JUDGEMENT MODALITY IN THE EDITORIALS OF THE EPOCH TIMES NEWSPAPER
(A SEMANTIC STUDY)

THESIS

Presented to the Faculty of Letters Bosowa University Makassar in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Bachelor Degree at the English Department

SUCI SAM

4516051013

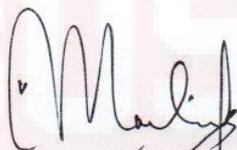**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT**
FACULTY OF LETTERS
BOSOWA UNIVERSITY
MAKASSAR
2021

PAGE OF APPROVAL

Title	:	**JUDGEMENT MODALITY IN THE EDITORIALS OF THE EPOCH TIMES NEWSPAPER (A SEMANTIC STUDY)**
Name	:	**Suci Sam**
Register Number	:	**45 16 051 013**
Department	:	**English Department**
Faculty / Program Study	:	**Faculty of Letters/ English Literature**

Approved by

Supervisor I   Supervisor II
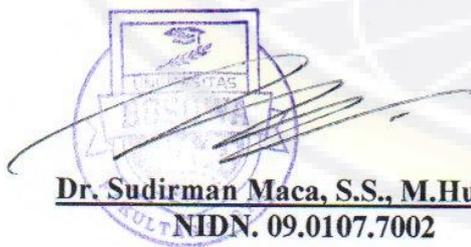
Dra. Dahlia D. Moelier, M.Hum   **Dr. SudirmanMaca, S.S., M.Hum**
NIDN. 09.1209.6701   **NIDN. 09.0107.7002**

Known by

Dean of Faculty of Letters   Head of English Department

Dr. Sudirman Maca, S.S., M.Hum   **Andi Tenri Abeng, S.S., M.Hum**
NIDN. 09.0107.7002   **NIDN. 09.0806.8601**

Date of Approval ......26/02/21.....................

THESIS
JUDGEMENT MODALITY IN THE EDITORIALS OF THE EPOCH
TIMES NEWSPAPER
(A SEMANTIC STUDY)

Arranged and Submitted by

Suci Sam
45 16 051 013

Has been defended in front of the Thesis Examination Commitee
On
March, 9th 2021

Approved By

Supervisor I   Supervisor II

Dra. Dahlia D. Moelier, M.Hum   Dr. Sudirman Maca, S.S., M.Hum
NIDN. 09 12096701   NIDN. 09 01077002

Known By

Dean of Faculty of Letters   Head of English Department

Dr. Sudirman Maca, S.S., M.Hum   Andi Tenri Abeng, S.S., M.Hum
NIDN. 09 01077002   NIDN. 09 08068601

STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled "**JUDGEMENT MODALITY IN THE EDITORIALS OF THE EPOCH TIMES NEWSPAPER (A SEMANTIC STUDY)**" this and all its content is truly the work of my own and I did not do plagiarism. On this statement, I am ready to bear risk / any sanctions imposed to me in accordance with applicable regulations, if the future found a breach of scientific ethics, or you have a claim against the authenticity of my work.

Makassar, March 2021

Suci Sam

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, all praise is due to **Allah SWT** the beneficent and the merciful for giving health, patience, and strenght until the writer complete this thesis. The writer always pray to Allah SWT, make Allah SWT the only place to ask when experiencing difficulties and always be grateful for what the writer experienced.

Secondly, peace and pray to **Prophet Muhammad SAW**, messenger of Allah SWT who guides mankind in the world as gratitude to Allah SWT and Prophet Muhammad SAW. May all of us always be blessed.

The writer would like to thank to her parents **Samsuddin** and **St. Rukiya** who give love and support everyday. Thank for being a very compassionate and patient parents in educating until the writer finally complete the thesis. The writer hopes that Allah will always give them happiness and keep away from bad things.
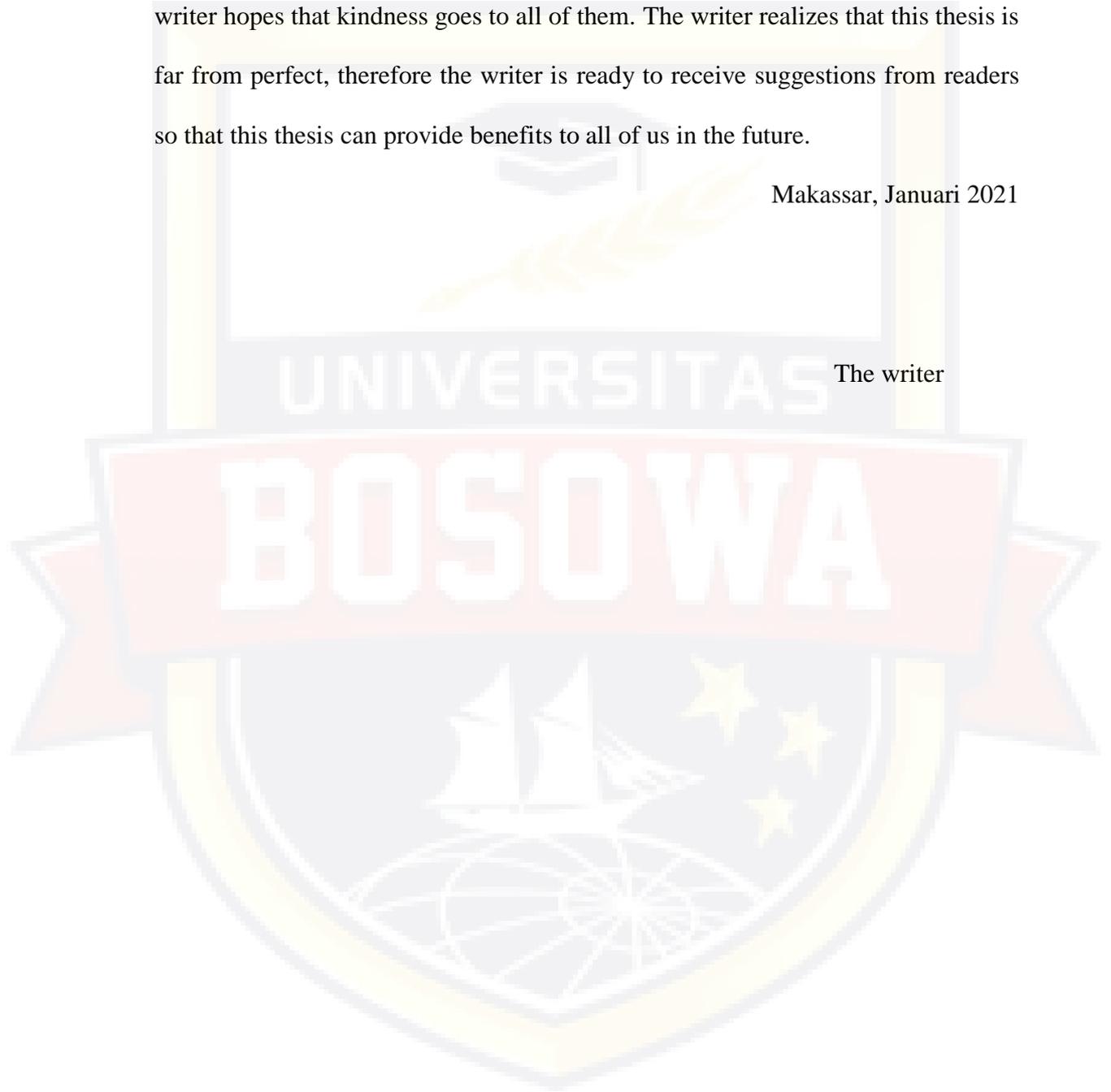
Highly appreciation goes to the first supervisor, **Dra. Dahlia Moelier, M.Hum** and the second supervisor **Dr. Sudirman Maca, S.S., M.Hum**, the writer is very grateful for the time to guiding and sharing knowledge in the work of this thesis. Without their help, this thesis is very difficult to complete. However, it is because of their generosity to help the writer who makes this thesis complete.

To beloved lecturers, **Andi Tenri Abeng, S.S, M.Hum,** and **Asyrafunnisa, S.S, M.Hum** who also provide improvements to this thesis, the witer would like to thank very much because their help also gives encouragement and motivation. Thanks also to the faculty of literature staff **Rahmawati Ali, S.S** and **Yultri, S.Psi** who always support the writer.

The writer is very grateful to all those who have given their support. The writer hopes that kindness goes to all of them. The writer realizes that this thesis is far from perfect, therefore the writer is ready to receive suggestions from readers so that this thesis can provide benefits to all of us in the future.

Makassar, Januari 2021

The writer

ABSTRAK

Suci Sam. 2021. *Penilaian Modalitas dalam Tajuk Rencana Koran The Epoch Times (Studi Semantik)*. Program Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Sastra. Universitas Bosowa. Dibimbing oleh: Dahlia D. Moelier dan Sudirman Maca.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis modalitas epistemik yang paling sering digunakan dan juga untuk mengetahui sikap pembicara terhadap editorialnya.

Penulis menilai modality berdasarkan metode kualitatif untuk mendeskripsikan sikap pembicara dan metode kuantitatif untuk mengetahui jenis modalitas epistemik yang paling sering digunakan. Prosedur pengumpulan data bersumber dari koran dan menggunakan 43 tajuk rencana sebagai sampel penelitian.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menemukan 4 jenis modalitas epistemik. Jenis spekulatif mencapai jumlah persentasi 26,4%. Jenis deduktif mencapai jumlah persentasi 8,9%. Jenis konsesif mencapai jumlah persentasi 2,9%. Jenis modalitas epistemik yang dominan adalah jenis asumtif yang mencapai jumlah persentasi 61,8%. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga menemukan bahwa sikap pembicara ragu terhadap proposisinya ketika hanya berdasarkan kesimpulan yang mungkin. Sikap pembicara yakin terhadap proposisinya ketika berdasarkan kesimpulan yang masuk akal. Sikap pembicara yakin dan percaya apa yang seharusnya dilakukan berdasarkan satu-satunya kesimpulan yang mungkin. Dan sikap pembicara yakin tentang kebenaran prediksinya ketika pembicara memiliki bukti yang kontras dengan proposisi.

Kata Kunci: *Kata kerja modal, modalitas, modalitas epistemik.*

ABSTRACT

Suci Sam. 2021. *Judgment Modality in the Editorials of the Epoch Times Newspaper (A Semantic Study)*. English Language and Literature Program, Faculty of Letters. Bosowa University. Supervised by: Dahlia D. Moelier and Sudirman Maca.

The purpose of this study was to determine the type of epistemic modality most frequently used and also to determine the speaker's attitude towards his editorial. The level of editorial confidence in the written editorial can be seen by looking at the use of verb modals which is epistemic modality.
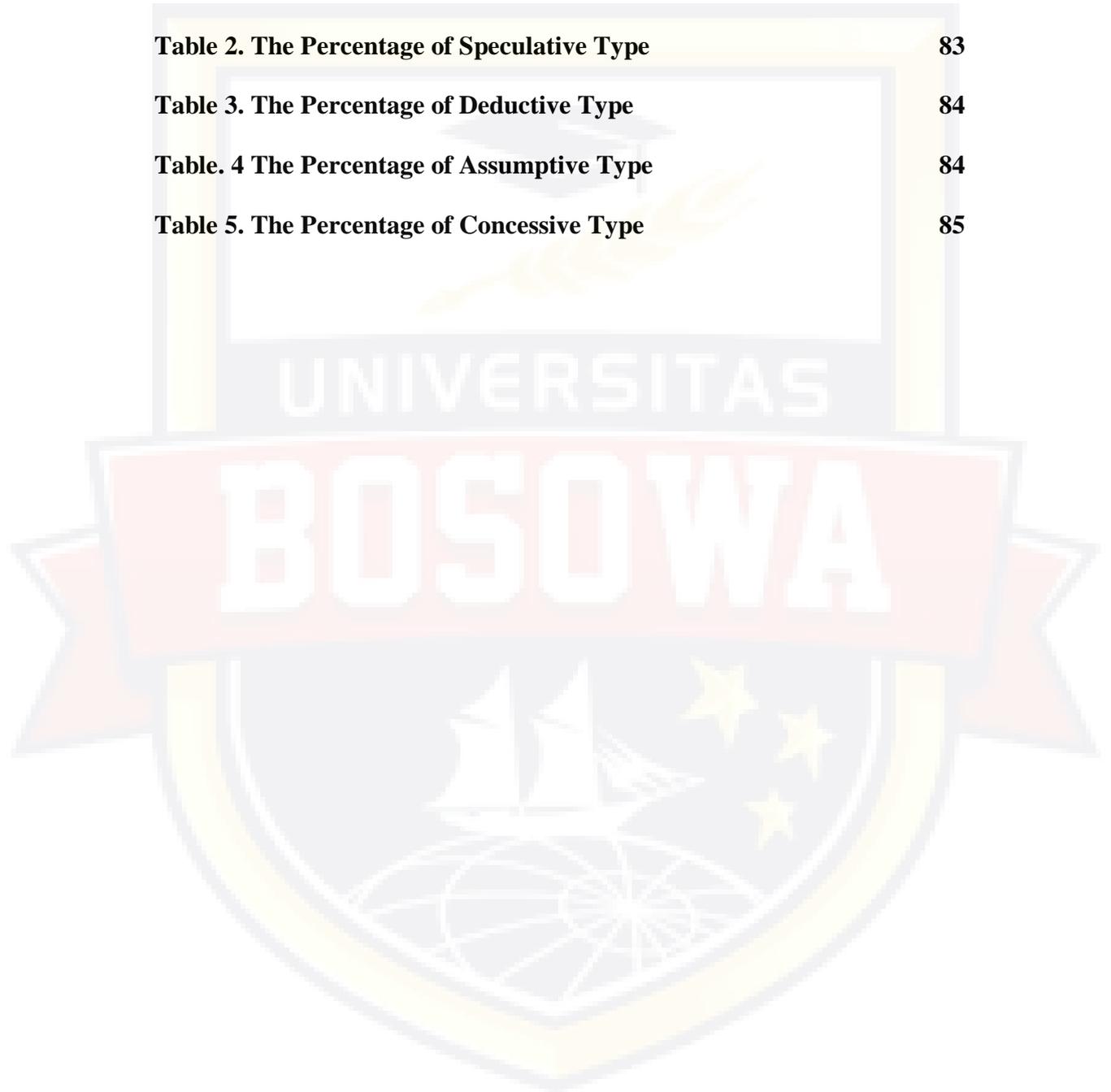
The writer assesses modality based on qualitatif method to describe the speaker's attitude and quantitative to determine the type of modality that is the most often used. The data collection procedure was sourced from newspaper and used 43 editorial texts as the research sample.

The results of this study found four types of epistemic modality. The speculative type reached a percentage of 26,4%. The deductive type reached a percentage of 8,9%. The concessive type reached a percentage of 2,9%.The highest type of epistemic modality used by the speaker is assumptive type which reached 61,8%. Apart from that, this study also found that the speaker's attitude was doubtful about his proposition when based only on possible conclusions. The speaker's attitude is confident in his proposition when it is based on a sound conclusion. The speaker's attitude of being confident and believing what is necessity to do is based on the only possible conclusion. And the speaker predicts something to be true when the speaker has evidence that contrasts with the proposition.

