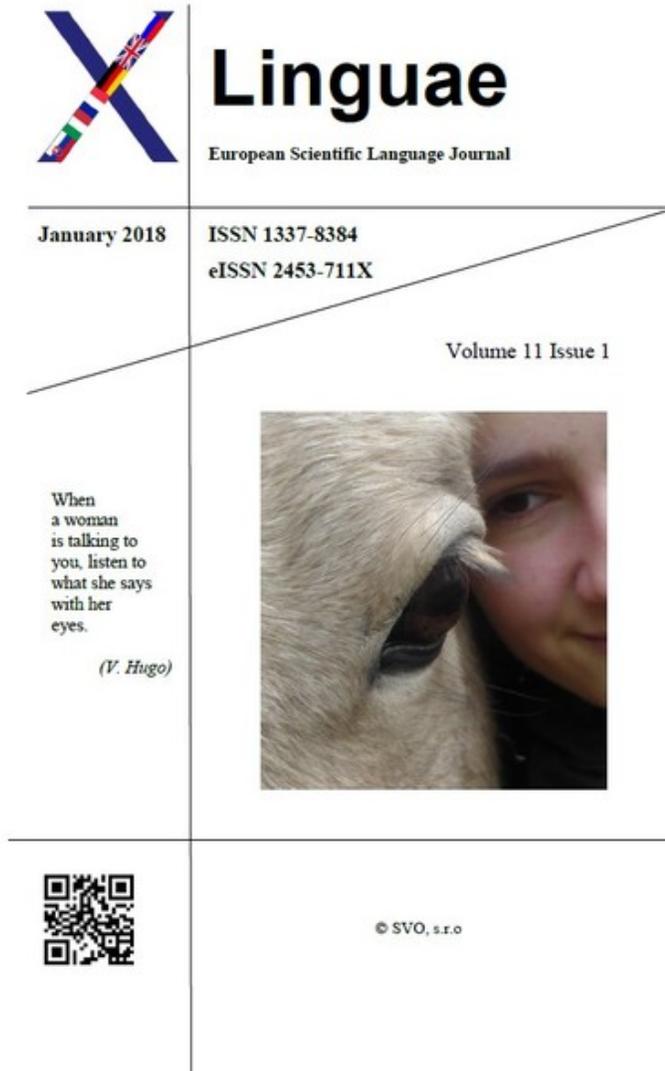


Forthcoming XLinguae issue: April 2018**Please, use the TEMPLATE****NEW**

Research center for (applied) linguistics and plurilingualism **RECALP**

Soon

CALL FOR EDITORS and REVIEWERS

We are looking for editors (philosophy and languages)

Active editors might publish no more than 1 paper a year if it passes by reviewers.

Send your propositions on xlinguae@xlinguae.eu

*Is your article published in XLinguae studied and cited by other colleagues more than 10 times in other journals indexed in SCOPUS? Send us your new scientific paper this year FREE OF CHARGE! Congratulations **Martina Pavlikova!***



Linguae

European Scientific Language Journal

January 2018 ISSN 1337-8384
eISSN 2453-711X

Volume 11 Issue 1XL
Scientia in/ad lingua gallica

Catholics,
Evangelists,
Muslims and
Jews in
a cooperative
spirit and
x-linguo-loving
words.




© SVO, s.r.o

Scientific studies should be an outcome of research, analysis or innovation made in the field of the research (linguistics, applied linguistics or philosophy) and should be supplied in Word format. Please, use the template which is upwards. All authors' details must be submitted on a separate sheet (file) and authors should not be identified anywhere else in the article.

For publication submission guidelines and ethics, malpractice statement, text and citation formats, see other XLinguae website sections.



