

Modalities In “*Pidato Kenegaraan Presiden Joko Widodo Tahun 2023 Dalam Rangka Hut Ke-78 Republik Indonesia*”: Systemic Functional Linguistics Perspective

I Gede Madriana ¹, I Ketut Suardana ²

^{1,2} English Department, Bali Dwipa University, Indonesia

Email: gedemadeiana38@gmail.com¹, suardanate920@gmail.com²

DOI: 10.18326/jopr.v7i2.418-436

Submission Track:

Received: 03-07-2025

Final Revision: 02-09-2025

Available Online: 01-10-2025

Copyright © 2025 Authors



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

Abstract

This research investigated the functions of modality applied in the text of “*Pidato Kenegaraan Presiden Joko Widodo Tahun 2023 Dalam rangka HUT ke-78 Republik Indonesia*”. The research used qualitative research, grounded theory. The data source was taken from Kompas.com. From the clauses used in the text. The research technique used to identify the data was Teknik Pilah Unsur Penentu by classifying each of the clause elements. Adjuncts, verbs, auxiliary modalities, and clauses were identified to find out the functions of modality. The theory used to analyze the data was the theory of language as interpersonal, especially modality, proposed by Halliday. The research results suggested that this research found modalization and modalization in the text. Modalization involves a Proposition, namely: (i) Low fact propositional modality is used by Jokowi’s political opponents to spread fake information. (ii) High fact propositional modality is used by Jokowi to clarify the bad issue addressed to Jokowi. Whereas, modulization involves proposal modalities which are used by Jokowi to invite all of the communities to be involved in ongoing and further development. In addition, proposal modalities are used in Jokowi’s expectation for further development. Academically, this research result brings some advantages for linguistics research, such as semiotics, language philosophy, and

discourse analysis. Therefore, this research is expected to be able to stimulate other linguistic researchers to explore other politicians' character regarding to political speech from modality perspective.

Keywords: *Modalities, proposal, proposition, Jokowi's Political opponents.*

INTRODUCTION

Language does not only serve as a tool of communication among communities, but it also functions to state some things beyond the language itself. Language is used to state one's experience related to whatever happens in the world. It is called language as ideational. Language used to do social interaction is called language as interpersonal. Language used to identify the purpose of text is called language as textual (Halliday, 2014). Those functions cannot be separated from one to another, but they work together at the same time.

Language as an ideational function is language that is used to explore one's experience. The analysis of the language involves participant, process, and circumstance. The participant can be the actor or the goal of the activities done in the text. The processes are realised with kinds of verb such as; (i) physical verb is called material process, (ii) mental process is non-physical verbs involving such as; cognition, affection, perception, and desire, (iii) relational process is related to possession, circumstance, and intensive, (iv) verbal process is associated with verbs located between mental process and relational process, (v) behavioural process is kind of verb located between material process and mental process, and (vi) existential process is kind of verb located between material process and relational process. Circumstance is realised with an adjunct. Circumstances can be divided into four, namely, elaboration, extension, enhancement, and projection (Halliday, 2014).

There were some researchers analysing language as an ideational function either in of the entire process or the part of the process. Dewi and Mahadi (2020) analysed the material process in the text of Singapore Online News on the Forest Fires Issue. The result of the research indicated that the text hired fifty-one percent material process. That

research did not show the functions of the material processes used in the text. The significance of those processes could not be found in the research. Fadhly. et.al (2017) analysed mental processes in writing for academic purposes. The result of the research indicated that mental process was used to identify the emotion, cognition, and expectations in academic writing. The mental process was used from the beginning for writing. Rahmasari (2018) analysed kinds of phenomena in the mental process used in novel *Eclipse by Stephenie Meyer*. The result of the research suggested that the phenomena used in the text were (i) phenomenon of thing, (ii) phenomenon of thought, and (iii) phenomenon of fact. The decision of a phenomenon is determined by the kinds of mental processes realised with verbs. Meriyanti, Nurlela, and Yusuf (2023) observed the kinds of mental processes in Donald Trump's Speech on COVID-19. The use of cognition was the highest rank in the speech. The usage represented that Trump gave a description about COVID-19 in order the people calm with the situation. Suardana et.al (2020) observed the process applied in text of Pang Balang Tamak. The research showed that the text was mostly filled by mostly material process. The material processes were used to elaborate that the village leader acted against human rights.