Keywords: *Modal verbs, modality, epistemic modality.*

LIST OF TABLE

LIST OF APPENDICES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

As a human beings, language is used to communicate each other everyday to convey something. Language is created by human. Human meets language in every daily activities such as talking to someone, reading a newspaper, listening to songs, watching a movie and many others. Therefore, where there are humans, there is language. Finegan (2014:6) stated that language is often viewed as a means of thought, an expression system that mediator the transfer of thought from one person to another. Without language, human can not express their feeling or something in mind in a clear way. Palmer (1976:5) stated that language can be regarded as a communication system that connects anything to be delivered with anything that delivers, a message on one side in a set of signs or symbols on the other side.

Language and communication are interconnected. As a communication tools, language is produced by human speech tools that have a meaning. Every language has sounds but not all sounds are languages. Sweet (1990:1) stated that language may be interpreted the expression of mind in a way of speech-sound. In other words, Sweet (1990:1) stated that each sentence or word used by humans to express their ideas has its own particular form based on its sounds, and has a more or less certain meaning.

The meaning of a language can be better understood by semantic science because its study about meaning. Semantic as one branch of linguistics studies

the meaning that can be expressed. Palmer (1981:1) stated that the study used to identify linguistic signification is semantic. Every sound produced by language certainly has meaning but not all interlocutors can understand the meaning of a language. Finegan (2014:173) stated that semantic is related to meaning, and linguistic semantic is the study of systematic ways in which language organizes meaning, especially in words and sentences. Saeed (2016:3) stated that semantic is the study of meaning that is communicated through language. Semantic learning is very useful for all people, because they can understand the exact meaning in a language, whether they hear the language, read the text, talk with other people, etc. In the field of mass media, for a journalist, reporter or editor is very important in learning semantic aims to make it easier for them to sort and process the right words in providing information to the public. Mass media is a means that is widely used by the general public, if the mass media is wrong to use the language in question, then each community has a different meaning from information that should be accurate..0

One part of the semantic that will be used in this research is modality. Downing and Locke (2006:380) stated that modality must be understood as a semantic category that includes ideas such as probability, possibility, necessity, will, obligation and permit. Palmer (2001:1) stated that modality is related to the proposition's status that describes the event or situation that is notified by utterance. Finegan (2014:191) states that modality is a type in which speakers can express their attitude towards truth. The classification of modality in modal

systems are epistemic modality, evidential modality, deontic modality and dynamic modality but in this research, the writer uses epistemic modality to make a judgement. Palmer (2001: 24) stated that there are three types of judgments that are common in language, one that states uncertainty, one that shows the inference from observable evidence, and one that shows inference from what is generally known.

One of the function of language as a communication is to obtain information. Information can be found from various sources such as television, magazine, radio, social media, and newspaper. The expression of modality can be observed both in spoken and written. One object that has epistemic modality in writing is editorial text. In newspaper, there is such a thing as editorial text that discusses the current issue that are read by many people. Editorial text is meant to influence the reader opinion, promote critical thinking, and sometimes cause reader to take action on an issue.

The writer chooses the editorials text from The Epoch Times newspaper. The use of epistemic modality in newspaper, especially in the editorial text will become the focus of attention. Based on this fact, this research is entitled "Judgement Modality in the Editorials of The Epoch Times Newspaper" from January, 01, 2020 to January, 15, 2020.

B. Reason for Choosing the Title

The writer finally choose the title because the editorial text is interesting to read and also the text has benefits for its readers. This editorial text is interesting to be analyzed in terms of its writing which can influence the

reader's trust in an issue. Therefore, the writer choose modality to research the editorial texts because epistemic modality discusses about possibility, probability or necessity that relates to the editor's knowledge.

C. Research Problem

Based on the research background above, the problem on this research can be concluded into two, firstly the epistemic modality which is most often used and secondly the speaker's attitude in the editorials of the epoch times newspaper through the use of epistemic modality.

D. Scope of the Research

The title of this research is Judgement Modality in the Editorials of The Epoch Times Newspaper. The writer focus on finding the most epistemic modality which is often used and the speaker's attitude that use by the editors of The Epoch Times Newspaper through the use of epistemic modality.

E. Question of the Research

In this research, the writer purpose the question as follows :

1. What kind of epistemic modality is often used in the editorials of the epoch times newspaper?

2. What is the speaker's attitude in the editorials of the epoch times through the use of epistemic modality?

F. Objective of the Research

The main objective of this research is to judge the epistemic modality in the editorials of The Epoch Times newspaper from January, 01, 2020 to

January, 15, 2020 (13 newspapers). Spesifically, this research is intended to describe the problem statement of this research, those are:

1. To describe the kind of epistemic modality is often used in the editorials of the epoch times newspaper which is published from January, 01, 2020 to January, 15, 2020.

2. To find out the attitude of editors of the epoch times newspaper through the use of epistemic modality.

G. Significance of the Research

There are two significance from this research such as theoritical and practical that will be achieved through the research, as follows :

1. Theoritically, this research can be used as an interesting topic in learning about modality especially epistemic modality.

2. Practically, the result of this research is to help the reader to find out what the meaning contained through the use of epistemic modality in the editor's statement to editorials.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Previous Studies

Semantic is a part of linguistics knowledge that having a lot of research inside. This research is not the first one. It means that research had been analyzed by people before. There are many writers done earlier. Some of previous related research in modality are:

The first previous research was written by Alireza (2011). His research is about *Linguistic Manifestation of Modality in Newspaper Editorials*. In this research, the writer use selected editorials from American newspaper *The New York Times* and The Persian English newspaper *Tehran Times* as his data analysis. This research aimed at identifying the linguistic manifestation of modality employed in the two newspaper. This study used a qualitative descriptive method with two processes, namely making data collection and classification of the editorials. This research reveals that the higher number of the predictive modals in *The New York Times* suggested the idea that identifying what would happen in the future was the main concern of the editorial writers in *The New York Times*. On the other hand, comparing the modals of necessity in the two papers suggested that editorial writers in *Tehran Times* were occupied with what should be done.

The second previous research was written by Nugraha (2018). The journal is *The Mode Of 'Must' in the Modality of Necessity in English and Its Equivalents In Indonesian : A Syntactic and Semantic Analysis*. This study

used a qualitative descriptive method. The analysis of this research basically concerns the issue of the culture in the context of the mode of 'must' in the modality of necessity in english and its equivalents in Indonesian language. The writers use Novels in English and also in the form of its translation in Indonesian as the data analysis. The result of the analysis based on Syntactic is show that the mode of 'must' is actualized in modal forms (modals/modal auxiliaries) refers to the rules for modal verbs. Semantically, the mode of must is the expression of logical necessity and belongs to an epistemic modality that has a subjective meaning of certainty.

The third previous research was written by Hardjanto (2019). The journal is *"We believe in democracy...": Epistemic Modality in Justin Trudeau's Political Speeches*. The journal focuses on modality markers in terms of the word classes, semantic meanings and discourse functions in political speeches. The writers use three speeches delievered by the 23rd Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau as the data analysis. This study uses two methods, namely qualitative and quantitative. The qualitative method is used to analyze the various forms, meanings and functions of epistemic modality, while the quantitative method is used to show the frequency of the use of epistemic modality. The results show that the markers found in the three speeches are of five different types, there are lexical verbs, modal adjectives, modal adverbs, modal auxiliary verbs, and modal nouns, with meanings ranging from possibility, probability, to certainty. The findings suggest that Trudeau tends to

use reasonable judgment expressions to sound diplomatic and persuasive in his speeches.

The fourth previous research was written by Jinghua (2019). The title is *A Semantic Approach to the English Modality*. The journal discusses about basic knowledge of modality including definition, classification (epistemic and deontic) and relationship between modality and modal verbs. This study used descriptive method. The results of this research is modality deals with necessity and possibility. These two are the core concepts of modality. Many scholars classified modality according to their own standard. However, epistemic and deontic modality are the two forms existing in all the classification types. That implies epistemic and deontic modalities are most frequently used.

The fifth previous research was written by Nugroho (2006). His thesis is *A Study of the Use of Modality in Car Advertisements of Business Week Magazine from January to August 1997*. The method of this research is descriptive. This research is based on Halliday's theory. The writer describes the types of modalities and the use of each types of modality to the meaning as a whole. The result of the analysis shows that there are four types of modality used in the car advertisements texts. They are probability, usuality, obligation and inclination.

Previous studies have shown that many are interested in discussing modality and epistemic modality. From previous research, what distinguishes this research is the object of research with the theory used. The object of the

research is editorial text from the epoch times newspaper and this study uses the theory of Palmer (2001).

B. Theory

1. Semantic

Semantic is a branch of linguistic that studies and examines the meaning contained in language, signs, and some other representations of meaning. Semantic can be interpreted as the science of meaning or about meaning, which is one of the three levels of language analysis: phonological, grammatical, and semantic. According to Verharr (2001:384), semantic can be divided into two, namely grammatical semantic and lexical semantic. Semantic is a part of linguistic. As mentioned by Palmer (1981:1), semantic is a term that refers to a study of meaning, and because meaning is part of language, so semantic is part of linguistic.

2. Modality

a. Definition of Modality

In a sentence there is an explanation named modality. The modality is related to the speaker's attitude towards the thing being discussed, namely regarding the actions, circumtances, events, or attitudes of the interlocutors. This attitude can be a statement, possibility, necessity or permission. Simpson (1997:124) stated that modality is language which indicates the truth of the claim of speaker's or writer's opinion and

express their certain and doubtful of the utterence. Modality is always related to the speaker's attitude. As mentioned by Frawley (1992:388), modality is a reflection of a speaker's attitude about a statement on a proposition. Another opinion comes from Palmer (2001:8) the speaker expresses the factual status of the proposition through his judgement.

According to Kreidler (1998:240) modality can be expressed in nouns like : duty, obligation, probability, likelihood. And in adjectives like: necessary, possible, likely. In adverbs such as: obviously, probably and perhaps. But for description of how modality is expressed in english we need to concentrate on modal verbs, verbs like ought and may. Semantically, the following are modal verbs: can, could, may, might will, would, must should, ought, need, have to and have to got to.

b. Types of Modality

According to Nuyts (2006:2), modality consists of three general types, that is deontic, epistemic and dynamic modality. In this research, the writer will only focus on epistemic modality.

1) Epistemic Modality

Epistemic modality is defined as a modality that explains the feeling of certainty, possibility, and necessity. According to Lyons (1997:797), epistemic modality is the speaker's expression in which every utterance contains the truth of the proposition though the sentences he utters. Palmer (2001:24-35) mentioned the parts of epistemic modality such as:

a) The Three Types

There are three types of judgment that are common in languages, one that conveys uncertainty, one that shows an inference from visible evidence, and one that shows inference from what is usually known. These may be recognize as speculative, deductive and assumptive. Using the three modal verbs MAY, MUST and WILL:

John may be in his office (Speculative)

John must be in his office (Deductive)

John will be in his office (Assumptive)

The first indicates that the speaker is doubtful whether John is in his office. The second, the speaker makes an assertive judgment, on the basis of evidence, e.g. that the office lights are on, that he is not at home. The third, the judgment is based on what is usually known about John, e.g. that he always starts at eight, that he is a workaholic. MUST seems to draw a more assertive conclusion than WILL, so that the three might be explained in terms of :

A possible conclusion

The only possible conclusion

A reasonable conclusion

The first involves the strenght of the conclusion and distinguish between what MAY be and what MUST be, i.e., between what is epistemically possible and what is epistemically necessary. This distinguishes speculative MAY and deductive MUST. The second

distinguishes between an inference from observtion and an inference from experience or general knowledge, i.e between deductive (MUST) and asssumptive (WILL).

b) Speculative and Deductive

The contrast of Speculative and Deductive, as in:

John may be in his office

John must be in his office

There is one further point. These examples explain judgments about proposition relating to the present, but with MAY (and, less commonly, MUST) the proposition can refer to the future

John may come tomorrow

They may also be used with HAVE plus the past participle for propositions relating to the past:

John may/must have been in his office

It will be noted that there is a further distinction here for deductive in terms of probability.

c) Deductive and Assumptive

The contrast between Deductive and Assumptive, as shown :

John must be in his office

John will be in his office

The difference between WILL and MUST is ilustrated in (Palmer, 1990:58):

It's nine o'clock – John will be in his office now

Yes, the lights are on, so he must be there

As with MAY and MUST, WILL can be used to refer to the future and with HAVE TO refer to the past. The contrast is also found in a number of other languages, but in most of them Deductive and Assumptive occur together in systems that include evidential markers of report and sensation. Deductive and Assumptive can be seen as both judgment and evidential in that the relevant judgment are based upon evidence.

Example of Deductive (inferential) is:

He must have gone somewhere. (I do not see him)

Example of the Assumptive (expectational) is :

He might freeze to death, he might starve

d) MAY as concessive

MAY is used as a concessive.

He may be rich, but he is not very lucky

He may have been rich, but he was not very lucky

With a consessive clause the speaker does not indicate doubt about the proposition, but rather accepts its as true, in order to contrast one state of affairs with another. The use of MAY is to be explained, therefore, not in terms of speculative but of presupposed.

e) Modification

For MAY and WILL the past tense forms *might* and *would* are used:

Mary might be at the school by now

Mary would be at the school by now

MUST have no past tense forms, but the modal-past equivalent is *ought to* or more commonly, *should*

Mary ought to / should be at home by now

But this carries with it some notion of conditionally provided things are as I expect them to be, and is not just a weaker or more tentative form of MUST.

There are another past tense form – *could* , which is also used to imply some kind of inference, although the present tense form *can* is not used in a similar sense, as in:

Mary could be at the school by now

This might suggest a possible conclusion, but one based on knowing facts such as what time it now is or how long it takes to get there.

f) Past Time Reference

The present tense forms of MAY and WILL can be used to make a judgment in the present about events in the past by the addition of *have* plus the past participle.

Mary may/will/must have arrived by now

But it is not possible to use the past tense forms of these modals to indicate a past judgment by the speaker. It is not possible to say :

Yesterday Mary might/would arrive

In the other words the proposition can be in the past, but the modality (the judgment) cannot.

g) Inference and Confidence

An example:

All the X-rays showed absolutely negative. There was nothing wrong, so it must just be tension, I suppose.

It is clear that it is the notion of deduction or inference from known facts that is the essential feature of MUST, not just the confidence of the speaker, which is expressed by the adverbs certainly, definitely, etc.

Similarly, *will* is not paraphrased by probably, but drawn as inference, not so clearly from observable facts but from generally known facts. Thus Mary will be at school by now indicates a conclusion based on knowing what the time now is and what are Mary's movement.

