

POSITIONING ONE-SELF AS LEADER THROUGH A SPEECH: MOOD AND MODALITY ANALYSIS

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Abstract

Fighting fascism was shown by Charlie Chaplin in his speech in *The Great Dictator* film. Thus, this research aimed to reveal Chaplin's Point of View, attitudes, and judgments toward people through mood and modality analysis in his speech. The-descriptive qualitative method and Hallidayan SFL theory were used to analyze the speech. The findings revealed that Chaplin used 81% declarative and 19% imperative from 54 clauses. Chaplin did not use interrogatives in the speech to encourage people to fight fascism. Furthermore, the researchers found that Chaplin mostly used 92% modalization probability to describe a wonderful future if the dictator loses. Furthermore, Chaplin used an 8% modulation obligation to depict an action that Chaplin should take. Based on the data, it could be interpreted that Chaplin's position was higher than the audiences. He viewed his audience as being weak. Chaplin calls on the soldiers to stop being the slaves of dictators and refuse to listen to their orders. This study from the speech could provide information for people interested in mood and modality and the meaning of the speech related to the Russia-Ukraine war.

Keywords: *Charlie Chaplin's speech, Interpersonal Meaning, Mood and Modality*

Introduction

Looking back to 1939, when the phenomena happened in Europe. German leader Adolf Hitler started World War two by invading Poland. This phenomenon also happened in the current war situation between two countries, namely Russian and Ukraine, where Russia started to invade Ukraine in February 2022. Based on these problems, the researchers found a film from 1940, 'The Great Dictator'. Chaplin saw the phenomenon of World War II as a tool for Hitler to conquer neighboring countries and spread fascist ideologies. The film aimed to mock fascist dictatorships and deliver a speech message to fight fascism. The researchers are interested in analyzing Chaplin's speech from the film to find the meaning of Chaplin's speech and its relevancy to the current war situation through mood and modality analysis. This study aims to identify the mood and modality types used in Charlie Chaplin's speech in the last scene. It will show us how Chaplin's Point of View, attitudes, and judgments toward people. According to Eggins (2004), One language metafunction is interpersonal meaning, which involves interaction between the speaker or writer and the listener or reader. Thus, By analyzing how speakers used mood and modality in the clauses they exchanged, we could determine Chaplin's point of view, judgment, and ideology. As an actor in the *Great Dictator* film, Chaplin represents Adolf Hitler. By understanding his attitudes and judgment, we can determine how well his speech will influence the world.

In order to analyze the speech, the researchers used Hallidayan systemic-functional linguistics for conducting the research. Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a theory of language in which the function of language is the center of discussion. According to Halliday (2004), something else is always happening when the language is used every time speaking. When we use spoken or written language, we attempt to accomplish specific goals such as providing information, offering, or issuing a command. Language also serves to enact our personal and social relationships with others. By analyzing the mood and modality of speech, researchers may discover how speech interacts to create a relationship between the speaker and the listener. There are two kinds of Mood systems: Indicative and Imperative. Halliday & Matthiessen (2009) stated that the choice between 'indicative' and 'imperative' in the Mood system is realized structurally; only indicative clauses typically have a subject. Gerot (1994)

states, "In the imperative, the mood element may consist of a subject and finite, subject only, finite only, or no mood elements. However, there is always a predictor in the imperative." The Indicative Mood is used to share or exchange information. The indicative has two subtypes: Declarative and interrogative. Declarative is the characteristic expression of a statement. The function of declarative is to give information to the listener. An interrogative serves to ask a question to the listener. The interrogative clause is realized by finite, followed by a subject. Moreover, an imperative Mood is used for exchanging goods and services.

The researchers use Modality to find Chaplin's point of view, attitudes, and judgments. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p. 148), modality is an expression of indeterminacy. It can be expected that the Modality systems can describe the text's interpersonal meaning. There are two kinds of Modality, modulation and modalization. Halliday (1994), as quoted by Hartati (2015), divides it into modalization and modulation. The categorical nature of the information we exchange can be tempered by modalization. Modulation is a way of tempering the commands we use to act upon one another. In contrast, modalization is the qualification of the message about degrees of responsibility, inclination, and probability. It tempers the message concerning degrees of frequency or probability. In order to start research, the researchers used several previous studies on Interpersonal Meaning. The first journal by Nursyamsi, Purnama, and Hartono (2018). It analyzed the Meaning of Jokowi's speech at SUMMIT APEC. The result is how Jokowi establishes a communication pattern with listeners by positioning himself at the same level as the listener. The journal explains the mood briefly and does not explain the modality in the findings. Next study by Nurani, Mulyadi and Sari (2022). The study is about Tenors in Tim Cook's speeches. The findings show that the speech's agentive role is unequal, and the social role is considered a motivator/mentor or a more knowledgeable speaker. The journal explains the mood and modality. It focused on the role of the speaker. The last study by Yu (2017). This study analyzes the interpersonal Meaning of Mood and Modality in English PSA text. The text focused on advertisement public service text mood and modality it shows that the most value of expressions is obligation to persuade readers. The journal explains the mood and modality briefly. There is a similarity between these studies. All of them use qualitative research methods and Hallidayan SFL.