Language as an interpersonal function is language used as an interaction tool. The analysis of language as an interpersonal function covers forms of clauses. The form of clause involves; (i) indicative, (ii) interrogative, (iii) imperative, and (iv) exclamative. The form of clause involves finite and modality. The usage of the clause between participants represents the social status relationships in the community, whether vertical or horizontal. Such language use also represents the intimacy or solidarity between the participants. Language as interpersonal has a very close relationship with language as ideational because mental and verbal processes are used to identify the intimacy and solidary.

Ngongo (2021) investigated the modality and adjunct in the spoken text of "Proposing A Girl Using Waijewa Language". The theory used for the research was Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). The result of research indicated that the text used a variety of modalities, namely probabilities and obligations. The modalities used in the text

indicated social relationships regarding to position among the participants. Ilham (2019) analysed mood and modality in journal research articles. The research analysed six articles from the linguistics field. The result of the research indicated that the six works hired informative clauses that used modalities such as probability and frequency to maintain meaning. Siregar et.al (2021) observed the use of mood, modality, and modality variance in interviews involving students regarding to hope and views in the learning process during COVID-19. The result of the research indicated that the use of declaratives with modality represented the insight expression regarding to face learning process during COVID-19.

Language as textual is language that is used to determine the purpose of social interaction (Sobur, 2009). It is related to how the language is emphasized in social interaction with the linguistic features such as: clause, adjunct, subject, modality, verb, and conjunction. Those features are realized with Theme. Linguistic features that are placed in the initial position are called Theme and the others within the clause are called as Rheme (Halliday, 2014). The theme is very important to identify the genre of text (Martin and Rose, 2008).

Hermayanti et.al (2021) analysed theme-rheme in Peterpan Novel. The result of the research was presented in percentages which were dominated by a simple unmarked theme. The percentage was not elaborated well. Cecario and Lisdawati (2022) analysed the use of theme and rheme in "Jakarta Post article". The research only identified theme and rheme of some clauses taken from the data. The research was seen not to bring significant function of theme. Another research was done by Wifda and Sholichah (2021) who analysed the use of conjunctions in a novel entitled "The World In Eighty Days" written by Jules Verne. The research did not mention the function of the conjunction used in the text. However, the research just identified the variety of conjunctions in the text.

As mentioned above, those language functions must be in coherence so the language has a certain meaning based on the social context involving three aspects, namely, field, tenor, and mode (Halliday, 1978). *Field* is associated with situations such as; what issue is

happening, how the issue is happening, who makes issue, to whom the issue is intended, and why the issue is coming. *Tenor* is associated with the relationship of the participants and the interdependency status owned by the participant. *Mode* is related to aspects such as: media is used to criticize, what language is used to criticize, whether or not it is in accordance with ideology, and what genre is used to criticize (Aisaro, 2023).

Language as in interpersonal also serves as a language power since the language is used to determine choice, to defend criticism, to make decisions, and others (Bourdieu, 2020). since 2023, Indonesia has prepared set of general election activities which is going to be done in 14th of February 2024. Many people have tried to attack their political enemies by using language. Joko Widodo as the seventh Indonesian President, has also been attacked by his political enemies with any way. However, Jokowi has not shown his reaction seriously regarding to the attack or criticism addressed to him. He has kept being calm and has kept working. The political criticism and attack become wider before the general election. To anticipate that phenomenon in order not to be worse, Jokowi stated in his speech in 16th of August 2023 in the framework for the 78th Indonesian Independence Day. Previous research done by Rahmawati and Sulistyaningsih (2021) analysed Jokowi's speech in the cinema conference. The research focused on the type of speech act, namely, declarative, imperative, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. That research was related to language as interpersonal so the research has very close relationship in semantics.

Language used by the users does not only serves tool of communication for social interaction, but it can also serve as the representation of the user called language as social semiotic (Dharmawan, Suardana & Semadi, 2025). For example, using modalities in language leads the researchers to identify the characteristics of the language users. In addition, modality analysis explores the relationship between Joko Widodo and his political opponents and the interdependency (Suardana & Fitri, 2024). Those complexities of SFL as mentioned above trigger the researcher very interest in exploring the modality functions in the text "78th Indonesian Independence Day Speech done by Joko Widodo". The theory of modality of SFL is chosen because the theory is trusted to be able to explore

Jokowi's reaction to the political issue. The theory is used to identify Joko Widodo's statement, which contained false information related to his achievements in the community. In addition, modality use helps to identify whether Joko Widodo refused or accepted the criticisms addressed to him.

