

Modality Analysis in Donald Trump's Speeches on Political Determinant of Covid-19

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Abstract- One of the most important sign systems for humans is language. Language represents strength and is very instrumental in achieving national goals as well international of a nation. Superintensive use of language, including therein the abuse of language in its various aspects is so prominent in the world of politics in America. In the era of market and information globalization, it is difficult to imagine a forum or political communication platform that is free from market or state influence. The product of fighting and political engineering has given rise to a more power structure emphasizing the larger executive role. Some of the language distortions in political communication are language as a mask and language as representation, and language as ideology. The language used among other things, therefore the power held by the rulers can still survive. The availability of public space will be effective in generating counter discourse if balanced with structural changes in society, especially regarding relationships between the elite and the masses. This research describes the choice of words spoken by the political elite in representing their power. The data in this study are Donald Trump's remarks relating to power. The data source in this study is the Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA).

Keywords: *Modality, Corpus Linguistics, Political Language.*

1. Introduction

The development of language at this time has begun with its definitions and is devoted to the interests of the authorities and entrepreneurs. This, among others, can be seen from the use of language in newspapers. Newspapers only use sentences with a structure that emphasizes the element of who the person is in the news. Even though the delivery of news both orally and in writing in a discourse has a context to be built with the listener or reader because discourse is seen as a social space, a representation of experiences, and world interaction between participants simultaneously. Discourse as a means of communication cannot be separated from the interests and management of groups or groups. Every symbol, including a proposition, communicates a concept, that is, a general idea, pattern, or form embodied by the symbol. In this case, the concept is a meaning that is shared among communicators. But every communicator will also have an image or meaning that fills in the details of the general picture, personal image is a person's concept. Hence, meaning consists of individual conceptions and general concepts. For example, the increasing use of acronyms and symptom euphemisms is seriously disrupting the smooth running of communication in today's politics. Actually, communication must always be carried out clearly so that the public can grasp all the facts clearly. Moreover, because we are still in the stage towards modernization, it is very important to ensure that there is no misunderstanding or misunderstanding among community members.

Some of the language distortions in political communication are language as a mask, language as a representation, and language as an ideology. The use of this distorted language, among other things, is so

that the power held by the rulers can still survive. In various communication occasions the ruler will always use distorted language in conveying ideas, thoughts or concepts to the audience. Language as a mask is the expression of something using a subtler language when compared to the actual condition, which is known as euphemism. Euphemism is a representation of an entity or a subtler meaning, the depiction can be different but the entity or the meaning itself does not change. The importance of the problem of "mask language" is immediately apparent as soon as we connect it to political communication. The practice of language like this does not really matter if what we are questioning is ordinary social communication, which is not strictly related to the character of life and the values of many people. In other words, if we can justify the practice of mask language in ordinary social communication (such as if someone is very angry, but still speaks softly), it is difficult for us to justify it in political communication.

Language is a communication tool or tool used to convey thoughts and feelings to others. Language has a very important role not only in various regions, such as political, social, cultural, legal, educational, but also language is used by someone with various purposes. Language is a medium for gaining power. Language is also a very basic ingredient in politics, as illustrated in deLespinasse's mind that language is the basic spice of all realms related to politics to achieve power. Language is also seen as the main means of politics and through the use of language is reflected in how power is used. This is what is often referred to as political language (Beard, 2002). This is what makes researchers interested in conducting research about Lexical Modal in Political Languages in America

Language can change the way people think. Through propaganda the government or the mass media that controls public opinion, or on the other hand passes resistance language is used by activists, the language of emotions can change opinions Public. In political struggles between different parties, language is very important tool. Politics also influences language. Many new words and expressions introduced politics, and there are words whose meanings are changed if used by the government. For example, if politicians use the word inside the motto, additional understanding will change and soon the word will contain different.

