An Identification Of Modal Auxiliaries In The Articles Of "The Jakarta Post" With Regard To Corona Virus Issue

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ABSTRACT

This research reports types of modal auxiliaries used and which modal auxilaries that used as the first dominant. The data are eleven articles that are only written by Esther Samboh and only discuss corona virus issue. This research collects and analyzes the data descriptively. It is found that there are three types of modal auxiliaries found, they are pure modal, special modal and semi modal. From the three types of modal, the first is pure modal which include "can-could", "may-might", "should", "will-would", and "must". Meanwhile, The most dominant types is pure modal contains 162 clauses (19%), followed by semi modal contains of 19 clauses (2%), and special modal only includes 1 clauses (0.1%). In addition, the data shows that will becomes the first dominant type. This implies that the writer tends to put predictions more to her articles than possibility, ability, and obligation. This fact implies that the writer tends to put predictions more to her articles than possibility, ability, and obligation.

Keywords: modal auxiliaries, pure modal, special modal, semi modal.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool to interact or a tool to communicate, therefore language is very important in human life, without language humans cannot interact with other people and it will be difficult to convey intentions and thoughts. Language is used as a tool to convey ideas, thoughts, concepts, and feelings. The most commonly spoken language worldwide is English.

There are many aspects to discussed in English grammar, one of which is part of speech, one of the part of is verb. Verb are part of part of speech , verb can describe an action, condition or experience that is done by someone. There are various types of verb that can be used, that includes auxiliary verb, this verb does not have to be in a sentence and comes before the ordinary verb, one part of auxiliary verb is modal auxiliaries. Modal auxiliaries are a part of auxiliary verb which function to help verbs get more meaning. Modal auxiliaries can reveal needs, uncertainties, abilities, or permits.

Modal auxiliaries can be found in novel, song lyrics or one of them in articles. Articles are writings containing opinions, ideas, or facts that are sometimes

entertaining, educating, or criticizing which are disseminated through media online and offline. Articles can be used as a means to obtain information from various content such as history, adventure, argument. In this regard, researchers are interested in conducting research on articles published in The Jakarta Post.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Modal Auxiliaries

The auxiliary verb are two kinds that are primary auxiliaries and modal auxiliaries. First is primary auxiliaries are used as main verb to denote time (present, past and future). Meanwhile modal auxiliaries play a very meaningful role in a grammatically correct sentence. Modal auxiliaries denote certain feelings, moods and possibilities, one part of auxiliary verb is modal auxiliaries

Modal auxiliaries change the meaning of another verb to something different from a simple fact. Modal auxiliaries are a part of auxiliary verb which function to help verb get more meaning. It is similar with what is defined by Roberts (1972:72) that modal are words that gave meaning to sentences such as possibility, ability, required, willingness, permission, promise and so on.

The use of modal auxiliaires – consits of (1) This modal auxiliaries is different from other verb. When using modal verb, the third person does not need to add the suffix -s to the present tense. For example, She cans' or He cans', those are incorrect forms. (2) In addition, the use of modal auxiliaries must be followed by basic verbs such as read (membaca), write (menulis), walk (berjalan), learn (belajar). (3) Modal auxiliaries do not have a form that is not added by a verb-ing such as I will-ing, I can-ning, it is a wrong form. (4) The verb cannot be added with –s/es if there is a modal auxiliaries. For Example, I can *makes* boba milk, it is a wrong from. (5) Between the modal auxiliaries and the verb should not be connected with *to*. As the following examples, I *can to* service this laptop, it is a wrong from. (6) The modal auxiliaries in the past tense, the verb to be used must be the infinitive. As the example. Wrong : She should *gave* you the correct answer. Right : She should *give* your the correct answer.

Types of Modal Auxiliaries

Roberts (1972: 72) classified modal auxiliaries into three groups, including pure modal, special modal and semi modal. Of the three types of modal are used, first is pure modal (modal normal) because this modal has its own meaning. The pure modal never chan`ge their form regardless of subject and don't change to show past tense.

In general, these form are always followed by a verb without to, when expressing a state or situation (when a sentence does not have a verb) this modal must be

followed by the word *be*. Pure modal consits of can-could, may-might, shall-should, will-would, and must.