Research Methods

The researchers applied a descriptive qualitative research method. This study also used discourse analysis since it concerns the relationship between language and its context. Stubbs (1983) defines discourse analysis as concerned with language in use in social contexts, particularly with interaction or dialogue between speakers. Hence, the researchers use data that becomes the focus of the research and its context. This research focuses on Interpersonal Meaning with Mood and Modality analysis, which contains the clauses uttered by Chaplin. The researchers use a verbal third-order semiotic system from the 1940 film "The Great Dictator" as a data source. A verbal third-order semiotic system is data from a creation that can be enjoyed. In the third-order semiotic system, language is reflected in a creation such as a film. The researchers find that language is presented here as a representation of sociocultural life which is realized in a film. In this research, the data were collected through documentation since the data of this study is a Chaplin speech collected from the film 1940 "The Great Dictator". Arikunto (2009) stated that in applying the documentation method, the researchers look for data about things or variables in the form of notes, transcription, books, newspapers, magazines, and leaflets.

In this data analyzing technique, there are some steps that the researchers conduct.

a. Analyzing the clauses.

The researchers use the system of Mood and Residue to identify the clauses. In this stage, the researchers identified the mood constituent and also the constituents of residue.

Table 1. Example of clause analysis

| Clause | | | | |
|---------|--------|------------|------------|---------|
| Subject | Finite | Predicator | Complement | Adjunct |
| Mood | | Residue | | |

The purpose of clause analysis in table 1 is to determine whether the clause belongs to declarative, imperative, or interrogative. The clause analysis helps the researchers discover Chaplin's intention for his clauses.

b. Analyzing the Interpersonal Meaning

The researchers analyze the interpersonal Meaning of the speech through the Mood system. The researchers then interpreted the analysis results to determine Chaplin's attitude and judgment.

The type of validation used by the researcher is content analysis. According to Shapiro and Markoff (1997) from Gheyle, N. & Jacobs, T. (2017), results from the content analysis are only valid and meaningful to the extent related to other measures. In validating the content, the researcher involves experts or panels competent in terms of interpersonal meaning through expert judgment to validate the results of research that the researcher has carried out. This is so that the research results are valid and not subjective.

Findings and Discussion

Findings

The researchers used Hallidayan SFG to analyze the clauses. The researchers discovered that Chaplin's speech in the film's last scene contains 54 clauses and 13 clauses of Modality. Chaplin mostly uses declarative mood and modalization probability in his speech.

Mood

The mood indicative and imperative moods are present in these clauses. Declarative Mood is the dominant type of Mood, according to the analysis of mood analysis.

Table 2. The mood type distribution

| Mood type | | Number | Percentage |
|------------|---------------|--------|------------|
| Indicative | Declarative | 44 | 81% |
| | Interrogative | | |
| Total | | 44 | 81% |
| Imperative | Command | 10 | 19% |
| total | | 10 | 19% |
| | | 54 | 100% |

Table 2 summarizes that from a total of 54 clauses. Chaplin uses 44 declarative moods in his speech, with an 81% frequency of use for this mood type, making it the most frequent. The imperative mood type, used in 10 sentences or 19% of all usage, is the second most common. Chaplin does not employ interrogative words in his speech because he wants to deliver his message to people in his country through the film. Moreover, The imperative statements in Chaplin's speech are intended to bolster his message and also encourage people to fight against fascism and dictatorship in order to achieve freedom and peace in life.

Declarative

Declarative clauses serve as statements that provide audiences with information. The subject and the verb form the declarative mood. Chaplin employs these sentences in the declarative to inform his audiences of his to voice his worries about fascism, which is starting to oppress individuals and members of minority races and revoke the human rights that every human being is born with. Here is a random example of declarative mood from a Chaplin speech.

