INTERPERSONAL METAFUNCTION IN MORGAN FREEMAN'S SPEECH IN THE OPENING OF THE QATAR 2022 WORLD CUP

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Abstract: This qualitative study conducts a discourse analysis of Morgan Freeman's speech at the Qatar 2022 World Cup Opening, focusing on the use of interpersonal metafunction. The research explores how Freeman's linguistic choices establish social relationships, convey attitudes, and reflect the social and cultural context of the event. The analysis reveals that Freeman predominantly utilized declarative clauses, creating a sense of unity and engagement with the audience. Additionally, a high percentage of modalizations of probability was observed, indicating his confidence in the success of the World Cup and the unifying power of sports. Freeman's linguistic choices also reflected his intention to promote inclusivity and foster a sense of belonging. Modulations of obligation and inclination further shaped the audience's perception and engagement, emphasizing invitation, encouragement, and inclusivity rather than strict commands or obligations. Freeman's language choices positioned him as an inclusive and engaging speaker, resonating with the diverse audience and reflecting the social and cultural context of the event. This study contributes to understanding how language influences social interactions and enhances audience engagement in a global setting.

Keywords: interpersonal metafunction; modalization; modality; discourse analysis

INTRODUCTION

Public speeches are powerful tools used to convey messages, inspire emotions, and shape perceptions on various occasions, from political events to global gatherings. However, not all audience members may be tuned to the linguistic characteristics embedded within these speeches. Speech contains a lot of linguistic nuances since the communication is in the form of a well-prepared and well-structured monologue (Bustam, 2019). The nuances of language, such as mood, modality, and interpersonal function, might often go unnoticed by the general public, despite playing a pivotal role in establishing social relationships and influencing audience engagement. They make speech rich and multi-faceted that can be understood from different points of view (Koutchade, 2020).

Amidst the multitude of public speeches, there are moments of profound significance where linguistic analysis can uncover the hidden layers of meaning and shed light on the power of language in shaping discourse. The monologue characteristic of speech requires the speaker to be linguistically aware in delivering his speech to avoid miscommunication (Nosa et al., 2021). Thus, language in speech reflects the relationships of the interlocutors, conveys attitudes, and reflects cultural values (Jdetawy & Hamzah, 2020). In other words, through such reflection, language performs the interpersonal function (Simanjuntak et.al., 2022). Understanding how language shapes interpersonal function is at the core of Discourse Analysis.

One such remarkable occasion where language played a pivotal role in shaping

discourse was the opening ceremony of the 2022 Qatar World Cup. This ceremony marked a momentous occasion, bringing together people from various nations, cultures, and backgrounds to celebrate the beautiful game of soccer. At the heart of this historic event was the captivating speech delivered by renowned actor Morgan Freeman. His speech commemorated the World Cup and conveyed a powerful message of unity, diversity, and shared humanity.

By examining Freeman's linguistic choices in his speech, we can unravel the strategies he employed to engage and influence his diverse audience, transcending linguistic, cultural, and geographical barriers. The topic of Freeman's speech, centered on the unifying power of sports and the celebration of diversity, adds further significance to the analysis. It allows us to explore how Freeman navigated complex social dynamics and promoted inclusivity on an international stage, amplifying the World Cup's message beyond the confines of mere sportsmanship.

The opening speech delivered by Morgan Freeman in the Qatar 2022 World Cup holds significant interest for analysis due to its unique characteristics and its potential to provide insights into the interpersonal metafunction of language. The study identifies the use of modality and mood in Freeman's speech, focusing on how these linguistic resources establish social relationships, express attitudes, and influence the audience. Freeman's speech, presented during the opening ceremony of a globally celebrated event, provides a distinctive dataset for analysis. It is expected that the speech was carefully crafted to create a sense of excitement, anticipation, and unity among the audience, making it an ideal context for investigating how interpersonal relationships are constructed through language use.

According to Thompson (2004), language serves as a means of communication and interaction with others, enabling us to create and sustain relationships, influence their actions, express our perspectives on various aspects of the world, and evoke or alter their opinions. In the context of Morgan Freeman's speech at the Qatar 2022 World Cup Opening, Thompson's statement becomes particularly relevant. Freeman's use of language in his speech goes beyond simply conveying information about the event. Instead, he skillfully employs language to establish and maintain relationships with the audience and influence their emotions and behavior.