This topic has not been explored yet by the previous research so this research is categorized as new research. This research brings some advantages for non-academic and academic concerns. For non-academic concerns, this research gives an explanation of Jokowi's response the criticisms addressed to him. For academic concerns, this research is useful for language philosophy, semiotics, and discourse analysis. The result of the research will be used as one of the topics in the discourse analysis subject in the English Department of Bali Dwipa University. This research result can be used to enrich linguistic references for the following research.

RESEARCH METHOD

As mentioned previously, modality can not be separated from social interaction, which involves the participants, because language used in social interaction involves modality. Halliday (2014) classifies modality into two categories, namely Modalization and modulization. Modalization is also called as proposition modality, which involves large scope with range, from low to high range. Proposition is associated with information, that is from low knowledge for an entity to high knowledge for an entity. The range of knowledge has semantic relation with frequency.

Verbs that are used to state propositional modality are derived from mental process and verbal process. Verbs categorized as mental process for propositional modality are from (i) cognition such as; *think, know, understand, comprehend, see*, and others, (ii) perspective such as; *believe, ensure, trust, view, and others*. Verbal process is a process related to statement or giving information such as; *say, inform, question, ask, argue, answer*, and others. Besides verbs, adjuncts are also used in propositional modality from comment adjuncts such as: (i) Asseverative, namely natural, obvious, and sure. (ii) Qualificative,

namely; prediction, presumption, desirability, amusement, and significance (Halliday, 2014).

Halliday (2014) emphasizes that a proposition has very clear function in its use. It is associated with asking or giving information. The meaning of a proposition is in accordance to the context. For example, *Anita always finds such a bad character in school*. That clause can be interpreted as *Anita know a lot about such bad character person so she knows how to manage such bad character. She does have a problem managing such person*.

Modalization is also called as proposal modality. In other linguistic theory, it is also called 'Deontic' (Portner, 2009) which is modality related to obligation and inclination. Proposal modality is associated with (i) asking good or some service such as; *can you bring my into my room? you must do this work as soon as possible; you need to fulfill the requirement*. (ii) giving some good or service such as; *we have to give some books for her, is it possible if I bring your language into your room*, and others.

Proposal modalities are realised with mental or verbal processes. Mental processes having proposal meaning are verbs related to "desire" such as: *wish, want, hope, expect, need*, and others. Whereas, verbs categorized as verbal process related to proposal meaning are verbs related to (i) obligation such as; *obligate, purpose, suggest, force, ask, require, command*, and others, (ii) inclination such as; *tend, insist, argue, determine, promise*, and others (Halliday, 2014). Obligation modality involves: invitation, suggestion, expectation, and obligation itself. Whereas, inclination involves preference, potential, and certainty to happen.

This research employed qualitative research, grounded theory (Suardana & Semadi, 2024), namely to explore the functions of modalities used in the text by developing the theory of modality. The researcher did not involve anyone else to find out the data then they were analysed based on the theory. The data source was taken from the text of "Naskah Lengkap Pidato Kenegaraan Presiden Joko Widodo Tahun 2023 Dalam rangka HUT ke-78 Republik Indonesia". The text was taken from <https://setkab.go.id/pidato-presiden-ri-pada-sidang-tahunan-mpr-ri-dan-sidang-bersama-dpr-ri-dan-dpd-ri-dalam->

[rangka-hut-ke-78-proklamasi-kemerdekaan-ri-di-gedung-nusantara-mpr-dpr-dpd-ri-senayan-provinsi-dki-jakarta/](#). The data were clauses in paragraphs containing modality meaning represented in clauses, subclause, and discourse. Modalities in a clause are realised in verbs, adjunct, and auxiliary modals. A subclause can be realised in a subordinate clause. In discourse, modality is realised in a semiotic perspective (Short, 2007).

