



MODALITY IN *BEAUTY AND THE BEAST* MOVIE

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ABSTRAK: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis dan nilai-nilai dari modalitas dalam film *Beauty and the Beast*. Penulis menggunakan teori *Systemic Functional Linguistics* oleh Halliday (2004) yang berfokus pada fungsi interpersonal. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Dalam memperoleh data, penulis mengambil data dari dialog berupa frasa, klausa atau ucapan yang digunakan oleh setiap tokoh, dan menulis kembali kata, frasa, atau kalimat tersebut ke dalam jenis dan nilai modalitas. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ditemukan 17 ungkapan yang mengandung seluruh tipe modalitas yaitu: *probabilitas, keseringan, keharusan dan kecenderungan*, dan nilai modalitas yaitu; *tinggi, menengah, dan rendah* yang digunakan oleh tokoh-tokoh dalam film *Beauty and the Beast*.

Kata kunci: *Systemic Functional Linguistics, Modalitas, Film*

ABSTRACT: This study aimed to find out types and values of modality in *Beauty and the Beast* movie. In conducting this thesis, the writer used the *Systemic Functional Linguistic* theory by M.A.K. Halliday (2004), which focused on interpersonal function. This study used descriptive qualitative method. In obtaining the data, the writer took the data from the dialogs, which showing the phrase, clause or utterance that is used in the dialogs of character and writing down the word, phrase, or sentence that are included in the types and values of the modality. The result of this study indicates that there are found 17 utterances containing of modality which is *probability, usually, obligation and inclination*. Whereas values of modality are divided in three degrees which are *high value, medium value, and low value* the used by characters in *Beauty and the Beast* movie.

Keywords: *Systemic Functional Linguistic, Modality, Movie.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is used to share ideas, thoughts, views, opinions, and information with others in communication. According to Kreidler (1998:19), language is the system symbol through which people communicate. Communications using a language need an interaction a two way relationship between the speaker and the listener in which both must understand the language by the other.

In communication, it is often found some expressions of words are used to express feelings and opinions of someone about their argument. In daily life, this kind of expressions is included in terms of modality. In the community, the use of modality is sometimes inappropriate in situations. Modality plays a very important role in conveying various kinds of speech functions and clause types. It's important to see how people apply modality expressions in daily life because it might influence the speakers on how she/he sure about something said. It also can be seen how the speaker uses modality expressions to suggest other people or how she/he gives the opinion of something. Modality is the phenomenon whereby language is used to discuss the possible situations. Modality as a valid cross language grammatical category, along with tense and aspect, is nationally concerned with the event and situation that is reported by an utterance. (Palmer 2001:236) Moreover, Halliday and Mathiessen (2004:148) argue that modality is an expression of indeterminacy. So, modality is an expression that occurs on



the uncertain event which connected with grammatical tense and aspect. The subject of modality study is included in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory. It is a theory of language is viewed as a resource for making meaning and it describes language in its actual use in terms of text and context. Halliday developed three general of language function is called metafunction ; ideational, interpersonal and textual meaning. The three models of metafunction are usually found in every text of language or discourse. Ideational meaning concerns "ideational" ingrammatical resources for construing our experience of the world around us and inside us. It is the representation of experience or in the sense of context. Besides that, Interpersonal meaning is called clause as exchange. Interpersonal meaning embodies all uses of language to express social and interpersonal relations. In interpersonal options, those in the system of mood, modality, person key, intensity, evaluation, comment, and the like, tends to be determined by the role relationship in the situation (Halliday, 2002:56).

Halliday (2004) notes that there are two types of modality, they are modalization and modulation. According to Eggins (2004: 172), modalization is one half of the general grammatical area of modality, a complex area of English grammar which has to do with the different ways in which a language use can intrude on the message, expressing attitude and various kinds of judgment. Halliday states the modalization is the expression of the speaker's attitude toward what she/he is saying. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:147-150) present modalization involves the expression of two kinds of meanings, they are probability and usability.

Probability is those expressions that are equivalent to 'either yes or no', that is maybe yes, maybe no, with different degrees of likelihood attached. Probability is used by the speaker to express judgments or predictions of something happening or being. It is used by the speaker to express judgment or prediction of something that happened, is happening, or will happen in the future. Meanwhile Usability is where the speaker expresses judgment to the frequency with which something happening or being. modulation is a way for speakers to express their judgments or attitudes about actions and events. As a part of interpersonal realization, on the other hand, modulation always deals with demanding, direction, advice, permission, undertaking, and capability. There are two types of modulation they are obligation and inclination.