The theoretical foundation for this study draws upon Halliday's (1978) concept of interpersonal metafunction. Interpersonal metafunction is one of the three metafunctions identified by Halliday in systemic functional linguistics. Halliday (1978) developed the metafunction language initials to provide a framework for analyzing language use in different contexts. Halliday's metafunction language model is based on the assumption that language serves three broad functions, which he termed the ideational, interpersonal, and textual metafunctions. Halliday's concept of interpersonal metafunction is a suitable theoretical foundation for this analysis because it focuses on the role of language in establishing social relationships and conveying attitudes. Interpersonal metafunction concerns how language interacts with others expresses personal feelings, and positions oneself to the audience. It also relates to language's social and communicative aspects, such as expressing attitudes, emotions, and intentions and negotiating roles and relationships in discourse. In other words, the interpersonal metafunction is responsible for expressing the speaker's social identity and negotiating social meanings in discourse. The Interpersonal metafunction of Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory is particularly relevant to the current study as it focuses on how language is used to establish and maintain social relationships in communication.

Through interpersonal metafunction, we can delve into Freeman's specific linguistic choices, such as mood and modality. Identifying the mood and modality used by Morgan Freeman in his speech is essential to understanding his attitude towards the event, the audience, and the broader social context. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) state that interpersonal metafunction is realized through the grammatical system of mood, which consists of the clause's declarative, imperative, and interrogative forms. The declarative mood is used to make statements,

the imperative mood is used to give commands or make requests, and the interrogative mood is used to ask questions. By analyzing the mood, we can discern whether Freeman is making statements, asking questions, or giving commands, which can provide insights into his intentions and interactions with the audience.

Conversely, modality deals with the speaker expressing possibility, necessity, or inclination toward the proposition. It allows us to understand Freeman's level of certainty, doubt, or obligation regarding the ideas he presents in the speech. By analyzing modality, we can better understand how Freeman positions himself and his audience concerning the content of the speech and the event.

Modality is a crucial aspect of interpersonal metafunction as it enables speakers and writers to convey their evaluation and judgment of the events or situations they are describing. Halliday (2004:183) defines modality as a system of meaning concerned with expressing the speaker's attitude to, or stance on, the state of affairs described in the proposition. Modality is often expressed through modal verbs (e.g., can, could, may, might, should, would) or other modal expressions (e.g., be likely to, be supposed to, have to). Modality can be realized in different forms, including epistemic modality (concerned with the degree of certainty or uncertainty of the speaker's assessment), deontic modality (concerned with obligation, permission, or ability), and dynamic modality (concerned with ability, necessity, or willingness). (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014: 693). The choice of modal expressions and their combinations can reveal the speaker's or writer's stance towards the proposition and their social and cultural background.

Modality is divided into modalization and modulation. Eggins (2004: 173) stated that when modality is used to argue about the probability or frequency of propositions, it is referred to as modalization, and when modality is used to argue about the obligation or inclination of proposals, it is referred to as modulation. According to Halliday and Matthiessen stated (2004: 147 -150 and 617-621), modalization encompasses two distinct types of meanings:

i) Probability refers to the speaker's expression of judgments regarding the likelihood or probability of something occurring or being true;
ii) Usuality involves the speaker's judgments concerning the frequency with which something happens or exists.

Furthermore, Eggins (2004: 174) defines modalization as the speaker's way of expressing their attitude towards the content of their speech. It reflects the speaker's judgments regarding the certainty, likelihood, or frequency of discussed events or ideas. Modalization always carries an implicit judgment of the speaker, but it can also be explicitly realized when speakers want to make their judgments obvious.

Modulation is another aspect of modality that complements modalization when dealing with propositions. Similar to the degree of probability discussed in propositions, modulation introduces a scale for obligation and inclination rather than possibility or usuality. In other words, it involves not just binary arguments of *do* or *don't* but a range of expressions in between that convey varying levels of obligation and inclination (Eggins, 2004: 180). When modulation is used in a clause that expresses an offer, it typically involves degrees of inclination. In other words, the speaker expresses the desire or willingness to perform a particular action.

Several previous studies have explored the use of interpersonal metafunction in various forms of discourse, such as political speeches, song lyrics, and television advertisements. These studies have shown the importance of analyzing interpersonal metafunctions in understanding how language creates and maintains social relationships between speakers and listeners. For example, a study by Darong (2021) focused on the interpersonal function analysis of political speech text, specifically Joe Biden's victory speech. The study applied the Systemic Functional Linguistic Theory (SFL) to examine speech. The findings from the data analysis revealed that the speech successfully established a sense of intimacy and closeness with the audience. Through linguistic resources such as declarative clauses in the mood structure, modality, and the pronoun "we," the speaker effectively gained support

and exchanged information with the audience. The study concluded that the varied use of mood, modality, and personal pronouns plays a significant role in determining the level of interpersonal function in a text.

