

Classification of Modalities in Wedding News Texts

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Received: June 1st, 2025. Revised: July 15th, 2025. Accepted: August 1th, 2025

Available Online: August 10th, 2025.

***How to Cite:* Pratiwi, D. R., Purnomo, E., & Ghany, D. D. (2025). Classification of Modalities in Wedding News Texts. *Proceedings The 4th ICoLLiT*, 393-402.**

Abstract

Kaesang and Erina's marriage attracted a lot of public and Indonesian media because Kaesang is the son of Indonesian President Joko Widodo. One of the media reporting on Kaesang and Erina's marriage is CNN Indonesia, which is presented online at <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/>. This study aims to describe the classification of modalities in the news about Kaesang and Erina's marriage contained in CNN Indonesia's online news. This research is a qualitative research with a descriptive type. The data used in this study are words, phrases, and sentences in the CNN Indonesia news about Kaesang and Erina's marriage which contain modality classifications. The data source for this research is the online news page <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/> for the period December 2022. The data collection technique in this study uses the method of observing, documenting, and proceeding with note-taking techniques. The data analysis technique in this study used the intralingual equivalent method with the basic comparative comparison technique and the advanced comparative comparison technique (HBS). The results of the study show that the CNN Indonesia online news page which reports on Kaesang and Erina's marriage contains a classification of modalities according to Alwi's theory which consists of intentional, dynamic, deontic, and epistemic modalities. The modality classification that dominates in the news of Kaesang and Erina's wedding is intentional modality in the form of hope or desire with the aim of giving prayers to the bride and groom. The modality that is rarely found in new about Kaesang and Erina's marriage is epistemic modality.

Keywords: *modality, news text, functional systemic linguistics*

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Abstrak

Pernikahan Kaesang dan Erina menarik banyak masyarakat dan media Indonesia karena Kaesang merupakan anak Presiden Indonesia Joko Widodo. Salah satu media yang memberitakan pernikahan Kaesang dan Erina adalah CNN Indonesia yang tersaji secara daring dalam <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/>. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan klasifikasi modalitas dalam pemberitaan pernikahan Kaesang dan Erina yang terdapat di dalam berita daring CNN Indonesia. Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian kualitatif dengan jenis deskriptif. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kata, frasa, dan kalimat dalam berita CNN Indonesia mengenai pernikahan Kaesang dan Erina yang mengandung klasifikasi modalitas. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah laman berita daring <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/> pada periode Desember 2022. Teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan metode simak, dokumentasi, dan dilanjutkan dengan teknik catat. Teknik analisis data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan metode padan intralingual dengan teknik dasar hubung banding dan teknik lanjutan hubung banding menyamakan (HBS). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa laman berita daring CNN Indonesia yang memberitakan pernikahan Kaesang dan Erina mengandung klasifikasi modalitas menurut teori Alwi yang terdiri atas modalitas intensional, dinamik, deontik, dan epistemic. Klasifikasi modalitas yang mendominasi dalam berita pernikahan Kaesang dan Erina adalah modalitas intensional yang berupa pengharapan atau keinginan dengan tujuan memberikan doa kepada kedua mempelai. Adapun modalitas yang jarang dijumpai dalam pemberitaan pernikahan Kaesang dan Erina adalah modalitas epistemic.

Kata Kunci: modalitas, teks berita, linguistik sistemik fungsional

Introduction

The mass media has recently been preoccupied with news coverage regarding the preparation and execution of the wedding of President Joko Widodo's son, Kaesang Pangarep. All news outlets highlighted every moment related to the wedding of Kaesang and Erina. Various reports on their wedding were presented in an engaging manner, featuring distinctive headlines and unique content delivery. The use of language in these news presentations plays a crucial role. Language is one of the primary tools of communication used by humans in social interactions, as human beings are inherently social creatures. As a means of both spoken and written communication, language can be implemented in various forms of expressing thoughts and emotions between individuals during interaction. (Faradi, 2015). Language inherently carries specific intentions aimed at conveying something to the interlocutor (Alfira et al., 2019; Waljinah et al., 2019). Language can be manifested in both spoken and written forms. One of the tools used by society to express language in written form is mass media.

