A CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF INTERPERSONAL METAFUNCTION IN THE US AND THE UK NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC'S COVID-19 RELATED ONLINE ARTICLES

THESIS

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i

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RELATED ONLINE ARTICLES
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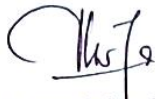
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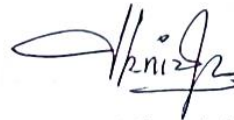
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iii

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iv

ABSTRACT

Alifia, C. S. (2023). *A Contrastive Analysis of Interpersonal Metafunction in The US and The UK National Geographic's COVID-19 Related Online Articles.* English Literature Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: (I) Suhandoko, M.Pd. (II) Murni Fidiyanti, MA

The researcher analyzed the interpersonal metafunction of online articles related to COVID-19 in the US and UK National Geographic. This study aims to examine the use of mood and modality in online articles that contain the same content but are published by two publishers from different countries. Therefore, the researcher answers the formulation of the problems in this study, namely: (1) what type of mood is dominantly used in the US and the UK National Geographic (2) what type of modality is dominantly used in the US and the UK National Geographic.

This study used a qualitative descriptive approach to find out how interpersonal metafunctions exist in online articles in the US and UK National Geographic. Furthermore, this study used the theory of interpersonal metafunction from Halliday and Matthiessen (2014). The research data was taken from the US and UK National Geographic sites. The researcher took 4 online articles from both the US and UK National Geographic with a time span from January 2021 to May 2021.

This study discovered that the dominant type of mood is declarative, while the dominant type of modality is probability. The use of declaratives in news serves to provide factual and accurate information. The use of probability in the news shows the possibility of the truth of the sentence. The researcher also found significant differences in mood types in the results of this study. The use of interrogatives is more commonly found in the UK's National Geographic where the news writers invite readers to be able to determine their attitude towards the information conveyed in the news. Meanwhile, for the type of modality, the US and UK National Geographic show the differences in the use of probability and obligation. The UK National Geographic is more focused on using the obligation as a response to the opening of international flights. Meanwhile, the US National Geographic reveals more probability, especially uncertainty. The use of probability focuses on ensuring that all the US citizens have received the COVID-19 vaccine.

Keywords: COVID-19, interpersonal metafunction, mood, modality

ABSTRAK

Alifia, C. S. 2023. *Analisis Kontrastif Metafungsi Interpersonal di National Geographic Amerika dan Inggris Terkait Artikel Online COVID-19.* Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: (I) Suhandoko, M.Pd. (II) Murni Fidiyanti, MA

Peneliti menganalisis metafungsi interpersonal artikel online terkait COVID-19 di National Geographic Amerika dan Inggris. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti penggunaan mood dan modality, pada artikel online yang berisi konten yang sama tetapi dipublikasikan dari dua penebit dari negara yang berbeda. Karena itulah dalam studi ini penulis akan menjawab rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini yaitu (1) mood tipe apa yang dominan digunakan di National Geographic Amerika dan Inggris (2) modalitas tipe apa yang dominan digunakan di National Geographic Amerika dan Inggris.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif untuk mengetahui bagaimana metafungsi interpersonal ada dalam artikel online di National Geographic Amerika dan Inggris. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori metafungsi interpersonal dari Halliday dan Matthiessen (2014). Data penelitian diambil dari situs National Geographic Amerika dan Inggris. Peneliti mengambil 4 artikel online baik dari Amerika dan Inggris dengan rentang waktu dari bulan Januari 2021 sampai Mei 2021.

Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa tipe mood yang dominan adalah *declarative*, sedangkan tipe modalitas yang dominan adalah *probability*. Penggunaan deklaratif dalam berita berfungsi untuk memberikan informasi faktual dan akurat. Penggunaan *probability* dalam berita menunjukkan kemungkinan kebenaran dari kalimat. Peneliti juga menemukan perbedaan tipe mood yang signifikan pada hasil penelitian ini. Penggunaan *interrogative* lebih banyak ditemukan di National Geographic Inggris dimana penulis berita mengajak pembaca untuk dapat menentukan sikapnya terhadap informasi yang disampaikan dalam berita. Sedangkan, pada tipe modalitas, National Geographic Amerika dan Inggris mengungkapkan perbedaan penggunaan *probability* dan *obligation*. National Geographic Inggris lebih fokus menggunakan *obligation* dimana sebagai respon terkait pembukaan penerbangan internasional. Sedangkan, National Geographic Amerika lebih banyak mengungkapkan *probability*, khususnya *uncertainty*. Penggunaan *probability* berfokus untuk memastikan bahwa semua masyarakat telah menerima vaksin COVID-19.

Kata Kunci: COVID-19, interpersonal metafunction, mood, modality

TABLE OF CONTENTS

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

viii

LIST OF TABLES

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

LIST OF APPENDICES

x

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the background of the study related to the interpersonal metafunction, online articles, and the National Geographic platform. Also, the researcher reviews the several previous studies which examine the interpersonal metafunction.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language helps human beings to build interactive communication. Thompson (2014, p. 28) states that people use language to interact with others. As a result, language has an essential role in supporting human interaction. Moreover, language as a communication tool helps deliver information and express people's thoughts. This case leads to the functions of language. Functions represent the aim of using the language (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 31). According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014, p. 30), the basic functions of language are making sense of people's experiences and acting out people's social relationships.

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a study of language theory proposed by Halliday focusing on the concept of language functions. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) mention three language metafunctions recognized whenever people use language. The three metafunctions are ideational metafunction, interpersonal metafunction, and textual metafunction. Those metafunctions have their own characteristics.

Ideational metafunction examines the meaning of text based on its language function by describing natural reality. In this metafunction, language reflects what

1

actually happened in the real nature. Dissimilar to ideational metafunction, interpersonal metafunction functions language as a tool that can be exchanged when people interacts with others. Thus, this metafunction signifies the function of language is to interact with each other. Meanwhile, textual metafunction is a language function related to text construction in terms of organizing the elements of clauses, sentences, and paragraphs to make the message conveyed in text is easy to understand. According to the previous explanation about these three metafunctions, the researcher selects the interpersonal metafunction as the focus of this present study for the reason that interpersonal metafunction is more significant to understand than other metafunctions. Moreover, interpersonal metafunction positions language as a communication device that is more interactive and personal.

Interpersonal metafunction indicates that language as a communication device is not only used to communicate with others but also to describe people's opinion. As Bloor and Bloor (2004, p. 11) acknowledges that this metafunction uses language to enable people to participate in communicative acts and to express and understand people's feelings, attitudes and judgements. Therefore, this metafunction creates a personal and interactive relationship between the speaker or the writer with the hearer or the reader through language (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 30). Aside from that, seeing the structure of the clause is the way to identify the interpersonal metafunction. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014, p. 39) classify the structure of the clause into two elements: mood and residue. Mood can be recognized as the subject and finite in the clause. Meanwhile, residue is the remainder of the clause such as predicator, complement and adjunct.

According to Halliday and Matthiessen, the types of interpersonal metafunction can be recognized on the lexicogrammatical resources of mood and the associated patterns of modality (2014, p. 707). Those types have their characteristics. Mood type is indicated by the terms in the systems of indicative (declarative and interrogative) and imperative (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 160). Meanwhile, Modality type is indicated by the terms in the systems of modalization type (probability and usuality) and modulation type (obligation and inclination) (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 182).

Studying interpersonal metafunction is beneficial for the fields of linguistics. Through the interpersonal metafunction, linguists can understand the language function used in spoken and written text. Spoken text or as known as spoken language is the language that is produced by the speaker to the hearer orally or verbally (Wijayatiningsih & Ardiyani, 2014). Meanwhile, written text or written language is the language that is produced by the writer to the reader non-verbally. Therefore, the language that is produced verbally and non-verbally can be investigated by using interpersonal metafunction.

An article is one of the written text form that provides excessive insight to its reader. The article aims to deliver information that can ensure, educate or entertain the readers (Octaviani, 2021). This indicates that the article generally presents information which can increase the reader's knowledge. According to Cambridge Online Dictionary (n.d.), an article is a piece of writing on a particular topic which can be discovered in a magazine, newspaper, or on the internet webpages of individual or organization. In addition, articles can be read in printed media or online media. However, reading article in online media is more

beneficial rather than in printed media. Over the last decades, the significance of online media has grown rapidly (Ospina, 2019). From that case, it makes online media becomes fascinating and further sophisticated. People can access articles in online media quickly and freely by searching for information keywords according to what they want to read. At this point, reading article in online media makes the reader easier obtain accurate knowledge and information.

Reading online article not only enhance the reader's knowledge and information but it also creates an interaction between the writer and the reader. This case is in line with the theory of interpersonal metafunction which there is an interactive relationship between two persons. It makes online articles on the internet can be analyzed by using the interpersonal metafunction. In addition, online articles provide numerous texts, and the way to identify interpersonal metafunction is by seeing the structure of the clause in the text. Therefore, numerous written texts in online articles can be used as data sources for studying interpersonal metafunction.

The study of interpersonal metafunction has become an important aspect of analyzing the language function. Several studies have been investigated the interpersonal metafunction in the advertisement (Ajepe, 2021; Anwar, 2018; Tan & Zhang, 2022; Yang & Gao, 2020). Furthermore, there was only one study that analyzed interpersonal metafunction in two advertisements from different countries (Yang & Gao, 2020). Based on the studies conducted by Ajepe (2021), Anwar (2018), and Yang and Gao (2020), their studies revealed that declarative is the most dominant mood type found in the advertisements. They confirmed that declarative is used to provide information about what is being advertised. On the

other hand, the study by Tan and Zhang (2022) discovered that interrogative is the dominant mood type in the advertisement. They affirmed that the use of interrogative is to engage readers to think about the advertisement.

In addition, Tan and Zhang (2022) and Yang and Gao (2020) also analyzed the modality in their studies. According to Tan and Zhang (2022), there were only two modality types found in advertisement which are high degree of probability and low and median degree of obligation. They indicated that the high degree of probability is to express the certainty about something being advertised; also the use of median degree of obligation is to give the permissions and directives to the readers to do the action from the advertisement. However, their study did not mention which modal words are the most dominant used. Moreover, Yang and Gao (2020) mentioned that English advertisement uses plenty modal words than Chinese advertisement. This because the two languages have different modal word preferences with different values for realizing interpersonal metafunction. They stated that English advertisement tends to use modal words with low degree, and Chinese advertisement uses the high degree of modal words. This means that English advertisement focus on the ability and probability whereas Chinese advertisement focus on the obligation.

Interpersonal metafunction have also become the focus to study political speeches (Bustam, 2020; Darong, 2021; Kristianti, 2020; Saghir et al., 2020; Zeng & Wang, 2019). Apart from that, Kristianti's study (2020) discussed the interpersonal metafunction of two political speeches from one political figure, whereas Zeng and Wang's study (2019) examined the interpersonal metafunction of political speech from two political figures. The studies by Bustam (2020),

Darong (2021), Saghir et al. (2020), Zeng and Wang (2019) showed that declarative is the most dominant mood type used in political speeches. They acknowledged that in the political speeches, political leaders use declarative as statements to provide information about political missions to the public.

Furthermore, Bustam (2020), Darong (2021), Saghir et al. (2020) also discovered that the the modal operator that is frequently used is will. They asserted that the use of will in political speeches indicates the future prediction, strong wish, and determination. Moreover, a study by Kristianti (2020) discovered that there is a difference modality types found in two speeches. In the first speech, the political figure tends to use probability and obligation. It is informed that through the use of probability, political figure expresses her empathy, gratitude and optimism; and through the use of obligation, she commands the public to obey the government regulation. However, in the second speech, the political figure tends to use probability and inclination in which those are used to indicate optimism, commitment, and confidence to eliminate the virus. In addition, Zeng and Wang's study (2019) presented that both two political figures prefer to use modal verbs of median degree. They stated that the use of modal verbs of median degree is to maintain good relationship and to shorten the distance between the political figures and the fellow citizens.

There are studies on the interpersonal metafunction which examined the academic texts written by undergraduate students (Hadiani, 2019; Ngongo & Benu, 2020; Vrika et al., 2019). However, the study by Ngongo and Benu (2020) focused on two language metafunction which are ideational and interpersonal. Moreover, the frequency of ideational is more than interpersonal. They stated that

rather than experience exchange, the students more expressed their experience using nominalization.

In the same way, Hadiani (2019), Ngongo and Benu (2020), and Vrika et al. (2019) discovered that declarative is the dominant mood type used in the academic written texts. It demonstrates that the use of declarative is to inform and enhance readers' understanding related to the topic that students write about. Furthermore, all their studies also analyzed the modality. However, the frequency of modality employed in the texts is less compared to mood. This demonstrates that students want to provide factual information to readers by avoiding the use of assessment phrases. In addition, Hadiani (2019) discovered that the dominant use of modality type is median degree of probability which is the use of will. This means that the students prefer to give information about something that is going to happen in the future. Then, Vrika et al. (2019) found that low degree of obligation are the dominant modality types used by the students. This signifies that readers are frequently asked to do something in the students' written texts. Conversely, the study by Ngongo and Benu (2020) had little information about the use of modality in the students' written texts.

Moreover, a few of studies discussed interpersonal metafunction on social media caption (Fauziyah & Nurjannah, 2019; Ratnasari et al., 2020). The study of Fauziyah and Nurjannah (2019) only identified the use of mood types on students' Instagram captions. Their study found that declarative is the dominant mood type used in the Instagram captions of the students. They asserted that the use of declarative is not only used to provide information but also as a directive type such as command, recommend, and request; and expressive type such as

congratulating and lamenting. Furthermore, Ratnasari et al. (2020) analyzed mood

and modality types on Indonesian politicians' Instagram captions. They revealed

that all of the captions are declarative. They stated that Indonesian political figures

want to inform to their followers about issues, governmental policies, and recent

activities. Also, the modal word that is frequently used by the political figures is

will. This because the Indonesian politicians aim to provide information about

what activities or plans would happen in the future.

A number of studies have been researched the interpersonal metafunction in

the news (Juliansyah et al., 2020; Kabigting, 2020; Kartika & Wihadi, 2018;

Kenneth & Odhiambo, 2020; Rui & Jingxia, 2018; Syahira et al., 2021).

Furthermore, there was only one study that researched interpersonal metafunction

in two different online news portal from one country (Kartika & Wihadi, 2018).

Aside from that, the study observed by Kabigting (2020) showed that declarative

is the most dominant mood type used on the online news headlines; and mostly

modal verbs with low degree are used as the major modality type. He stated that

on the online news headlines, the use of declarative functions to provide the

factual and powerful statement; and the use of modal verbs with low degree

denotes the possibility of something happening now or in the future. In spite of

this, the study of Kartika and Wihadi (2018) discovered that on two different news

portals, declarative was the only type of mood found; and probability is the only

type of modality found. They pointed out that the writers intend to deliver

information through the use of declarative. Both of the online news studies

revealed that the frequency of mood is more compared to modality (Kabigting,

2020; Kartika & Wihadi, 2018). This signifies that the authors of the online news

want to represent their objectivity towards the news they write by avoiding the use of judgement phrases.

In addition, Juliansyah et al. (2020), Kenneth and Odhiambo (2020), and Rui and Jingxia, (2018) only focused on the modality in news. Their studies presented that the use of modal verb "will" is greatly used in the news. They asserted that the authors use the modal verb "will" to express expectations and the situation that will happen in the future. Moreover, the study by Syahira et al. (2021) demonstrated that usuality is the most dominant modality type used in newspapers. They stated that the use of usuality is to make judgements about the frequency with which something is happening.

The abundant studies on investigating the interpersonal metafunction in various data show that not all studies analyze mood and modality. A few studies focused only on mood (Ajepe, 2021; Anwar, 2018; Fauziyah & Nurjannah, 2019), and others only examined modality (Juliansyah et al., 2020; Kenneth & Odhiambo, 2020; Kristianti, 2020; Rui & Jingxia, 2018; Syahira et al., 2021). Furthermore, numerous studies have analyzed both, particularly the use of mood and modality (Bustam, 2020; Darong, 2021; Hadiani, 2019; Kabigting, 2020; Kartika & Wihadi, 2018; Ngongo & Benu, 2020; Ratnasari et al., 2020; Saghir et al., 2020; Tan & Zhang, 2022; Vrika et al., 2019; Yang & Gao, 2020; Zeng & Wang, 2019). In addition, the studies that compare the research data were limited (Kartika & Wihadi, 2018; Kristianti, 2020; Yang & Gao, 2020; Zeng & Wang, 2019).

However, as far as the researcher knows, previous studies above pay less attention to the comparison of online articles from the two countries. Therefore,

the researcher intends to examine the interpersonal metafunction, especially the use of mood and modality, in online articles that contain the same content but are delivered by two publishers from different countries.

