Lexical Modal Meaning in Grammar Construction

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Abstract---_Lexical Modal pertain to the speaker's attitude towards events which is based on social rules. The social rules can be personal authority (due to age, position, social status) or authority official (mutually agreed provisions or regulations to regulate) the life of the community group concerned). Lexical modal express will, desire or intention speaker so that an action is carried out by the interlocutor or the perpetrator. With words another speaker is authorized to use his authority to the opponent talk because it is his responsibility. By using descriptive method, this research describes the lexical modal in English modality The data was taken from corpus linguistics, that is Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA)._

Keywords---_Lexical Modal, Corpus Linguistics, Syntactic, Semantic._

I. Introduction

An understanding of linguistic aspects for a language speaker considered very important. For example, an occasional English speaker discuss aspects of language in English. Aspects linguistics are included; sound is how to recite sound correctly (English pronunciation), language structure (grammar), and text context Understanding the linguistic aspects has an important purpose so that the communication process between the speaker and the speaker friend runs smoothly. Thus the speaker's intent is conveyed correctly to a friend speaker. Vice versa conversational speaker does not make mistakes perception in receiving information or ideas conveyed by speaker. In other words, the speaker and speaker friend need to have the same understanding of the lexical element used, including the element lexical which describes the speaker's attitude (Alwi, 1992: 5).

The description of the speaker's attitude about an event is part of the modality. The speaker's attitude is closely related to function interpersonal language where someone as a speaker in communication can also be a listener (hearer), greet (addresser) or friend speaking (interlocutor) (Alwi, 1992: 3). The speaker referred to in the modality is based on someone who acts as a speaker provide an assessment of events. Bloomfield,l. (1933) states that modality has no meaning itself but in charge of showing the way (mode) used for states the meaning of the mind or to change the meaning of an expression. Aarts, (1997) mention that the modality is a sign of the speaker's attitude towards a proposition or event, usually expressed in lingual units. Based on the two meanings above it can be concluded that the modality is a marker in a lingual unit set out in a proposition or event which reflects the speaker's attitude in responding to the event. The lingual unit is lexical like words, phrases or clauses.

To the author's knowledge, the study of capital in editorial texts or newspaper in Indonesian has been done by many researchers., Research on English-language modalities has also been carried out by some linguists abroad. The results

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showed that The use of English capital has different variations in a manner semantics. Semantic variation in the use of capital can be said to be reasonable because it is on Basically capital relates to the way the speaker states his attitude towards a situation in interpersonal communication. The attitude of the speaker can be revealed; possibilities, necessities, realities, and so on

stated in the sentence (Kridalaksana, 2008: 154). So usage The modality is adjusted to the contents of the speaker's mind in expressing something event. Based on the background that has been described previously, the problem will be revealed in this study is: How is the meaning of deontic modality in auxiliary verbs in Corpus Linguistics?

II. Method

In this research, the method used is descriptive research method. According to Gay & Diehl (1992: 217), descriptive research involves collecting data in order to test hypotheses or to answer questions concerning the current status of the subject of the study. A descriptive study determines and reports the way things are. Descriptive research is scientific research that describes about event, phenomena or fact systematically dealing with certain area or population. Descriptive data is a description of the characteristics of the data accurately in line with qualitative methods including the scientific nature of descriptive data in the understanding of photographing data as it is, for accuracy of data collected numerically (in numbered order), as well as in sorting, no data may be missed, sorted according to the characteristics / rules of the data itself. Data sources were taken from English novels and their translations in Indonesian and English linguistic corpus through the COCA (Corpus of Contemporary American English) concordance program. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. The linguists in the 1940s and 1950s, (Brown, 2007: 9) explained the descriptive qualitative method is the idea that language can be disassembled into pieces or these small units are scientifically translated, contrasted, and rearranged into forms the whole. This method describes the research carried out based on the available facts.This study uses a distributional study method. The use of this method is based on the consideration that each element of language relates to one another to form a unified unity ((Djajasudarma, 1993: 60). Another term used for the method of distributional study is the agih method (Sudaryanto, 1993). The distributional analysis technique used in this study is the technique of fading (deletion), the technique of replacement (substitution), and the technique of moving elements (permutation).

