HEDGING USED BY THE WRITER IN NEW YORK TIMES ONLINE WEBSITE

THESIS

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Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

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MOTTO

Minds are like parachutes, they only function when they are open

-James Dewar-

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to:

My dearest parents:

Sodiq and Nadhifah

My beloved brother and sister:

Ahmad Saifuddin

Miftahul Jannah

My advisor:

Agwin Degaf, M.A

My lovely friends:

Buntelan Angin, S. Husen Akbar, Almira, Afiati,

and many more that I can't mention all of them,

for sharing the same struggle, and giving me prays and supports.

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Finally, I hope this thesis will be useful for all the readers and may provide a little help for those who suffer and struggle from any trauma. This study may not be perfect. Hence, any comment, correction, and criticism will be gently welcomed.

Malang, December 10, 2019

Dewi Rohmatul Ilmiyah

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ABSTRACT

Hedging is a primarily verbal and adverbial word, as it might suggest, dealing with degrees of probability. This theory first found by Lakoff (1972) and he defined hedge as a word whose job is to make things more fuzzy or less fussy. Hedging is the part of discourse analysis since the object of research is in the form of text or discourse.

In conducting the study, qualitative descriptive method is applied. It is based on Taxonomy hedges of Salager-Meyer (1997). The data taken from New York Times online website. It consist of 16 news article about politic issue. It is because politic topic become a highline in New York Times during the presidential election. The finding of this study shows that the writers used all the seven types of hedges, they are modal auxiliary verb, modal lexical verb, adjectival, adverbial, and nominal modal phrase, approximators, if clause, compound hedges, and introductory phrases. Then, the finding also explains that the function of hedge are to make the issue fussy and increase the precision in the authors' claim.

In conclusion, the writers in New York Times applied hedges in the news article to allow the writer to express the arguments with greater precision. The researcher found that Approximators is the dominant type used by the writer in political news. It is to make the reader carried away by numbers games. As Van Dijk (2006) explained that the primary means to persuasively display objectivity are numbers and statistics, and they become characterize news reports in the press. However, the compound hedge become the most frequent used.

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Kata Kunci   : Hedging (lindung nilai) , analisis wacana, artikel berita

Hedging adalah ekspresi samar yang digunakan oleh penulis untuk melindungi posisi mereka dari pernyataan dan klaim yang mereka tulis. Teori ini pertama kali ditemukan oleh Lakoff (1972) dan dia mendefinisikan lindung nilai sebagai kata yang tugasnya membuat hal-hal menjadi lebih kabur atau lebih tidak jelas. Lindung nilai adalah bagian dari analisis wacana ketika objek penelitiannya dalam bentuk teks atau wacana.

Dalam melakukan penelitian, metode deskriptif kualitatif diterapkan. Ini didasarkan pada lindung nilai taksonomi Salager-Meyer (1997). Data diambil dari situs web online New York Times. Ini terdiri dari 16 artikel berita tentang masalah politik. Itu karena topik politik menjadi sorotan di New York Times selama pemilihan presiden. Temuan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa penulis menggunakan semua tujuh jenis lindung nilai, mereka adalah modal auxiliary verb, modal lexical verb, adjectival, adverbial, and nominal modal phrase, approximators, if clause, compound hedges, and introductory phrases. Kemudian, temuan ini juga menjelaskan bahwa fungsi lindung nilai adalah untuk membuat issue menjadi jelas dan meningkatkan presisi dalam klaim penulis.

Sebagai kesimpulan, para penulis di New York Times menerapkan lindung nilai dalam artikel berita untuk memungkinkan penulis untuk mengekspresikan argumen dengan lebih tepat. Peneliti menemukan bahwa Approximators adalah tipe dominan yang digunakan oleh penulis dalam berita politik. Ini untuk membuat pembaca terbawa oleh permainan angka. Seperti yang dijelaskan Van Dijk (2006) bahwa sarana utama untuk menampilkan secara obyektif adalah angka dan statistik, dan mereka menjadi ciri laporan berita di media. Namun, compound hedges menjadi yang paling sering digunakan.

مستخلص البحث

علمية، داوي رحمة (2019)، التحوط المستخدم من حول الصحافي على الأخبار السياسية في صحيفة نيويورك تايمز. البحث العلمي، قسم الإنجليزية وأدبها، كلية العلوم الإنسانية جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية بمالانج

المشرفة : أغوين ديغاف، الماجستير

الكلمات المفتاحية: التحوط، تحليل الخطاب، المقالات الإخبارية

التحوط عبارة عن تعبير غامض يستخدمه الصحافي لحماية موقفه من البيانات والمطالبات التي يكتبها. اخترعت هذه النظرية لأول مرة من لاكوف (1972) وهو يعرف التحوط ككلمة تتمثل مهمتها في جعل الأمور غير واضحة أو غامضة. التحوط هو جزء من تحليل الخطاب عندما يكون موضوع البحث في شكل النص أو الخطاب.
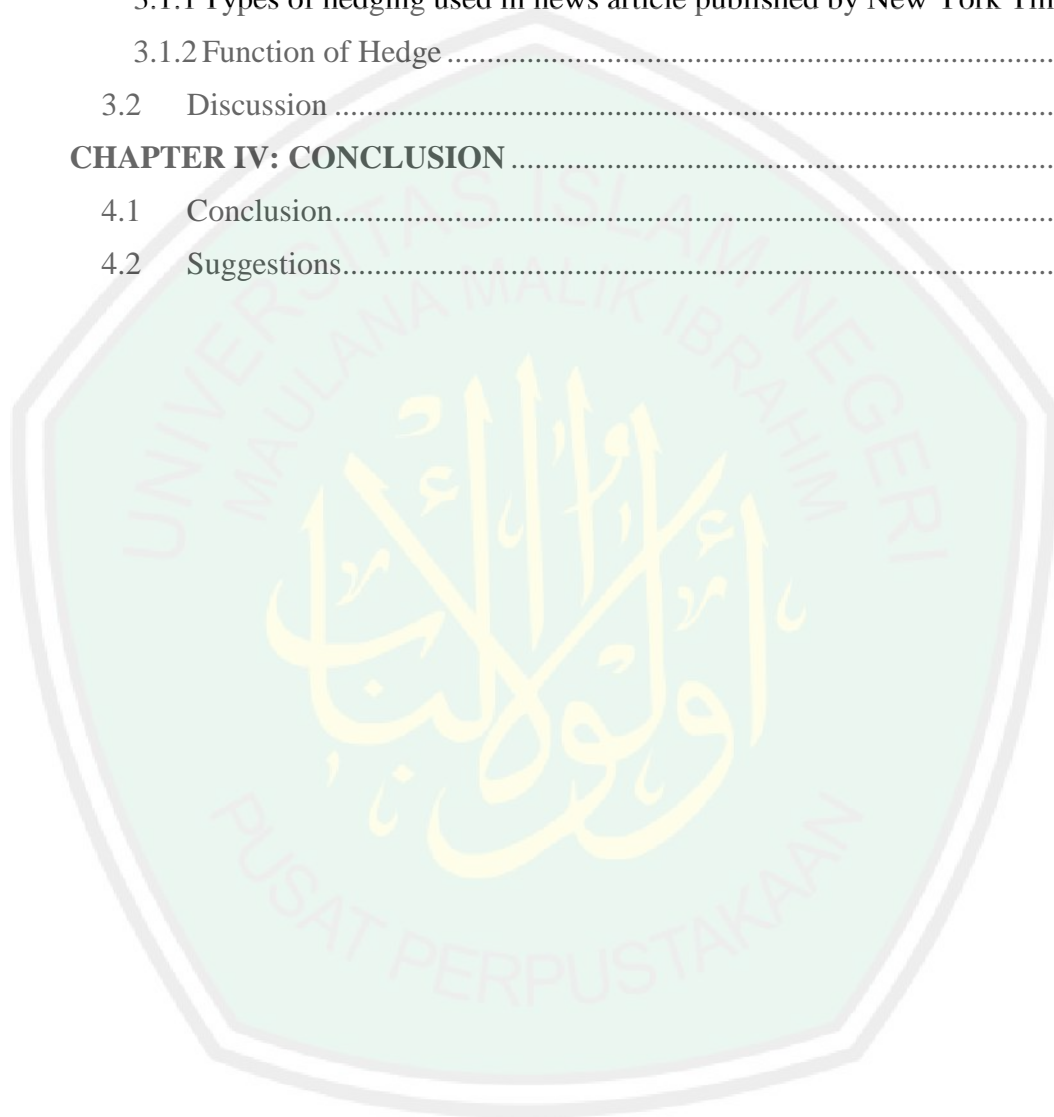
وفي إجراء البحث، يتم تطبيق طريقة الوصفي النوعي، ويستند ذلك إلى التحوط التصنيفي لشركة Salager-Meyer (1997). تم أخذ البيانات من موقع صحيفة نيويورك تايمز على الشبكة الدولية. وهو يتألف من 16 المقالات الإخبارية عن المسائل السياسية، لأن المواضيع السياسية كانت في دائرة الضوء في صحيفة نيويورك تايمز خلال انتخابات الرئيس الجمهورية. تشير نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى أن الصحافي يستخدم جميع أنواع التحوط السبعة، فهي عبارة عن عاصمة الفعالية المساعدة، وعبارة الفعالية المعجمية، وعبارة الصفة، وعبارة الظرف، وعبارة رأس مال الرمزي، ومقربات، إذا كانت الجملة، وتحوطات المركبة، وعبارات التمهيدية. ثم يشرح هذا الاستنتاج أن وظيفة التحوط هي توضيح المشكلة وزيادة الدقة في مطالب الصحافي.