National Geographic is a media that provides information related to science, one of which is news about COVID-19. In 1888, precisely in Washington D.C., a group of elite explorers, scholars and scientists established an organization named the National Geographic Society which aims to provide contributions to exploration, conservation, and science (National Geographic Society Founded, 2022). Their contributions are generally published in printed form of magazines and articles. After that, National Geographic developed rapidly in 1996 in which National Geographic started to launch its official website on the internet (Firman, 2019). That case makes readers digitally access the contents published by National Geographic. Due to its development, National Geographic continually works with numerous publishers around the world to produce foreign language versions for all of their publications (National Geographic Partner, n.d.).

According to National Geographic Partner (2020), up to the present time, there are 172 countries have joined in National Geographic Partners, and one of them is Indonesia. However, there are two official websites of National Geographic that are frequently referred to, namely the US National Geographic and the UK National Geographic. Moreover, the information contained on the website of National Geographic is various, particularly the news regarding exploration, science, and education. One of the news that National Geographic has presented in the recent two years is viral news about COVID-19.

A new dangerous virus was discovered in Wuhan, China, exactly in December 2019. Nowadays, people are continuously fighting the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) virus. According to Central for Disease Control and Prevention (n.d.), COVID-19 is a disease that attacks the respiratory system. Furthermore, COVID-19 spreads from "person to person through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs, sneezes, or talks," explains Central for Disease Control and Prevention (n.d.). Based on data created by Health Data (2022), "On May 2022, 66% of people globally have received at least one vaccine dose, and 59% are fully vaccinated." However, Tedros Adhanom, the director of WHO, says publicly that COVID-19 "is most certainly not over" (United Nation News, 2022). Consequently, people still need to maintain their awareness against COVID-19, which can be done by reading various information from accurate and credible sources.

In the 21st century, the development of information flow and social media is extremely rapid. Plenty of widespread news can cause people to follow hoax, especially on the internet. As Witte (2020) affirms that internet can also be a source to spread misinformation, even numerous of those can be seriously incorrect. Therefore, Stanford's Jeff Hancock provides a solution to avoid false information by checking data from reputable and authoritative sources (Witte, 2020). As a result, to prevent inaccurate information, people must read from credible sources. One of the trusted and credible sources that can be used as a source of information is National Geographic. Morning Consult (2020), the global research firm in the United States, conducted a national survey on the most trusted brands in 2020. The survey discovered that "National Geographic is the 20th most

trusted brand" (National Geographic Partner, 2020). As a consequence, National Geographic is a suitable source to obtain information.

Although the news is published in the same place; but when it is presented in two different countries, then the message conveyed can also be different. Those different publishers can reflect different ideology and references because they are bound to the political system existing in the country. Therefore, in this present study, the researcher analyzes the use of mood and modality in the selected online articles related to COVID-19 presented by two different publishers which are the US and the UK National Geographic. Not only differ in terms of language, but there are also differences in terms of geopolitics.

There are two styles of using English in general, the British style and the American style. Furthermore, the two languages are not only different in morphology, but there are also differences related to phonetics, phonology, and syntax. Therefore, it is interesting to analyze the use of mood and modality in news written in these two languages. In addition, this present study aim is to understand the mood and modality of selected online articles from the US and the UK National Geographic, especially the online articles that discuss regarding COVID-19.

1.2 Problems of the Study

In line with the background above, the problems of study are formulated as follows:

1. What are the dominant mood types in the US National Geographic and the UK National Geographic?

2. What are the dominant modality types in the US National Geographic and the UK National Geographic?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In line with the problems of the study above, this study aims to

1. This study aims to discover the dominant mood types in the US National Geographic and the UK National Geographic.

2. This study aims to discover the dominant modality types in the US National Geographic and the UK National Geographic.

1.4 Significances of the Study

This research is expected to deliver and explain Halliday and Matthiessen's (2014) theory of interpersonal metafunction and contribute advantages of theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, the researcher hopes that this research can provide scientific knowledge in the linguistic area of systemic functional linguistics (SFL), particularly the interpersonal metafunction used in online articles. Practically, the researcher expects that this research can present valuable information and understanding for readers about interpersonal metafunction in online articles. Hopefully, this research can be helpful in developing systemic functional linguistics (SFL), which focuses on interpersonal metafunction.

1.5 Scope and Delimitations

This research was focused on the interpersonal metafunction theory by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014). This research examines the use of mood and modality in online articles written by National Geographic US and UK. To limit

the research focus, this study only retrieves online data for articles that contain news about the opening of a travel system during the COVID-19 pandemic. This is because the travel system moment is reopening in 2021, after one year since the COVID-19 pandemic took place.

For one year since the declaration of the COVID-19 pandemic, all activities have been conducted online. The World Health Organization (WHO) proclaimed COVID-19 to be a pandemic on March 11, 2020 (World Health Organization, 2020), and governments in several countries quickly attempted to stop the virus' chain of transmission by limiting activities outside the home, including travel. The travel restrictions make people cancel traveling and stay at home for long periods of time. Until 2021, the governments of several countries, including the US and the UK, suddenly released new policy plans about the travel system during a pandemic.

In early 2021, the UK government has planned a policy regarding updating the new traffic light system for the international travel. Additionally, this policy was implemented in May 2021. This demonstrates that international travel is beginning to resume, so that allowing UK citizens to travel overseas again (Department for Transport & The Rt Hon Grant Shapps MP, 2021; Allegretti, 2021). On the other hand, the US government still continues to put restrictions on both domestic and international travel from January 2021 through May 2021. The US government lifted the restriction on international travel until November 2021 (Josephs, 2021). It is clear from those situations, the US and the UK inform their travel system policies at different times. As a result, news regarding the travel system between the two countries is interesting for further study employing the

interpersonal metafunction, particularly how the mood and modality are used in different news.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

In order to clarify the key terms used in this study, some definitions are put forward:

Interpersonal metafunction is the function of systemic functional linguistics (SFL), which sees language as an action and expresses the relationship between the speaker or the writer to the hearer or the reader.

Online article is a writing text containing knowledge and factual information which can be accessed through the internet or online media.

COVID-19 is a respiratory disease which spreads through respiratory droplets, especially when the infected person sneezes, coughs, or talks.

National geographic is a credible source of information related to science, exploration, and conservation which can be read in printed media or online media.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), the interpersonal metafunction, and media discourse.

2.1 Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL)

The study of language theory known as Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), which Michael Halliday first introduced in 1960s, focuses on the idea of language functions. As Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) emphasize, language is a resource for making meaning. It can be realized that when individuals use language in spoken or written, their language construct meaning in context (Bloor & Bloor, 2004; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). It indicates that SFL studies the use of language in written and spoken contexts that exist in everyday social interactions.

2.2 Interpersonal Metafunction

Several experts provide ideas regarding interpersonal metafunction by looking at Halliday's perspective on language metafunction. In interpersonal metafunction, "Language is used to enable us to participate in communicative acts with other people, to take on roles and to express and understand feelings, attitude and judgments" (Bloor & Bloor, 2004, p. 11). Another idea comes from Thompson (2014). He expresses that in interpersonal metafunction, people "use language to interact with others" (Thompson, 2014, p. 30). Furthermore, Halliday and Matthiessen (2014, p. 30) describe the interpersonal metafunction, which is

16

"language as action"; it is because the interpersonal metafunction is "to suggest that it is both interactive and personal." According to those ideas, it can be understood that interpersonal metafunction is to express the relationship between the speaker or writer and the listener or reader.

In language metafunction, all three functions create part of a different functional configuration, forming a separate thread in the overall meaning of the clause (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 83). Specifically, in interpersonal metafunction, the subject in the structure of the clause functions as an exchange (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 83). They explain that:

> The subject functions in the structure of the clause as an exchange. A clause has meaning as an exchange, a transaction between speaker and listener; the subject is the warranty of the exchange. It is the element the speaker makes responsible for the validity of what he is saying. (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 83)

As people understand, a clause is part of a sentence (Murphy, 2019, p. 184). However, in interpersonal meaning, Halliday and Matthiessen (2014, p. 134) explain that a clause directly contributes to the progress of exchange (2014, p. 134). Furthermore, there are two types of clauses recognised in interpersonal metafunction: free clauses and bound clauses. Free clauses refer to clauses with several interactive features selected for different mood types. Meanwhile, bound clauses refer to the clause that is either dependent on other clauses in clause complexes or embedded in groups.

It needs to be known what makes a subject in the structure of the clause function as an exchange in interpersonal metafunction. A clause is systematized as an interactive event involving a speaker, writer, and audience. Speaker is a term for both a speaker and a writer. Furthermore, in the act of speaking, the speaker

adopts for herself or himself a certain speech role. This case means that the

speaker assigns to the listener a complementary role that the speaker wishes to

adopt in his or her turn (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 134). It can be

recognized that there is an exchange of information between a speaker and a

listener in interpersonal metafunction.

The most fundamental purposes in any exchange are just two aspects: giving

and demanding (Thompson, 2014, p. 47; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 135).

As Thompson (2014) explains that the speaker may be giving or demanding

information. From this case, it leads that a piece of information is something that

the speaker is giving or demanding. Therefore, the primary aims of the speaker

through language are:

> The speaker makes a statement to give information [to the listener] or
> asks a question to demand it, and the exchange is successful if the
> listener receives (understands) the information that the speaker gives
> or provides the information demanded (answers the question).
> (Thompson, 2014, p. 47)

Halliday and Matthiessen (2014, p. 135) relate the distinction between giving

and demanding to the nature of the commodity being exchanged, which may be

either goods-&-services or information:

a) Goods-&-services are when the speaker says something to the listener to get

the listener to do something for the speaker, or to give the speaker some object.

This means that an object or an action is what is being demanded, and language

is provided to help the process along.

b) Information is when the speaker says something to the listener to get the

listener to tell the speaker something. As a result, it is an exchange of

information case. This indicates that information is what being demanded, and the only answer expected is verbal.

Furthermore, if taken together, those two variables define the main speech functions: offer, command, statement and question (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 135; Thompson, 2014, p. 47). Thompson reveals that three of these main functions are "closely associated with particular grammatical structures: statements are most naturally expressed by declarative clauses, questions by interrogative clauses, and commands by imperative clauses" (2014, p. 48).

In addition, there are general terms in interpersonal metafunction for describing the message in a clause. The terms are mentioned mood and residue. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) categorize the mood element into two parts and the residue element into three. Each of them has different functions.

2.2.1 Mood and Residue

Mood and residue are the primary elements in interpersonal metafunction. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014, p. 142), mood consists of two parts which are the subject and the finite operator. The subject and the finite are closely connected together. Then, those combine in one clause to form one constituent, which is named the mood. Furthermore, Halliday and Matthiessen (2014, p. 143) call the remainder of the clause is the residue. It consists of three functional elements: predicator, complement and adjunct.

2.2.1.1 The Mood Element

Halliday and Matthiessen add that the mood is the element that realizes the

selection of mood types in the clause, and it is also the domain of agreement

between subject and finite (2014, p. 142).

Table 2.1. Structure of the Mood

Subject				
Finite				
the duke	has	given away that teapot	hasn't	he
the duke	won't	give away that teapot	will	he
that teapot	wasn't	given away by the duke	was	it
that teapot	would	hold eight cups of tea	wouldn't	it
	'(past)	give'		
your aunt	gave	the teapot back	didn't	She

Source: Halliday & Matthiessen 2014 p. 141

1) Subject

If the subject is a personal pronoun, then it is directly repeated each time.

However, if the subject is anything else such as the name of a person or thing, the

subject is replaced by the personal pronoun that corresponds to it after the first

occurrence. Additionally, the subject may be an adverbial group or a prepositional

phrase (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 140). Another way to identify the

subject at a clause is by using the tag. Halliday and Matthiessen state that a tag

can be added to discover the subject and see which element is taken up (2014, p.

141). Further, the examples can be seen in Table 2.1.

2) Finite

The finite element is part of a verbal group expressing tense and modality.

Despite that, in several cases, the finite element and the lexical verb are fused into

a single word, e.g. plays. It happens when the verb is in the simple present or past tense, positive (polarity), active (voice), and neutral (contrast) (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 140).

Table 2.2. Finite Elements in Simple Present and Past Tenses

Tense	Other categories	In body of clause	In tag
simple present	negative (polarity)	(he) doesn't have	does (he)?
	contrastive (contrast)	(he) does love	doesn't (he)?
	passive (voice)	(she) is loved	isn't (he)?
	none of above, i.e positive, neutral, active	(he) loves ['present' + love]	doesn't (he)?
simple past	negative (polarity)	(he) didn't give	did (he)?
	contrastive (contrast)	(he) did give	didn't (he)?
	passive (voice)	(it) was given	wasn't (it)?
	none of above, i.e positive, neutral, active	(he) gave ['past' + give]	didn't (he)?

Source: Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014 p. 140

Similar to the subject, the finite can be identified by adding a tag. The fused tense forms are the most common forms of the English verb, and when one of those occurs, the finite such as did and do(es), will appear in the subsequent tags (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 140). Further, the examples can be recognized in Table 2.2.

Moreover, there is one feature that is essential related to finiteness, namely polarity. Polarity is the choice between negative and positive. Hence, the finite element expressing modality and tense also recognizes either positive or negative polarity (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 145). This case can be seen in Table 2.3., which lists the finite verbal operators, positive and negative.

Table 2.3. Finite Verbal Operators

Temporal operators:			
	Past	**Present**	**Future**
positive	did, was, had, used to	does, is, have	will, shall, would, should
negative	didn't, wasn't, hadn't, didn't + used to	doesn't, isn't, hasn't	won't, shan't, wouldn't, shouldn't
Modal operators:			
	Low	**Median**	**High**
Positive	can, may, could, might, (dare)	will, would, should, is/was to	must, ought to, need, has/had to
Negative	needn't, doesn't/didn't + need to, have to	won't, wouldn't, shouldn't, (isn't/wasn't to)	mustn't, oughtn't to, can't, couldn't, (mayn't, mightn't, hasn't/hadn't to)

Source: Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014 p. 145

2.2.1.2 The Residue Element

The structure of the residue can only be one predicator, one or two complements, and an indefinite number of adjuncts. An example can be seen in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4. Structure of the Residue

Mood			Residue	
Suster Susie	's	sewing	shirts	for soldiers
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adjunct

Source: Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014 p. 151

1) Predicator

Predicator is recognized by a verbal group minus the modal or temporal operator. As it has been seen that the modal and temporal operator function as finite in the mood element. Thus, the instances of verbal groups are *was creating*, *have been done*, and *may be working*. The predicators of those verbal groups are *creating*, *done*, and *working*. It indicates that the predicator is non-finite, and there are non-finite clauses containing a predicator but there is no finite element, as in

drinking her tea (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 151). An example can be seen in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5. Discontinuous Verbal Group

Mood			Residue		
The Indians	had	Originally	planned to present	the document	to President Fernando Henrique Cardoso
Subject nominal group	Finite verbal group	Adjunct adverbial group	Predicator	Complement nominal group	Adjunct prepositional phrase

Source: Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014 p. 152

Also, Halliday and Matthiessen (2014, p. 152) explain that the predicator has four functions:

(i)   It specifies time reference other than reference to the time of the speech event, i.e. 'secondary' tense: past, present or future relative to the primary tense.

(ii) It specifies various other aspects and phases like seeming, trying, and hoping (in verbal group complexes).

(iii) It specifies the voice: as active or passive.

(iv) It specifies the process (action, event, mental process, relation) that is predicated on the Subject.

In English, there are two lexical verbs which are be and have. Those lexical verbs indicate the simple present and simple past forms, which only consist of the finite element (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 153). Table 2.6. lists the simple past and present forms of be and have.

Table 2.6. Simple Past and Present Forms of Be and Have

	past positive	past negative	present positive	present negative
Be	was, were	wasn't, weren't	am, is, are	isn't, aren't, (ain't)
Have	had	hadn't	have, has	haven't, hasn't

Source: Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014 p. 153

2) Complement

The other element within the residue other than predicator is a complement. It has the potential of being a subject but is not and is typically recognized as a nominal group. Furthermore, any nominal group that does not function as subject will be an element of complement; this includes nominal groups of one type that cannot function as subjects as they stand, namely those with adjectives as the head (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 153). An example can be understood in Table 2.7.

Table 2.7. Table Example of Complement

Mood		Residue		
Subject	Finite (past)	Complement		
The duke	gave	my aunt	that teapot

Source: Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014 p. 153

3) Adjunct

As Halliday and Matthiessen (2014, p. 140) say that an adjunct is an element that has no potential to be a subject. Moreover, an adjunct is normally recognized by a prepositional phrase or an adverbial group.

