CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter consists of finding and discussion. The writer deals with the discussion of the modality in *Thomas Hardy's The Mayor of Casterbridge* Novel. This study focuses on modal verb that appears in *Thomas Hardy's The Mayor of Casterbridge* Novel. All of them will be discussed as the following below.

4.1 Findings

4.1.1 Kind of Modality

Modality is divided into two kinds: deontic modality and epistemic modality. Modality may be expressed in various ways, but in this presentation has concentrated on the modal verbs of English. Kreidler (1998:240) said that modal verbs meant in modality theory which are can, could, may, might, will, would, must, should, ought, need, have to, have got to.

4.1.1.1 Deontic Modality

Deontic modality has to do with obligation (the necessity of action or non-action). Deontic modality is typically centered on some entity, generally expressed in the subject of the sentence (Kreidler, 1998:247). In finding the deontic modality in *Thomas Hardy's The Mayor of Casterbridge* Novel, there are modal verbs can, must, should, will, cannot, could not, and will not. By using

modality device for analyzing the data, the writer finds the meanings in each kind of deontic modality words.

4.1.1.1 Can

Possibility that is subject-centered is expressed with the modal verbs can. Kreidler (1998: 243) states that if the potential for an act is entirely in the subject, modal verb "can" is used. The finding data are explained below.

Data 1

"True," said a smoking gentleman, whose coat had the fine polish about the collar, elbows, seams, and shoulder-blades that long-continued friction with grimy surfaces will produce, and which is usually more desired on furniture than on clothes. From his appearance he had possibly been in former time groom or coachman to some neighbouring county family. "I've had my breedings in as good circles, I may say, as any man," he added, "and I know true cultivation, or nobody do; and I can declare she's got it- in the bone, mind ye, I say- as much as any female in the fair- though it may want a little bringing out." Then, crossing his legs, he resumed his pipe with a nicely-adjusted gaze at a point in the air. (Chapter 1: 5)

The first data above, the writer finds the argument sentence that used modality "can" as kind of deontic modality. The word "can" is clearly kind of deontic modality because that word represents the ability. The ability can be seen by someone who heard Henchard statement and he must announce that Henchard is in wrong talking.

The data above represents how someone surprised because hearing that he (Henchard) wanted to sell his wife (Susan). Actually someone has told to Henchard to keep his statement that as human can be not to auction, but Henchard did not care about the warning. That situation happened because Henchard drunk too much. Now, we see the next data, it is explained below.

Data 2

"Where do the sailor live?" asked a spectator, when they had vainly gazed around.

"God knows that," replied the man who had seen high life. "He's without doubt a stranger here." "He came in about five minutes ago," said the furmity woman, joining the rest with her hands on her hips. "And then 'a stepped back, and then 'a looked in again. I'm not a penny the better for him." "Serves the husband well beright," said the staylace vendor. "A comely respectable body like her- what <u>can</u> a man want more? I glory in the woman's sperrit. I'd ha' done it myself-od send if I wouldn't, if a husbandhad behaved so to me! I'd go, and 'a might call, and call, till his keacorn was raw; but I'd never come back- no, not till the great trumpet, would I!" "Well, the woman will be better off," said another of a more deliberative turn. (Chapter 1: 7)

From the second data above, the writer finds argument sentence that use modality "can". The word "can" above is kind of deontic modality because that word represents the ability. The ability is showed in the question sentence above. The question sentence appears because someone who becomes the staylace vendor asked to the sailor that after getting Susan what he want more.

The data above represents how the audiences asked where the sailor lived because all people there have to know the information, especially for Susan. Susan also gives clarification that she is not a penny woman but the sailor respectable it. After the sailor agrees to get Susan with all the risk, someone in deliberative said that Susan should off because Henchard is in drunk condition. The writer also finds other kind of deontic modality is modal verb "must" are explained below.

Data 3

"Now," said the woman, breaking the silence, so that her low dry voice sounded quite loud, "before you go further, Michael, listen to me. If you touch that money, I and this girl go with the man. Mind, it is a joke no longer."

"A joke? Of course it is not a joke!" shouted her husband, his resentment rising at her suggestion. "I take the money: the sailor takes you. That's plain enough. It has been done elsewhere- and why not here?" "Tis quite on the understanding that the young woman is willing," said the sailor blandly. "I wouldn't hurt herfeelings for the world." "Faith, nor I," said her husband. "But she is willing, provided she <u>can</u> have the child. She said so only the other day when I talked o't!" "That you swear?" said the sailor to her. (Chapter 1: 7)

From the third data above, the writer finds argument sentence that use modality "can". The word "can" above is kind of deontic modality because that word represents the possibility. The possibility is showed that the sailor takes Susan to become his wife in order that Susan can give him a child. Susan is possible to give a proof that she can give a child to the sailor.

The data above shows that Henchard really drunk too much until Susan was angry to him because he would sell his wife to someone who wanted. And the sailor gave the money to Henchard to pick Susan up. But the sailor also said that he would not hurt her heart and he will keep her very well. The writer finds next modal verb as third data is explained below.

