

## Modality in President Jokowi's Speech at the Arab Islamic American Summit in Riyadh

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### ABSTRACT

Terrorism was the main issue discussed by state leaders attending the Arab Islamic American Summit of 2017 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. One of those leaders who attended and delivered his speech was President Jokowi. He delivered his speech on Indonesians' experiences in facing and countering terrorism and radicalism. This study aimed to reveal President Jokowi's attitude on terrorism and radicalism issues expressed by modality in his speech. It was conducted by applying the Systemic Functional Linguistics approach. Previous studies on modality have been conducted by many scholars. However, this study was essentially the development of those studies. In addition, this study applied different methods and focused on a particular issue, namely terrorism and radicalism. The result of this study showed that three types of modality, namely obligation, inclination, and probability were found in President Jokowi's speech. Besides, it also uncovered terrorism discourses involving the impacts of terrorism and the strategies to counter terrorism.

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### INTRODUCTION

Receiving an invitation as the guest of honor from King of Saudi Arabia, Salman bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud, The President of Republic of Indonesia, Ir. Joko Widodo (Jokowi), attended and gave a speech at the Arab Islamic American Summit, Sunday, 21 May 2017 at King Abdul Aziz Convention Centre, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. He gave a speech regarding the experiences and thoughts of Indonesian people in countering terrorism and radicalism. Based on the situation, speech conveyed by President Jokowi can be considered as formal speech. Formal speech is a series of written text that has been previously well prepared to be orally delivered by the speaker to the addressee to convey information. It means that speech is arranged in text. Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) explained that text is something formed by people when they say or write, and it is what listeners and readers get involved with and construe. According to Halliday & Matthiessen (2014), text can be divided into three kinds, namely sharing text, recommending text, and exploring text. The sharing text is spontaneous oral text that people can transfer into writing because it is documented. The recommended text is a written text, which people can read aloud. The exploring text is more complex: it was probably arranged in writing, perhaps with some spoken practice;

but it was written to be spoken, and to be spoken on all vital public events. Based on the text classification above, President Jokowi's speech in this case can be categorized as exploring text.

Furthermore, speech, whether it is still in written form or already spoken, is a discourse. Discourse itself is the most complete and highest or largest language unit above sentences or clauses with high and continuous cohesion and coherence (Tarigan, 2009). Therefore, in giving speech, speakers must (1) comprehend the language they will use to deliver the speech, (2) be capable in arranging words in such language into effective sentences, and (3) be able to put those sentences together in a good combination so that the addressee can perceive the delivered information well. Regarding that, the speech conveyed by President Jokowi in the summit must have contained complex language elements and meanings accompanying them.

There are three meanings that are generated when a speaker uses a language, namely ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). The ideational meaning appears when a language functions as communication media used to reveal surrounding experience through words in order to describe an event or a situation. The interpersonal meaning is produced when a language functions as the connector of social interaction used to have a relationship, express and convey opinion. The textual meaning is presented when a language functions as the media of messages organization arranged in harmony with text creation within context. All the three meanings are known as language meta-function in systemic functional linguistics (SFL).

Related to the aforementioned speech of President Jokowi, this study focuses on interpersonal meaning presented in modality components as one of the SFL instruments to analyze discourse. Modality is essentially located in the interpersonal element of the grammar and options in this element are separate from grammatical options in other elements, for example, options of transitivity in the ideational element (Halliday, 2002). In addition, according to Martin & Rose (2007), modality is a method of proposing attitudinal voice to discourse; it is a material for judging polarity, for organizing positivity and negativity. Olaniyan & Adeniji (2015) also added that modality is particularized to deliver speaker's or writer's contribution in the propositional content of a given utterance; it is mainly defined as the grammaticalization of a speaker's attitude and thoughts.

There are many previous studies discussing modality. However, the author only found two current previous studies which are similar to this study. The first study was carried out by Pionery & Isti'anah (2017). They conducted research which focused on modality by observing Melania Trump and Ivanka Trump's campaign speech conveyed in the Republican National Convention on July 19th, 2016. They conducted this research to investigate the ideology reflected by the modality of the speech. They used Systemic Functional Linguistics as the theoretical framework to analyze the types of modality and applied a stylistic approach to explain the ideologies it reflected. The study showed that there were four types of modality in Melania Trump's speech, namely inclination, obligation, potentiality and ability, and probability, while there were five types of modality in Ivanka Trump's one, namely inclination, usuality, potentiality and ability, probability, and obligation. In addition, the study revealed similar ideologies in both speeches, namely commitment and self-promotion.

