CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter discusses the analysis on the data collected from the data source. The data collected is focused on the orientation of modality since it is the object of the research and covers the discussion following. Based on the analysis, the orientations are divided into three classifications, namely: Subject orientation, Non-subject orientation, and Neutral Orientation.

4.1 Subject Orientation

This category describes the orientation of the modality that tends to occur on the subject of the sentence. In this term, the subject orientation means that the modality directly expresses the orientation to the semantics subject that performs the action or describes the subject participant itself in the sentence.

Data 1

Miss Arundell said stiffly: *"A man **could not possibly** wish to live on his wife's money."* Miss Peabody gave a rich, throaty chuckle.

A man	Could not	***Possibly***	wish	to live on his wife's money
Subject	Predicate	Adverb	Predicate	object

In the data above, the word *possibly* is indicated as adverb. It modifies the verb *wish*. Relating to the constructions, the word *possibly* can be categorized as adverb of emphasis, because it gives a greater degree of possibility to the word *wish*. The word *possibly* shows as a single word of the adverb category and functions as adverb in the sentence. In the other hand, the subject *a man* is indicated as the person who cannot wish to live on his wife's money, this is further described by the predicate *could not* (past tense). In addition, the predicate *wish* is the transitive verb that requires the object *to live on his wife's money.* In this data, the adverb *possibly* is indicated to contain participant *a man* that is directly shown in the sentence structure. Yet, it can be categorized as adverb modality. This adverb modality is indicated as epistemic modality which indicates a statement of possibility that is addressed to the subject *a man* in the sentence. However, the word *could not* as the predicate indicates the forceful suggestion which gives emphasis that the subject *a man* cannot perform the act *to live on his wife's money.*

To recognize the orientation, this adverb modality is made into some propositions based on the meaning contains in it. It shows some assumption through different modal verbs such as in the following propositions:

(i) *A man is not suggested to have a wish to live on his wife's money*

(ii) A man must not rely to live on his wife's money

In (i), the proposition suggest that a man is definitely not suggested to live and expect to be lived by his wife. The proposition indicates that a man should not

have a thought that he will have the opportunity to live on his wife's money. Whereas the proposition (ii) shows that a man cannot be dependent to his wife. This condition is not popular that a man usually supports and earns money for his wife. However, these assumptions make the subject *a man* is not suggested to live in his wife's money. Therefore the word *could not possibly* gives emphasizes that *a man* absolutely cannot rely his life on his wife's money because a man in general is a person who is responsible to feed their family and this term is commonly assumed by some people.

Based on the description of propositions expressed from the word *possibly*, it can be recognized that the orientation of this adverb modality (*possibly)* is subject orientation. The possibility of doing to live on his wife's money indicates the subject *a man* that does not have a chance to depend on his wife's money. From the propositions above, it is clear that the subject *a man* is included to the propositions. This means that the adverb modality is subject oriented since the word possibly gives direct statement to the subject *a man* through the propositions. Therefore, this adverb modality can be said as a subject orientation.

Data 2

In my present dilemma, it occurs to me that you might undertake the necessary investigations on my behalf. The matter is such, as you will readily understand, as calls for the utmost discretion and I may, in fact--and *I need* ***hardly*** *say how sincerely I hope and pray [pray underlined twice] that this may be the case* -- may, in fact, be completely mistaken.

I	Need	***hardly***	say how sincerely I hope and pray [pray underlined twice] that this may be the case.
Subject	predicate	adverb	object

In this data, the word *hardly* is categorized as ad*verb* because it modifies the verb *need*. In addition, the word *hardly* gives emphasis to the word *need* as a predicate that the subject *I* has a condition of requiring something which is important in this sentence. Relating to the constructions, the word *hardly* is categorized as adverb modality because it shows the great difficulty of the subject *I* to get something expected as the condition becomes the case. The word hardly indicates as constituent in a single word of adverb category and functions as adverb. In the other hand, this adverb is indicated to contain participant the subject *I* that is directly shown in the sentence structure. Therefore, this adverb is indicated as epistemic modality, which indicates a statement of great difficulty over the condition for the subject to do.

To recognize the orientation, this adverb modality is made into some proposition based on the meaning contains in it. It shows an assumption through different modal verb such as in the following proposition:

(i) *I have a difficulty to tell this problem become the case*

In (i), the proposition suggests that *I* as the subject has a preference of making the information of the case be really important. However, the subject *I* has a difficulty to make the condition become the case. The proposition shows that, no

matter how bad the subject *I* wants it to be the case, the subject capability to do it is limited by other things outside the condition as expressed from the proposition.

Based on the description of proposition expressed from the word *hardly*, it can be recognized that the orientation of this adverb modality (*hardly)* is subject orientation. The word *hardly* shows the condition of something that may be the case in this data is indicated a capability of performing the act of the subject *I*. In addition, it shows that *I* as the subject makes something important to tell and become the case. From the propositions above, it is clear that the subject of the sentence is included into the proposition. This means that the adverb modality is oriented to the subject that is exposed through the propositions. Therefore, this adverb modality can be said as subject orientation.

Data 3

"*I **must** impress on you again that nobody here knows anything at all*. The facts are, I know, very trivial and unimportant, but my health is not too good and my nerves are not what they used to be."

I	***must impress***	on you again that nobody here knows anything at all.
subject	Predicate	Object

In this data, both the word *must* and *impress* are indicated as the predicate of the sentence, because it describes the action of the subject *I* which have an effort to affect the object *you* forcibly. In addition, *must impress* is indicated as constituent filled by verb phrase and functioning as predicate. The modal auxiliary *must* gives more emphasizes of the verb *impress* to express present obligation to

you. In addition, the word *impress* is the transitive verb that requires the object *on you again that nobody here knows anything at all.* In order to make the word must as a noun modality, the data changes into different sentence; *that nobody here knows anything at all is a must for me to impress*. Therefore, relating to the constructions, the word *must* is also categorized as a noun modality, because it gives command to the object *you* to do something that necessary. This noun is indicated to contain participants *I* that is directly shown in the sentence structure. This noun modality is indicated as deontic modality which indicates a statement necessity or an action that has preference to make *nobody knows anything at all* as necessary or unnecessary.