4.1.1.1.2 Must

Kreidler (1998: 240) states that the modal verb must has two meanings. The modal verb "must" is about obligation. The second, the verb modal "must" is about expressing probability. The data are explained below.

Data 4

"For seafaring naters be very good shelter for shorn lambs, and the man do seem to have plenty of money, which is what she's not been used to lately, by all showings." "Mark me- I'll not go after her!" said the trusser, returning doggedly to his seat. "Let her go! If she's up to such vagaries she <u>must</u> suffer for 'em. (Chapter 1: 8)

The writer finds modality word from the quotation above in the last sentence. The word "**must**" is clearly deontic modality because that word represents the obligation. The obligation is showed when "She" as Susan is obligated to responsible with her behaviors. The sailor does not want Susan much vagaries.

The data above tells that the seafaring naters very agree if their boss got Susan because the seafaring naters assumed that Boss and Susan were very suitable in couple. And one of the seafaring nater who was trusser said if Susan is up to such vagaries she must suffer them. The second data can see below.

Data 5

This second verification of his dim memories was enough; he knew now they were not dreams. He remained seated, looking on the ground for some time. "I <u>must</u> get out of this as soon as I can," he said deliberately at last, with the air of one who could not catch his thoughts without pronouncing them. "She's gone- to be sure she isgone with that sailor who bought her, and little Elizabeth-Jane. We walked here, and I had the furmity, and rum in it- and sold her. Yes, that's what happened, and here am I. Now, what am I to doam I sober enough to walk, I wonder?" He stood up, found that he was in fairly good condition for progress, unencumbered. Next he shouldered his tool basket, and found he could carry it. (Chapter 2: 9)

The writer finds modality from the data above. The word "must" is deontic modality because that word represents the obligation. It focuses on Henchard said that I must get out. It means that the subject "I" is obligated to do something. So, Henchard must get out and bring his wife and child back but it is useless because of the influence drunk at that night.

The data above tells that Henchard found the sailor's banknote on the table and he thinks that he dreamed. Finally, he realized that he had sold his wife and child. Not long time, he directly looked around and tried to get out to get his wife and child back. But they have gone with the sailor who bought them. The next data is modal verb "should" that explained below.

4.1.1.1.3 Should

Modal verb should have meaning to express an obligation.

Kreidler (1998: 241) explains that modal verb "should" express obligation but weaker than must. The data are explained below.

Data 6

"It is not much use inquiring here for anybody, I **should** think," the daughter observed, as she gazed round about. "People at fairs change like the leaves of trees; and I daresay you are the only one here today who was here all those years ago." "I am not so sure of that," said Mrs. Newson, as she now called herself, keenly eyeing something under a green bank a little way off. (Chapter 3: 14)

The writer finds the modality. The word "should" as modality word above is clearly as deontic modality. It represents the obligation. The obligation shows that the subject "I" is obligated to be seriously in observing around to find Henchard.

The data above tells that Susan and Elizabeth Jane were confused to find Henchard because they must find him. Someone gave advice to Susan and Elizabeth Jane that people around Casterbridge has already changed like the leaves of trees and Newson gave information to find Henchard around a green bank. The next data is explained below.

Data 7

"Can you call to mind," she said cautiously to the old woman, "the sale of a wife by her husband in your tent eighteen years ago today?" The hag reflected, and half shook her head. "If it had been

a big thing I **should** have minded it in a moment," she said. (Chapter 3: 14)

The writer finds the word that used modality "should" as deontic modality. It is kind of obligation that centered on subject. The obligation is showed in sentence that the subject "I" obligated to remember the situation a few years ago.

The data above states that Newson tried to help Susan to find Henchard by asking the old woman. The hag was very shocked of selling them. Actually, the old woman ever saw Henchard in Casterbridge. So, the old woman gave suggestion to find him in Casterbridge. The next data is modal verb "will" that explained below.

4.1.1.1.4 Will

The modal verb "will" can have 100 percent probability. Kreidler (1998: 246) says that it is a prediction. The data are explained below.

Data 8

But a fellow never knows these little things till all chance of acting upon 'em is past." The auctioneer selling the old horses in the field outside could be heard saying, "Now this is the last lot- now **who'll** take the last lot for a song? (Chapter 1: 14)

The data above is the question from the auctioneer. The question uses modality as modal verb. The word "will" in the data above is kind of deontic modality. The modality represents the

volition that centered on the subject. So that, it can be explained that the sentence above tells about the auctioneer needs the audiences to response the question that it is not the last auction.

The data above is the question from the auctioneer. He asked to the audiences who want take the horses. The next data is explained below.

Data 9

The woman's manner changed, and her face assumed the grim shape and colour of which mention has been made.

"Mike, Mike," said she; "this is getting serious. Oh!- too serious!" "Will anybody buy her?" said the man. (Chapter 1: 5)

The data above is the question from Henchard. The question uses modality as modal verb. The word "will" in the data above is kind of deontic modality as volition. So that, it can explained that question sentence above tells about Henchard needs people around to buy Susan and child.

