MODALITY AS A REALIZATION OF INTERPERSONAL MEANING
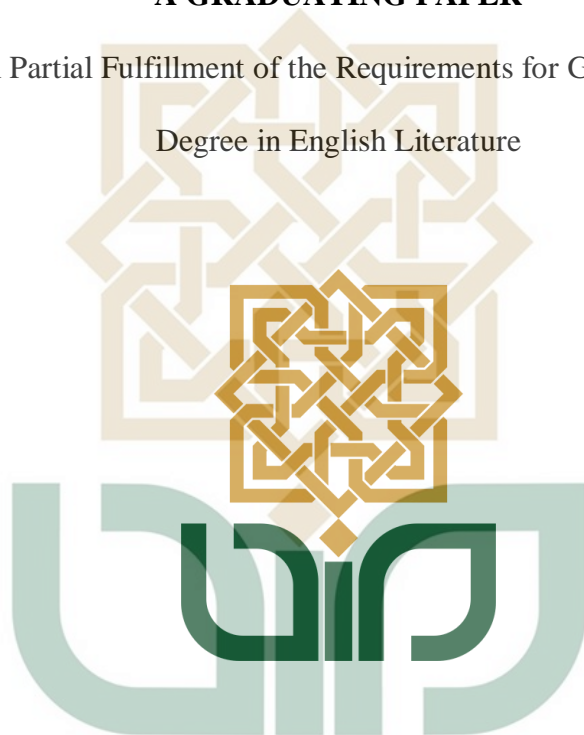
IN DOPSTV YOUTUBE INTERVIEW "MIZZ NINA FT. AYANA JIHYE

PART 1-3"

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining the Bachelor

Degree in English Literature

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YOGYAKARTA

2020

Modality as A Realization of Interpersonal Meaning

in DOPStv Youtube Interview "Mizz Nina ft. Ayana Jihye Part 1-3"

By Linda Mukti Rahayu

Abstact

This research analyzes modality as a realization of interpersoal meaning which is using in an interview as an object. The researcer chooses the DOPtv youtube channel with presenter Mizz Nina as the object study. The channel shows an interview episode between Miss Nina and an indluencer named Ayana Moon, a Korean who is a brand ambassador for a beauty product in Indonesia. Ayana Moon, who in fact is a convert, in the interview will tell about her journey to convert to Islam. This research aims to analyze the type of modalities used by Nina and Ayana Moon and to explain the relationship of modalities towards interpersonal meaning on the interview. This research uses qualitative-descriptive methods in collecting the data. The result of the data analysis of this research is that researcher found 65 cases used between Ayana and Nina that contain modalitiy. With the following classification; there are 52 cases in modalization with a ratio 40 cases are high, 11 cases are medium, i case is low, and 2 cases of usuality. Whereas, in the modulation there are 13 cases with ratio of 4 neccesary, 4 cases advisability, and 3 cases of possibility.

Keywords : Interpersonal meaning, modality, probability

Modality as A Realization of Interpersonal Meaning

in DOPStv Youtube Interview "Mizz Nina ft. Ayana Jihye Part 1-3"

Oleh Linda Mukti Rahayu

Abstrak

Karya ilmiah ini menganananalisis tentang modalitas sebagai realisasi makna interpersonal dalam sebuah interview pada salah satu channel youtube. Penulis memilih channel youtube DOPtv dengan presenter Mizz Nina sebagai objek kajian. Dalam channel tersebut menampilkan episode interview antara Mizz Nina dengan salah satu influencer bernama Ayana Moon, seorang Korean yang menjadi brand ambasador dari salah satu produk kecantikan di Indonesia. Ayana Moon yang notabene adalah seorang muallaf, dalam interview tersebut akan menceritakan perjalanannya menuju muallaf. Karya ilmiah ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis modalitas yang digunakan oleh Nina dan Ayana dan menganalisis keterkaitan antara modalitas dengan makna interpersonal di dalam interview. Karya ilmiah ini meggunakan metode kualitatif-deskriptif dalam pengambilan data. Hasil dari analisis karya ilmiah ini adalah penulis menemukan 65 dialog antara Ayana dan Nina yang megandung modalitas. Dengan klasifikasi sebagai berikut; terdapat 52 kasus dalam modalisasi dengan perbandingan 40 high, 11 medium, 1 low, dan 2 kasus usualitas. Sedangkan dalam modulasi terdapat 13 kasus dengan perbandingan 4 neccesary, 4 advisability, dan 3 kasus possibility.

