

# ABS 204

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## Literature Review of Modality in Text or Discourse

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### ABSTRACT

This research aims to examine modalities in text or discourse from several scientific articles. The method used is the study of literature. The data source comes from thirty scientific articles. The articles were reviewed based on the purpose of the researchers analyzing the modalities, the data sources used, the modality theories that became the guidelines for drawing conclusions, the research methods applied, as well as the results and discussions that the researchers were working on. Based on the results of the research obtained the purpose of the research from thirty articles studied is to identify, analyze, and describe the modalities that are often used and identify the modalities used to compensate for modalities in the text or discourse studied. The most widely used data source by researchers to analyze modalities is news or newspaper text. The theory used in the articles studied is the theory of systemic functional linguistic modality put forward by Halliday, Palmer, Bieber, Alwi, and Chaer. In the process of reviewing articles, we found two types of research used, namely qualitative research types and types of research that combine qualitative and quantitative. For the methods used are quite diverse, but the most widely used method is the corpus method. From the results and discussions known modality is important role in the delivery of messages on text or discourse.

**Keywords** : LFS, modality, text, literature review

## 28 Introduction

29 Language is the ability that is owned by people or humans to communicate with others using  
30 signs, for instance, words, and movements, or tools for interacting and communicating, in the  
31 sense of tools for conveying thoughts, ideas, concepts, or feelings. This shows how important  
32 the role or function of language is in social life. This is in line with the concept of Systemic  
33 Functional Linguistics which emphasizes the functionality of language based on the needs of  
34 its speakers. In the Systemic Functional Linguistics perspective, language has three  
35 communication functions, namely describing or ideational functions, exchanging or  
36 interpersonal functions, and organizing or textual functions.

37 Language as an interpersonal function clearly describes the role of language as a medium for  
38 establishing and maintaining social relationships in a communication process. Communication  
39 is not limited to spoken or verbal, communication can be established in written form. For  
40 example, in a novel text, the writer positions himself as a speaker who expresses words as if  
41 communicating with the readers. Readers can judge the writer's attitude through the words or  
42 sentences described in the text or discourse. In technical terms, this is called a modality.

43 Chaer [15] stated that <sup>5</sup> modality is a statement in a sentence that tells the speaker's attitude  
44 towards the thing being discussed, namely regarding the actions, circumstances, events, or  
45 attitudes towards the interlocutor. This attitude can <sup>5</sup> take the form of a statement of possibility,  
46 desire, or permission. In Indonesian language, the modality is expressed lexically.

47 Bruno in Gosselin [22] said that the basic idea of modality derives from an action that is  
48 expressed in a closed manner, both in the form of questions and statements that arise from our  
49 judgments, feelings, and desires, with very different characters. Meanwhile, Aristotle [15] as  
50 the first person who stated the idea of modality, in his statement that the main problems in this  
51 modality include (1) necessity, (2) possibility, (3) impossibility.

52 Halliday [23] stated that "<sup>4</sup>orientation: that is, the distinction between, subjective and objective  
53 modality, and between the explicit and implicit variants." Saragih [36] stated that in terms of  
54 orientation, modalities can be subjective or objective. With the orientation criteria, the modality  
55 can also be explicit or implicit.

56 Based on the explanation above, there are several forms of modalities and their functions in  
57 language. For this reason, the researcher is interested in conducting literature studies by tracing  
58 studies in national and international journals on modalities in a text or discourse. This study is  
59 summarizing and analyzing of thirty articles.

#### 60 **Materials and Methods**

61 This is qualitative research which is a literature study. Writing <sup>3</sup>review literature has several  
62 stages. Polit & Hungler in Carnwell [14] Divides the stages into five, namely (1) defining the  
63 scope of the topic to be reviewed, (2) identifying relevant sources, (3) reviewing the literature,  
64 (4) writing a review, and (5) applying the literature to the study to be carried out. The researcher  
65 examines <sup>40</sup>the ideas, opinions, and findings contained in the literature so as to provide a  
66 theoretical description of the use of modalities contained in texts or discourses. The data source  
67 in this research is thirty scientific articles.