There is, then, a difference between inference and confidence. With the former, speaker indicates that they are inferring from available information, while in the latter they indicate the degree of confidence they have in what they are saying. There is a clear difference between MUST and adverbs such as *certainly,* the modal expressing inference and the adverbs confidance. The same is true of WILL, which is different from *probably*. There is less obvious difference between MAY and *perhaps*, but they can still be seen, in a negative sense, as instances of inference and confidance respectively.

C. Editorial

Editorial text is an article or writer's reviews of current issues in society as a whole. Effendy (2000:134) stated that editorial is a presentation of facts and opinions that arranged in a complete, legical and fun way to facilitate, improve opinions or interpret news that is completed with an avarage display for readers. The problem highlighted can be in the form of government policy, the development of social and political situations, certain events in the community, or influential figures. According to Sumadiria (2006:82), editorial is an opinion from editor that contains the aspirations, opinions, and official attitude of the press media about potential phenomenal, actual or controversial issues in society. Another opinion comes from Syamsul (2005:88), an editorial is column made by the editor of a press release which is published on a special page for opinions writing on an issue or event, also known as an opinion column or opinion page. This type of non-fictional writing is usually found in newspapers, written by the chief editor or editor of the media. It is known as editorial because it is generally written in the newspaper and done by the editor.

Editorial cannot be called news. Editorial similar to opinions written by freelance writers. Editorial writer build on an argument and try to persuade readers to think the same way to do. Editorial is meant to influence public opinion, promote critical thinking, and sometimes cause people to take action on an issue. In general the function of editorials is to describe the news, describe the meaning and impact of a phenomenon to the wider community.

The editorial is also the content of the reasons for the interaction with social information and also aspects that can be fully consequences.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Types of Research

In order to find the result of the analysis, the writer uses qualitative and quantitative perspective. Bogdan and Biklen (1992:21-22) stated that qualitative research is one of the research procedures that produces descriptive data in the form of speech or writing and the behaviour of the people observed. According to Sugiyono (2013:13), quantitative research method can be defined as a research method used to examine a particular population or sample, the sampling technique is generally carried out randomly. Quantitative method would be applied in reporting the result of data analysis into statistic form. Qualitative method would be used for displaying and enterpreting data into narrative text.

B. Population and Sample

The data source in this research is The Epoch Times newspaper. The population of this research is the editorial text of The Epoch Times newspaper of 13 newspaper from January, 01, 2020 to January, 15, 2020. Within the time periode, there were 75 editorials published. The writer took 43 editorials as the samples that will be used in this research. The writer took samples at random.

C. Method of Collecting Data

In collecting the data, a technique called library research is applied, in which the data are collected from written resource is newspaper. Arikunto

(2010:265) stated that data collection method are tools that are selected and used by researchers in their activities become systematic and made easy by them. According to Sugiyono (2013:224), data collection procedures are the most strategic step in research, because the research objectives is the result of research from getting data. The writer took several steps to do this research. The first step is the writer reads carefully the editorial text. The second step is the writer marking sentences that have modality. The third step is the author collects all sentences that have modality and then arrange them according to the type of epistemic modality. The last step is the writer started to do judgement on any type of epistemic modality.

D. Method of Analyzing Data

In this research, the writer will use a semantic approach. To analyze the data, the writer uses qualitative and quantitative method. The use of qualitatif methods aims to understand, look for the meaning behind the data and also find the truth.

Qualitative research implementation prosedures are flexible in accordance with needs, as well as the situation and conditions in field. The stages of the types of qualitative method are as follows (Sudarwan and Darwis, 2003:80):

1. To formulate the problem as the focus of research

2. Collecting data

3. Analyzing data

4. Formulating the result of the research

Based on the question of this research, the quantitative method that will be used is to find the data that appears most frequently or the most often used. Therefore, the data obtained will be converted into a percentage form.

$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100$ (Arikunto, 2010:81)

Where :

f = Quantity

n= Total

P= Percentage of the quantity compared to the total

P is the result of the percentage obtained, while n is the total of all data and f is the amount of data obtained by type. The formula for getting the percentage is **P** equals, **f** divided by **n**, then multiply by **100**.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Finding

In this research, the writer is used the theory of epistemic modality based on Palmer's theory. There are four types of epistemic modality, namely speculative, deductive, assumptive and concessive (Palmer, 2001:24-35).

Based on the finding, the writer found 68 cases of epistemic modality in the editorials of the epoch times newspaper. For more detail, the writer will show the types of epistemic modality that found in the editorials of the epoch times newspaper

1. Types of Epistemic Modality.

Table 1. Types of Epistemic Modality

No.	Types of Epistemic Modality	Modal Verbs	Data Source
1	Speculative	May	**Data 1** "They **may** have been indoctrinated by Sanders and others with a form of class vengeance that makes logic, or even self-interest, irrelevant." **(Bernie Sanders Is Miseducating Our Youth, January 02, 2020)** **Page 2, paragraph 7, line 2**
			Data 2 "At the same time, Tsai herself **may** have to revisit her overly cautious opposition to refugee status for Hong Kong demonstrator who may be facing jail sentences." **(Taiwan Landslide Signals Bull Market for Democracy, January 12, 2020)** **Page 2, paragraph 10, line 1**

			Data 3 "A certain level of inequality promotes economic growth: yet, excessive disparities **may** lead to social unrest and revolution." **Globalization-The Most Ancient and Ever-Failing Utopia, January 13, 2020** **Page 2, paragraph 12, line 1**
			Data 4 "They **may** want to sincerely believe they are inventing value for human life right out of thin air in one case or making it disappear in another, like a party magician according to teir own mental states, but they are not." **Why Hollywood Promotes Abortion, January 13, 2020** **Page 5, paragraph 21, line 1**
			Data 5 "For one, we **may** be witnessing a shift in the way in which American power is used, and to whom it's applied." **Will Trump's Actions Send Oil Prices Soaring?, January 08, 2020** **Page 3, paragraph 1, line 1**
			Data 6 "The third shift is that it **may** mean the beginning of the end for cheap oil around the world." **Will Trump's Actions Send Oil Prices Soaring?, January 08, 2020** **Page 4, paragraph 2, line 1**
			Data 7 "While I **may** hold personal feelings and opinions about the wars in which we have been engaged, it's not the politics of the action that cause me to be thankful." **The Cause of American Men and Women**

			Service, January 10, 2020 **Page 3, paragraph 10, line 3**
			Data 8 "Similarly, if an opposing force uses an area surrounding a cultural property to protect military objectives, then the attack of those military objectives **may** be imperatively required." **(With Few Exceptions, Cultural Sites Are Normally Off-Limits, January 07, 2020)** **Page 4, Paragraph 13, line 1**
			Data 9 "And, even where warranted as a matte of law, as a matter of policy, decision-makers **may** still seek to refrain from harming cultural property." **(With Few Exceptions, Cultural Sites Are Normally Off-Limits, January 07, 2020)** **Page 5, paragraph 15, line 1**
			Data 10 "He **may** devote his energies to changing it". **(Has Trump Changed His Stance on Iran?, January, 02, 2020)** **Page 4, paragraph 14, line 3**
		Might	**Data 11** "But a more contemporary version **might** be the "lie iPhoned" or more simply "the leak." **(New Year's Resolution for the Mainstream Media: Stop Lying, January, 01, 2020)** **Page 2, paragraph 2, line 4**
			Data 12 "He imagine tents in hospital parking lots, which **might** have especially big drawbacks in February given our climate."

			If an Epidemic Hits, Canada's Health-Care System Will Fall Woefully Short, January 07,2020 **Page 3, paragraph 6, line 6**
			Data 13 "America **might** have made the incredible mistake of electing a president who takes his orders straight from Russian President Vladimir Putin in Moscow." **Is the News Media in a Position to be Concerned About 'Fake News'?, January, 08, 2020** **Page 3, paragraph 2, line 1**
			Data 14 "It **might** also have been the year when we had our first female president, in a de facto sense." **2020: The Cenetary of the most Important Breakthrough in the History of Economics, January, 02, 2020** **Page 1, paragraph 2, line 3**
			Data 15 "As Chesterton observed nearly a century ago, "Religious liberty **might** be supposed to mean that everybody is free to discuss religion." **The State Religion of Progrssiveism vs. How Jesus Would Govern, January, 06, 2020** **Page 4, paragraph 2, line 1**
			Data 16 "They **might** as well split the country right in half, right down the Mississippi." **Time to Cancel the 'Cancel Culture', January, 15, 2020** **Page 3, paragraph 14, line 4**

			Data 17 "This column **might** win me no fans on college campuses, but there is something that must be said." **Universities Routinely Ignore and Violate Basic Civil Rights, January, 15, 2020** **Page 1, paragraph 1, line 1**
			Data 18 "We **might** also consider his character in the light of the barbs and slurs thrown daily at him." **Tree or Shadow: A Look at Donald Trump, Character, and Reputation, January, 02 2020** **Page 4, paragraph 17, line 1**
2	Deductive	Must	**Data 19** "If FBI special agents are to maintain their special position as the world's elite law enforces, the bllame for these recent bad acts **must** be clearly and publicy paced at the feet of the culpable parties." **Blame for FBI's FISA Abuse Should Be Put Where It Belongs, January 03, 2020**) **Page 3, paragraph 9, line 1**
		Should	**Data 20** "Now state lawmakers **should** terminate the game by refusing to play." **The New ERA Campaign: Constitutional Malware, January 10, 2020** **Page 2, paragraph 8, line 1**
			Data 21 "And apparently Canadians **should** worry about epidemics because if one destroys civilization it will also take out our beloved health-care system." **If an Epidemic Hits, Canada's Health-Care System Will Fall Woefully Short,**

			January 07, 2020 **Page 2, paragraph 1, line 5**
			Data 22 "While democrats in Congress continue to chide the president, President Trump **should** rest assured that many Americans support and appreciate his bravery, strength, resolve, and thoughtful leadership." **Opinion: The President's Address to the Nation Was Perfect, January 10, 2020** **Page 4, paragraph 20, line 1**
			Data 23 "While the president's strong stance is commendable, he **should** tread very carefully, as cultural sites are typically protected against military action." **With Few Exceptions, Cultural Sites Are Normally Off-Limits, January 07, 2020** **Page 3, paragraph 5, line 1**
			Data 24 "Bernie Sanders has likened drug company CEOs to murderes and says when they raise prices too much, we **should** "put them in jail" **(Why Does Washington Demonize Drugs Companies?, January, 15, 2020)** **Page 3, paragraph 6, line 6**
3	Assumptive	Will	**Data 25** "Nevertheless, those determined to be ill-disposed toward the film **will** miss the important lessons it holds in regard to human nature." **(Clint Eastwood's 'Richard Jewell' Is an Incisive Study in Human Nature, January 7, 2020)** **Page 2, paragraph 3, line 4**

			Data 26 "Whatever the results in the Iowa caucuses, one ca be confident that they **will** leave and exaggerated impression of the level of Sander's support." **(Democrats Should Put an End to Causes, January 15, 2020)** **Page 3, paragraph 13, line 1**
			Data 27 "No one at Dollar General **will** argue that its stores have the same nostalgic charm Woolworths held within its wood-planked floors or charming lunch counters." **(Dollar General Is a Part of Americana Worth Saving and Celebrating, January 14, 2020)** **Page 4, paragraph 16, line 1**
			Data 28 "The local political winds have shifted, and the previously Republican-controlled Virginia legislature **will** become Democratic controlled as new delegates are sworn in this month." **(Virginia Now at the Forefront of Gun Control Battle, January 13, 2020)** **Page 1, paragraph 2, line 1**
			Data 29 "The rights of the individual **will** be subordinated to the rights and power of the government and will no longer rule at the sufferance of the people but will rule in place of the people." **(Virginia Now at the Forefront of Gun Control Battle, January 13, 2020)** **Page 3, paragraph 17, line 2**

			Data 30 "Further adding to the hysteria, network news channels have run stories detailing the high cost this global crisis **will** have on the men and women already serving." **(The Cause of American Men and Women Service, January 10, 2020)** **Page 2, paragraph 3, line 1**
			Data 31 "And we **will** be the ones changing them." **(Socialists Infiltrate Texas Judiciary, January, 03, 2020)** **Page 3, paragraph 22, line 7**
			Data 32 "Iranian "responses" to the Soleimani affair **will** be limited to covert actions abroad and a continuation of harsh repression at home." **(Iranian Regime Craves Revenge for Soleimani, But Faces Challenges to Its Rule, January 08, 2020)** **Page 3, paragraph 5, line 1**
			Data 33 "No doubt many teachers **will** be reading Boaler's book as part of a regular staff in-service study." **(Social Media Empowers Clasroom Teachers, January, 06, 2020)** **Page 2, paragraph 7, line 2**
			Data 34 "It **will** also take out our beloved health-care system. **(If an Epidemic Hits, Canada's Health-Care System Will Fall Woefully Short, January 07,2020)**" **Page 2, paragraph 1, line 7**

Data 35
"Now, I **will** openly confess that I have received funding from the pharmaceutical industry, but even I find fault from time to time with some of the pricing activities of Big Pharma."
(Why Does Washington Demonize Drugs Companies?, January, 15, 2020)
Page 3, paragraph 9, line 1

Data 36
"To its credit, The New York Times conceded that drug price controls **will** save consumers money but will also delay for a year-or two or three- the introduction of new drugs."
(Why Washington Demonize Drugs Companies?, January, 15, 2020)
Page 4, paragraph 14, line 5

Data 37
"Sanction **will** be increased in retaliation for the strikes."
(Don't Be Duped by Iranian Regime and Leftist Media: Soleimani Was Bnot Magnificent, January, 14, 2020)
Page 2, paragraph 6, line 3

Data 38
"If it fails to learn, it **will** no doubt have more failures and opportunities to learn from them over the coming decade."
(Learning From Failure, Failure to Learn: The Collapse of Britain's Labour Party, January 03, 2020)
Page 7, paragraph 28, line 1

Data 39
"Within a few weeks, the Democrats **will** face a perfect storm: an impeachment

			debacle, a manifestly inept and unfeasible groups of candidates." **(Phony Impeachment Becoming Democratic Debacle, January, 07, 2020) Page 2, paragraph 5, line 1**
			Data 40 "A group called Indivisible is now going after Biden's immigration plan for holding that a pathway to citizenship **would** include an ability to speak English." **(Energizer Bunny Biden Spooks the Left, January 09, 2020) Page 1, paragraph 4, line 1**
			Data 41 "They **would** have fit in easily having coffee at a Left Bank cafe in the midst of an earnest discussion of art and politics." **(Hong Kong Demonstrators Are the Real Social Justice Warriors, January 9, 2020) Page 2, paragraph 6, line 2**
		Would	**Data 42** "Activists know they **would** be able to feed off that chaos with lucrative lawsuit, direct mail fundraising, and publicity." **(The New ERA Campaign: Constitutional Malware, January 10, 2020) Page 1, paragraph 4, line 3**
			Data 43 "By adopting it, they **would** be replicating experience wit parts of the 14th Amendment, whose drafting defects have spawned doubt, litigation, and shifting court opinions for more than 150 years." **(The New ERA Campaign: Constitutional Malware, January 10, 2020) Page 3, paragraph 14, line 2**

Data 44
"For Iran, that **would** be a huge and much-needed win. In fact, with Russia's economy in the dumps as well, it **would** also greatly benefit from higher oil prices."
(Will Trump's Actions Send Oil Prices Soaring?, January 08, 2020)
Page 4, paragraph 3, line 3

Data 45
"At this stations, people **would** down their water and Gatorade, then throw the cups on the ground."
(After Action Reviews: Learning From Our Painful Failures, January 06, 2020)
Page 3, paragraph 10, line 4

Data 46
"I took the first slow, painful steps that **would** became my first training mile since a painful and devastating failure two days prior."
(After Action Reviews: Learning From Our Painful Failures, January 06, 2020)
Page 5, paragraph 18, line 1

Data 47
"This was before Harry and Meghan set off a convulsion by that they **would** offload their tedious royal duties and live half the time in North America."
(Do Canadians Want to Defer to Harry and Meghan? , January 14, 2020)
Page 2, paragraph 4, line 1

Data 48
"They understood that one or more of the three branches **would** always tend to exceed its power."

