Russian General Assembly.

2. **Data Source**

The data source for this study was taken from Vladimir Putin's annual speech. Russian president Vladimir Putin delivers his state of the union address to the federal assembly on Tuesday, February 21, 2023. In Moscow, the Russian capital, Vladimir Putin gave a speech on the state of the nation. The speech transcript was taken from online website, that is REV Transcript Library. Thus, the data from this study is Vladimir Putin's annual speech which consists of Mood and Modality.

3. **Research Instrument**

According to Arikunto the device the uses to collect data is called a researcher instrument. Sugiono states that the qualitative research method is a research method based on the philosophy of post positivism, used to research in natural object conditions, (as opposed to in experiments) where the researcher is the key instrument.[14] Suharsimi Arikunto also stated that the mail instrument in qualitative research is a researcher himself. So in this study, the researcher is the main research instrument. Researcher as a tool to collect data. In accordance with

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[13] Eko Murdiyanto, *Penelitian Kualitatif.* (Yogyakarta: Yogyakarta press. 2020), p.19.

[14] Zuchri Abdussamad, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. (Makassar: syakir media press. 2021), p. 142.

what was said by Ghoni who stated that human instrument is an instrument which is the writer himself has a role to explore the ways to obtain the data in the research.[15]

4. **Data Collecting Technique**

Data collection in qualitative research generally includes observation, interview, and document analysis. Researcher will usually include more than one data collection technique to validate findings.[16] Some of the step's researcher take in data collection are as follows:

a) The researcher searched the video of Vladimir Putin's Annual Speech to the Russian General Assembly on YouTube to understand the speech.

b) The researcher looked for the transcript of Putin's speech by downloading from internet, which taken from REV transcript library.

c) The researcher printed and then read and identified mood and modality in the transcript of Putin's speech based on systemic Functional linguistic theory by Halliday.

d) Researcher provided a code for each mood type: Declarative Mood (Dec), WH-Interrogative (WHI), Polar Interrogative (PI), and Imperative Mood (Imp).

5. **Data Analysis**

After all the data has been collected, the researcher needs to analyze the data to be able to solve the problems that have been determined by the researcher. Data in

[15] A. Ghoni, M.d. and Fauzan, *Methodology Penelitian Qualitatif*. (Jogjakarta: Cetakan l Ar. Ruzz Media. 2012).

[16] Marguerite G. Lodico, Dean T. Spaulding, Karherine H. Voegtle, *Methods In Educational Research: From Theory To Practice* (Google Ebook), 2010, p.266

qualitative research are analyzed through the reading and review of data) to detect them and patterns that emerge.[17] According to Miles and Huberman in qualitative analysis, the data that appears is in the form of words and not a series of numbers. The data may have been collected in various ways including involved observation, interviews, and then processed through recording, recording, typing, but qualitative analysis still uses words that are usually arranged into expanded text.

The data analyzed by the researcher are the script of in Vladimir Putin's Annual Speech to the Russian General Assembly. The results of analyzing this data will explain the type of mood and modality contained in the speech systematically. Analysis according to Miles and Huberman is divided into three series of activities that occur simultaneously with three activities. The steps of data analysis carried out by the researcher are as follows:

a) Data Reduction

Data reduction is defined as a selection process, focusing attention on simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data that emerges from field notes. Data reduction is part of the analysis that sharpens, classifies, directs, discards unnecessary, and organizes data in such a way that conclusions can be drawn and verified. Riyanto stated that data reduction means, data must be streamlined, which one to choose important, simplified, and abstracted. With data reduction, qualitative data can be simplified and transformed in various ways through rigorous selection. Based on this explanation, the researcher identified the utterances in speech which were considered as mood and modality, after which the researcher

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[17] ibid

tried to categorize the data based on the type of mood and modality in Vladimir Putin's speech.

b) Data Display

The presentation of the data referred to by Miles and Huberman is a collection of structured information that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. In qualitative research, data presentation can be done in the form of short descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flow cards and the like. By displaying data, it will make it easier to understand what happened, plan further work based on what has been understood.

Based on the definition above, the researcher describes and analyzes the data that has been collected previously where in this study the researcher presents tables, descriptions, explanations, and analyzes related to speech acts produced by Vladimir Putin, especially mood and modality. After describing and analyzing the data, the researcher then verifies whether the data is correct or not. Speeches and texts from Vladimir Putin's speeches to the Russian General Assembly as sources, while the theory that the researcher uses is Systemic Functional Linguistic theory from Halliday, especially regarding types of mood and modality.

c) Conclusion

The third step of qualitative data analysis according to Miles and Huberman is drawing conclusions and verification. In the last step after the researcher has sorted and presented the data, the researcher must make conclusions about the

results, whether these results can answer the researcher's formulation or not. In this study, in addition to providing conclusions and explanations, this study uses percentages to find the most dominant mood and modality.