The **XLinguae** (ISSN 2453-711X online, ISSN 1337-8384 print) is the European scientific language double-blind peer-reviewed journal covering philosophy, linguistics, applied linguistics, philology fields on and in Modern European languages. It is published by the <http://www.xlinguae.eu/index.html>

Modality in Tae' language: a grammatical-lexical view

Kisman Salija – Jusmianti Garing – Idawati Garim

DOI: 10.18355/XL.2017.10.04.18

Abstract

There are many ways to find modality in languages. Modality of language can be expressed through grammatical or lexical feature. However, modality in Tae' language specifically can be described through both these features. This research aims to express the modality in Tae' language based on grammatical-lexical point of view. This is a descriptive qualitative research using library research methods. Library research aims to get of completed and detail data. Further, this research analyzes eighteen discourses of Tae' language consisting of folklore, fable, messages, and Tae' specific food. The result shows that there are some features marking modality in Tae' language that expressed through grammatical and lexical feature. Grammatical modality of Tae' established through affixation process, i.e. prefix *la-*, and suffixes *-ri*, *-ra* functioning as verbs and particles. Further, modality in Tae' is also established by lexical feature using the words *melo*, *parallu*, *musti*, *bela*, *wa'ding*, *bang*, *omi*, *sia*, *kade*, *le'*, *dau*, *tae*, *tannia*, *saba*, *iake*, and *kumua* functioning as auxiliary verbs, particles, negations, and conjunctions. Semantically, these forms mark epistemic and deontic modality in Tae' language. Epistemic and deontic modality in Tae' describe as declarative, subjunctive, dubitative, imperative, desiderative and volition, interrogative, and possibility form.

Key words: modality, epistemic, deontic, Tae's language, grammatical-lexical view

Introduction

Modality can be defined as a philosophical concept, as a subject of the study of logic, or as a grammatical category. There are many definitions and classifications of modal phenomena. Even if we compiled an exhaustive and precise set of existing definitions, we would still be providing a limited view on what modality is. From a philosophical standpoint, von Fintel (2006: 1) defines modality as “a category of linguistic meaning having to do with the expression of possibility and necessity.” In this sense “a modalized sentence locates an underlying or prejacent proposition in the space of possibilities.” Von Fintel describes several types of modal meaning (alethic, epistemic, deontic, bouletic, circumstantial, and teleological), some of which are introduced by von Wright (1951), and shows that modal meaning can be expressed by means of several types of expressions, such as modal auxiliaries, semimodal verbs, adverbs, nouns, adjectives, and conditionals

Palmer defines two types of modality: epistemic, used by speakers “to express their judgement about the factual status of the proposition,” and evidential, used “to indicate the evidence that they have for its factual status” (Palmer, 1986: 8–9). He also defines two types of event modality: deontic, which relates to obligation or permission and to conditional factors “that are external to the relevant individual,” and dynamic, where the factors are internal to the individual (Palmer, 1986: 9–13). Additionally, Palmer indicates other categories that may be marked as irrealis and may be found in the mood system: future, negative, interrogative, imperative-jussive, presupposed, conditional, purposive, resultative, wishes, and fears. Explain how modality relates to tense and aspect: The three categories are concerned with the event reported by the utterance, whereas tense is concerned with the time of the event and aspect is “concerned with the nature of the event in terms of its internal temporal constituency” (Palmer, 1986: 13–16).

Körtevély (2009: 403-430 in Hansen and De Haan 2009) discussed modals in Hungarian. In his paper, he found that there were numerous ways to express modality in this language. The ways concern possibility, necessity, and volition. Those can be expressed by modal verbs or auxiliaries, modal adjectives, modal particles, modal tags, and also by a modal affix. Furthermore, Mettouchi (2009: 431-456 in Hansen and De Haan 2009) wrote about mood and modality in Berber. In her study, she found that the modal system in Berber is linked to the fundamental non-temporal and deictic feature of language. It depends on the position of the speakers, with respect to whom situations manifest themselves as real or non-real. She also focused on elaborations of basic particles and TMA marked stems in structure of this language.

