

**A STUDY ON MODALITY IN THOMAS HARDY'S THE MAYOR OF
CASTERBRIDGE NOVEL**

THESIS

**Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Sarjana Degree
of English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities
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By:

KHUSNUL KHULUQ

Reg. Number: A83212166

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES

SATAE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA

2017

DECLARATION

The undersigned,

Name : Khusnul Khuluq

Reg. Number : A83212166

Department : English Department

Faculty : Arts and Humanities

Declaration that the thesis I wrote to fulfill the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Humaniora (S. Hum) in English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya entitled *A Study on Modality in Thomas Hardy's The Mayor of Casterbridge Novel* is truly my original work. It does not incorporate my materials previously written or published by another person except those indicated in quotation and bibliography. Due this fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from other.

Surabaya, 26 January 2017



The writer,

Khusnul Khuluq

Reg. Number: A83212166

THESIS ADVISOR'S APPROVAL

This is to certify that the Sarjana thesis of Khusnul Khuluq entitle A study on Modality in Thomas Hardy's The Mayor of Casterbridge Novel has been approved by the Advisor and could be proposed to fulfill the requirement of Sarjana Degree of English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya on January, 23th 2017.

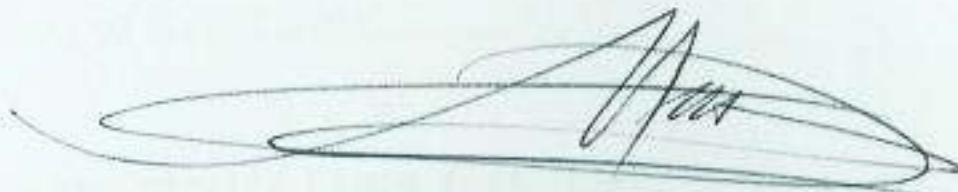
Approved by
Advisor



Murni Fidiyanti, M.A.

NIP. 198305302011012011

Acknowledged by
The Head of English Department



Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag

NIP. 196909251994031002

THESIS EXAMINER'S APPROVAL

This thesis has been approved by the board of examiners as one of the requirements for the Sarjana Degree of English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya on January, 2nd 2017



The Dean of Faculty

Dr. H. Inam Ghazali, M.A.
NIP. 196002121990031002

The Board of Examiners :

Head of Examination

Murni Fidiyanti, M.A.
NIP.198305302011012011

Secretary

Abdulloh Ubet, M.A.
NIP.196605071997031003

Examiner I

Prof. Dr. Hj. Zuliati Rohmah, M. Pd.
NIP.19730302000032001

Examiner II

Raudlotul Jannah, M. App. Ling.
NIP.197810062005012004



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA
PERPUSTAKAAN

Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300
E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

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Nama : **KHUSNUL KHULUQ**
NIM : **A83212166**
Fakultas/Jurusan : **Adab / Sastra Inggris**
E-mail address : **khuluqkhusnul8@gmail.com**

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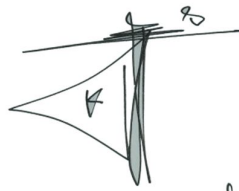
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ABSTRACT

Khuluq, Khusnul. 2017. *“A Study on Modality in Thomas Hadry’s The Mayor of Casterbridge Novel”*. Thesis. English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Thesis Advisor : Murni Fidiyanti, MA.

Key words : Modality, Modal verb, The Mayor of Casterbridge.

Understanding the text and context used in literary works such as novel is not easy. It needs more knowledge to understand. One of the way is having well-known to the modality. Modality means the referring expression of the subjective attitudes and opinions of the speaker including possibility, necessity and etc. This study is focused on what kinds of modal verbs used and its function in Thomas Hardy's *The Mayor of Casterbridge* Novel.

This study uses the descriptive qualitative in which the data explained and interpreted clearly based on the word of modality itself. Then, to analyze the data, the writer uses the of Charles W. Kreidler theory, which is divided modality into two kinds ‘deontic modality’ and epistemic modality.