To recognize the orientation, this noun modality is made into some propositions based on the meaning contains in it. It shows some assumptions through different modal verbs such as in the following propositions:

(i) *I have a duty to impress you again that nobody here knows anything at all.*

(ii) *There is my necessary to impress you that that nobody here knows anything at all, again.*

In (i), the proposition shows that *I* has something that is important to do. The word *duty* indicates the mission of impressing *you* to make people know about anything in the sentence. The proposition (ii) shows that *impress* is the necessary of the subject *I* to affect deeply *you*. It indicates that *I* will get the

consequences of the action if *I* do not *impress you*. From the proposition above, it can be concluded that the word *must* gives assumption that something is obliged or necessary to do. The circumstances of the word *must* describes that it requires an action of *I* to impress *you* as the obligation.

Based on the description of propositions expressed from the word *must*, it can be recognized that the orientation of this noun modality (*must)* is subject orientation. The word *must* shows as the command that describes the verb *impress* to make it more emphasized. It shows that *I* as the subject makes something important to tell that nobody has to know about anything from the data. From the propositions above, it is clear that the subject of the sentence is included in the proposition. This means that the noun modality is oriented to the subject that is exposed through the propositions. Therefore, this noun modality can be said as subject orientation.

Data 4

"Don't ask me. All I know is a general practitioner's practice isn't good enough for him. He wants to set up in London. *But to do that he's* ***got to have*** *money* and he's as poor as a church mouse, whatever a church mouse may be." Poirot murmured.

But (if he wants) to do that	he	***has got***	to have money	and he's as poor as a church mouse, whatever a church mouse may be.
sentence	subject	predicate	object	Sentence

In this data contains of three clauses which is one dependent clause and two independent clauses. However, the focus of the data is only one sentence that expresses modality. Therefore, the constituent *he has got to have money* shows as the data as verb phrase. Relating to the constituent, the word *has got* functioning as a predicate because it shows the action of the subject *he* to obtain something needed. The predicate *has got* is indicated as a modal verb, because it expresses the subject *he* has an obligation to gain something to earn the money. In addition, *has got* is the transitive verb that requires the constituent *to have money* as the object. This verb is indicated to contain participants *he* and the object *money* that directly shown in the sentence structure. This verb is indicated as deontic modality which indicates a statement necessity or something action that make the subject *he* for earning the money as the obligation.

To recognize the orientation, this verb is made into some propositions based on the meaning contains in it. It shows some assumptions through different modal verbs such as in the following propositions:

(i) *He must earn the money*

(ii) *He is obliged to get the money*

In (i), the proposition uses the modal verb *must* to emphasize the subject *He* to get the money. It indicates that *He* as the man is ordered to get the money as stated in the sentence. The proposition (ii) shows that *He* is required to get the money as his obligation. The word *is obliged* is described directly that the money is the thing that is necessary to get by anyone. In the other hand, the object *of the*

money in the sentence gives assumption the importance of having a money especially the subject *He* as the man. From the proposition above, it can be concluded that the word *has got* emphasizes something that is obliged or necessary to do. The verb *has got* indicates the necessity of the subject *He* to gain money to make the subject has a great deal of wealthy assets based on the propositions.

Based on the description of propositions expressed from the word *has got,* it can be recognized that the orientation of this verb is subject orientation, because it shows the command of the subject *he* to gain money as the necessity in this sentence. Therefore, the action is oriented to the subject. In addition, from the propositions above, it is clear that the subject of the sentence is included in the proposition. This means that the verb (*has got*) is oriented to the subject that are exposed through the propositions. Therefore, this verb can be said as subject orientation.

Data 5

If you show the dog the rabbit, my friend, does he return to London? No, he goes into the rabbit hole." "What do you mean?" "The dog hunts rabbits. Hercule Poirot hunts murderers. *We have here a murderer--a murderer whose crime failed, yes, **perhaps,** but nevertheless a murderer.* And I, my friend, am going into the burrow after him--or her as the case may be." He turned sharply in at the gate.

we	have	here a murderer--a murderer whose crime failed	yes, ***perhaps,*** but nevertheless a murderer.
subject	predicate	Object	Adverb

In this data, the word *perhaps* is indicated as an adverb because it decribes the predicate *have* and gives more explanation of the constituent *here a murderer whose crime failed*, which is based on assessment of the subject. In the other hand, the predicate *have* is the transitive verb that require the constituent *here a murderer--a murderer whose crime failed* as the object. In addition, the word *perhaps* is indicated as a single word of the adverb category and functions as adverb. The word *perhaps* gives assumption that the action of the subject *We* to having a murderer is still uncertain. Relating to the constructions, the word *perhaps* is categorized as adverb, because it modifies the entire sentence in this data. This adverb is indicated to contain participant *we* that is directly shown in the sentence structure. Based on the data, this adverb modality is indicated as epistemic modality which indicates a possibility and judgment of the subject *we* to have a murderer.