Knowing how modality is expressed across languages is relevant for the computational linguistics community. Concepts related to modality that have been studied in computational linguistics are: hedging, evidentiality, uncertainty, factuality, and subjectivity. The same thing stated by Roses and Caroline (2012:224) that modality is a grammatical category that allows the expression of aspects related to the attitude of the speaker towards her statements in terms of degree of certainty, reliability, subjectivity, sources of information, and perspective.

Further, Palmer (1986: 7, 21) states that the distinction between the notions of mood and modality is similar to that between tense and time, or between gender and sex. In short, 'modality' deals with conceptual categories, whereas 'mood' refers to a set of formally marked linguistic distinctions. In many languages in the world mood can be found by identifying grammatical categories. Traditionally it can be expressed by verbal morphology, but modality is not expressed in all languages in this way; it may also be expressed by modal verbs and particles which may be quite separated from the verb. According to Asher (1994: 2536 in Palmer 1986), modality concerns attitudes and opinions of the speaker, speech acts, subjectivity, non-factivity, nonassertion, possibility and necessity, with special reference to the English modal verbs, a group of the concepts that include the possibility, necessity, obligation, volition, and ability.

This is the same view that was expressed by Lyons (1977: 452), who said that the notion of modality is something that is related with the opinion and attitude of the speaker. He made a further distinction into two kinds of modality, namely, epistemic modality and deontic modality, and stipulated that epistemic modality is concerned with matters of knowledge, belief (1997: 793) or opinion rather than fact (1997: 681-2), while, deontic modality is concerned with the necessity or possibility of acts performed by morally responsible agents (1997: 823).

After this, Bybee and Fleischman (1995) in Nordström (2010: 15) argued that modality is divided into three different domains: speech-act (speaker-oriented) moda.

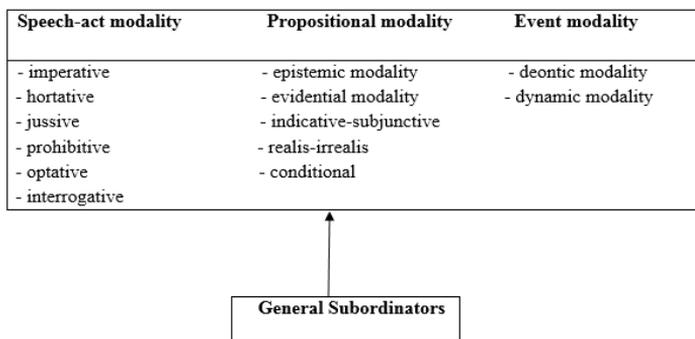


Figure 2: Geographical region coverage in selected English language textbooks

Those types of modality can be marked by general subordinators. Additionally, modality can be expressed in a number of other ways; common strategies are the use of special modal verb forms, or the use of modal verbs or particles (Nordström, 2010: 16). Nordström further proposes that modal verb forms ('moods') can be subdivided into a number of subcategories, i.e., declarative, indicative, subjunctive, realis, irrealis, conditional, interrogative, imperative, optative, hortative, jussive, and prohibitive, whereas the modal markers can be subcategorized as epistemic, evidential, deontic, and dynamic.

A similar conception of mood is adhered to in Bybee (1985: 165) and Palmer (1986:21-22). Bybee considers mood to be a marker on the verb that signals how the speakers choose to put the proposition into the discourse context. She further describes mood as grouping of indicative, imperative, and subjunctive. Indicative means the sign of declarative sentences, imperatives means the form of the verb used in issuing direct commands or orders, and subjunctive means the term usually applied to special finite verb forms associated with certain types of subordinate constructions (1985: 170-186).

Palmer (1986: 21-22) distinguishes three characteristics of the category of mood. These are; (1) mood is traditionally restricted to a category expressed in verbal morphology, (2) mood functions as a subjunctive or as a subordinate sentence, and (3) mood is generally restricted to indicate subjunctive, imperative, and optative. These characteristics, however, are not applicable in all languages in the world. Palmer admits that modal features of this type are expressed only in some languages, for instance, in French, German, Latin, and Greek.