The data above is when Susan was very scared to the situation that she would be sold by Henchard. It showed by her face assumed the grim shape and colour of which mention has been made. But Henchard did not care about this. He really influenced of drunk too much. The other data as modal verb "will" is explained below.

Data 10

<u>I'll</u> take my tools, and go my ways. 'Tis simple as Scripture history. Now then, stand up, Susan, and show yourself." "Don't, my chiel," whispered a buxom staylace dealer in voluminous petticoats, who sat near the woman; "yer good man don't know what he's saying." The woman, however, did stand up. "Now, who's auctioneer?" cried the haytrusser. (Chapter 1: 5)

The writer finds statement that uses modality as modal verb. The word "will" in the data above is kind of deontic modality. The sentence is representing statement as volition. The statement sentence above tells about Henchard needs to share the way how to sell his wife. So, it can be paraphrased as "I need to take my tools, and go my ways".

The data above is the next quotation from data that has explained before. Henchard tried to take the tool to sell Susan. It happened when Susan was very scared to the situation that she would be sold by Henchard. It showed by her face assumed the grim shape and colour of which mention has been made. But Henchard did not care about this. He really influenced of drunk too much. After finding the data modal verb as deontic modality, the writer finds the data as negative modal verb as deontic modality are explained below.

4.1.1.1.5 Can Not

Negativity applies to the modal verb "can". Possibility that is subject-centered is expressed with the modal verbs "can".

Kreidler (1998: 243) states that if the potential for an act is entirely in the subject, modal verb "can" is used. In contrast, the modal verb "can" is used as modal verb "may" although the modal verb "may" is preferred. The data are explained below.

Data 11

What a gentleman he is, isn't he? and how his diamond studs shine! How strange that you should have said he might be in the stocks, or in the workhouse, or dead! Did ever anything go more by contraries! Why do you feel so afraid of him? I am not at all; I'll call upon him- he can but say he don't own such remote kin." "I don't know at all- I can't tell what to set about. (Chapter 5: 21)

The data above is negative modal verb as kind of deontic modality. The modal verb written in abbreviation made from word "can" and word "not". That modal verb represents the permission. The center of the sentence is on the subject "I". The subject "I" as Susan had feeling that everything that happens to Henchard is really surprised. So that, Susan wanted to show an opinion that it obligated not to tell everything has done.

The data above is the condition when Susan and Elizabeth surprised to hear that Henchard was the Mayor of Casterbridge when they arrived in the King's arms inn. Susan thought that Henchard had been in workhouse or dead. But everything is contra. Susan was very surprised that Henchard was the Mayor of Caserbridge. The second data as negative modality is explained below.

4.1.1.1.6 Could Not

Negativity applies to the modal verb "could". Kreidler (1998: 243) states that to express personal potential in the past could is used. It is thus the past tense form of can. The data is explained below.

Data 12

The sight of real money in full amount, in answer to a challenge for the same till then deemed slightly hypothetical, had a great effect upon the spectators. Their eyes became riveted upon the faces of the chief actors, and then upon the notes as they lay, weighted by the shillings, on the table. Up to this moment it **could not** positively have been asserted that the man, in spite of his tantalizing declaration, was really in earnest. (Chapter 1: 6)

The data above represent negative modal verb "could not". The negative modal verb "could not" occurs as deontic modality. It represents the possibility. The center of the sentence is on the subject "It". The writer of the novel is possible to prove that "It" as the situation of selling is in negative side.

The data above describes that the audience very took pity on Susan and child. Everything has changed because of all Henchard have said and done to sell his wife and child is really earnest. After finding the second kind of negative modality, the writer finds others kind of negative modality is explained below.

4.1.1.1.7 Will Not

Negativity applies to the modal verb "will". The modal verb "will" can had 100 percent probability. Kreidler (1998: 246) says that it is a prediction. The data is explained below.

Data 13

"For seafaring natersbe very good shelter for shorn lambs, and the man do seem to have plenty of money, which is what she's not been used to lately, by all showings." "Mark me- I'll not go after her!" said the trusser, returning doggedly to his seat. "Let her go! If she's up to such vagaries she must suffer for 'em. (Chapter 1: 8)

The data above represents negative modal verb "will". The modal verb "will and not" occur as deontic modality. It has function as controlling a possible action. The center of the sentence is on the subject. I as the center of the sentence built the readers thought.

The data above tells that the seafaring naters very agreed if their boss got Susan because the seafaring naters assumed that Boss and Susan were very suitable in couple. And one of the seafaring nater who was trusser said if Susan is up to such vagaries she must suffer them. After finding all the data as deontic modaly, the writer continues to the data as epistemic modality. The data are explained below.

4.1.1.2 Epistemic Modality

Epistemic modality is concerned with possibility (the necessity of existence or non-existence). Epistemic modality is centered on the whole predication (Kreidler, 1998: 247). In finding the epistemic modality in *The Mayor of Casterbridge* Novel, there are modal verbs can, could, may, must, should, will, would, and might. By using modality device for analyzing the data, the writer finds the meanings in each kind of epistemic modality words.