To recognize the orientation, this adverb modality is made into some propositions based on the meaning contains in it. It shows some assumptions through different modal verbs such as in the following propositions:

(i) *We may got the murderer*

(ii) *We are still uncertain to have this murderer*

In (i), the proposition suggests that there is a possibility to get *the murderer*. The modal verb *may* is used to show any chance that *we* as the subject already get *the murderer*. Yet, that statement is still assumption if there is no

proof. In (ii), the proposition suggests that the subject *we* still guess to get the murderer. It indicates low convinced that there is no proof yet to get the real *murderer*. From the proposition above, it can be concluded that the word *perhaps* emphasizes something that is uncertain or has some possibilities to assume that the subject *we* has got the murderer.

Based on the description of propositions expressed from the word *perhaps*, it can be recognized that the orientation of this adverb modality is subject orientation. The word *perhaps* indicates the possibility of the subject *we* and shows uncertainty to have a murderer in the statement of the sentence. From the propositions above, it is clear that the subject of the sentence is included in the proposition. This means that the word *perhaps* is oriented to the subject that are exposed through the propositions. Therefore, this adverb modality can be said as subject orientation.

Data 6

"But alas! my friend and I ***have to return*** *to London."* With renewed handshaking and messages to be delivered to Miss Lawson, we at last made our exit.

My friend and I	***have to return***	to London
subject	Predicate	Adverb

In this data, the word *have to return* is indicated as verb phrase and functioning as predicate because it shows the action of the subject *My friend and I* that have a necessity of doing something. The predicate *have to return* also indicates as a modal verb which has statement of command that the subject *My*

friend and I compel to go back to the place which is London. Relating to the constructions, the word *have to return* is categorized as verb, because it is followed by the subject *I* as a noun. It is indicated to contain participant *I* that is directly shown in the sentence structure. In addition, this verb is indicated as deontic modality, which indicates the necessity of the subject to perform the act of returning to London as shown in the sentence.

To recognize the orientation, this verb is made into some propositions based on the meaning contains in it. It shows some assumptions through different modal verbs such as in the following propositions:

(i) *My friend and I must return to London*

(ii) *It is necessary for my friend and I to return to London*

In (i), the proposition shows that the subject *my friend and I* has a purpose to do in the future; that is to return to London. The modal verb *must* emphasizes the importance of the subject *my friend and I* to get back to their place in London. The proposition (ii) shows the necessity of the subject *my friend and I* who absolutely need to go back to London. In the other hand, the word necessary in this statement indicates the condition of the subject my friend and I are required to go to back to London. It shows the place London is needed by the subject my friend and I to visited. From the proposition above, it can be concluded that the word *have to return* emphasizes something that requires the subject need to get back to their place before.

Based on the description of propositions expressed from the word *have to return,* it can be recognized that the orientation of this verb is subject orientation. The word *have to return* indicates the necessity of the subject *my friend and I* to go to London as their importance. From the propositions above, it is clear that the subject of the sentence is included to the proposition. This means that the word *have to return* is oriented to the participant that exposed through the propositions. Therefore, this verb can be said as subject orientation modality.

Data 7

Theresa Arundell smoked. Then she said: *"It all sounds delightfully hush-hush. But where **exactly do** I come in?"* "I hoped, mademoiselle, that you might consent to answer a few questions." "Questions? What about?" "Questions of a family nature." Again I saw her eyes widen.

But where ***exactly***	***Do***	I	come in?
Adv of place	Predicate	subject	Predicate

In this data, the word *exactly* is adverb. The word *do* and *come in* are indicated as a predicate because it shows the action of the subject *I* that questions his origin from particular place. In addition, there are two constituents indicated as modality, the word *exactly* as a single word and functioning as adverb. The other constituent is *do* categorized as verb and functions as predicate. In order to give more clarity, the interrogative statement is changed into positive statement; *but I do exactly come from particular place.* The positive statement shows that the word *exactly* serves as adverb that modifies the auxiliary verb do. The word *exactly* is giving emphasizes that the subject *I* to confirm the origin and that he is

convinced about it. Therefore, the predicate *exactly do* also indicates as a modal verb which expresses the confirmation of the subject I to inform the origin from particular place. This verb is indicated to contain participants *I* that is directly shown in the sentence structure. Furthermore, the constituent *exactly do* is indicated as deontic modality which indicates the command or the obligation that should conducted by the subject *I* in the sentence.

To recognize the orientation, this verb is made into a proposition based on the meaning contains in it. It shows an assumption through different modal verb such as in the following propositions:

(i) *I definitely came from particular place*

In (i), the proposition shows the subject *I* make emphasizing that have a necessity condition to tell the place that is nobody know. Indirectly the subject *I* also tell that *she/he* need to be informed by someone that *I* is referred. From the propositions above, it conclude that the word *exactly do* gives some assumption that statement *I* to *come in* is the order, the choice, or the requirement. It is based on the modal verbs, which is followed by the subject of the sentence.

Based on the description of propositions expressed from the word *exactly do*, it can be recognized that the orientation of this verb is subject orientation. The word *exactly do* indicates the necessity or the choice to *come in* of the subject *I* and shows importance of the action *I* to tell that come for particular place in the statement of the sentence. From the propositions above, it is clear that the subject of the sentence is included from the proposition. This means that the word *exactly*

do is oriented to the participant that is exposed through the propositions. Therefore, this verb can be said as subject orientation.

Data 8

"That is a somewhat debatable point. All earlier wills, you understand, had been definitely revoked by the testator." "But Miss Arundell would not have had the legal knowledge to appreciate that point.
*She **may have** thought that by destroying the later will, the earlier one would stand."* "It is quite possible." 'Actually if she died intestate her money would pass to her family?" I "Yes.