The technique used to identify the data was the technique of *Teknik Pemilahan Unsur Penentu* ‘determinant element sorting technique’ (Sudaryanto, 2015). Each clause is examined to determine whether or not the clause contains modality. If the clause contains modality meaning, it will be analysed based on the functions based on the theory. The theory which was used to analyze the data was the theory of modality as part of language as interpersonal from SFL proposed by Halliday (2014).

This research limits five paragraphs of the whole text because those paragraphs are viewed to be able to represent the whole text. The modalities used in the five paragraphs are found in the whole text. The modalities realized in the paragraphs are adjunct, verb, auxiliary verb, and discourse. The modalities were taken as the data that were analysed for this research. The five paragraphs were presented in Indonesia then the paragraphs were translated into English with literal translation (Baker, 2018). The aim to make the translation is to assist the readers who do not speak Indonesian to understand this research. The modalities were analysed in each paragraph descriptively in both syntagmatic and paradigmatic. Each paragraph is signed with Data, for example, Data I, Data II, Data III, Data IV, and Data V. The data are presented in the section Results & Discussion in Indonesia as source data and in English as the translation.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

This section uses five paragraphs in that contain several clauses with modalities meaning. Indonesian paragraphs are the source language, while English paragraphs are the translation. The data are presented below.

Data I

Source language

Kita saat ini sudah memasuki tahun politik. Suasana sudah hangat-hangat kuku dan sedang tren di kalangan politisi dan partai politik, setiap ditanya capres dan cawapresnya, jawabannya, "Belum ada arahan dari Pak Lurah."

The translation

In the present time, we are in political year. The situation is political warm, it is like lukewarm, it is trend in politicians and political parties. Whenever being asked about president candidate and vice president candidate. The answer is "there is no guidance from village leader".

Modalization

Modal adjunct realised with *saat ini* 'in present time' states the situation is still ongoing. Any political issue may happen in Indonesia in this moment. The word *ditanya* 'being asked' is categorized as verbal process which indicates idea (Halliday, 2014). That question is viewed as very important because the answer of the question is waited for communities and investors. However, the clause *jawabannya, "Belum ada arahan dari Pak Lurah* 'the answer is there is no guidance from the village leader' is a metaphorical statement because that statement is addressed to Joko Widodo. He is the 7th Indonesian President instead of a village leader. The leksikon *arahan* 'guidance' contains proposal modality. Such lexicon is related to suggesting doing something, which should be done or which should not be done (Halliday, 2014).

Semiotically, the statement of *setiap ditanya capres dan cawapresnya, jawabannya, "Belum ada arahan dari Pak Lurah"* 'whenever being asked about the president candidate and vice president candidate. The answer is "there is no guidance from the village leader" contains connotative meaning, which *Pak Lurah* 'the village leader' is associated to Jokowi. Such an utterance indicates that Jokowi was not happy with the ongoing situation. Such an utterance implies as if Jokowi decided to select the president and the vice president candidates. In fact, the president and vice president nomination is the political party concern. The

statement contains proposition modality, that is, certainty. The modality indicates that Jokowi's political opponents make the issue that Jokowi controls Indonesian political will.

Modulization

From a discourse point of view, Jokowi sees that there is a preference to destroy Jokowi's reputation done by Jokowi's political opponents. The issue shared in the mass media is made consciously. It is made to persuade the communities not to believe in Jokowi's achievements. Therefore, Data I embeds proposal, inclination modality (Halliday, 2014).

Data II

The source language

Tapi, perlu saya tegaskan. Saya ini bukan ketua umum parpol, bukan ketua umum partai politik, bukan juga ketua koalisi parpol. Sesuai ketentuan undang-undang, yang menentukan capres dan cawapres adalah partai politik dan koalisi partai politik. Jadi saya ingin mengatakan, itu bukan wewenang saya. Bukan wewenang Pak Lurah. Bukan wewenang Pak Lurah, sekali lagi.

The Translation

However, I need to confirm, I am not a leader of a political party, not a leader of a political party, and political party coalition either. Based on the regulation, the political party and the political party coalition determine the president and vice president. Again, it is not my authority. Not village leader authority, again not village leader authority.