6. Trustworthiness of the Data

Pilot & Beck stated that trustworthiness or rigor of a study refers to the degree of confidence in data, interpretation, and methods used to ensure the quality of a study. Research verification is one of the most important things in a research. Therefore, this research requires validity to find and prove the truth of the research. The collection of research data is in accordance with reality. This is proof that in collecting data in this study using valid and responsible data. There are various ways to validate data, one of which is triangulation. Triangulation is a validity procedure in which researcher seek convergence among different sources of information to form themes or categories in a study.[18] As a validity procedure, triangulation is a step taken by the researcher using only the researcher's lens, and is the process of systematically sifting through the data to find common themes or categories by removing areas of overlap. Denzin identified four types of triangulation, (ECE) including:

1. Source triangulation

Source triangulation involves using multiple data sources. This method is carried out by describing, categorizing several views from the source, which is ultimately taken from several existing sources.

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[18] Norman A. Stahl and James R. King, "Expanding Approaches for Research: Understanding and Using Trustworthiness in Qualitative Research", Journal of Developmental Education, Vol. 44 No.1, 2020, p. 26

Researchers who use source triangulation include several different participants, programs or settings in trying to understand a phenomenon. For example, observation, documentation, and interviews.

2. Investigator Triangulation

This method is used to triangulate data by using several experts to examine and analyze the findings of the study. By having more than one researcher collect and analyze data, comparisons can be made to determine consistency of results across multiple people.

3. Theory Triangulation

This method is used to triangulate data by using several theories that are in accordance with research in analyzing data such as journals, articles, books and others. Theory triangulation uses different theories and perspectives to make sense of qualitative data. When using theory triangulation, researchers seek to understand and interpret research findings from multiple theories, such as using Piaget and Vygotsky to interpret children's cognitive development.

4. Methodological Triangulation

This method is used to triangulate data using findings from other studies with different methods. Methodological triangulation combines methods-within and between-methods. Triangulation in methods involves using different modes of data collection, such as observation, interviews, and document analysis whereas inter-method triangulation involves the use of different designs, for example case studies and survey

methods, to increase the validity of the results and interpretations.

Based on the several types of triangulation that have been described above, the researcher only uses the type of investigator triangulation with Mr. Susanto, S.S.,M.Hum.,M.A.,Ph.D as the validator who validated the results of this research.

I. Systematics of the Research

The systematic of the research is as follow:

CHAPTER I : Introduction consists of title confirmation, Background of the Research, Focus and Sub-Focus, Problem Formulation, Objectives of the Research, Significance of the Research, Relevant Study, Research Method That Consist Research Design, Data Source, Research Instrument, Data Collecting Technique, Data Analysis, Trustworthiness of the Data, and Systematic of Discussion.

CHAPTER II : Literature Review on consist of Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) , Interpersonal Meaning, Definition of Mood, Elements of Mood, Definition of Modality, and Type of Modality.

CHAPTER III : Description of the Research Object on consist of General Discussion of the Object and Fact of the Object.

CHAPTER IV : Research Analysis that consist of Data Description and Research Finding

CHAPTER V : Closing that consist of Conclusion and Recommendation

CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)

Halliday has introduced a theory about systemic Functional Linguistics. The word "linguistics" in the Indonesian language comes from English linguistics, which meaning the science that studies language. Wardhaugh argues that linguistics is a study of language scientifically.[19] Systemic Functional Linguistics is an approach to language developed in large part by M.A.K. Halliday and his followers during the 1960s in England, and later in Australia. [20] Systemic Functional Linguistics is a theory of language that examines the relationship between language, text, and context. Systemic Functional Language (SFL) is a study of language which focuses on language as a resource of meaning. It is a theory which focuses on the structures and the functions in society. This theory reveals that language is not only seen from its structure and form, but language can be seen from its function as a tool of communication and interaction and language is a source of making meaning.[21] Systemic functional linguistics sees clauses as the smallest units of meaning making. This theory looks at language from its actual use and focuses on text and its context. It is also functional when its function is not to define what language structure is but what language structure is for.

Systemic Functional Language (SFL) views that language has two primary aspects, they are Systemic and Functional. In

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[19] Mohammad Muhassin, "Telaah Linguistik Interdisipliner Dalam Makrolinguistik", *Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*, Vol. 6 No. 1, 2014, p.1.

[20] Wael Abdurrahman Almurashi, "An Introduction to Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics", *Journal for the Study of English Linguistics,* Vol. 4 No. 1, 2016, p. 71.

[21] Suzanne eggins, An Introduction In Systemic Functional Linguistics, New York: Continuum International Punlishing Group, 2004), p. 2.

Systemic, language is about the phonology, discourse semantics and the structure of a text. Then, in Functional, language can be used to express the purposes or the function of social process in situation context and cultural context. Systemic functional linguistics mainly discusses the grammar choices which are associated with the meanings. These choices refer to the purpose of the speakers or the writers to the concrete forms of the language. Systemic functional linguistics points out the language use and the language structure within different contexts. Systemic functional linguistics realizes the tools in a way to analyze the texts, whether written or spoken texts, in terms of grammar and meanings. In functional grammar, every element of a clause can be identified based on its function. Halliday and Matthiessen explain that the basic function of language in our social environment are making sense of our experience and acting out our social relationship. It explains how language is used and its effect based on functional grammar.