She	***may have***	thought that by destroying the later will, the earlier one would stand.
Subject	Predicate	object

In this data, both the word *may and have* are indicated as verb phrase and functions as predicate. The modal auxiliary *may* gives more explanation of the verb *have* to express general possibility to the subject *she.* In addition, *may* also indicate as a modal verb since it expresses the possibility to the subject of having something. Relating to the constructions, the word *may* is categorized as verb, because it describes the subject ability and the existence of permission to do particular action. This verb is indicated to contain participant *she* that is directly shown in the sentence structure. This verb is indicated as epistemic modality suggesting a statement of possibility for the condition that the subject may have ability or option of several possible alternatives of thought to destroy the later will by the subject *she*.

To recognize the orientation, this verb is made into some propositions based on the meaning contains in it. It shows some assumptions through different modal verbs such as in the following propositions:

(i) *She probably has a thought that destroying the later will, the earlier one would stand.*

(ii) *Perhaps, she thought that destroying the later will, the earlier one would stand*.

In (i), the proposition suggests that the subject *she* gets something possible to think that how *the later will* is not easy to destroy because somebody will come to keep *the will*. The word *possible* indicates the strong probability of the subject *she* that may think *the will* needs to be safe. In (ii), the proposition shows *perhaps* as a modal verb to emphasize the certainty of the subject considering to destroy the will. Indirectly, this proposition describes that the subject she may have assumption that the later will is important. From the proposition above, it can be concluded that the word *may have* indicates the chance of the destroying *the will*. However, the possibility in this statement is still assumption not being factual yet, because the proposition shows the word *perhaps* that has a meaning possibly but not certainly.

Based on the description of propositions expressed from the word *may have*, it can be recognized that the orientation of this verb is subject orientation. The word *may have* indicates the state is being possible and shows the ability of the subject *she* that may happen to destroy the later will in the statement. From the

propositions above, it is clear that the subject of the sentence is included to the proposition. The participant *she* who is expressed the possibility is directly shown. This means that the word *may have* is oriented to the participant that are exposed through the propositions. Therefore, this verb can be said as subject orientation.

Data 9

"You dispensed certain medicines for her yourself?" asked Poirot.
"Yes--a mild liver pill to be taken after food." His eyes twinkled. *"She **could have** taken a boxful without hurting herself. I'm not given to poisoning my patients, M. Poirot.*" Then, with a smile, he shook hands with us both and departed.

She	***could have taken***	a boxful without hurting herself.
subject	Predicate	Object

In this data, the word *could have taken* is indicated as a verb phrase and functions as predicate because it shows the action of the subject *she*. The modal auxiliary *could,* the transitive verb *have,* and the past participle *taken* have direct relation to describe the action. Therefore, the modal auxiliary *could* gives more explanation of the verb *have taken* to expresses a possibility the subject *she* in the past. In addition, *could have taken* also indicates as a modal verb since it expresses the ability to take something. This verb is indicated to contain participant *she* that is directly shown in the sentence structure. This verb is indicated as epistemic modality which indicates a statement possibility for the condition that may have the ability and denote the permission of the subject *she* to take a boxful medicine without hurting herself.

To recognize the orientation, this verb is made into some propositions based on the meaning contains in it. It shows some assumption through different modal verbs such as in the following propositions:

(i) *She may take a boxful medicine without hurting herself* (ii) *She is able to take a boxful medicine without hurting herself*

In (i), the proposition suggest that the subject *she* has a possibility to take her medicine and does not poison herself. The word *may* emphasizes that the statement is still assumption because the subject has no ability to take her medicine. In this proposition, the boxful is recognized as a boxful medicine because refer to the word liver pill of the data. In (ii), the proposition indicates the subject she able to take her medicine without threatent her body. In addition, the word *able* shows the act of the subject that has ability because there is a possibility to take a boxful medicine. From the proposition above, it can be concluded that the word *could have taken* indicates two possibilities. First, the subject *she* has a possibility to take a boxful medicine. In the other hand, *She* also indicates an ability to take action of consuming her medicine and still safe.

Based on the description of propositions expressed from the word *could have taken*, it can be recognized that the orientation of this verb is subject orientation. The word *could have taken* indicates the ability of the subject in doing the action to take a boxful of medicine in this sentence. From the propositions above, it is clear that the subject of the sentence is included and the participant expressing the possibility is directly shown. This means that the word *could have*

taken is oriented to the participant that are exposed through the propositions. Therefore, this verb can be said as subject orientation.

Data 10

That could doubtless be managed. *I **might prove** that Miss Arundell had been poisoned with phosphorus, though there was a little doubt about that***.** The body had been buried two months, and I understand that there have been cases of phosphorus poisoning where no lesions have been found and where the post mortem appearances are very indecisive.

I	***Might prove***	that Miss Arundell had been poisoned with phosphorus, though there was a little doubt about that.
subject	Predicate	object

In this data, both the word *might* and *prove* are indicated as verb phrase and functions as predicate, because they describes the action of the subject *I*. The modal auxiliary *might* gives more explanation of the verb *prove* to express the possibility of the subject *I* to show a validity of the truth in the past. In addition, the word *prove* is the transitive verb that requires the constituent *that Miss Arundell had been poisoned with phosphorus, though there was a little doubt about that* as the object. Relating to the constructions, the constituent *might prove* serves as modal verb since it expresses the possibility of the subject *I* to discover something. Additionally, the constituent *might prove* is indicated to contain participants *I* that is directly shown in the sentence structure. This verb is indicated as epistemic modality which indicates a statement possibility of the condition that may have preference of the subject *I* to show something that is still an assumption for the truth.

To recognize the orientation, this verb is made into proposition based on the meaning contains in it. It shows an assumption through modal verb such as in the following proposition:

(i) *I probably discover the truth of Miss arundell that had been poisoned*.

In the proposition above, the word *probably* assumes that the subject *I* has a possibility to reveal the fact about Miss Arundell who was poisoned by someone. This proposition suggests the possibility of the truth that is still an assumption of the subject *I* because there is no evidence that the statement is factual or provable.