The result of this study can be stated that there are two kinds of modality: deontic modality and epistemic modality. The deontic modality produces five kinds of modal verbs: *can*, *could*, *must*, *should*, and *will*. Meanwhile, the epistemic modality produces eight kinds of modal verb: *can*, *could*, *may*, *must*, *should*, *will*, *would*, and *might*. Moreover, the writer also found several function of deontic modality and epistemic modality. Hopefully, this study can be useful for the reader in order to use the modality in a good way.

ABSTRAK

Khuluq, Khusnul. 2017. "A Study on Modality in Thomas Hadry's *The Mayor of Casterbridge* Novel". Skripsi. Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Pembimbing : Murni Fidiyanti, MA.

Kata kunci : Modality, Modal verb, The Mayor of Casterbridge.

Memahami teks dan konteks yang digunakan bahasa dalam sebuah karya sastra seperti novel tidaklah mudah. Hal ini membutuhkan pengetahuan untuk memahaminya. Salah satunya adalah dengan memahami modalitas secara mendalam. Modalitas yaitu hal yang menunjukkan ekspresi dari sikap dasar dan opini dari pembicara termasuk kemungkinan, kebutuhan, dll. Skripsi ini fokus akan penggunaan jenis modalitas beserta interpretasinya dalam Novel *The Mayor of Casterbridge* karya Thomas Hardy.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam skripsi ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif dimana suatu data dijelaskan dan diinterpretasikan secara jelas berdasarkan modalitas itu sendiri. Kemudian, untuk menganalisa data, penulis menggunakan teori dari Charles W. Kreidler. Dimana teori tersebut membagi bentuk modalitas dalam dua hal yaitu deontik modalitas dan epistemik modalitas.

Hasil dari skripsi ini berupa dua bentuk modalitas: deontik modalitas dan epistemik modalitas. Deontic modalitas menghasilkan lima macam modalitas kata kerja: can, could, must, should, dan will. Sedangkan yang epistemik modalitas menghasilkan delapan macam modalitas kata kerja: can, could, may, must, should, will, would, and might. Selain itu, penulis juga menemukan beberapa fungsi dari deontic modalitas dan epistemic modalitas. Penulis berharap penelitian ini bisa bermanfaat bagi pembaca agar bisa menggunakan bisa menggunakan modalitas dengan cara yang tepat.

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Kreidler (1998: 19) defined language as a utility that can be used for creating an interaction and allow us to communicate with other people in our daily activity wherever we are, such as in public place, an institution, tourism object, family, etc. In addition, it can be concluded that language is the communication tool to communicate each other. The discipline of language studies is called as Linguistics.

Kreidler (1998: 3) states that the term linguistics is a general study close to a language. Linguistics is concerned with identifying the meaning elements of specific languages. Linguistics also deals with the meaning expressed by modulations of a speaker's voice and the processes by which hearers and readers

According to Alfred Korzybski (1930: 17) Semantics is the study of linguistic development by classifying and examining changes in meaning and form. Saeed (1997: 3) also states that Semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language. Löbner (2002: 71) adds that Semantics is the part of linguistics that is concerned with meaning. Something that can be noticed is that there is no complete agreement. For some, semantics concerns the study of meaning as communicated through language, while for some others, semantics studies *all* aspects of meaning and they have to add the label “linguistic” to arrive at a more precise definition. This distinction, however, is not generally given much importance and leaving aside special formulations, probably all authors would agree with Kreidler’s definition (to choose just one of them): linguistic semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings. Having been familiar with every part of the word used is a must. It can be observed from the Modality.

[illegible]

Novel is the story which is written longly (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary 2011: 298). Furthermore, According to the free dictionary, Novel is a fictional prose narrative of considerable length, typically having a plot that is unfolded by the actions, speech, and thoughts of the character. The writer chooses one of the best novel in that era. That is The Mayor of Casterbridge novel.

[illegible]

Underlying the theoretical and practical reasons used, the writer emphasized to a study of modality in *Thomas Hardy's The Mayor of Casterbridge* Novel. This study deals with the modal verbs in *Thomas Hardy's The Mayor of Casterbridge* Novel. So, to elaborate and answer the statement problems, the writer uses Kreidler's theory.