Systemic Functional Linguistics as a science that studies about language contained in a text, where language is considered as a source of meaning Halliday stated, language is, in the first instance, a resource of making meaning, so text is a process of making meaning in context. In systemic functional linguistics and functional grammar, a clause contains 3 meanings at once, namely ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning and textual meaning. Ideational, interpersonal, and textual are the three basic functional components of language according to systemic theory. According to Halliday & Matthiessen, those three functional elements are organized into three

types of meaning: the experiential meaning, the textual meaning, and the interpersonal meaning. [22] The ideational function is related to how language is utilized to express experience. The textual function is described by how language is arranged to build coherence. Meanwhile, Mair & Fairclough states the interpersonal function talks about how language is used to develop and maintain social interaction.[23]

B. Interpersonal Meaning

Interpersonal meaning is one out of three meanings in SFL. It focuses on the meaning where the speaker uses language to interact with other people. Ideational, interpersonal, and textual are the three major metafunction that make up language's fundamental functions. Each of them is concerned with different model of meaning in the clause. A technical term used in SFL that refers to someone's attitude and judgment is interpersonal meaning. According to Gerot and Wignell, Interpersonal meaning is the meaning that the speaker expresses attitudes and judgments. [24] This is the purpose of acting for and alongside others.

Halliday & Matthiessen stated, interpersonal meaning views the clause as making meaning resource which has the function to organize interaction process. Interpersonal meaning concerns the interactivity of the language, so interpersonal meaning deals with how language allows people

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[22] Geoff Thompson, "Introducing Functional Grammar", (New York: Routledge), 2014, p. 30.

[23] Krisna Yudha Bakhti & Zewitra, "Interpersonal Function on Tour Commentaries: A Modality Study", *Journal Bahasa dan Sastra,* Vol.13 No.2, 2021, p. 124.

[24] Anisa Lailatul Fitri & Arso Setyaji , "An Analiysis of Interpersonal Meaning of Minister of Education and Culture'S Speech at the Celebration of National Teacher'S Day in 2019", *English Teaching, Literature and Linguistics (Eternal)*, 2021. p. 491.

to interact with one another. Halliday and Matthiessen emphasized that interpersonal meaning refers to the relationship between the speaker and the hearer. Moreover, interpersonal meaning is used to interact with other people, to influence people's behaviour, and to express people's points of view which are able to establish and maintain the relationship among participants. Interpersonal meaning can be seen through Mood and modality.

The meaning that depicts the interaction between the speaker and the listener and is related to the clause as an exchange is known as the interpersonal metafunction. According to Butt, one of the most fundamental differences in interpersonal meaning is between using language to convey knowledge and using it to exchange products and services.[25] The meaning that describes the information flow in the text and links to clauses as messages is known as textual metafunction. Meaning can be realized in words through what is called mood and modality. These meanings contribute to the formation and maintenance of social ties. They take on different forms depending on the mood system chosen.

C. Mood

Mood and modality are one unit that cannot be separated from one another. Mood is a basic concept traditionally used in describing human language and in theoretical investigations of the nature of language.[26] Halliday states mood is the major interpersonal system of the clause; it provides interactants involved in dialogue with the resources for giving or demanding a commodity, either information or goods-&-services. Mood and structure show how speakers and

[25] Dias Andris Susanto, "The Interpersonal Meaning Used In The Electronics And Mobile Phones In Advertisements As The Contribution In Teaching Systemic Functional Grammar", Vol. 7 No. 2, 2016, p. 25.

[26] Paul portner, "Mood", (United Kingdom: Oxford University Press,2018), p. 1.

listeners, and writers and readers, use language to express themselves in verbal exchanges.

According to Halliday, mood is a clause system and not a verbal group or verb. Halliday & Matthiessen stated that mood is the element in the clause which shows the speech roles from the grammatical structure. Kridalaksana stated that the most common definition of mood is: a grammatical category in the form of a verb that expresses the psychological mood of the act according to the speaker's interpretation, or the speaker's attitude about what is said.[27] More specifically, mood is the views, considerations or personal opinions of language users regarding the meaning of exposure to experience in the form of clauses conveyed in interactions. This allows people to understand that the most important thing when studying the mood system in a conversation is the clause as a whole, and it is necessary to pay attention and study it in detail to be able to provide an accurate analysis of it. Every single element of the clause is important because it can make the difference between what kind of mood is used in a sentence.

According to Berry, the mood system can be defined as "the choice between the different roles that a speaker can choose for himself and his listeners". This ensures that the speaker initiating the conversation can think in advance about the role he or she will take between communications. It is within this framework that the participants in the text use the mood that is realized in the form of using language with the free choice of forms and meanings according to their views, considerations and personal opinions to convey messages to other participants. The mood used to realize the meaning of exposure to linguistic experience is in the form of a clause, because a clause is the most complete unit of linguistic

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[27] Op.Cid. p. 83

experience because it has elements of process, participant and circumstance.

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that mood means the views, considerations, or personal opinions of language users regarding the meaning of experiential exposure in the form of clauses conveyed in interactions. Mood is a series consisting of subject and predicate elements, because the mood structure is the most basic and complete unit of linguistic experience. Mood shows how speakers use language to express themselves in verbal exchanges. This can be real/unreal, certainty/possibility, and also hope/demand.

