

THE MODE OF 'MUST' IN THE MODALITY OF NECESSITY IN ENGLISH AND ITS EQUIVALENTS IN INDONESIAN: A SYNTACTIC AND SEMANTIC ANALYSIS

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Abstract

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 the Indonesian language. The method used in this research is the descriptive research method. The data taken is in the form of written language manner with consideration that written manner shows more consistent characteristics in usage of the sentence structure and word choice as well. The data is taken from novels in English and also in the form of its translation in Indonesian. Syntactically, the result of the analysis shows that the mode of 'must' is actualized in modal forms (modals/modal auxiliaries) refers to 'the rules for modal verbs'. Modal patterns, in general, used M + V_{inf}, where modals are always followed by infinitives or main 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 disclosure of epistemic modalities is indicated by the arising of the speaker's certainty involving his knowledge or his beliefs. The equivalent mode must in Indonesian becomes 'harus'.

Keywords: *Must, Mode, Modality*

1. Introduction

Linguistics and language are two different terms, but both have a very strong relationship. Linguistics will not exist without language because linguistics is a science that uses language as the object of study. Language has a primary function as a communication tool. Each language has its own characteristics or uniqueness and has rules so that language users can use the language well and correctly when communicating.

English has its own characteristics or uniqueness among them regarding the modalities. The subject of language study is about how each language has a way of showing the speaker's attitude in judging an event. In other words, the language user will be greatly influenced by the situation in which the language is used to communicate.

In the semantic category, it is called modalities. The term modality comes from the English language, namely modality, which distinguished its meaning with the mood or mode. According to Bloomfield (in Alwi, 1992: 5) modality is one of the phenomena of language universality. This means that every language has a lexical element that can be used to describe the speaker's attitude to what is expressed in utterance.

Examples:

- (1) *He wrote it himself.*
- (2) *He must have written it himself.*

The first sample sentence (1) is a declarative clause and contains no modalities because it does not indicate the level of speaker commitment or conviction, whereas in the example of second sentence (2) it is a declarative clause having modalities because it indicates the level of commitment or

conviction of the speaker. His statement can demonstrate his strong commitment which is made clear by the existence of the auxiliary verb 'must'. The auxiliary verb should be used to convey the subjective meaning of beliefs because of the involvement of the speaker's authority in the statement. Given this modality, speakers can signal how strong or weak the commitment to a factual statement is.

There are different ways of expressing the mode in English and Indonesian. Disclosure mode in English can use grammatical elements and lexical elements. Grammatical elements are seen in the use of modal auxiliary verbs such as *can, must, shall, and will*, while lexical elements, Huddleston (2002: 173) call it lexical modals to show a meaningful expression equal to the modal auxiliary verb, but not in the syntactic category of auxiliary verbs. These include *adjectives, adverbs, verbs, and nouns*. The Examples of adjectives such as: *possible, necessary, likely, probable, bound (must), supposed (supposed)*. The examples of adverbs such as: *may, possibly, necessarily, probably, certainly (surely)*. The examples of verbs such as: *insist, permit, require*, and while nouns such as *possibility, necessity, and permission*.

The disclosure of the mode in Indonesian uses lexical elements; it means that the form of the language used is classified as *a word, phrase or clause*. For example, adverbs are '*seharusnya*' (supposed to be) and '*barangkali*' (perhaps), clauses like '*saya kira*' (I think) and '*saya ingin*' (I want to).

The urgency in this study causes the English learners (especially non-native speakers) to have difficulty understanding the classification. One of them is the mode of *must* in expressing

the modality of necessity in English and its equivalent in the Indonesian language.

Here are some examples of sentences taken from the allegiant translation novel which states the modalities of necessity.