Mass media in Indonesia has developed over the years. One of the well-known mass media outlets is CNN Indonesia. CNN Indonesia is considered a credible media outlet in the country. The news it delivers is always up-to-date and in accordance with current developments. One of the trending news stories as of December is the wedding of the youngest son of the President of Indonesia, Joko Widodo—Kaesang Pangarep—and the former Puteri Indonesia 2022, Erina Gudono. The choice to focus on the news about Kaesang and Erina's wedding in this study is due to the fact that both are public figures in Indonesia. Moreover, Kaesang is the son of the number one person in the country, making the coverage of this event highly diverse and varied.

In news reporting, modality is often used by journalists to emphasize certain information within the published content. Modality is inseparable from the subjective elements of the sender or message creator, as it is closely related to mood (Setyawati et al., 2021). Therefore, the attitude adopted by a news writer can be observed from the text (news narrative) they produce (Sri & Arfa,

2022).

The choice of modality reflects the speaker's or writer's stance or position within the boundaries of positive and negative polarity when expressing the truth and the actuality of events (Amrullah et al., 2020). Thus, modality is employed by language users as a tool to respond to situations, actions, and events they encounter, using language as the medium (Markhamah et al., 2019). Each modality carries specific meanings and expressions according to its respective sentence. In language, the elements used by speakers to express their stance fall under the lexical category (Musdolifah, 2018). Modality is commonly used by speakers to defend their opinions, and sometimes it is even used to impose their viewpoints so as not to be contradicted by the interlocutor (Aisyah, 2019). Modality is also referred to as an adverb within a sentence that conveys the speaker's attitude (Kumalasari et al., 2020).

The theory used in this study is the classification of modality as presented by Alwi (1992). In this context, Alwi classifies modality into four types: (1) intentional modality, which is used to express invitations, hopes, permissions, desires, and/or requests; (2) deontic modality, which relates to meanings such as giving permission, prohibitions, and commands; (3) dynamic modality, which indicates ability or capability; and (4) epistemic modality, which relates to certainty, possibility, and necessity. Previous related studies include research by Khaofia (2018), who examined modality as a realization of interpersonal meaning in Mata Najwa. The study found that Najwa Shihab's position was not equal to that of other participants in the talk show. Najwa Shihab used modality at a high level, and this obligation indicated her desire to dominate the conversation during the talk show. Prasetya (2017) conducted research on the language used during the Jakarta gubernatorial election (Pilkada DKI Jakarta) in the online media Okezone.com. Prasetya's study found the use of intentional, epistemic, deontic, and dynamic modalities. The theory used in Prasetya's research was also based on Alwi's modality framework.

Based on the studies described above, the current research offers novelty. Research on the coverage of Kaesang's wedding in CNN Indonesia has not been conducted by previous researchers. Therefore, this study aims to describe the classification of modalities in CNN Indonesia's news reports concerning the wedding of Kaesang and Erina.

Method

This study is a qualitative research employing a descriptive approach, as the data is described in depth. The data used in this study consists of words, phrases, and sentences (Lofland and Lofland in Mahsun, 2019; Moelong, 2017). The primary source in qualitative research is the interpretation of data found in the field (Sugiyono, 2015). Based on this explanation, the data used in this study comprises words, phrases, and sentences in CNN Indonesia news reports about the wedding of Kaesang and Erina that contain modality classifications according to Alwi's (1992) theory. The data source for this research is the online news portal <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/>, which reported on Kaesang and Erina's wedding during the period of December 2022.

The data collection techniques in this research include observation, documentation, and note-taking methods (Jamshed, 2014; Thackray & Roberts, 2017). The steps taken by the researcher began with observing documents or news files available on the CNN Indonesia website, followed by recording the collected data and conducting data coding. The data coding in this study is structured as follows: (1D/Acronym of data). The coding explanations are as follows: 1D: Data number, MI (Intentional Modality), MDI (Dynamic Modality), MDK (Deontic Modality), and ME (Epistemic Modality).

Analysis refers to the process of conducting an in-depth investigation into a specific case (Huda et al., 2021). The data analysis technique in this study employs the intralingual matching

method, using the basic comparative technique and the advanced technique of comparative equalizing (HBS) (Mahsun, 2019).

Result and Discussion

Based on the analysis conducted on the CNN Indonesia website, five types of modality were identified. These modalities align with the theory proposed by Alwi, namely intentional, dynamic, deontic, and epistemic modalities. In this study, the data consisted of 10 news headlines reporting on the wedding of Kaesang and Erina. The following table presents the distribution of data as identified by the researcher using data coding.