Data 1. I'm sorry, but I don't want to be an emperor.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----|-------|-----|---|----|-----|------------------------|
| I | Am | Sorry | But | I | Do | Not | Want to be an emperor. |
|---|----|-------|-----|---|----|-----|------------------------|

| | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---------|-------|------|---|---------|------|
| S | F | P | Conj. | S | F | P | Adj. |
| Mood | | Residue | | Mood | | Residue | |

Chaplin conveys to his audiences that he does not want to be his country's emperor by using the declarative in this clause. He uses the fact that his face resembles the dictator to his advantage by claiming he will not rule as an emperor. He wants to end the dictatorship in his nation and restore freedom and peace.

Data 11. Greed has poisoned men's souls, has barricaded the world with hate

| | | | | |
|-------|-----|----------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Greed | Has | poisoned | Men's souls | has barricaded the world with hate, |
| S | F | P | C | Adj. |
| Mood | | Residue | | |

Here, the declarative clause conveys that people's moral principles and attitudes have been tainted by their unquenchable desire for material possessions. It implies that greed has split society apart and built-up barriers of hostility and animosity. The phrase highlights how greed is destructive, leading to a pervasive climate of hostility in society. In order to advance a more peaceful and united world, it emphasizes the necessity of empathy, comprehension, and a turn away from materialism and selfishness.

Data 18. We think too much and feel too little.

| | | |
|------|-------|-------------------------------|
| we | think | Too much and feel too little. |
| S | F | C |
| Mood | | Residue |

Chaplin uses a declarative clause in this clause to explain that knowledge makes humans cynical, and cleverness makes them hard and unfriendly. Humans always think too much about technology overthrowing opponents without considering the effect and the feelings of people who have been sacrificed and become victims of the crimes committed by the elites.

Data 29. and the power they took from the people will return to the people.

| | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|------|--------|---------------|
| And | The power they took from the people | will | return | To the people |
| Conj. | S | F | P | C |
| Residue | | Mood | | |

The declarative clause means the people will regain the power and authority that oppressive regimes had wrongfully usurped. It conveys the message that those who have abused their power will suffer the consequences, and the power will be taken back by the civils who are its true owners. This statement emphasizes the ideas of justice, equality, and the ultimate victory of the people over tyranny.

Data 36. You have the love of humanity in your hearts!

| | | | | |
|------|------|----------|--------------|-----------------|
| You | have | the love | of humanity! | In your hearts! |
| S | F | P | C | Adj. |
| Mood | | Residue | | |

Through this clause, Chaplin uses declarative to express the belief that the audience, especially men, possess a genuine and compassionate affection for humanity. It signifies that the speaker recognizes the inherent goodness and empathy within the hearts of individuals. This statement serves as an uplifting and empowering message, acknowledging the capability for love and kindness that can unite people and inspire them to strive for a better world.

Imperative

Imperative mood refers to making an offer or order, demanding goods or services. Here is an order of imperative Mood found in Chaplin's speech.

Data 25. To Those who can hear me, I say do not despair.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|------|-----|-----------------|
| To those who can hear me, | I | say | do not despair. |
| Adj. | S | F | P C |
| Residue | Mood | | |

Do not despair in the example. This means that Chaplin commands the audience not to despair about his future country. He exhorts the audience to maintain hope in the face of difficulties. Chaplin intends to inspire his listener, reminding them that even in the darkest times, there is always the potential for change and a brighter future. He also urges people to stay strong, maintain their faith in humanity, and work towards a better world.

Data 31. Soldiers! Don't give yourselves to brutes - men who despise you - enslave you - who regiment your lives - tell you what to do - what to think and what to feel! Who drill you - diet you - treat you like cattle, use you as cannon fodder.

| | | | | |
|-----------|---------|------|------------|---|
| Soldiers! | don't | give | yourselves | to brutes - men who despise you - enslave you - who regiment your lives - tell you what to do - what to think and feel! Who drill you - diet you - treat you like cattle, use you as cannon fodder. |
| S | F | P | S | Adj. |
| Mood | Residue | | | Residue |

Soldiers! Don't give yourself to brutes... in the example, express command to soldiers. Chaplin encourages the soldiers to decline oppressive rulers who do not care about their welfare. He describes these leaders as "brutes" who enslave the soldiers and have complete control over their lives. They completely disregard the soldiers' individuality and freedom and dictate what they should do, think, and feel. His message urges people to resist oppressive leaders and acknowledge their value and dignity and the significance of defending their rights and freedoms. It also serves as a reminder that people have the power to reject oppression and embrace compassion, equality, and humanity.

