Hoax Detection Through Analysis of Modality: A Systemic - Functional Linguistics Study

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ABSTRACT

Speakers' attitude which came from their doubts toward truth of an information influences the modality selection used. This study offered a step of hoax detection in a news text by paying attention on the use of its modality. This study was focused on the modality type, value, and orientation in Hoax Report of Legislative and President Election Internet Content Control Subdit for the period of August 2018 by Ministry of Communication and Information of Republic Indonesia which consisted of 60 news with a total of 284 clauses. The news was analyzed by using systemic functional linguistic approach with descriptive qualitative method using percentage technique. The study showed the type of modulation modality dominated in hoax; Based on the study, the modality dominating were middle degree obligation modulation and middle degree modalization probability, meanwhile middle degree modalization usuality and high degree of modulation inclination was rarely used; the modality orientation showed that the hoax revealed the involvement of suspect subjectively and used modality markers explicitly. Therefore, modality analysis through a functional systemic linguistic approach in a news text can be used as initial step of hoax detection..

Keywords: *hoax, modality, modulation, modalization, functional systemic linguistic.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, hoax become a new disaster in the digital era. So far, hoax detection toward a news conducted through fact-finding. Of course, the detection needed longer time than the hoax spread which only needed "one click" through "forward message" in social media. Blockading of some sites that indicated spread hoaxes also did not have any effect toward the total of hoax spreading. As a proof, the government has blocked 771 hoax contents from August 2018 until February 2019, but in April 2018, there were 480 hoax news detected. It was more than a half of the total found from August 2018 until February 2019. Political news had the most contribution in the hoax news. The main factor that involved the spread of hoax news came from the citizen. Without realizing, the citizen became the agent of the hoax news. This could be caused by incompetence of the citizen to detect the hoax news. Moreover, the citizen also had a habit to forward a news without checking the truth of the information.

The citizen needed a simple step to detect hoax news to decrease the impact of "*forward message*". One of steps could be used to detect a hoax could be seen by

using modality in a news text. This could be proven from the following news fragment.

> [1] "Viralkan..! Silahkan dengar dengan baik. Ini manajemen presiden, entah dapat ilham dari mana. Presiden @Jokowi langsung yang bicara, supaya tol segera dijual oleh BUMN setelah jadi, dengan prediksi modal 10T dijual 30T. Eh presiden, kita kasih tahu ya, jangankan Tol, pulau lo tawarin juga pasti laku ….Bantu repost teman…. Tag #2019GantiPresiden #2019PilihPresidenBaru #2019GantiKacung #2019JokowiEnd …. Tag juga supaya cebong nonton #2019tetapjokowi." (Sumber: turnbackhoax.com; Juli 2018)

The news text was hoax news that spreaded on July 2018. Based on modality analysis, there are ten modality markers found. The markers came from the type of modality obligation modulation (*viralkan= make it viral, silahkan= please, segera dijual= immediately sold, kasih tau= please tell, bantu= help, dan ganti= change*), and modalization probability (*pasti= certainly*). The news text dominantly used imperative markers as the characteristic of obligation modulation. This indicated the agents or the hoax spreaders triggered

readers to agree with their arguments and did the things they want.

Modalization related to speakers' attitude or position towards the validity of information. Speakers decided their attitude or position towards the validity of the information based on their ignorance and uncertainty to the validity of information from an event that had not happened yet. According to M.A.K. Halliday, (2016) if the position of proportion proposal was not disclosed explicitly, there would be a degree indicating trend to the possible or impossible direction that was called as modality. Modality is an important concept in expressing interpersonal meaning because the speakers could give their view, consideration, or personal idea about the message that they delivered in an interaction.

Semantically, polarity provided explanation about assertiveness of the speakers toward main problem told, meanwhile modality explained about speakers' attitude that was no stand on a certain option. Through modality, speakers' attitude could be determine by differenciate the speakers' speech, whether it was a proposal or proposition. The speech produced by speakers was categorized as proposition if the clause regarded to the information, either in a question or opinion form, meanwhile it was categorized as proposal if the clause regarded to goods and services, either in an order or offer form (Wiratno, 2018)

In line with Saragih's opinion, modality was a personal consideration of the language users which lies between positive and negative polar. Based on the type, modality divided into modalization which defined as personal opinion and consideration of the used of language toward proposition, and modulation defined as personal opinion and consideration toward proposal. Modalization consisted of probability and usuality, whereas modulation consisted of obligation and inclination. Probability showed about how the speakers expressed judgment about the possibility something happened or the existence of something. Probability refers to speakers' commitment toward their opinion which stood between positive or negative position. Usuality showed that the speakers expressed judgment about the frequency of something happen or the existence of something. Obligation refers to speakers' wihsh or hope in order to make their partner doing something. Obligation not only involved internal condition or speakers' mentality but also the impact of external pressure. Inclination refers to desirability/willingness or tendency of speakers' emotion to do their desirability (Saragih, 2006).

Based on the value, the level of probability or its closeness to 'yes' or 'no' polar, for each probability, usuality, obligation, and inclination could be categorized in three levels. They were high, low, and middle levels. High level meant the action was the closest to the 'yes' polar and most likely to happen. Low level meant the action was closest to the 'no' polar and would not be happen. Middle level meant the action was stood between high and low polars.

From the explanation above, researcher assumed that the validity of the information influenced modality selection and use. Thereby, this study offered a step of hoax detection through modality in news text by examining te type, value, and orientation of the modality.

The novelty of this research was a hoax news could be detected through modality analysis which covered the type, value, and orientation of modality analysis. Some of previous findings used modality like have been conducted by Abdul Azis Faradi [6], Rabiatul Adawiah [7] and Irma Setiawan [8]. Modality also used to see grammatical expression from the newspaper editorial, like the research that has been conducted by Alireza Bonyadi [9] and Saba Sadia [10]. Modality used not only about debate and newspaper editorial, but also to see the realization of interpersonal statement in classroom discourse, like conducted by by Andriany [11] and Charmilasari [12].

1.1 Modalitas

Modality covered the meaning arena or area which contained in positive and negative polar action. Both polars could be in certainty, usuality, and commonly level that decorated the modality. Area can be meant the consideration, perspective, attitude or personal opinion of a conversation related to the information, also the exchange of goods and services. In other word, modality was a personal consideration of the language users which stood between positive and negative polar.

Semantically, polarity provided explanation about the speakers' position or attitude toward the main problem told in clause, whereas in modality the speakers' position or attitude were not exist in any alternative certainly like on the following chart.

Jokowi changed Ma'ruf Amin (+)	Modality Arena	Jokowi did not change Ma'ruf Amin (-)
UAS supported Prabowo		UAS was not allowed to support Prabowo (-)

Figure 1. Modality Arena (Saragih, 2006)

The chart above illustrates the balanced position of modality towards the positive and negative polars. Proposition Jokowi changed Ma'ruf Amin stooad at positive polar corner, meanwhile proposition Jokowi did not change Ma'ruf Amin stood at negative polar corner. The proposition would be part of modality area if it was added the modality marker may be, so it would be Jokowi may be changed Ma'ruf Amin. The modality marker 'may be' indicated that the event was not happened yet and the validity has not been ensured.