In description above, the writer wants to give understanding about modality in Novel *The Mayor of Casterbridge*. Thus, the points of this topic which the writer wants to analyze are the kinds of modality that used in Thomas

1.2 Problems of the Study

1. What are the types of modality in *Thomas Hardy's The Mayor of Casterbridge* Novel?
2. What are the interpretations of modality used in *Thomas Hardy's The Mayor of Casterbridge* Novel?

The main objectives of the study are to help the readers know and understand about modality used in *Thomas Hardy's The Mayor of Casterbridge*. Besides, this study also provides the answers from the research problems of the study. The objectives of the study are:

1. To find the types of modality applied in *Thomas Hardy's The Mayor of Casterbridge* Novel.
2. To describe the interpretations of modality used in Thomas Hardy's *The Mayor of Casterbridge* Novel.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The finding of this study is expected to give both theoretical and practical contribution in Linguistics, especially in analyzing modality used by some people in their communication. Theoretically, the outcomes of this study are expected to give input in developing the study and analyzing on linguistics studies.

Practically, it is expected to be more practical. The students who learn English are expected to be able to recognize and analyze modality used in spoken language. In addition, the result of the study is expected to be a contribution to others who are interested in doing similar field of the research as a previous.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

There are many topics related with semantics studies. Regarding to the statement in research problem, the writer is going to focus on the type of modality in *Thomas Hardy's The Mayor of Casterbridge* Novel by using Keidler's theory. In other hand, the writer limits this study only on chapter one until chapter five of *Thomas Hardy's The Mayor of Casterbridge* Novel.

1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

Here, provided some terms to help this research problem; The modality in *Thomas Hardy's The Mayor of Casterbridge* Novel.

Modality means the referring expression of the subjective attitudes and opinions of the speaker including possibility, probability, necessity and etc. (Kreidler, 1998: 247)

LITERATURE REVIEW

Kreidler (1998: 239) stated that modality is people who talk about factual matters. Indeed, modality gives the information about what is true and what is not true, what has happened and what has not happened. They also talk about what may be true or not, what ought to be and what ought not to be, what certain individuals are capable of and what is impossible for them, what obligations they have to do or to refrain from doing. Kreidler (1998: 240) adds statement that modality can be expressed in nouns like duty, obligation, probability, likelihood; in adjectives like necessary, possible, likely, in adverbs such as obviously, probably, perhaps; but for description of how modality is expressed in English we need to concentrate on modal verbs, verbs like ought and may. The writer takes examples which are taken from a book “Introducing English Semantics” by Kreidler (1998: 239-240), as below:

- [illegible]

- Both of them are nearly synonymous sentences containing the same proposition and making equivalent statements about the proposition a possibility or what may be.

In the book titled Mood and Modality there is statement by F. R. Palmer (1981: 278) written that modal verbs are a closed set of verbs that are used immediately before the main verb in a sentence to reflect the mood or attitude of either the speaker or the subject of the sentence from the perspective of the speaker.

[illegible]

2.1.3.1.1 Must

Kreidler (1998: 240) stated that modal verb must has two meanings, which we can first illustrate with two little dialogues. Suppose a young athlete plans to enter an important and difficult race and we say to him or her, “If you expect to win, you must train very hard,” and he or she answers, “I will.” Suppose, on the other hand, this athlete is showing us trophies and medals that she or he has won in previous races. We might say, “If you have won so many races, you must train very hard,” and the response might

2.1.3.1.2Should

- We must leave immediately
- We should leave immediately

2.1.3.1.3 Can and May

[illegible]

- Edward can lift 250 pounds. (He has strength and training.)
- Sally can speak four languages. (She has knowledge and experience.)
- You may/can leave the room. (You have permission.)

- In examples above, if the potential for an act is entirely in the subject, can is used. If the potential rests in another person's authority, may is the preferred verb. However, this distinction has been declining for a long time, and can is often used to express permission, as in the last sentence above.

[illegible]

2.1.3.1.4 Could

a. When I was younger, I could run a mile in four minutes, but I couldn't do better than that.

b. I could still run a mile in four minutes if I tried, but I couldn't do it easily.

2.1.3.1.5 Might

[illegible]

- In other example, we would not use might in place of had permission to in this sentence:

- ### 2.1.3.1.6 Will and Would

a. This summer is hot, and next summer will be hot, too.