In the interpersonal metafunction, the type of adjunct exists is the modal adjunct. Further, modal adjunct has two types: mood adjuncts and comment adjuncts. Mood adjuncts present within the mood element of the clause and are

closely related to the meaning of the finite element; meanwhile, comment adjuncts present outside the mood + residue structure of the clause (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 184).

a) Mood Adjunct

The position of the mood adjuncts that can be identified is next to the finite verbal operator, either just after it or before it. It is because mood adjuncts are closely associated with the mood system's meanings: modality, temporality, and intensity (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 187).

Adjuncts of modality relate to the degree of intermediate possibilities which express the probability and usuality (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 177). Table 2.8. shows the list of the adjuncts of modality.

Table 2.8. Adverbs Serving as Mood Adjuncts of Modality

	median	outer: high	outer: low
probability	probably	certainly, definitely; no way (no how)	possibly, perhaps, maybe; hardly
usuality	usually	Always; never	sometimes, occasionally; seldom, rarely

Source: Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014 p. 189

Adjuncts of temporality relate to an interpersonal (deictic) time where they express: to the time which may be past or future and relative to the speaker-now, and to a positive or negative expectation concerning the time at issue (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 187). Table 2.9. presents the list of the adjuncts of temporality.

Table 2.9. Adverbs Serving as Mood Adjuncts of Temporality

	remote	near
Future	eventually	soon
non-future (past/present)	once	just
	since	by
Positive	still	already
Negative	no longer	not yet

Source: Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014 p. 188

Adjuncts of intensity also relate to expectation and categorize into two classes:

i. Those of degree may be total, high degree or low degree; the total display the same shift in value where the clause carries negative polarity

ii. Those of counterexpectancy are either 'limiting' or 'exceeding' what is to be expected: the meaning is either 'nothing else than, went no further than' or 'including also, went as far as'. (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 188)

Table 2.10. Adverbs Serving as Mood Adjuncts of Intensity

Degree			Counterexpectancy	
total	high	low	exceeding	limiting
totally, utterly, entirely, completely	quite, almost, nearly	scarcely, hardly	even, actually, really, in fact, indeed	just, simply, merely, only

Source: Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014 p. 189

b) Comment Adjunct

Dissimilar to mood adjuncts, the comment adjuncts are less closely associated with the grammar of mood. The target of the comment adjuncts may be either the content of the proposition or the speech function (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 190).

The propositional (ideational) type occurs only with declarative clauses, and this type is strongly connected with the boundary between information units.

Typically, some commas accompany them in writing (Halliday & Matthiessen,

2014, p. 190). Table 2.11. indicates the list of propositional types.

Table 2.11. Type of Propositional

On whole	**Asseverative**: natural (naturally, inevitably, of course), obvious (obviously, clearly, plainly, of course), sure (doubtless, indubitably, no doubt)
	Qualificative: prediction (unsurprisingly, predictably, to no one's surprise; surprisingly, unexpectedly), presumption (evidently, allegedly, supposedly; arguably; presumably), desirability (luckily, fortunately; hopefully; sadly, unfortunately), amusement (amusingly, funnily), significance (importantly, significantly)
On Subject	**Wisdom**: positive (wisely, cleverly), negative (foolishly, stupidly)
	Morality: positive (rightly, correctly, justifiably), negative (wrongly, unjustifiably)
	Typically: characteristically, typically

Source: Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014 p. 191

The speech functional (interpersonal) type may occur with either interrogative

clauses or declarative clauses. In this type, their locations in the clause are more

limited and strongly favour the initial or final position (Halliday & Matthiessen,

2014, p. 192). Table 2.12. lists the speech functional type.

Table 2.12. Type of Speech Functional

Unqualified	**Persuasive**: assurance (truly, honestly, seriously), concession (admittedly, certainly, to be sure)
	Factual: actually, really, in fact, as a matter of fact
Qualified	**Validity**: general (generally, broadly, roughly, ordinarily, by and large, on the whole), specific (academically, legally, politically, ethically, linguistically)
	Personal engagement: honesty (frankly, candidly, honestly, to be honest), secrecy (confidently, between you and me), individuality (personally, for my part), accuracy (truly, strictly), hesitancy (tentatively)

Source: Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014 p. 191

2.2.2 Mood System

The major interpersonal metafunction system of the clause is called mood

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 97). Mood system is different from mood

element. Mood system is to identify the clause types, whereas mood element is to

identify the subject and finite operator. In addition, mood system provides "interactants involved in dialogue with the resources for giving or demanding a commodity, either information or goods-&-services," explain Halliday and Matthiessen (2014, p. 97). Furthermore, in interpersonal metafunction, there are two types of mood which are indicative and imperative. In indicative, there are declarative and interrogative. Furthermore, the interrogative part consists of yes/no interrogatives and WH- interrogatives.

In mood system, a free major clause can be identified as indicative which is declarative and interrogative. Declarative if it is giving information; interrogative if it is demanding information, either 'yes/no' or 'WH-' interrogative. Also, a free major clause can be identified as imperative if it is demanding goods-&-services (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 97).

2.2.2.1 Indicative

Indicative is divided into two types which are declarative and interrogative.

1) Declarative

Declarative can be identified where the subject comes before the finite, and it indicates the characteristic expression of a statement (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 143). It is because a statement is most naturally expressed by a declarative clause (Thompson, 2014, p. 34). The example of declarative can be seen in Table 2.13.

Table 2.13. Structure of Declarative

Mood		Residue
Subject	**Finite**	
the duke	has	given that teapot away

Source: Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014 p. 143

2) **Interrogative**

Interrogative can be identified through a question (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 143). There are two categories question in interrogative part which are 'yes/no interrogative' and 'WH- interrogative. Yes/no interrogative can be identified where the finite comes before the subject, whereas WH- interrogative can be identified where it has a WH element (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 23).

a) **Yes/no Interrogative**

Yes/no interrogative is typically a question about polarity. Furthermore, in yes/no interrogative, the finite operator is put first before the subject (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 101). The example can be recognized in Table 2.14.

Table 2.14. Structure of Yes/no Interrogative

Mood		Residue
Finite	**Subject**	
Has	the duke	given that teapot away

Source: Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 143

b) **WH- Interrogative**

WH- interrogative functions as a search for a missing piece of information, and there is a WH- element in it. WH- element is the group or phrase where the WH- word occurs, such as who, what, when, how, etc. Further, the WH- element functions as the element that requests information. Therefore, in WH- interrogative, the WH- element is put first before the finite (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 101). Moreover, the WH- element can be part of the mood and residue elements. When the WH- element is combined with the subject, it is part of the mood element. This case can be seen in Table 2.15. Meanwhile, when

the WH- element is combined with the complement or adjuncts, it is part of the

residue element. This case can be seen in Table 2.16. and Table 2.17.

Table 2.15. WH- Element Combined with Subject

Mood			Residue
Subject/WH-	**Finite**	Predicator	Complement
who	killed		Cock Robin
	'past'	'kill'	

Source: Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014 p. 163

Table 2.16. WH- Element Combined with Complement

Residue	Mood	
Complement/WH-	**Finite**	Subject
whose little boy	are	You

Source: Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014 p. 163

Table 2.17. WH- Element Combined with Adjunct

	Residue		
	Mood		
Adjunct/WH-	**Finite**	Subject	Predicator
where	have	all the flowers	gone

Source: Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014 p. 163

2.2.2.2 Imperative

Imperative indicates the characteristic expression of a command (Halliday &

Matthiessen, 2014, p. 166). It can be realized through a verb that expresses a

command or an advice. Furthermore, the imperative is dissimilar to indicative,

and it lies in the system of 'person'. As imperative is the mood system for

exchanging goods-&-services, thus its subject is 'me' or 'you' or 'you and me'

(Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 165). Moreover, 'let's' also correspond with

'you and me'. Therefore, imperative can be identified by the second person, such

as 'you', 'me', 'you and me', and 'let's'. A further example can be seen in Table 2.18.

Table 2.18. Imperative Clauses

Mood		Residue
Subject	Predicator	Adjunct
let's	go	home

Mood		Residue	
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Complement
don't	you	believe	it

Source: Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014 p. 167

2.2.3 Modality

As it is explained before that, polarity is a choice between yes and no. However, there are intermediate degrees and several kinds of indeterminacy, like 'sometimes' or 'maybe'. These intermediate degrees are known collectively as modality (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 176). Therefore, Halliday and Matthiessen (2014, p. 176) describe that the modality system construes the region of uncertainty between 'yes' and 'no'. Also, there are two types of modality which are modalization and modulation. Furthermore, each type of modality has its variety. Modalization contains two varieties which are probability and usuality, whereas modulation also contains two varieties which are obligation and inclination.

2.2.3.1 Modalization

Modalization refers to the proposition because, in a proposition, the meaning of negative and positive are denying and asserting (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014,

p. 177). Moreover, there are two varieties of intermediate possibilities: the degrees of probability and the degrees of usuality. It can be seen in Table 2.19.

2.2.3.2 Modulation

Dissimilar to modalization, modulation refers to the proposal. It is because, in a proposal, the meaning of negative and positive is proscribing and prescribing (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 177). Furthermore, there are also two varieties of intermediate possibilities: the intermediate points represent degrees of obligation, and the intermediate points represent inclination (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014, p. 178). This case can be seen in Table 2.19.

Table 2.19. Three 'values' of Modality

	Probability	Usuality	Obligation	Inclination
High	certain	always	required	determined
Median	probable	usually	supposed	keen
Low	possible	sometimes	allowed	willing

Source: Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014 p. 694

2.3 Media Discourse

Media is a word that comes from the Latin plural of medium. Furthermore, media functions as a device to deliver information which can be in paper or digital form. Due to assist in conveying information, it makes media have a connection with the discourse. Discourse means a speech about a subject in written or spoken form. Therefore, a speech that is delivered through the media is called media discourse.

Media discourse connects the exchange of information between individuals. According to O'Keeffe (2011), media discourse is signified as an interaction term that occurs through a broadcast platform, whether spoken or written, and are

directed at a non-present reader, listener or viewer. It indicates that media discourse provides interaction through the various platforms to discuss about an issue. Furthermore, there are two types of media discourse which are written media and spoken media. In written media, there are books, magazines, and newspapers. Meanwhile, in spoken media, there are news broadcasts, televisions, radios, and dramas.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents how the study was analyzed through several methods. This chapter consists of research design, data collection, and data analysis technique.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher analyzed the data descriptively using the interpersonal metafunction theory from Halliday and Matthiessen (2014). In addition, the researcher used a qualitative method in this research. Creswell and Creswell (2018, p. 294) explain, "Qualitative methods rely on text and image data, have unique steps in data analysis, and draw on diverse designs." Furthermore, this research used online articles as the data. Thus, the qualitative method was the suitable method to use in this research.

In qualitative research, there are a variety of methods in collecting the data. The research data can be from interviews, audiovisual information, observations, and documents (Creswell & Creswell, 2018, p. 299). According to the researcher's knowledge, documents can be in the form of online articles. A document is a piece of writing about the setting (Holliday, 2018). Therefore, in this research, the data came from public documents, namely online articles. As Creswell and Creswell give an example of public documents such as minutes of meetings, official reports, and newspapers (2018, p. 306). Online articles are also categorized as public documents. It is because online articles are published publicly, similar to a newspaper.

34

3.2 Data Collection

Data collection is the procedure of collecting, measuring and analyzing accurate insights for research using standard validated techniques.

3.2.1 Research Data

The research data were in the form of words and clauses in the selected online articles that are related to travel system in COVID-19 pandemic, on two official National Geographic websites which were from the United States and the United Kingdom. https://www.nationalgeographic.com was the link to the US National Geographic website, and then https://www.nationalgeographic.co.uk was the link to the UK National Geographic website. Further, the data were analyzed with the interpersonal metafunction by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014).

There were four online articles that were used as research data. In addition, there were several criteria for selecting online articles. First, online articles were related to travel system in COVID-19 pandemic. Second, the selected online articles must be published in the website of the US National Geographic and the UK National Geographic. Third, the online articles related to COVID-19 were published from January to May 2021. The selection of this month's period was based on the fact that the UK released a policy of opening a travel system in May. Meanwhile, the US has yet to release an official statement regarding opening its travel system. By using the period as a time frame, the researcher was able to review how the US and the UK National Geographic investigate tendencies or alignments through mood and modality. Furthermore, the researcher was able to find out how the two news platforms bridge government policies to the public to reveal the mass media's role in reporting government policies to create order.

3.2.2 Data Source

The researcher took the data related to the same topic, travel system in COVID-19 pandemic, in online articles from the US National Geographic and the UK National Geographic.

However, there is a difference between the two official websites. The US National Geographic has become the center of the other National Geographic website regions. Therefore, several online articles from the US National Geographic have also been published in the other areas of the National Geographic website. This case can be found on the National Geographic website, where the region uses English. The UK National Geographic also uses the English language. Thus the online articles from the US National Geographic may also be published on the UK National Geographic website. However, online articles from the UK National Geographic are only published on the official website of the UK National Geographic. Consequently, to avoid in finding online articles published in two countries, the researcher did double-checking the selected online articles that are used as data sources.

3.2.3 Instrument(s)

There were several research instruments used in this present study. The human instrument, namely the researcher herself, was the main instrument in this study because she collected, and also analyzed the research data. As Abdussamad (2021, p. 30) states, humans are the main data collection tool in qualitative research. After that, the other instruments were the tools that helped the researcher to conduct this study. Those tools were books, computer, and dictionary.

3.2.4 Data Collection Technique

To present the accurate data, the researcher collected this research data through several steps. As Singh (2006, p. 212) affirms that data collection is essential in any research because it provides a solid foundation. Therefore, the researcher made the following steps which were:

1) The researcher opened the two National Geographic websites interchangeably. The first National Geographic website to open was the US National Geographic, https://www.nationalgeographic.com; and the second website to open was the UK National Geographic, https://www.nationalgeographic.co.uk.

2) The researcher searched the keyword "COVID-19 and travel system".

3) The researcher selected the news about the opening of a travel system during the COVID-19 pandemic.

4) The researcher chose the online articles that were published from January to May 2021.

5) The researcher did double-checking to the selected online articles by looking for linguistic compatibility in the title of the article, on both websites. If there were similarities in the title and content of articles on two websites, then the one that was published earlier was taken, and the one that was published later was excluded.

6) The researcher also checked the author's information from the selected online articles by looking at the information available via linked.in or social media or the curriculum vitae provided below the article. This case aimed to discover the information in the National Geographic area where the author

works, whether the US National Geographic or the UK National Geographic.
If there was no such information, the news would be omitted from the data
because it would cause bias.

3.3 Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is a technique that typically involves multiple activities such as
identifying, classifying, describing, and comparing the data.

3.3.1 Identifying Data

The researcher identified the selected data that indicate mood type and
modality type based on the interpersonal metafunctions theory by Halliday and
Matthiessen (2014). The researcher analyzed the mood through two varieties
which are indicative and imperative. In indicative, there are two types which are
declarative and interrogative. Additionally, in modality type, there are probability,
usuality, obligation and inclination. Moreover, in identifying modality type, the
researcher analyzed the modal words by identifying the modality values which are
low degree, median degree, and high degree.

The researcher also used textual and color code to identify the data.
Furthermore, data derived from the US National Geographic is written with the
code 'US', and from the UK National Geographic is written with code 'UK'.

Table 3.1. Table for Textual and Color Coding

No.	Mood Type		Code		Modality Type		Code	
			Textual	Color			Textual	Color
1.	Declarative	Positive	DP	[red]	Low	Probability	PL	[blue]
						Usuality	UL	
		Negative	DN			Obligation	OL	
						Inclination	IL	
2.	Yes/no interrogative		Y	[yellow]	Median	Probability	PM	[gray]
						Usuality	UM	
						Obligation	OM	
						Inclination	IM	
3.	WH- interrogative		W	[green]	High	Probability	PH	[olive]
						Usuality	UH	
						Obligation	OH	
						Inclination	IH	
4.	Imperative	Positive	IMP	[purple]				
		Negative	IMN					

3.3.2 Classifying Data

The researcher classified the data that have been highlighted with color coding. The researcher used two tables in conducting this process. The first table were for mood type found in the selected online articles from the US and UK National Geographic. Then, the second table were for modality type found in the selected online articles from the US and UK National Geographic.

Table 3.2. Classifying Data for Mood Type in the Selected Online Articles from the US and the UK National Geographic

Mood Type		US National Geographic		UK National Geographic	
		Appearance	%	Appearance	%
Declarative	Positive				
	Negative				
Interrogative	Yes/no				
	WH-				
Imperative	Positive				
	Negative				
Total					

Table 3.3. Classifying Data for Modality Type in the Selected Online Articles

from the US and the UK National Geographic

Modality Type		US National Geographic		UK National Geographic	
		Appearance	%	Appearance	%
Probability	Low				
	Median				
	High				
Usuality	Low				
	Median				
	High				
Obligation	Low				
	Median				
	High				
Inclination	Low				
	Median				
	High				
Total					

3.3.3 Describing Data

The researcher described the classified data to provide a detailed

explanation and to discover the meaning of mood and modality types in the

selected online articles from the US and the UK National Geographic.