It also same as the proposal UAS supported Prabowo which was in positive polar corner and proposal UAS was not allowed to support Prabowo in negative corner. The clauses would be modality area if they were added modality marker 'must', so it became UAS must support Prabowo. The modality marker 'must' indicated that the proposal was urgent so that the speaking partner should actualize the proposal.

Saragih (2006) stated that broadly speaking, based on the type, modality divided into the following:

1. Modalization defined as the personal opinion or consideration of the language use towards proposition, which is information stated or asked.

2. Modulation defined as the personal opinion or consideration towards the proposal, which is goods and services offered or ordered.

Furthermore, Saragih also stated that modalization consisted of: probability and usuality, meanwhile modulation consisted of obligation and inclination. The following is the chart of modality type based on Halliday (2014) and Saragih (2006).
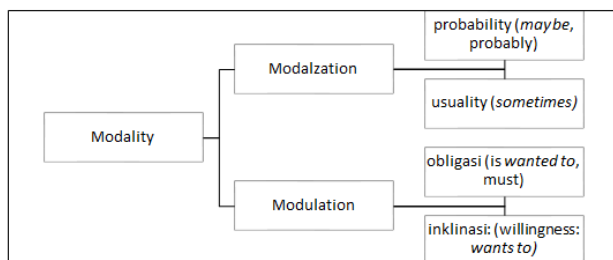

Figure 2. Type of modality

Modalization (epistemic modality in semantic philosophy) consists of (1) probability means the choice between 'yes' or 'no' polar concept, marked by the word 'may be' and (2) usuality means the collaboration of 'yes' or 'no' polar, marked by the word 'sometimes'. Modulation (deontic modality in semantic philosophy), which stood between do and don't. Modulation consists of (1) obligation means 'imperative' action directed to the second person marked by the word 'is wanted' and (2) inclination means 'offering' action directed to the first person marked by the word 'wants to'.

Based on the value, the happening and the closeness level toward the positive and negative polar, for each probability, usuality, obligation, and inclination divided into three levels. They are high degrre, middle degree, and low degree. The following is the type and value of modality chart based on Saragih (2006)

Table 1. Type and Value of Modality (Saragih, 2006)

Possitive Polar				
Modali ty	Modalization		Modulation	
	Probabil	Usuality	Obligati	Inclinanti
	ity		on	on
High	'must'	'always'	'duty'	'set'
Middle	'may be'	'usually'	'wished,	'want'
Low	'might be'	'sometimes'	'allowed'	'want'
Negative Polar				

The value or degree of the modality was determined from the closeness toward the polar. The closer of modality to the positive polar, the higher of the value or degree is. Same as the modality which closed to the negative polar would be categorized as low degree of modality, whereas the value of the neutral modality would be categorized as middle degree.

Based on the orientation, Saragih (2006) argued that modality could be subjective and objective. With those criteria, modality also could be oriented explicitly and implicitly. Subjective modality showed that personal opinion and consideration towards experience told by the language users who is directly involved in the interaction. Objective modality showed that personal opinion and consideration towards experience told by the language users who is undirectly involved in the interaction. The meaning of the modality markers can be said explicitly or implicity according to Matthiessan (1992) called as modality manifestation. Explicit modality defines as the modality that has manifestation either in oral or written form. Implicit modality is a modality that is expressed by using speakers' expression.
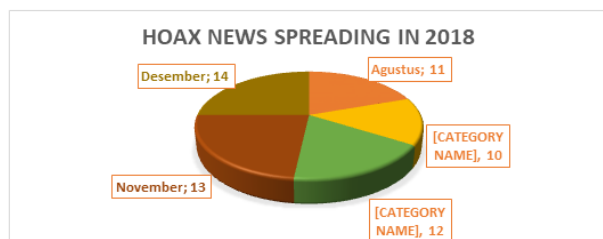
2. METHOD

This study focused on functional systemic linguistic analysis. This analysis examined by using different context, not only related to the language but also covered all the semiotic complexity of language in a social context (Gusnawaty et al., 2017). This study described the data qualitatively in the form of modality type in hoax. The description of modality type consisted of probability, usuality, obligation, and inclination; modality value was divided into three levels, they are high, middle, and low level; modality orientation consisted of the characteristics of the modality, they are subjective and objective; also modality manifestation in explicit and implicit form. Qualitative descriptive method was supported by percentage technique to find out the trend of emergence of the modality in hoax. In this study, there were 284 clauses from 60 hoax news which came from Hoax Report of Legislative and President Election Internet Content Control Subdit for the period of August 2018 by Ministry of Communication and Information of Republic Indonesia. The first step of this study was collecting the clauses which contained modality from the hoax. The second

one was indentifying the modality clauses based on the type, vaue, and orientation. The third one was calculating the emergence percentage of the modality in the hoax.
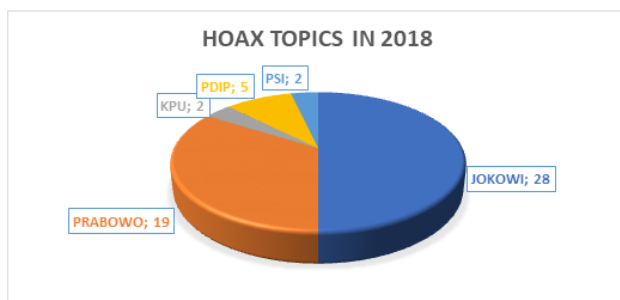
3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, the hoax data came from Hoax Report of Legislative and President Election Internet Content Control Subdit for the period of August 2018 which categorized as hoax news from political field related to the National Election in August until December 2018. In that period, there were 60 news that was indicated as hoax news. The following is the pie chart of the hoax spreading in Hoax Report of Legislative and President Election Internet Content Control Subdit for the period of August 2018 by Ministry of Communication and Information of Republic Indonesia.
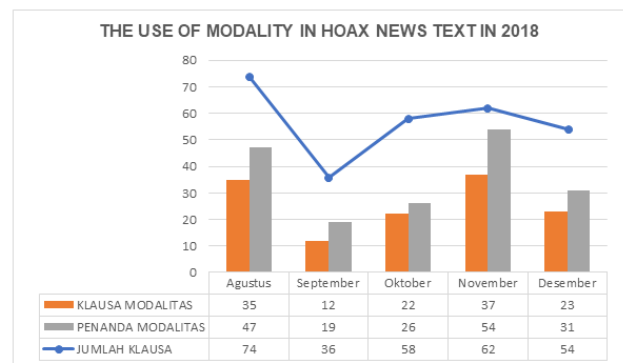

Figure 3. The hoax news spreading in Hoax Report of Legislative and President Election Internet Content Control Subdit for the period of August 2018 by Ministry of Communication and Information of Republic Indonesia (Reference: Data Processing Hoax in 2018)

The pie chart presents the rise of hoax news before the National election. This indicated that hoax news was used as a tool to provoke the situation leading of the National Election, also to create negative image of the certain pairs of presidential and vice presidential candidates. The hoax news was dominated by negative information about Jokowi-Ma'ruf Amin, followed by Prabowo-Sandi but in positive information. The following diagram shows the spread of hoax news in 2018.