2. Methodology

In this research, the method used is descriptive research method. According to Gay and Diehl (1992), descriptive research involves collecting data in order to test hypotheses or to answer questions concerning the current status of the subject of the study. A descriptive study determines and reports the way things are. Descriptive research is scientific research that describes about event, phenomena or fact systematically dealing with certain area or population. Descriptive data is a description of the characteristics of the data accurately in line with qualitative methods including the scientific nature of descriptive data in the understanding of photographing data as it is, for accuracy of data collected numerically (in numbered order), as well as in sorting, no data may be missed, sorted according to the characteristics / rules of the data itself. Data sources were taken English linguistic corpus through the COCA (Corpus of Contemporary American English) concordance program. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. The linguists in the 1940s and 1950s, Brown (2007) explained the descriptive qualitative method is the idea that language can be disassembled into pieces or these small units are scientifically translated, contrasted, and rearranged into forms the whole. This method describes the research carried out based on the available facts. This study uses a distributional study method. The use of this method is based on the consideration that each element of language relates to one another to form a unified unity ((Djajasudarma, 1993). Another term used for the method of distributional study is the agih method (Sudaryanto, 1993). The distributional analysis technique used in this study is the technique of fading (deletion), the technique of replacement (substitution), and the technique of moving elements (permutation).

3. Theoretical Frameworks

3.1 Political language

Political language is the language used for political purposes, or language which is used by humans in communicating for the benefit of influence and or regulate other people / communities. Beard further said that it is necessary to influence or regulate others choice of words that can influence the minds of others so they agree or want follow the ideas / ideas of the speakers. Words that are often used in communicating is a metaphor, metonymy, and analogy (Beard, 2000).

Halliday (1985) emphasizes the social context of language, the social function that determines the form of language and its development. Language as one of the systems of meaning (systems of tradition, systems of livelihood, and systems of courtesy) together form human culture. Furthermore, according to Halliday (1978) language is a product of social processes. A child who learns language at the same time learns something else through language, that is, building a picture of reality around and within it. There is no language phenomenon that is social vacuum, but it is always closely related to social aspects. In this social process, according to Halliday, the construct of reality cannot be separated from the construct of the semantic system in which reality is coded. Furthermore, Holliday (1977; 1978) states that the study of language as a social semiotic includes sub-studies of (1) text, (2) context of the situation, (3) registers, (4) codes, (5) linguistic systems, and (6) social structure.

Politics is always related to power. The promotion of power and enforcement of political beliefs by Thomas and Wareing (2007) can be done in several ways as outlined below.

- a. Seeking power through violence. There have been many important events in the history of coercion through power or group to group.
- b. Persuade people to obey voluntarily. In other words, "exercise power through the creation of agreements ... or at least create a willingness to let that power work (Faircloth 1989)"

Furthermore, according to Raharjo (2007), theoretically political discourse refers to texts which contain ideological meanings relating to the dominance or power relations of one group / class or an institution over groups / classes or other institutions. Furthermore, it is said that politics can be interpreted simply as a person's activity to acquire, use, maintain or control power, then political discourse is the utterances / writings used by someone to obtain, use maintain or control power.

Furthermore, Weedon in Raharjo (2007) argues that political discourse refers to the various ways available to speak or write to produce meaning in which involves the operation of power to produce certain objects and effects. In connection with the above opinion Foucault (1972) argues that power is a relationship that is formed and disseminated through many channels, in ways that are sometimes contradictory and competitive, and generally overlap. That is why, when looking at discourse according to Vandijk and Stubbs (1985), the important issue is not just understanding how an event and object of discourse is understood, but also understanding the type of power that operates and what is the effect of that power. Clearly, according to Stubbs (1997), political discourse is the place where the relationship between power and knowledge operates. Thus, the study of discourse is essentially an effort to understand what people are saying. Furthermore, Levinson (1985) most human actions, including political actions, are carried out through and influenced by the use and articulation of language. Therefore, understanding through language discourse is very important. Thus, it can be concluded that political discourse is the study of power by using language as a tool. Submission can take the form of providing information, inviting, influencing, insinuating, persuading, responding and refuting.

3.2 Ideology

Ideology is one of the central aspects in the analysis of discourse that is critical. This is because texts, conversations, and others are forms of ideological practice or reflection of certain ideologies. Discourse in this approach is seen as a medium dominant groups to persuade and communicate power and domination they are to other groups (Dijk, 1997). The ideology of the dominant group is only effective if it is based on that fact community members including those who are dominated consider this to be true and fairness. By Van Dijk called "false consciousness", how the dominant group manipulating ideology to non-dominant groups through disinformation campaigns (like certain religions that cause riots, black people act criminally), through media control, and so on.