#### 68 **Result and Discussion**

69 The results of the literature review obtained that the thirty articles conducted a modality study  
70 on relatively different research objects, were as follows. Analysis of the use of news or  
71 newspaper text modality can be found in articles [1], [3], [6], [8], [12], [21], [24], [25], [28],  
72 [34], and [35]. In addition, modality analysis in other types of texts such as research articles is  
73 described in articles [3] and [33], translated texts in articles [27], letter texts in articles [7],  
74 literary works in articles [2], [9], [10], [11] and [40], as well as other discourses that can be  
75 found in articles [29], [31], and [39].

76 Analyzing of modalities is not limited to the object of study in the form of text or written  
77 discourse. Another type of study object that is also analyzed for its modality is in the form of  
78 oral speech described in articles [7], [18], [19], [20], [21], [26], [37], and [38]. Based on the  
79 classification of the study objects, it was found that most of the articles studied analyzed the  
80 modalities in news or newspaper texts for objects that were written text. Meanwhile, other types  
81 of written texts are still relatively few to be researched. Besides that, oral speech is the object  
82 of research that is widely studied for the unwritten category and the object in the form of a  
83 video is the only other unwritten object that is only found in one article out of the entire article  
84 being studied.

85 In the process of reviewing the articles, two types of study were found, they are the qualitative  
86 and combines qualitative and quantitative study. The methods used are quite diverse, however,  
87 the most widely used method is the corpus method which combines qualitative and quantitative  
88 study. The corpus method is carried out by collecting data sources in corpora or computerized  
89 databases created for study linguistics. Articles using the corpus method are [1], [12], [25], [30],  
90 [31], [33], and [35]. Most of the study in articles that use the corpus method are articles that  
91 analyze the modalities of a news or newspaper text. out of news texts or newspapers, other  
92 articles that use corpus studies as a research method, that are articles that analyze the modalities  
93 in study articles in the form of student final assignments and discourses that compare modalities  
94 in English and Indonesian language.

95 Specifically, the study method used for data sources that are not in the form of text is the  
96 observation and note method. These methods are found in articles [18], [19], [20], and [26].  
97 After going through the process of listening and recording the data that is not in the form of  
98 text, the data is transcribed before analyzing it. Especially for study in which data sources are  
99 literary works such as novels found in articles [9], [10], [11], and [40] combining qualitative  
100 and quantitative methods. Where quantitative methods are used to help researchers calculate

101 the number of dominant modalities in a literary work. qualitative method is used to describe the  
102 type of modality. While literary works in the form of short stories found in the article [2] use  
103 descriptive qualitative design through documentation and content analysis methods.

104 The study objectives of the thirty articles studied were generally divided into two types. The  
105 first type is articles that identify, describe, and analyze the modalities used and/or  
106 predominantly used. The second type is to identify the modalities used to compare the  
107 modalities in the text or discourse being studied.

108 The theory used in the articles studied <sup>25</sup> is the systemic functional linguistic modality theory  
109 proposed by Halliday, Palmer, Biber, Alwi, and Chaer. Based on the type, Halliday [23] said  
110 <sup>25</sup> there are two types of modalities, namely *modalization* and modulation. *Modalization* consists  
111 <sup>4</sup> of: i) probability: 'possibly, probably and certainly' and ii) Usuality: 'sometimes, usually and  
112 always' while modulation consists of (i) obligation: 'allowed to, sup-posed to, required to' and  
113 (ii) inclination: willing to, anxious to and determined to '. Meanwhile, the modality function  
114 acts as an ideational function related to the expression of one's experiences, interpersonal  
115 function related to the development of social relations, and a textual function related to the  
116 arrangement of one's speech or writing in a text.

117 Analyzing of use of modalization and modulation dominant is presented in the results of the  
118 study in the article [18]. Where it shows that the use of "probability modalization" is very  
119 dominant used by teachers in class discourse. This shows that the element of doubt is still  
120 dominant in the class discourse. Besides, the type of modulation that is widely used is "trend  
121 modulation" which states the teacher's opinion to demand the students be more active in class.

122 In contrast to the article [18], the research results of the article [38] show the use of "probability  
123 modalization" with normal frequency and the use of "must modulation" with the frequency of  
124 mandatory or dominant use in the presidential candidate debate text.