Figure 4. Hoax News Topic in 2018 (Reference: Data Processing Hoax News Topics in 2018)

The domination of negative information about Jokowi-Ma'ruf Amin considered reasonable because the candidate pair was the incumbent in the presidential and vice presidential competition in the 2019 period. Therefore, hoax became the tool to build a negative image to decrease support of one of the pairs candidates or vice versa. Before describing the modality type in the hoax, there will be a graphic provided about the use of modality in hoax related to legislative and presidential election as follows:

Figure 5. The Use of Modality in Hoax in 2018 (Reference: Modality Data Processing of Hoax in 2018)

The data presents the emergence of the modality markers in each period of 40 – 80%. Overall, in Hoax Report of Legislative and President Election Internet Content Control Subdit for the period of August 2018 by Ministry of Communication and Information of Republic Indonesia, there were 60 hoaxes with a total of 284 clauses and about 129 or 45.42% contained modality markers which were used 177 times or 62.32%. This confirmed that the hoaxes were the personal assumption of the news makers.
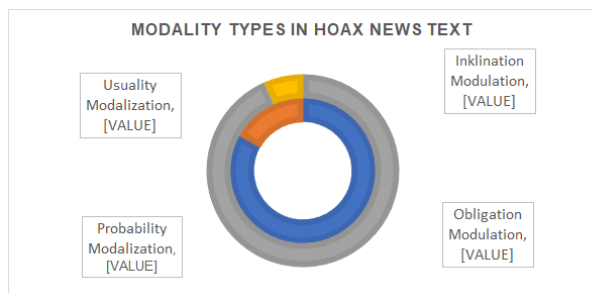
3.1 Modality Types

Modality is the speakers' attitude or position in expressing the validity and actualization of an event on the boundary between positive and negative polars. Broadly, modality divided into two types, they are modalization and modulation. Modalization related to the speakers' attitude or position towards the validity of the information, which means the speakers' attitude or position information based on their ignorance and uncertainty to the validity of information from an event that had not happened yet. The ignorance and uncertainty were measured by probability happened or by seeing the frequency of utility of the event occurrence.

Modulation related to the speakers' attitude and position towards the actualization of the event. It also can be defined as the speakers determined their attitude or position in doing something or not. The activity was doing or not could be measured by the obligation and inclination levels of the speakers towards the actualization of the event.

In Hoax Report of Legislative and President Election Internet Content Control Subdit for the period of August 2018, all of the modality types were found; either it was probability and usuality modalization or obligation and inclination modulation. The following is the picture of the modality type in hoax in 2018.

Figure 6. Modality Types in Hoax in 2018 (Reference: Modality Data Processing in 2018)

Based on the modality types, modulation modality dominanted the hoax of 106 times or 37.32%, meanwhile modalization modality was 71 times or 25%. This indicated that the characteristic of thr hoax contained imperative so that readers became agree to the assumptions of the news makers and actualize the news makers' desire. However, the high appearance of the modalization modality indicated that the hoax has not been happened yet. On the other words, a hoax was built by using modulation and modalization modalities.

This finding was different from the finding of Bonyadi (2011) and Saba Sadia (2019) who have examined the use of modality at editorial of two newspapers, bonyadi compared The New York Times and Tehran Times newspapers and then he found that editorial of The New York Times out of the main topic 'what will happen', also editorial of Tehran Times out of the topic 'what should be done?' (Bonyadi, 2011). This indicated that editorial of The New York Times played at modalization modality, meanwhile editorial of Tehran Times played at modulation modality.

Having had same findings as Bonyadi, Sadia (2019) also compared editorial of two different newspapers, they are yaitu The News and The Daily Dawn. The result also had no any difference with Bonyadi's findings that the editorial of The News out of the main topic 'what will happen' or played at modalization modulation, meanwhile the editorial of The Daily Dawn out of the main topic 'what should be done?' or played at modulation modality (Sadia & Ghani, 2018). Based on the two findings, it could be seen the hoax news contained wrong proposition then it was followed by proposal in order to make the readers became agree to the information although it has not happened yet.

Modulation modality which dominated the hoax consisted of obligation modulation which appeared 99 times or 34.86% and inclination modulation which

appear seven times or 2.46%. The modalization modality types consisted of probability modalization which appeared 59 times or 20.77% and usuality modalization appeared 12 times or 4.23%. The domination of obligation modulation in the hoax indicated that hoax is persuasive manipulativeso that the readers became the actualization subject of the hoax newsmakers or spreaders. Moreover, this also showed that the minimum use of inclination modulation indicated that the hoax newsmakers used the reader to reach their goals. The following is an example of modulation used in a hoax news.

[2] "Assalammualaikum mas. mohon maaf mengganggu. Saya mau minta bantuan Mas Joko. Kemarin saya ada ngetwit tentang suap dari kepala BIN kepada beberapa ormas mahasiswa (PB HMI, PMII, GMNI, GMKi, PMKRi, IMM, Hikmabudhi, KMHDI) yang masing2 ormas mendapat Rp200 juta per bulan, ketua PB masing2 Rp20 juta per bulan. Ormas Mahasiswa ini dìminta untuk atas nama organisasi agar tidak mengkritisi dan oposan terhadap Di samping itu, mereka tanpa harus membawa nama organisasi, diminta) …" (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 206-210; Kelompok Mahasiswa Cipayung Plus Terima Uang dari BIN untuk Tidak Mengkritisi dan Dukung Jokowi – Ma'ruf Amin, November 2018)
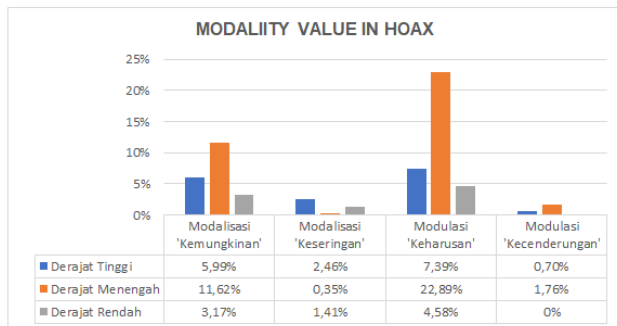
The text [2] is one of examples of hoax that appeared in November 2018 with *headline Kelompok Mahasiswa Cipayung Plus Terima Uang dari BIN untuk Tidak Mengkritisi dan Dukung Jokowi – Ma'ruf Amin*. There are 5 modulation modality markers on the text, which consisted of 4 obligation modulation modality and 1 inclination modulation modality markers. Obligation modulation marked by the modality markers minta (ask), diminta (asked for), and mohon (please), while the inclination modulation marked by the modality marker mau (want).

The minimal use of inclination modulation was caused by the hoax related to the presidential election, dominated by the news about Jokowi as the incumbent and 46% hoaxes contained negative information about Jokowi. Therefore, the hoaxes dominantly contained order and request which became domain of obligation modulation, while inclination related to the subject's ambition in actualizing the event.