Modalization

The lexicons *perlu tegaskan* 'need to confirm' are categorized as verbal group complex (Halliday, 2014). The lexicon *perlu* 'need' is categorized as a mental process related to obligation. The lexicon is used by Jokowi because he felt unhappy with that situation. The situation was viewed as bringing some disadvantages to himself and his work. Therefore, the function of that lexicon indicates an urgent situation. The lexicon *tegaskan* 'confirm' is a verbal process indicating a statement (Halliday, 2014). The lexicon functions to straighten communities' view regarding to the negative issues happening in communities. Jokowi did not let such a negative

issue happen in communities. The lexicon functions to deny the negative issue, so the lexicon is viewed to contain proposition modality.

The clause *perlu saya tegaskan* 'I need to confirm' is categorised as proposition modality as certainty functioning as denial for the accusation that Jokowi controls Indonesian politics. The certainty is strengthened with the clause *Saya ini bukan ketua umum parpol* 'I am not a political leader'. Those clauses emphasize that Jokowi was never involved in the President and the Vice President election at all. In other words, the modalities function to clarify Jokowi's engagement in the president and vice president elections.

The following clauses function to elaborate the previous clauses. Modal adjunct *sesuai ketentuan undang-undang* 'based on the regulation' functions as a fact that Jokowi does not have the authority to nominate the president and vice president. The modal adjunct is realised in generic (Portner, 2009) because everybody knows that it is beyond Jokowi's authority. Therefore, it is very clear that the paragraph contains propositional modality, namely, usuality.

Data III

The Source Language

Saya tahu, ada yang mengatakan saya ini bodoh, plonga-plongo, tidak tahu apa-apa, Firaun, tolol. Ya, ndak apa-apa. Sebagai pribadi, saya menerima saja. Tapi, yang membuat saya sedih, budaya santun dan budi pekerti luhur bangsa ini tampak mulai hilang. Kebebasan dan demokrasi digunakan untuk melampiaskan kedengkian dan fitnah. Polusi di wilayah budaya ini, sekali lagi, polusi di wilayah budaya ini sangat melukai keluhuran budi pekerti bangsa Indonesia.

The Translation

I know, somebody says I am stupid, *Plongo-plongo*, do not know anything, *Pharaoh*, stupid, but it is okay, personally, it does not matter. However, what makes me sad is that cultural politeness and our ethics and norms start to disappear. Freedom and democracy are used to express hatred and slander. This pollution in this environment, again, the pollution in this environment hurts Indonesian's cultural ethic.

Modalization

The lexicon *tahu* 'know' is categorized as a mental process, related to cognitive (Halliday, 2014). That word indicates Jokowi's ability to detect phenomena

addressed to himself. The verb contains proposition modality, indicating the fact that makes Jokowi feel unhappy. The verb *mengatakan* 'say' belongs to the projection in which state Jokowi speaks about his political opponents. The statement contains propositional modality, but it has low fact because the statement addressed to Jokowi is subjective or a personal point of view (Martine & White, 2005). Therefore, the statement cannot be proved from real fact. Halliday calls this modality as high probability, certainty (Halliday, 2014).

Jokowi did not give a reaction to that criticism addressed to him. His ignorance to that criticism was realised with the clause *Ya, ndak apa-apa* 'it does not matter'. That clause is propositional modality since that clause functions to ignore a bad issue happening to himself (Halliday, 2014). The following statement realized with several clauses, also contains propositional modality since the statement raises a massive question about the morality of persons who had hatred to him by slandering. From a discourse point of view, Jokowi saw that persons who did hatred and slander had very low mental which did not suit Indonesian culture. That interpretation can be seen from the sign. The representamen is the expression of unhappiness to Jokowi, the object is spreading hatred, and the interpretant is the low mental capacity possessed by the haters (Short, 2007).

The modalities used in Data III indicate certainty that how bad ethic Jokowi's political opponents have by coitizing with bad manners. Semiotically, the statement can be seen from proposal modalities that Jokowi invites all of the political opponents to emphasize moral or ethical values in communication. Politeness, ethics, aesthetics, and logic must be applied in expressing opinions or criticism to others.

Modulization

From a discourse point of view, Jokowi accepts the idea or opinion expressed by others. However, the way to express should be in accordance with Indonesian

culture. Jokowi expects all of the political opponents to apply good social behaviour in society, such as how to criticize someone, and not to share fake information in mass media. Jokowi never limits everyone from criticizing him in his government. It is very clear that the statement in Data III embeds obligation, expectation (Halliday, 2014).