و الاستنتاج، استخدم الصحافي في صحيفة نيويورك تايمز التحوط في المقالات الإخبارية لتمكين الصحافي من التعبير عن الحجج بشكل أكثر الدقة. وجدت الباحثة أن التقريب النوع السائد الذي يستخدمه الصحافي في الأخبار السياسية. هذا هو جعل القارئ حملته لعبة الأرقام. كما أوضح Van Dijk (2006)، فإن الوسيلة الرئيسية لعرضها بموضوعية هي الأرقام والإحصائيات، وهي تميز التقارير الإخبارية في وسائل الإعلام. لكن، فإن التحوط المركب هي أكثر استخدامًا.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This section is an introduction to the thesis that contain information about research background, research problems, and research objectives. This chapter also presents the scope and limitations, the research significance, the definition of the key terms, and research methodology.

1.1 Background of the Study

Nowadays, information is a necessity that is important for the public. As times develop, technology also supports people to access information quickly. As Gamble and Gamble (1989) mentioned that mass media is a tool of communication that more easy to help people enlarge the information to the public. Besides, mass media continue to innovate so that people can easy to obtain information. Then, the development of the internet that has increasingly take control of people's lives and mass media have begun to take this excellent opportunity.

Before the internet became a lifestyle of modern society, mass media only appeared in the form of conventional media and broadcast media. Then, electronic media covers radio, television, and the internet and the printed media include newspaper and magazine. However, now, people can find mass media in the form of websites, blogs, and so forth. In other words, newspaper as a mass media in written form which has contains such as news, advertising and the

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collumn features articles on political events, crime, business, society, and sport that is happening in the city, the local community, and the world.

Some Indonesian newspapers that people can find in online versions, such as Harian Compas named Kompas.com, Republika called Republika.co.id., The Jakarta Post, and Tempo.com. Moreover, the other country also has its media or newspaper to share the actual information, like the New York Times, The Guardian, and Herald Tribune International. It was all done by mass media to answer the public needs in terms of the latest issues. Then, the credibility of online media is different from conventional media, which must go through a complicated process. That is why the online press has its characteristics.

In linguistic study, hedging has proven to be an essential component of various genres, such as research articles, ads, as well as newspaper articles. Hedging shows the degree of tentativeness, possibility, or politeness used in their texts by the writers. Camiciottoli (2003) proposed that hedges help writers deliver information in a straightforward, convincing and entertaining way to promote understanding and acceptance, as well as collaboration with reader-writers. Hedges may serve as convincing tools to influence the reaction of the reader to the given texts.

In writing a news article, AlQuraishy (2000) stated that the application of hedging is essential to express hesitation and tentativeness arguments. Hedging becomes a direction for writers to evoke argumentation and make an appropriate claim. Using hedging will help writers avoid criticism that might come later. As

submitted by Hyland (1998), hedging may estimate the reader's possible opposite arguments. Hyland further states that Hedges reflects the attempts of the author to persuade readers of the validity of their statements, allowing them to gain acceptance for their work and softening a claim's overstatement.

By looking at the fact that hedges raise a paradox about both centainty and uncertainty, it can be said that hedge are actually a unique linguistic form, in which not every person is aware. Therefore, the researcher is attracted to study hedges and their functions. Then, she chooses a news article from the New York Times as the research subject. In the New York Times, the news themes on International, National, Business, Technology, Science, Health, etc. Its website (www.nytimes.com) is one of the most exist American online newspaper websites. The author selects the style of newspaper that he finds to be convincing writing (Connor, 1996 quoted for Davous-Milne, 2008), in which authors should be worried about the appropriate language for sharing information directly and accurately. It is also essential to meet the reader's attention and confidence.

Considering the importance of hedging in writing, the researcher analyzed the use of hedging in a news article published on the website of the New York Times which become a highline topic in September during the presidential election. The researcher of this study chose the politic news article as the subject because it contains more hedge to analyze. Fraser (2010) stated on his study that language plays a crucial role in political discourse since politicians or the writer use this valuable tool in away that enables them to persuade people, to shape other's thought and to achieve certain political goals. Therefore, the aim of this analysis

is to investigate the hedging mechanisms used in the online website of the New York Times. In this study, the researcher emphasizes on the types of hedges used in the New York Times, in particular political articles. In addition, this study was conducted to identify the potential functions of hedge devices in political articles published on the New York Times website.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the research background above, this research is going to find the answer to the following problems.

1. What are the types of hedges used in the New York Times?
2. What are the function of hedging in the New York Times?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the research problems mentioned above, this statement will demonstrate the objectives of the study.

1. To know the types of hedges used in New York Times
2. To understand the possible function of hedging in the New York Times

1.4 Scope and Limitation

This research is in the scope discourse analysis. Moreover, it is limit on the hedges, especially the types and functions of hedges used in an online newspaper, especially the section of politic posted in New York Times online website. The data retrieved from the New York Times online website from the first week until the second week of September 2019. The types of Hedges are

based on Salager-Meyer's (1997) classification and also the function of hedges Salager- Meyer on the criterion.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The findings of this research are intended to contribute theoretical and practical to the Hedging in discourse analysis area. Theoretically, this research is important to describe and to develop theoretical knowledge of discourse analysis which focus on hedging used in online newspaper. Practically, this research will be useful for Indonesian writers or Journalistic to obtain a better understanding of the use of hedge in newspaper discourse. This research also will be a benefit in pedagogical implication for English language learners and teachers in terms of the appropriate use of hedge in speech, debate, or writing an essay. Moreover, this study also expected to give significant contributions to those who are interested in studying a similar research field.

1.6 Definitions of Key Terms

1. Hedge is a primarily verbal and adverbial word, as it might suggest, dealing with degrees of probability (Meyer, 1997)

2. Hedging can be defined as the act of hedge. It's how people show the confusion or say something uncertain (Nugroho,2002)

3. Newpaper is one of the written mass media with news, information and advertising content. (Emery, E; Ault, P.H; Agee, W.K.,1970)

4. New York Times. According to Wikipedia The New York Times is a New York City-based American daily newspaper with global influence and

readership, which has several topics in news articles wrote by the New York Times company.

1.7 Previous Studies

The writer reviews the previous studies which deal with the use of hedging. The first study was conducted by Widjaja (2007) from Petra University. In her research, she analyzed the hedging used in an argumentative essay from essay collection book entitled Knowing Pornography. Her study focuses on the type and the function of hedging in an argumentative essay. She uses theory Salager-Meyer (1997) for analyzing the type of hedge, while analyzing the function hedges, she uses Nugroho (2002) theory. The result of her research stated that there are 70 sentences contain hedges in which the approximators of degree, quantity, frequency, and time as the dominant hedge used in the essay.

The second study was conducted by Behnam (2012). His research focused on the frequency, form, and function of the hedging device in the discussion sections of 100 qualitative and quantitative research articles with high scientific content using theory proposed by Hyland (1996). Then, his research was a comparative genre analysis comparing the intensity of qualitative and quantitative research and the type of hedging. For compare the total number of hedging devices, the independent-sample analysis was applied. The result showed a statistically significant difference in the frequency and form of the hedge terms between qualitative and quantitative research articles. As mentioned above that this study was comparative genre analysis, while this study only

analyzed the type and function of hedging in one type of writing text that is a news article.

The third study was conducted by Musa (2014), entitled "Hedging in Academic Writing: A Pragmatic Analysis of English and Chemistry Masters' Theses in a Ghanaian University." He examines the discourse functions of hedges in English and Chemistry Masters Thesis at the University of Cape Coast. Hence, he uses Hyland's (1998) poly-pragmatic model to investigate the discourse functions of hedges. Musa uses both qualitative and quantitative research paradigms. In addition, he also uses content analysis and descriptive statistics as his data analysis method. The study result notes that there is a significant difference between the hedge functions used in the theses of both English and Chemistry masters.

The fourth study was conducted by Hasanah & Wahyudi (2015). Their study was carried out to examine how the use of hedges (vague language) as the maning-making practice in the gossip column of the Jakarta Post. They adapting the framework of Lakoff (1973), Holmes (1990), Hyland (1996a-b). They focuses on the hedge's functions and meaning in a gossip column. They collected thirty gossip articles from the Jakarta Post based on potentially of hedge occurances. The result stated that there are 14 hedges found in the gossip column. Then, the finding and analysis of their study confirm that gossip about celebrities is an important social process whereby relationship indentity and social culture norms are debated, modified and shared.

The last, a study was conducted by Ika (2016) which focuses on hedging found in students' academic writing. Her study is aimed to identify the taxonomy and the function of hedge used by English Department students in their psycholinguistic paper. It is categorized as a qualitative study which uses a theory proposed by Hyland (1996). The result revealed that the students, as the subject of the study applied all taxonomies of hedging submitted by Hyland (1996) as a strategy to express the arguments properly. Both the preceding studies and the present research examined the hedging used in writing. However, the previous study analyzes hedges in students' academic writing using Hyland's (1996) theory. While the present study analyzes hedges in news article using Salager-Mayer (1997) theory.

Referring to all of the above articles, this study is similar in the evaluation of hedging in the writing of documents. Although one of the studies above analyzes hedges in the speaking area, but the writer analyzes from the writing draft of the speech. The study conducted by Widjaja took an argumentative essay as the document to analyze. Musa and Ika took academic writing, Yuliarti took the draft speech, and Behnam took a research article. This study took news article news articles collected from New York Times online webster as the document which was analyzed. It is also possible to see the other difference from the method used and the study emphasis. The previous studies typically used comparative analysis and concentrated on the hedging type and frequency.