3.2 Modality Values

Polarities expressed the position of proposition or proposal explicitly between 'happen' or 'not happen' option. However, if the position of thr proposition or proposal did not express explicitly, there would be a degree showed the trend to the probably happen or probably not happen which is called as modality value.

The modality value or degree was determined by its closeness to the polar. The closer the modality used to the positive polar, the higer the value or degree. It was also same as the modality which had closeness to the negative polar. It would be categorized as low degree modality, meanwhile the modality which had neutral value categorized as middle degree. The following is the picture of modality value in the hoax.

Figure 7. Modality Value in Hoax (Reference: Modality Data Processing of Hoax in 2018)

Based on the modality value, there was no low degree inclination modulation of modulation type found on the text. The modalization modality found on the text was high degree of probability modalization of 5.99%, middle degree of probability modalization of 11.62%, low degree of probability modalization of 3.17%, high degree of usuality modality of 2.46%, middle degree of usuality modalization of 0.35%, and low degree of usuality modalization of 1.41%. the modulation types found on the hoax were high degree of obligation modulation of 7.39%, middle degree of obligation modulation of 22.89%, low degree of obligation modulation of 4.58%, high degree of inclination degree of 0.70%, middle degree of inclination modulation of 1.76%.

1. Modalization Modality

a) Probability Modalization

The findings showed, there were 3 kinds of modality value on the hoax. They are high degree, middle degree, and low degree of probability modalization. The high degree was used 17 times or 5.99%, the middle degree was used 33 times or 11.62%, and the low degree was used 9 times or 3.17%.

1) High degree of probability modalization

The high degree of probability modalization was close to the positive polar, which means proposition in the news text, was very possibly to happen or had high certainty about the truth. High degree of probability modalization marked by the modality markers, like menegaskan (confirm), bukan?/'kan (is?/isn't?), pasti (sure), sudah jelas (clear), betul-betul (actually), terang-terangan (straight-out), and menjelaskan (explain). The

following are some examples of the use of high degree probability in hoax text.

[3] Saat itu Kyai Said menegaskan, secara pribadi, dia mendukung pencalonan Prabowo Subianto sebagai presiden pada pemilihan umum 2014. (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 29; Dukungan KH. Said Aqil terhadap paslon Prabowo Sandiaga, Agustus 2018

[4] …Betul2 KOALISI HOAX NASIONAL!... (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 154; E-mail skenario Coklat 1, Oktober 2018)

[5] 'CUKUP VIRALKAN INI DAN DIKOPI KASIKAN KE RAKYAT PLOSOK PLOSOK DESA INSYA ALLAH PASTI TUMBANG DAN PASTI DIBENCI SAMA RAKYAT TERUTAMA RAKYAT KAUM PEDESAAN PERDALAMAN... (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 179; PDIP minta seluruh pesantren ditutup, November 2018)

[6] … "sangat hebat bukan…?" (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 284; Pendatang Cina diberi arahan KPU untuk mencoblos di TPS, Desember 2018)

There are seven modality markers in the high degree of modalization modality, they are *menjelaskan (explain), menegaskan (confirm), bukan?/'kan (is?/isn't?), pasti (sure), terang-terangan (straight-out), sudah jelas (clear), and betul-betul (actually). The markers menjelaskan (explain), and menegaskan (confirm)* were the modality markers commonly used in journalistic language. In a hoax, the news makers used this words to manipulate a fact to convince the readers that the information given by a credible resources according to the current context. The modality markers in a question form like 'isn't it?' or 'is it?' and the modality markers 'sure' were used by the news markers to convince the readers that their assumption must be happened. These modality markers could be used as the hoax detector that the information only a personal assumption that was guranteed by a party which is not credible. It had same case as the modality markers 'straight-out', 'actually', and 'clear'. They were also used by the hoax newsmakers to convince the readers that the information is valid. These markers could be used as hoax detector because the repetition form would reduce the validity of an information.

2) Middle degree of probability modalization

Middle degree of probability modalization towards the polarity was in the neutral position. It means the possibility of the information happening or not is balanced. Middle degree of probability modalization in the hoax text marked by the modality markers, such as *akan (will), ga bakal (will not), insyaAllah, mungkin (possible), semacam (seems like) and tak akan (will*

not). The following are some examples of clauses that use 'will' as modality marker.

[7] Sare Sebanyak Mungkin Beritakan ini Seluas Mungkin. (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 68; Megawati setuju PKI bangkit, Agustus 2018)

[8] 'CUKUP VIRALKAN INI DAN DIKOPI KASIKAN KE RAKYAT PLOSOK PLOSOK DESA INSYA ALLAH PASTI TUMBANG DAN PASTI DIBENCI SAMA RAKYAT TERUTAMA RAKYAT KAUM PEDESAAN PERDALAMAN... (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 179; PDIP minta seluruh pesantren ditutup, November 2018)

[9] Klu Jokowi menang, maka ribuan cina kafir akan masuk NKRI dan cina-cina itu akan merusak bumi NKRI dengan mendirikan tempat-tempat maksiat, judi, pelacuran, macam negara Singapur. (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 181; Cukong Cina Pendukung Jokowi, November 2018)

[10] Menurut politikus PDI Perjuangan ini, Perdana Menteri Singapura, Lee Hsien Loong telah menegaskan bahwa pemerintah tak akan mengijinkan pelajaran agama masuk ke dalam sekolah. (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 261; Puan "Jika Negara Ingin Maju dan berkembang, Pendidikan Agama Islam harus dihapus., Desember 2018)

There are six modality markers in the middle degree of probability modalization modality. They are possible, will, *insyaAllah*, will not, and seems like. The modality marker 'maybe' was probably commonly used in daily life, but it was rarely used in journalistic field. In this hoax, the modality marker 'mungkin (possible)' presented in a form *sebanyak mungkin* (as much as possible) and *seluas mungkin* (as broad as possible) which had quantitative meaning 'as much as possible'. The modality marker will was the most modality marker used, that was 25 times. Either will or possible, they stated the proposition that has not happened yet. Therefore, these modality markers could be used as hoax detector so that the readers would not trust the information directly because it has not happened yet. The modality marker *insyaAllah* also stated the proposition that has not happened yet. This modality used by the hoax newsmakers to convince the readers that their assumption certainly happened if God wills. Then, the modality markers seems like was used to convince the readers by making a similar condition in order to make the readers see the effect that might happen.

3) Low degree of probability modalization

Low degree of probability modalization had closeness to the negative polar. It meant the validity or actualization of the information was very close to the ignorance and uncertainty. The appearance of the low degree of probability modalization was minimal, it was only 9 times or 3.17%. This had some modality markers, they are *menurut (according to), merasa (feel), masa'? (really?), sekitar (around), disebut-sebut (mentioned), dipikirnya (thought), and kelihatannya (seems like).* The followings are some examples of the use of low degree probability modalization in the hoax text.