Kata kunci : Interpersonal meaning, modality, probability

MOTTO

"Done is better than perfect." -RM

People have their own pace of their life. Someone walks fast, someone walks slow, and someone stops. There will be reasons for their pace, because different isn't wrong. Whether you walk fast or slow, even you stop, live happily on your own life. Thanks for live for life today.
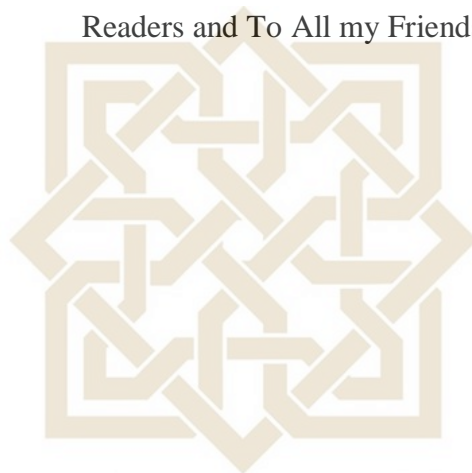
DEDICATION

This graduating paper is dadicated to:

My beloved Mother Siti Sumiah, My beloved Father Sutrisno, Myself, My

beloved sister Ila Hiyatun Nikmah and brother Wildan Khanif.

Readers and To All my Friends.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Assalamu'alaikum wr. wb.

Firstly, the researcher would like to say thank you to Allah SWT who has made him to reach this point. Shalawat and salam to prohet Muhammad PBUH who shared his gratitude and universal values to us. Here the researcher would like to extend his big gratitude to people who have given support and inspiration in conducting this research. They are:

1. Rector of State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta.

2. Dean of Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences.

3. Former Head of English Literature Department, Dr. Ubaidillah, S.S., M.Hum. Thank you for all guidance, time, and effort for students.

4. Research Advisor, Anindia Aji Siwi, S.Pd., M.Pd. thank you for taking this responsibility. Also thank you so much in guiding, giving advice, time and effort in accompanying the researcher to conduct the research.

5. Lecturers of English Literature Department, Late Jiah Fauziah, M.Hum., Febriyanti Dwiratna Lestari M.A., Danial Hidayatullah, S.S., M.Hum., Nisa Syuhda, S.S., M. Hum, Rosiana Rizqy, S.S., M.A, Dr. Witriani, S.S., M.Hum., Fuad Arif Fudiyartanto, S.Pd., M.Hum., M.Ed., Dwi Margo Yuwono, S.Pd., M.Hum., Arif Budiman, S.S., M.A., Bambang Hariyanto, S.S., M.A., Aninda Aji Siwi, S.Pd., M.Pd., and Harsiwi Fajar Sari, S.S., M.A., Thank you for all inspirations and supports.

6. All people of references and data of this research and others who cannot be enumerated, thank you so much.

7. My Parents and Family, and big family thank you very much for all supports and inspirations.

8. My friends of English Literature Department especially chapter 2013 and also all other chapters, thanks a lot guys!

Finally the researcher perceives that this graduating paper is not the perfect one that there must be things which need to be deepened and sharpened. Henceforth, it is always welcomed for readers to give corrections and or suggestions to improve the study concerned.

Wassalamu'alaikum wr. wb.