1.8 Research Method

This discussion of Research Method includes the research design, data sources, data collection and data analysis.

1.8.1 Research Design

This research is conducted by using the qualitative method since it is concerned with analyzing the online newspaper published in New York Times and the data are collected in the form of words. In addition, the qualitative method is used when the research is conducted to describe the phenomenon, in which the data used are opinion, behavior, or document, and never be analyzed with statistic pattern. This approach is particularly relevant to this research because the writer attempeted to investigate and understand the use of hedges in the news articles collected from the online webster of New York Times.

1.8.2 Subject of the Study

The research subject of this study is 16 opinion articles posted in the popular and influential newspaper in the United States, New York Times. Experts write these texts, and they may not reflect the official position of the newspaper. The articles from New York Times selected from the highlight topic in the first until the second week of September 2019. Moreover, New York Times' opinion articles cover 6 varieties of the topic that include business, environment, economy, technology, health, and politic. Then, the most trending

topic is Politic news articles. It is because New York will change the president in 2020. So that this study uses only the politic issue.

1.8.3 Research Instrument

The instrument of this research is the writer itself. It is because the writer is the one who conducted the study. She is going to collect analyze the data.

1.8.4 Data and Data Source

The data of this research is in the form of words containing hedge taken from articles in an online newspaper published by New York Times. The source of the data is from New York Times online website that can be accessed in www.nytimes.com.

1.8.5 Data Collection

In collecting the data, the writer uses documentation. There are four steps for collecting the data. First, log in to the New York Times online website. Second, the researcher read the news articles about politic in New York Times start from the first week until the second week of September 2019. Third, the researcher gave code to each hedging found in the news articles. Next, the researcher created the table which consisted of number, sentences, hedges, and type of hedge. Then, the researcher copied all the sentences which contain of

hedging devices from the news article to the table. Fifth, collect and save all the texts into the computer to form a database of corpora. The last, classify the data based on the date of publishing.

1.8.6 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyze through several steps as follow. First, classifying the hedges that have been collected into types and functions of hedges and put them into tables. The type of hedges use in this study is based on the by Salager-Meyer's taxonomy of hedges. Then, the function of Hedges are based on Salager-Meyer (1997) classification. Second, explaining and describing the data to answer the first research question then continue to the second research question. Third, made a conclusion based on the result of the data and gave suggestion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contains the review on related literature. The writer emphasizes the theoretical framework which contain the description about discourse analysis, hedging, the function of hedging, and also the previous studies.

2.1 Discourse Analysis

Discourse studies is a disciplin that examine within the smallest grammatical such as morpheme at the language form and function in communication. Jorgensen & Philips (2002) defined the word *discorse* as the way people communicate and understand the feature of the word. It can be understand as the meaning of particular word. In other side, Yule (2006) has his own argument about the word *discourse.* He stated that discourse is language beyond the sentence. it refers to what is contain behind the word. Therefore, every act of communication is a part of discourse. It is because discourse involves the conveyer the message (speaker or writer), recepient of the message (listener or reader), and or the unity of meaning that wants to be conveyed.

Discourse analysis relates to the study of language or language usage. It analyzes the language used naturally, both in written and oral form to users as an element of society. According to Seel (2002), he claimed that discourse analysis is a common term for analyzing written, spoken or other signed interaction

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strategies. Discourse analysis emphasize the larger unit of speech than the sentence and considers the context in which the discourse takes place. Therefore, discourse analysis can be applied in the speaking form, writing, and other communicative occasion as the research object.

Based on the explanation above, discourse analysis can be defined as a study which analyzes the language used naturally, both in written and oral form to users as an element of society. Then, the study of hedging categories as the study of discourse since the research object is in the form of text or discourse.

2.2 Understanding Hedge

In brief history of linguistics, Hedge, in *Dictionary of Stylistics*, was categories as the fields of discourse analysis and speech act theory and defined as "the qualification and toning down of statements and utterances to reduce the riskiness of what one says." Hubler (1983) believes that hedge fulfills the same role of indetermination, making the statements appropriate to the listener and increasing the chances of ratification. The concept of hedges has moved away from its origins since the early 1970s, mainly since it was adopted by pragmatists and discourse analysts.

Hyland (1998) claimed that Lakoff (1972) first introduced the term hedge, and defined a hedge as a word whose job is to make things more fuzzy or less fussy. His list of examples includes words such as *nearly, always, usually, sort of, about, etc.* Furthermore, hedges can be either lexical or structural devices such as *predict, maybe, seem, or passive form* through which the writers can

express their uncertainty toward the propositions. In his article, Lakoff already stated that several verbs and syntactic constructions have secret performatives, *e.g., I suppose/think/suggest that Jerry is coming; won't you open the door?*. The hedged performatives idea became the only way to expand the concept of hedging (Lakoff, 1975).

Several experts later extend and enrich the concept of hedges. Brown and Levinson (1987) argue that a hedge as particle, word or phrase that modifies the degree of membership of a predicate or a noun phrase in a set, which is an enhance to Lakoff's definition. Another definition, Hyland (1996) explained that hedges are only hedges in their epistemic sense when they point to uncertainty as to how writers can present a proposition as an opinion rather than a fact. Other researchers, such as House / Kasper (1981) and Blum-Kulka / Ohlstein (1984), also discussed hedges as a way to modify certain types of speech-acts, in particular requests and apologies.

2.2.1 Types of Hedge

Many linguists mention that there are varied types of hedges. In example, Hyland (2000) argues that hedge is possible to categorize as *content-oriented hedges* and *reader-oriented hedges.* Depending on the perceived purpose, content-oriented hedges can be further divided into several subclassifications. Furthermore, Harnett (2004) states that linguists have identified many types of hedging. They are *an appraisal, epistemic status, evaluation, evidentiality, intensity, modality, qualification, stance, or vagueness*. At least they can be

achieved through using *"downgrades, downtoners, indirectness, mitigation, tentativeness, and understatement.*"

Referring to the types of hedges, Heng and Tan classify the hedges based on the *typology of hedging construction*. They may examine, as adverbial, epistemological verbs and modal verbs, clausal structures, hypothetical constructions, and the anticipatory construction of the clausal structure. Hence, various types of hedges proposed by some experts. Then, the writer of this study is going to apply one of them. This study uses *the taxonomy of hedges* by Salager-Meyer. It is used to analyze the data; news articles in New York Times online website because the taxonomy of hedges by Salager-Meyer is complete than the others.

2.2.2 Taxonomy of Hedges

Salager-Meyer classification (1997) the taxonomy of hedges, typically, hedge is demonstrated through the use of the following strategic assumptions:

1) Modal auxiliary verbs (the most simple and frequently used expression of modality in English academic writing.). Coates (1983) suggests that there are two main categories of modality: root and epistemic. He identifies the epistemic modality as the assumptions of the speaker or the evaluation of the possibilities that can demonstrate the confidence or lack of confidence of the speaker in the case of the truth of the argument. Then, hedging is related to the epistemic modality since both of them show the degree of speakers' confidence in the case expressed. The most tentative ones being:

may, might, can, could, would, should. According to Coates (1983), may and might be the main modalities that may express the lack of confidence shown by the speaker or writer in the proposition. Perkins (1983) has stated that can and may have the same main meaning. Nevertheless, this can only occur with epistemological meaning in interrogative or negative sentences. *Can* is probably the most problematic modal verb as hedge. It is because affirmative cannot express epistemic possibility (Hyland 1998, Butter 1990, Quirk et al.1985). Based on this theory, this present study does not identify the use of modal can in the newspaper articles.

For example:

- The next set of debates are in October, and yes, they *might* once again be a set. (Pol,2)

    Gabbard only has two qualifying poll results and **would** need two more by Oct. 1, and Ms. Williamson would need three. (Pol,5)

2) Modal lexical verbs (or a speech act verbs that used to performs acts such as doubting and analyzing rather than simply describing) of varying degrees of illocutionary force: *to seem, to tend, to argue, to estimate, to report, to think*. Although, in this way, a wide range of verbs can be used, particularly in educational or persuasive writing, which tends to rely heavily on the above example. The examples:

- A 2014 report from the Economic Policy Institute *estimated* that 851,000 jobs were lost because of the trade deficit with Canada and Mexico. (Pol,23)

- That campaigns are now being fought largely online is hardly a revelation, yet only one political party **seems** to have gotten the message (Pol,99)

- But experts have **argued** that modern American efforts are not morally equivalent to those in Russia. (Pol,96)

3) Adjectival, adverbial, and nominal modal phrases:

a. Probability adjectives. It serves to reduce the absolute commitment of the writer, the acceptance of consistent as a hedge being confirmed by contrast to the proven responsibility of the author. The example of probability adjectives are *possible, probable, un/likely*

b. Nouns. Martin (1987) stated that the use of nominalization helps transform an opinion into an abstract quality in expository prose. The epistemic possibility always involves the writer's confidence in truth rather than an assessment of enabling conditions, even if the writer seeks to hide the judgment. The example of nouns modal phrases are *assumption, claim, possibility, estimate, suggestion*

c. Adverb (which is regarded as non-verbal). It is the second most frequent hedging device in a journal after the lexical verb. The example of adverb here are *perhaps, possibly, probably, practically, apparently, generally.*

For examples:

- Mr. Sanford, who is also a former congressman, told Alex Burns that he believed Mr. Trump's popularity was "certainly wide, but *perhaps* much thinner and much more fragile than people realize." (Pol,7)
- Mr. Biden did say that if omeone lost their job, they could *poten**tially*** buy in to Medicare. (Pol,45)

4) Approximators. Approximators are categorized as stereotypical "adaptors" likewise as "rounders" of quantity, degree, frequency, and time which express heed and coyness: e.g., *approximately, about, often, usually, somehow, a lot of, around, at least, nearly.*

The examples:

- It will require candidates to have *at least* 200,000 individual donors and meet one of two polling requirements (Pol,49)
- After all, the unemployment rate is currently *about* 3.6 percent, the lowest in nearly five decades. (Pol,41)
- After all, the unemployment rate is currently about 3.6 percent, the lowest in *nearly* five decades. (Pol,42)

5) Introductory phrases such as *I believe, we feel that, to our knowledge*, which expressing the author's personal hesitations and personal involvement.