The second study was conducted by Rahmasari & Lauwren (2020). They discussed modality on the destination highlight of the official tourism website in Indonesian that was obtained from [www.indonesia.travel](http://www.indonesia.travel). The study was conducted to discover modality utilization in the tourism website to provide Indonesian tourism discourse. Halliday's

Systemic Functional Linguistics approach was applied to find out the types of the modality in the website. The result showed there were four types of the modality on the website, those are probability, usuality, inclination, and obligation. Their study also revealed three domains of tourism discourse, those are itineraries and access, place to play, and authenticity.

The two studies above both examine modality and apply the same theoretical framework, but what distinguishes them is that both studies use different issues and discourses. The position of the study carried out by the author at this time regarding the two studies above is that the current study is the development of those studies using different issues and discourse. Furthermore, this study applied modality theory proposed by Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) in the SFL framework. In sum, this study focused on modality in President Jokowi's speech at the Arab Islamic American Summit of 2017 on countering terrorism and radicalism.

## THEORY AND METHOD

President Jokowi was indicated to do consideration when he proposed his speech in the forms of probability/certainty and obligation/necessity. This might have been done in order to (1) maintain social relationship and interaction with his addressee, those are the heads of some countries attending the summit; and (2) show his attitude and viewpoint on terrorism and radicalism issues. Thus, this study aimed to reveal President Jokowi's attitude on terrorism and radicalism issues expressed by modality in his speech.

### The Arab Islamic American Summit of 2017

The Arab Islamic American Summit of 2017 is a summit that brought together the Heads of Islamic State (countries with a majority Muslim population) and the Head of State of the United States of America. This summit was held on Sunday, 21 May 2017 at the King Abdul Aziz Convention Centre, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia and was attended by 39 Heads of State/ Government from 55 countries participating in the event. It was using the slogan "Together We Prevail" to refer to the context of combating terrorism. Terrorism is violence aimed at realizing political or ideological purposes (Healey, 2017). In addition, Sandler (2018) said that terrorism is the premeditated use or threat to use violence by individuals or subnational groups against non-combatants to gain a political objective through the persecution of a large crowd beyond that of the immediate victims.

The summit was expected to increase cooperation against terrorism and to convey a message of peace to the world. On this occasion, the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Ir. Joko Widodo (Jokowi), received an honorary invitation from the host of Saudi Arabia, King Salman bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud, to attend the event. President Jokowi also spoke about Indonesia's experience in dealing with terrorism. In addition, he also conveyed several important ideas that can be implemented by the world's leaders in fighting terrorism and radicalism.

### Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a theory studying language from its functional aspect as the instrument for social interaction and it is developed by Michael Halliday (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). According to Schleppegrell (2012), SFL identifies the influential role language plays in our lives and understands meaning-making as a process over which language forms, and is formed by, the contexts in which it is used. She (2012) also added, SFL facilitates investigation of meaning in context through a

comprehensive text-based grammar that enables analysts to identify the choices speakers and writers make from linguistic structures and to discover how those choices are useful for understanding meanings of different types. Hu et al in Deng & Zhang (2022) proposed that SFL supposes that modality system can express a crucial part of interpersonal meaning, namely speakers' judgement on the success and validity of their propositions, the obligation required by speakers in commands, or speakers' personal willingness expressed in proposal.

SFL describes three abstract functions (metafunctions) that are simultaneously actualized in every clause we speak or write, and relates our linguistic choices to the contexts that the language participates in. The three metafunctions are the ideational, interpersonal, and textual.

Ideational metafunction relates to how language is used to represent experiences or to organize, understand and express perceptions about the world and consciousness. In other words, ideational metafunction is the function of language as a representation of experience. This metafunction contains an ideational component which refers to the power of the speaker's meaning as an observer (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). This component informs that through language a speaker encodes or encodes his cultural experience and the experience of the individual as a member of a particular culture. In the ideational component, language has a representation function. Language is used to encode (encode) human experience of the world. Language is used to convey a picture of the reality that exists around humans. Furthermore, the ideational function relates to how language expresses human experiences relating to the people, places, objects, and activities that embody the physical and psychological environment of humans. This function produces ideational meaning manifested in language through a transitivity system.

Interpersonal metafunction is concerned with the use of language to hold and maintain interactions between language users. Interpersonal function shapes social relationships, including the interpretation of probability by speakers and the relevance of messages (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). This function represents the speaker's potential meaning as involved in the interaction process or as speaker and listener or between writer and reader. At the level of grammatical interpretation of the clause function, it is interpreted that the clause is formed from interactions in an event involving the speaker or writer and the listener or reader. Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) illustrate, when two people use language to interact, one thing they do is make a relationship between them.