Data IV

The Source Language

Dengan international trust yang tinggi, kredibilitas kita akan lebih diakui, kedaulatan kita akan lebih dihormati. Suara Indonesia akan lebih didengar sehingga memudahkan kita dalam setiap bernegosiasi. Peluang tersebut harus mampu kita manfaatkan. Rugi besar kita jika melewatkan kesempatan ini, karena tidak semua negara memilikinya dan belum tentu kita akan kembali memilikinya. Di saat yang sama, SDM yang telah kita persiapkan harus mendapatkan lapangan kerja untuk menghasilkan produktivitas nasional. Sehingga, kita juga harus mengembangkan sektor ekonomi baru yang membuka lapangan kerja sebanyak-banyaknya, yang memberikan nilai tambah sebesar-besarnya

The Translation

With high international trust, our credibility will be approved, our sovereignty will be appreciated more. Indonesian's statement will be regarded so it will ease us to innovate. That opportunity must be used very well. We are in a disadvantage if we ignore that opportunity because not all countries have that opportunity and we are not sure to have it again. In the same time, the human resources we prepare must have job to create national productivity. Therefore, we have to develop new economic sector which can open as many job vacancies as possible. Those give as many additional values as possible.

Modalization

Data IV involves three verbs containing modality, such as: *diakui* 'approved', *dihormati* 'appreciated', and *didengar* 'regarded'. The verbs are associated with abilities, propositional modalities because the statement is related to belief (Halliday, 2014). In addition, the data IV involves some auxiliary modalities such as *akan* 'will', *harus* 'must', and *belum tentu* 'not sure'. Those modalities indicate Jokowi's optimistic related to opportunities that have to be taken by Indonesia. Those modalities are associated with propositional modality (Halliday, 2014). Clause complex *Rugi besar kita jika melewatkan kesempatan ini, karena tidak semua*

negara memilikinya, dan belum tentu kita akan kembali memilikinya. 'We are in a disadvantage if we ignore that opportunity because not all countries have that opportunity and we are not sure to have it again' has proposal modality, which is realized with a subclause (Portner, 2009). The clause serves to invite all of Indonesia's communities to consider the phenomenon.

Modulization

From a discourse point of view, that statement in Data IV is categorized as proposal modality (Halliday, 2014). The modalities indicate that Jokowi intends to invite all Indonesian communities to prepare themselves to use the opportunities very well. That statement is Jokowi's concern for the Indonesian nation in order for Indonesia to get much better than in the previous time. The proposal modalities used in Data IV is a denial for Jokowi's political opponents. Jokowi involves all Indonesians in participating in developing the Indonesian government. The involvement can be seen from the clause *kita juga harus mengembangkan sektor ekonomi baru yang membuka lapangan kerja sebanyak-banyaknya* 'we have to develop new economic sector which can open job vacancies as many as possible'.

Data V

The Source Language

Pembangunan dari desa, pinggiran, dan daerah terluar yang pada akhirnya pemeratakan ekonomi kita, dengan Dana Desa yang kita gelontorkan mencapai Rp539 triliun dari tahun 2015 sampai tahun 2023. Konsistensi reformasi struktural, terutama sinkronisasi dan penyederhanaan regulasi, kemudahan perizinan, kepastian hukum, dan pencegahan korupsi. Semua itu menjadi modalitas kita untuk meraih kemajuan. Oleh sebab itu, saya berulang kali menyampaikan, kepemimpinan ke depan sangat menentukan masa depan Indonesia.

The Translation

The development from villages, the outskirts of the village, and beyond, our economic equality emerges. The village fund which we provide, reaches Rp 539 trillion from 2015 to 2023. The consistency of structural reformations are especially synchronization and simplification of regulation, licensing, legal certainty, and corruption prevention. Those efforts become our capital of getting success. Therefore, many times I say, the future leader will determine the Indonesian future.

Modalization

Data V embeds propositional modalities because the clauses describe the progress of development done by the Indonesian government, led by Jokowi, from 2015 to 2023. The modalities function to deny that Jokowi is not a president as his political opponents have uttered in the mass media. Therefore, the modalities used in the data are categorised as high fact because Jokowi can show the real data as long as he governed Indonesia (Halliday, 2014).