(3a). *You **must** resist. That is the only way to put an end to the old marriage customs*

*'Kau **harus** menolak. Itulah satu-satunya cara untuk mengakhiri perkawinan cara kuno ini'*

(3b). *We **should** thank you for defying the instructions of your faction leaders.*

*'Kami **harus** berterima kasih karena kau menentang perintah pemimpin faksimu'*

(3c). *He says I **ought to** go right away somewherefor three or four weeks.*

*'Katanya saya **harus** pergi ke suatu tempat selama tiga atau empat minggu'*

(3d). *We **'ve got to** break the back of all this*

*'Kita **harus** menembus tabir misteri segala macam ini'*

(3e). *I told my mom, I'd visit tonight, so I **have to** go soon.*

*'Aku sudah janji untuk mengunjungi ibuku malam ini, jadi aku **harus** segera pergi'*

In the example of sentence (3a) mode *must* be the expression of a modality that passes the revolutionary meaning. The meaning of the word *must* be in the mode *must* have a subjective meaning.

Subjective meaning that is passed is when a speaker who has a function to say that the subject has a function to do something. There is meaning and compulsion (necessity).

In the example of sentences (3b and 3c) the modes are *should* and *ought to*. The modes are the expression of modalities expressing the meaning of must. The meaning of the word *should* be on the modes *should* and *ought to* be objective. The objective in question is the speaker who has no authority to say that the subject must do something. In other words, if the subject does not take action, the subject is not subject to any sanctions. The modes *should* and *ought to* in the above sentence are more suggestive.

In the example of the sentence (3d) mode *have got to* is the expression of modalities expressing the meaning of necessity. The meaning of the words *have, got to* has a very similar meaning to the mode of *must*, ie its subjective nature. The intended subjective is that the speaker has the authority to say that the subject has the necessity to do something so that there is compulsion. The *have got to* mode is usually used in American English conversations, while the *must* mode is in English (British English) conversations.

In the example of sentence (4e) *have to* mode is the expression of modalities expressing the meaning of necessity. Although it has the same meaning as modes *have got to* and mode *must*, mode *have to* have difference, ie absence of speaker engagement. The mode has to always be objective which does not involve the authority of the speaker, so in the use of record, record data on the data card as a population of various data sources. Furthermore, that is analyzing the data; the data is sorted according to

the similarities and differences of syntactic and semantic behavior. Then proceed with the conclusion of research results as an answer to the problem under study.

1.1 Syntax

O'Grady (1997:100) said that syntax is the system of rules and categories that underlies sentence formation in human language.

1. Syntactic units

In English, syntactic units like sentence, clause, phrase, and word.

2. Syntactic Functions

There are some words serving some functions in clauses. The function is called syntactic functions. There are subject, predicate, object and complement.

3. Syntactic Categories

A fundamental fact about words in all human languages is that they can be grouped together into a relatively small number of classes, called Syntactic Categories such as noun, verb, adjective, and adverb, determiner, preposition, conjunction and auxiliary. O'Grady, 1997:252).

1.2 Semantics

According to Saeed (2003: 3) "*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.

1.3 Mood

Huddleston (2002:172) said that “*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 Zalenka (2013: 26) said that mood is a grammatical category which deals with the manner in which verbs are expressed - with various kinds of factuality and non-factuality or assertion and non-assertion. It marks whether the statements are represented as facts, commands, wishes or probabilities. Mood is closely associated with modality because it refers to such conditions of verbs as possibility, obligation, necessity and certainty.

1.4 Modality

Bonyadi (2011:2) said that the term modality has been originally understood as the truth value of the proposition by logicians.

In linguistics, modalities are considered as the structures that in one way or another evaluate the state of affair. They "refer to aspects of meaning which cause sentences to be about the non-factual ,that is, about the alternative possibilities for how things could be" (Fasold & Connor-Linton, 2006, p. 153).

Modality is an important part of language. modality is considered important because it is used to state how the speaker responds to an action, circumstance or event at hand. The discussion of modalities was first conceived by Aristotle who then used a point of view based on the logic of capital (capital logic). Aristotle mentions necessity, possibility, and impossibility as a matter of modality which the experts ultimately regard as the main problem (Alwi 1992: 1).

Huddleston (2002:173) stated that “modality is concerned with the speaker’s attitude towards the factuality or actualization of the situation expressed by the rest of the clause”.

In the modalities, there are at least three main types of modalities, namely *epistemic modalities, deontic modalities, and dynamic modalities*.