Textual metafunction is related to how language operates to create discourse that is whole, continuous, coherent and coherent (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). The textual function realizes how language users (both orally and in writing) describe messages to be conveyed in a sequential manner. This textual function allows speakers or writers to construct texts that lead to language events that take place.

One of the three metafunctions above which is the focus of this research is interpersonal metafunction which emphasizes the modality component as a speaker's medium of expression to show an attitude or response to an action or event to the listener.

### **Modality**

The meaning of clauses we express while we are communicating are not always in the polarity "yes" and "no" (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). We don't always simply say that something is or is not, or something does or does not. It is inevitable for us to feel uncertain of what we know and, thus, say. In other words, there are some degrees between the positive and negative sides, where things are indeterminable. Those in-

between degrees, as a group, are known as modality. Qasim et al (2022) stated that the expression of modality is not restricted to only modal auxiliaries and semi-auxiliaries; it can be expressed by various other means.

In clauses, there are two kinds of semantic functions. Firstly, a proposition, it is the semantic function of a clause in the exchange of information. The meaning of proposition clauses is asserting that the information exchanged is so or denying that the information conveyed is not so (in terms of positive and negative polarity). The other semantic function is called a proposal. It is the semantic function of a clause in the exchange of goods-&-services. The meaning of the proposal clauses, with regard to the "yes" and "no" poles, is either prescribing someone to do something or proscribing something so others do not do it.

Concerning the degrees between positive and negative poles, a proposition may have two kinds of possibilities. Those are degrees of probability, namely possibly, probably, or certainly, which depends on the degrees of likelihood, and degrees of usuality which tell how often something is as in sometimes, usually, or always. There are three ways to express probability and usuality. Firstly, by using a finite modal operator for verbal, such as can, may, will, must. For example, Emma must be Holmes' relative, she will visit her on Christmas. Another way to express probability and usuality is by using a modal Adjunct of probability and usuality like, respectively, certainly and always. For instance, Emma is certainly Holmes' relative; she always visits her on Christmas. Combining both infinite modal and modal adjunct can also express probability and usuality, namely, Emma must certainly be Holmes' relative, she will always visit her on Christmas. Since the degrees of probability and usuality are linked closely to the term modality, they are called modalization. Additionally, modality in a statement is to express the speaker's opinion, whereas in an interrogative mood, modality is used to request the listener's opinion.

Different from propositions, there are two kinds of possibilities of degrees between 'yes' and 'no' in proposals, depending on the speech function. Commands are one of the possibilities of proposal which constitute the degrees of obligation, namely, 'allowed to, supposed to, or required to. The other possibility is "offers" in which degrees of inclination, that are willing to, anxious to or determined to, are represented. Those degrees of obligation and inclination are labeled as modulation. Asnawi et al (2023) stated that obligation occurs when the speaker gives command, suggestion, demand, and advice to the listener that must be done, while inclination represents the tendency of speakers in doing something, and the capability from his or her own feeling.

