

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This paper consists of background of research, statement of problems, research objective, research significance, definition of key terms and organization of writing.

1.1 Background of Research

Modality refers broadly to a speaker's attitude towards or opinion about the truth of a proposition expressed by a sentence. It also extends to their attitude towards the situation or event described by a sentence. Simpson (1993:43) Whereas, Lyons in Palmer (1979:2) suggests that modality is concerned with the opinion and attitude of the speaker. Based on these statements, it can be concluded that modality is feature of language that allows for the speaker expresses his or her opinion toward proposition and modality is also concerns to the situation, event, etc. In addition, modality (linguistics) in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary is the idea expressed by modals. Modal is a verb such as *can*, *may* or *will* that is used with another verb to express possibility, permission, intention, etc.

According to Palmer (1979:10), there are three types of modalities namely epistemic, deontic, and dynamic. First, epistemic modality is the modality of propositions. Speaker actually makes a judgment about the truth of the propositions. Second, deontic modality is essentially performative. By using a deontic modal, a speaker may actually give permission or lay obligations, and last dynamic modality is concerned with the ability and volition of the subject of the sentence. Every type of modality certainly has a function. Palmer (1979:50) says that the function of epistemic modals is to make judgments about the possibility, etc., the function of deontic modals is give (or refuse) permission, lay an obligation, or makes a promise.

Modality can be used in communication both verbal and textual. According to Droga and Humohrey (2005:63), Modality is often used in fictional text types. However, there is no doubt that it is used in certain factual text types that attempt to persuade the readers or listeners, such as expositions and discussions. Concerning with the functions of modality, it is clear that modality can be used for something persuasive, to be precise, persuading readers or listeners with an indirect way to do a certain thing. Besides, it is also used to order someone in appropriate way, depending on what position we are. Based on Droga and Humohrey's opinion, modality can be used in the factual text. One of the factual texts is the script of a campaign speech.

When the speaker uses modality to make a judgment about the truth of the propositions or give permission or lay obligations, she or he also performs some acts. Those acts have some purposes such as informing, questioning, warning, etc. Therefore, when the speaker speaks to audiences and uses modality, she or he always perform some acts to make what she or he says clearer. In linguistics, some acts that occur when the speaker speaks to audiences are called speech acts. In addition, Palmer (1979:10) says that epistemic modality signal what Searle in Palmer (1979:10) calls assertive (where we tell our hearers how things are), and deontic modality signal directives (where we get them to do things). Based on Palmer's statement modality is related to speech acts. Because, the types of modality can give signal speech acts, especially categories illocutionary act such as assertive and directives but it also depends on the context of utterances. Furthermore, some utterances certainly content purpose or intentions.

Searle (1981:13-17) in book *Expression and Meaning: Studies in the theory of Speech Acts* classifies five types of utterance, those are: assertive, directives, commissives, expressive, and declarations. First, assertive is a speech act serves in giving statement, assertion, prediction, and conclusion. Second, directive is a speech act functions to make the listener to do something. This kind of speech act covers advice, suggestion, invitation, request, and permission. Third, commissives

is used by the speaker to propose action or condition that will occur in the future. For example in this speech act are a vow, promise, and threats. Fourth, expressive serves in expressing the speaker's psychological condition. This kind of speech act covers thanks, apologies, and congratulation. The last is declarations, which is used by the speaker to declare a certain condition and information.

Campaign speech is a media for communication between the speaker and the audience. It is persuasive. Campaign speech is used by candidate of governors, regents, presidents, and others. One of them who delivered a campaign speech is presidential candidates. Campaign speech presents modality. In a campaign speech, there are the utterances which show some possibilities will happen and there are utterances which show the intention or promise of the candidate to do something when he or she is elected a president.

Hillary Clinton was one of the presidential candidates for the U.S (United States) in 2015. She is the first woman presidential candidate from democratic and Bill Clinton's wife. She was a rival of Donald Trump and she lost to Donald Trump to become president of U.S (United States). Hillary Clinton is famous woman and many people know her because she achieves in political and others. It is supported with Committee (2012) "During her 12 years as First Lady of the State of Arkansas, she was chairwoman of the Arkansas Education Standards Committee, cofounded the Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families, and served on the boards of the Arkansas Children's Hospital and the Children's Defense Fund." The reason why the writer is interested in Hillary Clinton's campaign speech due to Hillary Clinton is familiar by most people in her achievement in politics so the writer wants to know how her utterances in campaign speech especially who contains modality, and the writer finds out utterances consist of modality.

There are several related studies found by the writer. The first study was done by Utama (2011) *An Analysis of Modality and Its Meaning in J.K Rowling's Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secrets*. The problems of this research are the

writer tries to find modality and its meaning. The result of this research, the writer found about 13 epistemic modalities and about 20 deontic modalities. The epistemic modalities that are found in the novel are about 13 data; all of the data have a meaning used to say that somebody did something in purpose and the order. The deontic modalities that are found in the novel are about 25 data; all of the data have a meaning the order and the suggestion.

The second study was done by Mayosa (2012) *Modality on The Speech Act on Novel Entitled Harry Potter and The Philosopher'S Stone* by J.K Rowling containing modality in some speech acts. The modalities found were epistemic, deontic, and dynamic. Those modalities were applied the speech acts on modality. Those were representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative function.