Palmer (2007: 63) states that epistemic modalities are more related to propositions (thoughts) than actions. Meanwhile, deontic modalities are the opposite of epistemic modalities because deontic modalities are more per formative such as *permitting, obliging, prohibiting, threatening, and promising* (Palmer 2007: 82). While the dynamic modalities according to Palmer (2007: 49) relates to the ability and willingness of the speaker to the subject of sentence rather than opinion (epistemic) and attitude (deontic) the speaker itself.

2. Method

The method of study used in this research is the method of distributional study, which is a study of which elements of determining are in the language itself (Djajasudarma, 2006). Another term used for the distribution method is the agih method (Sudaryanto, 1993). The study technique used is the technique of “*lesap*” (*deletion*), technique of substitution and element transfer technique (*permutation*).

The data sources used in this study were chosen in the form of a variety of written languages with the consideration that written variety shows a more consistent characteristic of oral variety, both in the use of sentence structure and word choice (Alwi 1992: 25).

The data source consists of primary data and secondary data. Primary data is taken from English novels, such as

Allegiant(2016), and *The Fault in Our Stars* (2012), while secondary data is taken from English corpus through COCA (*Corpus of Contemporary American English*) concordance program which is sourced from the website: <http://corpus.byu.edu/coca>.

The determination of the source data is based on the sentences used in novels and corpus shows the variety of popular and natural language and the elements studied can be found from the source data.

3. Results and Discussions

This chapter discusses data analysis that includes verb phrases based on modality of modality in English based on syntactic and semantic studies.

From the syntactic study, the analysis is based on the type of sentence and the structure of the verb phrase, while from the semantic study; the analysis is based on the context of the phrase which includes the verb phrase of mandatory modalities, modalities, inherent meanings of verbs and their equivalents in the Indonesian language.

Data 1

I must warn you, though you can't spend Bilaxi the rest of Your life here in if you want to advance you must be willing to move around. (AL: 130)

'Haruskuperingatkan bahwa kau tidak bisa menghabiskan sisa hidupmu di Bilaxi bila ingin maju kau harus bersedia ditempatkan di mana saja'. (HS: 162).

Syntactically, the above data includes subordinate compound sentences characterized by the presence of two

subordinate conjunctions ie though and if. The sentence has four clauses. The first clause is I must warn you which are independent clause. The second clause though you can't spend the rest of your life here in Bilaxi is an independent clause. The third clause if you want to advance is a dependent clause. The fourth clause You must be willing to move around which is an independent clause. These four clauses are not equivalent or unequal and are associated with a coordinated conjunction though and if. The above sentence when viewed from the sentence pattern including statement sentence or declarative sentence. Based on the structure of the must warn verb phrase includes complex type verb phrases (complex verb phrases) type A where the phrase structure consists of two or more verbs contained in one sentence. The structure consists of mode+ verb. Must as mode and warn as a verb.

Semantically, based on the context of the sentence, the must warn verb phrase is the expression of logical necessity and belongs to an epistemic modality that has a subjective meaning of certainty. The disclosure of epistemic modalities is indicated by the arising of the speaker's certainty involving his knowledge or his beliefs. In this case it appears that the speaker has drawn a conclusion from things that have been known or observed before. It is seen on if you want to advance you must be willing to move around (if you want to go forward you have to be willing to be placed anywhere).

Based on the dimension of modalities, this sentence belongs to the scale of the strength of the powerful modalities, which is expressed by the existence of mod must, whereas based on the inherent meaning of verbs, the context of this sentence belongs to the verbstatic perception with a slow understanding of

verbs that describe the acceptance of knowledge or information through the senses or mind. This is expressed by the verb warn.

The equivalent must in Indonesian in the context of this sentence becomes 'harus' and belongs to the intra clausal revealer. It is marked by the word 'must' (harus).