A recent study about TMA is presented by Hansen and De Haan (2009). Their main concern is with modals in the languages in Europe, which are described from a genetic perspective, with special reference to the five Germanic languages English, Dutch, German, Danish, and Icelandic (see also Mortelmans, Boye, and van de Auwera 2009:11-69 in Hansen and De Haan, 2009). In their analysis, they use Lehmann's parameters of grammaticalization. These parameters concern three aspects of grammaticalisation, namely, weight, cohesion, and variability. A similar study is conducted by Tsangalidis (2009: 139-163 in Hansen and De Haan 2009). He discusses modals in Greek, and again this author focuses on the presentation of the modal categories in this language using Lehmann's parameters of grammaticalisation. He argues that there are three modal categories in Greek, namely (1) a morphological mood distinction, (2) periphrastic combinations with three modals particles, and (3) a set of two special verbs of necessity and possibility.

Based on the above arguments, the research aims to discuss modality in Tae' language expressed in grammatical and lexical feature. Thus, the problem in this research is how are the forms of modality in Tae' language.

Methodology

This research uses the descriptive method which is aimed at finding detailed and complete data. The collecting data was done by way of library study. It means that the writer has collected the data by reading some books, journals, and other sources that are related with this research, particularly theories and researches about modality. The method used to analyze the data was the theory of Palmer F. R., (1986), Van Minde (1997), Bybee (1985), and Nordström, (2010) as discussed above.

Results and Discussion

From a more semantic point of view, Quirk (1985: 219-239) differentiates the modality in intrinsic and extrinsic modality. Intrinsic modalities cover permission, obligation, and volition, whereas, the extrinsic modalities cover possibility, necessity, and prediction. The above distinctions, specifically, seem to be visible in Tae' language. The following sentence describes one of them. It is named of;

Declarative

- (1) *meloki te' beppa ato tae?*
melo -ki te' beppa ato tae?
 MOD 2ABS DEM cake or not?
 'Do you want this cake or not?'

Obviously, the lexical verb at the above sentence is marked by word *melo* 'want' encodes an interrogative sentence that has meaning as desiderative or volition modality. In Quirk's terms this is called a case intrinsic modality (Quirk 1985). Furthermore, Tae' also uses the prefix *la-* to emphasize desire, as in the following sentence;

- (2) *laurang*
la- urang
 MOD rain
 'It's going to rain'

Grammatical feature which is described by the prefix *la* indicates volition modality and it functions as grammatical feature. In some cases, however, the prefix *la-* has a different meaning in sentences. It depends on the context of sentences itself.

Palmer's (1986: 26-27) point of view states that modality can be expressed by speaker's opinion or makes a statement that he believes to be true. This is called as declarative modality. The following sentences illustrate this:

- (3) *parallu kubengko pangaja nasaba lamusalai te' tondokta.*
parallu ku- beng -ko pangaja nasaba la- mu-
salai te' tondok -ta
 MOD 1ERG give 2ABS advice CONJ because MOD 2ERG
 leave DEM village POSS
 'I need to give you some advice because you want to leave our village'
- (4) *iami to' neparallu dipau jio to' to dingai namarawa pajaka kumua napau*
memang ena' kumua lanjo lako indei banuanna Labaco
iami to' na- parallu di- pau jio to' to di- ngai
na- marawa pa- jaka kumua na- pau memang ena' kumua
lanjo lako indei banuan -na Labaco

that DEM 3ERG MOD PASS say LOC DEM N PASS place
 3ERG easy CAUS look that 3ERG say indeed last that
 go LOC here house POSS Labaco
 ‘If we want to go out, we need to tell people at home, so they know if we go
 to out (Labaco’s home)’

- (5) *tae’na parallu disengkei to’ padantarupa tau*
tae’ na- parallu di- sengke -i to’ padanta rupa tau
 NEG 3ERG-PL MOD PASS angry 2ABS DEM fellow face human
 ‘We needn’t to be angry with human beings’
 (We do not need to be angry with human beings)