D. Type of mood

Halliday suggest three mood types which are 'Indicative mood' often recognized as statements (declarative), questions (interrogative) and command (imperative). According to Halliday and Matthiessen, Mood is divided into two parts: Mood Imperative and Mood Indicative, then Mood Indicative is also divided into two: Declarative and Interrogative Mood.[28]

1. Declarative Mood

Declarative mood expresses the speech function of a statement. Declarative mood usually states an idea or provides information from the speaker to the listener or from the writer to the reader. Declarative sentences are sentences that make statements which can be over past, present, or future statements. Halliday reveals that indicative mood often provides information using statement or declarative form with the Subject - Finite form. The giving of information often taken the form of a statement/ a declarative with the order subject and finite. Declarative mood is type of mood which consist of the subject - finite element. Finite is also a part of verbal the

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[28] Op. Cid, p. 114.

group followed by the predicator as illustrated in table below:

For example: -I wrote a letter

Table 2.1

The Example of Declarative Mood

I	wrote		a letter
Subject	Finite 'past'	Predicator 'write'	complement
Mood			Residue

The explanation above that the word "wrote" has two elements namely is finite and predicator. Finite in the "wrote" word functions as an operator which shows verb or predicator and also shows tense. Tense functions shows the time in the sentence that is 'did'. Did is a finite which is implicated from the "wrote" because the subject in the sentence is you and the sentence is past tense.

2. **Interrogative Mood**

The interrogative mood is the form of the verb that is applied to ask a question. This is usually in the form of an interrogative sentence or a question asking for information or asking a question. The interrogative mood is a clause that questioning something started with Polar question word (Yes/No) to ask addressee(s) or WH-question word (what, who, which, why, when, how) to request the information per clause. Conceptually, those words can change the position of losing words but are still understandable.

a. **Polar Interrogative**

Polar interrogative mood, Downing and Locke says polar interrogative has function to find out if something is true. In yes/no interrogatives, it is primarily the polarity of the message that the speaker

wants the listener to specify and for thematic reasons, the speaker will usually start with the finite, which is the part of the mood where the polarity is characterized."

Consistent with that statement, lock states that "yes or no can be followed by a declaration clause consisting of subject and referral of questions with relevant negative particles". The three views above explain that polar interrogative mood has finite + subject construction which is yes or no may be followed by a declarative sentence. Polar interrogative mood also used to find out if something is true or wrong. Here is an example of a polar interrogative mood.

For example: -Would you like some biscuits?
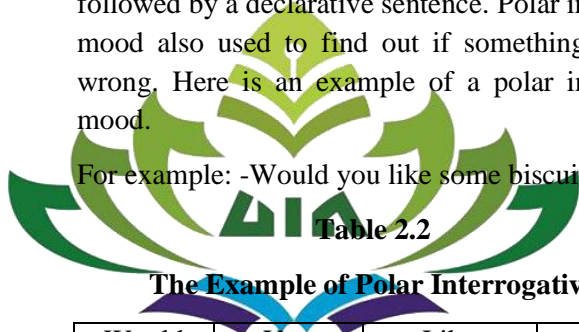
Table 2.2

The Example of Polar Interrogative

Would	You	Like	Some biscuits?
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement
Mood		Residue	

b. WH-Interrogative

It is different from polar interrogative, because it has WH-element preceding the finite. The WH-element e.g. who, what, where, which, why, etc. Stands for the missing piece of information that the speaker wants the listener to supply. The WH-element is a distinct element in the interpersonal structure of the clause. Its function is to specify the

entity that the questioner wishes to have supplied.[29] Downing and Locke says WH - Interrogative has function to elicit an item of information. Then, Thompson support the theory above. In WH - interrogatives, there are two conflicting functions at work. The interrogative purpose is reflected in the fact that many WH - interrogatives have finite preceding subject in the mood.

However, the primary purpose of a WH - interrogative is to demand that the listener fill in a missing part of the message, and the WH - element signals which part is missing. Those theories explain that WH - Interrogative Mood has WH - word + finite + subject or WH - subject + finite construction which has function to elicit an item of information. WH - interrogative mood also used to demand the listener to fill missing part of the message. Here is an example of a WH-interrogative mood:

Table 2.3

The Example of WH Interrogative

Who	Did	Ricardo	Kill?
Wh-complement	Finite	Subject	Predicator
	Mood		
Residue			

3. Imperative Mood

The imperative mood is a clause to express commands and requests signed by exclamation mark sometimes with a particular structure different from the previous moods.

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[29] M.A.K. Halliday, Halliday's Introduction To Functional Grammar,(New York : Routledge, 2014), p. 101

The sign is that the predictor will always exist. The imperative mood is used to demand or require an action to be taken. Imperative clauses are the mood typically used for exchanging goods and services and do not contain element of the subject of the finite, but imperative subject consist of predicator. The tag of imperative clauses is either will you or won't you. This is way of testing whether a clause is in fact in imperative or not. Halliday in his book gives an explanation of the imperative mood, In the imperative, the mood element may consist of subject only (you) finite only (do, don't), or finite followed by subject (don't you), but there always be a predicator. They can be followed by mood tag (will you, won't you) to show that the clause is finite.