Based on the description of proposition expressed from the word *might prove*, it can be recognized that the orientation of this verb is subject orientation. The word *might prove* indicates the possibility of the subject *I* that has an evidence to show or tell the truth about Miss Arundell that had been poisoned based on the data analysis. From the proposition above, it is clear that the subject of the sentence is included to the proposition. The participant expressing the possibility is directly shown. This means that the word *might prove* is oriented to the participant that are exposed through the propositions. Therefore, this verb can be said as subject orientation.

Data 11

"But that was only a temporary measure. *I **had to make sure** that the killer would kill no more. I had to assure the safety of the innocent.* "So I wrote out my construction of the case and gave it to Mrs. Tanios." There was a long silence.
Dr. Tanios cried out: "Oh, my God, so that's why she killed herself." Poirot said gently: "Was it not the best way? She thought so.

I	***had to make sure***	that the killer would kill no more
subject	Predicate	object

In this data, the word *had to make sure* is indicated as one constituent in a verb phrase form and functions as predicate because it shows the action of the subject *I* that has a necessity to establish something be definitely assured. The constituent *had to make sure* is the transitive verb that requires the constituent *that the killer would kill no more* as the object. Relating to the constructions, the word *had to make sure* is categorized as modal verb, because it defines the action of the subject *I* and the verb *had to* functions as the head of verb phrase. This verb is indicated to contain participants *I* that is directly shown in the sentence structure. Based on the data, this verb is indicated as deontic modality, which indicates the necessity of the subject *I* to make sure that the killer stop killing.

To recognize the orientation, this verb is made into some propositions based on the meaning contains in it. It shows some assumptions through different modal verbs such as in the following propositions:

(i) *I must make the killer would kill no more is certain*

(ii) *I am obliged to assure that the killer would kill no more*

In (i), the proposition suggests that subject *I* performs an action to make sure that the killer will not kill people anymore. The word *must* is used to emphasize the action of the subject that *I* confirms no more murder caused by the killer. In the other hand, the proposition (ii) shows that the subject *I* has an obligation to make the killer stop killing anybody. The word *obliged* is emphasized to make this statement be certain. From the proposition above, it can be concluded that the word *had to make sure* gives statement that something is obliged and should not be hesitate.

Based on the description of propositions expressed from the word *had to make sure*, it can be recognized that the orientation of this verb is subject orientation. The word *had to make sure* indicates the necessity of the subject *I* that has an action to assure stopping the murder and the killer will not kill anymore in the sentence. From the propositions above, it is clear that the subject of the sentence is included to the proposition. The participant *I* who expressing the possibility is directly shown. This means that the word *had to make sure* is oriented to the participant that are exposed through the propositions. Therefore, this verb can be said as subject orientation.

Data 12

A red spot showed in Miss Lawson's cheek. She said sharply: "*Ellen* ***should have*** *told me! To send that letter off to you without a word was great impertinence*! She should have consulted me first. Great impertinence, I call it! Not one word did I hear about the whole thing. Disgraceful!"

Ellen	***should have told***	me	To send that letter off to you without a word was great impertinence!
subject	Predicate	indirect object	direct object

In this data, the word *should have told* is indicated as one constituent in verb phrase form and functions as a predicate because it shows the action of the subject *Ellen* to inform something to *me* as an indirect object. The constituent *to send that letter off to you without a word was great impertinence!* serves as direct object to add information about what is sent to the object *me*. In addition to the analysis, the modal auxiliary *should* gives more explanation of the verb *have told* to express past obligation of the subject *Ellen*. Based on the data, *should have told* is also indicated as modal verb which expresses statement of command and shows that the condition is a duty. This verb is indicated to contain participant *Ellen* that is directly shown in the sentence structure. Furthermore, this verb is indicated as deontic modality which indicates a statement necessity of the subject *Ellen* to tell *me* as indirect object who receives the letter in this sentence.

To recognize the orientation, this verb is made into some propositions based on the meaning contains in it. It shows some assumption through different modal verbs such as in the following propositions:

(i) *Ellen is suggested to tell me to send that letter off to you without a word was great impertinence!*

(ii) *Ellen must tell me to send that letter off to you without a*

word was great impertinence!

In (i), the proposition shows that *Ellen* as the subject suggests to tell something to *me* as the indirect object. This proposition indicates the subject *Ellen* has a significant recomendation to tell me to send a letter with the good attitude. In the proposition (ii), shows that *Ellen* is obliged to tell *me* to send the letter politely. From the proposition above, it can be concluded that the word *should have told* gives two statements. First, the suggestion to the subject Ellen to take an action to tell me to send the letter. In the other hand, the proposition (ii) gives statement that the condition to send the letter is obliged and makes the statement having a necessity for the subject Ellen.

Based on the description of propositions expressed from the word *should have told*, it can be recognized that the orientation of this verb is subject orientation. The word *should have told* indicate two statements. First, the suggesttion and the second is the necessity of the subject *Ellen* that obliged to tell me as the direct object and gives the information about the letter based on the data. From the propositions above, it is clear that the subject of the sentence is included in the proposition. The participant who is expressed the obligatory is directly shown. This means that the word *should have told* is oriented to the participant that is exposed through the propositions. Therefore, this verb can be said as subject orientation.

Data 13

But I have no intention of allowing Theresa to embroil herself in any questionable

situation on my account. In many ways Theresa is a child still. *I am **quite capable** of furthering my career by my own efforts.* I do not say that a substantial legacy would not have been acceptable.