[11] Saya jadi merasa iba dengan jamaah haji yang niatnya untuk beribadah jadi terkotori oleh oknum2 politisi busuk yang mempolitisasi agama ini. (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 55; Badai pasir terjadi karena spanduk #2019gantipresiden, Agustus 2018)

[12] Dari sini kelihatan kenapa Pak Mahfud MD tidak dijadikan calon (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No.224; Jika Menang, Jokowi Akan Ganti KH Ma'ruf Amin dengan Ahok, November 2018)

[13] Menurut politikus PDI Perjuangan ini, Perdana Menteri Singapura, Lee Hsien Loong telah menegaskan bahwa pemerintah tak akan mengijinkan pelajaran agama masuk ke dalam sekolah. (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No.261; Puan "Jika Negara Ingin Maju dan berkembang, Pendidikan Agama Islam harus dihapus, Desenber 2018)

There were seven modality markers in the low degree probability modalization, they are menurut (according to), merasa (feel), masa'? (really?), sekitar (around), disebut-sebut (mentioned), dipikirnya (thought), and kelihatannya (seems like). The modality marker 'according to' was usually used in journalistic field. It was used by the hoax newsmakers to convince the readers to think that the information came from a credible resource. This marker was also used to be a marker for the readers that new writers also did not know and could not convince the validity of the information. Then, the modality markers around and mentioned indicated the range or estimation of the validity of the proposition. These markers also used by the readers to detect hoax that the proposition was far from the truth. After that, the modality markers feel, seems like, and thought were the news makers' guess expression by using their feeling. Therefore, the markers could be used as hoax detector that the information was only a personal assumption from sources that are not credible.

b) Usuality Modalization

1) High degree of usuality modalization

Usuality modalization relatedto the frequency with which a proposition happens. High degree od usuality modalization had a closeness level to the polar positive.

It means the frequency of proposition happen showed that the event was very close to the truth. High degree of usuality modalization was used 7 times or 2.46%. There were some modality markers in the high degree of usuality modalization, they are selalu (always), bertahun-tahun (for many years), terus (continually), and selama ini (during). The followings are some examples of the markers used in hoax text.

[14] …Mereka yang bertahun-tahun menabung dan lama menunggu antrian untuk bisa berangkat haji ke tanah suci, amalnya akan menjadi sia-sia karena niat awalnya sudah tidak suci lagi, hanya untuk berpolitik." (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 56; Badai pasir terjadi karena spanduk #2019gantipresiden, Agustus 2018)

[15] …MAKANYA MUSIBAH AKAN TERUS DATANG MENGHAMPIRI KITA SEMUA (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No.133; Pemerintah akan segera mengesahkan UU LGBT, Oktober 2018)

[16] …Selama Ini Pak Prabowo adalah Orang Yang Paling Tidak Suka dengan Komunis… (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No.185; Hoaks Anak DN Aidit Melaporkan Pak Prabowo, November 2018)

[17] …Pantesan selalu memusuhi ulama dan umat islam… (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No.215; Jokowi dan Megawati Potong Tumpeng di atas Lambang PKI, November 2018)

There were four high degree of usuality modalization markers, they are *selalu (always), bertahun-tahun (for many years), terus (continually), and selama ini (during)*. The modality markers *bertahun-tahun (for many years)* and *selama ini (during)* were used by the hoax newsmakers to persuade the readers that the information was real and has happened for a long time. Then, the markers *terus (continually)* and *selalu (always)* were used by the hoax newsmakers to guide the readers to stand on their opinion towards the information which came from a wrong assumption of the hoax newsmakers so that the validity of the proposition seemed has been proved since a long time ago and happened for now or later.

2)   Middle degree of usuality modalization

Middle degree of usuality modalization showed the neutral position towards the positive and negative polar. It means either the event happened or not, it will at the equal frequency. Middle degree of usuality modalization on the hoax used *sering (always)* as the modality marker which only appeared once, like in the following text.

[18] …lah mereka sering hadiri acara2 PKI… (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No.218; Jokowi dan Megawati Potong Tumpeng di atas Lambang PKI, November 2018)

There were only one modality markers on this modality, it was *sering (always)*. The marker was used by the hoax newsmakers to direct the readers' opinion related to the an event that happened only once or twice and it has become routine. The marker also could be used to detect hoax for the readers because this marker indicated that the hoax newsmakers did not know and were not sure about the validity of the information. They only let the readers to interprete and build their own assumption.

3)   Low degree of usuality modalization

Low degree of usuality modality has high closeness to the negative polar. It means the frequency of the event appeared was very small so that the certainty of the event happened was so low. The modality was only used 4 times or 1.41%. The modality had sempat (be able), pernah (ever), tiba-tiba (suddenly), and sedikit demi sedikit (gradually) as its marker. The followings are some examples of the ose of low degree modalization in hoax text.

[19] …Dia juga sempat mengatakan Prabowo di mata Gus Dur adalah sosok yang ikhlas kepada bangsa. "Kalau Pak Prabowo sahabatnya Gus Dur, Gus Dur pernah katakan kalau mau cari orang ikhlas pada bangsa ya Prabowo… (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No.43-44; Dukungan KH. Said Aqil terhadap paslon Prabowo Sandiaga, Agustus 2018)

[20] …Partai Solidaritas Indonesia (PSI) layakna abg yg masih galau mencari identitas tiba2 mnjadi partai yg berkomentar paling keras terhadap Pak Amien196… (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 196; Fatwa Haram Memilih PSI untuk Warga Muhammadiyah, November 2018)

[21] Sedikit demi sedikit mulai terkuak… (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 220; Jika Menang, Jokowi Akan Ganti KH Ma'ruf Amin dengan Ahok, November 2018)

There are five markers in the low degree of usuality modalization, they are *sempat (be able), pernah (ever), tiba-tiba (suddenly), and sedikit demi sedikit (gradually)*. The modality markers *pernah (ever)* and *sempat (be able)* indicated that the information came from mind, so the truth was really doubtful. Then, the markers *tiba-tiba (suddenly), and sedikit demi sedikit (gradually)* were used by the hoax newsmakers to make the readers be worried about the preposition which has not happened yet.

2.   Modulation Modality

a)   Obligation Modulation

1)   High degree of obligation modulation

High degree of obligation modulation was close to the positive polar. It means the speakers' attitude, in this case the hoax newsmakers really required their readers to do something. The high degree of obligation modulation has some markers, such as *haram (forbidden), harus (must), jangan (don't), layak/selayaknya (proper), memerintahkan (command), perlu (necessary), sebaiknya (should), segera (soon), and sepatutnya (deservedly)*. The followings are some examples of the high degree of obligastion modulation used in hoax text.