The verb *menggelontorkan* 'provide' is categorized as an existential process. The verb indicates that the government locates the fund with very deep consideration for Indonesian development. The verb serves as propositional modality which indicates that Jokowi cares very much to the development. Jokowi shows the progress in his government such as reformation structure in the government, administration, and others.

Jokowi also used proposal modality in Data V realised with clause *oleh sebab itu, saya berulang kali menyampaikan, kepemimpinan ke depan sangat menentukan masa depan Indonesia* 'Therefore, many times I say, the future leader will determine Indonesian future'. The clause embeds an invitation for all Indonesian citizens. Jokowi invites all Indonesians to select a president who cares about Indonesia very much (Martin and Rose, 2008; Wiratno, 2018).

The use of modalities represents the characteristic of the language user (Nejad & Mahfoodh, 2023). Jokowi uses high fact, propositional modality, which Jokowi emphasizes real fact or clarifies a fake issue. Proposal modalities used by Jokowi indicate that Jokowi as the Indonesian President, involves all Indonesian communities to take part in the development. The modalities used by Jokowi indicate that Jokowi is responsible for his duty as a president.

CONCLUSION

The scope of this research involves modalities applied in the text of *Pidato Kenegaraan Presiden Joko Widodo Tahun 2023 Dalam Rangka Hut Ke-78 Republik Indonesia* by Jokowi from a Systemic Functional Linguistics point of view. The result of the research shows that the text employs modalities that are realised in the verb, clause, and discourse. Propositional low and high facts are found in the text. Low probability modality is realised by Jokowi's political opponents to spread fake issues in the communities. The low probability, propositional modality is from a subjective or personal perspective, so the issue has the potential to cause confusion in the communities of Jokowi's government. Whereas, with high probability, propositional modality is used to clarify a criticism addressed to Jokowi. Jokowi uses high fact modality to show the facts for Jokowi's achievements as long as he governs Indonesia. Proposal modalities are used to express expectation and invitation. Expectation proposal modality is used to expect the communities to think of the appropriate president and vice president for the Indonesian future. The invitation proposal modality is used by Jokowi to invite all of the communities to participate and support ongoing or future development.

The result of this research has significance for the linguistics field, such as semantics, discourse analysis, teaching, language philosophy, and semiotics. However, this research only focuses on modality application in the text, so there are a lot of other linguistic aspects that can be explored. Therefore, this researcher triggers other linguistics researchers to explore beyond modality aspects in the same text or different texts, so the linguistics researchers can add linguistic references for the following linguistics research. In addition, the result of this research can be used as material for language learning and teaching in Systemic Functional Linguistics in the English Department of Bali Dwipa University.

REFERENCES

- Aisaro, K. (2023). Transitivity and Context of the Situation in the News Text. *Britain International of Linguistics Arts and Education (BLoLAE) Journal*, 5(2), 99-110.
- Baker, M. (2018). *In other words: A coursebook on translation*. Routledge.
- Bartlett, T., & O'Grady, G. (Eds.). (2017). *The Routledge handbook of systemic functional linguistics*. London: Routledge.
- Bourdieu, P. (2020). *Bahasa dan Kekuasaan Simbolik*. IRCiSoD.
- Cecario, K., & Lisdawati, I. (2022). The Finding of Theme and Rheme Type in the Jakarta Post Article. *PROJECT (Professional Journal of English Education)*, 5(2), 360.
- Dewi, O. C., & Mahdi, S. (2020). Material processes in the singaporean online news on forest fires issue. *International Journal of Systemic Functional Linguistics*, 3(1), 30-36.
- Dharmawan, N. N., Suardana, I. K., & Semadi, Y. P. (2025). Social Semiotics" Masako Package": Systemic Functional Linguistics Perspective. *Journal of Pragmatics Research*, 7(1), 34-53.
- Fadhly, F. Z., Hasanah, N., & Agustiana, V. (2017). Mental process of writing for academic purposes: A case study of Indonesian writers. *Indonesian EFL Journal*, 3(2), 203-214.
- Halliday, M. A. (1978). Language as social semiotic: The social interpretation of language and meaning. *Edward Arnold*.
- Halliday, M.A.K. and Ruqaiya Hasan. (1999). *Language Context, and Text: Aspect of Language in A Social Semiotic Perspective*. New York: Deakin University.
- Hermayenti, A., Syahputri, D., & Harahap, Y. M. (2021). Theme and Rheme in Peterpan Novel. *Excellence: Journal of English and English Education*, 1(1), 23-28.
- Humas. (August 16, 2023). Pidato Presiden RI pada Sidang Tahunan MPR RI dan Sidang Bersama DPR RI dan DPD RI dalam rangka HUT Ke-78 Proklamasi