Data 32. Don't give yourselves to these unnatural men - machine men with machine minds and machine hearts.

| | | | |
|-------|---------|------------|---|
| Don't | give | Yourselves | to these unnatural men - machine men with machine minds and machine hearts. |
| F | P | S | C |
| Mood | Residue | Residue | Residue |

The *imperative* in this sentence warns against following such leaders without question. Chaplin suggests that the audience not be persuaded by these leaders' apparent persuasiveness. He urges them to resist becoming "machine men" and value their humanity. Chaplin also encourages people to value their uniqueness, emotions, and empathy. It serves as a reminder to reject leaders who put control and conformity before real human connection and compassion and to resist dehumanization. The sentence supports the speech's main theme: the victory of humanity, compassion, and freedom over the leader's tyranny and oppression.

Data 44. Let us fight for a new world - a decent world that will give men a chance to work - that will give youth a future and old age a security.

| | | | |
|------|---------|-------|--|
| Let | us | fight | for a new world - a decent world that will give men a chance to work - that will give youth a future and old age a security. |
| F | S | P | C |
| Mood | Residue | | |

Chaplin calls on the audience to actively participate in the fight against fascism in the quest for a better world that provides fair employment, a bright future for the next generation, and

security for the elderly. In this clause, he uses the imperative to call audiences to action. In addition, Chaplin urges everyone to unite in the fight against fascism and work toward a more fair and long-term vision for the world for the greater good of the security of all people. So that future generations may experience it.

Data 54. Soldiers! In the name of democracy, let us all unite!

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----|---------------|
| Soldiers! | in the name of democracy | let | us all unite! |
| S | C | F | P |
| mood | Residue | | Residue |

Chaplin directly addresses the soldiers in his let us all unite imperative clauses. The message is one of urging cooperation and unity. The speech exhorts listeners to resist oppression, follow compassion, and work for a better world. Chaplin called on the soldiers to use their influence and power to effect positive change in the name of democracy and the principles it upholds. Chaplin further argues that people can effect positive change and fight oppressive forces by putting aside differences and collaborating.

Modality

The modality is a different system. Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) stated that modality expresses the speaker's opinion. People use this system to communicate their personal thoughts and feelings about the messages they deliver. It is also used to express how they are feeling at the time. There are two kinds of modality: Modalization and Modulation. There are two varieties for each of the two categories. While the modulation is divided into inclination and obligation, the modalization is divided into probability and usuality Halliday & Matthiessen (2004). In analyzing the Modality of Chaplin's speech, the researchers found 13 modalities: modulation and modalization. The Modality used in Chaplin is modalization probability and modulation obligation.

Table 3. The modality analysis distribution

| Rank | Modulation | | Modalization | |
|--------|------------|-------------|--------------|----------|
| | Obligation | Inclination | Probability | usuality |
| High | | | | |
| Median | 1 | | 12 | |
| low | | | | |
| total | 1 | | 12 | |
| | 8% | | 92% | |

From Table 3, the researchers found 13 modalities in Chaplin's speech. The table shows that Chaplin uses 92% of types of probability in his speech (*will*) and (*can*) in median value. And 8% types of obligation in his speech (*should*). Here are some examples of Modality in Chaplin's speech:

Data 4. I should like to help everyone - if possible - Jew, Gentile - black man - white.

| | | | | |
|------|--------|--------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| I | should | like to help | If possible | Jew, Gentile - black man - white |
| S | F | Mood Adj. | C | Adj. |
| Mood | | Residue | | |

The finite both expresses tense and Modality. The verb "should" is modal finite in the clause, which can be interpreted as an expression of obligation. The Modality depicts an action that Chaplin or the dictator was supposed to take.

Data 9. And the good earth is rich and can provide for everyone.

| | | | | | |
|-------|----------------|----|------|-------|--------------------------|
| And | The good earth | Is | rich | and | can provide for everyone |
| Conj. | S | F | P | Conj. | C: mod |

| | | |
|--|------|---------|
| | Mood | Residue |
|--|------|---------|

From the example, "can" serves as the complement. The word "can" denotes the likelihood of the speaker's assertion. The word "can" in the compliment indicates that Chaplin thinks the good earth is plenty and can support everyone.