Tabel 1. Data and Coded Data of News Texts on the Wedding of Kaesang and Erina

No	Title	Coded Data
1	<i>Apa Saja Souvenir Pernikahan Kaesang dan Erina?</i> What Were the Wedding Souvenirs of Kaesang and Erina?	1D/MI
2	<i>Kaesang Ungkap Alasan Pilih Basuki dan Pratikno Jadi Saksi Nikah</i> Kaesang Reveals the Reason for Choosing Basuki and Pratikno as Wedding Witnesses	2D/MI
3	<i>Doa KSAL Yudo dan Jenderal Dudung ke Kaesang dan Erina</i> KSAL Yudo and General Dudung's Prayers for Kaesang and Erina	3D/MI
4	<i>Megawati, SBY, dan Sederet Tokoh Hadiri Pernikahan Kaesang-Erina</i> Megawati, SBY, and a Line of Public Figures Attend Kaesang and Erina's Wedding	4D/MI
5	<i>Warga Solo Beri Doa dan Harapan untuk Pernikahan Kaesang-Erina</i> Solo Residents Offer Prayers and Wishes for Kaesang and Erina's Marriage	5D/MI
6	<i>SBY: Kaesang Ikut Salatkan Ibu Ani, Saya Tak Pernah Lupakan</i> SBY: Kaesang Performed Funeral Prayers for Ani Yudhoyono, I Will Never Forget That	6D/MDI
7	<i>Putra MBZ Hadir Tasyakuran Kaesang-Erina hingga Rusia Mau Tukar</i> MBZ's Son Attends Kaesang and Erina's Celebration; Russia Willing to Exchange Prisoners	7D/MDI
8	<i>Ada Pawang Hujan, Kaesang dan Erina Disarankan Tak Risaukan Cuaca</i> With a Rain Shaman Present, Kaesang and Erina Advised Not to Worry About the Weather	8D/MDK
9	<i>Giring Beri Tips buat Kaesang-Erina Agar Pernikahan Langgeng</i> Giring Gives Tips to Kaesang and Erina for a Lasting Marriage	9D/MDK
10	<i>NasDem Pastikan Anies Hadiri Pernikahan Kaesang di Solo</i> NasDem Confirms Anies Will Attend Kaesang's Wedding in Solo	10D/ME

Based on Table 1, it can be explained that 1D through 10D indicate the number of data sources, totaling 10 news articles about the wedding of Kaesang and Erina Gudono. Furthermore, the code MI is used to represent intentional modality, MDI for dynamic modality, MDK for deontic modality, and ME for epistemic modality. The following is a diagram showing the distribution of modality classifications in the news coverage of the wedding of Kaesang and Erina Gudono.

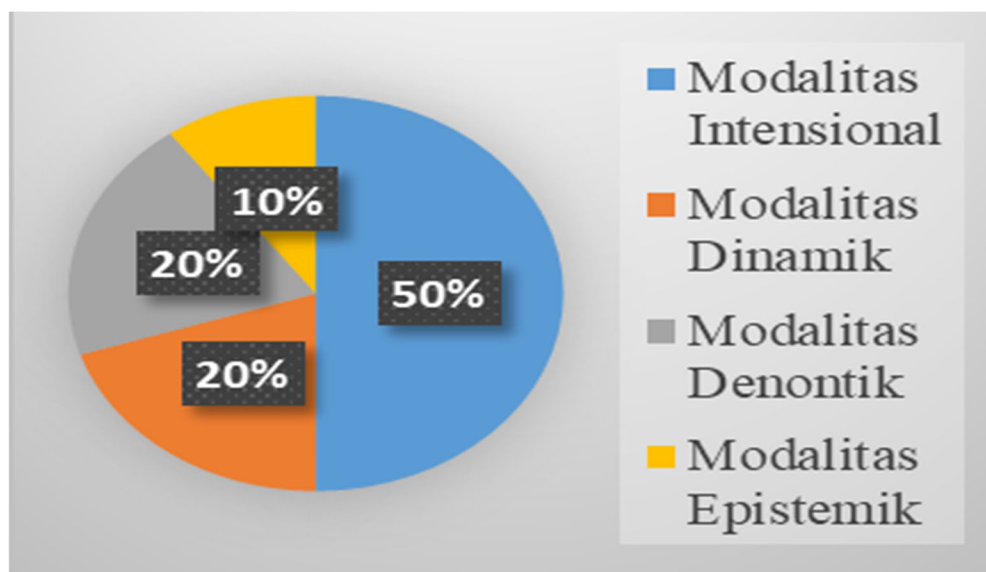


Diagram 1. Distribution of Modality Classifications in the News Coverage of Kaesang and Erina's Wedding

1. Intentional Modality

Intentional modality refers to a type of modality that expresses invitation, desire, hope, permission, and request.