Second is special modal because this modal can not be added directly to the negative sentence and for the question sentence the position of the modal is not in front of the sentence as is the case with ordinary modal but special modal is in the middle, among the special modal consits of ought to, be able to, had better, would/had rather, be going to and have to.

The third is semi modal (modal medium) is a verb that has two functions, namely as a modal and also a regular verb. Semi modal is a challenge which function as a supporting modal, semi modal only include dare and need.

As for the kinds of modalities, the following are the kinds of these modalities consits of (1) Epistemic modality, this modality is concerned with the possibility of a proposition being true or false, including probability and certainty. (2) Deontic modality, this modality is related to the possibilities and needs in terms of freedom of action, including permission and obligation. (3) Dynamic modality, this dynamic modality is somewhat similar to deontic modality, however, dynamic modality is internal, such as the ability or willingness of the subject to act. An example of the difference between epistemic and deontic modalities, *You must be hungry*, in other words the speaker thinks that *you* must be hungry. And *You have to go back, now*, in other words the speaker requires or orders *you* to go back immediately.

Function of Modal Auxiliaries

Modal auxiliaries have particular functions. They are used to express the attitude or mood of the speaker. For example, modal auxiliaries can express that the speaker feels that something is necessary , advisable permissible atau possible. The functions can be seen as follows.

Can and could

1) To ask for permission.
   e.g : Can/ Could I borrow your laptop?

2) To express polite request.
   e.g : Could you get me some water, please?
   To express ability to do something
   e.g : Can we   afford it?

Will / Would

1) 1) To express polite request.
   e.g : Will I help my craft partners?
2) To express intention.

e.g : The funds will   be donated to drivers

3) To express prediction.

e.g : Indonesia will   issue Rp 1 quadriliion debt this year

Would

1) To express more polite request

e.g : Would   you   pass the book, please?

2) To express probability

e.g : That will   be   alarming

May/ Might

1) 1) To express more formal permission

e.g : May   I   meet   headmaster, please?

2) To express prohibition

e.g : You   may not   be   noisy here.

3) To show possibility

e.g : Some   may   find   it difficult to get organized

4) To express wish

e.g : We hope that a technical rebound   may   be   possible next year

Must/ Have to

1)   To talk about necessity

e.g : The retailers must   prepare   for irrational buying.

2) To express obligation

e.g : The government must   provide   support.

3) □To express prohibition

e.g : The highest authority   must not   give   a sense of false optimism

4)□To express conclusion

e.g : I   have to   admit that the COVID-19 pandemic are dangerous

Should

1) □To express advice or suggestion

e.g : The government should   stop   making people feel okay to roam.

Shall

1) To express obligation

e.g : The student   shall   give   the final report in final semester.

Had better

1) To express obligation in meaning close

e.g : My stomach is hungry, we had better stop in warteg Bu Ade.

METHODOLOGY

This research uses descriptive method. Sugiyono (2017: 35) states that descriptive research dealswith methods to describe a research result. The researcher analyzed the data and made a description the types of modal auxiliaries used and which modal auxilaries that used in first dominant in The Jakarta Post articles with regard to corona virus issue.

The data took from the eleven articles starting from March 2020 - September 2020 only written by Esther Samboh. In this research, the data analyzed used descriptive analysis technique. The average of modal in this items is as follow :

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Note :
P : persentage of modal auxiliaries
F : frequency of modal auxiliaries
N : amount of clauses that appear in each title of the articles, multiplied by 100%.

As the sources of the data, the articles with regard to corona virus issue written Esther Samboh were retrieved from https://www.thejakartapost.com/. The Jakarta Post is the name of the Indonesian English language national newspaper headquartered in Jakarta. Some steps were conducted in collecting the data. Firstly, the researcher searched the data from articles published in The Jakarta Post. Secondly, the researcher identified the title of the article with regard to corona virus issue. Thirdly, the data is compiled based on the types of research found in the articles The Jakarta Post with regard to corona virus issue written Estern Samboh.