			(Blame for FBI's FISA Abuse Should Be Put Where It Belongs, January 03, 2020) **Page 6, paragraph 27, line 2**
			Data 49 "This **would** have been a virtual impossibility unless the field offices were bypassed and the plot was the brainchild of FBI headquarters desk jockeys rather than "real" agents." **(Blame for FBI's FISA Abuse Should Be Put Where It Belongs, January 03, 2020)** **Page 3, paragraph 13, line 1**
			Data 50 "As such, attacking such sites for any other reason **would** likely fall outside of these allotted parameters." **(With Few Exceptions, Cultural Sites Are Normally Off-Limits, January 07, 2020)** **Page 3, paragraph 9, line 5**
			Data 51 "If not for Trump's love of country, self-confidence, and inner strength, the United States **would** be in big trouble." **(The President's Decision Showed Strenght, Leadership, and a Love of Country, January 06, 2020)** **Page 5, paragraph 23, line 1**
			Data 52 "I'm sure he **would** take a salary hit, but as an elithe athlete, I'm sure th communist authorities would give hhim all the rice and beans and maybe even chicken he could eat." **(Meet the Socialist World Series Winning Pitcher Who Snubbed President Trump, January 03, 2020)** **Page2, paragraph 7, line 4**

Data 53

"Perhaps a responsible media **would** have highlighted more of Doolittle's extremist background when reporting on his snubbing of the president."

(Meet the Socialist World Series Winning Pitcher Who Snubbed President Trump, January 03, 2020)

Page 4, paragraph 4, line 1

Data 54

"The Iranians know that any direct conflict with the United States **would** be fatal to the regime, and Khamenei doesn't wish to go down as the supreme leader who fell from power and grace."

(Iranian Regime Craves Revenge for Soleimani, But Faces Challenges to Its Rule, January 08, 2020)

Page 3, paragraph 4, line 1

Data 55

"The regime no doubt craves revenge; it **would** love to see him dead."

(Iranian Regime Craves Revenge for Soleimani, But Faces Challenges to Its Rule, January 08, 2020)

Page 4, paragraph 1, line 1

Data 56

"County officials in Amador decided that rather than a lay of public workers, they **would** cut their working hours by 10 percent."

(Do Americans Even Want Time Off?, January, 02, 2020)

Page 2, paragraph 5, line 5

Data 57

"They **would** tell him. "Well, now what I do

			is, the kids are in school on fridays, so I do various chores on Friday, and then I have the whole weekend off." **(Do Americans Even Want Time Off?, January, 02, 2020) Page 3, paragraph 9, line 2**
			Data 58 "But they **would** have to organize the votes to do that." **(Iranian Regime Craves Revenge for Soleimani, But Faces Challenges to Its Rule, January 08, 2020) Page 4, paragraph 1, line 1**
			Data 59 "He warned his people that Western influences **would** fatally undermined the greatness of the Iranian culture." **(Why Iran's Dictators Need the United States as an Enemy, January,15, 2020) Page 3, paragraph 9, line 5**
			Data 60 "John writes sadly and almost offhandedly that if Mercury had lived one year longer, he probably **would** have survived because of the AIDS medication that eventually saved millions of lives." **(Why Does Washington Demonize Drugs Companies?, January, 15, 2020) Page 2, paragraph 2, line 1**
			Data 61 "The letter claimed that without cleansing, the classroom and even the furniture **would** harbour negative "energy" **Christianity Is a Religion, but Aboriginal Spiritual Is Merely Cultural?, January, 14, 2020 Page 2, paragraph 5, line 1**

			Data 62 "Many of them **would** have attacked Trump even if had he assassinated Hitler in 1940, blaming the president for escalating the conflict." **Trump Derangement Syndrome Skyrockets Over Soleimani, January, 04, 2020** **Page 3, paragraph 11, line 2**	
			Data 63 "Warning that failure to comply **would** result in losing federal funds" **(Universities Routinely Ignore and Violate Basic Civil Rights, January, 15, 2020)** **Page 2, paragraph 5, line 5**	
			Data 64 "Klobuchar **would** maintain the party elders in their seats of power, from which they cheated Hillary Clinton in 2008 and Sanders in 2016." **(Phony Impeachment Becoming Democratic Debacle, January, 07, 2020)** **Page 2, paragraph 7, line 1**	
			Data 65 "That established players have a law that gets to keep new people, that **would** compete with them, out." **(Licensed to Fail, January 14, 2020)** **Page 4, paragraph 21, line 2**	
			Data 66 "I get that politicians are eager for "face time" in front of a larger audience, but I assumed they **would** at least try to learn things. Nope." **(Congressional Grandstanding, January, 07, 2020)**	

			Page 2, paragraph 4, line 1
4	Concessive	May	**Data 67** "Impeachment **may** be distracting him, but not in a way that causes him to respond decisively to the systematic murder of Americans by Islamic terrorist." **(Phony Impeachment Becoming Democratic Debacle, January, 07, 2020)** **Page 3, paragraph 17, line 1**
			Data 68 "Dave Chappelle **may** be controversial, but he's an important part of the very American genre of stand-up comedy." **(Dave Chappelle Is the Comedian America Needs, January 9, 2020)** **Page 2, paragraph 15, line 1**

2. The attitude of the speaker

a. Speculative

1) May

The writer found 18 uses of types of epistemic modality speculative in the editorials of The Epoch Times Newspaper.

Data 1

They **may** have been indoctrinated by Sanders and others with a form of class vengeance that makes logic, or even self-interest, irrelevant.

(**Bernie Sanders Is Miseducating Our Youth, January 02, 2020**)

The speaker's attitude towards the sentence could be seen through the use of the verb modals "may" which expresseed doubts about the possibility. The meaning of the possibility which states that the proposition was related

to the content of the proposition of the sentence showed that the speaker doubts the truth of the proposition contained in the sentence. The proof of the speaker's doubt was based on the sentence in the editorial:

"*People wondering if the crowd of Bernie supporters saw all this, and if they did, would they come along.*"

That's the reason the speakers wrote that they may have been indoctrinated by Sanders and others with forms of class retaliation that make logic, or even self-interest, irrelevant.

Data 2

At the same time, Tsai herself **may** have to revisit her overly cautious opposition to refugee status for Hong Kong demonstrator who may be facing jail sentences.

(**Taiwan Landslide Signals Bull Market for Democracy, January 12, 2020**)

The speaker showed his attitude towards the truth of the sentence proposition he writes through the use of the modals verb "may". Whereas in the epistemic modality, the word "may" was a speculative type used by a speaker when he doubts the possibility of a proposition he wrote. The author writes his doubts because his knowledge was only based on the sentence in the editorial:

"The feelings of the people that Tsai thinks he should do".

The author did not have firm evidence but only based on the feelings of others, this was becauses the author to doubt the possibility of his proposition.

Data 3

A certain level of inequality promotes economic growth: yet, excessive disparities **may** lead to social unrest and revolution.

(**Globalization-The Most Ancient and Ever-Failing Utopia, January 13, 2020**).

The speaker points to possible conclusions about the disparities causing social unrest and revolution. The speaker was unsure whether the excessive disparities were causing social unrest and revolution. This indicates that the speaker lacks knowledge. It was called possibility or doubt because it uses the modals verb "may". The reason the author doubts the possibility of this postulate was based on predictions about what he wrote:

"the law of price which says, inequality is a direct function of population size: the more inhabitants of a community, the greater the interpersonal disparity within it".

This includes epistemic possibility of a speculative type because it was based on a possible conclusion. The speaker did not know that certain imbalances were meant to drive economic growth and only concluded that excessive inequality could lead to riots.

Data 4

They **may** want to sincerely believe they are inventing value for human life right out of thin air in one case or making it disappear in another, like a party magician according to teir own mental states, but they are not.

(**Why Hollywood Promotes Abortion, January 13, 2020**)

The attitude of the speaker showed that he doubts the possibility of the sentence's proposition, namely that it was a possibility that they want to sincerely believe that they create value for human life. The use of the modals verb "may" which was a speculative type showed the speaker's attitude that he was doubtful about the probability of his proposition. This was based on a possible conclusion found in the editorial:

"I don't think ordinary humans have these extraordinary abilities that some people assume to be themselves. I don't believe they actually have these awesome superpowers they are proud of. It's nothing more than an illusion. And fatal, at that".

So that the possible conclusions shown by the speaker become evidence that the speaker's doubtful attitude towards the possibility of the proposition.

Data 5

For one, we **may** be witnessing a shift in the way in which American power is used, and to whom it's applied.

(**Will Trump's Actions Send Oil Prices Soaring?, January 08, 2020**)

The speaker's attitude could be seen in the use of the verb modals "may" which was a speculative epistemic modality which means the speaker shows his doubts. The speaker's attitude here was based on a possible conclusion. Evidence or reason for the author to express his doubts could be found in the editorial but in a different sentence.

"That hasn't been a US military policy against a state leader since the capture of iraq's saddam husein in 2004. Trump's hit on soleimani, however, as well as his threats against" high level "targets deep in Iran, would seem to confirm this change in military engagement strategy.Trump's hit on soleimani, however, as well as his threats against "high level" targets deep in Iran, would seem to confirm this change in military engagement strategy ".

In this regard, there were different views on Saddam Hussein's arrest in 2004 with the attack on Soleimani. It was this knowledge that leads the author to express his doubts that we may witness a shift in the way America was exercised power and to whom it is applied.

Data 6

The third shift is that it **may** mean the beginning of the end for cheap oil around the world.

(**Will Trump's Actions Send Oil Prices Soaring?, January 08, 2020**)

The speaker uses the verb modals "may" which epistemically was based on a possible conclusion which illustrates that the speaker has doubts about the possibility. In this case, the speaker has doubts because he has

such insufficient knowledge that he doubts a possibility. The possible conclusion known to the speaker was found in the editorial in the sentence, namely

"Twenty percent of the world 's oil passes through the Strait of Hormuz, which is the biggest oil bottlenect in the world. Due to its geographic proximity, Iran has ample opportunity to discrupt the flow of oil in the narrow, 21-nautical-mile-wide strait".

Therefore, the speaker took a possible conclusion, which means that the speaker's attitude shows doubts about the possibility that "it may mean the beginning of the end for cheap oil around the world".

Data 7

While I **may** hold personal feelings and opinions about the wars in which we have been engaged, it's not the politics of the action that cause me to be thankful.

(**The Cause of American Men and Women Service, January 10, 2020***)*

The use of the modals verb "may" was a speculative type. In epistemic modality means that the speaker is expressing his doubts about the possibility. The attitude of the speaker here shows that he was doubtful about the possibilities of the proposition in the sentence. Of course this illustrates that his doubts were based on possible conclusions. Such evidence could be found in the editorial itself which claims that the speaker had much to be proud of in his life but that it was nothing more than an opportunity to serve in the best American battle he has ever known. So, the

possible conclusion of this speaker's stance is even though he may have personal feelings and opinions about the war he was involved in, not the politics of action for which he is grateful.

Data 8

Similarly, if an opposing force uses an area surrounding a cultural property to protect military objectives, then the attack of those military objectives **may** be imperatively required.

(**With Few Exceptions, Cultural Sites Are Normally Off-Limits, January 07, 2020**)

Speakers were skeptical about the need for military protection if opposing forces used the area around cultural property. The attitude of the speaker was not so sure or in epistemic modality it is called speculative, namely the speaker is uncertain and is characterized by the use of the modals verb "may". Modality "may" based on a possible conclusion from the following sentence

"*For example, if cultural property is being used by an opposing force for military purpose, then military necessity generally would require its seizure or destruction*"

It was explained that cultural site were prohibited so that the speake said attacks might be necesary if only culture was used by opposing forces. This was a possibility which has no hard evidence since it is based on conjecture.

Data 9

And, even where warranted as a matte of law, as a matter of policy, decision-makers **may** still seek to refrain from harming cultural property.

(**With Few Exceptions, Cultural Sites Are Normally Off-Limits, January 07, 2020**)

The use of "may" in epistemic modality showed the doubts of the speaker or it is also called speculative. The attitude of the speaker here shows that he was not sure whether the decision maker was still trying to refrain from destroying cultural wealth. The speaker still lacks knowledge about it.

Data 10

He **may** devote his energies to changing it.

(**Has Trump Changed His Stance on Iran?, January, 02, 2020**)

The speaker expressed a dubious attitude towards the possibility of the proposition saying that Trump might devote his energies to changing it. In epistemic modality, this was called speculative, namely an assessment of the speaker's attitude based on a possible conclusion obtained from his own knowledge, namely:

"If Trump has concluded that there is no possible deal with this dreadful regime"

The speaker knew that Trump might invest his energies only if there was no deal with the regime. This was the reason that the speaker doubts the

possibility that he (Trump) might devote his energies if he does not get a deal.

2) Might

Data 11

But a more contemporary version **might** be the "lie iPhoned" or more simply "the leak."

(**New Year's Resolution for the Mainstream Media: Stop Lying, January, 01, 2020**)

This is epistemic possibility where the speaker has doubt about the possibility of the proposition. This was only based on a possible conclusion obtained from the previous sentence, namely:

"We all know why this hahs happened, but how does it work? It's that complicated. Shakespeare spoke of the "lie circumstantial" and the "lie direct" in Touchstone's magnificent speech in 'As You Like It ".

Here, the speaker links Shakespeare's speech which talks about indirect and direct lies with the iphoned lie as a more contemporary version. This does not have solid evidence so that a possible conclusion was a more contemporary version might be the "lie iPhoned" or more simply "the leak.

Data 12

He imagine tents in hospital parking lots, which **might** have especially big drawbacks in February given our climate.