In another study conducted by Rahman and Guo et al. (2020), the focus was on conducting an interpersonal metafunction analysis of President Mohammad Ashraf Ghani's speech. The study aimed to provide insights into the structure and evaluation of political speeches. The analysis utilized Interpersonal Metafunction Analysis to examine the relationship between the speaker and the audience, considering that both parties were prominent politicians. The qualitative analysis of the speech revealed the significance of language functions and variations in different circumstances. Furthermore, the study highlighted the importance of carefully selecting words to enhance the persuasiveness and comprehensibility of the speech.

In a study conducted by Pranoto et al. (2020), the focus was on analyzing the interpersonal metafunction in the song lyrics of Coldplay's album "A Head Full of Dreams." The data for this research was obtained from the official website of Coldplay, specifically the song lyrics from the mentioned album. The researchers utilized documentation as the data collection technique. In terms of data analysis, they employed the Flow model by Miles and Huberman and a functional approach. The findings of the research revealed two main results. Firstly, the analysis of mood in the song lyrics demonstrated the presence of three types of mood: declarative, imperative, and interrogative. Specifically, the researchers identified 76 declaratives, 83 imperatives, and 2 interrogatives in the lyrics. Secondly, the analysis of modality categorized the modal expressions into three levels: low, medium, and high. Examples of modal expressions found in the lyrics included "can't," "can," "will," "would," and "might."

In another study conducted by Wintara et al. (2022), the focus was on analyzing the interpersonal function in the speech delivered by BTS at the 75th UN General Assembly. The study's objective was to examine the types of Mood and describe the interpersonal function realized in BTS's speech. The researchers used a qualitative method to collect data from the clauses in BTS' speech at the UNGA. The findings of the study indicated that the Mood types in BTS speech consisted of Declarative mood (92.30%), Imperative mood (6.59%), and Interrogative mood (1.09%). The dominant Mood type was Declarative, used primarily to share information with the audience.

The study conducted by Ajepe and Fiyinfolu (2021) analyzed the interpersonal metafunctional meanings in television advertisements of selected banks in Nigeria. It aimed to understand how these meanings attract customers and shape their attitudes. The study examined nine bank advertisements and revealed that the indicative mood was predominantly used, with topical subjects and focused messaging. The findings emphasized the significance of the indicative-declarative mood in projecting product availability to the target audience. This study provides valuable insights into the dynamics of advertising discourse and its influence on consumer behavior in the banking sector.

The existing studies have focused on analyzing interpersonal metafunction in specific contexts, such as political speeches delivered by Joe Biden and President Mohammad Ashraf Ghani, song lyrics from Coldplay's album "A Head Full of Dreams," the speech delivered by BTS at the 75th UN General Assembly and the television advertisements of selected banks in Nigeria. These studies have provided valuable insights into using mood, modality, and personal pronouns in establishing interpersonal relationships, conveying attitudes, and influencing the audience.

However, there needs to be more research in analyzing the interpersonal metafunction in the specific context of the Qatar 2022 World Cup Opening and Morgan Freeman's speech. The World Cup Opening is a globally significant event that attracts millions of viewers and provides a platform for showcasing the culture and traditions of Qatar. Analyzing Freeman's speech in the context can offer unique insights into how language establishes and maintains social relationships with a diverse audience and reflects the event's social and cultural context.

Therefore, this study aims to fill the research gap by conducting a discourse analysis of Morgan Freeman's speech at the

Qatar 2022 World Cup Opening, specifically focusing on the use of interpersonal metafunction. By examining the mood, modality, and interpersonal themes in the speech, this study seeks to identify how Freeman used language to establish and maintain social relationships with his audience and understand how his linguistic choices reflected the social and cultural context of the event.

METHOD

This research uses qualitative description. In line with Moleong (2006: 6) stated that qualitative research means understanding phenomena about something faced by the subject, for example, attitude, perception, motivation, and action, etc. using holistic and descriptive ways in the form of words and language in a naturally particular context also using the scientific method. The data for this research is the transcription of Morgan Freeman's speech in Qatar 2022 World Cup opening ceremony which was publicly available on the official YouTube channel of FIFA World Cup 2022. The data collection techniques used are observation and recording method, as Sudaryanto (2001) described. The speech was analyzed using Halliday's systemic functional linguistics framework, focusing on interpersonal metafunction.

The decision to analyze the speech using Halliday's systemic functional linguistics framework, with a particular focus on the interpersonal metafunction, is justified by the need to understand how language is used to establish social relationships, convey attitudes, and reflect the social and cultural context of the Qatar 2022 World Cup Opening. This framework provides a systemic approach to uncovering the underlying linguistic patterns and structures in the speech, allowing researchers to gain insights into how Morgan Freeman interacts with and influences his audience. The analysis aims to show how languages shape social interactions and resonate with diverse audiences globally by examining the interpersonal metafunction.