Obligation is the expressions that command in the speech function Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:147) obligation used by the speakers to ask someone to do something, to ask permission and to give advice. And Inclination represents the tendency of speakers in doing something, and the capability from his or her feeling. Inclination the speakers may signal ability, willingness and determination is the strongest inclination Halliday (2004:147) states that both obligation and inclination can be expressed by: a finite modal operator. By an expansion of the predicator, consist of: Typically by a passive verb And Typically by an adjective.

Halliday (2014:694) classifies modalization and modulation according to the degree of realization in English into three levels: high, medium and low. The high degree is the action closest to 'yes' poles (positive polarity) and becomes the most possible to happen. The word expressions included in modalization and modulation expressions are Probability (certain, must be, should be, must, possible, certainly), usability (always), obligation (required, must, have to, ought to, need), inclination (determine to, need to). beside that, Medium degree is action occurs between high and low level or level in the median of the polarity. The word expressions included in modalization and modulation expression are probability (probable, probably, possible), usability (usually, often), obligation (supposed, should, shall, will, would), inclination (keen, want to). And Low degree is the action closest to no poles (negative polarity) and most possible not to happen. The word expressions included in modalization and modulation expressions are probability (possible, maybe, may), usability (sometimes, occasionally, ever, never), obligation (may, Might, can, could), inclination (willing).

METHODS

This study used the descriptive qualitative method to find out the problem of the study. Creswell (2014:4) cites qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individual of



groups ascribe to be a social or human problem. The source of data of this study is from *Beauty and the Beast* movie. It was an American action movie. The duration of this movie was two hours ten minutes long and release on 17th March 2017. The data are taken from the dialogues created by the actor or the characters. Data collection is the method to obtain the data in the research. The writer used some steps, as follows: Watching the *Beauty and the Beast* movie to understand the plot and what the movie tells about, taking the data from the character dialogs in *Beauty and the Beast* movie by recording the conversation, capturing the timing on the movie where show the phrases, clauses, or utterances used in the dialog of the characters by the expression as facial evidence, Write down the words, phrases, or sentences, which show the types and values of modality that they use. After collecting the data, the writer analyzed the data. There are some steps that the writer takes in analyzing the data, those were: Classifying the data into the use of modality relates to the types and value of modality, discussing the data types of modality and value of modality found in the movie, drawing the conclusion and suggestion based on the result of data analysis.

ANALYSIS

The result of the research the writer has found 17 data in *Beauty and the Beast* movie. The seventeen data consists of probability 4 data, usuality 2 data, obligation 8 data, and inclination 3 data. This data are taken from utterance. The value of modality is three values high, median and low.

Types of Modality

Types of modality consist of two types there are modalization and modulation.

Types of Modalization

Probability

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:147) states probability is those expressions which equivalent to either yes or no, that is may be yes, maybe no, with different degrees of like hood attached. Probability is used by the speaker to express judgments or prediction of something happening or being in the future.

Belle : Good morning, Monsieur Jean. Have you lost something again?

Jean : **I believe I have. Problem is, I can't remember what. Well, I'm sure it will come to me.**

Jean : where are you off to?

Belle : to return this book to Pere Robert. It's about two lovers in fair Verona.

Jean : sounds boring.

Based on the conversations above, the writer finds two utterances **believe** and **will** used by Jean. This utterance is modal of verb included in the type of probability in modalization. The first utterance *I believe I have. Problem is, I can't remember what.* Jean expresses the speaker's belief in something uncertain but it could happen. He is sure that he has something missing but he doesn't know what it is. The second utterance *I'm sure it will come to me*, it means that Jean was hopeful that his memory would be returned about something lost.

Usuality

The type of usuality is used by the speaker to express the often or frequency of something happens. It occurs when someone express something that he or she does most of the time.

Gaston: Belle, do you know what happens to spinsters in

our village after their father die?

They beg for scraps, like poor Agatha.

This is our world, Belle. For simple folk like us, it doesn't get any better.

Belle : **I might be a farm girl, but I'm not simple.**

I'm sorry, but I never marry you Gaston

Based on the dialogs above, the writer finds two utterances that **might** and **never** used Belle's expression. This utterance is a modal verb included in the usuality in modalization type. The first utterance *I might be*



a farm girl, but I'm *not* simple. Belle expresses the possibility she is a farm girl, and the second utterance *I never marry you Gaston* **never** is an event or something that has never been done by the subject in the sentence. From Belle's conversation, she said that she would **never** want to marry Gaston. It means that, in present or the future Belle does not like to marry Gaston.

Types of Modulation

Modulation consists of obligation and inclination, each has different scales. Modulation according to Eggins (2004:181) is a way of speakers to express their judgments or attitudes about actions and events. As a part of interpersonal realization, modulation always deals with demanding, direction, advice, permission, undertaking, or capability.