3.3.4 Comparing Data

After describing, the researcher also compared the results of mood and

modality types discovered in the selected online articles from the US National

Geographic and the UK National Geographic. These steps made the researcher

understand the differences of mood and modality types in online articles from the

two websites.

3.3.5 Drawing Conclusion

The researcher drew a conclusion based on the result discovered in the study. Furthermore, the researcher also offered the suggestions for the further research focused on interpersonal metafunctions.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and discussion of this study. The researcher explains in detail the presented data based on the theory of interpersonal metafunction by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014).

4.1 Findings

The researcher analyzed interpersonal metafunction in the US and the UK National Geographic online articles to answer the two research questions. The researcher answered the first question by analyzing the mood types in both news platforms. Furthermore, the researcher answered the second question by analyzing the modality type in both news platforms.

4.1.1 Mood

The researcher found all types of mood on both the US and UK National Geographic news platforms. The results can be seen in Table 4.1, which is presented below.

Table 4. 1 Mood Type Found in the US and the UK National Geographic

Mood Type		US National Geographic		UK National Geographic	
		Appearance	%	Appearance	%
Declarative	Positive	265	86,03	135	81,32
	Negative	27	8,76	2	1,20
Interrogative		9	2,91	26	15,65
Imperative	Positive	6	1,94	3	1,80
	Negative	1	0,32	-	-
Total		308	100	166	100

42

Based on the results, both the US and UK National Geographic show the most dominant mood type, which is declarative. The US National Geographic has 86,03% declarative positives and 8,76% declarative negatives. Furthermore, the UK National Geographic has 81,32% positive declarative and 1,20% negative declarative.

Apart from that, there are differences in the frequency of interrogative and imperative. The interrogatives appear more frequently in the UK National Geographic than in US National Geographic. The UK National Geographic has a 15,65% frequency of interrogative. Meanwhile, the US National Geographic has a 2,91% frequency of interrogative.

On the other hand, in imperative, the US National Geographic has much higher than the UK National Geographic. The US National Geographic has a 1,92% positive imperative and 0,32% negative imperative. Meanwhile, only 1,80% of imperative positives exist in the UK National Geographic.

4.1.1.1 Mood Type Found in the US National Geographic

The researcher discovered all the mood types in the US National Geographic. There are declarative, interrogative, and imperative.

1)   Declarative

Declarative is a mood type that functions to provide information. In addition, declarative can be identified with a structure where the subject comes before the finite. Furthermore, the declarative forms in the US National Geographic news can be seen in the following sample.

a) COVID-19 Vaccine as The Hope for The Travel System

One of the essential themes of the US National Geographic news is related to

the COVID-19 vaccine as the hope for the travel system.

Data 1

At the end of December 2020, **hope returned** to the world, including hope for restarting travel, as countries began approving the Pfizer/BioNTech, Moderna, and Oxford-AstraZeneca vaccines. **(US01–DP02)**

Data 2

Safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines mean that life, including travel, are likely to get back to normal one day. **(US01–DP77)**

Data 3

"As a vaccinated traveler, **you are** almost 100 percent protected from severe disease if exposed to SARS-CoV-2," says Monica Gandhi, an infectious disease doctor and professor of medicine at the University of California San Francisco. **(US03–DP13)**

Data 4

After a more than a year of lockdowns, **vaccines are promising** a way to see loved ones and travel again. **(US04–DP14)**

Data 1 demonstrates hope for the world to return to normal, including the

return of the travel system. This hope is shown by the number of vaccines

approved by several countries. It signifies that the COVID-19 vaccine is

considered a chance for travel to resume.

Furthermore, data 2 informs that COVID-19 vaccines have become the

solution to make every aspect of life return to normal one day. It indicates that the

coronavirus vaccine guarantees various activities, including travel, to continue.

Thus, the coronavirus vaccine has a crucial impact on life.

Moreover, data 3 states that the COVID-19 vaccine helps people to have great

antibodies. As quoted in the news, travelers who obtain the COVID-19

vaccination are almost completely protected from severe disease if infected with the virus. Therefore, getting vaccinated against COVID-19 can protect your body.

In addition, data 4 also indicates a promise of the COVID-19 vaccine to decrease the obstacles in communication and activity. After a year of lockdowns, the availability of vaccines encourages people's confidence to resume travel activities and socialize as they did before the pandemic. As a result, the COVID-19 vaccine brings hope to interact with families and to travel again.

b) New Technology in The Vaccine Passport

Another theme is about the vaccine passport which continuously experience significant digital development over time.

Data 5

A collaboration between the World Economic Forum and nonprofit The Commons Project, **CommonPass is** a secure way to validate individuals' COVID test and vaccination credentials and is being piloted internationally. **(US01–DP66)**

Data 6

Vaccine passports are in the works for citizens of countries including Iceland, Poland, and Portugal, as are electronic travel passes from organizations like the World Economic Forum and the International Air Transport Association. **(US03–DP29)**

Data 7

A digital vaccine passport is a tool that connects someone's immunization records to an app that can be presented at border crossings or airline check-in counters. **(US04–DP19)**

Data 8

The PathCheck vaccine passport works by connecting certified vaccination records to a QR code that can be scanned by any facility or immigration office requiring such medical information. **(US04–DP31)**

Data 5 shows a collaboration in creating a digital vaccine passport being tested internationally, namely CommonPass. It states that CommonPass safely

validates someone's COVID test results and vaccination identification. This signifies that CommonPass will provide proof of individual information related to COVID-19 test results and vaccination.

Moreover, data 6 informs that the development of vaccine passport technology is also intended for citizens of other countries. It reports that vaccine passport technology is in digital product to be implemented in several countries. This signifies that several countries are initiating plans to adopt electronic vaccine passports.

Furthermore, data 7 declares the definition of a digital vaccine passport. It is an application that presents somebody's health record at transportation zones. Therefore, this new vaccine passport technology helps people show their COVID-19 status and vaccination records, which can be accessed digitally.

Aside from that, data 8 presents how to use a PathCheck vaccine passport. The work is scanning a certified vaccination record into a QR code provided in certain places where medical information is required. Therefore, it means that information regarding vaccination status can be displayed only by scanning a QR code.

c) **The Importance of Herd Immunity**

The next theme is regarding the importance of herd immunity in managing the COVID-19 cases.

Data 9

To get back to travel, **the U.S. and the world need** herd immunity, thought to be achieved when about 70 percent of the population has protective antibodies. **(US01–DP10)**

Data 10

Clinical trials show Pfizer/BioNTech's vaccine—approved now in dozens of countries including the U.S.—is a whopping 95 percent effective. **(US01–DP24)**

Data 11

Despite the uncertainties, **scientists say** that masks are still the best protection against the virus. **(US02–DP25)**

Data 12

Early studies show that vaccines are preventing viral transmission too, meaning vaccinated people are unlikely to spread COVID-19. **(US03–DP14)**

Data 9 informs that herd immunity is needed by the US and all countries worldwide. It states that herd immunity is essential because it can also help back to travel. This means herd immunity can be a key factor in restoring normalcy and reviving the travel industry.

In addition, protecting the body from the inside or with immunity is no less critical. Data 10 informs about the effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccine. Clinical trials reveal that Pfizer/BioNTech's vaccine is highly effective. Therefore, getting an injection of COVID-19 vaccines is considered helpful in protecting the body from the virus.

Moreover, there is a way to obtain herd immunity. Data 11 shows how to protect the body physically, that is, by wearing a mask. According to scientists, masks are believed to be the best for protecting people from viruses. As a result, wearing a mask is claimed to be an efficient way to prevent viruses.

Furthermore, earlier studies point out that vaccines also prevent virus transmission. Data 12 indicates that vaccines prevent the infection of COVID-19, which signifies that vaccinated people are unlikely to transmit the virus. Therefore, people who have received COVID-19 vaccination are confirmed not to spread COVID-19 to others.

d) The Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on the Transportation Sector

The following theme is related to the impact of COVID-19 on the transportation sector, particularly on aviation transportation.

Data 13

Forty-nine percent said they would "travel less due to concern of exposure to other people" and a third (34 percent) said they didn't expect to travel more in 2021 to make up for the lack of trips in 2020. **(US01–DP06)**

Data 14

Flight attendants are more at risk from COVID-19 than anyone else on a plane, just by the nature of their work. **(US02–DP09)**

Data 15

In 2020, **U.S. airlines banned** more than 1,400 travelers for mask infractions. **(US02–DP34)**

Data 16

Once vaccinated, **the main worry for a traveler is giving** COVID-19 to other people while in transit to or at a destination. **(US03–DP16)**

Data 13 informs studies conducted by the US National Geographic and Morning Consult on the desire to travel. It reveals that people in the US will travel less than they did the year before the pandemic. It can be noticed that the rapid spread of COVID-19 discourages people from traveling. Thus, it indicates that the COVID-19 pandemic is the cause of the decline in travel.

In addition, the coronavirus also increases the risk among those who work in the transportation industry. In data 14, workers in aviation transportation, specifically flight attendants, are more at risk of contracting the virus. As it is generally recognized, a flight attendant's job involves constant interaction with passengers from various regions. This means that flight attendants are a risky job in the COVID-19 pandemic.

Moreover, there is also the case of passengers that disobey the applicable regulations. Data 15 shows that more than 1400 travelers have been banned from US airlines due to mask infractions. It can be realized that there are still plenty of mask infractions in the aviation area. As a result, this reduces the airplane's safety and increases the risk of getting infected with coronavirus while flying.

On top of that, travelers are concerned that they may be the ones to spread the virus. Data 16 points out that although the travelers have already been vaccinated, they are worried about unintentionally bringing the coronavirus and exposing it to others at their destination. This implies that travelers have worries about unknowingly transmitting the coronavirus.

e) Government Policies in The Travel System

The last theme is about the policies implemented by the US government to address problems within the travel system.

Data 17

President Biden's new federal mask mandate requiring face coverings in federal transportation areas, including in airports and on planes, **may give** more weight to the varied COVID-19 protection measures across the United States. **(US02–DP13)**

Data 18

Now **passengers who "assault, threaten, intimidate, or interfere" with airline crew members are** much more likely to face fines up to $35,000 or imprisonment. **(US02–DP42)**

Data 19

As of January 12, **Americans must be tested** no more than three days before flying back from outside of the country and show a negative result to the airline before boarding (or present documentation of recovery from COVID-19). **(US03–DP21)**

Data 20

These concerns, and other political calculations, have led some states to ban the use of these passports. **(US04–DP49)**

Data 17 declares that President Biden's mask mandate can strengthen COVID-19 protection in the US transportation area. It can be seen that this mandate may have a significant influence on efforts to protect against COVID-19. Thus, it implies that the President's mask mandate is expected to help lessen cases of COVID-19 spreading in the transportation area.

Furthermore, a policy is intended for people who behave violently in using transportation services. Data 18 reveals that passengers misbehaving with the airline crew will face fines or imprisonment as punishment. This can be inferred that people who refuse to follow government regulations are at risk of being processed by law.

Apart from that, the policy to take a COVID-19 test before going on a trip is required for Americans. It can be recognized in data 19 that Americans must have a COVID-19 test at least three days before departure and present a negative result before boarding. This information signifies that Americans must prove they are not infected with coronavirus before they fly back to their country.

In addition, another policy created by the government is related to the use of vaccine passports. Data 20 demonstrates the policy that forbids the use of vaccine passports. The information in that data refers to the development of digital vaccine passports. In particular states of the US, it is assumed that digital vaccine passports raise political calculations and privacy concerns. This leads some states to prohibit the use of the passport. As a result, some states do not allow vaccine passports.

2) Interrogative

Interrogative is a mood type that serves to request information. Moreover, interrogative can be realized with the yes/no interrogative and WH- interrogative. In, yes/no interrogative, the finite comes before the subject; and WH-interrogative can be identified by the use of WH element. In addition, the interrogative forms in the US National Geographic news can be seen in the following sample.

a) Questions About the Use of Vaccine Passports for Travel Activities

The theme of the questions in US National Geographic is the clarity of the use of vaccine passports for travel activities.

Data 21
On top of that, **will your vaccination certification** be valid? (**US01–Y01**)

Data 22
What do COVID-19 vaccines mean for travel in the near and short term? (**US01–W01**)

Data 23
What is a vaccine passport? (**US04–W01**)

Data 21 asks a question regarding the validity of a person's COVID-19 vaccine certificate. The question invites readers to dialogue by questioning whether the reader's vaccine certificate will be valid to become a free pass in future travel activities.

In data 22, a question asks about the intention of the COVID-19 vaccine for travel purposes. The question leads the reader to consider the uses of the COVID-19 vaccination for travel soon.

Moreover, data 23 questions about the vaccine passport. The question requests more precise information on the vaccine passport, such as its definition

and the function obtained from the vaccine. Thus, the question lets the reader

define the vaccine passport.

b) **Questions Related to Travel During the Pandemic**

The other theme in the interrogative is the questions about travel during a

pandemic.

Data 24

Where can you go? **(US03–W01)**

Data 25

How can you help protect locals? **(US03–W03)**

Data 24 asks about the possible places to go. The question involves the

readers giving their opinion by asking which locations or countries they can visit

in the COVID-19 pandemic situation.

Moreover, in data 25, there is a question about how to help locals in the

country being visited by travelers. The question engages the reader to share the

way that may probably help protect the local people in the country they are

staying in.

3) **Imperative**

Imperative is a mood type that expresses a command. Furthermore,

imperative can be recognized with the use of a verb that expresses a command or

an advice. Then, the imperative forms in the US National Geographic can be seen

in the following sample.

a) Command for Choosing the Destinations

The theme of the imperative in the US National Geographic is the command for travelers in choosing the destination they will go to during the pandemic.

Data 26

Research your options via the U.S. Department of State's country pages, the CDC's recommendations by destination, or CovidControls.co, which tracks countries by vaccination rate, entry rules, and lockdown status. **(US03–IMP02)**

Data 27

In short, **embrace** companies that prioritize the health and safety of staff and their communities. **(US03–IMP04)**

Data 28

And **choose** destinations that have made strong efforts to protect locals and sustain robust healthcare systems. **(US03–IMP05)**

Data 26 instructs travelers to research a destination through several websites before visiting a country. By investigating the websites provided, travelers will discover any information regarding COVID-19 status or current regulations, such as entrance requirements, vaccination rates, and lockdown status. Therefore, the command helps travelers understand the country's situation clearly.

Moreover, data 27 commands travelers to choose companies that are aware of the health of their employees. It can be seen that before travelers book a trip, travelers are instructed to take the airline company that puts the health and safety of its employees as a top priority. Therefore, the instruction makes travelers more concerned about the health issue in the flight communities.

Furthermore, in data 28, there is the advice for travelers to choose destinations that are trying hard to maintain the health of local populations. It can be recognized that when travelers decide to go to a place, they are advised to

select a destination with a compelling record of COVID-19 prevention efforts. It

signifies that the instruction leads the travelers to a secure location.

b) Command to Handle the Problems

The next theme is the command to handle problems that arise during a

pandemic.

Data 29

It is still important to practice precautions known to mitigate risk to you and to others: **wear** a mask, keep your distance, wash your hands, [choose] outdoors over indoors, and avoid crowded spaces," says Joyce Sanchez, infectious disease doctor and medical director of the Travel Health Clinic at Froedtert and the Medical College of Wisconsin. **(US03–IMP01)**

Data 30

Let's not create a fairy-tale tech solution. **(US04–IMN01)**

Data 29 displays several commands to do health protocols. It leads to

COVID-19 prevention measures: using masks, maintaining a distance or social

and physical distancing, washing hands, and avoiding crowded places. Thus, it

can be inferred that the instructions are a solution that must be implemented to

prevent and reduce the risk of being infected with the coronavirus.

Moreover, data 30 shows the directive not to develop fictitious technological

solutions. This indicates that people should not make solutions from technology

that do not solve the problem of increasing coronavirus infections. The technology

meant is the vaccine passport technology that is being developed. Therefore, it is

instructed that the technology of the vaccine passport needs to be effective in

managing coronavirus cases.

4.1.1.2 Mood Type Found in the UK National Geographic

The researcher discovered all the mood types in the UK National Geographic. There are declarative, interrogative, and imperative.

1) Declarative

Declarative is a mood type that functions to deliver information. Furthermore, declarative can be realized with a structure where the subject comes before the finite. In addition, the declarative forms in the UK National Geographic news can be seen in the following sample.

a) The Emergence of Vaccine Passport

One of the prominent themes in the UK National Geographic news is the vaccine passport which has been widely discussed since its emergence.