The analysis procedure involved several steps. First, the transcription of the speech was done verbatim. Second, the speech was divided into clauses and analyzed based on the modus and modality used in each clause.

Third, the analyzed clauses were grouped based on their types of modalities and modus used. Fourth, the grouped clauses were interpreted in terms of their interpersonal meanings, which were related to the speaker's attitudes and beliefs toward the content of the speech.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION
Analysis of Action and Realization of the Freeman's Speech and Dialogue

From the research on interpersonal metafunction, Morgan Freeman's speech and dialogue on the opening of the 2022 Qatar World Cup can be argued that there were 40 clauses comprising clauses in the form of interrogative, imperative, and declarative. The result is described in table 1 below:

Table 1. The grammatical system mood in Freeman's Speech and Dialogue

System Mood	Quantity	Percentage (%)
Declarative	36	90
Interrogative	3	7.5
Imperative	1	2.5
Total	40	100

The results show that most of the clauses in the transcript 90% are in the declarative form. These sentences express a statement, fact, or opinion. They convey information and provide insights about the speaker's thoughts and feelings regarding the event and its significance.

In the context of Freeman's speech during the Qatar 2022 World Cup opening, the high percentage of declarative clauses in the transcript indicates that Freeman was primarily conveying information and expressing his thoughts and opinions about the event. He was sharing his perspective on the event's significance and potential to unite people worldwide. Through his declarative statements, Freeman set the stage for the World Cup opening and invited the audience to share his excitement and enthusiasm for the event. Freeman's speech's predominance of declarative clauses suggests that his main goal was to inform and persuade the audience rather than to issue commands or ask questions.

In Freeman's speech during the 2022 World Cup opening, a small percentage of the sentences/clauses (7.5%) are in the

interrogative form. For example, when Freeman asks, "How can so many countries, languages, and cultures come together if only one way is accepted?" he prompts the audience to reflect on the challenges of achieving unity in diversity. This question invites the audience to think critically about the issue and engage more deeply with the message. Using interrogative sentences, Freeman creates a sense of participation and interaction with the audience, encouraging them to become more actively involved in the conversation.

In the speech, only one imperative sentence/clause (2,5%) suggests that the speaker's intention was not to give direct commands or instructions to the audience. Instead, Freeman used the imperative sentence to encourage the listeners to actively participate in the celebration and engage in the positive atmosphere of the event. This imperative sentence can be seen as a call to action, motivating the audience to embrace the spirit of unity and excitement surrounding the World Cup. Overall, the low percentage of imperative sentences in the speech reinforces that Freeman's primary goal was to inform and inspire the audience rather than to give specific directions or commands.

Analysis Modus in Freeman's Speech and Dialogue

Interpersonal metafunction contained in Freeman's speech and dialogue is related to the realization of interaction between participants, which can be classified into two, giving and asking. While something given or requested may include such information and the goods or services. Here are examples of the use of modus in Freeman's speech:

Table 2. Examples of the use of modus in Freeman's speech

	Good and Services	Information
Giving	We welcome you into our home	We sent out the call because everyone is welcome. This is an invitation to the whole world
Demanding	Please come home	Am I Welcome? How can so many countries, languages, and cultures come together if only one way is accepted?

The findings in the table above imply that Freeman's speech at the Qatar 2022 World Cup Opening effectively utilized different mood modes to interact with the audience and convey specific intentions. The mood or modus in Freeman's speech was predominantly declarative, which is the mode of action statements and information sharing. For example, when Freeman said, " We welcome you into our home," he used the declarative mood to convey a warm invitation and a sense of inclusivity, making the audience feel embraced and welcome in the World Cup celebration.

Moreover, Freeman also used the interrogative mood to ask questions and reflectively engage the audience. For instance, when asked, "Am I welcome?" he expressed uncertainty and encouraged the audience to consider their role in creating an inclusive and accepting environment during the World Cup. Similarly, when he questioned, "How can so many countries, languages, and cultures come together if only one way is accepted?" he prompted the audience to contemplate the importance of embracing diversity and challenging rigid norms.

In addition to declarative and interrogative modes, Freeman's speech also featured the imperative mood, which consisted of commands and demands. Although not explicitly shown in the table, the imperative mood was likely used when Freeman said, "Please come home," implying an urging or encouragement for people to join the World Cup celebration in Qatar.

Using different mood modes in Freeman's speech allowed him to effectively interact with the audience, convey specific messages, and create a sense of unity and inclusivity. The declarative mode established a strong sense of authority and information sharing, the interrogative mode prompted reflection and

engagement, and the imperative mode added a sense of urgency and encouragement. Using these modes strategically, Freeman engaged the audience emotionally and intellectually, making his speech impactful and memorable for the World Cup Opening event.