4.1.1.2.1 Can

Kreidler (1998: 243) states that if the potential for an act is entirely in the subject, "can" is used. The modal verb "can" is used as modal verb "may" although the modal verb "may" is preferred. The writer also finds the modal verbs as kind of epistemic modality are explained below.

Data 14

"I will just say a word- you, Elizabeth-Jane, <u>can</u> stay here." The girl was not loth, and turned to some stalls of coloured prints while her mother went forward. The old woman begged for the latter's custom as soon as she saw her, and responded to Mrs. Henchard-Newson's request for a pennyworth with more alacrity than she had shown in selling sixpennyworths in her younger days. (Chapter 3: 14)

The data above is the first data of epistemic modality. The word "can" above is kind of epistemic modality as controlling possible action. The case is Mrs. Newson asked to Elizabeth Jane

to stay on the spot although Elizabeth Jane did not respect to her. So that, the sentence above paraphrased that you stay here, and I will call you if I found him. The second data as epistemic modality that found by the writer is explained below.

Data 15

"<u>Can</u> you call to mind," she said cautiously to the old woman, "the sale of a wife by her husband in your tent eighteen years ago today?" The hag reflected, and half shook her head. "If it had been a big thing I should have minded it in a moment," she said. (Chapter 3: 14)

The data above represents modal verb "can". The modal verb "can" occur as epistemic modality. It has function as controlling possible action. The modal word centered in the case. It explained that they need to call Henchard. So that, the word can is clearly as epistemic modality.

The data above states that Newson tried to help Susan and Jane to find Henchard by asking the old woman. The hag was very shocked of selling them. Actually, the old woman ever saw Henchard in Casterbridge. So, the old woman gave suggestion to find him in Casterbridge. The last data that represent modal verb "can" as epistemic modality is explained below.

Data 16

At any rate, I <u>can</u> mind a man doing something o' the sort- a man in a cord jacket, with a basket of tools; but, Lord bless ye, we don't gi'e it headroom, we don't, such as that. The only reason why I can mind the man is that he came back here to the next year's fair, and told me quite private-like that if a woman ever asked for him I was to say he had gone to- where?- Casterbridge- yes- to Casterbridge, said he. (Chapter 3: 14)

The data above uses modal verb "can" as modality. The word "can" above is representing as epistemic modality because in modality theory this sentence is kind of probability sentence. This sentence is probability centered on the verb after modality. The verb mind means remember something. In this case, the hag tries to remember that Henchard ever said he is in Casterbridge.

The data above states that Newson tried to help Susan and Jane to find Henchard by asking the old woman. The hag was very shocked of selling them. Actually, the old woman ever saw Henchard in Casterbridge. So, the old woman gave suggestion to find him in Casterbridge. The next data is other modal verb as epistemic modality explained below.

4.1.1.2.2 Could

Kreidler (1998: 243) states that to express personal potential in the past "could" is used. It is thus the past tense form of can. The data are explained below.

Data 17

They walked side by side in such a way as to suggest afar off the low, easy, confidential chat of people full of reciprocity; but on closer view it **could** be discerned that the man was reading, or pretending to read, a ballad sheet which he kept before his eyes with some difficulty by the hand that was passed through the basket strap. (Chapter 1: 1)

The first data as modal verb "could" above is as epistemic modality. The function itself is as controlling possible action. Thomas Hardy uses the word "could" to show possibility that has occurred. The possibility can be seen in the data that the author gave direction possibility in looking at the one who was reading.

The data above tells us when Henchard and family came at the first time in village of Weydon-Priors, in Upper Wessex. They came to village on foot. They suggested that all people werein good talking, but in closer they guest that people talk about them. The next data is explained below.

Data 18

We walked here, and I had the furmity, and rum in it- and sold her. Yes, that's what happened, and here am I. Now, what am I to do-am I sober enough to walk, I wonder?" He stood up, found that he was in fairly good condition for progress, unencumbered. Next he shouldered his tool basket, and found he **could** carry it. (Chapter 2: 9)

The data as modal verb "could" above is as epistemic modality. Thomas Hardy uses the word "could" to show possibility that Henchard had sold his wife and child. Henchard found the

banknotes as the evidence that someone must be carry my wife and child.

The data above tells that Henchard found the sailor's banknote on the table and he thought that he dreamed. Finally, he realized that he had sold his wife and child. Not long time, he directly looked around and tried to go out to get his wife and child back. But they have gone with the sailor who bought them. The next data is explained below.

Data 19

Though he examined and inquired, and walked hither and thither day after day, no such characters as those he described had anywhere been seen since the evening of the fair. To add to the difficulty, he <u>could</u> gain no sound of the sailor's name. (Chapter 2: 11)

The data as modal verb "could" above is as epistemic modality. The word "could" shows possibility. The case of the sentence is Henchard's difficulty. He felt difficult to know the sailor's face and name. If he knew the sailor's face and name, he would be easy to get his wife and child back.