Data 31

The World Tourism Organization has called for Covid-19 vaccination passports to become standardised essential travel documents. **(UK01–DP01)**

Data 32

Opponents to vaccination passports have flagged the human rights and data protection issues related to making the disclosure of personal medical information mandatory. **(UK01–DP19)**

Data 33

Vaccine or immunity passports are something the UK government says it's currently considering, citing concerns over the varying levels of protection against the virus offered by different vaccines, as well as the uncertainty over how long immunity lasts after immunisation and whether vaccinated people can still spread the virus to others. **(UK01–DP27)**

Data 34

IATA has said it's in talks with the UK government about its app, currently being trialled with a number of international airlines, which allows travellers to show proof of vaccination. **(UK02–DP21)**

In data 31, there is information that vaccine passports become essential documents for travel. It can be seen The World Tourism Organization declares that vaccination passports are used as the standard documents needed for travel activities. Therefore, it means that the vaccine passport is considered a necessary document for transportation.

However, the creation of vaccine passports raises contras. Data 32 gives information about a protest from the opponents of vaccination passports. It can be noticed that people who warn about this case connect the vaccine passports to human rights issues, particularly with medical privacy. They argue that this case makes their medical records mandatory information that must be disclosed. As a result, it signifies that some people disagree with the conception of vaccine passports.

On the other hand, the government also responds to the creation of vaccine passports which can be seen in data 33. According to the UK government, the vaccine passport is still being considered for a long time to be implemented in the UK. It can be inferred that the government still hesitates toward the work of COVID-19 immunization for travel purposes.

Although there is uncertainty with the use of vaccine passports, the world aviation organization continues to develop the production of vaccine passports. Data 34 reveals the discussions conducted by the UK government and the International Air Transport Association concerning the new vaccine passport technology being tested internationally. Therefore, it implies that vaccine passports experience technological advancements which can be accessed digitally.

b) International Travel Restrictions

Another theme concerns the travel restrictions enforced by the UK for visitors and by other countries for UK citizens.

Data 35

Currently, **entry into England is limited** to select arrival routes, or for returning British nationals. **(UK01–DP28)**

Data 36

Restrictions on international travel include triple testing of passengers, mandatory quarantine hotels for travellers returning from 'red list' countries with high coronavirus infection rates, and 10-day mandatory quarantine for all other travellers. **(UK02–DP07)**

Data 37

Portugal: **Mainland Portugal is** currently restricting arrivals from the UK but has said it will open its borders to Britons with vaccinations, proof of immunity, or negative Covid tests from mid-May. **(UK03–DP23)**

Data 38

Some green list countries, including Australia and New Zealand, **remain** closed to British travellers, and many will continue to place restrictions, including quarantine measures, and proof of negative tests and/or two coronavirus vaccination doses. **(UK04–DP14)**

In data 35, there is information that England restricted specific arrival routes, specifically in January 2021. It indicates that not every person can enter England, which also applies to British citizens who want to return. Therefore, it can be seen that England implemented a policy aimed at restricting the number of incoming travelers at that time.

Furthermore, data 36 informs that two types of restrictions on international travel are required in the UK. It can be recognized that testing and quarantine are the restrictions that people need to notice when flying to the UK. Thus, it means that upon arrival of travelers in the UK, they are obliged to undertake the prescribed restriction procedures.

Aside from the UK enforcing restrictions, several other countries also apply the same restrictions on international travel, specifically in accepting arrivals from the UK. Data 37 reveals a statement explaining that Portugal still restricts UK citizens from entering its country. It can be inferred that Portugal still has not entirely opened its borders to the UK arrivals.

In addition, at the same time, the countries with small numbers of COVID-19 are still closing arrivals from the UK. This case can be seen in data 38. Several countries reported as green countries, with low COVID-19 statistics, are consistently closed to UK travelers and will continue with several place restrictions. This can be implied that those countries reject the arrivals from the UK.

c) **Tourism Industry Policy and Service**

The next theme is related to the policy and the service of the tourism industry in the COVID-19 pandemic.

Data 39

Qantas has also said it will require passengers to be vaccinated before boarding a flight with the airline. **(UK01–DP41)**

Data 40

Most accommodation providers now offer flexible cancellation and rebooking terms, but make sure you triple-check exclusions before handing over the credit card. **(UK02–DP25)**

Data 41

So-called deep cleaning between guest bookings, contactless check-ins, and social distancing are now established to some degree in most hotels, self-catering accommodation, cruise ships and resorts. **(UK02–DP27)**

Data 42

Package trips entitle you to a date or destination change, or a refund. **(UK04–DP18)**

In data 39, an aviation company declares that the company will instruct the passengers to get vaccination first before they do boarding. It can be seen that the travelers who choose to travel with the Qantas airplane have to receive COVID-19 vaccination first. It signifies that the new Qantas policy that will be implemented is to require passengers to get a vaccine injection before they go traveling.

In addition to travel companies, there are other ticket booking policies offered by accommodations. As in data 40, most accommodation providers offer travelers flexible cancellation and rebooking conditions. Furthermore, travelers can use the offer if they decide to cancel or rebook what they have ordered. It means that the accommodations provide booking policy options to tourists who need to rearrange their reservations.

Moreover, services related to the sanitation of the place have also become the new policy in tourism industry areas. Data 41 shows that the number of accommodations, such as hotels, ships, and resorts, creates an intense cleaning service between guest bookings, contactless check-in, and social distancing. It can be inferred that cleanliness and hygiene in any accommodations are sterilization procedures widely followed during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Apart from that, travel companies also provide package trip services for travelers. In data 42, there is information that package trips allow travelers to adjust their flight schedules. It can be recognized that travelers who take package trips receive several types of selections, including being able to change their travel dates or places or get a refund for their bookings. It indicates that the policy of package trips permits travelers to make changes to their reservations.

d) The UK's New Traffic Light System

The following theme is related to the UK's new traffic light system, which has started to open its borders again.

Data 43

The British government is roadmap out of lockdown lists 17 May as the earliest date for the easing of restrictions on foreign travel from England, with to ease travel restrictions for those with Covid-19 vaccinations — not dissimilar to the yellow fever vaccine card. **(UK02–DP17)**

Data 44

The British government has confirmed it's going to formalise a 'traffic light' system for travel, with a country categorised as 'red', 'amber' or 'green' depending on the proportion of its population that have been vaccinated against coronavirus, its infection rates and the prevalence of variants of concern. **(UK03–DP03)**

Data 45

International leisure travel is finally set to resume from 17 May, led by the government's traffic light system, which ranks countries based on their risk of coronavirus risk, with 'green' countries deemed low risk, 'amber' medium risk and 'red' high risk. **(UK04–DP02)**

Data 46

The government has said people shouldn't travel to 'amber' and 'red' countries for leisure, although it remains unclear if or how this would be checked, and travellers falling into either category will still require coronavirus tests and quarantine on return to the UK. **(UK04–DP03)**

In data 43, there is a statement about the schedule for easing restrictions on international travel in the UK. As can be seen, the British government announced that international travel in the UK would start operating again on May 17. Thus, it infers that the British government has already decided when they will open international travel.

Furthermore, data 44 informs confirmation from the British government regarding the official implementation of the UK's new international travel system. It indicates that the British government has formally confirmed the decision to

implement the latest travel system following the established strategy. The strategy classifies travel destination countries based on the color of the traffic light to identify the COVID-19 infection rates and the vaccinated population in each country. Thus, it can be implied that the UK will soon implement a new traffic light system for foreign travel.

Moreover, data 45 shows that the UK's international travel for leisure officially resumed on May 17. It means that the UK travel restrictions have been lifted, and people are allowed to go abroad again by following the new traffic light system. Therefore, as of May 17, international leisure travel has started.

In addition, data 46 states the advice made by the UK government. It can be realized that the government cautions not to travel to amber or red-colored countries, particularly those still with high COVID-19 cases. As a result, according to the UK government's advice, travelers should not travel to countries with high coronavirus infection rates.

2) **Interrogative**

Interrogative is a mood type that functions to ask for information. Moreover, interrogative can be identified with the yes/no interrogative and WH-interrogative. In, yes/no interrogative, the finite comes before the subject; and WH-interrogative can be realized by the use of WH element. In addition, the interrogative forms in the UK National Geographic news can be seen in the following sample.

a) **Question Related to the Creation of the Vaccine Passport**

The theme of the questions in UK National Geographic is the questions about the creation of the vaccine passport.

Data 47
Will this signal a return to international tourism? **(UK01–Y01)**

Data 48
Are vaccine passports the answer? **(UK01–Y02)**

Data 49
How is the UK responding? **(UK01–W02)**

Data 50
How might vaccination regulations impact consumers? **(UK01–W03)**

Data 47 shows a question regarding vaccine passports as a sign of the return of travel activity. The question invites the readers to assume whether the use of a vaccine passport is a clue for future international travel.

Moreover, data 48 asks whether the vaccine passports are a solution. The question lets the readers predict whether the vaccine passport is the answer or solution to solving problems in the COVID-19 pandemic.

Furthermore, data 49 indicates how the UK government responded to creating vaccine passports. The question seeks information on whether the readers know about the UK government's response to the development of vaccine passports.

Additionally, data 50 points out the vaccination regulations that probably affect consumers. The question involves readers speculating on the impact of vaccination regulations on the aviation industry's consumers.

b) Questions About the Travel Guidance

Another theme of the interrogatives is related to the travel guidance.

Data 51

With only a small percentage of the world population vaccinated so far, **should travel** also be permitted for those who have proof of a negative coronavirus test? **(UK01–Y03)**

Data 52

Will I need a vaccination to travel? **(UK02–Y01)**

Data 53

When should I book? **(UK02–W03)**

Data 51 shows a question about travel permission for people with evidence of a negative COVID-19 test. The question involves the readers assessing whether travel is also permitted for people with negative COVID-19 results.

Furthermore, data 52 questions about the need for vaccination for travel activity. The question invites the readers to presume whether COVID-19 vaccination is required for travel activity in the future.

After that, in data 53, there is a question regarding the time to schedule a booking for a trip. The question seeks advice from the readers by asking when is the right time to book a trip.

c) Questions About The UK's New Travel System

The next theme is the questions about the UK's new travel system.

Data 54

Is a trip to a 'green' destination guaranteed? **(UK04–Y02)**

Data 55

Should I consider travel to amber or red list destinations? **(UK04–Y03)**

Data 56

Where can I travel on the green list? **(UK04–W05)**

Data 57

What happens if my destination changes from green to amber? **(UK04– W08)**

Data 54 asks whether travel to destinations with the green country category is guaranteed. The question asks the readers to predict whether travel to green-list destination countries provides safe guarantees to travelers.

Moreover, data 55 shows a question regarding considerations about the traveler's destination. The question requests advice from the readers in considering which country's destination to go to.

Furthermore, data 56 questions about the countries on the green list to travel. The question invites the reader to search the information about the green list countries that can be visited.

In addition, in data 57, there is a question about the condition when the destination changes from green to amber. The questions involve the reader investigating what happens when their travel destination changes.

3) Imperative

Imperative is a mood type that expresses a command. Furthermore, imperative can be identified with the use of a verb that expresses an advice or a command. In addition, the imperative form in the UK National Geographic can be seen in the following sample.

a) **Command Before Travelers Fly**

The theme of the imperative in the UK National Geographic is related to several instructions that need to be considered when travelers decide to fly.

Data 58

Pay using a credit card, to gain protection from Section 75 of the Consumer Credit Act, and use an Atol-protected package tour operator, rather than booking flights and hotel independently. **(UK02–IMP01)**

Data 59

Choose an operator with flexible rebooking terms and a record of good recent customer service. **(UK02–IMP02)**

Data 60

Check current travel advice from the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), both before booking and again before departure and return. **(UK04–IMP01)**

Data 58 indicates the instructions for travelers to pay flight expenses using a credit card and a protected tour operator. It can be recognized that travelers are commanded to pay cashless using their credit cards to obtain payment protection from the Consumer Credit Act. Not only that but they are also instructed to choose a package tour operator that the Air Travel Organizer's License approves. It signifies that the instructions help travelers make payments and select tour operator packages securely.

In data 59, there is a command for choosing an excellent reputable tour operator. A traveler who decides to take a trip is advised to book trips from an operator with an excellent customer service track record and flexible rebooking requirements. Therefore, this command makes travelers more selective about their tour operators.

Furthermore, data 60 shows an instruction to directly discover the current travel advice. It can be seen that travelers are instructed to check the present travel

advice from the Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (FCDO)

before making a booking, either before departure or arrival. It can be inferred that

this order helps travelers to get the most recent travel advice from the official

government institution.

4.1.2 Modality

The researcher found all types of modality on both the US and UK National

Geographic news platforms. The results can be seen in Table 4.2, which is

presented below.

Table 4.2. Modality Found in the US and the UK National Geographic

Modality Type		US National Geographic		UK National Geographic	
		Appearance	%	Appearance	%
Probability	Low	53	31,36	18	15,78
	Median	69	40,82	45	39,47
	High	11	6,50	2	1,75
Usuality	Low	2	1,18	-	-
	Median	-	-	3	2,63
	High	3	1,77	-	-
Obligation	Low	14	8,28	14	12,28
	Median	2	1,18	8	7,01
	High	14	8,28	20	17,54
Inclination	Low	1	0,59	4	3,50
Total		169	100%	114	100%

According to the results, both the US and UK National Geographic show that

probability is the most dominant modality type. However, the low and high degree

of probability in the US National Geographic is higher than in the UK National

Geographic. In the US, low degree is 31,36% and high degree is 6,50%.

Meanwhile, in the UK, low degree is 15,78% and high degree is 1,75%. In

addition, median degree has the similar frequency in both the US and the UK.

Then, obligation in the US and the UK shows a sufficient number. On the other hand, all degrees of obligation in the UK National Geographic are more in number than in the US National Geographic. In the UK, low degree is 12,28%; median degree is 7,01%; and high degree is 17,54%. Furthermore, in the US, low degree is 8,28%; median degree is 1,18%; and high degree is 8,28%.

Usuality and inclination in both the US and UK National Geographic show not much difference. There are 1,18% low degree and 1,77% high degree of usuality in the US. Then, there is only a median degree of usuality in the UK, which is 2,63%. Moreover, only a low degree of inclination is found in the US and the UK. The US has 0,59%, and the UK has 3,50%.

4.1.2.1 Modality Type Found in the US National Geographic

The researcher discovered all the modality types in the US National Geographic. There is probability, usuality, obligation and inclination.

1) Probability

Probability describes how probable the sentence is to be true. In the US National Geographic, all degrees of probability are found, which are low, median, and high.

a) Low Degree of Probability

The researcher found the modality that reflects a low degree of probability such as "can", "could", "may", "might", "possible", and "possibly".

The Use of "Can"

The use of "can" shows the possibility of what is the way to save people's lives, and what people obtain after they have been vaccinated.

Data 61

Whether they come from the airlines or the federal government, one simple rule to wear a mask **can** save millions of lives. **(US02–PL08)**

Data 62

After more than a year of COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) released an official statement many of us have been longing to hear: vaccinated people **can** safely engage in many activities. **(US03–PL01)**

Data 61 points out to a simple rule that is likely to have a substantial impact. Wearing a mask can seem like a straightforward regulation, but it has the possibility to have a hugely beneficial effect by protecting an extensive number of people against the coronavirus.

Additionally, data 62 indicates a possibility based on the CDC's official declaration concerning individuals who have received the COVID-19 vaccine. According to CDC, people who have been vaccinated are possibly involved in many kinds of activities safely. It implies that coronavirus vaccines can safely lead people to access out-of-door activities.

The Use of "Could"

The use of "could" demonstrates a possible return of international travel and possible virus transmission from vaccinated people.

Data 63

Sometime in 2021, when enough people are vaccinated against—and immune from—COVID-19, this **could** mean a return to globetrotting (or at least less-risky domestic vacations). **(US01–PL01)**

Data 64

Kenyon says that "leaves open the possibility that some vaccinated people **could** still get infected without developing symptoms, and could then silently transmit the virus." **(US01–PL06)**

Data 63 presents the possibility of returning to active international travel. This means that after a sufficient number of people around the world have had vaccinations and developed good body immunity to coronavirus, international travel is possible to happen.

Moreover, data 64 indicates the possibility of transmission from the individuals who have been injected with the COVID-19 vaccine. Although they received the vaccine, it can be seen that they could still have the potential to get infected with the virus without feeling any symptoms. Additionally, it is also possible for them to spread the infection covertly. This signifies that there is doubt about the effectiveness of the COVID-19 vaccine.

The Use of "May"

The use of "may" indicates a possibility of the strategy for returning to the normal situation and possible permission process for American travelers.