3.3 Modality

According to Huddleston (2002) in Nugraha (2018) the distinction between mood and modality is like that between tense and time, or aspect and aspectuality: mood is a category of grammar, modality a category meaning. Mood is the grammaticalisation of modality within the verbal system, while Sadia et al. (2019) stated that Modality is a comprehensive term to describe propositions of the speaker's attitude towards a situation. Modality is considered as an important linguistic device to express social roles and relationship between speaker/writer and hearer/reader. Semantically, the meaning types of modalities that will be used in this study are based on the theory by Huddleston (2002) which consist of two categories, there are epistemic modalities and deontic modalities. Huddleston (2002) stated that "Epistemic' is derived from Greek for 'knowledge': this kind of modality involves qualifications concerning the speaker's knowledge", while "Deontic' is derived from Greek for 'binding' so that here it is a matter of improving obligation or prohibition, granting permission, and the like. The person, authority, convention, or whatever from the obligation, etc. is understood to emanate we refer to as the deontic source".

The use of modality in political discourse in accordance with the main questions raised by Fair Clough (1989) are important features of relational modality and expressive modality. Relational modalities relate to one participant's problem in relation to other participants' interactions. In addition, expressive modalities are modalities related to the problem of the speaker's authority over the truth and the possibility of a reality representation. Expressive modality deals with the evaluation of speakers of truth. The modalities described in this paper are modalities of necessity, wealth, abilities, and expectations.

3.4 Corpus Linguistics

Corpus linguistics is seen by some as a new study in linguistics due to its development which began rapidly in the 1960s along with the development of the use of computer technology. However, the corpus itself is not a new term because historically the method of searching the meaning of words and phrases in various contexts involving a very large amount of text has been done since the 13th century, but the process is still done manually (McCarthy & Okeeffe, 2010).

Now the corpus linguistics is known as the study of language data (written and spoken texts transcribed) on a large scale by using a computer to analyze it. Corpus linguistics is also referred to as an area that focuses on a series of procedures or methods for studying language (McEnery & Hardie, 2012). Svartvik (in Facchinetti, 2007) further argues that corpus linguistics is the study of the use of language in reality that is observed by collecting data from written and spoken languages, then analyzed using a computer (corpus software), and described based on specific points of view and goals. Based on several definitions above, it can be said that corpus linguistics is often referred to as a representation of the actual use of language from a

society. This is in line with what was stated by Tognini-Bonelli (2010). They suggest that the corpus linguistics tends to study language that focuses on the performance level rather than competence. In this understanding, the corpus linguistics is intended to describe the use of language rather than identifying universal linguistics. Tognini-Bonelli (2010) also added that quantitative elements are considered very important because they are the basis for determining language description categories. In addition, McEnery and Wilson (in Baker et al., 2006) says that corpus linguistics is a study of language based on examples of 'real life' language use and a methodology rather than language explanation or description. Based on this opinion, corpus linguistics is a language study based on examples obtained from the use of language in real terms and as a methodology from aspects of the language that need explanation or description.

4. Results and Discussion

Data 1

- Q. You said it's going to take a long time to get out of this economic crisis. Can you assure the American people that the economy will be growing by the summer, the fall or the end of the year?
- A. I don't think that anybody has that kind of crystal ball. We are going through a wrenching process of de-leveraging in the financial sectors – not just here in the United States, but all around the world – that have profound consequences for Main Street. What started off as problems with the banks, led to a contraction of lending, which led in turn to both declining demand on the part of consumers, but also declining demand on the part of business. So it is going to take some time to work itself through.

Analysis:

The implication of the conversation in the dialogue above is spoken by A (Donald Trump) after Q asks A about the growth of the American economy in the summer, spring or maybe at the end of the year. In the conversation utterance A does not directly answer the economy asked by Q but A only implies it. In the data above there is a linguistic context in the utter A "So it is going to take some time to work itself through". In the utterance there is the word some (some), which based on the scale of the value of the Horn implies not all (not all). From this value scale, the word all is higher in value than some. Based on the principle of the scalar implicature itself that the negative form of all the higher scale forms is implied, then the word all is in accordance with the above analysis. From these utterances it can be interpreted that A does not always take his time to work for only some time.