Data 2

I don't envy you, Peter. There is a very little I can say. If you want to be honest, you must tell them that this will be a wonderful drug, but it is not ready yet. (DS: 272-273)

'Saya tidak tahu mesti bilang apa, Peter. Posisi anda memang sulit. Jika anda mau jujur, anda harus mengatakan kepada mereka Vicotec akan menjadi obat yang mengagumkan, tapi tidak sekarang' (LR: 304)

Syntactically, the above data includes complex compound sentences characterized by the presence of two subordinate conjunctions of if, that and the coordinating conjunctions ie. The sentence has six clauses. The first clause is I do not envy you which are free clause (independent clause). The second clause There is a very little I can say which is an independent clause. The third clause If you want to be honest which is a dependent clause. The fourth clause you must tell them is an independent clause. The fifth clause that this will be a wonderful drug is a dependent clause. The sixth clause but it is not ready yet which is a dependent clause (clause)The above sentence if viewed from the sentence pattern including statement sentence or declarative sentence. Based on the structure of a must-tell verb phrase includes a complex verb phrase (type A) where the phrase structure consists of two or more verbs contained in one

sentence. The structure consists of mode + verb. Must as mode and tell as a verb.

Semantically, based on the context of the sentence, the must tell verb phrase is the expression of logical necessity and belongs to an epistemic modality that has a subjective meaning of certainty. The disclosure of epistemic modalities is indicated by the arising of the speaker's certainty involving his knowledge or his beliefs. In this case it appears that the speaker has drawn a conclusion from things that have been known or observed before. If you want to be honest, you should tell them Vicotec will be a wonderful remedy).

Based on the dimension of modalities, this sentence belongs to the scale of the strength of the powerful modalities, which is expressed by the existence of capital must, whereas based on the inherent meaning of verbs, the context of this sentence belongs to the verbactivity, ie verbs that describe the activity or deed done by the subject. This is expressed by the verb tell.

The equivalent must in Indonesian in the context of this sentence becomes 'must' and belongs to the intra clausal revealer. It is marked by the word 'must'.

Data 3

You must understand, Colonel, that I have long been a keen admirer of Mr. Komarov. His policies, his plans for Russia - all admirable. (FF: 336)

'Anda harus mengerti, Kolonel, bahwa aku sudah lama sangat mengagumi Mr. Komarov. Kebijaksanaannya, rencananya bagi Rusia semuanya membangkitkan rasa kagum. (AHS: 380)

Syntactically, the above data includes subordinate compound sentences characterized by the presence of

subordinate conjunctions ie that. The sentence has three clauses. The first clause is You must understand, Colonel, which is an independent clause. The second clause is that I have long been a keen admirer of Mr. Komarov which is a dependent clause. The third clause is His policies, his plans for Russia - all admirable which are independent clauses. These three clauses are not equivalent or unequal and are connected with the subordinative conjunction that. The above sentence if viewed from the sentence pattern including statement sentence or declarative sentence. Based on the structure of the verb phrase must understand including complex verb phrases (type A complexes) where the phrase structure consists of two or more verbs contained in one sentence. The structure consists of + verb capital. Must as capital and understand as a verb (verb).

Semantically, based on the context of the sentence, the verb phrase must understand is a compulsion based on an authority and belongs to a deontic modal which has a subjective command meaning. This is indicated by an indication of authority involving speakers. Speakers use the word 'must' because the speaker is in a superior position to the speaker so he has the authority to ask the speakers to do the act of must understand. The deontic source in the above data is a deontic source based on social rules of official authority, as seen in the words of his policies, his plans for Russia - all admirable (his wisdom, his plan for Russia all aroused awe).

Based on the dimension of modalities, this phrase belongs to the power of strong modalities, which is expressed by the presence of capital of necessity, whereas based on the inherent meaning of verbs, this sentence belongs to a static verb of perception with a slow understanding of verbs depicting the

acceptance of knowledge or information through the senses or mind . This is expressed by the existence of verbal understand.

The equivalent must in Indonesian in the context of this sentence becomes 'must' and belongs to the intra clausal revealer. It is marked by the word 'must'.

Data 4

After the election, you must come and diner at one of our young Combatants camps. (FF: 44)

'Setelah pemilihan umum, kau harus datang dan makan malam ke salah satu kamp pejuang muda' (AHS: 02)

Syntactically, the above data includes coordinate compound sentences that are marked by the presence of coordinated conjunctions ie and. The sentence has two clauses. The first clause is After the election which is a dependent clause. The second clause is you must come and dine at one of our Young Combatants camps which are independent clauses. The above sentence if viewed from the sentence pattern including statement sentence or declarative sentence. Based on the structure of a must-tell verb phrase includes a complex verb phrase (type A) where the phrase structure consists of two or more verbs contained in one sentence. The structure consists of + verb capital. Must as a capital and come as a verb.