For example:

- Democrats **believe** their month-old inquiry is on track and will allow them to begin making an effective impeachment case before the nation by Thanksgiving (Pol,57)

6) If clauses, e.g., if true, if anything.

For example:

- **If** Mr. Buttigieg finishes strongly in the Iowa caucuses, Mr. Rosenberg added, he could make a play for the center lane of the Democratic electorate (Pol,73)

7) Compound hedges. These are phrases consisting of several hedges, the most common of which are:

a. These are multi-hedge words, the most popular of which are:

(e.g., *it would indicate*)

b. A lexical verb preceded by hedging adverb or adjective that strengthens the hedge already implicit in the lexical verb (e.g., it *seems reasonable*). Such compound hedges can be double hedges; for example*, it seems likely; it would indicate that; this probably appears.*

This can be shown, all of the types suggest above that the sentences in which they appear to contain personal convictions based on logical reasoning.

(or empirical data). Without this technique, readers would have assumed that the information communicated pertains to universally known knowledge. This taxonomy of hedges is needed to know the types of hedge

2.2.3 Function of Hedges

Some experts have a different interpretation of the function of using hedging in their writing. Salager-Meyer set two primary objectives to use hedge words as follows.

A. To make the issue fuzzy

An explicit statement of a claim makes it easy for others to criticize the argument of the authors. In this circumstance, the writers minimized the criticism that could come later when using hedge. In addition, the explicit expression of an argument may indicate the lack of humility and other people's ignorance in this research area.

B. Increase the precision in the authors' claim

The use of hedge, according to Salager-Meyer, may be the most important argument that a cautious researcher can make. In writing, it may be a dominant, convincing factor in the acceptance of claims. The writer can demonstrate that something is not established to be 100 percent, but rather than suggested and subsequently believed.

On the side, Hyland claims that the use of hedge has three primary objectives. It can cause the claims of the writers to be articulated more precisely. Then, using hedge can anticipate the potential negative effects of proving that the

arguments or claims of writers are wrong. The use of hedge can also contribute to

the development of the relationship between writer and reader.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter provides findings and discussion of the research. The findings containing the data found from the news article from New York Times. The findings is organized based on two research problems; they are the types and function of hedging used in news article published by New York Times. The discussion explain the main findings and reveals the findings of the hedging theories.

1.1 Findings of the Study

The data of this study was from news article from New York Times online website. The section is discussed based on the research questions; the types and the function of using hedging in news article published by New York Times. The data for those questions were taken from the analysis of the news article published by the New York Times. A description of the findings is provided below:

1.1.1 Types of hedging used in news article published by New York Times

The results of the analysis revealed that the writers of the news article used almost all types of hedging when writing the news, namely Approximators, Adjectival, adverbial and nominal modal phrases, modal auxiliary verbs, modal lexical verb, if clause, and introductory phrases. Table 3.1 indicates that there are 111 hedging found in the politic news article published by New York Times.

Table 3.1 The Findings of Types of Hedges Used in Articles

NO.	TYPES OF HEDGES	TOTAL
1.	Modal Auxiliary Verb	22
2.	Modal Lexical Verb	21
3.	Adjectival, Adverbial, and nominal modal verb	21
4.	Approximators of degree, quantity, frequency and times	24
5.	Introductory Phrases	3
6.	If Clause	18
7.	Compound hedges	2
	Total	**111**

From the table 3.1, it shows that in the analysis, it is found seven types of hedging which are used in the data. The first type is modal auxiliary verb which is found to be used on 22 times in the whole data. Second one is modal lexical verb which is found in 21 sentences. The other type is adjectival, adverbial, and nominal modal verb which is used in 21 clauses. On the other hand, the finding also shows that the approximators of degree, quantity, frequency and times type is also found in the 24 clauses of the data.

Meanwhile, the introductory phrases type is also found in the analysis which is used in 3 clauses. The other type of hedging which is found is 'if clause' type. Based on the finding, this type is used in 18 clauses. The last type which is found is compound hedges. This type is found in 2 times in the analysis of the whole data in this research. Further explanation is discussed on the next subchapter below.

From the findings above, it shows that there are seven types of hedging which are found to be used in the data of the research. Further discussion can be seen below.

1. **Modal Auxiliary Verb**

This type of hedging is widely used in academic writing. According to Coates (1983) suggests that there are two main categories of modality: root and epistemic. Here, epistemic modality as the assumptions of the speaker or the evaluation of the possibilities that can demonstrate the confidence or lack of confidence of the speaker in the case of the truth of the argument. Then, hedging is related to the epistemic modality since both of them show the degree of speakers' confidence in the argument expressed. The modality which mostly used are: *may, might, can, could, would, should*. According to Coates (1983), may and might be the main modalities that may express the lack of confidence shown by the speaker or writer in the proposition. Perkins (1983) has claimed that can and may have the same main meaning. Nevertheless, this can only occur with epistemological meaning in interrogative or negative sentences.

In this analysis, the findings indicate that there are 22 modality verbs appear in the data. Further results can be found in the following table 3.2 below:

Table 3.2 The Findings of Modal Auxiliary Verb Type

No	Clauses
1.1	The next set of debates are in October, and yes, they **might** once again be a set. (Pol,2)
1.2	The billionaire impeachment activist Tom Steyer qualified last weekend, meaning at least 11 candidates are set to participate, and the Democratic National Committee **could** split the debate over two

	nights, Oct. 15 and 16, as a result. (Pol,4)
1.3	Gabbard only has two qualifying poll results and **would** need two more by Oct. 1, and Ms. Williamson would need three. (Pol,5)
1.4	After interviewing Yang about his platform, Kevin called him "a longer-than-long-shot" candidate and figured his campaign **would** more or less fizzle out over time. (Pol,10)
1.5	Then, in a nod to the Democratic presidential primary debate, he suggested what **might** happen if a family were watching the Democrats on TV in a house supplied by energy from a wind farm. (Pol,16)
1.6	He says his plan **would** cover 97 percent of Americans (Pol,20)
1.7	Economists generally agree that inaction on climate change **would** result in deep economic pain for the United States (Pol, 29)
1.8	Jobs do follow the dollars, so it's no surprise that a plan to inject trillions into the economy for any specific purpose — be it the development of wind farms, electric-vehicle charging stations or solar-panel production — **would** lead to new employment in those fields. (Pol,38)
1.9	Mr. Biden did say that if someone lost their job, they **could** potentially buy in to Medicare.(Pol,44)
1.10	If they choose to hold on to strong, solid private health insurance, I believe they **should be** able to do that. (Pol,48)
1.11	House Democrats moved quickly on Monday to bring their impeachment case against President Trump into the open, saying

	they **would** forgo court battles with defiant witnesses (Pol, 54)
1.12	White House directives not to cooperate **would** only bolster the case that the president had abused his office and obstructed Congress. (Pol,55)
1.13	That vote **would** establish rules for the public presentation of evidence and outline due process rights for Mr. Trump. (Pol,56)
1.14	Mr. Schiff conceded that the White House **would** most likely try to invoke similar privilege to try to block other crucial witnesses
1.15	Yet most party leaders and voters agreed that being a married gay man **would** cause some discomfort with religious or conservative black Democrats. (Pol,62)
1.16	Mr. Buttigieg also said his campaign did not leak the memo, rebutting speculation that his operatives **might** have done so as an explanation for his failure to gain much support from black voters. (Pol,64)
1.17	In a national CNN poll released on Wednesday, approximately a quarter of registered Democratic voters identified Mr. Buttigieg as one of the candidates they **would** like to learn more about (Pol,75)
1.18	The theory is politically helpful to Mr. Trump because it **would** show he was elected president without that Russian help. (Pol,91)
1.19	The shift in white liberal attitudes on race might be a permanent one, helped along by a changing media environment and heightened cultural sensitivity, or it **could be** a more fleeting reaction to the current polarized moment (Pol,104)

1.20	"It **would** be disastrous for the institution," he said of the court, "if they had to decide it in the middle of a presidential election." (Pol,109)
1.21	Doubtless it was supposed that the electors **would** exercise a reasonable independence and fair judgment in the selection of the chief executive," Chief Justice Melville Fuller wrote. (Pol,111)
1.22	Professor Lessig said, is to have a definitive answer on elector independence before the justices can know which candidate **might** benefit from their ruling. (Pol,112)

From the table 3.2 above, it is known that this type of hedging is often used in the data. Furthermore, the more specifically explanation and analysis of each finding is discussed below.