Data 28. The hate of men will pass, and dictators die.

| | | | | |
|-----------------|------|---------|-------|----------------|
| The hate of men | will | pass | and | Dictators die, |
| S | F | P | conj. | C |
| Mood | | Residue | | |

Chaplin employs a finite "will". "will" can be interpreted as a probability statement indicating future possibilities. According to Chaplin, this Modality illustrates the proposition's probability. Chaplin encourages the audience not to be frightened by the situation today. If they participate in the fight, the hatred of dictators will fade, and dictators will not exist. In addition, the people will regain the power that the dictator took. People can also feel freedom.

Data 29. and the power they took from people will return to people.

| | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|------|--------|---------------|
| And | The power they took from the people | will | return | To the people |
| Conj. | S | F | P | C |
| Residue | | Mood | | |

The clause *and the power they took from people will return to the people*. The finite 'will' in the clause used by Chaplin gave people hope that they should fight against the dictatorial regime to regain their power. Moreover, if people unite to fight them, they will regain the power the dictator and regime robbed.

Data 53. Let us fight for a world of reason, a world where science and progress **will** lead to all men's happiness.

| | | | |
|------|----|---------|---|
| Let | us | fight | a world of reason, a world where science and progress will lead to all men's happiness. |
| F | S | P | C |
| Mood | | Residue | |

This sentence is finite 'will' expresses a vision and a call to action. The modalization – possibility here is conveyed through the idea that it is achievable to build a society based on reason and the positive impact of science and progress. The modality in this context emphasizes hope, optimism, and the belief that a better world is within reach if individuals come together and take action.

Discussion

Charlie uses film as a medium to criticize the Nazis at that time. Films can record culture, discuss political and social issues, and show various aspects of cultures that are difficult or impossible to notice with the naked eye. In the film, Chaplin becomes a dictator because he looks identical to the dictator Adenoid Hynkel, who is a parody of Adolf Hitler. At first of the film, he plays a Jewish barber. The Jewish barber looks identical to Hynkel. The barber suffers memory loss due to a plane crash during World War I. When he recovers, he returns to his barbershop, unaware of the political changes. Meanwhile, the dictator Hynkel has risen to power and established a fascist regime. Due to their striking resemblance, the barber is mistaken for Hynkel by the authorities, and the barber is taken to the capital city, where he is celebrated as the dictator.

The barber is confused and frightened by the situation. Eventually, he got the opportunity to speak after the Minister of Propaganda delivered a speech propagating that freedom, democracy, and equality are merely words used to fool the people. All freedoms can only be possessed by the native race that they consider superior. Other races, apart from the native race, cannot have freedom and are heavily oppressed by the superior native race. The barber challenges the oppressive regime through his speech and calls for unity and compassion.

Chaplin's speech was heard by soldiers and civilians in the city, broadcast on the radio, and listened to by everyone.

Chaplin's film "The Great Dictator" is meant to push people to rebel against dictatorships and rulers who try to manipulate and control people. Chaplin also supports the equality of all people, regardless of their race, religion, or background. Additionally, he invites people to come together and support one another, emphasizing that differences should be abandoned. Chaplin's speech also seeks to raise awareness of the dehumanizing impacts of a machine mindset that puts efficiency ahead of human welfare. He warns direly against becoming "machine men" and losing our humanity. Chaplin's speech encourages people to value themselves, oppose injustice, and cooperate to create a peaceful society. Chaplin mostly uses Declarative in his speech, the declarative according to Halliday & Matthiessen (p.131 2004) In a declarative, the speech functional (interpersonal) type expresses the speaker's perspective. It means that Chaplin uses declarative speech to tell the problem from his perspective.

There are several ties to and possible interpretations of the ongoing conflict and the film "The Great Dictator." Chaplin emphasizes the significance of opposing and battling repressive regimes. Similar to the present conflict, some saw it as a fight against Russian aggression and an effort to maintain Ukraine's independence and sovereignty. The same problem was Germany's aggression against Poland. Furthermore, Chaplin's message urges people to stand together and support one another. There have been appeals for Ukrainian solidarity in the face of external threats and worldwide solidarity to protect Ukraine's territorial integrity in this particular struggle.

Furthermore, the speech also emphasizes the value of valuing and upholding human dignity, encouraging compassion and respect for others. Significant humanitarian issues in conflict have included displacement of people, fatalities, and human rights abuses. Chaplin's statement acts as a motivation to give attention to the rights and dignity of people who are impacted by conflicts. In a broader sense, the speech's main goal is to share basic facts about humanity, fight injustice, and seek a better world with people dealing with various issues and difficulties.