III. Theoretical Framework

Corpus Linguistics

Corpus linguistics is seen by some as a new study in linguistics due to its development which began rapidly in the 1960s along with the development of the use of computer technology. However, the corpus itself is not a new term because historically the method of searching the meaning of words and phrases in various contexts involving a very large amount of text has been done since the 13th century, but the process is still done manually (McCarthy & Okeeffe, 2010: 3).

Now the corpus linguistics is known as the study of language data (written and spoken texts transcribed) on a large scale by using a computer to analyze it. Corpus linguistics is also referred to as an area that focuses on a series of procedures or methods for studying language (McEnery, T. & Hardie, A., 2012). Svartvik (in Facchinetti, 2007) further argues that corpus linguistics is the study of the use of language in reality that is observed by collecting data from written and spoken languages, then analyzed using a computer (corpus software), and described based on specific points of view and goals.

Based on several definitions above, it can be said that corpus linguistics is often referred to as a representation of the actual use of language from a society. This is in line with what was stated by Tognini-Bonelli (2010). They suggest that the corpus linguistics tends to study language that focuses on the performance level rather than competence. In this understanding, the corpus linguistics is intended to describe the use of language rather than identifying universal linguistics. Tognini-Bonelli (2010) also added that quantitative elements are considered very important because they are the basis for determining language description categories. In addition, McEnery & Wilson (in Baker *et al*., 2006: 50) says that corpus linguistics is a study of language based on examples of 'real life' language use and a methodology rather than language explanation or description. Based on this opinion, corpus linguistics is a language study based on examples obtained from the use of language in real terms and as a methodology from aspects of the language that need explanation or description.

Syntax

Syntax is derived from Greek which consists of two words "sun" which means "with" and "tattein" which means "placing". Etymologically syntactic means putting together words into groups of words or sentences. O'Grady in Nugraha (2016:102) said that syntax is the system of rules and categories that underlies sentence formation in human language.

Semantic

O'Grady in Nugraha (2016:103) states that semantics is the study of meaning in human language, while Saeed (2003: 3) in Nugraha (2018:84) states that semantics is the study of the meaning communicated through language". From the above it can be concluded that semantics are generally defined as the study of the meaning communicated through language.

Modality

According to Huddleston (2002:172) the distinction between mood and modality is like that between tense and time, or aspect and aspectuality: mood is a category of grammar, modality a category meaning. Mood is the grammaticalisation of modality within the verbal system, while

Sadia *et al* (2019:1) stated that Modality is a comprehensive term to describe propositions of the speaker's attitude towards a situation. Modality is considered as an important linguistic device to express social roles and relationship between speaker/writer and hearer/reader.

Semantically, the meaning types of modalities that will be used in this study are based on the theory by Huddleston (2002: 177-179) which consist of two categories, there are epistemic modalities and deontic modalities.

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

Huddleston (2002:173) states that *"we use this term for items expressing the same kind of meaning as the modal auxiliaries, but which do not belong to the syntactic class of auxiliary verbs. It covers adjectives like possible, necessary, likely, probable, bound, supposed, adverbs like perhaps, possibly, necessarily, probably, certainly, surely, verbs like insist, permit, require, and nouns like possibility, necessity, permission, and similar derivatives.*

IV. Conclusions

The results of the analysis of this study are expected to contribute both theoretical and practical about modalities, especially capital in languages English. Theoretical benefits are expected to enrich the study of capital auxiliary verbs in the study of linguistics in general. Further this research can be used as a reference in applied linguistics studies in learning English about variations in the use of capital and the meaning of using capital. Practically, this research is expected to provide input to English teachers how to teach language capital English correctly. Likewise, in the world of writing such as magazines, letters news, this research is expected to be a guide on how to choose capital that is right in the context of discourse, so the use of capital in the context reinforces the existing discourse.

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