Data 1.1:

"The next set of debates are in October, and yes, they **might** once again be a set." (Pol,2)

Context and Meaning

The data above shows that the writer use the modal verb of "might" in giving comment to the next debate which will be held in October. The writer assumes that the set of the debates will be only one set again as before. Here, to present the possibility, the writer tends to use modal verb "might" to show his or her own assumption about the debates. Therefore the meaning of the clause contains of the possibility of the speaker's assumption about the set of the debate which may be only one set (as the speaker's assumption) or maybe not.

Data Analysis

The underlined and bold word "might" is classified into modal auxiliary verb type of hedging. The word "might" itself is a modal verb which represents uncertainty of the speakers' or the writers' assumption. Here, it means that the writers wrote the utterance with uncertainty context in their mind. It also represents the condition of lack of confidence of the speakers or the writers in uttering the sentence. In this sentence, the context is about the future debates which will be held on October. The speaker feels unconfidence when it is said that the debates will be a set. It means that, it has a possibility to be a set or maybe not. Therefore, the modal verb 'might' is used to show the possibility which may happens.

Data 1.2:

> "The billionaire impeachment activist Tom Steyer qualified last weekend, meaning at least 11 candidates are set to participate, and the Democratic National Committee **could** split the debate over two nights, Oct. 15 and 16, as a result." (Pol,4)

Context and Meaning

The data above shows that the writer tends to use the modal verb 'could' as the representation of possibility of the split of the debate which will be held over two nights. Here, the writer says his or her assumption towards the possible action of the Democratic National Committee.

Data Analysis

The underlined and bold word 'could' means that the sentence contains uncertainty meaning which happens in the past. The word 'could' is the past form of the modal verb 'can'. This modality shows the writer's degree of confidence. It represents the possibility of the writer's utterance. The possibility of the splitting debate which is done by the Democratic National Committee happens before the writer wrote this article. As a result, the split of the debate is successfully done over two nights. This uncertainty statement is said as an argument or assumption of such event. Here, when it is said that the activist, Tom Steyer, qualified 11 candidates who are set to participate, it also assumes that the committee 'can' possibly split the debate before it happens.

Data 1.3:

"Gabbard only has two qualifying poll results and **would** need two more by Oct. 1, and Ms. Williamson would need three." (Pol,5)

Context and Meaning

In that data, it shows that the writer uses the word 'would' in presenting the possibility the need of Gabbard and Ms. Williamson's poll result. Here, it is assumed that Gabbard maybe need two more and Ms. Williamson will need three more qualifying poll results.

Data Analysis

The underlined word 'would' means that the sentence contains an uncertainty event which happens in the past. This modality shows that the uncertainty mood happens before the event and already told after the event is done. The word 'would' is the past form of the modal verb 'will' which is used for the illustrating the future event which comes to happen. In this analysis, the data "Gabbard only has two qualifying poll results and **would** need two more by Oct. 1" shows that Gabbard maybe need two more qualifying poll results in the 1st of October. It means that, the possibility happens before those date, and it is said after that date. Meanwhile the next statement "and Ms. Williamson would need three" means that, before the date, it is possible to Ms. Williamson to need three more results.

Data 1.4 – 1.9 have similar analysis to data 1.1 – 1.3.

Data 1.10:

"If they choose to hold on to strong, solid private health insurance, I believe they **should be** able to do that." (Pol,48)

Context and Meaning

From the clause above, the word 'should be' represents the speaker's assumption about the capability of doing something by the reference subject (they).

Data Analysis

The underlined word 'should be' is classified into a modal auxiliary verb of hedging. This word represents the degree of uncertainty which the speaker's feel in mind. It does not discuss the fact but it discusses the assumption of the speaker or the writer towards such event. Here, this word represents the speaker's believe toward the supposition. The sentence "If they choose to hold on to strong, solid private health insurance" means the argument of supposition, if people (in the reference) choose to hold solid private health stronger, so they will able to do that (refers to something they discussing). Meanwhile, the sentence "I believe they **should be** able to do that" means that this only happens on the speaker's mind. It refers to speaker's believe which is delivered by the sentence that contains modality on it. As an auxiliary verb, the word 'should be' mainly used for giving advice or making recommendation, talking about obligation, talking about probability and expectation, and many others. In this case, the modal verb 'should be' refers to make a meaning for uttering the probability and the speaker's assumption about something.

Data 1.11 – 1.18 have similar analysis to data 1.10

Data 1.19:

> "The shift in white liberal attitudes on race might be a permanent one, helped along by a changing media environment and heightened cultural sensitivity, or it **could be** a more fleeting reaction to the current polarized moment" (Pol,104)

Context and Meaning

The meaning of the word 'could be' in the clause above can be defined as the possibility of the shift in white liberal attitudes on race will be more fleeting reaction to the current polarized moment. In this clause, the writer uses the modal verb to express the possibility thing based on her or his assumption.

Data Analysis

This data contains modal auxiliary verb. The word 'could be' is used to express possibility or past ability as well as to make a certain suggestion and request. This word also can be used in conditional sentence. From the data above, the word 'could be' can be defined as a possibility expression. The writer argues that the shift in white liberal attitudes has possibility to be a more fleeting reaction to the current polarized moment. On the other hand, it is also assumed to be a permanent thing by changing media environment and heightened cultural sensitivity. The writer assumes that the shift itself has two possibilities in the same time. To deliver his or her assumption in mind, the writer uses modal verb to express the possibility they believe.

On the other hand, the other data in the table above which are not described in this analysis all uses modal verb. The data number 5, 16, and 22 are using the modal verb 'might' in delivering the possibility and uncertainty expression of the writer or the speaker as described on the data number 1. Meanwhile the data number 9 is the same as the data number 2 which contains the

modal verb 'could'. This sentence refers to the speaker's or the writer's degree of confidence. It also shows a possibility and uncertainty message. The other data, such like the data number 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, and 21 are classified into modality hedges. Here, they use the modal verb 'would' to express the past possibility of such event. All of the data above use modality to show various kind of expression, such as a possibility, an uncertainty feeling or event, and the assumption about such things. It is all delivered to the reader, so that the reader is expected to catch the message well.

2. Modal Lexical Verb

This type of hedges is used to perform acts such as doubting and evaluating rather than merely describing of varying degrees of illocutionary force, such as: *to seem, to tend, to argue, to estimate, to report, to think.* Salager-Meyer (1997) stated that although, in this way, a wide range of verbs can be used, particularly in educational or persuasive writing, which tends to rely heavily on the above example Furthermore, the findings can be seen on the following table 3.3 below.

Table 3.3 The Findings of Modal Lexical Verb Type

No	Clauses
2.1	Mr. Sanford, who is also a former congressman, told Alex Burns that he **believed** Mr. Trump's popularity was "certainly wide, but perhaps much thinner and much more fragile than people realize." (Pol,6)
2.2	It **seems** like there was something in your message that I didn't expect

	to become a sort of a kitchen table issue for America. (Pol,12)
2.3	And I **think** that's the part that I didn't see when I first met him was that this argument (Pol, 13)
2.4	Then, in a nod to the Democratic presidential primary debate, he **suggested** what might happen if a family were watching the Democrats on TV in a house supplied by energy from a wind farm. (Pol, 15)
2.5	A 2014 report from the Economic Policy Institute **estimated** that 851,000 jobs were lost because of the trade deficit with Canada and Mexico. (Pol,23)
2.6	The 500,000 **estimate** includes people who cited only health-related income loss as a contributor to their bankruptcies (Pol,24)
2.7	A government **report** in November, for instance, warned that, unless significant steps are taken to rein in global warming (Pol, 30)
2.8	Most of the job-creation **claims** that come with Democratic climate plans are vague. (Pol,34)
2.9	T.J. Ducklo, a spokesman for Mr. Biden, said the former vice president's **estimate** of "10 million well-paying jobs in the United States" was based on several studies linking infrastructure spending with job creation (Pol,36)
2.10	A New York Times analysis of polling and donor data **shows** that three candidates have already qualified for the December debate (Pol,50)
2.11	The Monmouth poll last week **showed**51 percent of likely South Carolina primary voters had no opinion of Mr. Buttigieg or hadn't

	heard of him, suggesting room to grow his support. (Pol, 68)
2.12	A recent batch of polling **suggests** that could soon change (Pol,71)
2.13	Mr. Buttigieg's star also **appears** to be on the rise in another early-voting state, New Hampshire (Pol,74)
2.14	The results **suggest** that Mr. Buttigieg's appeal is twice as great among the most engaged observers.(Pol,77)
2.15	And while he is the youngest candidate in the race, Mr. Buttigieg **appears** especially poised to appeal to older voters(Pol,78)
2.16	George Mason **suggested** the standard of "high crimes and misdemeanours," which holds to this day (Pol,92)
2.17	But experts have **argued** that modern American efforts are not morally equivalent to those in Russia. (Pol,96)
2.18	That campaigns are now being fought largely online is hardly a revelation, yet only one political party **seems** to have gotten the message (Pol,99)
2.19	In Iowa last week, Ms. Harris delivered a revamped stump speech that **seemed** tailored to these changing attitudes (Pol,105)
2.20	Former Vice President Joseph R. Biden Jr. has held a commanding lead in national polls with non-white Democrats, but surveys **show** that white liberals in Iowa and New Hampshire are less inclined to support him(Pol,106)
2.21	The second is that over time people have come **to assume** that electors are meant to vote for their parties' candidates. (Pol,110)

From the table 3.3 above, it is found that several data contains modal lexical verb. Furthermore, the detail analysis is discussed below.