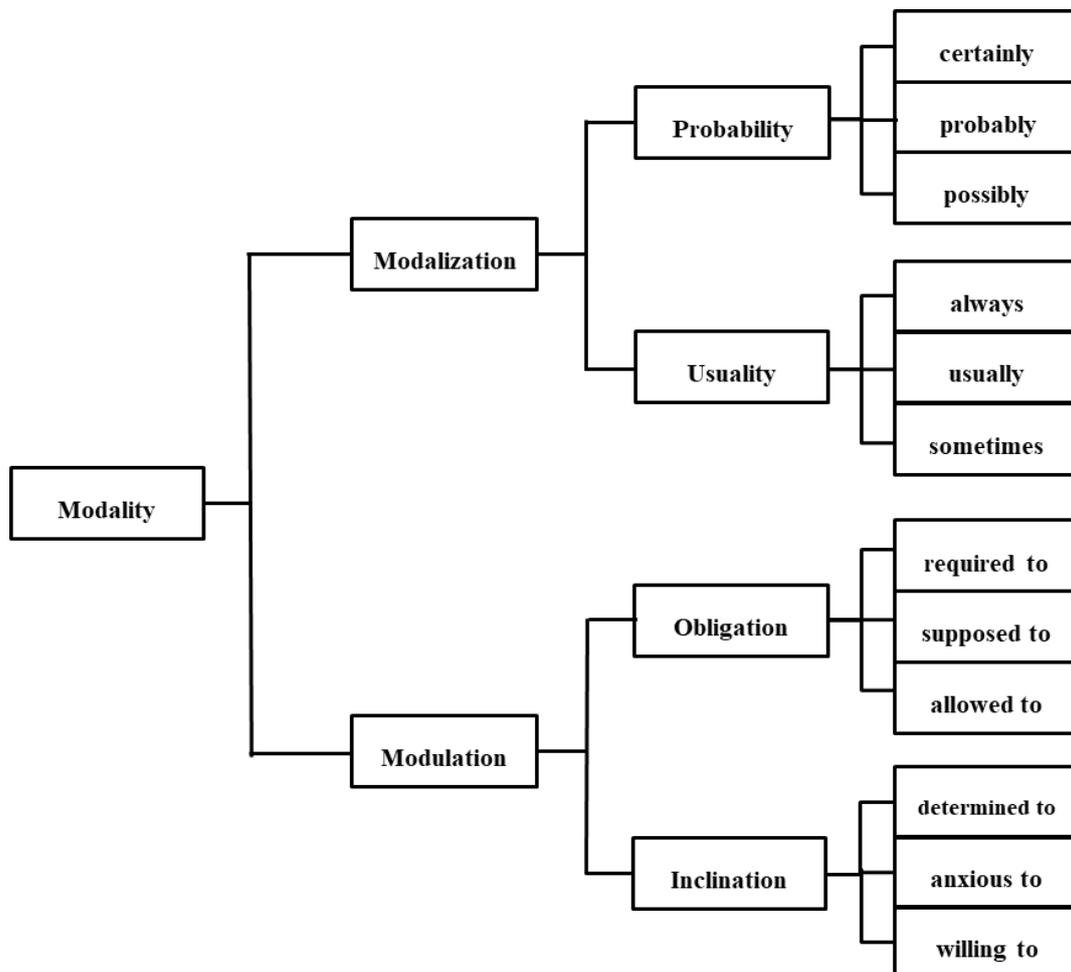
Modulation can be expressed in two ways. First, by using a finite modal operator as in the clause you must call the agents, I'll remind you tomorrow. Second, by an expansion of the Predicator by means of verbal group complexing by particularly using a passive verb for obligation, such as you are required to call the agents, or using an adjective for inclination such as I am happy to remind you tomorrow. Beside to express offer, commands, and suggestion, modulation is also used to implicate third person, unlike the distinct positive or negative proposals. Modulation implicating third person is usually used in regulatory text.

Nevertheless, modal clauses in general are open to more than one interpretation whether it is a modulation or modalization. The following regulatory text, for instance, although it is using passive verbs to expand the predicator, it is regarded as proposition or modalization since it gives information. However, the clause still has force to make the hearer obey the rule.

Any casual vacancy on the Executive shall be filled by a ballot of the members of the Association at any general meeting (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014).

Even though modalization and modulation can be presented in any kind of text, there are tendencies that text in particular situations is more likely referred to as modulation rather than modalization. Modalization, for instance, occurred more to 'explain' the context whose certainty is needed to be assessed. Meanwhile, the obligation of modulation is used more in regulatory text.

Finally, modality serves as the speaker's angle in account for the validity of an assertion or the rights or wrong of the proposal. Accordingly, it is the adjunct of a proposition. Moreover, the use of modal shows indeterminacy. And it is quite paradoxical that even the high value modality such as certainly and always, shows uncertainty. In other words, certainly is only used when the speaker feels uncertain.



Picture 1. Types of Modality (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014)

This study was conducted within the discourse analysis field using Systemic Functional Linguistic approach to reveal the linguistic meaning in a speech. Therefore, the application of qualitative methods is considered as the most appropriate method to elucidate the characteristics of the linguistic meaning properties.

In collecting data, it was performed by indirect observation. The author observed the subject through a documentative video entitled '*Presiden Serukan Pesan Islam yang Damai Kepada Amerika dalam KTT Arab Islam Amerika*' on Youtube

(<https://youtu.be/cRIvitbOQV4>). The video was accessed from The Ministry of State Secretariat's Youtube account with 7 minutes and 59 seconds of duration. The data of this study is the speech delivered by the subject in the mentioned video, the President of Republic Indonesia, Joko Widodo, attending and delivering a speech at The Arab Islamic American Summit of 2017. In the meantime, the object of this study is the modality expression in President Jokowi's speech. After being observed, the speech was transcribed into written text to make the analysis process of modality in the speech easier.