The second clause in this sentence gives the proposition, next summer being hot, 100 percent probability, but since it is not yet a fact, as the first clause presumably is. Kreidler (1998: 246) said that it is a prediction.

2.1.3.1.7 Negative Modal Verb

Negative modal verb are modal verb that there is negativity means it can be an opposite meaning. The negative modal verbs are illustrated below:

- a. We mustn't stay here.

- Must: not + stay here
- Not + have/ought/should: stay here

Johanna (2006: 70) stated that the second parameter that is needed to describe the semantics of modality is the source of the modality. This is a refinement of the distinction between epistemic modality and deontic modality (Bybee 1985; Bybee et al. 1994; Coates 1983; Lyons 1977; Palmer 1986; Perkins 1983; Sweetser 1982). Epistemic modality is “concerned with matters of knowledge, belief” (Lyons 1977: 793), with “opinion rather than fact” (palmer, 1986: 681-682), whereas deontic modality is “concerned with the necessity or possibility of acts performed

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Deontic modality is traditionally defined in terms of possibility and obligation. Deontic modality is concerned with possibility and necessity in terms of freedom to act (including ability, permission and duty). English examples include She can go (ability), You can go (permission), You should go (request), and You must go (command). In English as in many other languages, sometimes the same words are used for deontic modality as for epistemic modality, and the meaning is distinguished from context. For example, He must be there by now (epistemic) versus He must be there tomorrow noon (deontic).

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2.1.3.3 Meanings and Functions

The Cambridge Dictionary explains that we often use modal verbs or other modal expressions when we want to express an opinion or attitude about a possible fact or to control a possible action. All modal expressions are about the speaker's or writer's view of the world.

- (I know this fact for certain. I am not expressing an opinion about it. I am stating it as a fact.)

As the other writers have done in doing the research, having been aware of the previous studies is really important to get more qualified in research. In this section, the writer provides some researches that have been done before.

The second is Gbegble Nada (2012). In her study, she talks about modality in Ewe about a functional exploration of epistemic adverbs. This paper has offered a descriptive overview of the different epistemic adverb in the Ewe language. As an aside, what this study may also have shown is the importance, when studying a subtle semantic domain such as (epistemic) modality in a language, of using natural data in addition to native intuitions. Nada stated that it is very difficult if not impossible to detect fine distinctions (such as those between the epistemic and

And the last is Susi Susilowati (2012). She talk about modality realized in education article in Jakarta post in May 2011 edition. Whereas, the data of her research is modality and the data source of this research is written data taken from the education article in Jakarta Post in May edition. Based on the analyzing of the data, Susi was found that two kinds of modality were used in Education article in Jakarta post in May edition. They are modalization and modulation. In the case of modalization, the Education article in Jakarta post used probability most dominantly among the other types of modalization such as usuality. Meanwhile, in modulation, the Education article in Jakarta post used obligation most dominantly among the other types of modulation such as inclination. Furthermore, she recommend to the future researchers to use this research as a reference in conducting studies in the same field with larger data and another different data sources.

[illegible]

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Approach

Glass and Hopkins (1984: 65) stated that descriptive research studies in which the researcher does not interact with the participant include observational studies of people in an environment and studies involving data collection using existing records. The researcher concerned on the interpretation and analysis on the object with some helps of library research. Thus, the writer applied descriptive research, because it could describe the data that had been collected.

In addition, Beverley Hancock, Elizabeth Ockleford, and Kate Windridge (2007:7) stated that qualitative research is concerned with developing explanations of social phenomena. That is to say, it aims to help the writer to understand the social world in which he live and why things are the way they are. They had agreed that it is concerned with the social aspects of our world and seeks to answer questions about: why people behave the way they do; how opinions and attitudes are formed; how people are affected by the events that go on around them; how and why cultures and practices have developed in the way they have.

In this research, the writer chose the descriptive qualitative research method because the writer tried to describe every single kind of modality in the Novel of Thomas Hardy's *The Mayor of Casterbridge*. Besides, the writer used descriptive method to analyze the data and then describe the finding to answer the research question.

The data source of this research was the novel of Thomas Hardy's
The Mayor of Casterbridge.