Data 2

- Q. Do you see a time when you might be willing to reach out to more moderate elements of the Taliban, to try to peel them away, towards reconciliation?
- A. I don't want to pre-judge the review that's currently taking place. If you talk to General Petraeus, I think he would argue that part of the success in Iraq involved reaching out to people that we would consider to be Islamic fundamentalists, but who were willing to work with us because they had been completely alienated by the tactics of Al Qaeda in Iraq. There may be some comparable opportunities in Afghanistan and the Pakistani region. But the situation in Afghanistan is, if anything, more complex. You have a less governed region, a history of fierce independence among tribes. Those tribes are multiple and sometimes operate at cross purposes, so figuring all that out is going to be a much more of a challenge.

Analysis:

The conversational implicature of the interview was spoken by A After Q asked A about the peace of ordinary citizens in the Taliban. Once again it is explained that utterance A does not directly answer the question but A only implies it. In the linguistic context found in the saying "Those tribes are multiple and sometimes operate at cross purposes, so figuring all that out is going to be much more than a challenge". In the utterance there is the word sometimes (sometimes), which is based on the scale value of the Horn, implies not always. From that value scale, the word always is higher in value than sometimes. Based on the principle of the scalar implicature itself that the negative form of all the higher scale forms is implied, then the negative form of always corresponds to the above analysis. From this statement it can be interpreted that it does not always operate at a certain destination only a time.

Data 4

Q. Are we closer to that balance right now?

A. I think we've still got work to do in dealing with those initial steps. Guantanamo being Exhibit A. As a consequence of a series of early decisions, we now have people in Guantanamo who have not been tried, have not had an opportunity to answer charges, many of whom are dangerous, some of whom are very difficult to try, will be – some of whom will be difficult to try because of the manner in which evidence was obtained.

Analysis:

The conversational implicature of the dialogue above is spoken by A after Q has asked A about the approach to the value of balance and desire or ideals. During the conversation utterance A does not directly answer the question asked by Q but A only implies it. In the data above there is a linguistic context in the words A "As a consequence of a series of early decisions, we now have people in Guantanamo who have not been tried, have had no opportunity to answer charges, many of whom are dangerous, some of whom are very difficult to try, will be - some of whom will be difficult to try because of the manner in which the evidence was obtained ". In the utterance there are many (many) words, which based on the scale of the value of the Horn implies not all (not all). From this value scale, the word all is higher in scale than many. Based on the principle of the scalar implicature itself that the negative form of all the higher scale forms is implied, then the word all is in accordance with the above analysis. From these utterances it can be interpreted that many are dangerous from them but not all things too.

Data 5

Q. Are you sleeping sir or is it hard to sleep?

A. Ohhhhh, I always sleep because when I'm not sleeping I'm working.

A. You never feel burdened by it, though? You've come into – there are so many problems that the country faces. Do you feel the weight of that now as president?

Analysis:

The implication of the conversation in the interview was spoken by A After Q asked A about an activity whether A was sleeping or could not sleep because of a problem with his country. Then A only responds to the statement and then implies utterance on the matter. The linguistic context is found in the saying A "You 've come into - there are so many problems that the country faces". In the utterance, there are many words which are based on the scale value of Horn which implies not all. On that scale, the word all is higher in value than the word many. Based on the principle of the scalar implicate itself that the negative form of all

the higher scale forms is implied, then the negative form of all corresponds to the above analysis. From these utterances it can be interpreted that not all problems. Based on the above analysis, utterance A implies that his country has many problems but not all, and in the previous utterance A implies that he will always sleep unless he is not working.

5. Conclusion

Language and politics do indeed influence each other. The language used in the political field special politics. A good impression is very important for the career of a politician, use the wrong language or insult because someone not expected by society or maybe lose his career. Language is also the most important tool to discuss political messages for Public. During the election campaign, politicians and dialogue activists were together use slogans agreed by the community on issues. The language used is complete, difficult and easy to catch. Sometimes the government will be chosen because the motto is very good, even though it does not mean too clear, and the wisdom is less clear.

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