The data above tells that Henchard found the sailor's banknote on the table. He realized that he had sold his wife and tried to get her back. But Henchard did not know the sailor's face, moreover the sailor's name. The writer finds other kind modal verbs as epistemic modality are explained below.

4.1.1.2.3 May

Kreidler (1998: 243) stated that possibility is expressed with the modal verbs "may". If the potential rests in another person's authority, "may" is the preferred verb. The data are explained below.

Data 20

"True," said a smoking gentleman, whose coat had the fine polish about the collar, elbows, seams, and shoulder-blades that long-continued friction with grimy surfaces will produce, and which is usually more desired on furniture than on clothes. From hisappearance he had possibly been in former time groom or coachman to some neighbouring county family. "I've had my breedings in as good circles, I <u>may</u> say, as any man," he added, "and I know true cultivation, or nobody do; and I can declare she's got it- in the bone, mind ye, I say- as much as any female in the fair- though it may want a little bringing out." Then, crossing his legs, he resumed his pipe with a nicely-adjusted gaze at a point in the air. (Chapter 1: 5)

The data above is the word "may" as epistemic modality.

The modal word "may" is as controlling a possible action. In this context, the writer of the novel wants to show possibility statement about Henchard might say anything as a man.

The data above represents how someone surprised because hearing that he (Henchard) wanted to sell his wife (Susan). Actually someone has told to Henchard to keep his statement that as human can be not to auction, but Henchard did not care about the warning. It because Henchard drunk too much. The next data explained below.

Data 21

The fuddled young husband stared for a few seconds at this unexpected praise of his wife, half in doubt of the wisdom of his own attitude towards the possessor of such qualities. But he speedily lapsed into his former conviction, and said harshly "Well, then, now is your chance; I am open to an offer for this gem o' creation." She turned to her husband and murmured, "Michael, you have talked this nonsense in public places before. A joke is a joke, but you <u>may</u> make it once too often, mind!" "I know I've said it before; I meant it. All I want is a buyer. (Chapter 1: 5)

The data above is the word "may" as epistemic modality.

The word "may" is about permission. In this context, Susan wanted to show the permission statement that Henchard might make it once too often.

The data above tells about Susan was upset because of all Henchard had said. She would be sold by Henchard. Actually Susan has reminded Henchard that He has talked this nonsense in public places before. But because of the drunk influence, Henchard said that all I want is a buyer to buy you. The next data explained below.

Data 22

"That seems a hint to us that he is still here." "Yes." "Shall I run after them, and ask them about him-" "No, no, no! Not for the world just yet. He <u>may</u> be in the workhouse, or in the stocks, for all we know." "Dear me- why should you think that, mother?" "Twas just something to say- that's all! (Chapter 4: 17)

The data above is the data that use the word "may" as epistemic modality. The word "may" is about the possibility. After

all she knew, Mrs. Newson suggested that Henchard might be in workhouse or in the stock.

The data above tells that Susan saw many people in the field and she suggests that Henchard was still here. Susan tried to run after them and ask them about him. But Mrs. Newson said that He may be in the workhouse, or in the stock. The writer finds other kind modal verbs as epistemic modality are explained below.

4.1.1.2.4 Must

Joos (1964: 147–148) states that the modal verbs "must" have numerous subtleties in what they express in different contexts. Kreidler (1998: 240) states that modal verb "must" have two meanings which are obligation and expressing probability. The data is explained below.

Data 23

On a previous occasion when he had declared, during a fuddle, that he would dispose of her as he had done, she had replied that she would not hear him say that many times more before it happened, in the resigned tones of a fatalist.... "Yet she knows I am not in my senses when I do that?" he exclaimed. "Well, I <u>must</u> walk about till I find her.... Seize her, why didn't she know better than bring me into this disgrace?" he roared out. (Chapter 2: 10)

The data above is the only one data found that use the word "must" as epistemic modality. The data that represent modal verb "must" above have function as expressing an opinion about a fact.

The sentence above represents modality and the center of the

sentence is on the case of the sentence said that in well condition.

In this case, Henchard has an obligation to find his wife.

The data above tells that Henchard really realizes that he was not in good sense. He realized that he had sold his wife and child. Not long time, he directly looks around and tries to walk out to find his wife as soon as he can. The next data explained below.

4.1.1.2.5 Should

Kreidler (1998: 241) explains that modal verb "should" is express obligation but weaker than must. Other speakers of English may well have a different ranking. Depend on the text and context, the modal verb "should" can express an opinion that means prediction. The data are explained below.

Data 24

"Any trade doing here?" he asked phlegmatically, designating the village in his van by a wave of the broadsheet. And thinking the labourer did not understand him, he added, "Anything in the hay-trussing line?" The turnip-hoer had already begun shaking his head. "Why, save the man, what wisdom's in him that 'a **should** come to Weydon for a job of that sort this time o' year?" "Then is there any house to let- a little small new cottage just a builded, or such like?" asked the other. (Chapter 1: 2)

The data above is the data of epistemic modality that use modal verb "**should**". It can be someone wants to shows opinion about a fact. The case is the center of the sentence. The opinion can

be seen in the data that someone gave an opinion to Henchard for working in Weydon.