Semantically, based on the context of the sentence, the verb phrase verb must come is a compulsion based on an authority and belongs to a deontic modal which has a subjective command meaning. This is indicated by an indication of authority involving speakers. The speaker uses the must because the speaker is in a superior position to the speaker so he has the authority to ask the speakers to do the

must come action. Deontic source on the above data is a deontic source based on social rules of official authority, it is seen with the word that is After the election you must come and dine at one of our Young Combatants camps. (After the general election, you have to come and have dinner to one of the young warrior camps).

Based on the dimension of modalities, this sentence belongs to the scale of the strength of the powerful modalities, which is expressed by the existence of capital must, whereas based on the inherent meaning of verbs; this sentence belongs to the activity verb, ie verbs that describe the activity or deed done by the subject. This is expressed by the existence of verbs come.

The equivalent must in Indonesian in the context of this sentence becomes 'must' and belongs to the intra clausal revealer. It is marked by the word 'must'.

Data 5

*To clone a mammal, you **must find** a white cell, which is much rarer than red cells. (MC2:100)*

*'Untuk melakukan klon terhadap mamalia, anda **harus mencari** sel darah putih, yang jauh lebih jarang daripada sel darah merah'. (HSe2:168)*

Syntactically, the above data includes subordinate compound sentences characterized by the presence of subordinate conjunctions ie which. The sentence has three clauses. The first clause is To clone a mammal which is a dependent clause. The second clause is you must find a white cell which is a free clause (independent clause). The third clause is which is much rarer than red cells which is a dependent clause. The three clauses are not equivalent or

unequal and are associated with a subordinate conjunction which is. The above sentence when viewed from the sentence pattern including statement sentence or declarative sentence. Based on the structure of the must-find verb phrase includes complex A type phrases (complex verb phrases) where the phrase structure consists of two or more verbs contained in a single sentence. The structure consists of + verb capital. Must as capital and find as a verb.

Semantically, based on the context of the sentence, the verb phrase must find is a compulsion based on an authority and belongs to a deontic modal which has a subjective command meaning. This is indicated by an indication of authority involving speakers. The speaker uses the must because the speaker is in a superior position to the speaker so he has the authority to ask the speakers to do the must-find action. The deontic source in the above data is a deontic source based on social rules in the form of official authority, it is seen with the word To clone a mammal, you must find a white cell, which is much rarer than red cells (to clone the mammals, you should look for white blood cells, which are much less common than red blood cells).

Based on the dimension of modalities, this sentence belongs to the scale of the strength of the powerful modality, which is expressed by the existence of capital must, whereas based on the inherent meaning of verbs; this sentence belongs to the activity verb, ie the verb that describes the activity or deed done by the subject. This is expressed by the presence verbs.

The equivalent must in Indonesian in the context of this sentence becomes 'must' and belongs to the intra clausal revealer. It is marked by the word 'must'.

Data 6

*You **must believe** me, because I am your mother. (AT: 168)*

*'Anda **harus percaya** kepadaku, karena aku ibumu' (JKI: 242)*

Syntactically, the above data includes subordinate compound sentences characterized by the presence of subordinate conjunctions that is because. The sentence has two clauses. The first clause is You must believe me which is a free clause (independent clause). The second clause is because I am your mother which is a dependent clause. Both clauses are not equivalent or unequal and are associated with a coordinated conjunction because. The above sentence when viewed from the sentence pattern including statement sentence or declarative sentence. Based on the structure of the verb must believe phrases include complex verb phrases (type A) where the phrase structure consists of two or more verbs contained in one sentence. The structure consists of + verb capital. Must as capital and believe as a verb.

Semantically, based on the context of the sentence, the verb must believe is a compulsion based on an authority and belongs to a deontic modal which has a subjective command meaning. This is indicated by an indication of authority involving speakers. Speakers use the word must because the speaker is in a superior position to the speaker so he has the authority to ask the speakers to do must believe actions. The deontic source in the above data is a deontic source based on social rules of personal authority, this is evidenced by the existence of a family relationship between speakers and speakers, which is indicated by the word I am your mother.