Data 2.1:

> "Mr. Sanford, who is also a former congressman, told Alex Burns that he **<u>believed</u>** Mr. Trump's popularity was "certainly wide, but perhaps much thinner and much more fragile than people realize." (Pol,6)

Context and Meaning

The clause above shows that the word 'believe' is written to express the consideration in Mr. Sanford's mind about Mr. Trump's popularity.

Data Analysis

The data above uses modal lexical verb type of hedges. The underlined and bold word 'believe' becomes the indication of this type. The word 'believe' refers to someone's assumption towards something told in the sentence. The assumption is delivered to the reader or the hearer in the form of message. The assumption is delivered by using modal verb 'believe' to make sure that it is only the consideration of the writer or the speaker. The other function in delivering people assumption through modal verb is to influence the reader towards the opinion which is stated about. By reading such opinion of any people in the written text, the reader will get into the writer's world of thinking in which it is very personal.

Data 2.2:

"It **seems** like there was something in your message that I didn't expect to become a sort of a kitchen table issue for America." (Pol,12)

Context and Meaning

In the clause above, the word 'seems' represents the opinion or consideration as the result of observation of the hidden meaning in the message that the speaker (I) does not expect to be a sort of kitchen table issue for America before.

Data Analysis

The modal verb which is contained in the data above is the word 'seems'. The word 'seems' in that sentence is used to express opinion, impression, and observation. Here, someone sees and hears something then delivers the idea in the form of sentence. In the sentence above, it can be said that the writer wants to tell the reader about the opinion or observation about something in someone else's message that he or she does not expect for. The word 'seems' represents the idea or someone's consideration which is exists in his or her mind then it is delivered through the sentence as a modal verb. Meanwhile, the word 'seems' is also similar to the verbs such as 'look', 'feel', and 'appear'. All of these words represent people's opinion, consideration, impression, and observation towards something they are talking about in the conversation.

Data 2.3:

"And I **<u>think</u>** that's the part that I didn't see when I first met him was that this argument." (Pol, 13)

Context and Meaning

The word 'think' represents the speaker's (I) believe or assumption about the part that he or she does not see on the first time meeting with someone (him).

Data Analysis

The data above contains the modal verb of 'think'. The word 'think' represents people's mind activity which is delivered in the form of sentence. The word 'think' can be defined as an abstract process of human's mind in which invisible to be seen. The thinking process occurs in human brain where anyone else cannot see. Such of idea and opinion towards everything in the world is produced in the brain by using the thinking process. The word of 'think' itself can express opinion, idea, and people's observation about what is talking about in the sentence. In the data above, the word 'think' refers to the speaker's assumption or observation about the arguments of the one else.

Data 2.4:

"Then, in a nod to the Democratic presidential primary debate, he **<u>suggested</u>** what might happen if a family were watching the Democrats on TV in a house supplied by energy from a wind farm." (Pol, 15)

Context and Meaning

The word 'suggested' aims to give the suggestion of certain people about the refering object or event. Here, in that clause, the suggestion comes from the reference subject 'he' who presenting the issue which maybe happen if the family watch the Democrats on TV.

Data Analysis

The data above contains modal lexical verb of 'suggested'. The word 'suggested' aims to give a suggestion for the other people. This modal verb is often used when people want to give opinion in a form of suggestion to the other people. From the sentence above, it is known that someone (he) gives the suggestion in the debate about what may happen about something in the future. Here, this word represents to the opinion which comes from someone's one and delivers through sentence to the other mind.

Data 2.5:

> "A 2014 report from the Economic Policy Institute **estimated** that 851,000 jobs were lost because of the trade deficit with Canada and Mexico." (Pol, 23)

Context and Meaning

The word 'estimated' represents the estimation of the 2004 report of the Economic Policy Institute. Here, the writer uses this word to presents the estimation based on the fact he or she knows. The using of modal verb in delivering the fact aims to avoid the negative judgements if someday the data is

not exactly true. On the other hand, the adding of the mentioned quantity as 851.000 aims to make the writer's claim stronger, so the reader will be considered as the real fact.

Data Analysis

From the data above, it is concluded that the modal lexical verb which is used in the sentence is the word 'estimated'. This word means to approximate or roughly calculated about something. It is used when saying what the cost, size, value; etc of something is believed to be although it is not sure or not known for certain. Here, this word aims to calculate the estimation of job that is lost since the trade deficit happens between Canada and Mexico. The number 851,000 is the number of total jobs which are estimated to be lost but it is not known for certain that the number is exactly true.

Data 2.8:

"Most of the job-creation **claims** that come with Democratic climate plans are vague." (Pol,34)

Context and Meaning

The assumed meaning of the clause above is to show the strong assumption of the job-creation about the plans. The writer uses that word to show that most of job-creation have stronger perception about the plans since they have experience on it.

Data Analysis

The underlined word 'claims' in the data above aims to say that something is true. It also can represent a fact although it cannot to be proved and the other people may not believe it. Again, it is an assumption but stronger than the word 'think'. The word 'think' is purely assumption from human mind which is uttered personally, but the word 'claims' is more than that. It refers to the statement or assertion of the truth of something typically without providing the proof. It is a word which is said by someone about something that they cannot prove and may be false. In the data above, the word 'claims' refers to the assertion or assumption by the job creation about the action of coming with Democratic climate plans which is said to be vague. Here, the assertion cannot be proved since there is no fact and no proof is mentioned in the sentence.

Data 2.17:

"But experts have **argued** that modern American efforts are not morally equivalent to those in Russia." (Pol,96)

Context and Meaning

The word 'argued' above is used to give the arguments or opinion with a stronger effect since it comes from the experts. Here, the experts' believe about the modern American efforts which are not morally equivalent with Rusia is delivered in the sentence.

Data Analysis

In this data, the underlined word 'argued' means that someone is uttering their consideration about something from their mind. It is usually used to give reasons or cite evidence in support of an idea, action, which aims to persuade the other people. It also can express the diverging opposite views or opinions about something. It also aims to change people's opinion by persuading what is true, what should be done, etc. In the sentence above, it is known that the experts tried to state their assumption of modern American efforts. Here, the experts may say the statement to influence people's mind to think the same as what is said or argued. They try to transfer their believe of the issue.

On the other hand, the other data are similar to the discussion above. The data number 2.6 and 2.9 have the same verb as the data number 2.5 which is already explained in the discussion above. Data number 2.10, 2.11, and 2.20 are using the word 'shows' and 'showed' which has the same meaning as 'estimated' which means to estimate or showing something in case of uttering several additional estimation fact in number or words. Meanwhile, the data number 2.12, 2.14, and 2.16 contains the same modal lexical verb of 'suggest' which have been explained above. Data number 2.18 and 2.19 are also using the same verb as what have been mentioned on the data number 2.2. Further, the data number 2.21 uses the word 'to assume' in giving the description of someone's assumption about something which has the same meaning with the word 'think' from the data number 2.3.

3. Adjectival, Adverbial, and Nominal Modal Verb

Based on Salager-Meyer (1997) classification, the probability adjective aims to reduce the writer's categorical commitment, the inclusion of consistent with as a hedge being confirmed by a contrast with prove. Such as, in the word *possible, probable, un/likely*. Meanwhile, the nominalization refers to the transformation of opinion into an abstract quality in expository prose. Such as, *assumption, possibility, claim, estimate, suggestion*. On the other hand, adverb or non-verbal modals are known as the mostly used hedging devices after lexical verb. They are *perhaps, possibly, probably, practically, apparently, generally*.

Table 3.4 The Findings of Adjectival, Adverbial, and Nominal Modal Verb Type

No	Clauses
3.1	Mr. Sanford, who is also a former congressman, told Alex Burns that he believed Mr. Trump's popularity was "certainly wide, but **perhaps** much thinner and much more fragile than people realize." (Pol,7)
3.2	The plan represents **perhaps** the most ambitious effort of her campaign so far. (Pol,8)
3.3	"If he spent more time in Baltimore, **maybe** he could help clean up this very dangerous & filthy place,"
3.4	Concerns about uncouth language may seemuaint in an era when President Trump **regularly** peppers his social media and rally speeches with oaths once considered unspeakable (publicly, anyway) for a commander in chief. (Pol, 27)

3.5	From wind-power development to weatherizing homes, and added up the jobs that were **likely**to created both directly and indirectly. (Pol,37)
3.6	Mr. Biden did say that if omeone lost their job, they could **potentially** buy in to Medicare. (Pol,45)
3.7	Mr. Schiff conceded that the White House would most**likely** try to invoke similar privilege to try to block other crucial witnesses
3.8	A Monmouth University poll of Democratic **likely** primary voters in South Carolina released last weekfound Mr. Buttigieg at 3 percent overall. (Pol,61)
3.9	The Monmouth poll last week showed 51 percent of **likely** South Carolina primary voters had no opinion of Mr. Buttigieg or hadn't heard of him, suggesting room to grow his support. (Pol,67)
3.10	Tameika Isaac Devine, a black City Council member in Columbia, said younger African Americans were more **likely** to embrace a gay candidate. (Pol,69)
3.11	Are there signs that he could grow into a leading candidate, ultimately rivaling — **maybe** even beating — Mr. Biden and Ms. Warren? (Pol,70)
3.12	Mr. Buttigieg's investment is paying off. A recent Suffolk University/USA Today poll of **likely** Iowa Democratic caucusgoers showed him alone in third place (Pol,72)
3.13	Among **likely** caucusgoers over age 65 with a preferred candidate, 21

	percent in the Suffolk poll identified him as their second choice (Pol,79)
3.14	But Mr. Patrick suggested an 11th-hour bid was highly **unlikely** and had a message for increasingly angst-ridden Democrats (Pol, 86)
3.15	Neither is **likely** to take place before the end of this calendar year, at which point the filing deadline to be on the primary ballot in large Super Tuesday states like California and Texas will have passed. (Pol,87)
3.16	Still, it's **unlikely** that the what-if musing, particularly among the party's class of donors, elected officials and strategists, will quiet down as long as Mr. Biden is struggling (Pol,88)
3.17	Last week the acting White House chief of staff, Mick Mulvaney, **effectively** acknowledged the quid pro quo (Pol,90)
3.18	Even **seemingly** ominous developments for Mr. Trump become fodder for his campaign (Pol,98)
3.19	Since then, many younger, more liberal users have abandoned the platform in favor of Instagram, Snapchat and various private messaging apps, while older users — the type most **likely** to vote Republican — are still flocking to Facebook in droves. (Pol,100)
3.20	**Perhaps** most important, the Trump campaign is spending to make sure people see its ads, emails, texts, tweets and other content. (Pol,102)
3.21	The ad was aimed at far-left voters deemed most **likely** to be motivated

	by the prospect of pushing Mr. Trump from office, and the response rate was high, Mr. Goldstein said. (Pol,103)

1. Adjectival Modal Verb

The adjectival modal verbs found in this data are likely and unlikely. Further explanation can be seen below.