In general, all sentences above express declarative mood (Nordström 2010, Palmer 1986, Bybee 1985). The presence of the modal auxiliary *parallu* expresses the epistemic modality, particularly in necessity (Nordström 2010, Quirk 1985). Specifically, sentence (3) and (4) indicate subjunctive mood which is expressed by the subordinate clauses *saba* ‘because’ and *kumua* ‘that’ (Nordström 2010, Giorgi & Pianesi 1977), while sentence (5) expresses negation of modality (Giorgi & Pianesi 1977). The simple negative *tae’* that follows the modal verb *parallu*, and affirms that the activity to scold people is not important or forbidden (Nordström 2010).

Furthermore, another declarative encoding option is effectuated by particles:

- (6) *narundu’ bang sau to’ salu*
na- rundu bang sau to’ salu
 3ERG-PL follow MOD LOC DEM river
 ‘They just follow to that river’
- (7) *mallai omi undi rundui*
mallai omi undi rundu -i
 run MOD behind follow 3ABS
 ‘They run again to follow him’

The particle *bang* in sentence 6 means ‘just’, and indicates declarative mood, as does the modal adverb *omi* ‘again’ in sentence 7. These constructions are denoted as epistemic modality (Nordström 2010). The similarity mood systems in *Tae’* can be seen in the following sentence;

- (8) *natitok bangmi to’ peporinna*
na- titok bang -mi to’ pe- pori -na
 3ERG-SG peck MOD PFV DEM ACT-N bundle 3POSS
 ‘The chicken had only picked his bundle’

Again, the particle *bang* ‘just/only’, followed by the suffix *-mi*, indicates declarative mood (Palmer 1986, Bybee & Fleischman, 1995). The whole of this construction emphasizes that the process of pecking had already occurred in the past. In other words, the speaker expresses as his opinion that what he says is true. This sentence also indicates the perfective aspect. However, I do not discuss such cases here.

Another construction of mood features the particle *sia*.

- (9) *kumua latuo siapi te’ Bulupala*
kumua la- tuo sia -pi te’ Bulupala
 that MOD alive MOD IMPF DEM Bulupala
 ‘Is he (Bulupala) still alive?’

In this sentence, the mood marker *la-*, followed by the finite verb *tuo* ‘alive’, indicates subjunctive mood, which is marked by the conjunction *kumua* ‘that’ (Palmer 1986). Moreover, the suffix *-pi* and the modal adverb *sia* emphasizes the doubt of the speaker towards the presence of Bulupala. The speaker expects that Bulupala has died but it may just be possible that he is still alive. This construction is also called dubitative mood (Palmer 2001: 25). Dubitative is used when the speaker has doubts about the veracity of the proposition.

As we can see, the particles *bang* and *sia* are not independent particles, as they are sometimes followed by suffixes *-mi*, *-mo-*, *-pi*, and *-pa*. The particle *omi*, on the other hand, is an independent particle.

Imperative

The imperative mood in Tae’ is illustrated by the following sentence:

- (10) *rebu’i kade kawalimmu*
rebu’ -i kade kawali -mu
 unplug 3ABS MOD dagger 2POSS
 ‘Pull your dagger, please!’

The word *kade* indicates imperative mood (Palmer 1986, Bybee 1985, Nordstrom 2010). The speaker asks the agent to do a thing, namely, to pull the dragger from his body. Thus, the speaker expresses a request to the hearer. Other options to express requests in Tae’ are illustrated by the following sentences:

- (11) *summoko mai*
sum -mo -ko mai
 out PVF 2ABS let
 ‘You get out please!’
- (12) *maiko jolo inde ‘Abo’ anakku*
mai -ko jolo inde ‘Abo’ anak -ku
 come 2ABS first here ‘Abo’ child POSS
 ‘Come here firstly my son ‘Abo’.