[22] "JANGAN PILIH ORANG PESIMIS INI MENJADI SEORANG PEMIMPIN… (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No.25; Pernyataan Sandiaga tidak yakin Indonesia raih juara di Asian Games 2018, Agustus 2018)

[23] …Ibaratnya Kacang lupa kulitnya dua pentolan PSI ini menyudutkan pak Amien dengan kata kata tidak pantas yang juga menyakiti keluarga besar Muhammadiyah, maka selayaknya mereka Disematkan sebagai icon "Malin Kundang Politik Era Milenial" … (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No.199; Fatwa Haram Memilih PSI untuk Warga Muhammadiyah, November 2018)

[24] … dan kami menyeru kepada kader kader muda Muhammadiyah yang masih bercokol di PSI agar segera kalian bertobat kembali ke jalan yang benar jangan menjadi golongan orang yg durhaka terhadap orang tua kita (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No.202; Fatwa Haram Memilih PSI untuk Warga Muhammadiyah, November 2018)

There were ten modality markers in high degree of obligation modality, which were *haram (forbidden), harus (must), jangan (don't), layak (proper), selayaknya (properly), memerintahkan (command), perlu (necessary), sebaiknya (should), segera (soon), and sepatutnya (deservedly)*. The marker *memerintahkan (command)* indicated that the information in the proposal was official. It means the command came from the party who had higher position to the party who had lower position. This was used by the hoax newsmakers to persuade the readers that the information was true. The modality markers *jangan (don't)* and *haram (forbidden)* were used by the hoax newsmakers to influence the readers to do precaution. Generally, the hoax used this markers to convince the readers that the event was very urgent, so if it was broken, there would be a bad impact for public. Moreover, the marker *haram (forbidden)* for Moslems was a prohibition and it would cause a sin. Hence, the readers could pay attention to the use of those markers as the hoax detector. Likewise the markers *layak (proper), selayaknya (properly), sepatutnya (deservedly),* and *sebaiknya (should),* also could be used by the readers to detect hoax. The markers generally followed the previous proposition

which has not happened yet. The hoax newsmakers used these markers to persuade the readers that their step has been appropriate and agreed with their assumption.

2) Middle degree of obligation modulation

Middle degree of obligation modulation was in the neutral position towards polarity. It means the speaking partner was wished to become actualizer who would do or do not do equal thing. The middle degree of obligation modulation become the modality that dominantly used in hoax text, which was 65 times or 22.89%. The middle degree of obligation modulation marked by some words, they are *klik bagikan (click and share), minta/diminta (ask/ask for), bagikan (share), mohon (please), membutuhkan (need), simak (listen), ganti (change), semoga (hopefully), tunjukkan (show it!), selamatkan (save it!), tenggelamkan (drown it!), beritakan (report it!), ayo (come on!), tolak (ignore), waspada (alert), viralkan (make it viral!), bayangkan (imagine!), disuruh (asked), mengajak (invite), keluarkan (take it out!), batalkan (cancel it!), monggo (please!), tolong (help!), lanjutkan (keep going!), dikopi (copied), kasihkan (give it!), berikan (give!), save, menyudutkan (humiliate), dipukul saja (attack it!), ingat (remember!), amin, harap (please), sebarkan (share it!), ludahi (split it!), doakan (pray for it!), menjadikan (create), and mari (come on!)*. These are some examples the use of middle degree obligation modulation as follows:

[25] …ayoo terus gaungkan #2019GantiPresiden…". (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No.82; Mahasiswa Baru UMM Bentuk Formasi "2019 Ganti Presiden", September 2018)

[26] …Aamiin Yaa Robbal Aalamiin (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 242; Nusron Wahid: "Kalau Peserta Aksi 212 Lebih dari Seribu Orang Ludahi Muka Saya", Desember 2018)

[27] …Puan juga menambahkan bahwa sebaliknya dengan Indonesia yang menjadikan pendidikan agama menjadi pelajaran yang wajib di sekolah, tetapi malah tidak berdampak apapun dan seperti dengan yang diucapkan oleh Lee Kuan Yew bahwa pendidikan agama justru menimbulkan konflik… (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 264; Puan "Jika Negara Ingin Maju dan berkembang, Pendidikan Agama Islam harus dihapus.", Desember 2018)

There are several modality markers in the middle degree of obligation modulation, they were *klik bagikan (click and share), bagikan (share), simak (listen), ganti (change), tunjukkan (show it!), selamatkan (save it!), tenggelamkan (drown it!), beritakan (report it!), tolak (ignore), viralkan (make it viral!), bayangkan (imagine!), disuruh (asked), keluarkan (take it out!), batalkan (cancel it!), lanjutkan (keep going!), dikopi*

(copied), kasihkan (give it!), berikan (give!), save, dipukul saja (attack it!), ingat (remember!), sebarkan (share it!), ludahi (split it!), and *doakan (pray for it!);* there were also persuasive, such as *ayo (come on!), waspada (alert), mengajak (invite), monggo (please!), mari (come on!);* there were also wishes, such as *semoga (hopefully), amin, harap (please);* there were also requests, such as *mohon (please), tolong (help!), minta/diminta (ask/ask for);* and the last one was causality, such as *membutuhkan (need), menyudutkan (humiliate), menjadikan (create).* Modality markers in a imperative form were the distinctive feature of hoax that could be used by the reader to detect the validity of an information they got. It caused by the middle degree of obligation modulation was the modality dominantly used in the hoax text.

3) Low degree of obligation modulation

Low degree of obligation modulation had close boundary to the negative polar. It means the duty of the second speaker in actualizing an event was fully given. This modulation was used 13 times or 4.58%. There were several modality markers of this modality, they are biar (to let), bisa (be able), boleh (can/could), dapat (can/could), and negation of tak bisa/ga bisa (cannot/could not). The following are some examples of the low degree of obligation modulation used in a text.

[28] …Klik Bagikan Agar Kita Bisa Tau Suara Rakyat. (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No.4; Voting Online KPU, Agustus 2018)

[29] Sidang perselisihan hasil Pemilukada tahun 2018 di MK dapat ditonton secara streaming di link : http://www.mahkamahkonstitusi.go.id/index.php ? page=web.EFormDetail2018&id=8&panel=3) … (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No.18; Putusan gugatan MK pada Pilkada Kab. Sampang, Agustus 2018)

[30] Dapat dri grub suruh nyebarin biar merinding penjilat2 yg main curang… (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 203; Foto Anggota Polri Siap Dukung Salah Satu Pasangan Capres-Cawapres, November 2018)

There were five markers in this modality, they were *biar (to let), bisa (be able), boleh (can/could), dapat (can/could), and negation of tak bisa/ga bisa (cannot/could not).* The markers *bisa (be able), boleh (can/could)*, and *dapat (can/could)* were used by the hoax newsmakers to let the readers saw their result if the readers followed their direction or doing their command. The hoax newsmakers did not force the readers to do what they want, but allowed the readers to prove the validity of their assumption. This was not too different from the marker *biar* (let) which also did not force the readers to do what the hoax newsmakers want, but pretend to let the readers do it with the readers' appeal will get the result.

b) Inclination Modulation

1) High degree of inclination modulation

High degree of inclination modulation was close to the positive polar, which means the suspect's attitude had high inclination to make their wants came true. The markers were used to mark the high degree of inclination modulation, they are fix and set. The followings were the use of high degree of inclination modulation in hoax text.

[31] #2019TETAPJOKOWI. (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 1; Dian Sastro dengan tagar ganti presiden, Agustus 2018)

[32] … "Sejak PM Lee Kuan Yew, ditetapkan bahwa agama urusan pribadi, bukan urusan sekolah atau negara… (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 2262; Puan "Jika Negara Ingin Maju dan berkembang, Pendidikan Agama Islam harus dihapus, Desember 2018)

In the high degree of 'inclination' modulation modality, there were modality markers in the form of fix/set. This marker was commonly used and normative.