Data 3.5:

"From wind-power development to weatherizing homes, and added up the jobs that were **likely** to created both directly and indirectly."

Data 3.7:

"Mr. Schiff conceded that the White House would most **likely** try to invoke similar privilege to try to block other crucial witnesses"

Context and Meaning

The word 'likely' presents the probability thing which may happen in the future or to compare with the other things. Here, it means that the sentence can be said the speaker, Mr. Schiff, concedes that the White House will try to invoke the similar privilege to block the other crucial witnesses. The writer uses the word 'likely' to show the possible event in the future.

Data Analysis

The data above are classified into adjectival modal verb type of hedge. The underlined word of 'likely' is an adjective modal verb. It is used to say something will probably happen in the future. It also can be used to compare how

probable different things by following the word 'likely' with the word as, more, most, less and least. In the data 7, the sentence adds the adjective word 'likely' after mentioning the comparative word 'most'. Meanwhile, in the data 5, the word 'likely' means to say something which will happen in the future. The other data which are found containing 'likely' are the data number 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 19, and 21. All of these data are classified into adjectival modal verb type of hedge.

Data 3.14:

"But Mr. Patrick suggested an 11th-hour bid was highly **unlikely** and had a message for increasingly angst-ridden Democrats." (Pol, 86)

Data 3.16:

"Still, it's **unlikely** that the what-if musing, particularly among the party's class of donors, elected officials and strategists, will quiet down as long as Mr. Biden is struggling." (Pol,88)

Context and Meaning

In contrast with the word 'likely', the word 'unlikely' aims to show the posibility event which probably will not happen in the future. Both data above show the estimation of such event.

Data Analysis

The underlined word 'unlikely' is also classified into adjective modal verb. This word aims to say something or such event that probably will not happen in the future. Both data above refers to say something or the estimation of something which not sure will occur in the future. The data number 14 explains

that Mr. Patrick says that the 11th-hour bid is probably not high and has a message to increase angst-ridden Democrats. Meanwhile, the data number 16 shows that the what-if musing, particularly among the party's class of donors, elected officials and strategies, will not be down if Mr. Biden is still struggling.

2. Adverbial Modal Verb

Data 3.1:

> "Mr. Sanford, who is also a former congressman, told Alex Burns that he believed Mr. Trump's popularity was "certainly wide, but **perhaps** much thinner and much more fragile than people realize." (Pol,7)

Data 3.3:

> "If he spent more time in Baltimore, **maybe** he could help clean up this very dangerous & filthy place,"

Context and Meaning

The use of the words 'perhaps' and 'maybe' in both clauses above represents something uncertain which possibly happen. In the data 1, the writer uses the word 'perhaps' to express the possibility of Mr. Trump's popularity which certainly wide but may thinner and more fragile than everyone realize. On the other hand, in data 3, the usingof the word 'maybe' in the clause aims to express the possibility to help clean up such place if someone (he) spends more time in Baltimore.

Data Analysis

The both data mentioned above are classified into adverbial modal verb of hedge. The underlined word 'perhaps' has a similar meaning with the word 'maybe'. There is a difference between in the using of both words. The adverb 'maybe' is used when someone is not sure with his or her own utterance that is said. This word is often used while someone is talking to his or her friend in uttering the estimation about something which is said about. 'Maybe' is also used to express something to someone, such as giving suggestion, kidding context, sarcasm, etc. Meanwhile, the word 'perhaps' is used when someone wants to say something uncertain. This word aims to say something that more possible to happen. This word is more formal than the word 'maybe', therefore it is often found in the written text.

Data 3.4:

"Concerns about uncouth language may seem uaint in an era when President Trump **regularly** peppers his social media and rally speeches with oaths once considered unspeakable (publicly, anyway) for a commander in chief." (Pol, 27)

Context and Meaning

The use of the word 'regularly' in the clause above aims to express a meaning of regular manner. The writer uses that word to show that Mr. Trump is often in peppering his social media.

Data Analysis

The underlined word in the data 4 above has similar meanings to 'often', 'evenly', 'repeatedly', 'frequently', 'usually', 'ordinarily', etc. It is an adverb which expresses the sign of frequency of something which is discussed about in the sentence. It can express something which has meaning in a regular manner or on a regular basis. From the data above, it is known that the underlined word 'regularly' has the closest meaning to often or usually. Here, it is said that Trump is often peppers his social media.

Data 3.6:

"Mr. Biden did say that if someone lost their job, they could **potentially** buy in to Medicare." (Pol,45)

Context and Meaning

The use of the word 'potentially' above means that they are possible to buy into Medicare if someone lost their job. The writer uses that word to show the possibility of certain future which may happen.

Data Analysis

The underlined word above is classified into adverbial modal word. The word 'potentially' refers to the posibility of something true in the future but it is not true now. It means that, something discussed in the sentence has a possibility to be true in the future even it is still not true in the time of speaking. In the data above, it is concluded that the utterance said by Mr. Biden has a potential to be

true. In the future, if someone lost their job, they will probably can buy in to Medicare.

Data 3.17:

> "Last week the acting White House chief of staff, Mick Mulvaney, **effectively** acknowledged the quid pro quo." (Pol,90)

Context and Meaning

The word 'effectively' in the clause above means that the acting of Mick Mulvaney is easily and successfully known as a pro.

Data Analysis

The data above is classified into adverbial modal verb type. The underlined word 'effectively' means when something is done successfully and achieves what is being wanted. It also can be used when something needs to be described what real result of a situation. In the data above, the word 'effectively' represents the way how Mick Mulvaney acknowledges the quid pro quo.

Data 3.18:

> "Even **seemingly** ominous developments for Mr. Trump become fodder for his campaign." (Pol,98)

Context and Meaning

The word 'seemingly' means to give the assumption about the impression of ominous developments for Mr. Trump become fodder for his campaign. Here, the writer tends to use that word to show the assumption.

Data Analysis

The data above contains adverbial modal verb 'seemingly' in the sentence. The word 'seemingly' means to give the impression of having a certain quality. It also can be defined as the appearance to be something especially when it is not true. Meanwhile, it also can be referred to the impression according to the facts that the speaker knows. In other words, if something is 'seemingly' the case, it means that it appears to be the case, even though it may not really be so. It also can be used when the speaker wants to say that something seems to be true. This word refers to how things look on the surface or how they seem to be. Here, in the sentence above, the word 'seemingly' refers to the assumption of the writer about something seems to be true.

4. **Approximators of Degree, Quantity, Frequency, and Times**

Approximators can be defined as the 'adaptors' of degree, quantity, frequency, and time. As proposed by Salager-Meyer (1997) approximators expresses heed and coyness, such as in the words: *approximately, about, often, usually, somehow, a lot of, around, at least, nearly.*

Table 3.5 The Findings of Approximators of Degree, Quantity, Frequency, and

Times Type

No	Clauses
4.1	The **<u>nearly</u>** three-hour debate (really, it didn't feel like a minute over

	two and a half hours!) had its share of memorable moments (Pol,1)
4.2	The billionaire impeachment activist Tom Steyer qualified last weekend, meaning **at least** 11 candidates are set to participate, and the Democratic National Committee could split the debate over two nights, Oct. 15 and 16, as a result. (Pol,3)
4.3	Fast forward **almost** two years (Pol,11)
4.4	this **sort of** wonky economics argument about automation and U.B.I. and G.D.P. and all these other three-letter acronyms (Pol, 14)
4.5	There were no rats evident on the streets from inside the president's motorcade as he made his way from a landing zone **about** 10 minutes from the Republican event at the swanky Marriott hotel in Baltimore's Inner Harbor. (Pol,18)
4.6	But the facilities were **never** meant for long-term detention of children. (Pol,21)
4.7	Mr. Trump's administration announced a "zero-tolerance policy" in April 2018 that resulted in **nearly** 3,000 children being forcibly separated from their parents. (Pol,22)
4.8	Faced with profligate profanities on the campaign trail — and **at least** one candidate who publicly threatened to work blue on its airwaves (Pol, 25)
4.9	So far, **nearly** every presidential candidate claims that cutting greenhouse gases will also lead to an economic bonanza. (Pol,28)
4.10	**Some of** the rhetoric around creating 'green jobs' is intended to rebut

	that false narrative that we sacrifice our economy if we try to become greener," said Douglas W. Elmendorf (Pol,32)
4.11	**Most of** the job-creation claims that come with Democratic climate plans are vague. (Pol,33)
4.12	But the candidates **often** arrive at their numbers in very different ways. (Pol,35)
4.13	After all, the unemployment rate is currently **about** 3.6 percent, the lowest in nearly five decades. (Pol,41)
4.14	After all, the unemployment rate is currently about 3.6 percent, the lowest in **nearly** five decades. (Pol,42)
4.15	It will require candidates to have **at least** 200,000 individual donors and meet one of two polling requirements (Pol,49)
4.16	**With 10 or more** candidates onstage at every debate so far, there has been limited time for the leading candidates to engage in prolonged and detailed discussions. (Pol,51)
4.17	With **less than** $700,000 in the bank entering October (Pol,52)
4.18	At a rally in Rock Hill on Saturday, Mr. Buttigieg drew **more than** 1,500, a crowd that sprung to its feet and whooped when an attendee asked if America was ready for such a young president. (Pol, 65)
4.19	In a national CNN poll released on Wednesday, **approximately** a quarter of registered Democratic voters identified Mr. Buttigieg as one of the candidates they would like to learn more about (Pol,76)