Table 2.4

The Example of Imperative Mood

Let's	Go	Home	Shall	We
Subject	Predicator	Adjunct	Finite	Subject
Mood	Residue		Mood	

E. Elements of Mood

1. Mood

Gerot and Wignell said that Mood in English is realized by the position in the clause of the subject and finite.[30] The finite element, which is element that belong to the verbal group. In the analysis of interpersonal meaning, the mood element consists of two elements: subject and finite. It can be determined whether a clause is a declarative

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[30]Linda Gerot and Peter Wignell, "Making Sense of Functional Grammar", (Sydney: Stabler. 1994) p. 108.

clause, an interrogative clause, or an imperative clause by looking at the subject and finite of the clause.

a. Subject

Subject is usually marked by a nominal group as explained by Halliday and Matthiessen "The Subject, when it first appears, may be any nominal group".[31] The quotation can be understood that a subject can be marked with a 'person' (person) or 'thing' object which is the main role in a clause in the form of a nominal group. Here some examples of Subject found in Vladimir Putin's speech:

- They spent $150 billion to support militarily Kyiv regime

They	spent	$150 billion	to support militarily Kyiv regime
S	F/P	C	Adjunct
Mood		Residue	
Declarative Clause, Statement			

Table 2.5 The Example of Subject

The subject in the clause above is "they". "They" refers to the west, more precisely America (USA). Which "They" is subjective pronoun for third person plural. "They" in this clause shows about western countries that spent up to $150 billion to assist the military of the Kyiv regime (Ukraine) in the ongoing invasion.

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[31] M.A.K. Halliday, "An Introduction to Functional Grammar Third Edition", (London: Oxford University Press, 2004), p. 111.

- I'd like to thank everyone

I	did like	to thank	everyone
S	F	P	C
Mood		Residue	
Declarative Clause, Statement			

Table 2.6 The Example of Subject

The subject in this clause is "I". "I" in this example refers to the speaker. "I" shows as the doer of the action. The doer of the action in this clause is "I", so "I" considered as a subject. "I" in the clause functions a someone who hold the responsibility of the success and the failure of the proposition.

b. Finite

Finite is the second element of the mood element. Based on Halliday dan Matthiessen "The Finite element is one of a small number of verbal operators expressing time". A finite also expresses temporality or tense (be, has/ have), modality (can, must), and polarity (positive or negative). Thus, the combination of the two elements forms one constituent which is called' the mood.

Table 2.7

Finite Verbal Operator

Temporal operators:			
	Past	Present	Future
Positive	did, was, had, used to	does, is, have	will, shall, would, should
Negative	didn't, wasn't, hadn't, didn't + used to	doesn't, isn't, hasn't	won't, shan't, wouldn't, shouldn't

Modal operators:			
	Low	Median	High
Positive	can, may, could, might, (dare)	will, would, should, is/was to	must, ought to, need, has/had to
Negative	needn't, doesn't/didn't + need to, have to	won't, wouldn't, shouldn't, (isn't/wasn't to)	mustn't, oughtn't to, can't, couldn't, (mayn't, mightn't, hasn't/hadn't to)

2. Residue

Besides the mood element, there are other components contained in a clause, namely residue. Residue is the remainder of a clause. Residue has three elements; predicator, complement, and adjunct. In a clause, there will be one predicator, one or more complements and sometimes there is an adjunct.

a. Predicator

Predicator performs as the other verbal group in a clause and operates as non finite. The predicator is part of the verbal group but is different from the finite because the predicator is a verb identified as non-finite. Based on Gerot and Wignel's quote "The predicator is the verb part of the clause, the bit which tells what's doing, happening or being". The quote can be understood that a predicator tells about what is done or what happened. Halliday explains that there is multiple predictor functions: defines a time reference; it defines various other aspects and phases; it

determines processes (actions, events, mental processes, and relations) based on the subject.

b. Compliment

Complement is a part in Residue that has a potential to be the Subject, to examine which is the complement is when it could be swapped with the Subject. Complement is a functional residue element describes a verb that is done by the subject. Halliday and Matthiessen explains "that has the potential of being a subject but is not; in other words, it is an element that has the potential for being given the interpersonally elevated status of capital responsibility". The quote can be understood that a complement can potentially also be a subject because it is usually in the form of a nominal group.

c. Adjunct

Adjunct is mostly realized in adverbial group or prepositional phrase. In a clause, the adjunct is not too important to appear because a clause will still be understood even if there is no adjunct. Adjunct can be referred to as an additional description. However, the information here differs from that possessed by the complement because the adjunct does not have the potential to become a subject. The following is a further explanation by Halliday and Matthiessen "an adjunct is an element that has not got the potential of being a subject"[32]

F. Modality

Modality according to Huddleston & Pullun is considered as an important linguistic tool for expressing social roles and relationships between speakers and listeners and writers and

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[32] Op. Cid. p. 121-124

readers. In addition, Eggins says that modality is a complex area of English grammar that investigates how to convey text messages and how humans express their attitudes and judgments in various ways.[33] Halliday claims that modality is the speaker's judgment of what he is saying. Halliday & Matthiessen explain that modality is related to the speaker's assessment, attitude, or assessment of the probability and obligation of what he said.