The two sentences above indicate imperative mood. Sentence (11), particularly, expresses the situation where the speaker requests the addressee to come out from the place (cave). Sentence (12) expresses that the speaker wants his child to come to him to hear some advices before his child goes to a foreign country.

Yet another form of imperative mood in Tae’ is illustrated by the following sentences;

- (13) *dialari ia baju*
di- ala -ri ia baju
 PASS take MOD PRO dress
 ‘Take a dress!’
- (14) *manjori ia lako*
manjo -ri ia lako
 go MOD PRO there
 ‘Go there!’
- (15) *awogading tuo tunggare langngam bone*
awogading tuo tungga -re langngam bone
 bamboo grow alone MOD cliff humus
 ‘Grow alone on the humus cliff!’

- (16) *mimbalikun le*
mi- mbali -kun le
 INTR answer 2ABS-PL MOD
 ‘Please you answer/answer please!’

Sentences (13), (14), and (15) indicate imperative mood by the use of the suffixes *-ri* and *-re*. These suffixes function as particles. Interestingly, the word *le*, meaning ‘please’, in sentence (16), also functions as a particle which expresses an imperative mood, in particular as a sentence request or a sentence order.

In addition, Tae’ also has negations that indicate prohibitive-imperative or negative-imperative mood (Palmer 1986). This will be illustrated by the following sentences;

- (17) *dau manjo, suleko mai*
dau manjo, sule -ko mai
 NEG go, back 2ABS here
 ‘Do not go, come back here’

- (18) *dau kumarrak*
dau kumarrak
 NEG cry
 ‘Do not cry’

In these sentences, the prohibitive is indicated by the negation particle *dau* ‘not’, and the verb is in its stem form. A different form of prohibitive is illustrated in the following sentences:

- (19) *dau mumanjo lako to’ gau kadake*
dau mu- manjo lako to’ gau kadake
 NEG 2ERG go to DEM act wrong
 ‘You don’t have to go to the wrong act’

- (20) *daumu sibobo*
dau mu- si- bobo
 NEG 2ERG RECIP fight
 ‘You don’t have to fight each other’

Here, the simple negative *dau* ‘don’t’ is followed by the prefix *mu-* on the verb. The whole construction indicates that, in the opinion of the speaker, a certain situation need not be the case, and can therefore be regarded as a warning or a prohibition.

Desiderative and Volition

Consider the following sentence:

- (21) *langinu’i wai jiong salu*
la- nginu’ -i wai jiong salu
 MOD drink 3ABS water LOC river
 ‘She wants to drink the water in the river’.

Grammatically, this sentence describes desiderative mood by way of the prefix *la-*. The prefix *la-* ‘want’, followed by the verb *inu* ‘drink’ and the suffix *-i* as absolutive marker, expresses desire or wish. Semantically, this construction can be

rated as a case of volitional modality (Quirk 1985). Finally, the auxiliary verb *melo* can be constructed in a negative sentence, such as the following:

- (22) *natae' namelo to' pea*
na- tae' na- melo to' pea
 CONJ NEG 3ERG-SG MOD DEM child
 'The child doesn't want'

In this construction, the negation element is *tae'* 'no', which has the conjunction *na* as its prefix. The use of *natae'* emphasizes the rejection of the actor (Bybee 1995, Nordstrom 2010, Giorgi & Pianesi 1977). The negation *tae'* 'no' can be regarded as metalinguistic negation (Palmer 1986).