Data 65

Until a majority of the world is vaccinated and infection numbers significantly come down, following the rules **may** be the best way to get back to normal for everyone. **(US02–PL07)**

Data 66

Still, there's a catch: Places with strict COVID-19 protocols and low caseloads (New Zealand, Taiwan) **may** be slow to let Americans back in—and quick to reimpose rigorous preventative measures, meaning, says Sanchez, "you may run the risk of being stuck in a new lockdown if cases rise during your stay." **(US03–PL05)**

In data 65, there is a possibility to return the world to the normal situation as before the COVID-19 pandemic. As it is stated, the exact strategy which makes it

possible to return to normal is by following the rules. This can be inferred that following all the regulations created by the government makes a chance for the world to have a better situation.

After that, data 66 shows several countries that are likely to be slow to permit the arrival of American travelers. It can be noticed that travelers from the United States might not be promptly permitted into countries that have severe COVID-19 regulations and low rates. Therefore, it possibly takes a process for them to enter those countries.

The Use of "Might"

The use of "might" depicts the possibility of achieving herd immunity, and the usage of vaccine certificate technology as a passport.

Data 67

Recent news about more transmissible strains of COVID-19 suggests that herd immunity **might** only come when 90 percent of citizens have antibodies. **(US01–PL02)**

Data 68

But even a simple technology of a QR code on a piece of paper **might** function as a passport to opening the world up again. **(US04–PL08)**

Data 67 shows the possible quantity of percentages required to achieve herd immunity. It can be noticed that herd immunity against the new coronavirus variant is possible to emerge when almost the massive population in the world, specifically 90%, acquire COVID-19 antibodies. This signifies that obtaining herd immunity possibly takes an extensive process.

Aside from that, data 68 indicates that QR code technology in an individual's vaccine certificate might possibly function as a passport. Consequently, this means that a COVID-19 vaccine certificate is possibly equivalent to a passport.

The Use of Adjective

The use of adjective, that is "possible", describes a possibly safe experiment created by several countries.

Data 69

Countries around the world are experimenting with ways to safely—or as safely as **possible**—open their economies and allow people to get out of their homes and hometowns. **(US04–PL06)**

Data 69 demonstrates a possible safe trial. Countries attempt the secure way which is able to unlock their economies and makes people possible to go outside again. It signifies that the possibility of safe experimentation can help the economy and outdoor activities.

The Use of Adverb

The use of adverb, that is "possibly", indicates a possible activity against the CDC's rules.

Data 70

Such activity is **possibly** at odds with the latest CDC guidelines, which stipulate that even fully vaccinated people should avoid travel unless necessary. **(US03–PL02)**

Data 70 demonstrates the activity that is possible to be contrary to the CDC's rules. The activity mentioned is the individual activity that is still traveling during the COVID-19 pandemic. This indicates that the activity may not be in accordance with the rules made by the CDC even vaccinated people should avoid going unless it is absolutely necessary. Thus, it signifies that traveling during the pandemic is possibly not in line with the regulation of the CDC.

b) **Median Degree of Probability**

The researcher discovered the modality that indicates a median degree of probability such as "will", "would", "should", and "likely".

The Use of "Will"

The use of "will" demonstrates the probability that the COVID-19 vaccine gives hope for the availability of the travel sector.

Data 71

COVID-19 jabs **will** eventually help tourism start again, but expect a trip full of immunity passports, mouthwash tests, and wary travelers. **(US01–PM01)**

Data 72

Travel **will** become safer for those who have been inoculated and have built up COVID-19 antibodies. **(US03–PM01)**

Data 73

With reports surfacing of fake CDC cards being sold online, getting a version that can be trusted around the globe **will** be essential to opening up international travel for Americans. **(US04–PM03)**

Data 71 points out that the coronavirus vaccine is probable to aid in the tourism industry's recuperation. It can be seen that the operations of the travel and tourism industry will likely be impacted by the research and development of a COVID-19 vaccine. Consequently, there is a probability that the travel industry will return to operations because of the coronavirus vaccine.

Furthermore, data 72 shows the probability of the coronavirus vaccine for travel safety. It can be recognized that travel will probably be a more secure way for individuals who have already received the COVID-19 vaccine and have substantial coronavirus antibodies. This signifies that the vaccination series probably expects safe travel from the virus.

In addition, data 73 depicts the probability of the function of the CDC vaccination card. It can be noticed that a CDC card that has been validated will be beneficial for Americans to open up international travel. This implies that the importance of having the authorized CDC vaccination card probably bring influence on the future return of international travel.

The Use of "Would"

The use of "would" indicates various probabilities concerning the wanting to travel during a pandemic, the availability of assistance from industry-wide standards, and accessing the COVID-19 vaccine information offline.

Data 74

Forty-nine percent said they **would** "travel less due to concern of exposure to other people" and a third (34 percent) said they didn't expect to travel more in 2021 to make up for the lack of trips in 2020. **(US01–PM03)**

Data 75

Industry-wide standards **would** help ensure the most effective policies are practiced to protect all crew and passengers, whether it's with contact tracing, symptom screening like temperature checks, boarding and deplaning methods, blocking middle seats, food and drink service (especially selling snacks on short-haul flights), or determining exceptions for wearing masks. **(US02–PM14)**

Data 76

The information can also be distributed in a paper form from the vaccine provider so that those with no or limited internet **would** be able to use it. **(US04–PM08)**

In data 74, the probability of the responder's desire for having travel is represented. Based on the data, as many as 49 respondents predict that they would go traveling less in 2021. This means that a number of respondents have worries about being exposed to the coronavirus which causes them probable to travel less in 2021.

After that, data 75 demonstrates the probability regarding assistance from industry-wide standards towards airline policies. It can be noticed that industry-wide standards probably assist in ensuring the implementation of the most advanced regulations for the protection of all airline passengers and workers. This can be inferred that the industry-wide standards are expected to confirm what are the most efficient procedures for safeguarding people nearby to the airline location.

Furthermore, data 76 shows the probability related to accessing information from passport vaccines without the use of the internet. Additionally, information related to vaccination is also shared in a paper form with a QR code inside which makes the probability for people to access the information without having a data internet connection. Thus, this implies that a vaccine passport paper with a QR code on it helps people to access information about COVID-19 vaccinations offline.

The Use of "Should"

The use of "should" depicts the probability of the end of the COVID-19 restriction, as also the probability of the program and the purpose of the vaccine passport.

Data 77

Assuming that vaccines also protect against most virus mutations as well as against spreading the virus, COVID restrictions **should** end once herd immunity is achieved. **(US01–PM24)**

Data 78

Any vaccine passport **should** be designed from a public health angle and not a travel one, according to Meyer. **(US04–PM12)**

Data 77 presents the probability of when the COVID-19 restrictions will end. It is assumed that the coronavirus vaccine helps to protect the human body's defense against the virus's mutagenesis and transmission. Therefore, when everybody in the world has successfully obtained good immunity from the COVID-19 vaccine, it is expected that the pandemic restriction will end.

In addition, data 78 shows the probability of the aim of the vaccine passport. It is stated that a vaccine passport is expected to be designed by referencing from the public health angle instead of travel. This means that it is probable for a vaccine passport to have a representation from a health perspective rather than a travel perspective.

The Use of Adjective

The use of adjective, that is "likely", shows the probability regarding the spread of COVID-19 from airplane passengers and the in managing coronavirus cases.

Data 79

Late last year, researchers determined that four people **likely** caught COVID-19 on an 18-hour flight from Dubai to Auckland in September. **(US02–PM06)**

Data 80

Countries that managed the pandemic well are **likely** to continue doing so, making tourism in these places safer for everyone as borders open up. **(US03– PM08)**

In data 79, there is a probability that travelers get infected with coronavirus while flying. According to studies, four individuals probably contracted coronavirus while they were on their long trip. This means that being on an airplane for a lot of hour likely exposes passengers at risk for COVID-19 transmission.

Furthermore, data 80 shows the probability of continuity from several countries in handling COVID-19 cases. It can be noticed that countries that have had success controlling the spread of COVID-19 will probably continue to prevent an increase in COVID-19 cases by implementing the vaccine passport program. It signifies that those countries are likely to continue to maintain their consistency in order to control the pandemic in their regions and create safer tourist destinations.

c) High Degree of Probability

The researcher found the modality that signifies high degree of probability such as "cannot", "might not", "unlikely", and "certainly".

The Use of "Cannot"

The use of "cannot" demonstrates the certainty about the secure information in the vaccine passport.

Data 81

The data is stored in a way that **can't** be tampered with and is available offline. **(US04–PH02)**

Data 81 demonstrates the certainty regarding the security of the information saved in the vaccine passport. It can be seen that it is certainly impossible for data containing details on vaccination records to be destroyed or damaged when it is saved using QR code technology. Therefore, this signifies that travelers' personal information in vaccine passports is certainly safe to save using sophisticated technology.

The Use of "Might Not"

The use of "might not" shows the certainty of the quantity of vaccine information paper.

Data 82

But that paper **might not** be enough for people eager to jet off. **(US04–PH01)**

In data 82, it can be noticed that the use of paper is certainly not enough for travelers. The paper in question is the paper card given by the CDC after getting the coronavirus vaccination. Thus, it is certain that the paper provided by the CDC for travelers is not available in large quantities.

The Use of Adjective

The use of adjective, that is "unlikely", indicates certainty to not achieve herd immunity quickly.

Data 83

The whole world needs that herd immunity, and achieving that in 2021 is **unlikely**. **(US01–PH02)**

In data 83, there is an impossibility regarding the achievement of herd immunity in 2021. Herd immunity is certainly demanding to accomplish, and requires a process that consumes time. Consequently, it is unlikely to achieve significant things quickly, particularly global herd immunity.

The Use of Adverb

The use of adverb, that is "certainly", shows the certainty of government mandate in helping the mask infractions.

Data 84

"Local and state mandates have **certainly** helped us enforce the mask rule," says Payne, "but it remains to be seen what impact the national mandate will have on our flights." **(US02–PH03)**

The use of adverbs in data 84 indicates the certainty about local and state mandates in enforcing mask rules on airplanes. There is a certainty that the mandate regarding the use of masks helps airline crew in disciplining the regulation for using masks. Thus, it means that the mask requirement undoubtedly decreases the number of problems of mask infractions committed by passengers on airplanes.

The Use of Conditional If

The use of conditional if shows the certainty to get a COVID-19 test.

Data 85

Some airlines provide at-home tests **if** employees have been exposed, but only if they have symptoms. **(US02–PH04)**

Data 85 displays the certainty regarding airlines that provide COVID-19 tests for their employees. This can be seen through the use of conditional if. Employees who are infected with COVID-19 and show symptoms of the virus must get an at-home test provided by their airline company. This can be inferred that infected employees certainly receive facilities from their company to undergo at-home coronavirus tests.

2) **Usuality**

Usuality describes how often the frequency of the process. In the US National Geographic, there are two degrees of usuality which are low and high.

a) **Low Degree of Usuality**

The researcher discovered the modality that reflects a low degree of usuality, that is "sometimes".

The Use of Adverb

The use of adverb, that is "sometimes", shows the frequency of the use of foreign languages in travelers' papers.

Data 86

This leaves travelers sharing pieces of paper or emails from labs, **sometimes** in languages foreign to those inspecting the data, in order to prove that they have met the criteria to enter a country. **(US04–UL01)**

After that, data 86 demonstrates how frequently documents or emails from travelers are written in a language that is different from the people in charge of checking the data. The papers and emails of travelers who are checked on some occasions sometimes use their foreign language other than English. Therefore, it implies that English is not always used in travelers' documents.

b) High Degree of Usuality

The researcher discovered the modality that indicates a high degree of usuality, that is "always".

The Use of Adverb

The use of adverb, that is "always", shows the frequency of resorts that frequently prioritize travelers' safety.

Data 87

All-inclusive resorts have **always** aimed for worry-free vacations, so many of them have been quick to implement robust COVID protocols that benefit guests and employees. **(US03–UH01)**

Data 87 indicates the frequency of resorts that makes visitors vacation without worrying about being infected with COVID-19. It can be seen that the inclusive resort every time creates vacations without causing worry to visitors.

Therefore, it means that all the time resorts consistently work to intend that the place is a safe destination for tourists.

3) Obligation

Obligation describes how obligated a person is to do a command. In the US National Geographic, all degrees of obligation are found, which are low, median, and high.

a) Low Degree of Obligation

The researcher found the modality that reflects a low degree of obligation such as "can", and "allow".

The Use of "Can"

The use of "can" demonstrates commands about rules for travelers who want to travel during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Data 88

You **can** research testing rules for other countries via CovidControls.co. **(US03–OL01)**

Data 89

In what may be the new normal for "vaccination vacations" to come, Seychelles is now open only to travelers—Americans included—who have been fully inoculated and **can** show proof. **(US03–OL03)**

Data 88 shows the directive to conduct research related to testing rules in various countries. People are permitted to check directly what testing rules are determined in other countries through the Covid control website, specifically those who want to travel. This means that travelers are instructed to do their own research on the Covid control website to discover more information about the testing rules.

Furthermore, data 89 indicates a command for travelers to bring evidence that is used as an entry requirement. Travelers, including Americans, are instructed to present a vaccination document as proof to enter the Seychelles. This can be implied that Seychelles allows travelers to enter its territory by proving their vaccination.

The Use of Verb

The use of verb, that is "allow", shows the permission to create new policies, and permission to enter destination.

Data 90

They said that current guidelines **allow** airlines to create policies—such as COVID-19 exposure notifications—that favor keeping flight attendants on the job over keeping employees and passengers safe. **(US02–OL01)**

Data 91

For months, many destinations have required proof of a negative COVID-19 test before visitors **are allowed to** enter. **(US04–OL05)**

Data 90 presents new policy-making permissions. It can be recognized that the current federal guidelines give airlines permission to create policies related to coronavirus notifications experienced by flight attendants. This signifies that the guidelines instruct airlines to provide updates regarding the COVID-19 exposure of flight attendants.

Furthermore, data 91 also demonstrates permission for visitors to enter destinations. It can be identified by the use of a past participle followed by an infinitive, that is allowed to. Before being allowed to enter tourist attractions, visitors are instructed to present proof of a negative COVID-19 test. This implies that travelers with negative COVID-19 test results are permitted entry to the destination.

b) **Median Degree of Obligation**

The researcher discovered the modality that indicates a median degree of

obligation, that is "should".

The Use of "Should"

The use of "should" indicates the advice regarding vaccination and CDC

guidelines.

Data 92

Mark Warner, a trade lawyer and principal of MAAW Law in Toronto, says that, before booking a vaccination vacation, you **should** ask yourself how can you be certain you're "reliably being injected with the advertised approved vaccine" versus a counterfeit. **(US01–OM01)**

Data 93

Such activity is possibly at odds with the latest CDC guidelines, which stipulate that even fully vaccinated people **should** avoid travel unless necessary. **(US03– OM01)**

Data 92 depicts the advice for travelers regarding receiving vaccinations.

Before deciding to order vaccinations for vacation purposes, travelers are

instructed to ascertain how confident they are in receiving injections from

advertised vaccines versus counterfeit vaccines. This can be seen that travelers are

advised to pay attention to the COVID-19 vaccination that travelers choose to

obtain.

Furthermore, data 93 displays advice coming from the latest CDC guidelines.

It can be recognized that the CDC advises people who have received the complete

coronavirus vaccination to avoid non-essential travel. This means that vaccinated

people are ordered to stay at home and avoid unnecessary travel.

c) **High Degree of Obligation**

The researcher found the modality that signifies high degree of obligation

such as "must", "have to", "mandatory", and "require".

The Use of "Must"

The use of "must" indicates the command to pay attention to the COVID-19

protocol, and to take a self-conclusive PCR test.

Data 94

Until research tells us more, Mullen says "travelers **must not** abandon the
measures we already know help reduce the risk of transmission—masks, good
hygiene, physical distancing, and not traveling if one has symptoms." **(US01–
OH02)**

Data 95

At some airlines, those who want more conclusive PCR tests **must** pay for it
themselves and take it on their own time, even if they've received an at-work
exposure notification. **(US02–OH07)**

Data 94 instructs travelers not to ignore attempts at reducing the risk of an

increase in coronavirus. It can be seen that precautions to stop the spread of

COVID-19 such as following mask regulations, preserving a safe distance, and

staying at home must be implemented by tourists. Thus, it implies that travelers

are obliged to adhere to various kinds of COVID-19 protocols.

Moreover, data 95 shows orders to pay for conclusive PCR tests themselves.

Several airlines have policies regarding the provision of COVID-19 tests for their

employees. However, employees who want to obtain PCR tests, especially

conclusive tests, are instructed to pay for the tests at their own expense and do that

on their own time. This signifies that the employees who take a conclusive PCR

test are required to use their own money.

The Use of Have To

The use of "have to" points out the instruction to provide proof of a negative coronavirus test and to act with caution.