The data above tells that Someone suggested to Henchard if you need a job you can come to Weydon. After finds data modal verb should as epistemic modality, the writer finds data modal verb "will" are explained below.

4.1.1.2.6 Will

Kreidler (1998: 246) says that the modal verb "will" is a prediction. It is about statement. In the epistemic use, modals can be interpreted as indicating inference or some other process of reasoning involved in coming to the conclusion stated in the sentence containing the modal. The data are explained below.

Data 25

"<u>I'll</u> sell her for five guineas to any man that will pay me the money, and treat her well; and he shall have her forever, and never hear aught o' me. But she shan't go for less. Now then- five guineas and she's yours. Susan, you agree?" She bowed her head with absolute indifference. (Chapter 1: 6)

The writer finds modality that uses modal verb "will". The modal verb "will" is as possibility. It has the function as controlling a possible action. Different with deontic modality, the sentence is centered on the case. It shows that Henchard is possible selling Susan with five guineas.

The data above tells about seriousness of Henchard in selling his wife. He would sell his wife with five guineas of beer. He announced that someone who could pay me five guineas, she is yours. While drunk, he asked to Susan. You agree? She bowed her head with absolute indifference. The next data explained below.

Data 26

"Five guineas," said the auctioneer, "or <u>she'll</u> be withdrawn. Do anybody give it? The last time. Yes or no?" "Yes," said a loud voice from the doorway. All eyes were turned. Standing in the triangular opening which formed the door of the tent was a sailor, who, unobserved by the rest, had arrived there within the last two or three minutes. A dead silence followed his affirmation. (Chapter 1: 6)

The data above is from the auctioneer. His statement shows modal verb "will" as epistemic modality. The modal verb "will" have meaning prediction. The sentence paraphrased that she may be withdrawn if anybody wants to buy her. The auctioneer guested that Susan will be withdrawn with five guineas.

The data above tells that the auctioneer was very surprised of selling his wife with five guineas. The auctioneer asked to audiences will anybody want her. All eyes were turned. Now everyone knows that someone who buys Susan is the sailor. The third data explained below.

Data 27

I'd ha' done it myself-od send if I wouldn't, if a husband had behaved so to me! I'd go, and 'a might call, and call, till his keacorn was raw; but I'd never come back- no, not till the great trumpet, would I!" "Well, the woman <u>will</u> be better off," said another of a more deliberative turn. (Chapter 1: 8)

The data above is epistemic modality that use modal verb "will". The modal verb "will" have meaning prediction. The center of the sentence is in it case. It shows from the woman made the prediction that Susan might be off.

The data above are representing how the audiences asked where the sailor lived because all people there have to know the information, especially for Susan. After the sailor agrees to get Susan with all the risk, someone in deliberative said that Susan should off because Henchard is in drunk condition. The next data is modal verb "would" as epistemic modality is explained below.

4.1.1.2.7 Would

The modal verb "will" and "would" is the same kind but different using. The modal verb preferred in past sentence. As Kreidler (1998: 246) states that the modal verb "will" and "would" is a prediction. The data are explained below.

Data 28

I'd sell mine this minute if anybody <u>would</u> buy her!" "There's them that would do that," some of the guests replied, looking at the woman, who was by no means illfavoured. (Chapter 1: 4)

The data above is the data of epistemic modality that use modal verb "would". There is modal verb "would" above have function as controlling a possible action. It occurs because of the sentence want to shows a possibility of the statement. So, in that situation Henchard possible sell his wife if here is someone wants to buy her.

The data above tells that by drunk influences too much, Henchard announced to everybody who wanted buy Susan I would sell her. Some of the guests were surprised with Henchard of saying that. It was none sense of selling his family. The second data is explained below.

Data 29

On a previous occasion when he had declared, during a fuddle, that he would dispose of her as he had done, she had replied that she **would** not hear him say that many times more before it happened, in the resigned tones of a fatalist.... "Yet she knows I am not in my senses when I do that?" he exclaimed. "Well, I must walk about till I find her.... Seize her, why didn't she know better than bring me into this disgrace?" he roared out. (Chapter 2: 10)

The data above is the data of epistemic modality that use modal verb "would". The modal verb "would" occurs because of

the sentence want to shows a possibility of the statement. So, in that situation Henchard is possible to dispose.

The data above tells that Henchard really realized that he was not in good sense. He realized that he had sold his wife and child. Not long time, he directly looked around and tried to walk out to find his wife as soon as he can. The next data is the only one data that represent modal verb "might" is explained below.

4.1.1.2.8 Might

Kreidler (1998: 243) states that the past tense form of "may" is "might", which sometimes expresses permission at some time in the past, but usually only in reported speech. This identically is the reason that the modal verb might have closed meaning with modal verb may that as to show probability. The data are explained below.