According to Halliday, modality refers to the area of meaning that lies between yes and no, and intermediate between positive and negative polarity.[34] This implies that the purpose of an utterance has a level of certainty, so that it can be debated. This is because the lexis that marks modality is actually not in the positive or negative poles, such as 'yes' and 'no', but is in between the two.[35] Modality is the speaker's opinion or assessment of the content and function of the speech clause. Halliday maintains that modality is a that illustrates the importance of the "yes" or "no" decision. Modality sentences including inclination, obligation, usuality, and probability are used to express different parameters.[36] This refers to the area of meaning that lies between the positive and negative poles, i.e. whether the process is

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[33] Raden Rosyda, Heriyanto, & Elvi Citraresmana, "Modality in Donald Trump's Speech on Iran's Nuclear Deal", *Jurnal Bahasa Inggris Terapan,* Vol. 6 No. 2, 2020, p. 92.

[34] Endras Setyadi Wicaksono1, Djatmika, & Sumarlam, "Who are Anxious and Supposed to Be "Jakarta One"?: A Systemic Functional Linguistics Approach", *Lingua Cultural*, Vol. 12 No. 3, 2018, p. 302

[35] Hailing Yu & Canzhong Wu, "Recreating the Image of Chan Master Huineng: The Roles of Mood and Modality", *Yu and Wu Functional Linguistics,* 2016, Vol. 3 No. 4, p. 1

[36] Mohammad Muhassin, "Transitivity and Modality Analisys of Tedros Adjanom Ghebreyesus's Speeches on Handling COVID- 19" Theory and Practice in Language studies , Vol.13 No.6, 2023, p. 1582

conscious or not. Therefore, the meaning of an utterance lies between yes and no-between positive and negative.

Modality relates to the content of speech that is believed, doubted, expected, or suspected by the speaker, or in other words related to the attitude taken by the speaker and concerns the subjective views of the sender or narrator. According to Chaer, modality is a statement in a sentence that states the speaker's attitude towards the thing being discussed. [37] By using certain modal phrases the writer or speaker can position himself when communicating with listeners or readers. Modality is that part of the action performed by language users when they change their linguistic experience to one another that is represented in a text. In this exchange, the language user can provide his own suggestions or comments in the commodity of what he says.

G. Type of Modality

In Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG), modality is mainly located in the interpersonal components of the grammar and choices in this component are independent of grammatical choices in other components, for example, choices of transitivity in the ideational componen. Modality is a way of introducing attitudinal voice to discourse. Halliday and Eggins note that there are two types of modality, they are modalization and modulation.

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[37] Suci Khaofia, "Modalitas sebagai Realisasi Makna Interpesonal dalam Mata Najwa on Stage "Semua Karena Ahok", *Journal of Linguistics,* Vol. 3 No. 2, 2018, p. 223

Figure 2.1.
Basic Systems of Modality by Halliday
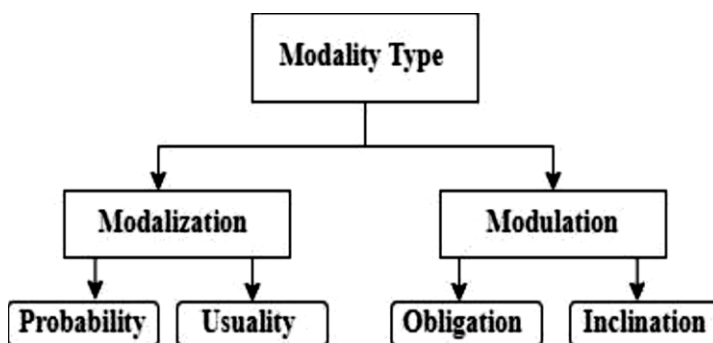
Table 2.8
Finite Modal Operators by Halliday

	Low	Medium	High
Positive	can, may, could, might, (dare)	will, would, should, is/was to	must, ought to, need, has/had to
Negative	needn't, doesn't/didn't + need to, have to	won't, wouldn't shouldn't, (isn't/wasn't to)	mustn't, oughtn't to, can't, couldn't, (mayn't, mightn't, hasn't/hadn't to

1. **Modalization**

Modalization is the use of language to make a personal judgment on a proposition, such as a statement and a question. Almurashi defines modalization as a type

of modality which is used to assess the probability or usuality of a proposition. Halliday presents that modalization involves the expression of two kinds of meaning. Modalization is the speaker"s judgment to proposition of information commodity which is used in communication or interaction. According to Eggins, Modalization is one part of the overall grammatical domain of modality, which is a complicated area of English grammar concerned with the numerous ways in which a language user might bring on his or her message, conveying diverse attitudes and judgments.