(**If an Epidemic Hits, Canada's Health-Care System Will Fall Woefully Short, January 07,2020**)

One of the epistemic modality characteristics of the speculative type was the use of the modals verb "might" which is the past tense form of "may". The attitude of the speaker here was that he was not sure whether the tents in the hospital parking lot suffered heavy losses in February due to our climate. Possible conclusion comes from tthe speaker's doubt based on his imagiation only because it has not happened yet.

Data 13

America **might** have made the incredible mistake of electing a president who takes his orders straight from Russian President Vladimir Putin in Moscow.

(**Is the News Media in a Position to be Concerned About 'Fake News'?, January, 08, 2020**)

"Might" was a past tense forms of "may". The use of might also showed the doubts of the speaker. The speaker's attitude showed that he doubts whether America made the extraordinary mistake of choosing a president who takes orders directly from the Russian president. The speaker was knowledgeable about it but he still has doubts.

" *Over the past three years, two competing narratives formed in the U.S news media:*

Russiagate : This narrative claimed that President Donald Trump is a direct threat to U.S national security because he's really a Russian spy"

Some say that Trump is a russian spy and also a direct threat. But this line is fake news nd so it says America might made a mistake if Trump really a Russian spy.

Data 14

It **might** also have been the year when we had our first female president, in a de facto sense.

(**2020: The Cenetary of the most Important Breakthrough in the History of Economics, January, 02, 2020**)

In this editorial, the speaker was doubtful about his proposition where the use of "might" which is a speculative type was only based on possible conclusions. The conclusion was obtained from the previous sentence, namely:

"*One century ago, the year 1920 featured events both momentous and trivial. In the United States, the right of women to vote was guaranteed by the passage of the 19th Amendment*."

and also the sentence after that, namely:

"*With President Woodrow Wilson having been incapacitated by a stroke the previous October, no bill became law unless Wilson's wife, Edith, decided to move her husband's hand to sign it*".

The speaker concluded that 1920 was the year that they may have had their first female president but it was all because the then president Wilson had a stroke so that his wife moved president Wilson's hand to sign the law.

Data 15

As Chesterton observed nearly a century ago, "Religious liberty **might** be supposed to mean that everybody is free to discuss religion.

(**The State Religion of Progrssiveism vs. How Jesus Would Govern, January, 06, 2020**)

Modals verb "might" was the past form of "may" which means what was epistemically possible. The speaker's attitude was doubtful about the proposition of the sentence whether it was the year they had their de facto first female president.

The speaker's attitude was doubtful about the proposition of the sentence whether it was the year they had their de facto first female president. Speakers doubted whether the 19th amendment came into effect the year they had their first female president. This is also known as a speculative. The proposition of the sentence states the possibility that the speaker doubts. The speaker's attitude is only based on a possible conclusion which comes from the sentence:

"*In practice it means that hardly anybody is allowed to mention it*."

The speaker found that, based on Chesterton's observations, it was very different from the prevailing practice that no one is allowed to discuss religion even though the freedom of religion means that everyone is free to discuss it. Therefore the speaker was doubtful about the possibility of the intended religious freedom.

Data 16

They **might** as well split the country right in half, right down the Mississippi.

(**Time to Cancel the 'Cancel Culture', January, 15, 2020**)

Modals verb "might" is a modified form of "may" which was the epistemic of possibility but tentative in nature. The attitude of the speaker shows that he was doubtful about the possibilities of his proposition. This was based on a possible conclusion obtained from:

Commenting about Burke, Fox and Friend's Steve Doocy elaborated on just how extreme things have gotten. "Unless America talks to the other side and we can just talk to each other, this is going to be a country.

It was from here that the speaker shows his doubtful attitude towards the possibility of his proposition because he does not yet have firm evidence.

Data 17

This column **might** win me no fans on college campuses, but there is something that must be said.

(**Universities Routinely Ignore and Violate Basic Civil Rights, January, 15, 2020**)

The speaker only wants to say something and does not expect to get attention or fans on campus, therefore the attitude of the speaker here was to make a dubious assessment of the proposition of the sentence which was a possibility that this column does not get me fans on campus. It belongs to

the category of epistemic possibility or is called speculative because of the use of the modals verb "might" which was the past form of "may". This was the first sentence written by the speaker in the editorial he delivers, so the speaker only suspects or is doubtful about the reader's response.

Data 18

We **might** also consider his character in the light of the barbs and slurs thrown daily at him.

(**Tree or Shadow: A Look at Donald Trump, Character, and Reputation, January, 02 2020**)

Modals verb "might" was the past form of "may" which means what was epistemically possible. The speaker's attitude was doubtful about the proposition of the sentence based on the sentence in the editorial paragraph, "*Here's a man who, even before the election, was savaged by the media. Those barrages of criticism hve never lett up. By now, most of us would have wilted under such an onslaught, but not Trump. He takes the hits, he counterpunches, and he keeps moving forward. In another man, we might admire that grit*"

Based on the sentence above, the speaker conclude the possible reason about why they might also consider the president character. It was because the criticism received by President Trump and also the attitude towards these criticisms made the speaker still doubtful about the character of the president Trump, thus raising the possibility to consider his character.

b. Deductive

The writer found 6 uses of types of epistemic modality deductive in the editorials of The Epoch Times Newspaper.

1) Must

Data 19

If FBI special agents are to maintain their special position as the world's elite law enforces, the bllame for these recent bad acts **must** be clearly and publicy paced at the feet of the culpable parties.

(**Blame for FBI's FISA Abuse Should Be Put Where It Belongs, January 03, 2020**)

In this sentence the speaker uses the verb verb "must" based on evidence or the only possible conclusion. This was also known as the assumptive type. The speaker's attitude is to believe what is necessary to do. Based on the proposition of the sentence, the speaker says that it was necessary for the special agents to clearly and publicy the blame for these recent and acts if they were to maintain special position as the world's elite law enforces. The conclusions drawn by the speaker were based on the evidence contained in the editorial. The speaker knows about

"A careful analysis of IG Michael Horowitz's report and relevant congressional testimoy reveals tht the FBI's upper management bypassed the field so as to commit the fraud upon the FISA Court".

Because this knowledge was what causes the speaker to determine the only possible conclusion and what is necessary to do.

2) Should

Data 20

Now state lawmakers **should** terminate the game by refusing to play.

(**The New ERA Campaign: Constitutional Malware, January 10, 2020**)

The speaker's attitude can be seen from the use of the modal verb "should" which shows the speaker's confidence in a need. This was a type of deductive epistemic modality that was based on the only possible conclusion. The evidence found in the editorial which was the basis of the speaker's knowledge was

"But in December, three states sued to stop the archivist of the united states from accepting ERA" ratifications". On jan.6, the US Justice department's office of legal counsel advised the archivist to the same effect".

The sentence states that the speaker knows that there are three states that are contesting. This was the basis of the speaker's knowledge that it was a necessity for members of the state parliament to stop playing and refuse to play.

Data 21

And apparently Canadians **should** worry about epidemics because if one destroys civilization it will also take out our beloved health-care system.

(**If an Epidemic Hits, Canada's Health-Care System Will Fall Woefully Short, January 07, 2020**)

The speaker's attitude can be judged through the use of the modals verb "should" which means what was neccessary to do. This was also

referred to as the deductive type, which was based on the only possible conclusion. The attitude of the speaker was to believe in what was necessary. The content of the proposition of the speaker's sentence was it was necessary for Canadians to worry about epidemics because if one destroys civilization it will also take out our beloved health-care system. Of course this was based on the speaker's knowledge or also an assertive evidence. This evidence was found in the speaker's sentence in the editorial. The speaker demonstrated his knowledge that an epidemic was one the world can end. This was one of TEDx's famous talks by Stephen Petranek. This was proof that the speaker's attitude was to believe what Canada needs to do, namely that they have to worry about the epidemic.

Data 22

While democrats in Congress continue to chide the president, President Trump **should** rest assured that many Americans support and appreciate his bravery, strength, resolve, and thoughtful leadership.

(**Opinion: The President's Address to the Nation Was Perfect, January 10, 2020**)

The speaker showed a very confident attitude towards the need for that proposition, saying that President Trump should rest assured that many Americans support and appreciate his bravery, strength, resolve, and thoughtful leadership. In epistemic modality, this was called deductive, namely an assessment of the speaker's attitude based on the only possible conclusion obtained from his own knowledge, namely:

"*While democrats in Congress continue to chide the president*"

The speaker knew that Trump was constantly being reviled by the democrats at the congress, so the speaker was convinced that what a trump president needed and had to do was to believe that there were still many Americans who supported and appreciated him.

Data 23

While the president's strong stance was commendable, he **should** tread very carefully, as cultural sites are typically protected against military action.

(**With Few Exceptions, Cultural Sites Are Normally Off-Limits, January 07, 2020**)

The speaker's attitude can be seen from the use of the modals verb "should" where this was the modals verb which was equivalent to "must ". The use of the modals verb must show a conclusion from observable evidence so that it becomes the only possible conclusion. This was known as the deductive type. The use of the modals verb "should" describes the speaker's belief in a certainty, meaning there was no other reason than that. The evidence that the speaker can observe can be found in this editorial but in a different paragraph. These sentences were the words of the president trump to reporters intended for Iran.

"They're allowed to kill our people. They are allowed to torture and maim our people. They're allowed to use roadside bombs and blow up our people. And we're not allowed to touch their cultural sites. ? It doesn't work that way".

Here the speaker knows that the president Trump disagrees about those who were not allowed to touch their cultural sites even though there was the 1954 convention for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict with regulation for the execution of the convention 1954 (the hague convention. the speaker came to a conclusion that he believed in the certainty that the president should be careful because cultural sites were protected by the military.

Data 24

Bernie Sanders has likened drug company CEOs to murderes and says when they raise prices too much, we **should** "put them in jail."

(Why Does Washington Demonize Drugs Companies?, January, 15, 2020)

Using the modals verb "should" was the modals of epistemic necessity. The proposition of the sentence was that we must "put them in prison". According to the speaker, raising drug prices too high was a crime equivalent to murder. Then it was a necessity to put him in prison. This sentence was the only possible conclusion or also called deductive, which was based on observable evidence. There was a time statement that was "when they increase the price". Speaker's attitude based on the speaker knowledge that there was an increase in the price of drugs by drugs company. The speaker was very confident and sure about what should be done.

c. Assumptive

The writer found 42 uses of types of epistemic modality assumptive in the editorials of The Epoch Times Newspaper.

a. Will

Data 25

Nevertheless, those determined to be ill-disposed toward the film **will** miss the important lessons it holds in regard to human nature.

(**Clint Eastwood's 'Richard Jewell' Is an Incisive Study in Human Nature, January 7, 2020**)

The speaker tells a reasonable conclusion that the human nature has always been an improtant lesson in film. The speaker shows about the inference of what was usually known and this can be concluded that the sentence sound assumptive. The speaker was express a probability. This was the type of assumptive modality with the modal verbs WILL. The attitude of the speaker who believes in this probability must have come from his knowledge which can be found in the editorial. Evidence that the speaker was convinced of that probability was:

"there are film critics who say the film is nothing more than tantrums and twists and some call it just a drama supporting Trump's incitement".

This was what convinces the speaker of the probability that those who commit to being insolent to the film will miss the important lesson it has regarding human nature.

Data 26

Whatever the results in the Iowa caucuses, one ca be confident that they **will** leave and exaggerated impression of the level of Sander's support.

(**Democrats Should Put an End to Causes, January 15, 2020**)

The speaker was express a probability. This was the type of assumptive modality with the modal verbs WILL. The speaker tells a reasonable conclusion that they will leave and exaggerated impression of the level of Sander's support. The speaker shows about the inference of what was usually known and this can be concluded that the sentence sound assumptive. The attitude of the speaker who believes in this probability must have come from his knowledge which can be found in the editorial. Evidence that the speaker believes the probability was Sander's candidacy was

"*Defamation of Democrats, as is he do 2016. For him this is an election that is not democratic. And also according to the speaker, President Donald Trump's most feared democrat is Joe Biden*".

This was what convinced the speaker of the probability that democrats would abandon and exaggerate the impression of Sander's level of support.

Data 27

No one at Dollar General **will** argue that its stores have the same nostalgic charm Woolworths held within its wood-planked floors or charming lunch counters.

(**Dollar General Is a Part of Americana Worth Saving and Celebrating, January 14, 2020**)

The speaker tells a reasonable conclusion with the word *Will*, means it happened after the people of Dollar General said it. The speaker knowing what was generally known about the people at the General Dollar does acknowledge the same nostalgic charm that Woolworths has. The speaker's attitude conveys about the probability, where he was sure about his words.

Data 28

The local political winds have shifted, and the previously Republican-controlled Virginia legislature **will** become Democratic controlled as new delegates were sworn in this month.

(**Virginia Now at the Forefront of Gun Control Battle, January 13, 2020**) This was the assumptive type of epistemic modality, namely the use of will modals. Assumptive shows a reasonable conclusion, namely showing a conclusion about what was usually known. Here the speaker shows his stance by saying the probability of who will control the legislative body that was previously controlled by the republic.

"*Two years earlier, in January 2018, Democratic Gov. Ralph Northan was sworn in and became 73rd governor of Virginia*"

The democrat party has gained a majority so that the legislative body of Virginia becomes the control of the democrats when a new delegation was inaugurate. So here the speaker knows that when a new delegation is inaugurated, the democratic party always controls the legislative body of Virginia which was previously controlled by the republic.

Data 29

The rights of the individual **will** be subordinated to the rights and power of the government and will no longer rule at the sufferance of the people but will rule in place of the people.

(**Virginia Now at the Forefront of Gun Control Battle, January 13, 2020**)

The use of "will' modals in epistemic modality shows the probability or was also called assumptions that have a reasonable conclusion. The attitude of the speaker here states that he knows what was generally known about gun ownership. It was all based on the speaker's knowledge of:

"*if the first and second amandments are overwhelmed by this assault from the left, the constitution will, in essence, be abandoned.*"

The first amendment aims for all of them to freely express their thoughts openly regardless of how others feel. This was the reason why the speaker was convinced of the possibility that individual rights would come under the rights and powers of the government. The speaker expressed his stance on the probability that individual rights will come under the rights and powers of the government.

Data 30

Further adding to the hysteria, network news channels have run stories detailing the high cost this global crisis **will** have on the men and women already serving.

(**The Cause of American Men and Women Service, January 10, 2020**)

The speaker spoke according to almost the same circumstances that had happened. The speaker's stance, therefore, expressed the probability that the global crisis would bring on the men and women who were already serving. The number of talks about the United States and the statement that we were on the brink of World War III. This then made news channels add to the hysteria by publishing news detailing the high costs posed by the global crisis so that the speakers concluded and believed in the probability that high costs would be generated by the global crisis on the men and women who were already serving.

Data 31

And we **will** be the ones changing them.