The encoding of conditional modality in *Tae'* is illustrated by the following sentence;

- (23) *iake lamanjoko lako tondokna tau*
iake la- manjo -ko lako tondok -na tau
 if MOD go 2ABS to country 3POSS people
 'If you want to go to the people's country'

As we can see, a conditional clause in *Tae'* is introduced by the subordinating conjunction *iake* 'if'. Initial conjunctions are a feature of all sorts of subordinated clauses, as can be seen from the following example:

- (24) *iake lamannasukan kipajiori to' karangan*
iake la- ma- nasu -kan ki- pa- jio
-ri to' karangan
 If MOD INTR cook 1ABS-PL 1ABS- PL CAUS in
 MOD DEM sand
 'If we want to cook, we just put in the sand'

Interrogative

Palmer (1986: 30) states that the interrogative is commonly marked by introductory particles or pronouns. *Tae'* is a language in which interrogative sentences show these features. In the following examples, the question is introduced by the interrogative adverb *mangapa* 'why' and the interrogative phrase *apa sanganna* 'what's up':

- (25) *mangapamulantununa*
mangapa mu- la-N tunu -na
 why 2ERG MOD burn 1ABS
 'Why do you want to burn me?'
- (26) *apa sanganna ladigaukani*
apa sanganna la- di- gau -kan -i
 what name MOD PASS do 1ERG-PL 3ABS
 'What do we want to do for him?'

As we saw in the previous section, the verbal prefix *la-* in these sentences indicates desiderative mood that established by grammatical feature.

Yes/no-questions in *Tae'* typically contain (combinations of) interrogative particles, such as *sia* and *raka*. An example is: Hereafter, the following sentence describes other particles in *Tae'* that indicate mood system;

- (27) mubela siaraka
 mu- bela sia raka
 2ERG can MOD MOD
 ‘Could you?’

Clearly that, the interrogative particles *sia* and *raka* at the above sentence are formed from lexical feature.

Possibility

Possibility in Tae’ is encoded by modal verbs, as in the following sentence:

- (28) *ah marawa ia to’, kubela*
ah marawa ia to’ ku- bela
 INTRJ easy PRO DEM 1ERG can
 ‘Ah, it’s easy, I can’.

The auxiliary *bela* ‘can’ indicates ability. Another modal auxiliary, *wa’ding*, has a somewhat dubitative force: it expresses the speaker lacks of confidence in the proportion expressed (Palmer 1986: 59) and might be translated as ‘may’ or ‘can’. Thus, in a sentence like 28, it should be understood that the event of becoming a survivor is still not true:

- (29) *wa’dingko salama*
wa’ding -ko salama
 MOD 2ABS survivor
 ‘You may be a survivor’

Wa’ding also indicates prediction (Quirk 1986) or possibility (Palmer 1986). It denotes the possibility of a given proposition’s being or becoming true (Quirk 1986: 223).

- (30) *wa’dingi narundu bijammu*
wa’ding -i na- rundu bija -mu
 MOD 3ABS 3ERG follow son 2POSS
 ‘It may be followed by your son’
- (31) *wa’ding kimasolang*
wa’ding -ki masolang
 MOD 3ABS-PL hurt
 ‘We may hurt’
 ‘We may hurt’

Furthermore, the auxiliary verb *wa’ding* can be used to express epistemic possibility. In this case, it can be rendered as ‘can’, indicating a necessity, or – when co-occurring with the negation marker *tae’* – a prohibition.

- (32) *iato’ atoran agama tae’ nawa’ding dipaningo-ningoi*
ia- to’ atoran agama tae’ na- wa’ding di- pa-
ningo-ningo -i
 PRO DEM rule religion NEG 3ERG MOD PASS ACTN-N
 play-play 3ABS
 ‘The rules of religion cannot be played’

- (33) *anu taepa nawa 'ding*
anu tae -pa na- wa 'ding
 it NEG IMPF 3ERG MOD
 'It cannot be allowed yet'

Another form of negation, which functions as an indicator as deontic modality is illustrated in the following sentence;

- (34) *tae' najaji, mustimanjoko*
tae' na- jaji, musti manjo -ko
 NEG 3ERG so, MOD go 2ABS
 'Unsuccessful, you must go'

- (35) *tannia to kusanga*
tannia to ku- sanga
 NEG DEM 1ERG mean
 'It is not what I mean'

The use of the auxiliary verb *musti* 'must' indicates deontic modality (Nordström 2010, Warnsby 2006, Bybee 1985, Palmer 1986). It is mandatory/obligatory/compulsory that you must go because the event of going will definitely happen (Quirk 1985). In other words, the speaker is confident that the addressee will go. In further, negation *tae'* and *tannia* at above sentences indicate as negative statements.