3.4 Research Instruments

3.5 Techniques of Data Collection

3.6 Techniques of Data Analysis

[illegible]

Firstly, identifying the modal verbs used in Thomas Hardy's *The Mayor of Casterbridge* Novel by underlining and bolding in order to get the easier categorizing the data in which going to be analyzed. Secondly, categorizing the modal verbs types Thomas Hardy's *The mayor of Casterbridge* Novel in order to get the easier classifying the data and deal with the answering of the first question stated in the statement of the problem in this research. The last one is providing the result in to the form of tabling.

Meanwhile, to answer the second question which was stated in the statement of the problem in this research, the writer provided some steps to answer. Firstly, understanding well the types of modality used in Thomas Hardy's *The Mayor of Casterbridge* Novel in order to get helping the way of doing the interpretation. Secondly, giving the interpretation to the modality used in Thomas Hardy's *The mayor of Casterbridge* Novel as well as possible in order to get answering the last question stated in the statement of the problem in this research. Thirdly is giving the conclusion to the data analyzing as the answer of the whole research problems that stated in the background of study in order to get the easier in comprehending the result of the goal of this study.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Findings

Modality is divided into two kinds: deontic modality and epistemic modality. Modality may be expressed in various ways, but in this presentation has concentrated on the modal verbs of English. Kreidler (1998:240) said that modal verbs meant in modality theory which are can, could, may, might, will, would, must, should, ought, need, have to, have got to.

Deontic modality has to do with obligation (the necessity of action or non-action). Deontic modality is typically centered on some entity, generally expressed in the subject of the sentence (Kreidler, 1998:247). In finding the deontic modality in *Thomas Hardy's The Mayor of Casterbridge* Novel, there are modal verbs can, must, should, will, cannot, could not, and will not. By using

1.1.1.1 Can

Data 1

The first data above, the writer finds the argument sentence that used modality “**can**” as kind of deontic modality. The word “**can**” is clearly kind of deontic modality because that word represents the ability. The ability can be seen by someone who heard Henchard statement and he must announce that Henchard is in wrong talking.

Data 2

“God knows that,” replied the man who had seen high life. “He’s without doubt a stranger here.” “He came in about five minutes ago,” said the furmity woman, joining the rest with her hands on her hips. “And then ‘a stepped back, and then ‘a looked in again. I’m not a penny the better for him.” “Serves the husband well be- right,” said the staylace vendor. “A comely respectable body like her- what can a man want more? I glory in the woman’s sperrit. I’d ha’ done it myself-od send if I wouldn’t, if a husbandhad behaved so to me! I’d go, and ‘a might call, and call, till his keacorn was raw; but I’d never come back- no, not till the great trumpet, would I!” “Well, the woman will be better off,” said another of a more deliberative turn. (Chapter 1: 7)

[illegible]

1.1.1.2 Must

Kreidler (1998: 240) states that the modal verb “must” has two meanings. The modal verb “must” is about necessity. In second, the verb modal “must” is about expressing obligation. The data are explained below.

Data 4

Data 4

“For seafaring naters be very good shelter for shorn lambs, and the man do seem to have plenty of money, which is what she’s not been used to lately, by all showings.” “Mark me- I’ll not go after her!” said the trusser, returning doggedly to his seat. “Let her go! If she’s up to such vagaries she **must** suffer for ‘em. (Chapter 1: 8)

The writer finds modality word from the quotation above in the last sentence. The word “**must**” is clearly deontic modality because that word represents the obligation. The obligation is showed when “She” as Susan is obligated to responsible with her behaviors. The sailor does not want Susan much vagaries.

The data above tells that the seafaring naters very agree if their boss got Susan because the seafaring naters assumed that

Data 5

The writer finds modality from the data above. The word “**must**” is deontic modality because that word represents the obligation. It focuses on Henchard said that I must get out. It means that the subject “I” is obligated to do something. So, Henchard must get out and bring his wife and child back but it is useless because of the influence drunk at that night.

[illegible]

Kreidler (1998: 241) explains that modal verb “should” express obligation but weaker than must. The data are explained below.

Data 6

The writer finds the modality. The word “**should**” as modality word above is clearly as deontic modality. It represents the obligation. The obligation shows that the subject “I” is obligated to be seriously in observing around to find Henchard.