- (1). "*Suvenir hari ini memang dari awal kami meeting sama kak Erina itu memang kak Erina minta souvenir yang meaningful dan bermanfaat*" tutur Dinda" (Today's souvenir, from the beginning of our meeting with Sister Erina, was indeed requested by her to be something meaningful and useful," said Dinda)

In data (1), there is a clause marker "request" (*minta*). This data indicates that Erina Gudono requested the souvenir maker to provide souvenirs that are meaningful and useful. The marker *minta* represents intentional modality, which falls under the category of request. This modality is used by the speaker so that the expressed desire may be fulfilled or carried out by the interlocutor. This aligns with the statement by Kurniasih (2019), who asserts that modality is employed by speakers to express how they respond to events, actions, and situations they are facing. In this case, the speaker referred to is Erina, while the interlocutor is the souvenir provider.

- (2). "Ya saya kira juga semua tahu kaya Pak Menteri Basuki sama Pak Menteri Pratikno selalu bekerja keras setiap hari, jadi kami *pingin* beliau berdua jadi saksi kami, gitu aja," kata Kaesang di Pendopo Ambarrukmo, Depok, Sleman, Sabtu (10/12). ("Well, I think everyone knows that Minister Basuki and Minister Pratikno always work hard every day, so we wanted both of them to be our witnesses, that's all," said Kaesang at Pendopo Ambarrukmo, Depok, Sleman, Saturday (10/12))

Example (2) represents a type of **intentional modality of desire**. This is indicated by the marker *pingin* ("wanted"). Kaesang expressed a desire for the witnesses of their wedding to be Minister Basuki and Minister Pratikno. Kaesang chose these two ministers because he considered them to be individuals who work hard every day in supporting President Jokowi.

- (3). Yudo *enggan* memberi wejangan bagi Kaesang dan Erina. Dia hanya memberi doa bagi kedua mempelai (Yudo was unwilling to give advice to Kaesang and Erina. He only offered prayers for the couple)

Data (3) contains **intentional modality**, specifically of the **permission or letting** type. Yudo chose not to give advice to the bride and groom (Kaesang and Erina), which is marked by the word *unwilling* (*enggan*). In this context, *enggan* indicates that Yudo deliberately refrained from giving advice to the couple and instead chose only to offer them prayers.

- (4). *Megawati tak memberi keterangan pers pada acara itu. Hanya Puan yang memberi ucapan ke Kaesang dan Erina* (Megawati did not give a press statement at the event. Only Puan delivered congratulations to Kaesang and Erina)

Example (4) represents intentional modality, specifically in the form of letting (permission or omission). CNN Indonesia seems to position Megawati as indifferent toward the wedding of Kaesang and Erina, as she did not give any statement to the media. Megawati, who is the Chairperson of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP), exhibited a form of omission—seemingly allowing the wedding of the President's son, who is a member of the party she leads, to proceed without her direct involvement. Intentional modality that conveys letting or omission is often marked by words such as *let* and *allow* (Wijaya & Erniati, 2021).

- (5). *“Semoga Mas Kaesang dan Mbak Erina dikaruniai keluarga sakinah, mawadah warahmah,” kata Della usai menonton kirab budaya Kaesang dan Erina di Jalan Slamet Riyadi, Solo, Minggu (11/12).* (May Mas Kaesang and Mbak Erina be blessed with a harmonious, loving, and compassionate family,” said Della after watching the cultural parade of Kaesang and Erina on Slamet Riyadi Street, Solo, Sunday (11/12)

Data (5) contains intentional modality of hope, indicated by the marker *semoga* ("may"). In this data, the expression was conveyed by a resident of Solo who watched the cultural parade during Kaesang and Erina's wedding procession. The marker *semoga* falls under the category of hope. Alwi states that intentional modality of hope is expressed through verbs such as *mengharapkan* ("to hope for") or adverbials such as *hendaknya*, *semoga*, and *mudah-mudahan* ("hopefully") (Karsana, 2015).