Halliday and Matthiessen stated that when people interact with each for exchange or give an information by statement or question, the semantic for of the clauses called as proposition. There are two types of intermediate possibilities in propositions, namely: (a) degrees of probability: "possibly/probably/certainly" and (b) degrees of usuality: "sometimes/usually/always". Degree of probability related to judgments of likelihood or "either yes or no" that is may be yes, may be no. While degree of usuality related to judgments of oftenness or "both yes and no" that is sometimes yes, sometimes no. According Halliday and Matthiessen "Both of probability and usuality can be expressed in the same three ways: (a) by a finite modal operator in the verbal group (b) by a modal Adjunct of (i) probability or (ii) usuality (c) by both together, forming a prosody of modalization."[38]

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[38] M.A.K. Halliday & M.I.M. Matthiessen, "An Introduction to Functional Grammar, third edition", (New York: Oxford Univercity Press Inc), 2004, p. 147.

Table 2.9
The Degree of Modalization Realization

Degree	Probability	Usuality
High	Certain	Always
Medium	Probable	Usually
Low	possible	Sometimes

a. **Probability**

Probability is where the speaker expresses judgments as to the likelihood or probability of something happening or being. It is used by the speaker to express judgments or prediction of something happened, is happening or will happen in the future. The speaker expresses judgement as to the likelihood or probability of something happening or being. Some of the basic points of probability scale are: possible - probable - certain. That scale confirms that possible is lower than probable, and probable is again lower than certain. It means that certain is more convincing than probable and possible. Probability can be expressed in three ways: finite modal operator, modal adjunct, and the combination of both finite modal operator and modal adjunct.

For example   : - I **can't** name it any other way *(high)*

- They **will not** be able to wash away that shame ever of centuries of

  colonialism and dictatorship *(median)*

- Near 4% and here we've got 4%, **maybe** 5%. *(low)*

b. **Usuallity**

Usuality is one of the sub types of modalization which lies between two poles yes and no, which is associated with the frequency of a process. Usuality

where the speaker expresses judgements as to the frequency with which something happens or is. Usuality is the evaluation of a person's frequency of performance of an action. [39] Thus, usuality can be probed by a question how frequently does the process take place. So, in usuality the sentence can be realized by sometimes yes or sometimes no. Halliday postulates that the degrees of usuality may be represented ranging from sometimes, usually, and always. Sometimes has the lowest degree and usually has a higher degree than sometimes and always has the highest degree. Usuality can also be expressed in three ways. They are by finite modal operator, modal adjunct, and the combination of both finite modal operator and modal adjunct.

For example   : - We **always** support people in difficult conditions *(high)*- But we will **never** be similar to Western regimes and to Kyiv regime who are used to witch hunting *(low)*

2. Modulation

According to Ilham, modulation modulation is a way for speakers to express their judgments or attitudes about actions and events. As a part of interpersonal realization, modulation always deals with demanding, direction, advice, permission, undertaking, or capability. These can be realized into asking for someone, offering declarative statement, advising statement.

Proposal functions to exchange goods and services. There are two types of intermediate possibility in modulation, namely command and offer. In command, the intermediate degrees are applied to express obligation: "allowed to/supposed to/required to". While in an offer, the intermediate degrees are used to express inclination:

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[39] *Op. Cid*. p.1582

"willing to/anxious to/determined to". These scales of obligation and inclination called as Modulation. Halliday and Matthiessen (stated "Both obligation and inclination can be expressed in either of two ways (a) by finite modal operators, (b) by an expansion of the predicator through verbal group complexing." [40] Proposal can be either positive or negative. Speaker and the listener are exchange goods and services, which the speaker is either offering to do something, requesting the listener or hearer to do something or suggesting that they both to do something together.

Table 2.10
The Degree of Modulation Realization

Degree	Obligation	Inclination
High	Required	Determine
Medium	Supposed	Keen
Low	Allowed	Willing

a. Obligation

Obligation is one of the subtypes of modulation which is used in a command which lies between yes and no. Obligation occurs when the speaker gives command, suggestion, demand, and advice to the listener that must be done. In a command, it concerns the degree of obligation on the other person to carry out the command, which can be scaled by allowed to, anxious to, and determined to. In this case, the degrees of obligation is ranged from the lower scale into the higher scale. It means that allowed to has a lower value than anxious to, while anxious to is lower than determined to. Thus, determined to has the

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[40] *Op. Cid.* P. 147

highest value than allowed to and anxious to. Thompson notes that in a command, the scale for demanded goods and services includes: permissible, advisable, and obligatory. Obligation can be expressed by a finite modal operator or by an expansion of the predicator typically by a passive verb or an adjective.

For example   : - We **have to** use that participation in order to create the courses for

literature and geography *(high)*

- We **will** continue thinking about very difficult issues in life *(medium)*

- But this **can** be said today *(low)*

b. Inclination

Inclination is a subtype of modulation which concerns the degree of willingness of a speaker to do something. Inclination also lies between positive and negative polar. Halliday proposes that in an offer, the modality used represents the degrees of inclination ranging from willing to, anxious to, and determined to. The scale means that willing to is the lowest degree of inclination, anxious to carries the sense of stronger inclination, and determined to carries the strongest sense of inclination.

Inclination represents the tendency of speakers in doing something, and the capability from his or her own feeling. In inclination, the speaker may signal ability, willingness and determination. Ability implies someone‟s ability to do something with minimum inclination; willingness implies stronger inclination; and determination is the strongest inclination.