Based on the dimension of modalities, this phrase belongs to the power of

strong modalities, which is expressed by the presence of capital of necessity, whereas based on the inherent meaning of verbs, this sentence belongs to a static verb of perception with a slow understanding of verbs depicting the acceptance of knowledge or information through the senses or mind. This is expressed by the verbal believe.

The equivalent must in Indonesian in the context of this sentence becomes 'must' and belongs to the intraklausal revealer. It is marked by the word 'must'.

Data 7

*From now, you **must consider** what your husband's opinions are. (AT: 178)*

*'Mulai sekarang, anda **harus mempertimbangkan** apa pendapat suamimu' (JKI: 256)*

Syntactically, the above data includes subordinate compound sentences characterized by the presence of subordinate conjunctions ie what. The sentence has two clauses. The first clause is From now, you must consider which is an independent clause. The second clause is "what is your husband's count of which is a dependent clause. Both clauses are not equivalent or unequal and are associated with what subordinative conjunctions. The above sentence when viewed from the sentence pattern including statement sentence or declarative sentence. Based on the structure of the verb phrase must consider including complex verb phrases (type A) where the phrase structure consists of two or more verbs contained in one sentence. The structure consists of + verb capital. Must as capital and consider as a verb (verb).

Semantically, based on the context of the sentence, the verb phrase must

consider is a compulsion based on an authority and belongs to a deontic modal which has a subjective command meaning. This is indicated by an indication of authority involving speakers. Speakers use the word 'must' because the speaker is in a superior position to the speaker so he has the authority to ask the speaker to take a must consider action. The deontic source in the above data is a deontic source based on social rules of personal authority, this is evidenced by the existence of a family relationship between the speaker and the speaker, which is indicated by the sentence, must consider what your husband's is in.

Based on the dimension of modalities, this phrase belongs to the power of strong modalities, which is expressed by the existence of the capital must, whereas based on the inherent meaning of verbs, this sentence belongs to the static verb of perception with the slow understanding of verbs that describe the acceptance of knowledge or information through the senses or mind . This is expressed by the verb consider.

The equivalent must in Indonesian in the context of this sentence becomes 'must' and belongs to the intra clausal revealer. It is marked by the word 'must'.

Data 8

When Chinese New Years' time comes, you must give him better things maybe whiskey to drink, cigarettes to smoke, candy to eat. (AT: 61)

'Ketika Tahun Baru Cina tiba, kau seharusnya memberi dia barang-barang yang lebih baik, mungkin wiski untuk diminum, rokok untuk diisap, permen untuk dimakan'. (JKI: 93)

Syntactically, the above data includes subordinate compound sentences characterized by the presence of subordinate conjunctions when. The sentence has five clauses. The first clause is when Chinese New Years' time comes which is a dependent clause. The second clause is you must give him better things which are independent clauses. The third clause is maybe whiskey to drink which is a bound clause (dependent clause). The fourth clause is cigarettes to smoke which is a dependent clause. The fifth clause is candy to eat which is a dependent clause. The five clauses are not equivalent or unequal and are associated with a conjunction of subordinatif when. The above sentence when viewed from the sentence pattern including statement sentence or declarative sentence. Based on the structure of a must give verb phrase including complex verb phrases (type A) where the phrase structure consists of two or more verbs contained in one sentence. The structure consists of + verb capital. Must as capital and give as a verb.

Semantically, based on the context of the sentence, the must give verb phrase is the expression of logical necessity and belongs to the epistemic modality which has a subjective meaning of certainty. The disclosure of epistemic modalities is indicated by the arising of the speaker's certainty involving his knowledge or his beliefs. In this case it appears that the speaker has drawn a conclusion from things that have been known or observed before. This is seen in the sentence when Chinese New Years' time comes, you must give him even better things. (When the Chinese New Year arrives, you should give him better stuff).

Based on the dimension of modalities, this phrase belongs to the scale of the strength of the powerful modalities, which is expressed by the presence of

capital must, whereas based on the inherent meaning of verbs, the context of this sentence belongs to the dynamic verb of activity, in which the verb describes the activity or deed done by the subject. This is expressed by the verbal give.