Kemerdekaan RI, di Gedung Nusantara MPR/DPR/DPD RI, Senayan, Provinsi DKI Jakarta, 16 Agustus 2023. Sekretariat Kabinet Republik Indonesia. <https://setkab.go.id/pidato-presiden-ri-pada-sidang-tahunan-mpr-ri-dan-sidang-bersama-dpr-ri-dan-dpd-ri-dalam-rangka-hut-ke-78-proklamasi-kemerdekaan-ri-di-gedung-nusantara-mpr-dpr-dpd-ri-senayan-provinsi-dki-jakarta/>

- Ilham. (2019). Mood And Modality of Interpersonal Meaning in Research Journal Articles. *Eduscience; Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan. Vol. 5 No.1. ISSN 2460-7770*.
- Martin, J. (1999). Modelling context. *Text and context in functional linguistics*, 25-62.
- Martin, J. R. (1992). English text.
- Martin, J. R., & Rose, D. (2008). *Genre relations: Mapping culture*. University of Toronto Press.
- Martin, J. R., & White, P. R. (2003). *The language of evaluation* (Vol. 2). Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Meriyanti, M., Nurlela, N., & Yusuf, M. (2023). Mental Process Found in Donald Trump's Speech on Covid 19: Systemic Functional Linguistic Approach
- Nejad, A. M., & Mahfoodh, O. H. A. Modality in the moves of the discussion section of research articles. *Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics*, 13(1), 229-242.
- Ngongo, M. (2021). The investigation of modality and adjunct in spoken text of proposing a girl using Waijewa language based on Halliday's systemic functional linguistic approach. *ENGLISH REVIEW: Journal of English Education*, 10(1), 223-234.
- Portner, P. (2009). *Modality*. OUP Oxford.
- Rahmasari, G. (2018). Verbs and Phenomenon Variations in Mental Process: A functional Grammar Analysis. *Makna: Jurnal Kajian Komunikasi, Bahasa, dan Budaya*, 3(2), 57-68.
- Rahmawati, V. E. (2020). *Speech Acts Analysis on President Joko Widodo's Cinematic Reference Speeches Texts* (Doctoral dissertation, STKIP PGRI SIDOARJO).

- Short, T. L. (2007). *Peirce's theory of signs*. Cambridge University Press.
- Siregar, Y., Pasaribu, A. N., & Sinambela, E. (2021). An Analysis of Mood and Modality. *Pioneer: Journal of Language and Literature*, 13(2), 302-314.
- Sobur, A. (2001). *Analisis teks media: suatu pengantar untuk analisis wacana, analisis semiotik dan analisis framing*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Suardana, I Ketut, Fitri, Nidya. (2024). The Philosophy Of Balinese Text —I Sugih Teken I Tiwas||; Systemic Functional Linguistics. *Aksara*. 36(2).Doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.29255/aksara.v36i2.1096>. 203—214.
- Suardana, I. K., Hum, S. S. M., & Semadi, Y. P. (2024). *Catur Brata Panyepian Sebagai Proses Penyucian Diri dan Alam Semesta: Kajian Linguistik Fungsional Sistemik*. Nilacakra.
- Suardana, I. K., Sudipa, I. N., Sedeng, N., & Utama, P. (2020). Process of Pan Balang Tamak text: a systemic functional linguistics perspective. *International Journal of Social Sciences*, 3(1), 47-54.
- Sudaryanto. (1993). *Metode dan aneka teknik analisis bahasa: Pengantar penelitian wahana kebudayaan secara linguistis* (Vol. 64). Duta Wacana University Press.
- Wifda, H. (2021). The Analysis of Conjunction Found in The Novel “Around the World in Eighty Days” By Jules Verne: Analisis konjungsi dalam novel Around the World in Eighty Days” by karangan Jules Verne. *English Language Teaching Journal*, 1(1), 40-54.
- Wiratno, T. (2018). *Pengantar Ringkas Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional*. Pusaka Pelajar.