Yogyakarta, 25th of August 2020

Linda Mukti Rahayu

Student No. 13150058

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

On the daily basis, human communicate with each other. In communicating, human needs a medium which is called language. Language helps humans to understand one's purpose. This purpose in communication is called meaning. To deliver a meaning, humans need an agreement or convention on language. The agreement is an absolute habit which is understood by the human, and this agreement is affected by some elements such are living place, job/ profession, age, etc. For example, when an English people call the love with *love*, it will be different with Korean people who call it *sarang*. This is an example for an agreement which are understood by all the people in those countries. Another example in a conversation is *He turned red*. In this case, the word *red* can be assumed to some meanings. It might be embarrased or angry. Understanding the meaning is very important in communicating. Therefore, humans need to learn the study about meaning.

It has been mentioned before, the example for the meaning shows that one country will have their own way to deliver meaning. Someone will call *a type of food made from milk that can be either soft or hard an is usually white or yellow in color (Hornby, 2010)* as *cheese* in English and *formaggo* in Italian. Also, the

1

meaning of language in changes over time. For example, in old Indonesia word *bini* is fine enough to say and it means *wife*, but in modern language word *bini* has a low quality of language, people rather use *istri* to say *wife* nowdays even though they are still classified as one language, which is Indonesian language.

In studying the meaning of language, it cannot be separated from the role of sentence structure in the language itself. The branch of linguistics that studies these structures are syntactic and semantic. While Syntax is the arrangement and relationship between words with words, or with larger units, or between larger units in language (Kridalaksana, 2008: 223), semantics examines meaning which is part of the structure of language and also the meaning structure of speech (Kridalaksana, 2008: 216).

The structure of language is closely related to the term grammatical categories. Grammatical categories are classifications of language units based on form, function, and meaning. The grammatical category itself is divided into several parts, namely diathesis, time, aspects, and modalities. Modalities in linguistics are information in sentences that state the speaker's attitude towards the thing being discussed (Chaer, 2015: 262). Whereas Koizumi in Tjandra (2013: 159) revealed that modality is a grammatical category that expresses the meaning of psychological responses from speakers about the truth or realization of the contents of the speech. Modalities in linguistics are known by several types, one of which is epistemic modality. Epistemic modality is a modality that states the speaker's attitude or opinion about the truth of a situation or event. The truth of the

situation or event is based on the speaker's knowledge and reasoning so that the epistemic modality is subjective. Markers in epistemic modalities can indicate the speaker's confidence or lack of confidence in the truth of a situation or event.

Functionally, language is used to convey ideas, feelings, or statements that can be understood based on the agreement of social groups. Language is practically used to build social relations between participants in a text or context. Halliday and Mathiessen (2014: 47) view language as an expression in a social context, which includes elements of the situation, culture, and ideology. Halliday and Mathiessen (2014: 3) illustrate when two people use language to interact, one thing they do is build a relationship between them. For example, the presenter of a program interview must have the ability to choose the language to be used digging information from informants accurately but not saturating the audience who watched. In use by language users, language has three functions of communication, namely describing, exchanging and crawling or organizing experiences that are technically called ideational, interpersonal and textual.

Halliday and Hassan (1992: 20) reveals that interpersonal is the meaning created as a result of the realization of the grammatical elements treat language as an act or suggestion of action. This meaning serves to establish and maintain social relationships as the realization of social roles in communication created by a language called tenor discourse (Halliday and Mathiessen, 2014: 36). According to Djatmika (2012: 46) the key variable of tenor is power and solidarity, namely the dimensions of interpersonal relationships that are vertical and horizontally.

The variable of power in the interpersonal meaning indicates the position balanced and unbalanced between the participants in an interaction; the position called status (Djatmika, 2012: 49). To see the status between participants needs to be seen is the grammatical construction of the clause used, namely declarative, interrogative or imperative constructs associated with genre of the text in question (Djatmika, 2012: 49). In addition to the construction of the system modalities can also be used as grammatical features that can show the status. Halliday and Mathiessen (2014: 75) state that modality refers to the meaning that is between yes and no, this system is a form of positive and negative polarity. Modality is a speaker's assessment of probability which is included in what is being said. In addition by Chaer, 2002: 202, Modality is a statement in a sentence that states an attitude speaker on the things discussed. By using the certain modal phrasa the writer or speaker can position themself at the moment communicate with listeners or readers.

