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Double Modal Verbs (Have to) and Verbs in English Modality on Corpus Linguistics in the Context of Industrial Revolution 4.0: Syntactic and Semantic Studies

Deden Novan Setiawan Nugraha¹

¹Faculty of Business and Management, Widyatama University, Indonesia

Correspondence: Deden Novan Setiawan Nugraha (deden.novan@widyatama.ac.id)

Abstract

Language is one of the means that has a large in public opinion to build a new perspective on development, both academically and non-academically. Relating to Developing 4.0 thought system (Internet of Things, Artificial Intelligence, Human-Machine Interface, Robot Technology and Sensors, and 3D Printing Technology). One of them is use Corpus Linguistics. One of the typical difficulties poses by modals verbs are the multiplicity of meaning. Most modal verbs have more than one meaning or function. By using descriptive method, this research describes the modal have to+ verb in English modality and Indonesian based on its meaning. The data was taken from Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA). The results showed that the types of meanings modals have to + verb are dynamic and deontic modalities.

Keywords: modals verbs, corpus linguistics, modality

Introduction

Technological developments in the world of education and language development known as CALL (Computer Assisted Learning) in various applications have changed the form and way of connecting and researching languages. One application of technology used in the field of linguistics is a variety of linguistic corpus software used in various research, research and development of languages, one of them is using *Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)*.

Nugraha *et al.* (2018:2) states that language as a communication tool has a very important role because almost no human activity takes place without the presence of language. The role of language is able to transfer the desires, ideas, hope and emotions of a human to other humans. In other words, language allows humans to transfer ideas and knowledge from one language to another.

One branch of Linguistics is semantic which discusses aspects of meaning in language that includes descriptions of the meaning of words and the meaning of sentences. Language users will be greatly influenced by the situation when the language is used, both for communication and simply expressing themselves. If the user of the language has used a personal perspective to see the situation or event that happened, indirectly, it expresses the attitude of subjectivity. (Mărăscu, 2016: 104).

In Linguistic studies, it is known as modality. According to Saba & Mamuna (2019:144) modality is the semantic domain, closely related to elements of meaning that languages express. In line with to Saba & Mamuna (2019:144), Bloomfield (in Alwi, 1992:5) argues that the semantic category is one of

language universals. Modality as a phenomenon of language shows that each language has a lexical element that can be used to describe the attitude of the speaker to what is expressed in his speech. Modality is universal and is a functional semantic category.

Bashir *et al.* (2018: 61) stated that one of the typical difficulties poses by double modals verbs are the multiplicity of meaning. Most double modal verbs have more than one meaning or function. The discussion of modalities, although it has been done in many previous studies, but it still leaves gaps and problems that need to be studied more deeply. Some of the previous research about modality have been discussed not only by Suzuki, D. (2018). *The semantics and pragmatics of modal adverbs: Grammaticalization and (inter) subjectification of perhaps* but also by Krapivkina (2017). *Semantics of the verb shall in legal discourse*.

Double modal verbs refers to Huddleston (2002: 179) called harmony modal, which is the suitability of modal. This means that there is a combination of lexical modal and grammatical elements in a sentence. On the other hand, geographically according to Di Paolo (1989: 234), Boertien, (1986: 300), Brandstetter, (2003: 123) and Hasty (2011: 247) there are phenomena regarding multiple modalities and find more than 40 million English speakers in America especially in the states of Texas, southern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York that use multiple modalities. The double modality consists of a combination of modal auxiliary verbs and other modal auxiliary verbs in the sentence. Based on the total population, speakers not only come from the surrounding indigenous population but also African - American immigrants, Mexico - America and Puerto Rica - America. In this case the double modality is usually used in the form of conversation.

In this study, the problems focused on double modal verbs in English modality, there are modal verb *have to + verb*. The problems discussed in this study can be formulated as follows: What types of modalities meanings of double modals *have to + verb* in English?