Data 96

In January, people flying to the February 2021 Australian Open tennis tournament on chartered flights **had to** provide a negative test **(US02–OH03)**

Data 97

"We **have to** tread carefully." **(US04–OH02)**

Data 96 presents the instruction to provide confirmation of a negative coronavirus test in going to sporting events. It can be seen that attendees of the Australian Open tennis tournament are instructed to present a negative result of their COVID-19 test. Therefore, it means that a negative COVID-19 test is something that must be prepared in attending the tennis tournament.

Moreover, data 97 depicts the professor from the Harvard School of Public Health's direction to proceed cautiously. Koh instructs the stakeholders in the development of vaccine passports to tread carefully. This implies that people involved in vaccine passport development must be careful about every action they do.

The Use of Adjective

The use of adjective, that is "mandatory", demonstrates the requirement to take coronavirus test.

Data 98

Testing is **mandatory** only under specific circumstances; otherwise crew are instructed to continue working and monitor for symptoms. **(US02–OH06)**

Data 98 displays the requirement for airline workers to take a COVID-19 test under particular circumstances. The specific circumstances, for example, are

infected by coronavirus. Therefore, airline workers must undergo a COVID-19

test, especially when they experience the symptoms caused by the coronavirus.

The Use of Verb

The use of verb, that is "require", show the requirement to have a negative

COVID-19 result.

Data 99

Not only is proof of a negative COVID-19 test required by many international
destinations, it is also **required** for U.S. citizens flying home from abroad.
(US03–OH01)

In data 99, there is the command to show the negative COVID-19 test as a

requirement to enter the state. The command demonstrates that Americans are

also required to show evidence of their negative COVID-19 test when they return.

It can be recognized that not only international arrivals but the US citizens who

want to return to the US from abroad are also instructed to provide a negative

coronavirus test result. Therefore, it can be inferred that a negative COVID-19 test

is a requirement that every individual must present when entering the US.

4) Inclination

Inclination describes how inclined a person is to do something. In the US

National Geographic, only a low degree of inclination is found.

a) Low Degree of Inclination

The researcher found the modality that reflects a low degree of inclination,

that is "offer".

The Use of Verb

The use of verb, that is "offer", indicates the willingness to give donations.

Data 100

Most nations say their vulnerable citizens—essential workers and the elderly— will get it first, but politicians were among the first to roll up their sleeves in the U.S., and the rich are **offering** donations in hopes of skipping the line. **(US01– IL01)**

Data 100 shows the offer of donations of money from politicians and the rich in order to cut the line. The politicians and the rich are offering donations with the purpose that they can first receive a COVID-19 vaccination shot. Therefore, it signifies that politicians and wealthy people are willing to give money in order to skip the vaccine queue.

4.1.2.2 Modality Type Found in the UK National Geographic

The researcher discovered all the modality types in the US National Geographic. There is probability, usuality, obligation and inclination.

1) Probability

Probability represents how probable the sentence is to be true. All degrees of probability are discovered in the UK National Geographic, which are low, median, and high.

a) Low Degree of Probability

The researcher found the modality that reflects a low degree of probability such as "can", "could", "may", "might", and "uncertainty".

The Use of "Can"

The use of "can" shows the possibility obtained from the coronavirus vaccines.

Data 101

Talking to *nationalgeographic.com*, Dr Jewel Mullen, of the University of Texas said, "Being overly, or prematurely, confident about the vaccines' effectiveness **can** lead to putting people in other countries at risk. **(UK01–PL02)**

Data 102

"It is also important to consider alternatives to vaccine passports for those who cannot receive a vaccine such as pregnant women, as it is not yet clear whether they **can** be safely vaccinated," says Dr Ana Beduschi, from the University of Exeter Law School, who heads up a publicly-funded research initiative on digital health passports. **(UK01–PL04)**

Data 101 demonstrates that having high confidence in the vaccine's effectiveness is possible to have a risk. This means that there is doubt about the helpfulness of vaccines. Therefore, being overly confident too soon without doing much research, particularly on the efficacy of vaccines, can lead to adverse consequences.

Furthermore, data 102 indicates the possibility of the vaccines' safety for women who are pregnant. It is not certain whether coronavirus vaccination is safe for pregnant women. Thus, it can be inferred that there is uncertainty about the safety of the vaccine when given to them.

The Use of "Could"

The use of "could" displays the possible schedule for lifting international travel restrictions.

Data 103

Restrictions on international leisure travel **could** be lifted in May with the aid of vaccine certificates — where those who want to travel abroad can verify their inoculations — and through testing for both inbound and outbound travellers. **(UK02–PL04)**

Data 104

Of course, all timelines **could** change if infection rates change and new variants emerge. **(UK03–PL01)**

Data 103 gives the possibility concerning the schedule of the lifting of international travel restrictions. The ban on traveling internationally in the UK is possibly to occur in May. Therefore, this implies that travelers have the possibility to travel again, even for recreational activities.

Moreover, data 104 also points to the possible factors that influence the change in the travel restriction lifting schedule. The government has established a timeline for lifting limitations on international travel. However, these timelines are possible to revise if there are changes in COVID-19 cases and the emergence of new variants.

The Use of "May"

The use of "may" depicts the possibility of what travelers may acquire by booking a flight and having an overseas travel during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Data 105

Booking directly rather than via third-party bookings sites **may** make refunds and rebooking easier to access. **(UK02–PL05)**

Data 106

And note: the country you're travelling to will likely ask for proof of a negative coronavirus test and **may** stipulate the type of test it requires. **(UK04–PL02)**

Data 105 shows the possibility of the simplicity of getting refunds and rebooking. Travelers who prefer to choose their bookings directly without using intermediary services may find it easier to obtain refunds and manage their rebooking process. This means that self-booking is possibly more advantageous than using third-party booking sites.

After that, data 106 points to the possibility of the traveler's destination country specifying a COVID-19 test for the traveler. Therefore, this case implies

that travelers are possible to undergo a COVID-19 test according to the type

determined by the country they are visiting.

The Use of "Might"

The use of "might" demonstrates the possibility of something exist.

Data 107

Here's a look ahead to what the summer **might** have in store for international travel. **(UK02–PL01)**

Data 107 demonstrates the something that is possible to be discovered in

stores for travel activities. It can be recognized that the information indicates what

in the summer might be available in stores that function in terms of international

travel. Thus, it can be implied that there might be something in the summer that

travelers might discover or utilize for the benefit of international travel.

The Use of Noun

The use of noun, that is "uncertainty", indicates the uncertainty related to

the COVID-19 vaccination.

Data 108

Vaccine or immunity passports are something the UK government says it's currently considering, citing concerns over the varying levels of protection against the virus offered by different vaccines, as well as the **uncertainty** over how long immunity lasts after immunisation and whether vaccinated people can still spread the virus to others. **(UK01–PL05)**

In data 108, there is uncertainty over the effectiveness of the coronavirus

vaccine. It can be seen that there is doubt about the duration of protection post-

immunization, and whether the vaccinated person can disseminate the virus to

others or not. Thus, it signifies that the way vaccines work still has hesitations.

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b) Median Degree of Probability

The researcher discovered the modality that indicates a median degree of probability such as "will", "would", "should", and "likely".

The Use of "Will"

The use of "will" demonstrates the probability of updating policies from firm companies, quarantine requirements for travelers, and discovering specific information about the list of traffic light systems.

Data 109

Several travel insurance firms, including Axa and Europ Assistance have indicated that if the EU makes vaccination a mandatory entry requirement for its territory, they**'ll** update their policies accordingly. **(UK01–PM10)**

Data 110

Different levels of quarantine **will** be mandated for amber and red destinations (the latter currently requires 10 days' hotel quarantine at a cost of up £1,750 per person, including two PCR tests). **(UK03–PM04)**

Data 111

Lists will be reviewed every three weeks, rather than weekly, as it was last summer, and the government has said it **will** produce a 'watchlist' to identify countries and territories that are at risk of moving from green to amber, giving travellers a little more time to plan. **(UK04–PM06)**

Data 109 displays the probability of policy updates from insurance firms. It can be seen that insurance firms probably update their policies if the EU government implements regulations requiring vaccination before traveling its territory. This signifies that the policy update will occur when vaccination becomes an obligatory requirement for entry.

Furthermore, data 110 shows the probability of quarantine requirements based on the color of the country that visitors are from. It can be noticed that countries with amber and red color categories will probably have different

quarantine requirements. Thus, it signifies that the level of quarantine obtained by

travelers will be adjusted according to the color category of the UK traffic light

system.

Moreover, data 111 demonstrates the probable occurrences in the list. It can

be recognized that government-produced lists probably provide a watch-list for

travelers which is useful for checking information regarding countries and

territories that are at risk for color category changes. This implies that all detailed

information about the countries will be presented through the list.

The Use of "Would"

The use of "would" indicates the probability of how many populations need

to be vaccinated and the vaccination passport that will be used as the pass for

conducting activities.

Data 111

However, many experts have noted that to achieve global herd immunity, we
would have to have vaccinated some 80-90% of the world's population. **(UK01–
PM02)**

Data 112

Meanwhile, nations including Denmark, Cyprus and Seychelles are aiming to
create variants of vaccine passports that **would** enable freer movement for people
who have received a jab; Seychelles is currently gunning to be the first nation to
vaccinate its entire population. **(UK01–PM07)**

Data 111 presents the probability related to how many populations need to be

vaccinated to acquire herd immunity. Based on studies from medical

professionals, in order to achieve global herd immunity, it is probable that as

much as 80%-90% of the world's population needs to be vaccinated. Thus, it can

be inferred that an extensive amount of populations probably need to be

vaccinated, so that herd immunity can be achieved.

After that, data 112 shows the probability of the vaccine passport as the pass for activities. It can be noticed that some countries have the purpose of making vaccine passports as permission which is probable to be useful for making vaccinated people free to move. Thus, it implies that vaccine passports probably lead to vaccinated people engaging in activities more freely.

The Use of "Should"

The use of "should" shows the probability of the group being able to travel with evidence of a negative COVID-19 test and the probability of the readiness of the COVID-19 Travel Pass.

Data 113

"A blanket vaccination requirement would simply discriminate against non-vulnerable groups, such as generations X and Z and millennials, who **should** be able to travel with proof of a negative Covid-19 test," says WTTC president and CEO Gloria Guevara. **(UK01–PM05)**

Data 114

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) has said its digital Covid Travel Pass **should** be ready 'within weeks'. **(UK02–PM10)**

Data 113 shows the probability of non-vulnerable groups being able to travel with evidence of a negative COVID-19 test. This can be recognized that the non-vulnerable group is expected to be able to travel with proof of their negative coronavirus test. Therefore, the result of a negative COVID-19 test probably leads the generation, particularly those in the non-vulnerable group, to travel.

After that, data 114 depicts the probability regarding the readiness of the Coronavirus Travel Pass that will be used. According to IATA, a vaccination passport in the form of a digital Covid travel pass is expected to be available in a

few weeks. This implies that the digital COVID-19 Travel Pass will probably be

implemented in the upcoming weeks.

The Use of Adjective

The use of adjective, that is "likely", points out the probability of lifting the

arrival ban.

Data 115

USA: The Biden administration has said it's **likely** to lift the ban on arrivals from
the UK and Europe by mid-May, with plans afoot to implement trials for vaccine
passports. **(UK03–PM13)**

Data 115 shows that the Biden administration's ban on visitors from the UK

and Europe will probably be lifted. It can be realized that arrivals from the UK

and Europe are predicted to resume in the US in mid-May. Therefore, it signifies

that the UK and Europe travelers may be able to enter the US again in May.

c) **High Degree of Probability**

The researcher found the modality that signifies high degree of probability

such as "cannot", and "sure".

The Use of "Cannot"

The use of "cannot" indicates the certainty about the desire to travel.

Data 116

Speaking at the Global Tourism Crisis Committee in Madrid on 18 January,
secretary general Zurab Pololikashvili said, "The rollout of vaccines is a step in
the right direction, but the restart of tourism **cannot** wait. **(UK01–PH01)**

The use of cannot in data 1 expresses the certainty that people want to engage

in tourism activities, and there is also a way that is surely safe in avoiding

coronavirus. According to the statement from the secretary-general in data 116,

the rollout of the vaccination program already goes properly, but the return of tourism cannot wait. Thus, it is certain that a number of people want to do tourism activities, such as going to a destination or having a trip. This can be signified that they are certainly impatient in waiting for the tourism industry's return.

The Use of Adjective

The use adjective, that is "sure", shows the certain way to be safe.

Data 117

The only way to be **sure** is to monitor and enforce isolation either at a hotel or at home. **(UK01–PH02)**

In data 117, the use of the adjective points to a certain way to comprehend that travelers are safe from coronavirus. The most certain way to avoid the coronavirus from disseminating is to adhere to quarantine protocols including employing monitors and enforced isolation. Therefore, it implies that implementing quarantine and isolation is the most effective strategy to prevent coronavirus.

2) Usuality

Usuality represents how often the frequency of the process. Only a median degree of usuality is discovered in the UK National Geographic.

a) Median Degree of Usuality

The researcher discovered the modality that indicates a median degree of probability such as "will", and "often".

The Use of "Will"

The use of "will" indicates how often the lists are reviewed.

Data 118

Lists **will** be reviewed every three weeks, rather than weekly, as it was last summer, and the government has said it will produce a 'watchlist' to identify countries and territories that are at risk of moving from green to amber, giving travellers a little more time to plan. **(UK04–UM01)**

The use of will in data 118 shows how frequently the information on lists of traffic light systems for international travel is reviewed. It can be noticed that every three weeks there will be a new review related to the list of countries that have been categorized according to the UK's traffic light system. Therefore, it can be inferred that the UK government will usually evaluate the COVID-19 rate in countries that are included in the UK's traffic light system in less than a month.

The Use of Adverb

The use of adverb, that is "often", shows how frequently airlines charge extra for the rebooking services and serve flight-forbidden locations.

Data 119

Rebooking policies have become more flexible but vary from airline to airline and **often** have an additional fee attached, so it's worth doing some research. **(UK02–UM01)**

Data 120

Should FCDO advice change after you've booked, travel insurance can prove redundant and airlines **often** still serve 'banned' destinations. **(UK04–UM02)**

Data 119 indicates the frequency of airlines charging additional fees on re-booking processes. It can be seen that travelers who want to rebook bookings frequently are charged an extra cost. This can be implied that the rebooking policies in airlines are many times not free.

Moreover, data 120 shows the frequency of airlines serving flight services to prohibited locations. It can be recognized that several airlines frequently operate in banned zones, particularly in regions with high COVID-19 status. Thus, it

signifies that some people still many times travel to countries that are at risk of the virus.

3) Obligation

Obligation represents how obligated an individual is to do a command. All degrees of obligation are found in the UK National Geographic, which are low, median, and high.

a) Low Degree of Obligation

The researcher found the modality that reflects a low degree of obligation such as "can", "may" and "allow".

The Use of "Can"

The use of "can" demonstrate the command regarding what travelers ought to prepare when they want to travel during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Data 121

Restrictions on international leisure travel could be lifted in May with the aid of vaccine certificates — where those who want to travel abroad **can** verify their inoculations — and through testing for both inbound and outbound travellers. **(UK02–OL03)**

Data 122

Croatia is open for visitors who **can** produce a negative PCR or rapid antigen test result taken no less than 48 hours before entering the country. **(UK03–OL02)**

Data 123

You **can** also request a paper version from the NHS by ringing 119. **(UK04–OL06)**

Furthermore, the commands can be identified through the use of can. Data 121 indicates the command for travelers to confirm their vaccination status. Since there is a statement about lifting restrictions on international leisure travel,

travelers who want to go abroad are instructed to verify the validity of receiving the COVID-19 vaccine. This means that travelers who want to travel are allowed to update information regarding their vaccination status data.

Moreover, data 122 shows the command for UK travelers planning to go to Croatia to provide a negative PCR test. It can be recognized that in order to be welcomed in Croatia, travelers are commanded to bring a negative COVID-19 test. Thus, it signifies that travelers are permitted to enter Croatian territory by presenting proof of their negative coronavirus test.

Aside from that, data 123 instructs travelers to request a printed vaccine passport. There is a command allowing travelers to request a printed vaccine passport by contacting the National Health Service. This implies that travelers are allowed to dial the NHS telephone number to obtain a printed version of their vaccine passport.

The Use of "May"

The use of "may" indicates permission for airlines to operate.

Data 124

Airlines, however, only have to refund you if they cancel a flight and **may** continue to operate even during lockdown. **(UK02–OL02)**

The use of may in data 124 shows airline permits to operate during the COVID-19 pandemic's lockdown. It can be seen that during the lockdown, the aviation industry may keep operating and functioning as a mode of transportation. This indicates that there is permission for airlines to operate during the lockdown.