I	Am	***quite capable*** of furthering my career by my own efforts
subject	Predicate	Complement

In this data, the constituent *quite capable* is indicated as adverbial phrase and functions as the complement because it describes the subject *I* that has the ability to improve the career in this sentence. The predicate *am* relates the subject *I* to the complement and explains the condition of the subject through the complement. Relating to the constructions, the word *capable* is categorized as adjectives, because it is modified by the word *quite* as an adverb. This adjective (*capable*) is indicated to contain participant *I* that is directly shown in the sentence structure. Furthermore, this adjective modality is indicated as epistemic modality which indicates a statement ability to advance the career of the subject *I* in this sentence.

To recognize the orientation, this adjective is made into some propositions based on the meaning contains in it. It shows some assumption through different modal verbs such as in the following propositions:

(i) *I am rather doing something to further my career by my own efforts*

(ii) *I am possible of furthering my career by my own efforts*

In (i), the proposition indicates uncertainty of the subject *I* in improving the career by her/his own effort. This proposition shows a probability of the

subject to furthering the career as independently. In the other hand, the proposition (ii) indicates the possibility that the subject *I* has an ability to make the career advanced by her/his efforts. The capability of the subject in this statement gives assumption that the career may still reach not as her/his effort but from the other. From the proposition above, it can be concluded that the word *quite capable* gives statement that *I* has the capability to further the career independently. In the other hand, the subject may not have a full capability because the proposition shows preference between rather to possible and able to further the career.

Based on the description of propositions expressed from the word *quite capable*, it can be recognized that the orientation of this verb is subject orientation. The word *quite capable* indicates the possibility of the subject *I* that may have an ability to further the career by his/her efforts in this sentence. Hence, the assumption shows a low possibility since the word capable is modified by the adverb *quite*. From the propositions above, it is clear that the subject of the sentence is included in the proposition. The participant expressing the possibility is directly shown. This means that the word *quite capable* is oriented to the participant that exposed through the propositions. Therefore, this verb can be said as subject orientation.

Data 14

Miss Arundell snapped: "Don't be a fool, Minnie. You told Ellen to call me at half-past six?" "Oh, yes. Miss Arundell. I said no tea, but don't you think it might be wiser-- *You know, the vicar at Southbridge--a most conscientious man, told me*

distinctly that there was ***no obligation*** *to come fasting*--" Once more Miss Arundell cut her short.

The vicar at Southbridge – a most conscientious man	Was	***No obligation*** to come fasting
Subject	predicate	Complement

In this data, the word *obligation* is indicated as constituent in noun phrase form and functions as a complement, because it describes the subject *the vicar at Southbridge – a most conscientious man*. The negation *no* which follows the word obligation expresses the opposite to its positive statement. The predicate *was* indicates interrelation between the subject *the vicar at Southbridge – a most conscientious man* and the word *no obligation* as the complement. Relating to the constructions, the word *obligation* is categorized as noun, because it serves as the subject *the vicar at Southbridge – a most conscientious man* of the sentence and is described by the complement. Furthermore, the word *obligation* is indicated to contain participant *the vicar* as the subject that is directly shown in the sentence structure. This noun modality is indicated as deontic modality because indicates a statement necessity or something bound to do by the participant *the vicar* to come fasting. However, this noun modality is modified by the adjective *no* which means the word *obligation* is not necessary to do by the subject in this sentence.

To recognize the orientation, this noun modality is made into some propositions based on the meaning contains in it. It shows some assumptions through different modal verbs such as in the following propositions:

(i) *The vicar does not have a responsibility to come fasting*

(ii) *The vicar may come fasting if he want*

In (i), the proposition suggests that *the vicar* does not have a duty to come fasting. The word *responsibility* gives assumption to the subject that he is able to complete the task which is obliged to do. The proposition shows that *the vicar* is not necessary to come fasting as required by someone. The proposition (ii) shows *the vicar* does not have an order that he must fasting. This proposition suggests that *The vicar* may come to fasting if he wants or he thinks it as necessary to do.

Based on the description of propositions expressed from the word *no obligation*, it can be recognized that the orientation of this noun modality (*obligation)* is subject orientation. The negation of obligation indicates the subject *the vicar* that does not have necessity to come fasting. From the propositions above, it is clear that the subject *the vicar* is included from the propositions. This means that the noun modality is subject oriented since the word *obligation* gives direct statement to the subject *the vicar* through the propositions. Therefore, this noun modality can be said as a subject orientation.

4.2 Non-subject orientation

This category describes the modality orientation of the non-subject in the sentence. In this term, the non- subject orientation means that the modality expresses the semantic subject of the sentence is excluded from the statement of

the modality expressed. The orientation goes to the participant expressed from the proposition of the modality.

Data 15

Bella said: "If we could have brought the children with us. Aunt Emily couldn't have helped loving Mary. And Edward is so intelligent." Tanios said drily: "I don't think your aunt is a great child lover. *It is **probably** just as well the children aren't here.*" "Oh, Jacob, but—" "Yes, yes, my dear. I know your feelings.

It	Is	***probably***	just as well the children aren't here.
Subject	Predicate	adverb	complement

In this data, the word *probably* is indicated as an adverb because it describes the action of the subject *It* which gives information about the condition that the aunt is a great child lover. It also gives explanation to the constituent *just as well the children aren't* here as the adverbial phrase and functions as complement. Relating to the constructions, the word *probably* is categorized as adverb, because it modifies the verb *is*. In addition, the word *probably* is shown as adverb and functions as adverb. This adverb is indicated to contain participant *the children* that is directly shown in the sentence structure. Furthermore, this adverb modality is indicated as epistemic modality which indicates a statement possibility or an action that can be expected to happen.