(**Socialists Infiltrate Texas Judiciary, January, 03, 2020**)

The speaker is confident in the probability of his proposition based on a reasonable conclusion obtained from the sentence:

"People in travis county deserve real reform"

The speaker meant those who would change the people in the Travis were to get real reform because the speaker knew it was the right of the Travis people. This was also the conclusion of what was commonly known or it calls an assumtive type.

Data 32

Iranian "responses" to the Soleimani affair **will** be limited to covert actions abroad and a continuation of harsh repression at home.

(**Iranian Regime Craves Revenge for Soleimani, But Faces Challenges to Its Rule, January 08, 2020**)

The use of "will' modals in epistemic modality shows the probability or was also called assumptions that have a reasonable conclusion. The attitude of the speaker here states that he knows what was generally known about Iran's response to Soleimani's affair as well as covert actions abroad and the continued violent repression at home. It was all based on the speaker's knowledge of

"the Iranians knowing that direct conflict with America would be fatal to the regime".

This was what led the speaker to the plausible conclusion that Iran's response to the affair on Soleimani's business would be limited to covert action abroad and the continuation of the violent crackdown at home.

Data 33

No doubt many teachers **will** be reading Boaler's book as part of a regular staff in-service study.

(**Social Media Empowers Clasroom Teachers, January, 06, 2020**)

This was the attitude of the speaker who believes the probability of his proposition based on what was generally known and was also a reasonable conclusion, namely from the sentence:

"It should come as a little surprise that school administrators are buying copies of Boaler's book to hand out to their teachers."

The speaker has the knowledge that a copy of the boaler book was distributed to their teachers. The speaker also uses the word "no doubt" which clearly shows his belief in the truth of the probability.

Data 34

It **will** also take out our beloved health-care system.

(**If an Epidemic Hits, Canada's Health-Care System Will Fall Woefully Short, January 07,2020**)

The speaker's attitude can be seen from the use of the modals verb "will" which indicates the probability. The probability of the propositions in question were those which show the conclusion of what was generally known. So, the attitude that speaks here about the impact of the epidemic will destroy the health care system. One proof that the speaker has knowledge was in the sentence he wrote based on his knowledge of

"the TED talk by the famous writer Stephen Petranek who said that one of the reasons the world could end is an epidemic".

This was where the speaker draws the conclusion that the epidemic will destroy the health care we love.

Data 35

Now, I **will** openly confess that I have received funding from the pharmaceutical industry, but even I find fault from time to time with some of the pricing activities of Big Pharma.

(**Why Does Washington Demonize Drugs Companies?, January, 15, 2020**)

The proposition of the sentence was "I will openly confess that I have received funding from the pharmaceutical industry" which shows the speaker's attitude, namely epistemic probability or also known as assumptive, which was based on a reasonable conclusion and inference from what was generally known. The speaker learned about the mistakes and some drug pricing activities at Big Pharma that resulted in the public having to pay double for the drugs developed there. Therefore a plausible probaility was that it was probability for him to openly confess that he has received fuding from the pharmaceutical industry.

Data 36

To its credit, The New York Times conceded that drug price controls **will** save consumers money but will also delay for a year-or two or three- the introduction of new drugs.

(**Why Washington Demonize Drugs Companies?, January, 15, 2020**)

The proposition of the sentence was that controlling drug prices will save consumers money. These were modals of epistemic probability that show the speaker's attitude about the probability he believes. The conclusion that the speaker knew was that firms holding patents for a new drug could easily spend money on drug discovery and testing and then the price would fall forever and benefit all humanity. The fall in drug prices was a boon for consumers because it saves consumers money. This was what the assumptive and confident speaker concludes about the probability that controlling drug prices saves consumers money.

Data 37

Sanction **will** be increased in retaliation for the strikes.

(Don't Be Duped by Iranian Regime and Leftist Media: Soleimani Was Bnot Magnificent, January, 14, 2020)

Epistemic probability was based on evidence that was generally known and in epistemic modality it was characterized by the use of the modals verb "will" which was the assumptive type. A reasonable conclusion what the speaker knows was that Iran fired a missile attack in retaliation for Soleimani's death. It can be found in the editorial which was written:

Missile strikes were fired on U.S Air Base Ain-Assad in retribution of Soleimani's death.

This was evidence that the speaker knows that Iran continues to retaliate against the United States so that the speaker believes about the probability that sanctions will be increased in retaliation for the attack.

Data 38

If it fails to learn, it **will** no doubt have more failures and opportunities to learn from them over the coming decade.

(**Learning From Failure, Failure to Learn: The Collapse of Britain's Labour Party, January 03, 2020**)

The speaker believes in the probability of the proposition that there will be more failures if one fails to learn. This was of course based on a reasonable conclusion in the sentence:

"*If it fails to learn, then no doubt*"

Speakers have no doubt that there will be more failures and opportunities to learn from them in the coming decades.

Data 39

Within a few weeks, the Democrats **will** face a perfect storm: an impeachment debacle, a manifestly inept and unfeasible groups of candidates.

(**Phony Impeachment Becoming Democratic Debacle, January, 07, 2020**)

The speaker's attitude can be seen based on his modals verb because in epistemic modality, "will" was an assumptive type that shows the probability of a proposition. Based on what is written that:

"The american public seems to have forgotten that its president is supposedly fighting to hang onto his job untul election day and avoid being the first person ever legally evicted from the U.S presidency in mid-term. this indicates what a total failure this phony impeachment has been".

This was evidence that the speaker believed the false impeachment of the president trump failed. So that a reasonable conclusion was that democrats will experience a perfect storm like an impeachment disaster.

2) Would

Data 40

A group called Indivisible was now going after Biden's immigration plan for holding that a pathway to citizenship **would** include an ability to speak English.

(**Energizer Bunny Biden Spooks the Left, January 09, 2020**)

Would was a modified form of will, which shows the speaker's attitude about the possibilities of the proposition. In contrast to "will", this express a lower degree of commitment, and judgment that were more tentative. This proposition was based on a reasonable conclusion from the following sentence:

"*A group called Indivisible is now going after Biden's immigration.*"

It can be seen that the speaker's attitude shows his belief in a temporary probability because the indivisible group was still pursuing the immigration plan.

Data 41

They **would** have fit in easily having coffee at a Left Bank cafe in the midst of an earnest discussion of art and politics.

(**Hong Kong Demonstrators Are the Real Social Justice Warriors, January 9, 2020**)

The attitude of the speaker here was about probability. The probability that was meant was the probability that will happen to them (Hong Kong's young men and women). The speaker shows his attitude by using the modals verb "would" which was a past tense of the modals verb "will". It means that the speaker has knowledge of what was generally known. The evidence that the speaker has this knowledge is found in the sentences he wrote in the editorial of his text. The speaker noted that:

"the appearance of young Hong Kong men and women is similar to those of young people in Europe and the United States".

This was why the speakers drew the plausible conclusion that they would easily have a coffee in a Left Bank cafe in the midst of a serious discussion about art and politics.

Data 42

Activists know they **would** be able to feed off that chaos with lucrative lawsuit, direct mail fundraising, and publicity.

(**The New ERA Campaign: Constitutional Malware, January 10, 2020**)

The use of the modals verb "would" is an epistemic modality which shows probability based on reasonable conclusions and also what is generally known. . In this case, the speaker's attitude was that he believes about a probability or is called assumptive. Evidence about the knowledge and conclusions drawn by the speaker was found in the editorial in the sentence:

"Sometimes, their goal is evil satisfaction and sometimes financial gain. Some political activist spread political malware for similar purposes."

and also in the sentence :

"The incentivities behind the campaign are obvious".

The first is that the speaker knows the purpose of activism, namely financial benefits. Second, the clarity of the incentives for the campaign. By doing so, the speaker was convinced of the possibility that the activists

would be able to overcome the chaos due to the objective of financial gain and the clarity of the campaign incentives.

Data 43

By adopting it, they **would** be replicating experience wit parts of the 14th Amendment, whose drafting defects have spawned doubt, litigation, and shifting court opinions for more than 150 years.

(**The New ERA Campaign: Constitutional Malware, January 10, 2020**)

The speaker indicates inference from what was generally known by saying the drafting of amendment 14th defects have spawned doubt, litigation, and shifting court opinions for more than 150 years. The speaker shows his assumptive attitude by stating the time span that has resulted from the 14 amendments which was more than 150 years.

Data 44

For Iran, that **would** be a huge and much-needed win. In fact, with Russia's economy in the dumps as well, it **would** also greatly benefit from higher oil prices.

(**Will Trump's Actions Send Oil Prices Soaring?, January 08, 2020**)

This sentence was the attitude of the speaker at the editorial entitled Will Trump's Actions Send Oil Prices Soaring? published on January 8, 2020. In this sentence, the speaker's attitude can be seen from the use of the modals verb "would" which was a past form of "will" which means a probability or it can also be called assumptive. The attitude of the speaker believes about the probability of the proposition in the sentence based on

what was generally known or a reasonable conclusion. Evidence or reason for the speaker's attitude was because the speaker knows that Due to its geographic proximity, Iran has ample opportunity to discrupt the flow of oil in the narrow, 21-nautical-mile-wide-strait. So that in the event of a conflict with the United States, the speaker was convinced of the probability that for Iran, it will be a big and much needed win and also the fact that Russia's economy was in decline will be a boon for Iran sending oil prices higher.

Data 45

At this stations, people **would** down their water and Gatorade, then throw the cups on the ground.

(**After Action Reviews: Learning From Our Painful Failures, January 06, 2020**)

This was a form of using the modal past of will, that was would. The attitude of the speaker stated what the people at the station will do. The speaker noticed that people usually drink water and the brand Gatorade, then throw the cups on the ground. That was why the speaker uses the 'would' mode which shows a reasonable conclusion. The speaker believed in the probability of the proposition because he knew that the station was a hydration station and a source of fast energy. This was why the speaker believed that it was possible at the station that people would drink their water and gatorade and then throw the cups on the ground.

Data 46

I took the first slow, painful steps that **would** became my first training mile since a painful and devastating failure two days prior.

(**After Action Reviews: Learning From Our Painful Failures, January 06, 2020**)

The speaker's attitude can be seen from the use of the modals verb "would" which was the past tense form of "will" which illustrates that the speaker was confident about a probability. The likelihood here was that the speaker believes that the first step he takes will be his first mile training mile since the failure two days earlier. In epistemic modality, would be used by a speaker when he or she knows something that was commonly known so that it can be a plausible conclusion. Evidence that the speaker has this knowledge can be found in the editorial but in a different sentence. *"It was at one of these points that I hit a slick spot with my heel at just the right angle, at just the right incline, and I skidded"*.

This can be evidence that the speaker has experienced a failure because his foot has slipped. This was the reason why the speaker believes about the probability that he took the first slow, painful steps that would have become hist first training mile since a painful and devastating failure two days prior.

Data 47

This was before Harry and Meghan set off a convulsion by that they **would** offload their tedious royal duties and live half the time in North America.

(**Do Canadians Want to Defer to Harry and Meghan? , January 14, 2020**)

The speaker's attitude can be seen from the use of the modals verb "would" which is the past tense form of "will" which can reveal the possible meaning. which he believed would happen. The speaker uses the word "would", which means the speaker believes that there is a probability that it will happen. The attitude of the speaker here shows that the propositions he wrote were assumptive or based on plausible conclusions. Evidence that the speaker knows this conclusion can be found from the sentence he wrote in his editorial. The speaker said that Harry and Meghan were free humans where they were not the first couple to divorce themselves from the family. This was the reason the speaker believes that Harry and Meghan will give up royal duties and stay half the time in North America.

Data 48

They understood that one or more of the three branches **would** always tend to exceed its power.

(**Blame for FBI's FISA Abuse Should Be Put Where It Belongs, January 03, 2020**)

The attitude of the speaker shows his belief in a probability that will happen. It can be seen from the use of the modals verb "would" which indicates a probability for the content of the proposition of the sentence. The speaker's attitude certainly has reasons or evidence for what he wrote based on his knowledge. The use of the modals verb "would" describes an

assumptive proposition or it can be said that it was a reasonable conclusion held by the speaker. The proof that the speaker has knowledge is that the speaker says it was in accordance with facts that were even known to the public, namely about the genius of the formulator in forming a tripartite power system. Apart from that, the speaker also knew about the past of the legislative branches. That was the reason that the author believes in the likelihood that one or more of the three branches will always exceed the limits of his authority.

Data 49

This **would** have been a virtual impossibility unless the field offices were bypassed and the plot was the brainchild of FBI headquarters desk jockeys rather than "real" agents.

(**Blame for FBI's FISA Abuse Should Be Put Where It Belongs, January 03, 2020**)

The speaker's attitude can be seen from the use of the modals verb "would" which shows that the speaker believes in a probability. The probability that this writer believes was based on the content of the propositions of the sentences he wrote. The use of the modals verb "would" to indicate this probability was assumptive or a reasonable conclusion. The speaker's assessment regarding the probability of the truth of the proposition was based on certain evidences or reasons which in this context were outside the sentence but still in one unity in the editorial. The speaker's evidence or rationale was congressional testimony about the Trump

presidential campaign's volunteer charter page review which stated that such a review had never been conducted. So that in this context the speaker believed in the probability that this would become a virtual impossibility.

Data 50

As such, attacking such sites for any other reason **would** likely fall outside of these allotted parameters.

(**With Few Exceptions, Cultural Sites Are Normally Off-Limits, January 07, 2020**)

Modals verb "would" was a modified form of capital "will" or also known as assumptive which was used for a more tentative assessment. The speaker's attitude was based on the use of "would" express the speaker's confidence based on repeated experience. The speaker was knowledgeable about attacking such sites. The evidence found in the editorial was that the speaker knows the provisions in the Hague convention which state that attacks on cultural sites were prohibited. This was what the speaker then concludes and becomes convinced of the possibility that attacking such a site for any other reason would likely fall outside of that allocated parameter.

Data 51

If not for Trump's love of country, self-confidence, and inner strength, the United States **would** be in big trouble.

(**The President's Decision Showed Strenght, Leadership, and a Love of Country, January 06, 2020**)

The speaker's attitude can be seen from the use of the capital verb "would" which shows that the speaker believes in a probability. The probability that the speaker believes was based on the content of the propositions of the sentences he wrote. The use of the modals verb "would" to indicate this possibility was assumptive or a reasonable conclusion. The speaker's assessment regarding the probability of the truth of the proposition was based on certain evidences or reasons which in this context were outside the sentence but still in one unity in the editorial. The evidence or reason for the speaker was the president's decision to counter the imminent threat. So that in this context the speaker believed that if it weren't for the love of the president, the United States would be in big trouble.

Data 52

I'm sure he **would** take a salary hit, but as an elithe athlete, I'm sure th communist authorities would give hhim all the rice and beans and maybe even chicken he could eat.