In analyzing data, the author identified every single clause in the text and reduced it to obtain the appropriate data in accordance with the object of the study. Further, the reduced clauses were then analyzed by using modality theory proposed by (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). It was then identified and classified based on the theory. After the analysis process, the data was then presented and elucidated informally corresponding to the findings or the result of the analysis.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Modality found in President Jokowi's Speech

Totally there are 18 clauses indicated as modality in President Jokowi's speech at the Arab Islamic American Summit of 2017. These clauses are then categorized based on types of Modality according to Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) as shown on the table 1 below:

**Table 1.** Result of Modality Analysis in President Jokowi's speech

No	Modality	Degrees	Frequency	Percentage		
1	Modalization	Probability	6	4	33%	22 %
				-		-
		possibly		2		11 %
	Usuality	always	-	-		
		usually	-	-		
		sometimes	-	-		
2	Obligation	required to	11	5	61%	28 %
		supposed to		6		33 %
		allowed to		-		-
	Inclination	determined to	1	1	67%	6 %
		anxious to		-		-
		willing to		-		-
TOTAL			18	100 %		

Based on the table, modalities that were found in the speech of President Joko Widodo can be classified into two types, modalization and modulation. From the eighteen findings of modalities, six of them or equal to 33% were identified as modalization expressions, while the remaining 12 or 67% of all were identified as modulation expressions. Siregar et al (2021) stated by observing modal verbs, readers or listeners can determine a speaker's attitude towards a matter, it can show doubt, wish, regret, and/ or desire as the following analysis:

## Modalization

**Table 2.** Result of Modalization in President Jokowi's speech

No	Modalization	Degrees	Frequency	Percentage
1	Probability	certainly	4	22 %
		probably	-	-
		possibly	2	11 %
2	Usuality	always	-	-
		usually	-	-
		sometimes	-	-

As it has been previously explained, modalization expression consists of two variables, namely, probability and usuality. Nonetheless, there was no modalization expressions included in the usuality variable. In other words, the modalization expressions discussed in this study were only related to probability variables. In accordance with the aforementioned table, the modalization expressions appeared for 6 times or 33% of all modalities.

### Probability

**Table 3.** Result of Probability in President Jokowi's speech

Modalization	Degrees	Frequency	Percentage
Probability	certainly	4	22 %
	probably	-	-
	possibly	2	11 %

Talking about probability, there are three degrees of probability to show the quality of certainty, namely certainly (high), probably (medium), and possibly (low). Based on the finding of this study, the probability expressions only involved two degrees, those are certainly and possibly. The appearance of 'certainly' was 22% which means that the expressions came up as many as 4 times. Meanwhile, the appearance of 'possibly' was half of 'certainly' one. In other words, it appeared 2 times with a percentage of 11%.

#### *Certainly*

Modalization expression showing 'certainly' degree of probability was found in clause 2, clause 4, clause 6 and clause 8. The 'certainly' degree in those data was represented by the words: must (be), believe(s), and will. The following explanations will elucidate 'certainly' degree of probability in the speech of President Joko Widodo:

#### Clause 2

*Millions of our brothers and sisters must be displaced from their own countries to seek a better life.*

The high level of probability found in clause 2 was expressed by the word *must (be)* which means certain or be forced. Sinurat et al (2022) said "must" is used to express certainty about something. It indicated the certainty of the speaker towards the proposition being delivered. In addition, the word *must* is not always considered as the expression of

obligation. The word *must*, however, can also be used to express probability, depending on the intended meaning of the statement. In this case, the speaker (Jokowi) was very certain that there are millions of his Muslim brothers and sisters who are exiled from their own country to seek for a better life because they are the victims of terrorism and radicalism.

#### Clause 4

*The history teaches us that weapon and military forces will not be able to fight terrorism.*

The high level of probability in clause 4 was expressed using the word *will not* which means that something is *not going to* happen. Basically, the word 'will' has three functions in its usage, namely, 1) to express certainty related to the present or future event, 2) to talk about what people want to do, and 3) to make a promise, offer, and request. In the case of clause 4, the word *will* which is followed by negation form (not) indicates a high certainty that a circumstance will not occur. Additionally, the clause *the history teaches us* is the basis or the reason of how the speaker feels certain in uttering the statement. It means that the speaker was very sure that neither weapons nor military forces can eradicate terrorism as those terrorism acts that have happened in the past.

#### Clause 6

*This is where Indonesia believes that it is important to balance the "hard-power" approach with "soft power" approach.*

The high level of probability in clause 6 was expressed by the word *believe(s)* which denotes that the speaker is convinced by or has confidence in something. This word indicates a very certain feeling of the truth of something or someone in expressing the proposition. In this case, the speaker used the word to show that he was not alone, but together with all Indonesian citizens, truly believed that the balance between hard power and soft power is very important to fight radicalism and terrorism.