Methodology

The method is a way of approaching, observing, explaining, and analyzing a phenomenon or data (Wahya, 2005: 25). In this study, the method used is descriptive research method. Descriptive methods are used to describe the data as it is and explain the symptoms that exist in the data. Thus, it can be seen a systematic, factual, and accurate picture of the data being studied. This is in accordance with what was stated by Djajasudarma (1993: 16), that the descriptive method is used to describe the characteristics and description of data through the sorting of data carried out at the stage of sorting data after the data is collected. Thus researchers always refer to the data itself and do not hold that something is indeed the case. The study method or description of how data analyzed based on the particular approach used in this study are the two methods used, namely the distributional method. The equivalent method is used if the determinant is an element of language, such as a reference, speaker, language or other languages, participants speak or write. Distribution method is used if the determinant is an element contained in the language itself, namely the language being studied (Djajasudarma, 1993; and Sudaryanto, 1994).

By using these methods, the data is analyzed by revealing both syntactic and semantic aspects. Based on the method used, in the study and interpretation of data this study used various techniques, namely deletion, substitution techniques, transfer techniques. The data was taken from Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA).

Theoretical Framework

Corpus Linguistics

Corpus comes from Latin which means "body" or a collection which in the nearest meaning means a collection of texts from a variety of languages that can as much as possible represent a tendency or

phenomenon of these variations (Mc Enery and Wilson, 2007). Therefore, we are not talking about just a few texts, but a collection of texts that can consist of hundreds of thousands or even millions of words to be able to see a language phenomenon. In its history, the corpus in the linguistic field is divided into two phases: the initial phase and the modern phase. In the initial phase, the corpus done manually by collecting oral languages (such as utterances) and written in a very long time even years to be able to reach a sufficient amount of representative data. In this phase, Chomsky, a very well-known linguist, had criticized the use of the corpus because the corpus only represented language performance (real use of language) and was considered not to represent what is called language competence, which was needed to build a language theory.

Syntax

Syntax is derived from Greek which consists of two words “sun” which means “with” and “tattein” which means “placing”. Etymologically syntactic means putting together words into groups of words or sentences (Chaer, 2003: 70), while Miller (2002: 56) argues that syntax has to do with how words are put together to build clauses, or bigger phrases, and with how clause are put together to build sentences, while O’Grady (in Nugraha, 2016:106) said that syntax is the system of rules and categories that underlies sentence formation in human language.

Semantic

O’Grady (1997: 268) states that semantics is the study of meaning in human language. Saeed (2003: 3) states that semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language. It can be concluded that semantics are generally defined as the study of the meaning communicated through language. The object of semantic study is the meaning. Quirk, *et al.* (1985: 5) states that meaning is that which you are intended to understand by something spoken or written or expressed in other ways.

Modality

The views and interpretations of modalities often differ between one expert and another. According to Perkins (1983: 6) of Ackrill (1963) in Alwi (1992: 1), the term modality was first put forward by Aristotle, using a viewpoint based on the logic of modal such as necessity, possibility, and impossibility as a problem of modality.

Semantically, the meaning types of modalities that will be used in this study are based on the theory put forward by Huddleston. Huddleston (2002: 177-179) uses the same term as Perkins (1983) and Palmer (1988: 96-97) in classifying the types of meanings of modalities in English which consist of three categories, there are epistemic modalities, deontic modalities, and dynamic modalities.

Huddleston (2002:178) stated that “Epistemic’ is derived from Greek for ‘knowledge’: this kind of modality involves qualifications concerning the speaker’s knowledge”, while “Deontic’ is derived from Greek for ‘binding’ so that here it is a matter of improving obligation or prohibition, granting permission, and the like. The person, authority, convention, or whatever from the obligation, etc, is understood to emanate we refer to as the deontic source”.

Modal *Have to*

Modal *Have to* is a verb phrase that can be used to express the meaning of epistemic and dynamic modalities. According to Palmer (1979: 92) that modal *have to* have dynamic meaning as a necessity. Although having the same meaning as modal *have got to* and *must*, modal *have to* have differences that is the absence of the involvement of speakers.

Modal *Have to* always be objective that does not involve the authority of the speaker (Coates, 1983: 55) so in other words modal *have to* have a character. According to Palmer's term (1983: 92) is called external necessity and speakers in a neutral position.