The results indicate 54 clauses in Chaplin's speech in the film. Chaplin mostly uses the indicative type of mood. The declarative form dominated the speech, showing up 44 clauses or around 81% of the time. However, the imperative only appears in 10 clauses, or around 19% of the time, throughout the speech. In his speech during the film, Chaplin employs both imperative and indicative types. This indicates that Chaplin used declarative phrases to enlighten listeners. Using declarative and imperative phrases, Chaplin aims to raise audience awareness of the danger that fascism poses, advance equality for human rights, promote solidarity and resistance to oppression, and promote hope for a brighter future.

In Chaplin's speech, the mood type of the imperative sentence also occurs. The imperative Mood is less common. The speaker uses the imperative mood to urge men to resist becoming slaves to fascism and to inspire all men to do so in order to achieve freedom, be freed from repressive laws that oppress the people, and put a stop to the greed of the elites. Chaplin also strives to inspire all citizens to fight for a future of peace where advancements in science and technology lead to happiness.

The researchers discovered that Chaplin used 13 modalities in his speech. According to the modality distribution, the speaker uses modalization-probability and modulation-obligation modalities. With 12 occurrences or 92% of the speech, modalization-probability type is the most frequently employed. This indicates that Chaplin uses the probability of "will" and "can" in the modal clauses.

Chaplin delivers his speech using the data's median values of probability and obligation. His speech's median value of obligation expresses something he is supposed to do but which may be changed or negotiated. From the analysis, Chaplin reveals that he compares the world with and without a dictator by using the median value of probability. He also used the median

probability value to convince the audience to oppose the dictator.

Based on the findings the researcher can determine Chaplin's Point of View, attitudes, and judgments toward people, especially men. In the data from speech, Chaplin mostly uses a declarative mood to communicate with his audience. His Imperative mood empowers the audience to fight for equality and humanity. The Tenor of discourse reveals that Chaplin's position in the speech is not equal to the audience. Researchers can interpret that Chaplin's position is higher than the audience because he knows the dictator's and his soldiers' injustice and inhumanity. Also, he gives hope to the audience if they unite to fight fascism.

In analyzing the speech, the researchers considered the clauses to find Chaplin's Point of view. According to Hartati (2015), Speech role analysis analyzes dialogue from a discourse point of view. This shows how individuals continually negotiate bonds of solidarity and closeness while playing out social roles. In the speech, Chaplin views his audience as weak, particularly soldiers. Chaplin calls on the soldiers to stop being the slaves of dictators and refusing dictator orders. He adds that individuals should not consent to be treated like animals or robots. Chaplin urges them to show their feelings and ideas and to refrain from hatred. He also urges people to fight for freedom rather than for slavery. Furthermore, It is clear from Chaplin's clause that he judges his audience as weak and lacking humanity.

Chaplin's speech in the 'The Great Dictator film is relevant to the current war. Based on the current situation, Russia is still invading Ukraine. The Russian president did what Hitler did in World War 2: invade his neighboring country. We all know Hitler invaded Poland in 1939, while Putin started his invasion of Ukraine in 2022. Russia has deployed many soldiers, from teenagers to adults, to help fight the war.

Conclusion

The researchers identify the interpersonal meaning in Chaplin's speech in the film 'the great dictator'. In his speech, Charlie spoke 54 clauses. Two moods appear in Chaplin's speech. The mood that most appears in the speech is declarative. Chaplin uses declarative to deliver his messages. The total of declarative speech is 44 clauses, and the imperative 10 clauses. The imperative in his speech was used to empower the audience to fight the dictator. Chaplin did not use interrogative because he intended to call on people to fight against fascism and injustice. Furthermore, the modality that appears is Modalization – probability 12 clauses from the total of 13 clauses of modality. The use of probability in Chaplin's speech is to give hope to people in that dark times. The modulation – obligation in his speech means what he wants to do.

Chaplin intends to inspire everyone to have the strength to fight the injustices of the dictator. In addition, Chaplin supports racial equality, justice, and peace for a better world. Moreover, Chaplin views his audience as being weak, particularly the soldiers. He judges the soldiers as cattle and a machine of the dictator. Furthermore, based on the mood analysis, Chaplin's role in the speech is not equal to his listener. Chaplin's position is higher than the audience's because he knows the dictator's and his soldiers' injustice and inhumanity. This study from the speech could provide information for people interested in mood and modality and the meaning of the speech related to the Russia-Ukraine war.

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