Intentional modality was found to have the highest frequency in CNN Indonesia's news coverage. This is because the reports frequently contain expressions of hope and prayers from speakers regarding the marriage of Kaesang and Erina. This aligns with the findings of Wijaya & Erniati (2021), who assert that intentional modality in Indonesian, marked by lexical forms such as *mau* ("want"), carries a strong degree of intentional meaning, indicating desire, willingness, and intention.

2. Dynamic Modality

Dynamic modality refers to a type of modality that is related to ability and capability. In dynamic modality, the speaker's perspective is subjective, as the continuation of the event does not depend on the speaker, but rather on the subject who acts as the agent.

- (6). *Atas hal itu SBY menyampaikan kesediaannya untuk hadir ketika Kaesang mengantarkan undangan pernikahan ke kediamannya di Cikeas* (In response, SBY expressed his willingness to attend when Kaesang delivered the wedding invitation to his residence in Cikeas)

Example (6) contains dynamic modality. This is indicated by the marker *kesediaannya* (his willingness). Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono admitted his willingness to attend the wedding invitation of Kaesang and Erina. The marker *kesediaannya* implies that SBY was willing to attend the event.

- (7). *Khaled bin Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyantiba mewakili ayahnya yang berhalangan hadir di Pura Mangkunegaran sekitar pukul 19.40 WIB. Berbalut gamis putih, ia langsung menuju pelaminan untuk berfoto bersama mempelai dan keluarga* (Khaled bin Mohamed

bin Zayed Al Nahyan arrived representing his father, who was unable to attend, at Pura Mangkunegaran around 7:40 PM WIB. Dressed in a white robe, he went straight to the wedding stage to take a photo with the bride and groom and their family)

Data (7) is categorized as dynamic modality, as indicated by the marker *representing*. The presence of Khaled bin Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan at the wedding of Kaesang and Erina, in place of his father, signifies a form of willingness and capacity to act on behalf of another party. His attendance illustrates not only personal capability but also a symbolic gesture of diplomatic representation. This implies that the President of the United Arab Emirates, although unable to attend, still acknowledged the significance of the event by sending his son as a representative. Such an act highlights the relational importance and respect shown through delegation, which falls under dynamic modality due to its emphasis on ability, willingness, and the fulfillment of a role based on one's capacity rather than external obligation.

3. Modalitas Deontik

Deontic modality is a type of modality that relates to rules, obligations, prohibitions, commands, and permissions expressed within discourse. It is used by speakers or writers to impose normative judgments, conveying what must, may, or must not be done according to social, institutional, or personal expectations. In linguistic analysis, deontic modality often reflects a speaker's authority or stance toward actions that are considered compulsory, permissible, or forbidden. This modality plays a crucial role in shaping interpersonal dynamics, particularly in formal, legal, or culturally structured contexts, such as news reports, official statements, or ceremonial language.

(8). *Oleh sebab itu, ia meminta keluarga calon pengantin, Kaesang dan Erina, **tidak merisaukan hal-hal lain di** luar rangkaian acara pernikahan, termasuk potensi masalah cuaca di tengah musim penghujan belakangan ini* (Therefore, he asked the families of the bride and groom, Kaesang and Erina, not to worry about other matters outside the wedding events, including potential weather issues during the recent rainy season)

In data (8), there is a deontic modality. This modality is indicated by the expression "*not to worry about other matters.*" The statement was delivered by Dani Wigung, the wedding organizer responsible for managing Kaesang and Erina's wedding. Dani Wigung advised the couple and their families not to be anxious about the potential for rain in Yogyakarta, especially given the ongoing rainy season. This directive reflects a form of deontic modality—specifically, a suggestion or soft command—intended to ease concerns and maintain a positive atmosphere leading up to the event. Dani also explained that he had taken precautions based on local wisdom by involving a *pawang hujan* (rain shaman) to prevent rain, thereby ensuring the wedding events could proceed smoothly without weather disturbances.

