

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of Study

Mood is the smallest unit of modality that can be identified by modals. According to Tallerman (2005:50), mood is the sub inherent categories for verb with tense and aspect. Mood, tense, and aspect are so closely related to action. Tense simply means the time of action and aspect is the result of action. Meanwhile, mood has two main parts like subject and finite (Halliday, 2004:125). Subject is defined as nominal group and finite operator is verbal group divided into tense and modal. Tense, aspect, and modal are used simultaneously in the sentence. As Shopen (2007:332) claims, text is both temporal-aspectual and modal.

Modal is closely related to modality because both terms are used simultaneously. Likewise, Griffiths (2006:111) states that the main carriers of modality are a set of auxiliary verbs called modals: *will, would, be going to, can, could, may, might, shall, should, must, has to, have to, had to, and ought to*. Modal will be a predicate in syntactical function. Moreover, it also functions as an adverb in categorical filler as the below example;

*Probably, I am going to university next year.*

The word '*probably*' functions as an adverb which means possibility in use. Possibility is one of sub-categories in modality.

According to Coates (1983:129), modality is a group of independent words used by speaker to state his stance (subjective opinion) towards his speech partner

such as to inform, to command, to forbid, and to ask in communication. Moreover, it is consideration of alternative realities expressed by an authority of speaker. As quoted in Shopen (2007:315):

“Modality is about alternatives – how we come to know and speak about the world, how the world came to be as it is, whether it might be other than it is, what needs to be done to the world to make it what we want. The alternatives are sorted out and evaluated by some sort of authority, often the speaker, or if not the speaker, some other participant or even another situation.”

Modality is simply known as a space of alternative and it is often used in the spoken or written utterance like magazine. Therefore, modality becomes a language universal phenomenon (Alwi, 1992:5). Unfortunately, there are only some people aware of modality use in their utterances. In fact, modality can be identified through lexical constituents like modal and adverb. Moreover, modal can inflect tense but it does not happen on adverb.

For example: *You may not forget me, may you? \*No, I not*

In the question tag above, *may* function as marker of possibility. If *may* is deleted, it will be ungrammatical sentence occurred in the sentence. Alwi (1992:26) divides modality into four main categories such as intentional modality, epistemic modality, deontic modality, and dynamic modality.

Alwi (1992:36) states intentional modality relates to psychological norm because disposition towards continuity of events which based on self-consciousness. Sub-categories of intentional modality consist of eagerness, expectation, invitation, and solicitation. For example; *I want that book*. The lexical *want* indicates eagerness in that sentence.

Meanwhile, Alwi (1992:163) clarifies deontic modality is based on social norm like private capability or legal authority. Capability is affected by differences of age, position, or social status. In other side, legal authority exists because of agreement to set social life. Those cases cause subjectivity of deontic modality and its category is permission and instruction. For example; *may I go out for a while, Mom? Yes, you can.* The existence of *may* causes permission there.

Conversely, the speaker standard (laws of nature) of dynamic modality causes objectivity (Alwi, 1992:233). It contains ability focusing on speaker stance towards actualization events like deontic modality but it prefers to actualization events which is decided on more empirically circumstances. For example; *Alice can swim for more than two hours.* There is an ability use by using lexical *can* in that sentence.

The writer only focuses on epistemic modality on this thesis. There are some reasons for choosing this topic, First, all languages have lexical constituent in uttering possibility and futurity (as sub-categorical of epistemic modality). Hence, epistemic modality is often used in daily conversation (written or spoken). Second, it should be based on knowledge and belief of speaker. Likewise, Griffiths (2006:112) affirms that epistemic modality has to do with knowledge and understanding. Third, epistemic modality contributes to the truth proposition as quoted in Saeed (2003:143) “epistemic modality reflects various judgment of factuality and it can be seen as implying a comparison between the real world and hypothetical versions of it. It means if the speaker expresses certainty, it should be based on the reality. Moreover, Alwi (1992:91) divides epistemic modality into six categories such as possibility, futurity, certainty, obligation, orientation, and negation.

In this research, the writer analyzes lexical and phrasal constituents belong to epistemic modality as found in *Four Four Two Magazine* on November 2012 edition. That magazine consists of some columns such as *upfront, features, planet football, and performance*. There are so many articles explore about football here. It is a kind of popular football magazines published in United Kingdom. Then, the writer analyzes syntactical function of the data since it cannot be separated with semantics. In this analysis, the writer takes a sample of data consists of lexical and phrasal constituents used by journalist on *Four Four Two Magazine* on November 2012 edition below as an example;

... *We **must** try something different....* (28<sup>th</sup> article, November 2012:104).