Analysis of Modality in Freeman's Speech

Based on the analysis of Freeman's speech at the opening of the 2022 Qatar FIFA World Cup, it can be shown that the use of modality is present in 14 out of 40 total clauses, which accounts for 35% of the speech. The breakdown of the types of modalities used in the speech is as follows:

Table 3. Modalization and Modulation in Freeman's Speech

Modality	Quantity	Percentage (%)
Modalization of Probability	10 of 14	71.43
Modalization of Usuality	0 of 14	0
Modulation of Obligation	3 of 14	21.43
Modulation of Inclination	1 of 14	7.14

The results show that out of 14 modalities used, 71.43% are modalizations of probability, 0% are modalizations of usuality, 21.43% are modulations of obligation, and 7.14% are modulations of inclination.

The high percentage of modalizations of probability suggests that Freeman used a lot of language to express possibility, likelihood, and uncertainty. It indicates that he used language to convey the likelihood of certain events or ideas happening, expressing his confidence in the potential success of the world cup and the unifying power of sports.

On the other hand, modalization of usuality was not used in the speech. This modality expresses habitual or typical events, such as "people usually do this" or "this happens every day." The absence of this modality in the speech suggests that Freeman focused more on the present and future events surrounding the world cup rather than the past or routine occurrences.

The low percentage of modulations of obligation suggests that Freeman used little language to express necessity, duty, or obligation. Instead, he used more language to express invitation, encouragement, and inclusivity. For example, he stated, "We welcome you into our home" and "We just want to make sure that everyone is welcome

in celebration." Using these modulations, Freeman conveys a sense of openness and warmth rather than strict rules or obligations.

Lastly, Freeman used modulation of inclination in 1 out of 14, accounting for 7.14% of the total modality. Freeman did not use many languages to express desires, preferences, or intentions. Instead, he used more language to express unity and collectivity. For example, he stated, "We gather here as one big tribe." Using this modulation, Freeman emphasizes the shared identity and common purpose of those gathered for the World Cup.

Modalization

Modalization refers to using modal verbs or other linguistic features to express the speaker's attitude or degree of certainty toward the conveyed proposition. In Freeman's speech transcript, we can observe the use of modalization in the following sentences:

(1) Modalization of Probability

Excerpt 1: "All that I have known before was a land that seemed to be in turmoil."

In the excerpt, "seemed to be" refers to the modalization of probability. The word "seemed" indicates that Freeman is expressing a judgment or perception about the state of the land. Still, with some level of uncertainty, it implies that he does not claim absolute knowledge but instead offers a subjective perspective based on what the audience has perceived. This modalization of probability allows the speaker to connect with the audience more personally, inviting them to reflect on their interpretation and experiences. Using such linguistic choices, Freeman establishes a sense of openness and relatability with the audience, encouraging them to be more receptive to his message.

Excerpt 2: "Families have been forgotten."

In the excerpt, "have been forgotten" refers to the modalization of probability. It conveys a sense of uncertainty about the exact extent to which families have been forgotten, leaving room for different interpretations. Freeman's use of this language allows him to make a strong statement about the issue while

acknowledging the situation's complexity. Freeman intends to use this modality to evoke a sense of empathy and sympathy from the audience toward the plight of families. By stating this as a fact, he aims to emphasize the gravity of the situation and create a sense of urgency for addressing the issue. This declarative statement positions Freeman as a commentator or observer, presenting the situation as a truth that needs to be acknowledged and addressed. The intention behind using this modality is to raise awareness, spark emotions, and mobilize action or support for families who have been neglected.

Excerpt 3: "I'm not sure."

In the excerpt, "I'm not sure" refers to the modalization of probability. It indicates a lack of certainty or conviction about a particular topic. Freeman's choice of this language feature expresses his hesitancy or doubt, allowing him to be honest and open with the audience. By employing this modality, Freeman indicates that he does not possess a definitive answer or a firm conviction regarding the matter at hand. The intention behind using this modality is to acknowledge the complexity and nuance of the topic and to invite the audience to engage in critical thinking and open dialogue. By expressing uncertainty, Freeman encourages the audience to consider different perspectives and interpretations, fostering intellectual curiosity and active participation in the discourse. This modality also adds authenticity to Freeman's speech, demonstrating a willingness to admit uncertainty and engage in a genuine dialogue with the audience.

Excerpt 4: "Am I welcome?"