2) Middle degree of inclination modulation

Middle degree of inclination modulation has neutral position to the polarity. It means that the inclination of subjects' attitude in realize their want or not in a same opportunity. The marker of this modality was the word mau (want). The following is one of examples of middle degree of inclination modulation used in a text.

[33] "Kalau Pak Prabowo sahabatnya Gus Dur, Gus Dur pernah katakan kalau mau cari orang ikhlas pada bangsa ya Prabowo. (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 44; Dukungan KH. Said Aqil terhadap paslon Prabowo Sandiaga, Agustus 2018)
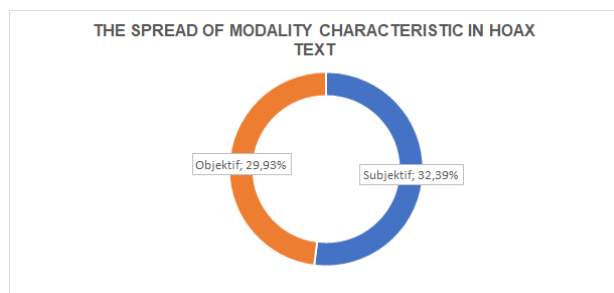
This modality only used the word mau (want) and it still categorized as the common and normative marker.

C. Modality Orientation

Modality orientation was related to the modality characteristic and manifestation. Based on its characteristic, modality was divided into subjective and objective modality. Based on its manifestation, it divided into explicit and implicit modality.

1. Modality Characteristics

The characteristics of modality were related to the subjects' involvement in showing their characteristics and position towards proposition and proposal. In the hoax, the subjects were disclosed either subjectively or objectively. The chart below is the spread of modality characteristic in hoax text.

THE SPREAD OF MODALITY CHARACTERISTIC IN HOAX TEXT

Objektif; 29,93%   Subjektif; 32,39%

Figure 8. The Spread of Modality Characteristics in Hoax Text

Hoax dominantly revealed the suspects subjectively, namely 92 times or 32.39%, meanwhile 85 times revealed objectively or 29.93%. The modality characteristics were analyzed by seeing the involvement of the suspects in every modality marker.

a)   Subjective Modality

Subjective modality showed that the suspects were involved in an interaction. It can be said that the modality came from the first person who is involved in the interaction directly. Subjective modality was found 92 times or 32.39% in the hoax text. The subjective modality was revealed by the first person by using some words, such as saya, gue, kita, kami, and deletion (Ø) of the first person. The followings are some examples of the subjective modality used in hoax.

[34] Mohon ijin melaporkan, pada hari Kamis tanggal 2 Agustus 2018 pukul 08.30 WIB di Ruang Sidang Mahkamah Konstitusi RI Jl. Merdeka Barat No. 6 Jakarta Pusat akan dilaksanakan sidang kedua perselisihan hasil Pemilukada Sampang th 2018… (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 9; Putusan gugatan MK pada Pilkada Kab. Sampang, Agustus 2018)

[35] … "Insyaallah lagi disiapkan kartu anggota NU (Nahdlatul Ulama) untuk Pak Prabowo," kata Said Aqil di kantornya, Jl Kramat Raya, Senen, Jakarta Pusat, Kamis (16/8/2018) … (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 39; Dukungan KH. Said Aqil terhadap paslon Prabowo Sandiaga, Agustus 2018)

[36] …Saya jadi merasa iba dengan jamaah haji yang niatnya untuk beribadah jadi terkotori oleh oknum2 politisi busuk yang mempolitisasi agama ini… (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 55; Badai pasir terjadi karena spanduk #2019gantipresiden, Agustus 2018)

[37] Kami Eks 212 mengajak bersama-sama untuk mendukung Jokowi Ma'ruf Amin karena kubu Prabowo hanya akan menurunkan citra dan menghancurkan PA 212Tabel Modalitas Objektif (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 135; Berita gambar `Pegawai Kemenag Jember yang

mengatakan bahwa PA 212 Muak dengan Prabowo, Oktober 2018)

The suspects in the subjective modality who were revealed explicitly, build the readers' conviction that the proposition or proposal came from a clear source. The subjective modality implicitly used the first person plural, like kami, *kita* (we), or by subject deletion. The disclosure of the suspect implicitly also did by subject deletion.

b)   Objective Modality

Objective modality explained that the suspects were not involved in the interaction. It could be said that the modality came from the third person who was not directly involved in the interaction. Objective modality also revealed the suspects' involvement explicitly and implicitly. Objective modality was found 85 times (29.93%), which revealed 53 times explicitly and 32 implicitly. The objective modality was marked by third person pronoun, like Cina, MK, Indonesia, Kyai Said, dia, pemimpin, Prabowo, Gus Dur, mereka, maba, Jokowi, Atika, Rakyat, Kubu Prabowo, MA, Kemendagri, Kapolri, koalisi, si boss, cukong, Eva, Singapura, ketua umum, PSI, partai, ormas, BIN, si goblog, Ahok, umat muslim, bupati, puan, politikus, Less Hsien Loong, pemerintah, Ø, sidang, kunjungan, computer, musibah, yang paling ringan, saran, -nya, scenario, fatwa, ini, agama, and TPS. The followings are some examples of objective modality used in hoax text.

[38] Jokowi layak melanjutkan ke periode berikutnya… (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 111; Dukungan GARBI Kepada Jokowi, Oktober 2018)

[39] …Pantesan Ø selalu memusuhi ulama dan umat islam… (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 215; Jokowi dan Megawati Potong Tumpeng di atas Lambang PKI, November 2018)

[40] Ini yg minta 2 priode, 2019ganti presiden… (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 229; Atas Keinginan Jokowi, China Segera Kirim 3 juta Warganya ke Indonesia, November 2018)
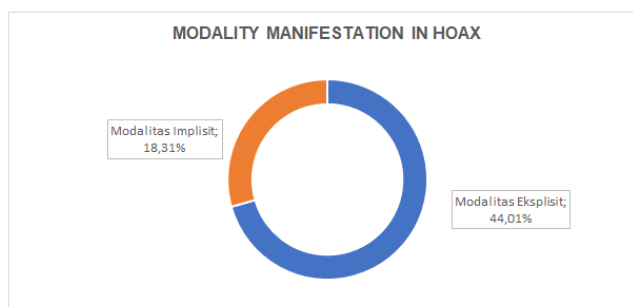
The text above showed that Jokowi was the suspect, he was out of the interaction and revealed explicitly. In the text [40], the modality marker *selalu (always)* described the predicate *memusuhi (hostile)* and the suspect was unknown. However, the context of the news referred to Jokowi and Megawati or *mereka (they).* This indicated that the hoax newsmakers made the suspect disappear because the word 'they' on the context referred to Jokowi and Megawati. It seemed that the hoax newsmakers have known what consequences that they would face from the news, so they let the readers to build their own assumption.