There are various forms of words and sentences that have similar meanings and function that often make communication miss. The words *must, have to,* and *should* which are included in the epistemic modality and indicate the possibility or prediction of an event. As an example; *She must be in Korea*. That sentence can be assumed that someone is in Korea. In the research object the writer found a modality in the word *"He could not find out why."* In this sentence, it can be assumed that a person cannot find a reason why something might happen. But it can also be interpreted as a question why someone can not find

something. This is influenced by the level of knowledge of each. This is the background of the writer to be interested in the study of modality.

In this paper the writer chose Ayana moon as the object of research by observing the modality in the dialogues used by Nina Ayana in one of YouTube's channels named Miss Nina who interviewed Ayana about her life's journey to become a convert. The reason of the writer interested to choose the video compared to other videos because is because Ayana Moon is a Korean citizen who incidentally lives in a majority non-Muslim environment. She decided converts at a relatively young age to be willing to leave his studies for the sake of studying Islam. In addition, Ayana is currently one of the influencers in Indonesia who actively shares her positive activities on social media. This further makes the writer interested in Ayana and her life journey as a convert to Islam exclusively aired on the Miss Nina's youtube channel.

In Alquran, Allah has given sign to the humans about comunication. In the Islamic perspective, communication is an inseparable part of human life because all our steps are always accompanied by communication. The communication in question is Islamic communication, namely communication with al-Karimah morals or ethics. Communication that has al-karimah morality means communication that originates from the Al-Quran and hadiths (the Prophet's traditions).

In Islamic communication, as much as possible avoid harsh words and voices (intonation) that are loud and high. Allah forbids being harsh and harsh in

preaching, because violence will result in the preaching not being successful, instead the ummah will stay away. In praying, Allah commands us to ask softly, "Pray to your Lord with a humble self and a soft voice, truly Allah does not like those who transgress," (Al A'raaf verse 55). In modality human also learn how to ask or to order something to other people by using modal phrase.

1.2 Research Question

Refers to the phenomenon above, so the writer need to formulate the problem statement in order to this research aimed and come into concern with the subject. The problem statement of this research is;

1. What type of modality used by Nina and ayana in the interview of DOP Tv?
2. How does the interpersonal meanings of Nina and Ayana in the interview of DOP TV?

1.3 Objective of Study

Generally this research aim to find out the modality, and specially to analyse about;

1. The modality used by Nina in the interview.
2. The modality used by Ayana in the interview.
3. The interpersonal meaning of Nina and Ayana in the interview.

1.4 Significance of Study

The utility of this research is to give an contributions to the study of meaning studies in linguistic studies especially to English Liturature's students in faculty of Adab UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta.

1.5 Literature Review

The writer also find out the previous reserch about study of meaning below:

The first research that the writer found about interpersonal meaning belongs to a student of UIN SunanKalijaga Yogyakarta named Muhammad Fathurrizqi Pajar. He is from the Adab faculty majoring in English Literature.He researched about the qualitative research aims to analyze the interpersonal meaning of Donald Trump in his speech about Jerusalem. This research uses interpersonal meaning theory based on systemic functional analysis approach by Halliday. In analyzing the data, the writer the mood constituent, finite and mood system that is found in Donald Trump speech.

The second study was from English literature student UIN Sunan Kalijaga entitled Interpersonal Meaning in Obama's Speech about Combating Isil and Terrorism. The writer of this study is Maulida Arifatul Munawaroh. This study uses qualitative methods and documentation for data collection. To answer the existing problem, writers analyzed the system from the mood and its elements and residues. Different from the first research, this second writer included modality as the target of analysis.

The third research is the research of a student named Budi Rahmat Setiawan.He is also a student of the Adab faculty at UIN SunanKalijaga. In his research entitled Interpersonal Meaning in Rune Factory 3 Ninetendo DS Video Game Character: Sofia's Opposite Speaking, he uses Interpersonal Metafunction approach. This research analyse about the meaning and the purpose of a character in a game called Sofia interpersonally because of the character Sofia has a tendency to speak in opposite which make the player confuse what she talks about. In a research, game is quite rare to be found as an object of analysis. Even so, the writer of this research believes that game is also a work that deserves to be analyzed.