For example   : - We **need to** remove any intergovernmental conflicts, any conflicts

within this governmental structure. *(high)*

- Some people **want to** live until the end of their life in an arrested

palace with arrested account somewhere abroad. *(medium)*

H. Speech

Speech is such a familiar feature of everyday life that we rarely pause to define it. Speech is a skill in conveying a message in front of the public verbally which has a specific purpose. The number of listeners is not limited, it can be a lot or a few. According to James H. Mc. Burney and Ernest J. Wrage "Speech is the communication of ideas and feelings using visible and audible symbols originating from the speaker". Speech is a greeting with a good arrangement to be conveyed to many people. Speeches aim to influence other people, provide an understanding, make other people happy and satisfied with the speech delivered in an entertaining way. If they convey certain ideas to their listeners, it is only in the very general sense that any and every sound or even any phenomenon in our environment can be said to convey ideas to an understanding mind. So, it can be concluded that speech is the insistence of an idea that aims to provide information or change and influence the mindset of the audience.

Speech is essentially the art of monologue in speaking skills. Monologues were present in the age of modern rhetoric. In modern rhetoric, monologue is about the art of monologue speaking. In monologues only one person speaks to a group of people. The main form of monologue is speech. According to Hendrikus, communication in speech is one-way, because only one person speaks, while other will listen. However, another opinion from Rakhmat states that speech is face to face communication, which is two-way, that is, the speaker

must pay attention to his interlocutor, although the speaker more dominant. According to Aristotle in his book there are three ways to influence humans. First, the communicator must be able to show the audience that he has extensive knowledge, a trustworthy personality and a respectable position (ethos). Second, a communicator must be able to touch the hearts of the audience: their feelings, emotions, hopes, hatred and affection (pathos). Third, a communicator must be able to convince the audience by submitting acceptable evidence (logos).[41]

The three methods above are a must for a good communicator so that the audience can be interested in and believe in what the communicator is saying.

I. Vladimir Putin

Born on October 7, 1952 in St. Petersburg, which at that time was known as Leningrad. Putin is an only child because his two brothers died when they were young. Although currently the leader of the communist government, Putin was baptized according to the faith of the Orthodox Church. When he was young, he was often called by the name Putka. His father named Vladimir Spiridonovich Putin was a freelance worker from a factory. He died in August 1999. His mother was named Maria Ivanovna Putia, His mother died 6 months early. On July 28, 1983, Putin married Lyudmila Aleksandrovna. They have two daughters, Mariyana Putina and Yekaterina Putina and attend an international school in Moscow.

Vladimir Putin, who is the President of Russia replacing Boris Yeltsin, realizes that the downturn faced by the Russian nation after the collapse of the Soviet Union could lead Russia to the brink of disintegration if definitive steps are not taken to

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[41] Rustono Farady Marta, "Integrity Identification in Ethnographic by Biopic of Kwee Tjie Hoei", *Jurnal Komunikasi ISKI*, Vol. 03 No. 2, 2018, p. 68.

save it. Unlike his predecessors, Putin prioritizes his politics first and then organizes his economy. For Putin, the economy and politics are closely related and are complementary factors. Both are unavoidable consequences. One of the policies implemented by Vladimir Putin was to change a democratic country towards centralized democracy. In Russia during the reign of Vladimir Putin, according to his version, democracy was limited by centralism. This means that freedom in the country is allowed but the people remain subject to the government.

In February 2022, Vladimir Putin surprisingly announced that he would carry out a military strike against Ukraine against Ukraine. This incident has caused a lot of concern and concern for the international community. This military attack also caused many casualties, severe damage on a national scale in Ukraine which caused millions of residents to seek refuge in neighboring countries. Russia's actions have generated a lot of criticism and criticism from the European Union and America. In fact, the UN Assembly also passed a resolution criticizing the invasion and demanding the full withdrawal of Russian military forces but Russia later vetoed the resolution.

On February 21, 2023, Putin delivered his annual address to the Russian General Assembly. The speech was broadcast on several YouTube channels, one of which was Sky News which was published on February 21, 2023. In the video with a duration of 1 hour 51 minutes, Vladimir Putin conveyed various things, some of which were reviewing the invasion of Ukraine he had authorized a year before. Putin's claim that the military operation he carried out was essential. He said that the attack, which he described as a military operation, was an example of a strong state fending against challenges, particularly those from the NATO alliance.

February 24, 2023 marks as first anniversary of Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Victims fell tens of thousands of souls.

A number of countries carried out peaceful demonstrations. Among them. France, Paris light up the Eiffel Tower with the blue and yellow colors of the Ukrainian flag on Thursday, February 23, 2023. Germany, A number of activists put candles forming a peace sign in front of the Brandenburg Gate on February 23, 2023. This was done to commemorate the first anniversary of Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Finally, in Portugal, the Portuguese Parliament Building in Lisbon is lit up in the colors of the Ukrainian flag to mark the first anniversary of Russia's invasion of Ukraine on the evening of 23 February 2023. But besides that, this invasion was still continuing until now with no one knowing when this war would end.

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