Generally in the hoax text, the involvement of the suspects was dominantly revealed subjectively, namely

32.39% and the other were revealed objectively, namely 29.93%. It means the hoax newsmaker or spreaders dominantly involved in the interaction. Being different from the hoax, the involvement of the suspects was revealed objectively in true news, namely 31.88% and the other were revealed objectively, namely 5.80%. This indicated that the hoax contained personal assumption that came from uncredible sources. Furthermore, seeing from the way revealed which was implicitly, showed that the hoax newsmakers were not sure the validity of the information.

2. Modality Manifestation

Modality manifestation related to the meaning in the modality markers and revealed explicitly or implicitly. The modality marker that dominantly found in the hoax text was explicit modality, namely 125 times or 44.01%, while the use of implicit modality was only 52 times or 18.31%. The diagram below illustrated the modality manifestation.

Figure 9. Spread of the Modality Manifestation

a) Explicit Modality

Explicit modality was related to the modality markers that have a real form either in oral or written. It means suspects' attitude and and consideration said by words not expression. Explicit modality used modality markers, such as *pasti (sure), akan (will), ga bakal (will not), mungkin (maybe), tak akan (will not), selalu (always), bertahun-tahun (many years), terus (keep going), Sering (commonly), haram, harus (must), jangan (do not), memerintahkan (command), klik bagikan (click share), minta/diminta (ask/ask for), share, mohon (please), simak (listen), ganti (change), semoga (hopefully), tunjukkan (show it!), selamatkan (save!), tenggelamkan (drown it!), beritakan (inform it!), ayo (come on!), tolak (ignore), waspada (be careful!), viralkan (make it viral!), bayangkan (imagine!), disuruh (asked), mengajak (invite), keluarkan (take it out!), batalkan (cancel), monggo (please), tolong (help), lanjutkan (continue), dikopi (copied), kasihkan (give it), berikan (give it), save, dipukul saja (hit it!), ingat (remember), harap (please), sebarkan (share it!), ludahi (spit it), doakan (pray for it!), mari (come on,) biar (to let), bisa (able), boleh (could), dapat (can), tak bisa/ga bisa (cannot/could not), tetap (constant), ditetapkan (determined), mau*

(want). The followings are the use of explicit modality in hoax text.

[41] …Satu Kesalahan Saja Akan Saya Bayar 1 M… (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 59; Statement Sri Mulyani tantang pembenci Jokowi, Agustus 2018)

[42] …Pantesan selalu memusuhi ulama dan umat islam… (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 215; Jokowi dan Megawati Potong Tumpeng di atas Lambang PKI, November 2018)

[43] INFO. BUAT ALUMNI 212 HARAP HINDARI POSKO 14 DI MONAS… (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 234; Puan Maharani buka posko logistik di reuni 212. Desember 2018)

[44] …Saya mau minta bantuan Mas Joko… (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 207; Kelompok Mahasiswa Cipayung Plus Terima Uang dari BIN untuk Tidak Mengkritisi dan Dukung Jokowi – Ma'ruf Amin. November 2018)

The modalities which were not used as explicit modality markers in the hoax text were low degree of 'inclination' modalization and low degree of usuality modalization. The low degree of usuality modality was explicitly marked by using the word kadang-kadang (sometimes). Considering that the media for spreading hoaxes were mass media and social media, so that it was normal if the words barangkali (maybe) and kadang-kadang (sometimes) were not found.

b) Implicit Modality

Implicit modality was related to the use of modality markers from the expression of the suspects or speakers. It means that the speakers stated their personal attitude and consideration by using expression which has same context as the words have the real meaning. In the hoax text was found implicit modality and marked by the words *menegaskan (confirmed), bukan?/'kan (is it?/isn't?), sudah jelas (already clear), betul-betul (really), terang-terangan (straight-out), menjelaskan (explain), insyaAllah, (se)macam (seems like), menurut (according to), merasa (feel), masa' (really?), sekitar (about), disebut-sebut (mention), dipikirnya (thought), kelihatan (appear), bertahun-tahun (many years), terus (continue), selama ini (all this time), sempat (ever), pernah (ever), tiba-tiba (suddenly), sedikit demi sedikit (gradually), haram, layak/selayaknya (rightly), perlu (need), sebaiknya (should), segera (soon), and sepatutnya (deservedly).* Membutuhkan (need), menyudutkan (humiliate), amin, dan menjadikan (make). The followings are some examples of the implicit modality used in hoax text.

[45] …Dia juga sempat mengatakan Prabowo di mata Gus Dur adalah sosok yang ikhlas kepada

bangsa... (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 43; Dukungan KH. Said Aqil terhadap paslon Prabowo Sandiaga, Agustus 2018)

[46] … "Bu Mega aja setuju PKI bangkit masa' kalian enggak?"… (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 73; Megawati setuju PKI bangkit, Agustus 2018)

[47] …Selama ini kami ga terlalu peduli akrobat politik PSI tapi jika kemudian mereka secara vulgar menyerang pribadi pak Amien Rais yang notabene mantan ketua umum PP Muhammadiyah dan juga sosok kiyai panutan warga Muhammadiyah, tindakan tsbut telah merusak suasana psikologis sebagian besar warga Muhammadiyah maka sudah sepatutnya kita juga bersikap terhadap partai bocah ini… (Ekstrak Data Teks Berita Hoaks No. 200; Fatwa Haram Memilih PSI untuk Warga Muhammadiyah, November 2018)

The use of implicit modality in hoax text could refine the purpose meaning that the hoax newsmakers or spreaders want to reach by let the readers defined their expression.

4. CONCLUSION

Modality is the speakers' attitude or position in revealing the truth and actualization of an event in positive and negative polar boundary. From all the modality analysis process in the hoax, there were characteristics found in hoaxes based on modality type, value, and orientation. The hoaxes related to legislative and presidential election commonly used modality markers in delivering information. The appearance of the modality markers reached 62.32% of the total 284 clauses. This indicated that the hoaxes tend to contain information that was personally assumed.

Based on the modality type, hoaxes were dominated by general modulation modality, namely 37.32%. This indicated that the hoaxes characteristic contained imperative in order to make the readers justify the assumptions of the hoax newsmakers and actualize their want. Another modality type, namely modalization was also dominantly used in the hoaxes by 25%. This indicated that the characteristic of the hoaxes contained the information has not happen yet.

Based on the modality value, only the low degree of inclination modulation was not found in the hoax text. This confirmed that the hoax newsmakers delivered their purpose and objective to the readers as a command not a want or wish. The middle degree of obligation modulation dominate the hoax by 22.89%. This indicated that issues in the hoax was not urgent. Furthermore, the hoax also dominate by the middle degree of probability modalization,namely 11.62%

which indicated that the information has not necessarily happen.

Based on the modality orientation, the involvement of the suspects in the hoax dominantly revealed subjectively, that is 32.39%, meanwhile objectively by 29.93%. This indicated that the information in hoax came from known and trusted sources. The involvement of the suspects also revealed objectively showed that the information came from credible sources. Modality manifestation in the hoax was dominated explicitly by 44.01%. This indicated that the hoax newsmakers and spreaders used clear and real words in expressing their personal attitude and consideration.

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