1.6 Theoretical Approach

Halliday and Mathiessen (2014: 84) states that language has three metafunctions of language, namely ideational metafunctions, interpersonal metafunctions and textual metafunctions. Ideational metafunction are linked with how language is used to represent the experiences or to organize, to understand, and to express perceptions about the world and awareness. Ideational metafunction are a function of language as a representation of experience. The ideational component refers to the power of meaning of the speaker as an observer (Halliday and Mathiessen, 2014: 30). This component informs that through a language, the speaker encode their personal experiences or encode cultural experiences as a member of a particular culture. In the ideational component, language has function as a representation. Ideational functions relate to how

language expresses human experience relating to people, places, objects and activities which embodies the physical and psychological environment of humans.

Ideational meaning is manifested in language through the grammar of the transitive system. The main element of the transitive system is the process of events (or everything that happens), participants (people, places or objects involved in the process) and the atmosphere of the incident (place, time, means, causes, etc.) associated with that process. Ideational function according to Halliday and Mathiessen (2014: 30) is part of language as expression of experience both what is in the outside world around us and what is in our own world of consciousness. Halliday and Mathiessen (2014: 25) stated that "the grammar of language is a theory of experience".

Thus, ideational meaning is a representation of the message from the text. One unit of experience which is perfectly realized in the clause consists of three elements, namely the process (process), participant (participant), and circumstant (circumstance). Process refers to activities or activities that occur in a clause which according to traditional and formal grammar are called verbs or verbs. Participants limited as a person or thing that is involved in the process. Circumstant is environment in which participant-involved processes occur (Halliday and Mathiessen, 2014: 30). The essence of an experience is process. It is said so because of the process of determining the number and category of participants (Halliday and Mathiessen, 2014: 54). The process also determines the circumstances in an indirect manner directly with the probability level; for

example the material and mental processes of each each appears more frequently with a circumstant location and manner.

Textual metafunction is concerned with how language operates for create a discourse that is whole, continuous, cohesive and coherent (Halliday and Mathiessen, 2014: 31). Textual function realizes how the user of language (orally or in writing) describes the message to be conveyed in a way trace. This textual function allows the speaker or writer to build text which is leading to language events taking place.

Interpersonal metafunctions are concerned with the use of language for set-ups and maintaining interaction between language users. Interpersonal function forming social relationships, including the interpretation of probability by speakers as well relevance of messages (Halliday and Mathiessen, 2014: 30). This function represents potential meaning of speakers as the person who involved in the interaction process or as a speaker and listener or between writer and reader. At the level of grammatical interpretation of functions clauses are interpreted as clauses formed from interactions in an event involving a speaker or writer and a listener or reader. Halliday and Mathiessen (2014: 3) illustrates, when two people use language to interact, one thing they do is make a connection between them. The potential meaning of the statements can be called as a probability in interpersonal meaning. This probability can be described by using modality.

According to Kridalaksana (1982: 107) modality is a way for a speaker to express his attitude towards a situation in an interpersonal communication. modality in english is called modal like example; *can, may, ough to, etc.* Quoted from Santosa, 2003: 112, based on its type, the modality consists of modalization which is the personal opinion or consideration of language users towards the preposition (information that is stated or asked for), and modulation which is the opinion or personal consideration of the proposal (goods and services offered or requested). The writer will explain further details about the modality and its types in the second chapter.

1.7 Method of Research

1.7.1 Types of Research

The research method is a tool of procedures and techniques chosen in conducting research (Djajasudarma, 1993: 3). In an effort to achieve research objectives, writer use a qualitative approach by applying descriptive methods. In the study, descriptive methods describe data or objects naturally, objectively, and factually (Arikunto, 1993: 310).This descriptive method is used to describe what is the result of data collection that has been done by the writer. Descriptive method was chosen by the writer because this method can provide a description as carefully as possible about individuals, language conditions, symptoms or specific groups.