The third study was done by Luthfi (2014) *Modality in The Speech of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono at The World Culture and Economy Forum Opening*. The problems of this research describe the types and meanings of modality and the speech acts in which modalities are used by the president of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in his speech in a world culture forum. The result of this research shows that there are epistemic, deontic and dynamic modality in the speech. Based on the findings of types and meanings of modality, there are representative, declarative, expressive and commissive speech acts.

The last study was done by Suryanata (2016) *Modality Used in the Business Articles of the Jakarta Post Newspaper*. The problems of this research are focused on the kinds and the function of modality in business articles. The results of this research can be stated that there are two kinds of modality: deontic modality and epistemic modality. Moreover, the writer found there were several functions of deontic modality and epistemic modality in the business articles, such as express an opinion, controlling a possible action, giving permission, and giving obligation.

Utama, Mayosa, and Luthfi focus on the types and meaning of modality. Mayosa and Luthfi combine modality and speech acts. Meanwhile, Utama only focuses on the types and meaning without speech acts and Suryanata focuses on the types and functions of modality without speech acts. Utama and Mayosa choose novel as an object, Luthfi chooses speech as an object, and Suryanata chooses the online newspaper as an object. In this research, the writer focus on the types and function of modality and classification speech acts based on the types and function of modality and chooses campaign speech as an object. The reason why the writer combines modality and speech acts in this research because it was inspired by Mayosa and Luthfi and the writer takes the function of modality because it was inspired by the last previous research by Suryanata.

The differences between this research and previous research above are theory used both modality and speech acts. The writer uses Palmer's theory for analyzing types and functions of modality and Searle's theory for analyzing speech acts on modality and the object in which to analyze, the writer chooses object is campaign speech because it is suitable with modality and speech acts.

1.2 Statement of Problems

Based on the background above, the problem research is about modality in Hillary Clinton's campaign speech which contains a lot of modalities. Those modalities can be classified the types and functions depend on the context of the utterances and also can be classified speech acts on the modality in the script of a campaign speech. In addition, it reflects the attitude of the speaker. The research questions of this analysis are:

1. What the types and functions of modality are used in the script of Hillary Clinton's campaign speech?
2. How speech acts based on the types and functions of modality are used in the script of Hillary Clinton's campaign speech?

1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the statement of the problems above, the purposes of this research are as follows:

1. To find out the types and functions of modality used in the script of Hillary Clinton's campaign speech.
2. To find out the classification of speech acts based on the types and functions of modality used in the script of Hillary Clinton's campaign speech.

1.4 Research Significance

The finding of this research is expected to give both theoretical and practical contribution in Linguistics, especially in analyzing modality and speech acts on the modality used by some people in their communication.

1. Theoretically, the outcomes of this research are expected to give input in developing the study and analyzing linguistics studies.
2. Practically, it is expected to be more practical. The students who learn English are expected to be able to recognize and analyze modality and speech acts on the modality used in spoken language. In addition, the result of the research is expected to be a contribution to others who are interested in doing a similar field of research as a previous.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

These are the terms that will be point of discussion to avoid misinterpretation about the use of the terms. Some terms are defined as follows:

1. Modality is concerned with the opinion and attitude of the speaker toward the proposition. Modal expressions are those which signal a particular attitude on the part of the speaker to the proposition expressed or the situation described (typically in a statement). Modality is the idea expressed by modals. Modal is a verb such as *can*, *may* or *will* that is used with another verb to express possibility, permission, intention, etc. (Palmer, 1979:2; Cruse, 2006:286; Oxford Dictionary)

2. Speech acts is the utterances of the speaker in communication. There are three kinds in speech acts: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. (Searle, 1969:16; Yule1996:48).
3. The transcript is indicated the written record of speech which often in conventional spelling, perhaps simply with an obvious feature of writing. (Trask, 2007:211)
4. Hillary Clinton is one of presidential candidate in U.S. she achieves in political and others. During her 12 years as First Lady of the State of Arkansas, she was chairwoman of the Arkansas Education Standards Committee, and other. (Committee, 2012:5)
5. Campaign Speech is one of the speech kinds which contain persuasive utterances. Purpose of campaign speech is to attract public impression. It is used by the candidate of presidential, governor, and others (Ismail,2013:14).

1.6 Organization of Writing

The paper consists of five chapters and it will be described as followed:

- Chapter I : The first chapter is introduction. This chapter consists of background of research, statement of problems, research objective, research significance, definition of key terms and organization of writing.
- Chapter II : The second chapter is theoretical foundation. This chapter consists of modality, modal verb, speech acts, and campaign speech.
- Chapter III : The third chapter is research method. This chapter consists of research design, source of data, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.
- Chapter IV : The fourth chapter is findings and discussions; This chapter contains the data analysis, and the answer for research questions which are presented in chapter one. There are two research questions, the research question of (1) what the types and functions of modality are used in the script of Hillary Clinton's campaign speech (2) how speech acts based on the types and functions of modality are used in

the script of Hillary Clinton's campaign speech. The analysis data used the primary theory and supporting theories presented in chapter two, to analyze modality based on Palmer's theory (1979), and speech acts based on Searle's theory (1981).

Chapter V : The fifth chapter is conclusions and suggestion; This chapter presents the conclusions and suggestion. The writer gets the conclusions based on the result of data analysis and suggestion of study.





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