The data above tells that Susan and Elizabeth Jane were confused to find Henchard because they must find him. Someone gave advice to Susan and Elizabeth Jane that people around Casterbridge has already changed like the leaves of trees and Newson gave information to find Henchard around a green bank. The next data is explained below.

Data 7

“Can you call to mind,” she said cautiously to the old woman, “the sale of a wife by her husband in your tent eighteen years ago today?” The hag reflected, and half shook her head. “If it had been

The writer finds the word that used modality “**should**” as deontic modality. It is kind of obligation that centered on subject. The obligation is showed in sentence that the subject “I” obligated to remember the situation a few years ago.

The modal verb “will” can have 100 percent probability. Kreidler (1998: 246) says that it is a prediction. The data are explained below.

Data 8

The data above is the question from the auctioneer. The question uses modality as modal verb. The word “**will**” in the data above is kind of deontic modality. The modality represents the

The data above is the question from the auctioneer. He asked to the audiences who want take the horses. The next data is explained below.

The woman's manner changed, and her face assumed the grim shape and colour of which mention has been made.

The data above is the question from Henchard. The question uses modality as modal verb. The word “**will**” in the data above is kind of deontic modality as volition. So that, it can explained that question sentence above tells about Henchard needs people around to buy Susan and child.

[illegible]

Data 11

The data above is negative modal verb as kind of deontic modality. The modal verb written in abbreviation made from word “**can**” and word “**not**”. That modal verb represents the permission. The center of the sentence is on the subject “I”. The subject “I” as Susan had feeling that everything that happens to Henchard is really surprised. So that, Susan wanted to show an opinion that it obligated not to tell everything has done.

[illegible]

Data 12

The data above represent negative modal verb “**could not**”.

The data above describes that the audience very took pity on Susan and child. Everything has changed because of all Henchard have said and done to sell his wife and child is really earnest. After finding the second kind of negative modality, the writer finds others kind of negative modality is explained below.

Data 13

The data above represents negative modal verb “**will**”. The modal verb “**will** and **not**” occur as deontic modality. It has function as controlling a possible action. The center of the sentence is on the subject. I as the center of the sentence built the readers thought.

[illegible]

Data 15

The data above represents modal verb “**can**”. The modal verb “**can**” occur as epistemic modality. It has function as controlling possible action. The modal word centered in the case. It explained that they need to call Henchard. So that, the word can is clearly as epistemic modality.

[illegible]

At any rate, I can mind a man doing something o' the sort- a man in a cord jacket, with a basket of tools; but, Lord bless ye, we don't gi'e it headroom, we don't, such as that. The only reason why I can mind the man is that he came back here to the next year's fair, and told me quite private-like that if a woman ever asked for him I was to say he had gone to- where?- Casterbridge- yes- to Casterbridge, said he. (Chapter 3: 14)

The data above states that Newson tried to help Susan and Jane to find Henchard by asking the old woman. The hag was very shocked of selling them. Actually, the old woman ever saw Henchard in Casterbridge. So, the old woman gave suggestion to find him in Casterbridge. The next data is other modal verb as epistemic modality explained below.

Kreidler (1998: 243) states that to express personal potential in the past “could” is used. It is thus the past tense form of can. The data are explained below.

They walked side by side in such a way as to suggest afar off the low, easy, confidential chat of people full of reciprocity; but on closer view it **could** be discerned that the man was reading, or pretending to read, a ballad sheet which he kept before his eyes with some difficulty by the hand that was passed through the basket strap. (Chapter 1: 1)

The data above tells us when Henchard and family came at the first time in village of Weydon-Priors, in Upper Wessex. They came to village on foot. They suggested that all people were in good talking, but in closer they guess that people talk about them. The next data is explained below.

We walked here, and I had the furmity, and rum in it- and sold her. Yes, that's what happened, and here am I. Now, what am I to do- am I sober enough to walk, I wonder?" He stood up, found that he was in fairly good condition for progress, unencumbered. Next he shouldered his tool basket, and found he **could** carry it. (Chapter 2: 9)

[illegible]

The data above tells that Henchard found the sailor's banknote on the table and he thought that he dreamed. Finally, he realized that he had sold his wife and child. Not long time, he directly looked around and tried to go out to get his wife and child back. But they have gone with the sailor who bought them. The next data is explained below.