#### Clause 8

*Any violence will give birth to new violence.*

As well as clause 4, the high level of probability in clause 8 was also expressed in the word *will*, however in this case, the word *will* used was positive or in the affirmative sentence. This word indicates a high certainty of the speaker who believes that something is going to happen. In clause 8, the speaker was assured that any form of violence will deliver a new violence.

#### *Possibly*

Modalization expression on 'possibly' degree of probability was found in clause 3 and clause 5. It was expressed by the word *can*. Below is the explanation of modalization expression in clause 3 and clause 5:

#### Clause 3

*This anger and frustration can lead to the emergence of new seeds of extremism and radicalism.*

#### Clause 5

*False thinking can only be altered by right way of thinking.*

Two propositions above show possibilities stated by the speaker. Those possibilities were marked by the word *can* that was used by the speaker to denote the ability of something to happen. That is to say, the word *can* was used as an expression of low-level probability, or

in other word, *possibly*. In this case, the emergence of new seeds of extremism and radicalism have the possibility to happen due to the anger and frustration. Meanwhile, the use of the word *can* in clause 5 indicates that there is something that is possible to change, in the context of the speech, something that can be changed was the false thinking about terrorism. In other words, the speaker felt quite certain that false thinking can only be changed by true thinking to overcome terrorism and radicalism.

## Modulation

**Table 4.** Result of Modulation in President Jokowi's speech

Modulation	Degrees	Frequency	Percentage
Obligation	required to	5	28 %
	supposed to	6	33 %
	allowed to	-	-
Inclination	determined to	1	6 %
	anxious to	-	-
	willing to	-	-

As it is displayed on the table above, modulation expressions found in the data were identified as two variables, obligation and inclination. Shi and Li (2020) stated that modulation involves the speaker's assessment on the obligations and inclination of a discourse proposition. Based on the result, the appearance of modulation expressions classified as obligation was 11 times or equal to 61%, while the emergence of modulation expression belonging to inclination variable was once or 6%. As stated by Chaerunnisah (2020), the significant use of high modal value in obligation indicates speaker's superiority and authority in giving mandates to his/ her listeners. She (ibid) also added, the dominant use of median modal value in inclination signifies speaker's not-so-high determination in carrying out his/ her promises.

## Obligation

**Table 5.** Result of Obligation in President Jokowi's speech

Modulation	Degrees	Frequency	Percentage
Obligation	required to	5	28 %
	supposed to	6	33 %
	allowed to	-	-

Basically, there are three degrees of obligation, but there are only two degrees identified in President Joko Widodo's speech, namely required to (high) and supposed to (medium). The 'required to' degree of obligation appeared 5 times with a percentage of 28%, while 'supposed to' appeared 6 times with a percentage of 33%.

### *Required to*

Modulation expressions designated as a high level of obligation were found in clause 7, clause 12, clause 14, clause 17 and clause 18. The high level of obligation expressions in those data was expressed using the word *must (be)* dan *have to*. Generally, both words

must and have to belong to the same degree (required to) and interchangeable, however there is a fundamental difference in their use. The word *must* is used when there is a condition that is considered as important, so someone decides that the condition needs a quick action (subjective obligation) and it is required to do. Further, *must* often shows that the obligation comes from the speaker (internal obligation). Meanwhile, *have to* is used when someone said that an action needs to be done since it is a shared responsibility in the objective point of view (objective obligation). The word 'have to' shows us that the obligation comes from the outside speaker (external obligation). However, both 'must' and 'have to' express strong obligation or necessity. The following is the explanation of the 'required to' degree of obligation in the speech of President Joko Widodo:

#### Clause 7

*It is peaceful messages that we have to multiply, not violent messages.*

The statement in clause 7 indicates a proposal in the form of high-level obligation expressed by the word *have to*. The use of *have to* shows that there is something that needs to be done by everyone including the speaker and the addressees. In this case, President Joko Widodo urged the leaders of the countries who were attending the summit to spread more peace messages rather than hostility or violence messages. The statement was the continuation of President Joko Widodo's previous statement (clause 6) which stated that it is important in balancing the soft and hard power approach in putting down terrorism and radicalism.