In excerpt 4, "Am I welcome?" refers to the modalization of probability. The question "Am I welcome?" indicates uncertainty and a lack of assurance about whether Freeman is welcomed or accepted by the audience. By posing this question, Freeman conveys a vulnerability and a desire to be included and embraced by the audience. The intention behind using this modality is to evoke empathy and foster a sense of connection with the listeners. Freeman's aim may be to emphasize the importance of inclusivity and

to prompt the audience to reflect on the significance of welcoming and accepting others, particularly in the context of a global event like the World Cup. By using this modality, Freeman invites the audience to consider their role in creating an environment of inclusiveness and to reaffirm the importance of acceptance and hospitality.

Excerpt 5: "And now, the world feels even more distant and divided."

In excerpt 5, the phrase does not directly refer to the modalization of probability. Instead, it expresses a degree of uncertainty through the use of the word "feels." The word "feels" indicates a subjective perception or emotional response. By employing this modality, Freeman expresses his viewpoint and acknowledges a degree of uncertainty regarding the state of the world. The intention behind using this modality is to convey a sense of introspection and emotional connection with the audience. Freeman's aim may be to prompt the listeners to reflect on their own experiences and perceptions of the world, emphasizing the need for unity and addressing the challenges of division and distance. This expression of uncertainty creates a relatable and empathetic tone, fostering a shared understanding of the complexities and nuances of our world.

Excerpt 6: "How can so many countries, languages, and cultures come together if only one way is accepted?"

In excerpt 6, the phrase does not directly refer to the modalization of probability. Instead, it uses modality to express a sense of uncertainty and possibility. The word "can" in the question indicates that Freeman is questioning the feasibility or possibility of many countries, languages, and cultures coming together under the condition of accepting only one way. Using the interrogative sentence reflects Freeman's intention to express doubt and raise a thought-provoking question. Freeman emphasizes the challenges and complexities of achieving unity among diverse countries, languages, and cultures by using this modality. This interrogative sentence stimulates critical thinking and encourages the audience to reflect on the limitations of accepting only one way or perspective. Freeman highlights the

importance of inclusivity, diversity, and openness in fostering a harmonious and inclusive global community. This sentence serves as a rhetorical device to engage the audience, prompt them to consider alternative perspectives, and inspire conversations about embracing different cultures and viewpoints.

> Excerpt 7: "What unites us here in this moment is much greater than what divides us."

In excerpt 7, the phrase does not directly refer to the modalization of probability. Instead, it uses modality to express a sense of certainty and strong belief. The word "is" in the statement indicates a declarative mood, which conveys a fact or a certainty. Freeman firmly believes that what brings people together at that moment is more significant and influential than anything that might separate or divide them. However, there is still some uncertainty about the exact nature of these unifying factors. By using the phrase "so much greater than," Freeman emphasizes the magnitude of the unifying force, suggesting that it is overwhelmingly significant and surpasses any potential differences. This expression of certainty and conviction reflects the speaker's positive attitude and belief in the power of unity and shared experience. The phrase in excerpt 7 reinforces the central theme of the speech, which is the celebration of unity, diversity, and shared humanity. Using modality to convey certainty and conviction, Freeman seeks to inspire and engage the audience, fostering a sense of togetherness and shared purpose during the event. This statement intends to highlight the power of coming together and focusing on shared values, aspirations, and the collective experience of the moment. This sentence is a motivational message, encouraging the audience to look beyond their differences and recognize the common bonds that unite them.

> Excerpt 8: "How can we make it last longer than just today?"

In excerpt 8, the phrase contains modalization of probability. The word "can" indicates the speaker's expression of possibility or ability. By using "can," Freeman suggests there is a potential to extend the positive experience of unity and togetherness beyond the present moment. This question

intends to inspire the listeners' sense of responsibility and agency. Freeman wants to encourage them to consider their role in sustaining the spirit of unity and collaboration experienced at the event. By raising this question, Freeman aims to motivate the audience to actively engage in efforts to promote lasting connections, understanding, and cooperation among diverse cultures and communities.

> Excerpt 9: "With tolerance and respect, we can live together under one big home."

In excerpt 9, the phrase contains modalization of probability. Using the word "can," Morgan Freeman suggests that living together in one big home is achievable if people practice tolerance and respect. The speech's phrase "With tolerance and respect" suggests a degree of possibility and potential for people to live together peacefully. The modalization of probability in this sentence allows Freeman to convey a sense of optimism and hope. He expresses the potential for unity among people from diverse backgrounds and cultures. Including these words indicates that tolerance and respect are essential values for fostering harmonious coexistence. By highlighting these qualities, the speaker expresses his belief that it is indeed possible for individuals from diverse backgrounds to come together and create a shared sense of home. This statement is inspirational, motivating the audience to embrace these values and contribute to building a more harmonious and compassionate world.