To recognize the orientation, this adverb modality is made into some propositions based on the meaning contains in it. It shows some assumption through different modal verbs such as in the following propositions:

(i) *The children may not be expected in here*

(ii) *It is true that the children should not come*

In (i), the proposition indicates that participant who is not directly shown in the structure will not see *the children*. This proposition assumes that the participant may not like *the children* or just hate the other children in the same way. In proposition (ii), the proposition shows factual judgment that the participant, which is excluded from the structure expect that *the children* better if they do not come. Modal verb *should not* is used to emphasize high possibility that the participant does not really want the children to come.

Based on the description of propositions expressed from the word *probably*, it can be recognized that the orientation of this adverb modality (*probably)* is non-subject orientation. The word *probably* indicates the possibility of the participant the children if better do not come. From the propositions above, it is clear that the subject of the sentence *the children* is included into the proposition. In the other hand, the orientation in this data is not addressed to the subject, but to the children as the other participant. Therefore, this adverb modality can be said as non-subject orientation.

Data 16

"My client is Miss Emily Arundell. I am acting for her. *Her greatest desire was that there* ***should be*** *no scandal.*" I will pass over the next ten minutes, since it would involve much needless repetition.

Her greatest desire	Was	That there ***should be*** no scandal
Subject	predicate	Complement

In this data, the word *should be* is indicated as verb phrase that is one of the constituents in the noun clause functions as complement in the data. It suggests no scandal to meet the subject's wants that is *her greatest desire*. The predicate *was* (past tense) makes direct relation between the constituent *that there should be no scandal* as the complement and the subject. Relating to the constructions, the word *should be* is categorized as verb, because it expresses the forceful suggestion in this sentence. This verb is indicated to contain participants *her* that is directly shown in the sentence structure, but the orientation of this sentence is not addressed to the subject because it is not animate subject. In addition, this verb modality is indicated as deontic modality which indicates a statement necessity or an action that has preference to make it necessary or not necessary.

To recognize the orientation, this verb modality is made into proposition based on the meaning contains in it. It shows an assumption through modal verb such as in the following propositions:

(i) She is suggested to have the greatest desire of being no scandal

In (i), the proposition shows that *she* as the subject is suggested to have no scandal. In the other hand, the word *suggested* indicates the less important condition to make the subject's desire be a scandal. From the proposition above, it can be concluded that the word *suggested* gives statement that something is influenced to the participant *she* to make her desire as no scandal.

Based on the description of proposition expressed from the word *suggested* it can be recognized that the orientation of this verb is non subject orientation. The word *suggested* indicates the act of suggesting the participant she to have a greatest desire. From the propositions above, it is clear that the subject of the sentence is excluded from the proposition. The participant *her* is the animate subject changes to inanimate subject she. This means that the word *suggested* is not oriented to the subject, but to the participant *she* that are exposed through the propositions. Therefore, this verb can be said as non-subject orientation.

Data 17

I did not like to cede my place to him. *If I did it seemed **highly probable** that Miss Lawson would start with lamentations all over again.*
"They rang me up. From the hotel. The Coniston it's called. It seems they found my name and address in her bag. Oh, dear, M. Poirot--Captain Hastings, I mean isn't it terrible? Those poor little children left motherless."

If I did	It	Seemed	***highly probable*** that Miss Lawson would start with lamentations all over again.
Adverb	subject	predicate	Complement

In this data, the phrase *highly probable* is indicated as constituent and functions as a complement because it describes the subject *It.* The predicate *seemed* indicates interrelation between the subject *I* and the phrase *highly probable* as the complement. Relating to the constructions, the word *probable* is categorized as adjectives, because it is modified by the word *highly* as an adverb of degree. This adjective is indicated to contain participants *it* that is directly

shown in the sentence structure. This adjective modality is indicated as epistemic modality which indicates a statement of possibility or preference the condition being factual.

To recognize the orientation, this verb modality is made into some propositions based on the meaning contains in it. It shows some assumption through different modal verbs such as in the following propositions:

(i) *It is true that Miss Lawson would start with lamentations all over again.*

(ii) *Miss Lawson is being factual that she would start with lamentations all over again.*

In (i), the proposition shows that *Miss Lawson* has strong evidence that *she* may still lamented on some times. The word *true* is used to emphasize the condition of the statement which is an assumption or definitely provable. In (ii), the proposition indicates strong possibility of the statement using the word *being factual* to make the assumption strong that *Miss Lawson will start with lamentations repeatedly.* From the description, it can concluded that the word *highly probable* gives assumption that the condition of Miss Lawson's lamentation is being factual since the word *highly* modifies the word *probable.*

Based on the description of propositions expressed from the word *highly probable* it can be recognized that the orientation of this adjective is non-subject orientation. The word *highly probable* is not indicated the possibility to the subject but actually is referred to the *Miss Lawson* as the other participant in the

sentence. From the propositions above, it is clear that the subject of the sentence is not oriented to the subject, but to the participant *Miss Lawson* that are exposed through the propositions. Therefore, this verb can be said as non-subject orientation.

Data 18

I say to myself always, 'Can this possibly be murder? And you see, my friend, *there is nearly always a* ***possibility***." "I shouldn't say there was much possibility here," I remarked.

There	Is	Nearly always a ***possibility***
Subject	Predicate	Complement

In this data, the word *possibility* is indicated as a single word and functions as a complement because it describes the subject *there*. The predicate *is* indicates interrelation between the subject there and the constituent *nearly always possibility* as the complement. Relating to the constructions, the word *possibility* is categorized as a noun, because it refers to the place in somewhere that has possibility for a murder. This noun is not indicated to the subject *there* but to the participant in the proposition below. In the other hand, this noun modality is indicated as epistemic modality which indicates a statement possibility for the condition that may have ability to discovering a several possible assumptions.