(**Meet the Socialist World Series Winning Pitcher Who Snubbed President Trump, January 03, 2020**)

The speaker's attitude can be seen from the use of the modals verb "would" which shows that the speaker believes in a probability. The probability that this speaker believes was based on the content of the propositions of the sentences he wrote. The use of the modals verb "would" to indicate this possibility was assumptive or a reasonable conclusion. The speaker's assessment regarding the probability of the truth of the proposition

was based on certain evidences or reasons which in this context were outside the sentence but still in one unity in the editorial. The evidence or reason for the speaker was that communist Cuba has a professional baseball league which was subsidized by the state. So in this context the speaker believed that Doolittle would receive his salary and that the communist authorities gave him all the rice and beans and maybe even chicken he could eat.

Data 53

Perhaps a responsible media **would** have highlighted more of Doolittle's extremist background when reporting on his snubbing of the president.

(**Meet the Socialist World Series Winning Pitcher Who Snubbed President Trump, January 03, 2020**)

The speaker's attitude can be seen from the use of the modals verb "would" which shows that the speaker believes in a probability. The probability that this writer believes was based on the content of the propositions of the sentences he wrote. The use of the modals verb "would" to indicate this probability was assumptive or a reasonable conclusion. The speaker's assessment regarding the probability of the truth of the proposition was based on certain evidences or reasons which in this context were outside the sentence but still in one unity in the editorial. The evidence or reason for the speaker was that the large number of media were happy to report the insult without providing complete background to the public. So

that in this context the speaker believed that the media would focus more on Doolittle's extremist background when reporting his insult to the president.

Data 54

The Iranians know that any direct conflict with the United States **would** be fatal to the regime, and Khamenei doesn't wish to go down as the supreme leader who fell from power and grace.

(**Iranian Regime Craves Revenge for Soleimani, But Faces Challenges to Its Rule, January 08, 2020**)

The speaker's attitude can be seen from the use of the modal verb "will" which means the possibility that will happen. The speaker's expressed likelihood indicates that the Speaker believes in something generally known that has the probability of happening. The speaker's belief in the truth of the sentence's proposition was based on his knowledge which was generally known that the United States was the most powerful country. Major General Soleimani's death was a devastating blow to a regime that now has to face widespread challenges to its rule. One of Iran's top leaders, Khamenei, knew his weaknesses and was unable to launch an attack on the United States. This was the reason the speakers concluded that a direct conflict with America would have fatal consequences for the regime.

Data 55

The regime no doubt craves revenge; it **would** love to see him dead.

(**Iranian Regime Craves Revenge for Soleimani, But Faces Challenges to Its Rule, January 08, 2020**)

The speaker's attitude can be seen from the use of the modal verb "will" which means the probability that will happen. The speaker's expressed likelihood indicates that the Speaker believes in something generally known that has the probability of happening. The speaker's belief in the truth of the sentence's proposition was based on his knowledge that Iran will not take revenge on President Donald Trump even though the regime desperately needs revenge. This was the reason the speaker concluded that the regime would love to see him die.

Data 56

County officials in Amador decided that rather than a lay of public workers, they **would** cut their working hours by 10 percent.

(**Do Americans Even Want Time Off?, January, 02, 2020**)

The speaker's attitude towards the proposition of the sentence was that the speaker believes in the probability of a 10 percent cut in working hours. This conclusion was drawn from the previous sentence in the editorial:

He cites an interesting case in Amador County, California. After the 2007-2009 financial crisis, California trimmed is a contribution to every county by 10 percent.

This was based on what is generally known about the case in Amador county and makes a reasonable conclusion that they will cut work hours rather than reduce the number of employees.

Data 57

They **would** tell him. "Well, now what i do was, the kids are in school on fridays, so i do various chores on friday, and then i have the whole weekend off."

(**Do Americans Even Want Time Off?, January, 02, 2020**)

Would shows an epistemic probability, which means the speaker's attitude was sure about the truth of the proposition. Based on a reasonable conclusion which was concluded from the sentence:

"The female employees tended to like the four-day week more than the men, according to the Graaf"

The speaker knows what was generally known, namely women's preferences for the for-day week so the reason why the speaker will tell in more detail about this.

Data 58

But they **would** have to organize the votes to do that.

(**Iranian Regime Craves Revenge for Soleimani, But Faces Challenges to Its Rule, January 08, 2020**)

The speaker's attitude to the sentence can be seen through the use of the verb modals' would "which expresses the probability. The meaning of the probability which states that the application was related to the contents of the sentence's proposition shows that the speaker believes in the truth of the proposition contained in the sentence based on what was commonly known. Evidence for this reason, among others, was that Iran does not

express a grudge against President Donald Trump but because the regime no longer doubts that it was in desperate need of revenge and was going to die. That's why the editor said that they would vote to do this.

Data 59

He warned his people that Western influences **would** fatally undermined the greatness of the Iranian culture.

(Why Iran's Dictators Need the United States as an Enemy, January,15, 2020)

This sentence was the speaker's assumptive attitude because it uses the modals verb "would". The proposition of the speaker's sentence was that western influence will fatally destroy the greatness of Iranian culture. This was based on the speaker's knowledge of the corrupt culture of the West and the United States in particular. The plausible conclusion that the west has a bad culture led the speaker to show his attitude that he was confident about the likelihood that western influence would fatally undermine the greatness of Iranian culture.

Data 60

John writes sadly and almost offhandedly that if Mercury had lived one year longer, he probably **would** have survived because of the AIDS medication that eventually saved millions of lives.

(Why Does Washington Demonize Drugs Companies?, January, 15, 2020)

The speaker's attitude was to believe in the possibility that he would survive because of the AIDS drug that was eventually discovered and saved millions of lives. In epistemic modality, this was an assumptive type and was also a probability. A reasonable conclusion was obtained based on generally known evidence written in an editorial:

"Mercury tragically died of AIDS at the age of 45 in 1991."

That sentence can be matched with the fact that an AIDS cure was invented in 1992. That was why the speaker was convinced of the probability that if Mercury lived another year, he might be cured.

Data 61

The letter claimed that without cleansing, the classroom and even the furniture **would** harbour negative "energy".

(**Christianity Is a Religion, but Aboriginal Spiritual Is Merely Cultural?, January, 14, 2020**)

The speaker uses modals verb "would" which was a characteristic of assumptive. This proposition was indeed a reasonable conclusion that any place that was not cleaned will give off a negative energy. This was common knowledge. So that the speaker was confident about this probability.

Data 62

Many of them **would** have attacked Trump even if had he assassinated Hitler in 1940, blaming the president for escalating the conflict.

(**Trump Derangement Syndrome Skyrockets Over Soleimani, January, 04, 2020**)

The speaker expressed a confident attitude towards the probability of the proposition saying that many of them will attack the president Trump. In epistemic modality, this was called assumptive, namely the assessment of the speaker's attitude based on a reasonable conclusion obtained from his own knowledge, namely:

"Yet the supposedly liberal and progressive Democrats are all in a dither about the assassination of Soleimani. After all, Trump did it. It has to be wrong."

Speakers knew that however Trump carried out Soleimani's assassination, it was wrong in the eyes of the democrats. This was the reason that the speakers were confident about the probability that many of them (Democrats) will attack Trump because they think Trump was increasing the conflict.

Data 63

Warning that failure to comply **would** result in losing federal funds.

(**Universities Routinely Ignore and Violate Basic Civil Rights, January, 15, 2020)**

The speaker uses the modals verb "would" which indicates his belief in a probability based on what was generally known. Here the speaker already knows that the law regulates the equality of federal financial

assistance between men and women. This evidence can be found in the editorial text, namely:

The law is simple: "No person in the united states shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance." It was enacted to make sure, among other things, that female students got as much money for their sports programs as male students.

Therefore, the speakers concluded that violation of these laws would result in the loss of federal funds.

Data 64

Klobuchar **would** maintain the party elders in their seats of power, from which they cheated Hillary Clinton in 2008 and Sanders in 2016.

(**Phony Impeachment Becoming Democratic Debacle, January, 07, 2020**)

The speaker make judgments about the proposition Klobuchar would maintain the party elders in their seats of power. The Speaker's attitude shows the probability of the proposition of the sentence. This was a type of assumptive epistemic because of the use of the modals verb "would" which was the past form of "will". Types of epistemic assumptive based on reasonable conclusion or what was generally known. The speaker's sentence explains that they deceived Hillary Clinton in 2008 and Sanders in 2016. Therefore, the speaker's attitude to the sentence "Klobuchar maintains the

party elders in their seats of power" was to believe in the possibility that Klobuchar would maintain the party elders in their seats of power.

Data 65

That established players have a law that gets to keep new people, that **would** compete with them, out.

(**Licensed to Fail, January 14, 2020**)

The speaker's attitude shows his belief in the probability that occur. The speaker uses the modals verb "would" which was an epistemic probability type or assumptive type. This type was based on a reasonable conclusion or based on what was generally known. The speaker's knowledge was the existence of laws that prohibit new people. It was the new people who will become their competitors, so the speaker said that That established players have a law that gets to keep new people, that would compete with them, out.

Data 66

I get that politicians are eager for "face time" in front of a larger audience, but I assumed they **would** at least try to learn things. Nope.

(**Congressional Grandstanding, January, 07, 2020**)

The speaker was very confident about the possibility that at least they will learn a lot. In epistemic modality, this was called assumptive, namely the assessment of the speaker's attitude based on a reasonable conclusion obtained from his own knowledge, namely:

"Congressional hearings were created to educate lawmakers so they have knowledge before they pass bills or impeach a president. Today, hardly any education happens. During the President Trump impeachment" testimony, "legislators tried to score points. At least five times, Rep. Adam Schiff (D-Calif.) Shut down criticism by shouting, Gentleman is not recognized!"

The speaker knows that during the congress, the legislators do not show the function of having a congress hearing because they (legislators) were very uneducated. Therefore, the speaker's attitude indicated that he assumed that at least the legislators would try to learn a lot of things so they wouldn't be bad anymore.

d. Consessive

The writer found 2 uses of types of epistemic modality consessive in the editorials of The Epoch Times Newspaper.

1) May

Data 67

Impeachment **may** be distracting him, but not in a way that causes him to respond decisively to the systematic murder of Americans by Islamic terrorist.

(**Phony Impeachment Becoming Democratic Debacle, January, 07, 2020**)

May was used as a concessive, in the sense of 'although'. With a consessive clause the speaker does not indicate doubt about the proposition but rather accepts it as a true, in order to contast one sttate of affairs with

another. The attitude of the speaker here shows about his recognition of the truth of his proposition. The use of the modals verb "may" here was not of a speculative type but was presupposed. The sentence can be paraphrased as: "*although impeachment distracting him, he did not respond decisively to the systematic murder of America by Islamic terrorists.*"

Data 68

Dave Chappelle **may** be controversial, but he's an important part of the very American genre of stand-up comedy.

(**Dave Chappelle Is the Comedian America Needs, January 9, 2020**)

The speaker's attitude can be seen from one of the uses of the modals verb, namely "may". In the epistemic modality, "may" means the possibility that the speaker doubts the truth of the proposition in the sentence. But in this sentence "may" was used as a concession in the meaning of "although". The sentence can paraphrase the word "may" with "although". In this sentence the Speaker casts no doubt about the proposition, but accepts it as true. However, the use of may not in speculative terms, but in presumptions. And in this sentence, the speaker shows the attitude that he predicts the truth of the content of the proposition in his sentence. The evidence that the speaker points to because:

"Dave Chappelle says it is, without hesitation, and that courage has helped show Americans what is good and bad about trends and ideas in this country".

That is the reason why speakers admit that Dave Chappelle may be controversial, but that he is an important part of the very American genre of stand-up comedy.

B. Discussion

Based on the explanation of the research result abouve, the explanation of the types of epistemic modality and the attitude of the speaker includes in one discossion.

Based on the previous judgment on those editorial text, the writer found

four types of epistemic modality based on Frank Palmer's (2001) theory, namely speculative (may, might), deductive (must), assumptive (will), and concessive (may) types, which are the speaker's attitude about possibility, necessity, probability and presupposed. The definition of speculative is when the speaker's attitude is doubtful about the possibility of his proposition based only on a possible conclusion. Meanwhile, deductive is when a speaker believes in the certainty of his proposition based on the only possible conclusion. Assumptive is when the speaker believes in the probability of his proposition based on a reasonable conclusion. And concessive is when the speaker is no doubt about the proposition but accept it as a true.

The sum of all epistemic modality found from 43 editorials from 13 newspapers is 68 uses. With each divided by type, speculative 18, deductive 6, assumptive 42 and concessive 2. The data will be presented in form of table.

Table 2. The percentage Speculative type

No.	Types of Epistemic Modality	Quantity	Percentage
1.	Speculative	18	26,4%

Table 2 shows the results of the percentage of use of epistemic modality for speculative types with the use of modals verb may and might. Found 18 times of use with a percentage reaching 26,4% of the total. This speculative type is used by the editor of the epoch times newspaper when the speaker doubts the possibility of the proposition if the speaker has a lack of knowledge or does not have assertive evidence.

Table 3. The Percentage of Deductive type

No.	Types of Epistemic Modality	Quantity	Percentage
1	Deductive	6	8,9%

Table 3 shows the results of the percentage use of deductive type epistemic modality with the use of modals verb must and should. It was found 6 times of use with a percentage reaching 8,9% of the total. This deductive type is used by the editor of the epoch times newspaper when the speaker is convinced of what is necessity to do if the speaker has assertive evidence which underlie the proposition and finds the only possible conclusion.

Table 4. The Percentage of Assumptive Type

No.	Types of Epistemic Modality	Quantity	Percentage
1.	Assumptive	42	61,8%

Table 4 shows the results of the percentage use of deductive type epistemic modality with the use of will and would modals verb. It was found 42 times of use with a percentage reaching 61.8% of the total. This type of assumptive is used by the epoch times editor when The speaker is convinced of the probability of the proposition when the speaker knows what is generally known, is a recurring occurrence and also makes a reasonable conclusion to proposition. The assumptive type is the type most often used in text editorial the epoch times for the period January, 01,2020 to January, 15, 2020.

Table 5. The Percentage of Concessive Type

No	Types of Epistemic Modality	Quantity	Percentage
1	Concessive	2	2,9%

Table 5 shows the results of the percentage of concessive type epistemic modality use with the use of modals verb may. It was found 2 times of use with a percentage reaching 2.9% of the total. This concessive type is used by the editor of the epoch times when the speaker predicts something to be true when the speaker has evidence that contrasts with the proposition.

Based on the table above, this research found that the epistemic modality most often used was assumptive type. The assumptive type got the highest percentage. It was found 42 times of use which reached 61.8%. This shows that the editor's knowledge in writing the editor is quite extensive and based on reasonable evidence.

This research also found the attitudes of the speaker and the evidence contained in the editoral text itself. This research found that the speaker's attitude was always related to the knowledge the speaker had. The speaker doubts the possibility of the proposition if the speaker has a lack of knowledge or does not have hard evidence. The speaker, on the other hand, is convinced of the probability of the proposition when speaker knows what is generally known, is a recurring occurrence and also makes a reasonable conclusion to proposition. In addition, the speaker is convinced of what is necessity to do if the speaker has assertive evidence which underlie the proposition and finds the only possible conclusion. And finally, the speaker predicts something to be true when speaker has evidence that contrasts with the proposition.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

The conclusion obtained from this research is the writer find the most frequently used of epistemic modality. In epistemic modality, there are four types, namely: 1) Speculative, 2) Deductive, 3) Assumptive, and 4) Concessive. The most common type is assumptive reaching 61,8%.