Conclusion

Summing up the results discussion of modality marking in Tae', it can be concluded that modality marking in Tae' can be expressed by grammatical and lexical feature. Grammatical modality of Tae' established through affixation process, i.e. prefix *la-*, and suffixes *-ri*, *-ra* functioning as verbs and particles. Further, modality in Tae' is also established by lexical feature using the words *melo*, *parallu*, *musti*, *bela*, *wa 'ding*, *bang*, *omi*, *sia*, *kade*, *le'*, *dau*, *tae*, *tannia*, *saba*, *iake*, and *kumua* functioning as auxiliary verbs, particles, negations, and conjunctions. Semantically, these forms mark epistemic and deontic modality in Tae' language. Epistemic and deontic modality in Tae' describe as declarative, subjunctive, dubitative, imperative, desiderative and volition, interrogative, and possibility form.

Bibliographic References

- BYBEE, J. – FLEISCHMAN, Z. 1995. Modality and Grammar in Discourse (Typological Studies in Language 32). Amsterdam and Philadelphia: John Benjamins. ISBN 978-9027229250.
- BYBEE, J. L. 1985. Morphology. A study of the Relation between Meaning and Form. Amsterdam: John Benjamins. ISBN 978-9027283917.
- GIORGI, A. – PIANESI, F. 1997. Tense and aspect (from semantics to morphology). 1st edition. New York: Oxford University Press. ISBN 987-0195091039.
- HANSEN, B. – DE HAAN, F. 2009. Modals in the Languages of Europe. A Reference Work. New York: Mouton de Gruyter. ISBN 978-3-11-021920-3.
- KAI VON FINTEL. 2006. Modality and Language. In D. M. Borchert, editor, Encyclopedia of Philosophy. MacMillan Reference, Detroit, MI, second edition. Available online: <http://mit.edu/fintel/fintel-2006-modality.pdf>. p. 1-16 ISBN 978-0286957806.
- LYONS, J. 1997. Semantics. Vol. 2. Melbourne: Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0521291866.

- MINDE, D. VAN. 1997. Malayu Ambong. Phonology, Morphology, Syntax. Leiden: The Netherlands. ISBN 90-73782-94-5.
- NORDSTROM, J. 2010. Modality and Subordinators. Amsterdam: John Benjamins. ISBN 978-9027205834.
- PALMER, F. R. 1986. Mood and Modality. 1st edition. London: Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0521800358.
- PALMER, F. R. 2001. Mood and Modality. 2nd edition. London: Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0521804790.
- QUIRK, R. ET AL. 1985. A Comprehensive Grammar of the English language. London: Longman. ISBN 978-0582517349.
- MORANTE, R. – SPORLEDER, C. 2012. Modality and Negation: An Introduction to the Special Issue. Association for Computational Linguistics, Volume 38, Number 2. pp. 223-260. ISSN 0891-2017.
- VON WRIGHT – GEORG, H. 1951. An Essay in Modal Logic. North Holland, Amsterdam. ASIN B00181MC11.
- WARNSBY, A. 2006. (De) coding Modality. The case of Must, May, Maste, and Kan. Sweden: Lund University. ISBN 91-975158-2-5.

Words: 4160

Characters: 28 121 (15,7 standard page)

assoc. prof. Kisman Salija
Dr. Idawati Garim
Faculty of Languages and Literature
Universitas Negeri Makassar
Jalan Dg. Tata, Makassar
South Sulawesi,
Indonesia
kismansalija@unm.ac.id
garimidawati@gmail.com

Dr. Jusmianti Garing
Balai Bahasa Sulawesi Selatan
Jalan Sultan Alauddin Km. 7 Tala Salapang
South Sulawesi,
Indonesia
garingjusmianty@yahoo.co.id