To recognize the orientation, this noun is made into some propositions based on the meaning contains in it. It shows some assumption through different modal verbs such as in the following propositions:

(i) *The chance is possible to have a murderer*

(ii) *There is being true to have (for a murderer)*

In (i), the proposition suggests that *the chance* as the participant can happen or is possible to get a murderer. The word *chance* indicates the condition that *the murderer* as in the context has been revealed and may be provable. In (ii), the proposition shows the condition of *murderer* can be said is being true. It means, the statement may be happen and become a fact. The word *being* shows the process of becoming possible into something that may really happen. From the proposition above, it can be concluded that the word *possibility* emphasizes something that is possible and have preference to make the condition to happen or be factual.

Based on the description of proposition expressed from the word *possibility*, it can be recognized that the orientation of this verb is non subject orientation. The word *possibility* indicates the state is being true and shows ability that may happen of the condition in the statement. The word *there* is not indicated the possibility to the subject but actually is referred to the *chance* as the other participant in the sentence. From the propositions above, it is clear that the subject of the sentence is not oriented to the subject, but to the participant *the chance* that are exposed through the propositions. Therefore, this verb can be said as non-subject orientation.

4.3 Neutral Orientation

This category describes the modality orientation of neutral orientation in the sentence. In this term, the neutral orientation means that the modality expresses not directly to the semantic subject of the sentence. This orientation interrelates with the modality of the statement excluded from the participant and the subject of the sentence, but to the people in general.

Data 19

She frowned, wondering at herself. Her crowd had been so gay--so cynical. *Love affairs were **necessary** to life of course, but why take them seriously*? One loved and passed on.

Love affairs	Were	***Necessary*** to life of course, but why take them seriously?
Subject	predicate	Complement

In this data, the word *necessary* is indicated as one constituent in a single word form and functions as a complement because it describes the subject *love affairs*. This description is related through the predicate *were* (past tense) which makes direct relation between them. Therefore, the predicate *were* indicates interrelation between the subject *love affairs* and the word *necessary* as the complement. Relating to the constructions, the word *necessary* is categorized as adjectives, because it modifies the subject *love affairs* as a noun. This adjective is indicated to contain participants who are not directly shown in the sentence structure. Yet, it can be categorized as adjective modality. This adjective modality is indicated as deontic modality which indicates a statement necessity or something action that have preference to make it necessary or not necessary.

To recognize the orientation, this adjective modality is made into some propositions based on the meaning contains in it. It shows some assumptions through different modal verbs such as in the following propositions:

(i) *In one's life, one is allowed to have love affairs*.

(ii) *One must not avoid love affairs.*

(iii) *One cannot deny to have love affairs.*

In (i), the proposition suggests that everybody can see the importance to having *love affairs* since everybody could have that as their option in their life. The proposition (ii) shows that some people who are not particular person may be unable to avoid the condition of *love affairs* in unspecified time. Modal verb *must* is used in this proposition to emphasize the negation of necessity that some people does not have to keep away from *love affairs*, because *love affairs* may happen in any condition. In the other hand, the proposition (iii) shows that *love affairs* is unexpected condition for some individual who may be trapped in that condition and does not have ability to deny the affairs. From the above description, it can be concluded that the word *necessary* gives assumption that love affairs may be possible or be avoidable for some individuals.

Based on the description of proposition expressed from the word *necessary*, it can be recognized that the orientation of this adjective modality (*necessary)* is neutral orientation. The necessity of the *love affairs* in this data indicates the choice of particular reason to the happening of the action. It does not show particular person to carry out the action of doing *love affairs,* yet anybody

can have any reason for some assumptions in doing *love affairs*. From the propositions above, it is clear that the subject of the sentence *love affairs* is excluded from the proposition. This means that the adjective modality is not oriented to the subject but to the participants that are exposed through the propositions. Therefore, this adjective modality can be said as neutral orientation.

Data 20

"Well, that is really all, M. Poirot. I just wanted you to tell Theresa that we will back her up in anything she decides to do. *I quite see that the family **must** stand together*." She nodded brightly to us, then taking her husband's arm she moved off in the direction of the dining-room.

I	quite see	that the family **must** stand together.
Subject	Predicate	Object

In this data, the word *must* is indicated as part of the object in the noun clause *that the family must stand together* and shown as one constituent in a single word. Therefore, the whole noun clause serves as an object of the sentence. The predicate *quite see* indicates interrelation between the subject *I* and the constituent *that the family must stand together* as the object. Relating to the constructions, the word *must* categorizes as modal verb which expresses a necessity and obligation for the subject to do. In addition, *must* is indicated to contain participants *I* that directly shown in the sentence structure, but the orientation is not addressed to the participant. Furthermore, this verb modality is indicated as deontic modality which indicates a statement necessity for mantain the family stand together in this sentence.

To recognize the orientation, this verb modality is made into some propositions based on the meaning contains in it. It shows some assumptions through different modal verbs such as in the following propositions:

(i) The family is obliged to stand together

(ii) The family is necessary to stand together.

In (i), the proposition shows that the family *have an obligation* to make their member in the family as together. These propositions suggest that the family is something with great importance to one because it is the center of live and the top of priorities that is assumed by some people. In the proposition (ii) indicates that the family is *necessary* to stand together, it gives emphasis based on the word *necessary* suggests one to maintain the relationship of the family because for some individuals the family is a unit community of persons who provide supports and securities each other.

Based on the description of proposition expressed from the word *must* it can be recognized that the orientation of this verb modality (*must)* is neutral orientation. The necessity of the *family* in this data indicates the obligation for one to take care the family as stand together. It does not show particular person to make the family always together, yet some people need to supports and maintain their family. From the propositions above, it is clear that the subject of the sentence *the family must stand together* is excluded from the proposition. This means that the verb modality is not oriented to the subject but to the participants

that are exposed through the propositions. Therefore, this verb modality can be said as neutral orientation.