> Excerpt 10: "We may or may not understand the words."

In excerpt 10, the phrase contains modalization of probability. The word "may" indicates the speaker's expression of possibility or uncertainty. By using "may," Freeman is suggesting that there is a chance that the audience may or may not understand the words being spoken. The statement "We may or may not understand the words" reflects Freeman's recognition of the diverse linguistic backgrounds and cultures represented in the audience. By acknowledging the potential language barriers, Freeman demonstrates inclusivity and understanding. This statement intends to

emphasize that language should not be a barrier to connecting and coming together. Freeman highlights the importance of the shared experience and emotions that transcend language. He encourages the audience to focus on the broader message and the unity that can be achieved through non-verbal means, such as emotions, gestures, and shared enthusiasm. The statement aims to promote a sense of belonging and unity among the diverse audience, regardless of their language abilities or comprehension.

Morgan Freeman's choice of words and modalization in his speech at the Qatar 2022 World Cup Opening indicates several vital aspects. Firstly, his use of declarative clauses reflects his intention to convey information, express his thoughts and opinions, and invite the audience to share his excitement and enthusiasm for the event. This choice of language helps establish a sense of unity and engagement with the audience. Secondly, Freeman's predominant use of modalization of probability in his speech indicates his emphasis on expressing possibilities, likelihoods, and uncertainties. By using modal verbs like "can," "may," and "might," he conveys his confidence in the potential success of the World Cup and the unifying power of sports. This modality of probability creates an atmosphere of optimism and hope, encouraging the audience to share his optimistic outlook for the event. Thirdly, Freeman's language choices also reflect his intention to promote inclusivity and foster a sense of belonging among a diverse audience. For instance, his pronoun "we" throughout the speech emphasizes a collective identity and shared experience. By addressing the audience as "we" and "our," he creates a sense of togetherness, highlighting the universal nature of the World Cup as a global event that transcends borders and unites people from all walks of life.

Freeman's acknowledgment of language barriers and emphasis on the shared experience beyond words demonstrate his efforts to maintain social relationships with a diverse audience. In excerpt 10, Freeman acknowledges that the diverse audience gathered for the World Cup Opening may come from different language backgrounds and may need help understanding the language he is speaking. By using the phrase

"may or may not understand," he recognizes the potential language barriers among the audience members. In this context, Freeman uses modalization to express the likelihood that some audience members may not fully understand his language. By recognizing and addressing potential differences in language proficiency and comprehension, he promotes inclusivity and fosters a sense of belonging among the listeners.

Furthermore, Freeman's linguistic choices reflect the social and cultural context of the event. Through his use of modalization, he conveys a sense of possibility and likelihood, highlighting the potential for the event to bring people from diverse backgrounds together. By acknowledging language barriers and emphasizing the experience beyond words, Freeman genuinely tries to connect with a diverse audience. His choice of language resonates with the social and cultural values of the host country, Qatar, which promotes inclusivity and fosters a sense of belonging. This linguistic approach not only aligns with the global nature of the World Cup but also reinforces the importance of cultural diversity and mutual understanding in such a grand international gathering.

Freeman's strategic use of rhetorical questions and expressions of uncertainty highlights the challenges and possibilities of bringing together diverse cultures under a single event, and it encourages critical thinking and engagement from the audience. Like in excerpt 7, the question, "What unites us here in this moment is so much greater than what divides us," reflects a rhetorical question in Freeman's speech. The question is not meant to seek a direct answer but rather to prompt the audience to think critically about the unifying aspects of the event and the significance of coming together despite differences. This rhetorical technique engages the audience and encourages them to reflect on the broader message of unity and shared humanity conveyed in the speech.

Modulation

Modulation is a type of grammatical modality that expresses the speaker's attitude toward the obligation or inclination to act. In Freeman's speech transcript, we can observe the use of modulation in the following sentences:

(1)   Modulation of Obligation

> Excerpt 11: "We could learn from each other and find beauty in our differences."

In excerpt 11, the phrase refers to the modulation of obligation. Freeman's use of the word "could" suggests a moral obligation to learn from each other and appreciate diversity. The modulation of obligation in that statement indicates a moral imperative or sense of duty to engage in a mutual learning process and embrace diversity. By using the modal verb "could," Freeman suggests that it is not only a possibility but also an obligation to seek knowledge and understanding from one another actively. This modulation reflects his belief in the value of cultural exchange and the importance of recognizing and appreciating the beauty of embracing differences. Through this statement, Freeman encourages the audience to take responsibility for their role in fostering a harmonious and inclusive society by actively engaging with others and embracing diverse perspectives.

> Excerpt 12: "We can send out the call for all the world to join us."