Data 30

I'd ha' done it myself-od send if I wouldn't, if a husband had behaved so to me! I'd go, and 'a <u>might</u> call, and call, till his keacorn was raw; but I'd never come back- no, not till the great trumpet, would I!" "Well, the woman will be better off," said another of a more deliberative turn. (Chapter 1: 8)

The data that use modal verb "might" above is clearly as epistemic modality. The data above is only one data the writer finds that use word "might" as modal verb. "Might" represents as

expressing an opinion. So, it occurs that the audience was giving the opinion by asking the information about the sailor.

The data above are representing how the audiences asked where the sailor lived because all people there have to know the information, especially for Susan. After the sailor agreed to get Susan with all the risk, someone in deliberative said that Susan should off because Henchard is in drunk condition. In next the writer finds negative modal verb as epistemic modality are explained below.

4.1.1.2.9 Can Not

Negativity applies to the modal verb "can". Possibility that is subject-centered is expressed with the modal verbs "can". Kreidler (1998: 243) states that if the potential for an act is entirely in the subject, modal verb can is used. In contrast, the modal verb "can" is used as modal verb "may" although the modal verb "may" is preferred. The data is explained below.

Data 31

What a gentleman he is, isn't he? and how his diamond studs shine! How strange that you should have said he might be in the stocks, or in the workhouse, or dead! Did ever anything go more by contraries! Why do you feel so afraid of him? I am not at all; I'll call upon him- he can but say he don't own such remote kin." "I don't know at all- I <u>can't</u> tell what to set about. (Chapter 5: 21)

The data that represent negative modal verb above is kind of epistemic modality. The modal verb written in abbreviation made from word "can" and word "not". The modal verb above has function as controlling a possible action. The center of the sentence is on the subject "I". The subject "I" as Susan had feeling that everything that happened to Henchard was really surprised.

The data above is the condition when Susan and Elizabeth surprised to hear that Henchard was the Mayor of Casterbridge when they arrived in the King's arms inn. Susan thought that Henchard had been in workhouse or dead. But everything is contra. Susan is very surprised that Henchard was the Mayor of Caserbridge. The next data as negative modality is explained below.

4.1.1.2.10 Should Not

Negativity applies to the modal verb "should". Kreidler (1998:241) explains that modal verb "should" is express obligation but weaker than must. Other speakers of English may well have a different ranking. Depend on the text and context the modal verb "should" can express an opinion that means prediction. The data is explained below.

Data 32

She'd no business to take the maid- 'tis my maid; and if it were the doing again she **shouldn't** have her!" Perhaps from some little sense of having countenanced an indefensible proceeding, perhaps because it was late, the customers thinned away from the tent shortly after this episode. (Chapter 1: 8)

The data above is negative modal verb "should not". The negative modal verb occurs as epistemic modality and its function is as controlling a possible action. The center of the sentence is on the case. The case is that accident such the sailor's friend threated someone if Susan did not want go, she possible had her "Elizabeth Jane". So that the speaker stated that it possibly was not to be repeated.

The data above tells about the sailor's friend did not want to indefensible the proceeding. All the proceeding has done that Susan is the sailors'. The next data as negative modality is explained below.

4.1.1.2.11 Will Not

Negativity applies to the modal verb "will". The modal verb "will" can had 100 percent probability. Kreidler (1998: 246) said that it is a prediction. The data are explained below.

Data 33

"For seafaring natersbe very good shelter for shorn lambs, and the man do seem to have plenty of money, which is what she's not been used to lately, by all showings." "Mark me- I'<u>ll not</u> go after her!" said the trusser, returning doggedly to his seat. "Let her go! If she's up to such vagaries she must suffer for 'em. (Chapter 1: 8)

The data above is epistemic modality. There is negative modal verb "will not". The negative modal verb occurs as statements that have meaning as negative necessity. Depend on the case that one of the seafaring naters possible let Susan as a maid.

The data above tells that the seafaring naters was very agree if their boss gets Susan because they assume that Boss and Susan are very suitable in couple. And one of the seafaring nater who is trusser said if Susan is up to such vagaries she must suffer them. The data that represent modal verb would as negative modality is explained below.

4.1.1.2.12 Would Not

Negativity applies to the modal verb "would". The modal verb "will" and "would" is the same kind but different using. The modal verb preferred in past tense. As Kreidler (1998: 246) stated that the modal verb will and would is a prediction. The data is explained below.

Data 34

"Now," said the woman, breaking the silence, so that her low dry voice sounded quite loud, "before you go further, Michael, listen to me. If you touch that money, I and this girl go with the man. Mind, it is a joke no longer."