Though he examined and inquired, and walked hither and thither day after day, no such characters as those he described had anywhere been seen since the evening of the fair. To add to the difficulty, he **could** gain no sound of the sailor's name. (Chapter 2: 11)

The data above tells that Henchard found the sailor's banknote on the table. He realized that he had sold his wife and tried to get her back. But Henchard did not know the sailor's face, moreover the sailor's name. The writer finds other kind modal verbs as epistemic modality are explained below.

The data above tells that Susan saw many people in the field and she suggests that Henchard was still here. Susan tried to run after them and ask them about him. But Mrs. Newson said that He may be in the workhouse, or in the stock. The writer finds other kind modal verbs as epistemic modality are explained below.

Joos (1964: 147–148) states that the modal verbs “must” have numerous subtleties in what they express in different contexts. Kreidler (1998: 240) states that modal verb “must” have two meanings which are obligation and expressing probability. The data is explained below.

On a previous occasion when he had declared, during a fuddle, that he would dispose of her as he had done, she had replied that she would not hear him say that many times more before it happened, in the resigned tones of a fatalist.... “Yet she knows I am not in my senses when I do that?” he exclaimed. “Well, I must walk about till I find her.... Seize her, why didn’t she know better than bring me into this disgrace?” he roared out. (Chapter 2: 10)

In this case, Henchard has an obligation to find his wife.

1.1.2.5 Should

Data 24

The data above is the data of epistemic modality that use modal verb “**should**”. It can be someone wants to shows opinion about a fact. The case is the center of the sentence. The opinion can

The data above tells that Someone suggested to Henchard if you need a job you can come to Weydon. After finds data modal verb should as epistemic modality, the writer finds data modal verb “will” are explained below.

Kreidler (1998: 246) says that the modal verb “will” is a prediction. It is about statement. In the epistemic use, modals can be interpreted as indicating inference or some other process of reasoning involved in coming to the conclusion stated in the sentence containing the modal. The data are explained below.

“Ill sell her for five guineas to any man that will pay me the money, and treat her well; and he shall have her forever, and never hear aught o’ me. But she shan’t go for less. Now then- five guineas and she’s yours. Susan, you agree?” She bowed her head with absolute indifference. (Chapter 1: 6)

[illegible]

Data 26

The data above is from the auctioneer. His statement shows modal verb “**will**” as epistemic modality. The modal verb “**will**” have meaning prediction. The sentence paraphrased that she may be withdrawn if anybody wants to buy her. The auctioneer guessed that Susan will be withdrawn with five guineas.

[illegible]

I'd ha' done it myself-od send if I wouldn't, if a husband had behaved so to me! I'd go, and 'a might call, and call, till his keacorn was raw; but I'd never come back- no, not till the great trumpet, would I!" "Well, the woman will be better off," said another of a more deliberative turn. (Chapter 1: 8)

The data above are representing how the audiences asked where the sailor lived because all people there have to know the information, especially for Susan. After the sailor agrees to get Susan with all the risk, someone in deliberative said that Susan should off because Henchard is in drunk condition. The next data is modal verb “would” as epistemic modality is explained below.

The modal verb “will” and “would” is the same kind but different using. The modal verb preferred in past sentence. As Kreidler (1998: 246) states that the modal verb “will” and “would” is a prediction. The data are explained below.

The data above tells that Henchard really realized that he was not in good sense. He realized that he had sold his wife and child. Not long time, he directly looked around and tried to walk out to find his wife as soon as he can. The next data is the only one data that represent modal verb “might” is explained below.

Kreidler (1998: 243) states that the past tense form of “may” is “might”, which sometimes expresses permission at some time in the past, but usually only in reported speech. This identically is the reason that the modal verb might have closed meaning with modal verb may that as to show probability. The data are explained below.

I'd ha' done it myself-od send if I wouldn't, if a husband had behaved so to me! I'd go, and 'a might call, and call, till his keacorn was raw; but I'd never come back- no, not till the great trumpet, would I!" "Well, the woman will be better off," said another of a more deliberative turn. (Chapter 1: 8)

The data above are representing how the audiences asked where the sailor lived because all people there have to know the information, especially for Susan. After the sailor agreed to get Susan with all the risk, someone in deliberative said that Susan should off because Henchard is in drunk condition. In next the writer finds negative modal verb as epistemic modality are explained below.