1.7.2 Data Sources

In this research, the main data and supporting data are both important. The main data of this research are the dialogues between Nina and Ayana in the

interview and the supporting data in this research are dictionary and articles or encyclopedia in the internet.

1.7.3 Data Collecting Technique

The writer in this research is the main instrument. The writer describes some dialogue in the video. To collect the data, writer does some steps as follows:

a. Watching and hearing the video

b. Reading the subtitle.

c. Doing transcription of the whole dialogues

1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique

The data are analyzed by using descriptive analysis method. It means that all of the main data are analyzed and interpreted to get the results. There are some steps to be done in this research:

1. Watching the interview from part 1 until part 3 must be done to get the whole interview.

2. Categorizing the dialogue in the interview with the modality point of view such as modalizatition and modulation.

3. Relating those dialogues with the kind of modalities.

4. Draw a conclusion of the dialogues.

5. Knowing how modality explains the meaning of the dialogues.

1.8   Paper Organization

The research is divided into four chapters. The first chapter is introduction which is consists of background of study. Research question, objective of study, significance of study, literature review, theoretical approach, and method of research. The second chapter is consists of object of the research, theory and the application. The third chapter is the main chapter which explains analysis of data from the mention of video that will be the conclusion. And the last chapter is including conclusion and suggestion as the result processed data that have been discussed in previous chapter.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1   Conclusion

Based on the results of both the findings and discussion in Chapter III, some conclusion can be drawn regarding to the formulation of problems. They are stated as follows.

Modality in the interpersonal meaning relates to status. Status on text relating to the position between the participants involved in it. In this research, The status studied was the interpersonal position between Nina and Ayana in the interview. The results show that Nina's position is not parallel to Ayana. Using of high-level modalities and bonds expresses Nina's strong desire to control the conversation in the interview. The power relationship between the participants can be seen by analyzing who is control the conversation and talk the most. Bonds in the form of proposal clauses further strengthen Nina's position as the dominating interviewer. The exploitation of the modality reveals Nina's role as the organizer of the interview, giving her flexibility in designing the interview content. Nina has freedom to choose which information she wants to hear or other things she wants Ayana to do. While Ayana, as the dominated, only answered according to the questions uttered by Nina. She does not use any bonds during the interview.

4.2   Suggestion

The first is to the future reseacher, this study analyzed modalization and modulation in DOPTV youtube channel's interview by Mizz Nina from Malaysia with Ayana Moon Jihye, the muslimah influencer who was born in South Korea and also become a face of beauty brand in Indonesia. It is suggested to the future researchers to analyze similar object or different object like novel or movie.

The second is to the common readers, it is better to read SFL theories and Semantics before reading this study to get a better understanding of modalization and modulation expressions. Besides, it is expected that what has been done by the researcher will give significant contribution to the reader.

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APPENDIX

The unmarked type of modality is expressed in such overt modal operators as *must, can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, ought* and the semi modals *need* and *dare*. The meaning they carry may vary depending on the context.

Nina : "In this episode i will be interviewing a very-very special lady."

Nina : "Some of you may know her,"

Nina : "and some of you may not know her."

Nina : "you can go check her out on her instagram."

Nina : "What would you say your profession is?"

Ayana : "I think I can call myself as a muslimah model."

Ayana : "I would like to learn more about islam."

Ayana : "I will continue my study about islam insyaAllah."

Ayana : "I could not control myself well."

Ayana : "I pray may Allah open their heart."

Ayana : "then, maybe they will ashamed on theirself."

Nina : "That's so beautiful, can i give you a hug?"

Nina : "The best thing we can do like Rasulullah."

Ayana : "They still can not accept my religion well."

Ayana : "If I can not have or lost something, I will just say Alhamdulillah."

Ayana : "Actually I will continue to work in this indusry."

Ayana : "I want to start studying again about Islam, but much more professionally maybe in Malaysia."

Nina : "I will be there maybe we can go to a class together."