"A joke? Of course it is not a joke!" shouted her husband, his resentment rising at her suggestion. "I take the money: the sailor takes you. That's plain enough. It has been done elsewhere- and why not here?" "Tis quite on the understanding that the young woman is willing," said the sailor blandly. "I <u>wouldn't</u> hurt herfeelings for the world." "Faith, nor I," said her husband. "But she is willing, provided she can have the child. She said so only the other day when I talked o't!" "That you swear?" said the sailor to her. (Chapter 1: 7)

The data above represents negative modal verb "would not". The negative modal verb "would not" occur as epistemic modality in controlling possible action. It is about possibility that Susan makes. So, it can be paraphrased as I possible keep her feeling for the world.

The data above shows that Henchard really drunk too much until Susan was angry to him because he would sell his wife to someone who wanted. The sailor gave the money to Henchard to pick Susan up. But the sailor also said that he would not hurt her heart and he would keep her very well. These are the types of modality.

From these findings, the writer concludes that a text not only has to be in good form. But also has to be a meaningful. It means that the modality is a form that helps the reader to understand of each meaning in text and context. To make easy in understanding, the uses of deontic and epistemic modality can be shown in the following table.

Modal Verbs	Meanings	Deontic	Epistemic
Can / Could	Permission		
	Possibility	She can have the child.	It could be discerned
	ability	I can declare,	discerned
May / Might	Permission	You may smoke	
	possibility		He might be at home
Will / Would	Volution	Who'll take	
		the last	
	Prediction		She will be withdrawn
Shall / Should	Obligation	You should	
	Regulative	think	
	Pro <mark>ba</mark> bility		
	Prediction Prediction		She should be unhappy
Must	Obligation	She must	
	certainty	suffer	She must be

As shown in the table, it says that a modal verb may be used for several functions. For example *can*, in addition to its use for expressing permission, *can* is also used to express possibility and ability. In general, deontic modality indicates obligation and permission, while epistemic modality expresses possibility and prediction. However, the uses are quite complicated since the distinction between deontic and epistemic modality is not a clear cut. One single modal verb can express both types, and one single

proposition can be expressed by more than one modal verb. Therefore, it is clear that modality, its types and uses are crucial to learn. It is necessary for both language teachers and language learners to learn more about modality, and understanding the notion is crucial for language teachers.

4.2 Discussion

After finding the kinds of modality, the writer states that many items of modal words used in Thomas Hardy's The Mayor of Casterbridge. In each kind of Deontic Modality and Epistemic Modality items has meaningful modal word that give many function of it.

Through this table, the writer shows how many items of modal verbs as modality that appeared in all data that has explained in finding.

Number	Modal Verb	Kinds of modality		Total
		Deontic	Epistemic	10141
1	Can	4	4	8
2	Could	1	3	4
3	May	-	3	3
4	Must	2	1	3
5	Should	2	2	4
6	Will	4	4	8
7	Would	-	3	3
8	Might	-	1	1
Final Total		13	21	34

Based on the table above, we can know the total kinds of modal verbs that appear in Thomas Hardy's The Mayor of Casterbridge are 8 kinds of modal verbs. The frequency of the modal verb can are 8 (23,53%), while modal verb will are 8 (23,53%), should are 4 (11,77%), could are 4 (11,77%), modal verb may are 3 (8,82%), must are 3 (8,82%), would are 3 (8,82%), and the last is modal verb might is 1 (2,94%). The total of the deontic modality are 13 (38,24%), while the total of the epistemic modality are 21 (61,76%), and the final total of all modal verbs are 34 (100%).

The frequencies above explain that modal verb "can" and "will" are more dominant from other modal verbs and followed by modal verbs "should" and "could". It explains that most statement of modality in the novel are used those modals to construct the statements. In those finding the writer also finds that statements that used kind modal verb of epistemic modality are more dominant than modal verb of deontic modality. It explains that most of statements of modality focus on the context of the sentence than the subject of the sentence.

The writer finds several functions of modal verb of deontic modality and epistemic modality as controlling a possible action. It makes this study is interesting to read which is does not available in the previous study. In the previous study that explained in chapter two, there are three writers that concern to study about modality. The first study has written by Zdenka Smutná (2010). In his bachelor paper analyzed about the use of the modal verb can in newspaper reporting. The second study has written by Gbegble Nada (2012). He has analyzed modality in Ewe about a functional exploration of epistemic adverbs. This paper

has offered a descriptive overview of the different epistemic adverb in the Ewe language. The third study has written by local research Susi Susilowati (2012). She has analyzed modality realized in education article in Jakarta Post. She used the descriptive qualitative as the design of her research. Whereas, the data of her research is modality and the data source of this research is written data taken from the education article in Jakarta Post. However, the scope is different from previous studies that the writer has not found about the research that took the data from the novel by using modality before. In this research, the writer has analyzed modality focus on the modal verbs that used in the Thomas Hardy's The Mayor of Casterbridge Novel.

Therefore, explanations above represents point of the reason that the writer wants to realize this study. The modality can be applied in any literary works such as novel especially in Thomas Hardy's The Mayor of Casterbridge Novel. It can be seen from the data that shows to the activities happened in the Novel. Moreover, by having been well understanding to the modality itself, we can use the modality in good way, especially in novel. In other hand, it also helps us to get easier in understanding the used of modality in the daily activity.