(9). *"Saya kasih tips aja deh buat mas Kaesang sama mbak Erina. Salah satu tips kenapa saya bisa langgeng 12 tahun menikah adalah karena **kita tidak pernah ngecek handphone masing-masing.** Udah itu aja," katanya usai menghadiri tasyakuran pernikahan Kaesang-Erina di Pura Mangkunegaran, Minggu (11/12) malam* (In data (9), the statement contains a deontic modality. This is marked by the use of the phrase "*I'll just give a tip*", which functions as a form of advice or mild instruction. The speaker offered a suggestion to Kaesang and Erina regarding how to maintain a long-lasting marriage. He shared a personal tip, stating that one reason for the longevity of his 12-year marriage was that he and his spouse never checked each other's phones. This advice was given during the wedding reception at Pura Mangkunegaran on Sunday evening (11/12). The modality here leans

toward a permissive and advisory tone, reflecting a cultural norm of offering marital wisdom to newlyweds, especially during ceremonial gatherings)

In data (9), there is a presence of deontic modality, specifically expressed through an implicit prohibition. The utterance was delivered by Giring during the wedding celebration of Kaesang and Erina. In his statement, Giring shared a personal marital tip aimed at ensuring the longevity of a relationship. He said, "One of the reasons why my marriage has lasted for 12 years is because we never check each other's phones."

Although phrased as advice, this utterance subtly implies a prohibition — namely, that couples should refrain from invading each other's privacy by checking one another's phones. This reflects a deontic modality because it relates to what should or should not be done in the context of social or moral norms, in this case, within a marital relationship.

The expression "we never check each other's phones" functions as a prescriptive statement with normative force, suggesting that such behavior is key to maintaining trust and harmony. Even though it is not directly stated as a command or strict rule, the implication carries a behavioral expectation — thus qualifying it as a form of deontic modality under indirect prohibition. This aligns with the cultural practice of sharing marital wisdom during significant social ceremonies, where advice is often coded in indirect but normative language.

4. Epistemic Modality

Epistemic modality refers to a type of modality that expresses the speaker's attitude toward the truth value of a proposition, based on their degree of certainty or uncertainty (Rifiwanti et al., 2020). In other words, epistemic modality deals with the speaker's subjective judgment regarding whether a statement is likely to be true, possibly true, or doubtful.

This modality is often reflected through linguistic markers such as modal verbs (might, must, may, could), adverbs (probably, possibly, certainly), or phrases (it seems that, it is likely that, there is a possibility that). These expressions signal that the speaker is not stating facts, but rather evaluating the truth of what is being said based on available evidence, belief, or logical inference.

In discourse, epistemic modality plays an important role in indicating the level of commitment the speaker or writer has toward the information being conveyed. For example, a journalist using epistemic modality may report a situation not as an absolute fact, but as something inferred, assumed, or predicted, thereby allowing room for interpretation and reflecting responsible communication.

This type of modality is crucial in various contexts, including academic writing, news reports, and formal speech, where it is important to distinguish between verified facts and speculative statements

(10). *Namun demikian, Ali mengatakan Surya Paloh pasti diundang. Sebab, keduanya mempunyai hubungan baik* (However, Ali said that Surya Paloh would definitely be invited, as the two have a good relationship)

In data (10), there is an epistemic modality indicating certainty. This is marked by the word *definitely* ("pasti"), which reflects a high degree of confidence from the speaker, Ali, the Deputy Chairman of the Nasdem Party. Ali expresses strong assurance that Surya Paloh would be invited to the thanksgiving event celebrating Kaesang and Erina's wedding. His confidence is not baseless; it is supported by the fact that President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) and Surya Paloh share a good relationship. The use of epistemic modality in this context highlights the speaker's belief in the truth of the proposition based on prior knowledge and relational context, rather than direct confirmation. This type of modality conveys the speaker's internal judgment about the likelihood of the event.

Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion presented above, it can be concluded that the news article on Kaesang and Erina's wedding published on the CNN Indonesia website contains various types of modality as classified by Alwi. These classifications include intentional, dynamic, deontic, and epistemic modalities. Among them, intentional modality was found to be the most dominant. This indicates that the speakers or sources quoted in the news often expressed hopes and well-wishes for the couple, marked by the frequent use of expressions such as *semoga* ("hopefully") or *mudah-mudahan* ("may it be"), reflecting positive intentions. On the other hand, epistemic modality appeared the least frequently, suggesting that certainty or the speaker's belief in the truth of a proposition was not the main focus in the news coverage. These findings support the assumption that mass media, when reporting ceremonial events such as the wedding of public figures, tend to emphasize emotional support and well-wishes rather than logical assessments or analytical certainty.

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