125 On the other hand, the article [20] analyzed the comparison of the use of modalities in the vice-  
126 presidential candidate debate text which then the results of the study were relevant to discourse  
127 learning in schools using systemic functional linguistic theory. <sup>39</sup> The results of the study that are  
128 relevant to the learning process are also stated in the article [29] by looking at the modality of  
129 the dominant modulation type used amount 112 (60.87%) and modalization is 68 (36.96%) in  
130 the Barzanji text translation. In addition, the researcher also revealed that 96% of students did  
131 not understand the modality material. Thus, it can be concluded that the Barzanji text can be  
132 used as a teaching material for students. In line with the article [9] shows the use of modulation  
133 is more dominant in a novel than modalization. Related to the use of the dominant modulation  
134 type modality is also obtained in the article [6] which states hoax news uses modality markers  
135 is 60% of which 33.78% is modulation. This shows that hoax news is not informative.

136 The discussion related to modalities presented by Palmer [32] relates to the status of a  
137 proposition that describes a condition. Palmer said that modality is related to the attitude of the  
138 speaker. This attitude is about the factual status of an event and the speaker's attitude that  
139 appears in relation to events that have not happened yet but have the possibility to occur.

140 The realization of the modality function shown by Palmer can be found in the articles [8], [12],  
141 [21], [24], and [35]. The four articles describe the attitude of the speaker or writer towards what  
142 is said and what is written. Especially for articles [12], [24], and [35], the researchers compared  
143 the use of modalities in disseminating authentic information from news texts or newspapers.  
144 The results of their analysis concluded that the same news will be displayed with different  
145 points of view if it is through different editors. Especially for the article [7], the researcher used  
146 Palmer's theory to describe the structure of the author's mood (Nahjl Al-balagheh) in writing a  
147 letter text.

148 Biber, et al. [13] suggested several modals and functional categories, including the following.

149 (1) possibility: can, could, may, and might. (2) obligation: must, should, (had) better, have (got)  
150 to, need to, be supposed to. (3) predictions: will, would, shall, be going to. Beiber theory can  
151 be used to filter news texts that can be recommended for reading, as described in the article [12]  
152 the use of "probability modality" is widely used in a news text compared to "needs modality"  
153 and "prediction modality". Modality also plays an important role in constructing research  
154 articles from various disciplines.

155 According to Alwi [5], there are four <sup>10</sup> types of modalities, namely intentional modality,  
156 epistemic modality, deontic modality, and dynamic modality. Intentional modality is used for  
157 expressions in the form of wishes, invitations, or requests. Epistemic modalities are used to  
158 express necessity, possibility, and certainty. The deontic modality is used to express permission  
159 or order. The dynamic modality used to express ability. The type of modality proposed by Alwi  
160 was found in the analysis results in articles [2], [4], [9], [11], [19], [31], [34], and [37]. Where  
161 the researchers compare which types of modalities are dominant in a text or discourse.  
162 Especially for texts that are used from the results of debate or discussion, they tend to use  
163 epistemic type modalities because discussion activities usually contain errors and tend not to  
164 be corrected. In addition, the epistemic modality contains information-containing assertions, as  
165 stated in the article [4]. For the deontic modality, dominance is found in the results of the  
166 analysis of the article [3] about the speech of Basuki Cahaya Purnama in the Kalijodo discourse.  
167 This shows that the speaker's attitude is very powerful.

168 In line with Alwi's opinion, Chaer [17] also said that there are four types of modalities in  
169 language, namely the intentional modality, the epistemic modality, the deontic modality, and  
170 the dynamic modality. In addition, Chaer [16] said that modality is an explanation in a sentence  
171 that describes the speaker's attitude towards the things being discussed. In this case, with the  
172 use of certain modalities, the writer or speaker can position himself when communicating with



173 readers or listeners. Chaer's theory is used in articles [27] and [40], through the process of  
 174 identifying meaning structures and the use of modalities in a novel and text translation of the  
 175 Al-Quran.

#### 176 **Conclusion**

177 Based on the discussion, it was found that most of the modality analyzes were carried out on  
 178 news texts or newspapers. This is due to the news text or newspapers are not only used as a  
 179 medium for reporting and presenting information but also are used to direct the reader to a  
 180 certain point of view which can be done through the use of appropriate modalities. In addition,  
 181 some articles analyze modalities on a data source that can be relevant as teaching material in  
 182 language and literature learning.

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