This research also found that the speaker's attitude was always related to the knowledge the speaker had. The speaker doubts the possibility of the proposition if the speaker has a lack of knowledge. The speaker is convinced of the probability of the proposition when speaker knows what is generally known. In addition, the speaker is convinced of what is necessity to do if the speaker has assertive evidence. And finally, the speaker predicts something to be true when speaker has evidence that contrasts with the proposition.

Even though Palmer's theory has been explained in detail, to find the reasons and evidence of the modality assessment, the researcher must read the editorial text in detail and understand the meaning. This is what can be concluded from the speaker.

B. Suggestion

As an English department student, the writer wants to give suggestions to readers, especially those who are studying or want to research about epistemic modality, that this research can be used as a reference. In addition, the author also suggests readers who want to increase their knowledge in various fields, a

suitable object of research is newspapers because from reading newspapers, in addition to finding research objectives, we also gain new knowledge about education, politics, economics and health.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Alireza, Bonyadi 2011. *Linguistic Manifestations of Modality in Newspaper Editorials.* International Journal of Linguistics, 3(1),1-13

Arikunto, Suharsimi. 2010. *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik.* Jakarta: Rineka Cipta

Bogdan, R. & Biklen, S. 1992. *Qualitative Research For Education.* Boston: Allyn and Bacon

Downing, A. And Locke, P. 2006. *English Grammar.* Abingdon: Taylor & Francis e-Library

Effendy, Onong Uchjana. 2000. *Ilmu, Teori, dan Filsafat Komunikasi.* Bandung: PT. Citra Aditya Bakti

Finegan, E. 2014. *Language: Its Structure and Use, fifth edition.* United States: Thomson Wadsworth

Frawley, W. 1992. *Linguistic Semantic.* London: Routledge

Hardjanto, T.D., and Nala Mazia. 2019. *"We believe in democracy...": Epistemic Modality in Justin Trudeau's Political Speeches.* Jurnal UGM. 31(2), 130-141

Kreidler, A.C. 1998. *Introducing English Semantic.* London: Routlegde

Lyons, J. 1997. *Semantic.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Nugraha, D.N.S, Cece Sobarna, Sutiono Mahdi and Nani Darmayanti. 2018. *The Mode of 'Must' in the Moodality of Necessity in English and Its Equivalents in Indonesian: A Syntactic and Semantic Analysis.* Journal Sampurasun, 04(02), 82-94

Nugroho. W. P. 2006. *A Study of the Use of Modality in Car Advertisements of Business Week Magazine from January to August 1997.* Surakarta: Universitas Sebelas Maret.

Nuysts, J. 2006. *Modality: Overview and Linguistic Issues. In Frawley, W. (ed) The Expression of Modality.* Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter. PP. 1-26

Palmer, F.R. 1976. *Semantics.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

_____. 1981. *Semantics.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

_____. 1990. *Modality and the English Modals (2nd edition)*. London and Newyork: Longman

_____. 2001. *Mood and Modality, second edition*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Saeed, I.J. 2016. *Semantics, fourth edition*. Hoboken: Blackwell Publisher

Simpson, Paul. 1997. *Language through Literature: An Introduction*. London: Routledge

Sudarwan and Darwis. 2003. *Metode Penelitian Kebidanan: Prosedur, Kebijakan dan Etik*. Jakarta: Penerbit Buku Kedokteran EGC

Sugiyono. 2013. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kuantitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta

Sumadiria, A.S. Haris. 2006. *Bahasa Jurnalistik: Panduan Praktis Penulis Jurnalis*. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya

Sweet, Henry. 1990. *The History of Language*. London: The Macmillan Company

Syamsul Asep, M. Romli. 2005. *Jurnalistik Praktis*. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya

Verharr, J.W.M. 2001. *Asas-asas Linguistik Umum*. Yogyakarta: UGM

Zhang, Jinghua. 2019. *A Semantic Approach to the English Modality*. Journal of Language Teaching and Research, 10(04), 879-855

APPENDICES

Editorial Articles

Published on January, 01, 2020

New Year's Resolution for the Mainstream Media: Stop Lying

1. But a more contemporary version might be the "lie iPhoned" or more simply "the leak."

Published on January, 02, 2020

Tree or Shadow: A Look at Donald Trump, Character, and Reputation.

1. We might also consider his character in the light of the barbs and slurs thrown daily at him.

Do Americans Even Want Time Off?

1. They would cut their working hours by 10 percent.

2. They would tell him.

2020: The Centenary of the Most Important Breakthrough in the History of Economics

1. It might also have been the year when we had our first female president, in a de facto sense.

Has Trump Changed His Stance on Iran

1. He may devote his energies to changing it.

Bernie Sanders Is Miseducating Our Youth

1. They may have been indoctrinated by Sanders and others with a form of class vengeance that makes logic, or even self-interest, irrelevant.

Published on January, 03, 2020

Blame for FBI's FISA Abuse Should Be Put Where It Belongs

1. If FBI special agents are to maintain their special position as the world's elite law enforces, the bllame for these recent bad acts must be clearly and publicy paced at the feet of the culpable parties.

2. They understood that one or more of the three branches would always tend to exceed its power.

3. This would have been a virtual impossibility unless the field offices were bypassed and the plot was the brainchild of FBI headquarters desk jockeys rather than "real" agents social

Socialists Infiltrate Texas Judiciary

1. And we will be the ones changing them.

Learning from Failure to Learn: The Collapse of Britain's Labour Party

1. If it fails to learn, it will no doubt have more failures and opportunities to learn from them over the coming decade.

Meet the Socialis World Series Winning Pitcher Who Snubbed President Trump

1. I'm sure he would take a salary hit, but as an elithe athlete, I'm sure th communist authorities would give hhim all the rice and beans and maybe even chicken he could eat.

2. Perhaps a responsible media would have highlighted more of Doolittle's extremist background when reporting on his snubbing of the president.

Published on January, 04, 2020

Trump Derangement Syndromee Skyrockets Over Soleimani

1. Many of them would have attacked Trump even if had he assassinated Hitler in 1940, blaming the president for escalating the conflict.

Published on January, 06, 2020

After Action Reviews: Learning From Our Painful Failures

1. At this stations, people would down their water and Gatorade, then throw the cups on the ground.

2. I took the first slow, painful steps that would became my first training mile since a painful and devastating failure two days prior.

Social Media Empowers Classroom Teachers

1. No doubt many teachers will be reading Boaler's book as part of a regular staff in-service study.

The State Religion of Progressivism vs. How Jesus Would Govern

1. Religious liberty might be supposed to mean that everybody is free to discuss religion.

The President's Decision Showed Strenght, Leadership, and a Love of Country

1. If not for Trump's love of country, self-confidence, and inner strength, the United States would be in big trouble.

Published on January, 07, 2020

With Few Exceptios, Cultural Sites Are Normally Off-Limits

1. Similarly, if an opposing force uses an area surrounding a cultural property to protect military objectives, then the attack of those military objectives may be imperatively required.

2. And, even where warranted as a matte of law, as a matter of policy, decision-makers may still seek to refrain from harming cultural property

3. While the president's strong stance is commendable, he should tread very carefully, as cultural sites are typically protected against military action.

4. As such, attacking such sites for any other reason would likely fall outside of these allotted parameters.

Phony Impeachment Becoming Democrateic Debacle

1. Within a few weeks, the Democrats will face a perfect storm: an impeachment debacle, a manifestly inept and unfeasible groups of candidates.

2. Klobuchar would maintain the party elders in their seats of power, from which they cheated Hillary Clinton in 2008 and Sanders in 2016.

3. Impeachment may be distracting him, but not in a way that causes him to respond decisively to the systematic murder of Americans by Islamic terrorist.

Clint Easwood's 'Ricard ewell' Is an Incisive Study in Human Nature

1. Nevertheless, those determined to be ill-disposed toward the film will miss the important lessons it holds in regard to human nature.

If an Epidemic Hits, Canada's Health-Care System Will Fall Woefully Short

1. He imagine tents in hospital parking lots, which might have especially big drawbacks in February given our climate.

2. And apparently Canadians should worry about epidemics because if one destroys civilization it will also take out our beloved health-care system.

3. It will also take out our beloved health-care system.

Congressional Grandstanding

1. I get that politicians are eager for "face time" in front of a larger audience, but I assumed they would at least try to learn things. Nope.

Published on January, 08, 2020

Iranian Regime Craves Revenge for Soleimani, But Faces Callenges to Its Rule

1. Iranian "responses" to the Soleimani affair will be limited to covert actions abroad and a continuation of harsh repression at home.

2. The Iranians know that any direct conflict with the United States would be fatal to the regime, and Khamenei doesn't wish to go down as the supreme leader who fell from power and grace.

3. The regime no doubt craves revenge; it would love to see him dead.

4. But they would have to organize the votes to do that.

Will Trump's Actions Send Oil Prices Soaring?

1. For one, we may be witnessing a shift in the way in which American power is used, and to whom it's applied.

2. The third shift is that it may mean the beginning of the end for cheap oil around the world.

3. For Iran, that would be a huge and much-needed win. In fact, with Russia's economy in the dumps as well, it would also greatly benefit from higher oil prices.

Is the News Media in a Position to be Concerned About 'Fake News'?

1. America might have made the incredible mistake of electing a president who takes his orders straight from Russian President Vladimir Putin in Moscow.

Published on January, 09, 2020

Energizer Bunny Biden Spooks the Left

1. A group called Indivisible is now going after Biden's immigration plan for holding that a pathway to citizenship would include an ability to speak English.

Dave Chappelle Is the Comedian America Needs

1. Dave Chappelle may be controversial, but he's an important part of the very American genre of stand-up comedy.

Hong Kong Demonstrators Are the Real Social Justice Warriors

1. They would have fit in easily having coffee at a Left Bank cafe in the midst of an earnest discussion of art and politics.

Published on January, 10, 2020

The New ERA Campaign: Constitutional Malware

1. Now state lawmakers should terminate the game by refusing to play.

2. Activists know they would be able to feed off that chaos with lucrative lawsuit, direct mail fundraising, and publicity.

3. By adopting it, they would be replicating experience wit parts of the 14th Amendment, whose drafting defects have spawned doubt, litigation, and shifting court opinions for more than 150 years.

Opinion: The President's Address to the Nation Was Perfect

1. While democrats in Congress continue to chide the president, President Trump should rest assured that many Americans support and appreciate his bravery, strength, resolve, and thoughtful leadership.

The Cause of American Men and Wome in Service

1. While I may hold personal feelings and opinions about the wars in which we have been engaged, it's not the politics of the action that cause me to be thankful.

2. Further adding to the hysteria, network news channels have run stories detailing the high cost this global crisis will have on the men and women already serving.

Published on January, 12, 2020

Taiwan Landslide Signals Bull Market for Democrazy

1. At the same time, Tsai herself may have to revisit her overly cautious opposition to refugee status for Hong Kong demonstrator who may be facing jail sentences.

Pulished on January, 13, 2020

Virginia Now at the Forefront of Gun Control Battle

1. The local political winds have shifted, and the previously Republican-controlled Virginia legislature will become Democratic controlled as new delegates are sworn in this month.

2. The rights of the individual will be subordinated to the rights and power of the government and will no longer rule at the sufferance of the people but will rule in place of the people.

Globalization-The Most Ancient and Ever-Failing Utopia

1. A certain level of inequality promotes economic growth: yet, excessive disparities may lead to social unrest and revolution.

Why Hollywood Promotes Abortion

1. They may want to sincerely believe they are inventing value for human life right out of thin air in one case or making it disappear in another, like a party magician according to teir own mental states, but they are not.

Published on January 14, 2020

Don't Be Duped By Iranian Regime and Leftist Media: Soleimani Was Not Magnificent

1. Sanction will be increased in retaliation for the strikes.

Christianity Is a Religion, but Aboriginal Spiritual Is Merely Cultural?

1. The letter claimed that without cleansing, the classroom and even the furniture would harbour negative "energy".

Licensed to Fail

1. That established players have a law that gets to keep new people, that would compete with them, out.

Do Canadians Want to Defer to Harry and Meghan?

1. This was before Harry and Meghan set off a convulsion by that they would offload their tedious royal duties and live half the time in North America.

Dollar General Is a Part of Americana Worth Saving and Celebrating

1. No one at Dollar General will argue that its stores have the same nostalgic charm Woolworths held within its wood-planked floors or charming lunch counters.

Published on January, 15, 2020

Time to Cancel the 'Cancel Culture'

1. They might as well split the country right in half, right down the Mississippi.

Democrats Should Put an End to Caucuses

1. Whatever the results in the Iowa caucuses, one ca be confident that they will leave and exaggerated impression of the level of Sander's support.

Why Iran's Dictators Need the United States as an Enemy

1. He warned his people that Western influences would fatally undermined the greatness of the Iranian culture.

Universities Routinely Ignore and Violate Basic Civil Rights

1. This column might win me no fans on college campuses, but there is something that must be said.

2. Warning that failure to comply would result in losing federal funds.

Why Does Washington Demonize Drug Companies?

1. Bernie Sanders has likened drug company CEOs to murderes and says when they raise prices too much, we should "put them in jail."

2. Now, I will openly confess that I have received funding from the pharmaceutical industry, but even I find fault from time to time with some of the pricing activities of Big Pharma.

3. John writes sadly and almost offhandedly that if Mercury had lived one year longer, he probably would have survived because of the AIDS medication that eventually saved millions of lives.

4. To its credit, The New York Times conceded that drug price controls **will** save consumers money but will also delay for a year-or two or three- the introduction of new drugs.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Suci Sam. She was born in Ujung Pandang, 25th, 1997. She is the fourth daughter of four children of Samsuddin and St.Rukiya. She has two sisters named Wilda and Fitri Sam, and one brother named Saddam. She began her school in the kindergarten named TK.Bustanul Athfan Bulurokeng. She completed her elementary school at SDN Bulurokeng in 2010.

She continued her school at SMPN 9 Makassar and graduated in 2013. Then, she continued her senior highschool at SMAN 15 Makassar and graduated in 2016. When she was in high school, she joined the Libels English Community extracurricular because of her desire to learn English. She decided to study in Bosowa University in 2016 majoring in English literature. Due to her organization in highschool that she attended was based on English, therefore she wanted to continued to study English.

The writer wrote a novel entitled *Please, Stay With Me (2017)* when she the second semester of studying in university. The writer also was a member of student Executive Board who always contributesd in every activities such as PROSA 4 -6 events of welcoming new students of faculty of letters Bosowa University and BULANG MACORAYYA. The writer hopes that her parent always proud of her.