#### Clause 12

*... and all funding sources must be stopped.*

#### Clause 14

*Inequality and injustice must be halted.*

#### Clause 17

*Your Excellences, lastly, it is my fervent hope that each of us must be courageous to be a part of solution.*

#### Clause 18

*Each of us must be part of the effort to realize world peace.*

In addition to clause 7, these four mentioned clauses above also show a high level of obligation. High level of obligation in those data was expressed by using the word *must (be)*. The use of the word *must (be)* indicates that there is something that is very urgent from the speaker's point of view which needs immediate action. Therefore, the speaker used the word *must (be)* to urge the addressee to act. In other words, in his speech, President Joko Widodo prompted the leaders of the countries who were present at the conference to perform actions as he said. Those actions were to stop financial sources which support terrorism, stop social inequality and injustice, be brave to be the part of the solutions, and to be part of the effort in actualizing world peace.

#### *Supposed to*

The medium level or 'supposed to' degree of obligation was found in clause 1, 10, 11, 13, 15, and 16. The degree in those data was expressed by the word *should*. The following is the discussion of the using of the word *should* in the speech:

#### Clause 1

*More importantly, this meeting should be able to enhance the cooperation to combat terrorism and to convey the message of peace to the world.*

#### Clause 10

*First, Muslims all over the world should unite to enhance the Ukhuwah Islamiyah, Islamic brotherhood.*

Clause 11

*Second, the cooperation on combating terrorism and radicalism should be improved, including intelligence information sharing, exchanges in addressing the foreign terrorist factors, capacity building ...*

Clause 13

*Third, the efforts to solve the root of problems should be improved.*

Clause 15

*Inclusive economic empowerment should be strengthened.*

Clause 16

*Fourth, counter narratives that emphasize tolerance and peace should continue to be intensified particularly through the use of information technology.*

The data above are indicated as propositions which are in the form of medium level of obligation. The word *should (be)* is the hint that those data belong to 'supposed to' degree. The use of *should (be)* demonstrates that there is something important according to the speaker's thought which must be communicated and done. In addition, 'should' indicates something that is supposed to do, and it is in the median category that can be used when the speaker lacks authority to impose the obligation (Rahmasari and Lauwren, 2020). Hence, the speaker uses the word *should (be)* to give advice to the addressee. In the case of President Joko Widodo's speech, he suggested the participants of the conference realize those suggestions he had conveyed. His suggestions were to spread peace messages to the world, unite all Muslims in the world to get stronger, to increase collaboration to eradicate terrorism and radicalism including intelligence information sharing, capacity development, the improvement of root problem solving, strengthening the inclusive economy empowerment and intensify the spreading tolerance and peace narration through information technology utilization.

## Inclination

**Table 6.** Result of Inclination in President Jokowi's speech

Modulation	Degrees	Frequency	Percentage
Inclination	determined to	1	6 %
	anxious to	-	-
	willing to	-	-

As it has been displayed in the previous table, a modulation expression designated as an inclination variable was found once. It was found in clause 9.

*Determined to*

The degree of the inclination that came up in clause 9 was 'determined to' degree (high). The following is the explanation of modulation expression appeared in clause 9:

Clause 9

*To conclude I would like to convey some thoughts.*

Identified in the clause above, the high level of inclination variable was expressed by the word *would*. The word *would* is the past tense of *will* which denotes that something is going to happen in the future. However, in this case, *would* was used to request politely.

Furthermore, the using *would* which was followed by the word *like* showed a strong permission request. In this case President Joko Widodo actually asked permission from other participants to deliver something. He wanted to convey some of his thoughts in front of the heads of the countries who were present at the Arab Islamic American Summit of 2017.

### Terrorism discourse discovered in President Jokowi's speech

Terrorism is a criminal act that has bad impacts on various sectors, therefore, proper strategies are needed to overcome this action. Of 18 clauses indicated as modality in President Jokowi's speech at the Arab Islamic American Summit of 2017, two terrorism discourses were found in them. These discourses included the impact of terrorism and the strategies to counter terrorism as shown on the table 2 below:

**Table 7.** Terrorism discourses in President Jokowi's speech

No	Terrorism discourse		Frequency		Percentage	
1	The impacts of terrorism	Material	3	2	17%	11%
		Immaterial		1		6%
2	The strategies to counter terrorism	Effective	15	13	83%	72%
		Ineffective		2		11%
Total			18	100 %		

Based on the table, there are only three appearances of the terrorism impacts with a percentage about 17%, while there are fifteen occurrences of the strategies to counter terrorism with a percentage about 83%.

### The impacts of terrorism

The impacts of terrorism mentioned by President Jokowi in his speech involved material and immaterial impacts. The material impact was found in clause 2 and clause 8, while the immaterial impact was found in clause 3. The following is the explanation of the impact.