The Use of Verb

The use of verb, that is "allow", shows the permission to present the evidence of vaccination through new app.

Data 125

IATA has said it's in talks with the UK government about its app, currently being trialled with a number of international airlines, which **allows** travellers to show proof of vaccination. **(UK02–OL04)**

Data 125 indicates permission for travelers to show their proof of coronavirus vaccination through the application. It can be realized that the app created by IATA permits travelers to present proof of their vaccination. As a result, travelers are permitted to access information on COVID-19 vaccination by using the application.

b) **Median Degree of Obligation**

The researcher discovered the modality that indicates a median degree of obligation, that is "should".

The Use of "Should"

The use of "should" depicts the advice regarding having a passport vaccine, the category of countries people want to visit, and accessing COVID-19 test results digitally.

Data 126

Along with your passport, and comprehensive travel insurance, those who've had two doses of a coronavirus vaccine **should** carry a 'vaccine passport' — now accessible through the NHS App. **(UK04–OM05)**

Data 127

Amber list destinations: You **shouldn't** travel to amber list countries or territories for leisure purposes. **(UK04–OM02)**

Data 128

Red list destinations: You **shouldn't** travel to red list for leisure purposes. **(UK04–OM03)**

In data 126, travelers are advised to bring their vaccination passports. It can be seen that travelers who have received the COVID-19 vaccine twice are ordered to bring a vaccine passport. This signifies that it is advisable for vaccinated travelers to provide a vaccination passport prior to departure.

After that, data 127 shows advice to UK citizens not to travel to places on the amber list. It can be noticed from the statement that Britons are advised not to go to countries classified in the amber category only for vacation purposes. As a result, travelers are instructed not to visit amber-colored territories for vacation or leisure travel.

Similar to data 127, in data 128, UK citizens are also advised not to go to areas on the red list. This can be recognized that people from the UK are warned to avoid traveling to any of the countries on the red list. Therefore, it can be implied that the UK traffic light system is instructing them not to travel on leisure trips on the red-list territories.

c) **High Degree of Obligation**

The researcher found the modality that signifies high degree of obligation such as "must", "have to", "cannot", "compulsory", "mandatory", and "require".

The Use of "Must"

The use of "must" demonstrates the instructions for both UK citizens and international travelers to obey the UK restrictions.

Data 129

Arrivals **must** show proof of a negative Covid-19 test and quarantine for up to 10 days (reduced to five days if a second test is negative, in accordance with the Test to Release scheme). **(UK01–OH03)**

Data 130

Until 30 April, UK travellers **must** present their airline with a negative Covid-19 rapid antigenic or molecular swab test taken no more than 48 hours before travel, and **must** self-isolate for five days upon arrival, and undertake a molecular or antigenic test before ending isolation. **(UK03–OH03)**

Data 131

Red list destinations: You **must** quarantine for 10 days in government-managed hotels, at a total cost of £1,750 per person, in addition to paying for tests, as with visiting 'amber' destinations. **(UK04–OH02)**

Data 129 shows the instructions for arrivals to present their coronavirus test and do the quarantine. It can be noticed that those who enter the UK are commanded to provide their negative COVID-19 test results, and also undergo quarantine according to the specified time. Thus, this means that the arrivals are obliged to prove their negative test for COVID-19 and do the quarantine when they arrive in the UK.

In data 130, UK travelers are ordered to show their recent negative COVID-19 test and undertake self-isolation. It can be recognized that before going on a travel, UK travelers are instructed to take a COVID-19 antigenic test, or swab test which indicates a negative result for no longer than 2 days. Furthermore, they are also ordered to do the isolation for 5 days after their arrival and get a COVID-19 test before the self-isolation is finished. This signifies that carrying out a negative coronavirus test and self-quarantine is a regulation that travelers are required to do both before and after travel.

In addition, data 131 depicts quarantine instructions that must be followed. It can be realized that travelers who return to the UK from countries on the red list

destination are obliged to undergo quarantine according to the days, locations, and costs determined by the UK government. Therefore, it can be inferred that travelers coming back to the UK from the red country categories must be quarantined.

The Use of "Have To"

The use of "have to" indicates the command to refund traveler's money.

Data 132

Airlines, however, only **have to** refund you if they cancel a flight and may continue to operate even during lockdown. **(UK02–OH03)**

In data 132, there is a command about a refund due to flight cancellation which can be identified through the use of a lexico-modal auxiliary, that is have to. It can be noticed that airlines are commanded to refund travelers' for canceled flights. Therefore, it means that it is required for airlines to give back travelers' money when they cancel their flights.

The Use of "Cannot"

The use of "cannot" points out the instruction for certain people to not receive vaccines.

Data 133

"It is also important to consider alternatives to vaccine passports for those who **cannot** receive a vaccine such as pregnant women, as it is not yet clear whether they can be safely vaccinated," says Dr Ana Beduschi, from the University of Exeter Law School, who heads up a publicly-funded research initiative on digital health passports. **(UK01–OH02)**

In data 133, there is a prohibition on receiving vaccines which can be identified through the use of cannot. As is known, somebody must first acquire the vaccine in order to obtain a vaccine passport. However, certain people are

incapable to receive the vaccine. It can be seen from the data that pregnant women

cannot receive the COVID-19 vaccination because there is still uncertainty

regarding the safety of the vaccine for them. From this case, it can be implied that

pregnant women are instructed not to be vaccinated before there is obvious

information that permits it.

The Use of Adjective

The use of adjectives, those are "compulsory" and "mandatory" indicates the

obligations for vaccines and quarantine.

Data 134

And some travel companies have already made vaccines **compulsory** for travel,
including Saga, which requires its cruise passengers to have had both doses of the
vaccine at least 14 days before departure. **(UK01–OH05)**

Data 135

Restrictions on international travel include triple testing of passengers,
mandatory quarantine hotels for travellers returning from 'red list' countries with
high coronavirus infection rates, and 10-day mandatory quarantine for all other
travellers. **(UK02–OH01)**

Data 134 shows that vaccines are mandatory for travel. There are instructions

from several travel companies that require travelers for having vaccines in order

to involve in travel activity. As a result, travelers are obliged to obtain COVID-19

vaccination before travel.

Furthermore, data 135 indicates quarantine obligations on international travel.

It can be realized that travelers returning to the UK from red-category countries

are demanded to do the quarantine. In addition, a ten-day quarantine is also

required for all other travelers. Therefore, it can be inferred that all travelers

arriving or returning to the UK must obey the quarantine regulations.

The Use of Verb

The use of verb, that is "require", displays the command to have a vaccine certificate and negative COVID-19 for traveling or entering destinations.

Data 136

Some companies, including cruise operator Saga, already **require** proof of vaccination before travel, while others in the industry offer tests on arrival or departure. **(UK02–OH04)**

Data 137

Certain destinations **require** arrivals to show proof of a negative coronavirus test, as does the UK on return, along with information required by quarantine measures, including government hotel booking references (for red list destinations) and/or proof of your home address. **(UK04–OH04)**

In data 136, a number of airline companies use vaccination documentation as travel permission. It can be seen that before taking on a trip, travelers are commanded to prove they have received coronavirus vaccination. Thus, it means that the evidence of receiving the COVID-19 vaccine is an obligatory thing to present to several airlines before traveling.

Furthermore, data 137 indicates what information must be provided to enter the UK destinations. It can be recognized that travelers both from the UK and other countries are instructed to present proof of a negative COVID-19 test as well as a quarantine report before entering the destinations. This implies that particular destinations in the UK oblige travelers to provide information regarding their COVID-19 test results, and the quarantine reports before allowing them permission to enter.

4) **Inclination**

Inclination represents how inclined an individual is to do something. Only a low degree of inclination is discovered in the UK National Geographic.

a) Low Degree of Inclination

The researcher found the modality that reflects a low degree of inclination

such as "willing", and "offer".

The Use of Adjective

The use of adjective, that is "willing", shows readiness to do COVID-19 test

on arrival.

Data 138

Caribbean: Barbados, along with islands including Antigua, Cuba and St
Lucia are open to UK travellers who can show a negative coronavirus test before
departure, **are willing to** be tested on arrival and are amenable to spending up to
five days in quarantine at approved hotel accommodation. **(UK03–IL01)**

Data 138 shows the willingness of UK travelers to be tested when they come

to the Caribbean. It can be noticed that several Caribbean areas accept travelers

from the UK with several requirements, that are willing to be tested on their

arrival and agree to quarantine regulations. Thus, it can be inferred that UK

travelers need to have the willingness to undergo COVID-19 tests and quarantine

when they go to the Caribbean.

The Use of Verb

The use of verb, that is "offer", indicates the willing to provide COVID-19

test for the travelers.

Data 139

Some companies, including cruise operator Saga, already require proof of
vaccination before travel, while others in the industry **offer** tests on arrival or
departure. **(UK02–IL02)**

In data 139, travel companies offer travelers to take coronavirus tests that can be done either the travelers arrive or depart. Therefore, it signifies that the aviation industry is willing to provide COVID-19 tests on arrival or departure.

4.2 Discussion

In terms of mood, in the US and the UK National Geographic, the use of a declarative sentence serves to deliver information. It can be recognized that the speaker or the writer uses declarative to provide information to the listener or the reader (Hadiani, 2019; Saghir et al., 2020; Yang & Gao, 2020). Furthermore, the use of declarative in the US and the UK National Geographic informs about immunity, passport vaccines, government policies, and travel restrictions. It is inferred that declarative sentences in both news portals present accurate information related to politics, regulation, technology, and health. The writers aim to use declarative in delivering factual information and powerful statements (Kabigting, 2020; Kartika & Wihadi, 2018). Therefore, declarative is an effective way to convey factual and accurate information as it states facts and informs the readers about specific information.

In addition, the use of declarative in this study presents not only positive and negative declarative but also positive declarative with a negative meaning. This means there is the use of positive words with opposing meanings, such as "unlikely", "impossible", "unclear", and "never". Those are negative adjectives and adverbs. Furthermore, the use of negative adjectives and adverbs conveys the modality. As Suhadi (2011) said, modality can be realized through various language features, including adjectives and adverbs. Using adjectives and adverbs is an essential element of modality because it describes the author's assessment of

information. It can be realized whether the writer shows doubt, possibility, or confidence. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) explain that the modality system constructs the region of uncertainty between 'yes' and 'no,' showing the writer's attitude. Therefore, the author's assessment can be identified through the use of negative adjectives and adverbs in the declarative sentence.

Furthermore, these cases appear on National Geographic platforms in the US and the UK. However, the use of a declarative positive with a negative meaning is more frequent in the US than in the UK. This signifies that the writer in the US National Geographic indicates more certainty and confidence to the readers. As shown in the example from data 12 that says, "Early studies show that vaccines are preventing viral transmission too, meaning vaccinated people are **unlikely** to spread COVID-19." 'Unlikely' is a form of the writer's assessment that people who have received vaccines are sure not to spread the virus. The author is confident that COVID-19 vaccination effectively prevents the spread of the virus.

In addition, the interrogative found in the US and the UK National Geographic is to involve the readers to take self-responsibility in preventing the spread of COVID-19, seeking further information about passport vaccines, deciding on travel destinations, and preparing travel requirements. Moreover, the study by Tan and Zhang (2022) shows that the use of interrogative in the advertisement engages the readers to think and are interested in buying the advertised product. Furthermore, Kabigting (2020) asserts that the service of interrogative in online news headlines allows the reader to justify the credibility of information by using their prior knowledge. According to Darong (2021), interrogative sentences in a political speech create an intimate dialogic style that

does not build a distance between the speaker and the audience. Therefore, it implies that the use of interrogative is not only to ask about information, but also makes the reader take action toward information being asked.

Although the researcher found similarities in the amount of declarative, the researcher found significant differences in the interrogatives between the US National Geographic (2,91%) and the UK National Geographic (15,65%). The UK National Geographic intends to use interrogative sentences to create a dialogue with the readers. These rhetorical questions serve to attract the reader's interest. It makes the readers directly converse with the writer, which leads to the message being conveyed correctly. According to Blankenship and Craig (2006), rhetorical questions enhance message processing and may help to create strong attitudes. By using rhetorical questions, the writer invites the readers to assess the information asked using common sense. Thus, it allows the readers to determine their stance on the information conveyed in the news.

The imperative discovered in the US and the UK National Geographic is to command readers to do something. It is explained that the imperative sentence invites the readers or the audience to do something, and it forms a command, instruction, and request, which expresses authority (Bustam, 2020; Darong, 2021; Kabigting, 2017; Saghir et al., 2020; Vrika et al., 2019; Yang & Gao, 2020). Moreover, the researcher discovered that the US National Geographic frequently used the imperative more than the UK National Geographic. This indicates that the US National Geographic tends to command readers to pay attention in choosing the destination and handling the problem during the COVID-19 pandemic.

In terms of modality, the US National Geographic and the UK National Geographic reveal the differences in the use of probability and obligation. From January to May 2021, it is observed that the UK National Geographic is showing positive sentiment towards the spread of COVID-19 and the UK government's decision to open a new travel system. Based on data from the official COVID-19 website in the UK, the spread of COVID-19 in the UK from January to May 2021 has decreased significantly ("Coronavirus in the UK", 2021). This case led the government to open international travel from 17 May, regulated by a new traffic light system (Department for Transport & The Rt Hon Grant Shapps MP, 2021). This indicates that international travel is resumed; people can go abroad, travelers can enter the UK, and the UK citizens can return to their country. It can be seen that the UK government released a policy to open the travel system. However, because the travel system was reopened during the COVID-19 pandemic, thus some obligations had to be implemented by the public regarding the continuation of the travel system.

Compared to the US National Geographic, the UK National Geographic focuses more on using obligation. This is followed by facts showing that the UK government has formalized its agenda to open travel. As a result, what is conveyed in society through the media is not about the possibility of not being infected with the virus. Nevertheless, the UK National Geographic is more directed towards preventive actions in responding to government policies. As does the UK on return, arrivals must provide proof of the negative COVID-19 test result and the documentation needed for quarantine procedures (Barrell, 2021). This can be recognized that the preventive actions in the form of obligations are to

undergo a COVID-19 test which shows a negative result and follow quarantine procedures.

In contrast to the UK, the US National Geographic reveals more probability, particularly uncertainty. The researcher analyzes what the US National Geographic presented from January to May 2021 regarding the issue of COVID-19 vaccination to build herd immunity. This shows that the US is more concerned with maintaining its internal state. Polls conducted by SteelFisher et al. (2021) between August 2020 and February 2021 in the US discovered that a significant percentage of the US population is undecided about whether to receive the COVID-19 vaccine. Their study found that in the US, 11% of people are skeptical about getting the COVID-19 vaccination, whereas 22% say that they are not interested in getting it (SteelFisher et al., 2021). That is why the US probability concern mainly focuses on ensuring that all people have received the COVID-19 vaccine and that the population acquires herd immunity. Therefore, the conveyed news is more convincing for the public to encourage people to get vaccinated first and to prioritize the creation of herd immunity in the community.

As the US focuses the public on vaccination, this leads the US government to still have uncertainty about opening international travel because of concern for the transmission of COVID-19, as indicated in the use of low degrees of probability such as "can", "could", "may", "might", "possible", and "possible". They are still uncertain when travel will be opened; once it does, everything will go well. According to the KFF COVID-19 Vaccination Monitor, in May 2021, 62% of adults in the United States received at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccination (Hamel et al., 2021). From that data, it can be realized that almost

40% of the US adult population has not received one dose of the COVID-19

vaccine. Therefore, the US indicates the uncertainty about opening a travel system

at the same time as the UK. It could be that cases of COVID-19 in the US are

increasing due to the unequal distribution of vaccinations.

Concisely, the US prefers to use a low degree of certainty, and the UK

chooses to use a high degree of obligation. Because coincidentally, at that time,

the US has not yet opened international travel. In contrast, the UK has already

opened international travel.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This researcher presents the conclusions and the suggestions for further study.

5.1 Conclusions

In conclusion, the use of mood and modality in the US and the UK National Geographic constructs the information presented in the news. In mood type, declarative serves to provide information. Furthermore, interrogative is not only to ask about information, but also makes the reader take action toward information being asked. In modality type, the US National Geographic intends to use a low degree of certainty, and the UK aims to use a high degree of obligation. Coincidentally, at that time, the US has not yet opened international travel. In contrast, the UK has already opened international travel.

5.2 Suggestions

This study is interesting. However, this study only focuses on news from January to May. Thus the research data does not capture the situation of these two news platforms from time to time. To be able to show more comprehensive data, it is recommended that future researchers collect data over approximately one year. This is because there are extensive political, economic, or whatever dynamics in a year. Therefore, future researchers can picture the differences between the two news platforms. Furthermore, the topics obtained are more diverse, not just on one topic.

111

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