.... **must**... stands for predicate in syntactical function and being a modal in grammatical rule. Moreover, ... **must** .... is interpreted as possibility in contextual use. In fact, ... **must** ... should be interpreted as obligation in original use but it is not appropriate because the whole words in that sentence need to be considered contextually.

Based on the above simple analysis, the writer wants to explore more about lexical constituents like modal and adverb and phrasal constituent like preposition phrase as found in *Four Four Two Magazine* on November 2012 edition. That magazine provides so many clauses or sentences containing lexical constituent that can be recognized as sub-categories of epistemic modality. Moreover, the writer finds and determines the meaning of every found lexical and phrasal constituent. The writer hopes this research can help readers aware of their reading especially in terms of

epistemic modality. It also can be useful for next researchers who want to discuss similar topic about epistemic modality.

## **1.2 Research Questions**

In this research, the writer wants to analyze these following questions:

- a. What are the constraints of syntactic function of data containing epistemic modality as found in *Four Four Two Magazine*?
- b. What are lexical and phrasal constituents used as epistemic modality as found in *Four Four Two Magazine*?
- c. What are the meanings of those lexical and phrasal constituents found in *Four Four Two Magazine*?

## **1.3 The Objectives of Study**

The purposes of this research are:

- a. To set up the constraint of syntactic function of data belonging to epistemic modality as found in *Four Four Two Magazine*
- b. To identify those lexical and phrasal constituents belonging to sub-categories of epistemic modality as found in *Four Four Two Magazine*
- c. To find the meanings of those lexical and phrasal constituents as found in *Four Four Two Magazine*

## **1.4 The Limitation of Study**

This research deals with syntactic and semantics studies particularly in epistemic modality. There are several kinds of modality which occur in English but the writer will merely concern on the epistemic modality as found in *Four Four Two Magazine* on November 2012 edition. Based on Alwi's theory in his book entitled

*Modalitas dalam Bahasa Indonesia* (1992:26) stated that epistemic modality is divided into several sub-categories such as possibility, futurity, certainty, obligation, orientation, and negation.

## **1.5 The Research's Method**

### **1.5.1 Data, Population, and Sample**

According to Sudaryanto (1990:3), data are identified as research materials consisting of research object (*gegenstand*) and context. They exist after selecting any other utterance by researcher. Meanwhile, population is similar to *universum*, it is a whole amount of the certain language use without any limit because of frequency user, time, and area (Sudaryanto, 1988:21). The population of this research is all clauses and or sentences related to epistemic modality found in *Four Four Two Magazine* on November 2012 edition. Meanwhile, sample is the representative of the population. It represents the data as a whole clauses and or sentences found in population. The samples of this research are clauses and or sentences taken out of the population considered deserving to represent the whole population belong to sub-categorical of epistemic modality as found in *Four Four Two Magazine* on November 2012 edition. Those samples will be analyzed by using Alwi's theory.

### **1.5.2 Source of Data**

Data are taken from *Four Four Two Magazine* on November 2012 edition. The writer chooses the data because this magazine consists of several columns exploring about football. Moreover, there are so many examples of lexical and phrasal constituents in clauses and or sentences belong to sub-categories of epistemic modality.

### **1.5.3 Procedure of Research**

In developing this research, the writer follows some procedures such as providing data, analyzing data, and presenting the result of analysis. In providing data, the writer conducts observational method with non-participant observational and note taking technique. Then, the writer identifies clauses or sentences containing lexical and phrasal constituent such as modal, adverb, and preposition phrase belong to sub-categories of epistemic modality.

After selecting data, the writer correlates them to the epistemic modality's theory proposed by Alwi (1992). He (1992:89) stated epistemic modality is speaker's stance based on belief or uncertainty towards truth proposition and classified into several sub-categories such as possibility, futurity, certainty, obligation, orientation, and negation. All of data are identified and classified by applying distributional method (Sudaryanto, 1993: 31-40). Furthermore, the writer categorizes lexical and phrasal constituents belong to sub-categories of epistemic modality by using deletion, expansion, and substitution techniques. Finally, the writer applies formal method in displaying the result of analysis data. That method is used to display the result of analysis data through verbal statements and figures.