#### Material

##### Clause 2

*Millions of our brothers and sisters must be displaced from their own countries to seek a better life.*

At the summit President Jokowi conveyed some problems as a result of terrorism. One of those is loss in material for living with peace as stated in clause 2 above. It caused his millions of brothers and sisters and the other Muslim leaders' ones who refer to all

Muslims both in Indonesia and in the world, who are directly affected by acts of terrorism. This refers to his previous statement '*The Muslims are the most victims of conflict and terrorism radicalism*' which means that the most victims caused by the conflict related to terrorism and radicalism are Muslims. In terms of the use of modality, President Jokowi used the high probability in this clause as shown by the words *must be displaced* which means *be forced to go*. This indicates that he was very confident about the event he conveyed. In other words, President Jokowi emphasized that there were many Muslim people who were forced to leave their old homes to find new homes since their old ones were at risk and no longer safe, and consequently, they have to survive to find a better life.

### Immaterial

#### Clause 3

*This anger and frustration can lead to the emergence of new seeds of extremism and radicalism.*

Another impact President Jokowi informed at the summit was one of immaterial effects caused by the acts of terrorism as identified in clause 3 above. He used the low probability expression in the clause. It was shown by the existence of *can* that means there is a matter that has a potential to happen or not. The matter refers to the words *This anger and frustration* which have been stated in the previous statement *Millions of young generations lose hope for their future. Such conditions bring the youth in frustration and anger*. In other words, acts of terrorism have the possibility of provoking young people in anger and frustration that lead to the emergence of new seeds of extremism and radicalism. In short, those acts can affect youths' mental health. As stated by Vergani (2018), terrorism can cause serious health and psychological problems of the survivors.

### The strategies to counter terrorism

At the summit President Jokowi did not only talk about the impacts of terrorism but also the strategies to counter the acts of terrorism. He proposed some solutions and urged the leaders in the conference to execute them. The strategies that he conveyed included effective and ineffective ones. The effective strategies were identified in clause 1, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 while the ineffective ones were uncovered in clause 4 and clause 5.

### Effective

#### Clause 10

*First, Muslims all over the world should unite to enhance the UKHUWAH ISLAMIYAH, Islamic brotherhood.*

As stated in clause 10, one of the effective strategies to counter terrorism expressed by President Jokowi is to unite Muslims around the world to improve *Ukhuwah Islamiyah*, Islamic brotherhood. Suriati et al (2020) explained that *Ukhuwah Islamiyah* (Islamic brotherhood) is essentially the concept of human life that must be increased in the midst of Muslim society. It means that the unity of Muslims is the key to success against terrorism and people should not run their energy out for enmity. In the aspect of modality, President Jokowi expressed the clause by using medium level obligation marked by *should*. Its purpose is to encourage people to do what the speaker asks that there is an effort that needs to be done.

### Ineffective

#### Clause 4

*The history teaches us that weapon and military forces will not be able to fight terrorism.*

On the other hand, President Jokowi also explained some ineffective strategies as reflection and evaluation to overcome terrorism. One of those is identified in clause 4 above. In the clause, President Jokowi used the high degree of probability marked by the word *will (not)*. It means that he felt certain about what he said. In this context, he was very confident to state due to the fact that he reflected on history or experience. Historically, violent means could not succeed in dealing with acts of violence such as terrorism as stated in the clause that weapons and military forces will not be able to fight terrorism. Therefore, the President emphasized that this matter must be evaluated by balancing the hard-power approach with the soft power approach.

### CONCLUSION

President Jokowi gave more orders to the conference participants to act rather than opinions related to the issues discussed. This is based on research results which show that modulation dominates modalization. At the level of modalization, President Jokowi has high certainty in the statements or opinions he conveyed. This high certainty is based on his experience and knowledge. In this case, both directly and indirectly President Jokowi as an Indonesian citizen has experienced and handled acts of terrorism and radicalism that have occurred in Indonesia. In his speech, he did not only explain the serious impacts of terrorism acts but also ineffective strategies having executed to overcome it.

At the modulation level, President Jokowi tends to provide direction through his ideas rather than to promise something or to express his desire to do something. He directed the state leaders at the summit to do some effective strategies to combat terrorism. From the summary above, it can be concluded that President Jokowi's attitude towards terrorism and radicalism through his speech showed strong belief in his proposition and firmness in his proposal to urge state leaders who attended the Arab Islamic American Summit of 2017 in order to counter terrorism and radicalism.

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