Ayana : "Because in Malaysia, people can speak English very well."

Ayana : "So I think they can teach me well."

Nina : "You can play this role of being able to do the dakwah here."

Ayana : "Thats why I love it and I will always remember it."

Ayana : "...and insyaAllah he will convert to Islam this Monday."

Ayana : "I think that's why she can accept me now."

Ayana : "People can be influenced by me, right?"

Ayana : "I can give them dakwah as well."

Ayana : "Because born muslims can also forget a lot of things."

Ayana : "Because some people would direct message me."

Ayana : "So I know if someone push me to wear hijab, then it will just make me want to leave."

Ayana : "You can practice."

Ayana : "They will start to open their heart slowly."

Ayana : "...and that will make them want to start to wear the hijab."

Nina : "If you do it for Allah, it will be for a long time."

Ayana : "We would always make mistakes."

Ayana : "But if we believe in Allah, then I think everythig will be okay."

Ayana : "And I know Allah will make my iman stronger again."

Nina : "...everything that we going through, He will help us."

Nina : "I pray that this would be the beginning of any other-insyaAllah meetings."

B. Modality may also be expressed by adjuncts such as *certainly, definitely, probably, possibly, perhaps, maybe, surely, always, usually, obviously,* etc.

Ayana : "then maybe they will feel ashamed on theirself."

Ayana : "Maybe in Malaysia."

C. Some lexical verbs may also express modality such as *allow, beg, believe, command, forbid, guarantee, guess, promise, suggest, warn, wonder, wish, think, suppose,* etc.

1. Ayana : "I think now i am working as a muslimah fashion model.."

2. Ayana : "Now, I think I can call myself as a muslimah model."

3. Nina : "I think you're already an islamic influencer."

4. Ayana : "I think they can teach me well."

5. Ayana : "I think Malaysia is the most place for me to study."

6. Ayana : "I think I want to continue my studies in University."

7. Ayana : "So I think I have to be much more professional."

8. Ayana : "I think She doesn't like me wearing the hijab."

9. Ayana : "I think that's why She can accept me now."

D. Modality may also be expressed by lexico-modal auxiliaries such as *be able to, be about to, be apt to, be bound to, be certain to, be due to, be going to, be liable to, be sure to, be to, be likely to, be meant to, be supposed to, have to, have got to, had better, would rather, would sooner,* etc.

1. Nina : "DOP TV and I are going to fly to Soul Korea."

2. Nina : "It's gonnabe fun."

3. Nina : "We're going to be spending some time with her today.."

4. Nina : "You able to learn everything online."

5. Ayana : "...I have to be much more professional."

6. Ayana : "I have to spread the right Islamic values here in Korea."

7. Ayana : "We have to show them respect and make our parents happy."

E. Modality in English can be realized in a clause with an adjective and followed by either an infinitive or a that-clause. The common adjectives which are used to express modality are *sure, certain, likely, possible, probable, willing,* etc.

1. Nina : "Tell me a little bit about yourself..."

2. Nina : "What would you say your profession is?"

3. Ayana : "I want to be an Islamic influencer.."

4. Ayana : "I want to continue my studies about Islam"

5. Ayana : "I wanted to know about Islam more."

F. Modality can also be realized in a clause with a past participle and followed by either an infinitive or a that-clause. The common past participle verbs

used to express modality are *allowed, determined, confirmed, obliged, required, supposed,* etc.

    1. Ayana : "You can practice."

    2. Ayana : "We have to show them respect and make our parents happy."

    3.Ayana : "I have to spread the right Islamic values here in Korea."

    4. Nina : "Tell me a little bit about yourself..."

    5. Nina : "Tell me, how do you find out first about Islam."

G. Another possibility of the realization of modality is in the form of a clause beginning with either an impersonal *it* or an existential *there* followed by a noun and a that-clause. The nouns commonly used to express modality are *must, chance, certainty, likelihood, possibility, probability, determination,* etc.

H. Conditional clauses may carry the meaning of modality to express probability. If a condition is fulfilled it is possibleor certain that another condition will take place.