Obligation

Obligation type is used by the speaker to ask someone to do something, to ask permission and to give advice.

- Maurice : What would you like me to bring you from the market?
Belle : A rose like the one in the painting
Maurice : You ask for that every year.
Belle : and every year to bring it
Maurice : **then I shall bring you another.**

You have my word. Come on, Philippe

Based on the situation in the conversation between Belle and Maurice above, the writer finds out the modal auxiliary verb of **shall** is included in the type obligation in modulation. **Shall** is used to express a plan, invite, or indicate an obligation. In the dialog above Maurice went to the market and Belle always asked to buy roses. In this situation Maurice does his duty because every year his daughter always asks him to bring the same thing.

Inclination

Inclination is used to express that someone has desire to do something to other people. It means that the expression is willing to go from her or his feeling.

- Lumiere : Look, Cogsworth. A beautiful girl.
Cogsworth: **I can see it's a girl. I lost my hand, not my eyes.**
Lumiere : But what if she is the one? The one who will break the spell?

From the situation above between Lumiere and Cogsworth that happens in the present time. The writer finds the utterance **can** be used by Cogsworth in the type inclination in modulation. **Can** is a modal verb used to express a person's ability. Modal **can** refers to Cogsworth's ability that he can see a girl entered the palace even though he just a clock.

Value of Modality

Based on Halliday (2014:694), the value of modality is attached to the modal judgment high, medium or low. It is depending on how much a modal element charges the meaning of an expression. If the meaning charges significantly, the degree of modality is three levels high, medium and low.

High Value of Modality

High modality is when the word is expressed more certainly and stronger or something is persuasive and presents a strong argument. High degree is the action closest to yes poles and become the most possible to happen. The high values of modality found in the film can be seen in the following explanation in each datum.

- Belle : Good morning, Monsieur Jean.
Have you lost something again?
Jean : **I believe I have. Problem is, I can't remember what.**
Well, I'm sure it will come to me. Where are you off to?
Belle : to return this book to Pere Robert.
It's about two lovers in fair Verona.
Jean : Sounds boring.



The datum above is a probability type of modalization that implies a high value. **Believe** included in high value because to express more certainty and stronger is the persuasive and present argument. Based on the utterance of Jean "I believe I have problem is I can't remember what. Well, I'm sure it will come to me." Jean believes that he has lost something but without a look, he is very certain of something. This argument shows the strongest persuasive for Jean to look for.

Median Values of Modality

The median value of modality implies that positive or negative meaning is the meaning of the speaker could be seen between of yes or no sense. The data could be positive and negative toward the topic of speaker's told about. The following analysis on modalities of medium value can be seen below.

- Maurice : what would you like me to bring you from the market?
Belle : a rose like the one in the painting.
Maurice : you ask for that every year.
Belle : and every year you bring it.
Maurice : **then I shall bring you another. You have my world.**

Based on the utterance, shall is the median value of modality. **Shall** is a modal auxiliary verb used to express a plan, invite, or indicate an obligation. In the conversation above, Maurice went to the market and Belle always asked to buy roses. In this situation, Maurice does his duty because every year his daughter always asks him to bring the same thing. From the utterance, **shall** include median value because to show the statement yes of Maurice because he always duty as a father to bring a rose flower from the market wherever he goes to the market.

Low Values of Modality

Low value of modality is implies that the speakers has low belief or when the weak certainty in statement of speaker toward the topic it contains negative or no sense. The low value of modality, in this study can be seen below.

- Gaston : Belle! Heard you had a little trouble with the headmaster.
He never liked me, **either can I give a little advice about the villagers though? They're never going to trust kind of change we're trying to bring.**
Belle : all I wanted was a teach to read.
Gaston : the only children you should concern yourself with are you own

Based on the utterance above **can** express the low value. **Can** is a modal auxiliary verb, the use of the modal is a weakness because the equally weak and show a lack of commitment or confidence modal can usually use in present. In this utterance, Gaston asks permission because he wants to advice about the villager who does not like Belle taking the children to read. In the ask of permission, the use of modal **can** is more direct and less polite.

CONCLUSION

Modality is generally referred to as the way that languages show the speaker's evaluation of the situation and a given utterance. Modality is always found in the media electronic like on TV and others. And then, in modality we can find expression in conversation it is spoken language and listening. In analyzing of this study, the writer uses the main character in *the Beauty and the Beast* movie as the object of this study. This is because the characters produced modality when they do the conversation. Based on the result of the study, the writer found two problems about the types of modality and value of modality. In the theory of Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:647) Modality consists of modalization and modulation. Modalization consists of probability and usability. Modulation consists of obligation and inclination. Value of modality expression consists of high, medium, and low.

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