In excerpt 12, the phrase refers to the modulation of obligation. The phrase implies a responsibility to take action and invite others to join in. The modulation of obligation in that statement implies a sense of responsibility and agency to take action and extend an invitation to others. By using the modal verb "can," Freeman suggests that it is within the audience's power and duty to initiate and spread the message of unity and inclusivity. This modulation reflects his belief in the collective effort to create a global community transcending borders and differences. Freeman's use of language positions the audience as active participants in reaching out and bringing people together. It underscores the importance of taking personal responsibility to foster a sense of belonging and encourage others to join in the collective endeavor of unity.

> Excerpt 13: "We must understand and appreciate the emotions that connect us all."

In excerpt 13, the phrase refers to the modulation of obligation. The word "must" indicates a strong sense of necessity and obligation. The statement expresses a sense of obligation to recognize and value the emotions that bind us together as human beings. The modulation of obligation in that statement conveys a strong sense of responsibility and duty to recognize and value the shared emotions that unite humanity. By using the modal verb "must," Freeman emphasizes the necessity and urgency of this understanding and appreciation. He implies that it is desirable and morally imperative to acknowledge and empathize with the emotions that transcend cultural, linguistic, and national boundaries. This modulation reflects Freeman's belief in the power of emotional connections to bridge divides and fosters a sense of shared humanity. It highlights the importance of actively engaging with and valuing the emotional experiences of others, promoting empathy, and fostering stronger social relationships.

From the explanations about Freeman's speech at the opening of the world cup, we can see that the speech contains several instances of modulation of obligation. Through his choice of words and modulation of obligation, Freeman emphasized the moral responsibility to learn from each other, invite others to join and understand the emotions that connect us all. These linguistic choices reflected the social and cultural context of the event, promoting unity, diversity, and empathy. Using inclusive language and emphasizing collective responsibility, Freeman's speech could disrupt existing power structures and social hierarchies, fostering a sense of empowerment and promoting a more inclusive and egalitarian social order.

(2)   Modulation of Inclination

> Excerpt 14: "We just want to make sure that everyone, no matter where they're from, no matter what tribe they're from, is welcome in celebration."

Excerpt 14 can be considered an example of modulation of inclination. The modal auxiliary verb "just want" expresses the speaker's desire or intention to ensure that everyone is welcome in the celebration, while the use of the word "everyone" and the phrase "no matter where they're from, no matter what tribe they're from" highlights the

inclusivity and openness of the speaker's attitude towards others.

This modulation of inclination expresses the speaker's positive attitude towards diversity and their active desire to ensure that everyone feels welcome and included in the celebration.

Based on the findings of the study of Morgan Freeman's speech and the previous studies discussed above, there are similarities and differences in mood and modality to establish interpersonal relationships and convey attitudes. The use of mood and modality in Freeman's speech, as well as in the previous studies, plays a significant role in establishing a sense of intimacy and closeness with the audience. The linguistic choice aims to engage and connect with the listeners personally, fostering a stronger bond and sense of belonging. Besides, in Freeman's speech, the declarative mood is employed to convey information and opinions, while expressions of uncertainty using modal verbs are used to engage the audience in critical thinking. These findings align with previous studies, such as Darong's analysis of Joe Biden's victory speech, which also showed the effective use of declarative clauses and modality to establish intimacy with the audience and exchange information.

However, differences emerge due to the specific context of each speech. Freeman's speech at the Qatar 2022 World Cup Opening is unique in its focus on unity, diversity, and celebrating shared humanity. His speech's use of rhetorical questions and expressions of uncertainty emphasizes the challenges and possibilities of bringing together diverse cultures under one event. In contrast, previous studies on different subjects, like President Mohammad Ashraf Ghani's speech or Coldplay's song lyrics, may have different goals and themes, leading to variations in mood and modality.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and the discussion about Morgan Freeman's speech at the Qatar 2022 World Cup Opening, several significant linguistic choices emerge, showcasing the power of language in establishing social relationships with the audience. The dominant use of declarative mood (90%) effectively conveyed information and fostered a sense of unity, while modalization of probability (71.43%) added depth and impact to the expressions of uncertainty and possibilities. Freeman's deliberate use of modulations of obligation (21.43%) and inclination (7.14%) contributed to promoting inclusivity and encouraging audience engagement. These findings underscore the power of language in shaping discourse and engaging diverse audiences. However, the limitation of this study lies in its focus solely on the linguistic aspects, and future research could explore the audience's responses and consider cultural and social factors to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the speech's impact. Freeman's speech successfully resonated with the audience, celebrating diversity and inspiring unity during the Qatar 2022 World Cup Opening.

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