In analyzing the data, the researcher identified the types of modal auxiliaries. After that, the researcher classified the types of modal auxiliaries based on the Roberts (1972: 72) theory. Then, the researcher analyzed the data based on the relevant theory, and showed what are types of modal auxiliaries used and what is the type of modal auxiliaries used in first dominantly in The Jakarta Post articles with regard to corona virus issue. Finally, the researcher made a conclusion based on the research and report the finding.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Identification of Pure modal

Pure modal (modal normal) because this modal has its own meaning. The pure modal never change their form regardless of subject and don't change to show past tense. In general, these form are always followed by a verb without to, when expressing a state

or situation (when a sentence does not have a verb) this modal must be followed by the word *be*. Pure modal consits of can-could, may-might, shall-should, will-would, and must.

The types of modal auxiliaries used in the articles is a pure modal contained can-could, may-might, should, will-would, and must. But there is no clause using *shall* found in the articles. It can be exemplified in the eleven articles :

1. Indonesia can afford the coronavirus battle, but
   1) Can : ***Can*** *we afford it?*
      The word *can* is the modal and subject is *we* and verb is *afford*. This example of sentence to express ability to do something that has meaning *menyatakan kemampuan melakukan sesuatu.*
   2) Could : *The infrastructure for prevention **could** be examples.*
      The word *The infrastructure for prevention* is the subject and modal is *could* and *be* is a verb. This example of sentence to express ability to do something that has meaning *menyatakan kemampuan melakukan sesuatu.*

Identification of Special Modal

Special modal because this modal can not be added directly to the negative sentence and for the question sentence the position of the modal is not in front of the sentence as is the case with ordinary modal but special modal is in the middle, among the special modal that are : ought to, be able to, had better, would/had rather, be going to and have to. Meanwhile, the researcher found the types of modal auxiliaries used in the articles of special modal only include have to. It can be exemplified in the eleven articles :

   1) Have to : *I **have to** admit that the COVID-19 pandemic are dangerous*
      The word *I* is the subject and modal is *have to* and verb is *admit*. This example of sentence to express conclusion that has meaning *menyatakan kesimpulan.*
   2) Medics dying, infections soaring - it's still the economy? *not found*

Identification of Semi Modal

Semi modal (modal medium) is a verb that has two functions, consist as a modal and also a regular verb. Semi modal is a challenge which function as a supporting modal, semi modal consist of dare and need. As the following examples in the eleven articles :

1) Indonesia can afford the coronavirus battle, but
   Need : *Fiscal policies **need** to aid efforts to ensure public.*
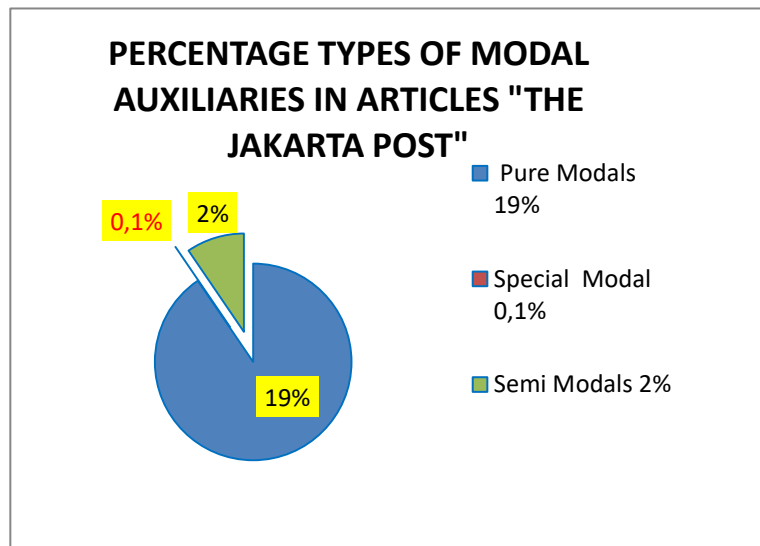   The word *Fiscal policies* is the subject and modal is *need* and verb is *to aid*. This example of sentence to express necessity that has meaning *menyatakan kebutuhan.*
2) Economics of partial lockdown to contain spread of corona virus
   Need : *Does Indonesia **need** a lockdown?*