Negativity applies to the modal verb “can”. Possibility that is subject-centered is expressed with the modal verbs “can”. Kreidler (1998: 243) states that if the potential for an act is entirely in the subject, modal verb can is used. In contrast, the modal verb “can” is used as modal verb “may” although the modal verb “may” is preferred. The data is explained below.

What a gentleman he is, isn't he? and how his diamond studs shine! How strange that you should have said he might be in the stocks, or in the workhouse, or dead! Did ever anything go more by contraries! Why do you feel so afraid of him? I am not at all; I'll call upon him- he can but say he don't own such remote kin." "I don't know at all- I **can't** tell what to set about. (Chapter 5: 21)

The data above is the condition when Susan and Elizabeth surprised to hear that Henchard was the Mayor of Casterbridge when they arrived in the King's arms inn. Susan thought that Henchard had been in workhouse or dead. But everything is contra. Susan is very surprised that Henchard was the Mayor of Caserbridge. The next data as negative modality is explained below.

1.1.2.10 Should Not

She'd no business to take the maid- 'tis my maid; and if it were the doing again she **shouldn't** have her!" Perhaps from some little sense of having countenanced an indefensible proceeding, perhaps because it was late, the customers thinned away from the tent shortly after this episode. (Chapter 1: 8)

The data above tells about the sailor's friend did not want to indefensible the proceeding. All the proceeding has done that Susan is the sailors'. The next data as negative modality is explained below.

Negativity applies to the modal verb “will”. The modal verb “will” can have 100 percent probability. Kreidler (1998: 246) said that it is a prediction. The data are explained below.

“For seafaring naters be very good shelter for shorn lambs, and the man do seem to have plenty of money, which is what she’s not

The data above is epistemic modality. There is negative modal verb “**will not**”. The negative modal verb occurs as statements that have meaning as negative necessity. Depend on the case that one of the seafaring naters possible let Susan as a maid.

1.2.12 Would Not

Negativity applies to the modal verb “would”. The modal verb “will” and “would” is the same kind but different using. The modal verb preferred in past tense. As Kreidler (1998: 246) stated that the modal verb will and would is a prediction. The data is explained below.

Data 34

The data above represents negative modal verb “**would not**”. The negative modal verb “**would not**” occur as epistemic modality in controlling possible action. It is about possibility that Susan makes. So, it can be paraphrased as I possible keep her feeling for the world.

From these findings, the writer concludes that a text not only has to be in good form. But also has to be a meaningful. It means that the modality is a form that helps the reader to understand of each meaning in text and context. To make easy in understanding, the uses of deontic and epistemic modality can be shown in the following table.

The frequencies above explain that modal verb “can” and “will” are more dominant from other modal verbs and followed by modal verbs “should” and “could”. It explains that most statement of modality in the novel are used those modals to construct the statements. In those finding the writer also finds that statements that used kind modal verb of epistemic modality are more dominant than modal verb of deontic modality. It explains that most of statements of modality focus on the context of the sentence than the subject of the sentence.

[illegible]

has offered a descriptive overview of the different epistemic adverb in the Ewe language. The third study has written by local research Susi Susilowati (2012). She has analyzed modality realized in education article in Jakarta Post. She used the descriptive qualitative as the design of her research. Whereas, the data of her research is modality and the data source of this research is written data taken from the education article in Jakarta Post. However, the scope is different from previous studies that the writer has not found about the research that took the data from the novel by using modality before. In this research, the writer has analyzed modality focus on the modal verbs that used in the Thomas Hardy's *The Mayor of Casterbridge* Novel.

Therefore, explanations above represents point of the reason that the writer wants to realize this study. The modality can be applied in any literary works such as novel especially in Thomas Hardy's *The Mayor of Casterbridge* Novel. It can be seen from the data that shows to the activities happened in the Novel. Moreover, by having been well understanding to the modality itself, we can use the modality in good way, especially in novel. In other hand, it also helps us to get easier in understanding the used of modality in the daily activity.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

The most important by studying this thesis are the writer understands about how to develop the imagination for the reader, to

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