Results and Discussions

Data 1

You have to trust me on this.
Pronoun modal percaya aku preposisi adverbial

‘Kau **harus memercayai** aku dalam hal ini’

Semantically, *have to trust* in Indonesian translation become ‘*harus memercayai*’. Based on the context of the sentence, *have to trust* express deontic modality with the meaning of the command. This refers to an indication of a source of deontic as a source of demand that gives a request to the participant (subject) to do something. The source of deontic in the data above is a source that comes from an individual, this can be seen with the word (me).

Data 2

You have to let them have their own life.
Pronoun modal biar mereka punya mereka sendiri hidup

‘Kau **harus membiarkan** mereka menjalani kehidupan sendiri’

Semantically, *have to let* in Indonesian translation become ‘*harus membiarkan*’. Based on the context of the sentence, *have to let* express deontic modality with the meaning of the command. This refers to an indication of a source of deontic as a source of demand that gives a request to the participant (subject) to do something. The source of deontic in the data above is a source that comes from an individual, this can be seen with the word (them).

Data 3

I understand when you have to leave,
Pronoun mengerti ketika pronoun modal pergi

even if I don't like it.
walaupun jika pronoun tidak suka itu.

‘Aku mengerti ketika kau **harus pergi**, walaupun aku tidak suka’

Semantically, *have to leave* in Indonesian translation become ‘*harus pergi*’. Based on the context of the sentence, *have to leave* on the data above express dynamic modality with the meaning of necessity. The disclosure of dynamic modality is indicated by the appearance of actions that must be carried out by the subject (*you*) that are based on external conditions or factors not because of a deontic source in the form of an order

Data 4

I have to keep an eye on Alice to look for to
Pronoun modal terus determiner mata preposisi Alice preposisi mencari preposisi

the signs that the pattern was about repeat.

determiner tanda determiner determiner pola kopula tentang ulang

‘Aku **harus terus** mengawasi Alice mencari tanda-tanda berulangunya pola itu’

Semantically, *have to keep* in Indonesian translation become '*harus terus*'. Based on the context of the sentence, modal *have to* on the data above express dynamic modalities with the meaning of necessity. Disclosure of dynamic modalities is indicated by the appearance of actions that must be carried out by the subject (I).

Data 5

Every day he has to see the accusation in her eyes and
 Setiap hari pronoun modal lihat determiner tuduhan preposisi dia mata konjungsi

know she is right.
 tahu pronoun kopula benar

'Setiap hari dia **harus melihat** tuduhan itu terpancar dari matanya dan tahu tuduhan itu benar'

Semantically, *has to see* in Indonesian translation become '*harus melihat*'. Based on the context of the sentence, modal *have to* on the data above reveal dynamic modalities with the meaning of the objective. The circumstances that appear on the data indicate that the action to be taken by the subject is not due to an order from another party. In addition, the meaning of the necessity possessed in the data is the habitual meaning, which means that the necessity is carried out by the subject which is something that happens repeatedly on a regular basis. The meaning of habitual meaning is more clarified by the existence of everyday time information that is often used to express a habit or routine.

Conclusions

This research can be seen as an effort to strengthen, complement, and develop and criticize existing theories. The results achieved are a contribution to linguistic development, especially concerning Double Modal Verbs in English Modality on Corpus Linguistics in The Context of Industrial Revolution 4.0: Syntactic and Semantic Studies. Using linguistic corpus software such as *Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)* provides convenience with new analytical methods and methods that can become promising research fields and teaching materials.

Semantically, the types of meanings modal idiom have got to include dynamic and deontic modalities. Dynamic modality is the attitude of the speaker towards the actualization of events based on circumstances, whereas deontic modalities are subjective because speakers are involved in an authority or attitude of the speaker to events based on social rules. The social rules can be either personal authority or official authority. Personal authority is caused by differences in age, position, or social status between someone and other people, while official authority comes from mutually agreed provisions or regulations to regulate the livelihoods of the community concerned.

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