The equivalent of must in Indonesian in the context of this sentence becomes 'supposed' and belongs to the extra clausal expression. This is marked by the word 'should'.

Data 9

*If you need a favor from your friend Jiang Weili, you **must** ask. (AT: 92)*

*'Jika anda membutuhkan bantuan dari temanmu Jiang Weili, anda **harus** minta' (JKI: 701)*

Syntactically, the above data includes subordinate compound sentences characterized by the presence of subordinate conjunctions ie. The sentence has two clauses. The first clause is If you need a favor from your friend Jiang Weili which is a dependent clause. The second clause is you must ask which is an independent clause. Both clauses are not equivalent or unequal and are associated with a coordinated conjunction if. The above sentence if viewed from the sentence pattern including statement sentence or declarative sentence. Based on the structure of the verb phrase must ask include complex verb phrases (type A) where the phrase structure consists of two or more verbs contained in one sentence. The structure consists of + verb capital. Must as capital and ask as a verb (verb).

Semantically, based on the context of the sentence, the verb must be ask phrase is the expression of logical

necessity and belongs to the epistemic modality which has a subjective meaning of certainty. The disclosure of epistemic modalities is indicated by the arising of the speaker's certainty involving his knowledge or his beliefs. In this case it appears that the speaker has drawn a conclusion from things that have been known or observed before. If you need a favor from your friend Jiang Weili, you must ask (If you need help from your friend Jiang Weili, you should ask).

Based on the dimension of modalities, this phrase belongs to the scale of the strength of the powerful modalities, which is expressed by the presence of capital must, whereas based on the inherent meaning of verbs, the context of this sentence belongs to the dynamic verb of activity, in which the verb describes the activity or deed done by the subject. This is expressed by the verb ask.

The equivalent must in Indonesian in the context of this sentence becomes 'harus' and belongs to the intra clausal revealer. It is marked by the word 'must'.

Data 10

*/ am only pretending to be her excuse and you **must pretend** to go for my sake. (AT: 524)*

*'Aku hanya berpura-pura mencari alasannya dan kau **harus** berpura-pura pergi demi aku'. (JKI: 741)*

Syntactically, the above data includes coordinate compound sentences that are marked by the presence of coordinated conjunctions ie and. The sentence has two clauses. The first clause is / am only pretending to be her excuse which is an independent clause. The second clause is and you must pretend to go for my sake

which is an independent clause. Both clauses are equivalent or equal and are associated with a coordinated and conjunction. The above sentence if viewed from the sentence pattern including statement sentence or declarative sentence. Based on the structure of the verb phrase must understand including complex verb phrases (type A) where the phrase structure consists of two or more verbs contained in one sentence. The structure consists of modal + verb. Must as a modal and pretend as a verb.

Semantically, based on the context of the sentence, the verb phrase must understand is a compulsion based on an authority and belongs to a deontic modal which has a subjective command meaning. This is indicated by an indication of authority involving speakers. Speakers use the must because the speaker is in a superior position to the speaker so he has the authority to ask the speakers to do the pretend action. The deontic source in the above data is a deontic source based on social rules of personal authority, it is seen with the phrase and you must pretend to go for my sake.

Based on the dimension of modalities, this phrase belongs to the scale of the strength of the powerful modalities, which is expressed by the presence of capital must, whereas based on the inherent meaning of verbs, the context of this sentence belongs to the dynamic verb of activity, in which the verb describes the activity or deed done by the subject. This is expressed by the existence of pretend verbs.

The equivalent must in Indonesian in the context of this sentence becomes 'harus' and belongs to the intra clausal revealer. It is marked by the word 'must'.

4. Conclusion

Modality is an important part of language. Modality is one of the phenomena of language universality. This means that every language has a lexical element that can be used to describe the speaker's attitude to what is expressed in utterance. Syntactically, the result of the analysis shows that the mode of 'must' is actualized in modal forms (modals/modal auxiliaries) refers to 'the rules for modal verbs'. Modal patterns, in general, used M + V_{inf}, where modals are always followed by infinitives or main 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 disclosure of epistemic modalities is indicated by the arising of the speaker's certainty involving his knowledge or his beliefs. The equivalent mode must in Indonesian becomes 'harus'.

5. References

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