The word *Does Indonesia* is the subject and modal is *need.* This example of sentence to express necessity that has meaning *menyatakan kebutuhan*.
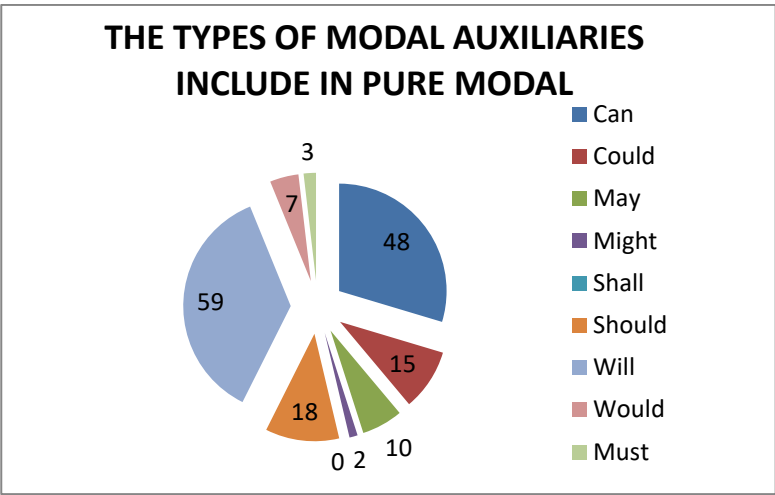
The data show that the first dominant types of modal auxiliaries used in the articles include pure modal, there are 8 types of pure modal consists of *can-could, may-might, should, will-would* and *must* except no clause using *shall* found in the articles. It can be shown in the following chart.

PERCENTAGE TYPES OF MODAL AUXILIARIES IN ARTICLES "THE JAKARTA POST"

- Pure Modals 19%
- Special Modal 0,1%
- Semi Modals 2%

0,1% 2% 19%

Percentage types of modal auxiliaries in articles "The Jakarta Post"

From 11 articles collected based on the types of modal auxiliaries. The most dominant type are pure modal with a percentage of 19%, followed by semi modal consits of percentage of 2% and finally special modal only has a percentage of 0,1% each.

From the above data, the researcher tries to describe all the data with the most dominant types of modal auxiliaries which is include in pure modal. To complete the data it is as shown in the following chart.

The types of modal auxiliaries include in pure modal

Based on the chart above, the data shows that *will* becomes the first dominant type consits 59 clauses. Meanwhile, *can* occurs for 48 clauses. It is followed by *should* contains 18 clauses, *could* has 15 clauses, *may* contains 10 clauses, *would* has 7 clauses, *must* consits of 3 clauses, *might* only include 2 clauses and there is no clause using *shall* found in the articles.

In addition, the data shows that Esther Samboh used the types of modal auxiliaries refers to pure modal consist of can-could, may-might, should, will-would and must. On the other hand, she does not use type *shall* in her articles.

The data shows that will becomes the first dominant, this indicate that the writer Esther Samboh used the type will a lot in her article because she wants to give predictions to the reader on, regarding the impact of covid-19 that occurred in Indonesia.More specifically, the writer seems to bring the issue of the corona virus into an issue that has not come up with certain things. Because the issue of the corona virus is still new in Indonesia.

Wil become the first dominant types of modal auxiliareies used. This implies that the writer tends to prediction on more in her articles than other types of modal auxilaries. The writer tends to put predictions more on his articles than possibilities, abilities, and obligations. An estimate of something that might happen in the future based on past and present information held with the aim that error, the difference between something happening from the predicted outcome, it can be minimized.

CONCLUSION

There are 3 types of modal auxiliaries found from The Jakarta Post articles include pure modal, special modal and semi modal. The types of modal auxiliaries - namely pure modal contained of can-could, may-might, should, will-would and must.

Meanwhile, special modal only include have to. Lastly, semi modal consist of dare and need. All data has been collected and identified. The data contained in the eleven articles was only written by Esther Samboh and only discussed the issue of the corona virus.

From the calculating mentioned, there are counted 844 clauses including the most dominant used type of pure modal contains of 162 clauses (19%), followed by semi modal has 19 clauses (2%), and special modal only includes 1 clauses (0.1%).

In addition, the data shows that *will* becomes the first dominant type consits 59 clauses. Meanwhile, *can* occurs for 48 clauses. It is followed by *should* contains 18 clauses, *could* has 15 clauses, *may* contains 10 clauses, *would* has 7 clauses, *must* consits of 3 clauses, *might* only include 2 clauses and there is no clause using *shall* found in the articles.

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