4.20	But as conversations among influential Democrats **often** go these days, the meeting quickly evolved into a discussion of who was not in the race(Pol,80)
4.21	when it was Mr. Biden who **nearly** entered the race in October. (Pol,82)
4.22	Mr. Brown, who **nearly** entered the race earlier this year, said the pressure on him to reconsider from labor leaders (Pol,85)
4.23	One was the American military aid, which came to **nearly** $400 million for security assistance to help Ukraine fight Russian aggression on its eastern border. (Pol,93)
4.24	We **often** consider ourselves and hold ourselves out as an example of how other countries should conduct themselves," Mr. Potter said. (Pol,97)

1. **Approximators of Times**

Data 4.1:

"The **nearly** three-hour debate (really, it didn't feel like a minute over two and a half hours!) had its share of memorable moments." (Pol,1)

Data 4.3:

"Fast forward **almost** two years." (Pol,11)

Data 4.5 :

"There were no rats evident on the streets from inside the president's motorcade as he made his way from a landing zone **about** 10 minutes from

the Republican event at the swanky Marriott hotel in Baltimore's Inner Harbor." (Pol,18)

Context and Meaning

The three underlined word 'nearly', 'almost', and 'about' have the similar meaning of something which is not completely the case but will soon be the case. In the data number 4.5 above, the underlined word 'about' expresses to estimate the duration of time of a landing zone which is made by the President. Meanwhile the data 1 expresses the estimation of the duration of the debate which is almost three hour.

Data Analysis

All of the data above are classified into approximators type of hedge. The underlined word 'nearly', 'almost', and 'about' have the similar meaning. The word 'nearly' is used to indicate that something is not quite the case, not completely the case, or will soon be the case. It has the same meaning to the word 'almost'. In the data above, both of the words are explaining the duration of time by mentioning the time signal after the words. Meanwhile, the word 'about' represents the estimation of something which has the closest meaning to 'nearly'. The other data which is also classified into the approximators of time is the data number 14 which also uses the word 'nearly' to indicate the duration of such event. On the other hand, the data number 21 and 22 are also classified into this type.

2. Approximators of Quantity

Data 4.2:

"The billionaire impeachment activist Tom Steyer qualified last weekend, meaning **at least** 11 candidates are set to participate, and the Democratic National Committee could split the debate over two nights, Oct. 15 and 16, as a result." (Pol,3)

Data 4.4:

"This **sort of** wonky economics argument about automation and U.B.I. and G.D.P. and all these other three-letter acronyms." (Pol, 14)

Data 4.7:

"Mr. Trump's administration announced a "zero-tolerance policy" in April 2018 that resulted in **nearly** 3,000 children being forcibly separated from their parents." (Pol,22)

Data 4.10:

"**Some of** the rhetoric around creating 'green jobs' is intended to rebut that false narrative that we sacrifice our economy if we try to become greener," said Douglas W. Elmendorf." (Pol,32)

Data 4.11:

"**Most of** the job-creation claims that come with Democratic climate plans are vague." (Pol,33)

Data 4.16:

"**With 10 or more** candidates onstage at every debate so far, there has been limited time for the leading candidates to engage in prolonged and detailed discussions." (Pol,51)

Data 4.19:

> "In a national CNN poll released on Wednesday, **approximately** a quarter of registered Democratic voters identified Mr. Buttigieg as one of the candidates they would like to learn more about." (Pol,76)

Context and Meaning

All of those underlined words above are presenting the approximator of quantity. They are the signs of the quantity meantioned in the clauses. They aim to show the amount of the things. Therefore, the writer uses the words to show the quantity of certain things or events or participants.

Data Analysis

All of the data above are classified into approximators of quantity. The modal verbs are the signs to show the quantity or amount of things. In the data 4.2, the underlined word 'at least' aims to show the number or amount of candidates which are set to participate. Meanwhile, the underlined word 'sort of' in the data 4.4 is used to show the amount of wonky economics argument. The data 4.7 uses the word 'nearly' to show the estimation of the number of children who are being forcibly separated from their parents. On the other hand, the underlined word 'some of', 'most of', and 'with 10 or more' are also used to show the amount of the thing which are discussed in the sentence. Further, the word 'approximately' in the data 4.19 means close to a particular number although not the exactly number of something. It can be used as an indication that a state number, amount, or value is an approximation. The other data which also contains

the approximators of quantity are the data 4.8 and 4.15 which use the same underlined word 'at least' to show the estimation of quantity.

3. **Approximators of Frequency**

Data 4.6:

"But the facilities were **<u>never</u>** meant for long-term detention of children." (Pol,21)

Data 4.12:

"But the candidates **<u>often</u>** arrive at their numbers in very different ways." (Pol,35)

Context and Meaning

The underlined word 'often' and 'never' show the frequency of something done. Here, the writer uses this word to show to the reader that something is not ever done or frequently done. In the data 6, it means that the facilities are not ever meant for long-term detention of children. Meanwhile, the data 12 means that the candidates are frequently arrive at their number in very different ways.

Data Analysis

The data above contain the approximators of frequency. The underlined words 'never' and 'often' show the frequency for how many times something is done. 'Never' can be defined as not ever or at no time. In this case, it is an indication that something has not been done yet. The word 'never' also represents

the fact that something could not be reached for. Something has no experience of anything which is not being done yet. On the other hand, the word 'often' has the opposite meaning to 'never'. This word represents that something is ever done in several times. The word 'often' refers to something which is frequently done more than once. The other data which uses these approximators are the data number 4.20 and 4.24.

4. **Approximators of Degree**

Data 4.13:

"After all, the unemployment rate is currently **about** 3.6 percent, the lowest in nearly five decades." (Pol,41)

Data 4.17:

"With **less than** $700,000 in the bank entering October." (Pol,52)

Data 4.18:

"At a rally in Rock Hill on Saturday, Mr. Buttigieg drew **more than** 1,500, a crowd that sprung to its feet and whooped when an attendee asked if America was ready for such a young president." (Pol, 65)

Data 4.23:

"One was the American military aid, which came to **nearly** $400 million for security assistance to help Ukraine fight Russian aggression on its eastern border." (Pol,93)

Context and Meaning

The writer uses all of that underlined words above to express the degree of such things. It aims to show the estimated degree of the thing which is mentioned in the clauses.

Data Analysis

The data above contains the approximators of degree. All of the underlined words indicate the degree of something being discussed in the sentence. The underlined word 'less than', 'more than', 'about', and 'nearly' are followed by the current amount which show a degree. The words 'less than' and 'more than' represent that the amount of the things are in the lower and in the higher level of what is mentioned in the sentence.

5. **Introductory Phrases**

Introductory phrases is the way to express the speaker or the writer's personal doubt and direct involvement (Salager-Meyer, 1997), such as *I believe, to our knowledge, and we feel that.* In this research, the findings can be seen in the following table 3.6 below.

Table 3.6 The Findings of Introductory Phrases Type

No	Clauses
5.1	If they choose to hold on to strong, solid private health insurance, **I believe** they should be able to do that. (Pol,47)

5.2	Democrats **believe** their month-old inquiry is on track and will allow them to begin making an effective impeachment case before the nation by Thanksgiving (Pol,57)
5.3	**I believe** in Adam and Eve, not Adam and Steve.'' (Pol,63)

Data 5.1:

"If they choose to hold on to strong, solid private health insurance, **I believe** they should be able to do that." (Pol,47)

Context and Meaning

The word 'I believe' represents the speaker assumption towards the capability of the group of people mentioned in the clause (they) to be able to do something if they choose to hold on solid private healt insurance. The writer uses that word to show the mental cognition of the speaker by words which seems very personal and its process happens in the speaker's mind.

Data Analysis

The data above contains the introductory phrases in its sentence. The underlined words 'I believe' represents that the speaker is doubting about something which makes she or he does not sure enough about the fact or what is said. The word 'I believe' refers to mental cognition in which its process happens in human mind. The word 'believe' itself seems very personal, so all of what have been said are personal assumption. This mental process is delivered by using word

to influence the reader and the listener to what is said by the speaker or what has been written by the writer. Here, the personal background believe comes into mind and human brain begins to actively think about the truth or what is already said. In data 1, it is known that the speaker tries to convince the listener about such supposition which is mentioned earlier.

Data 5.2:

"Democrats **believe** their month-old inquiry is on track and will allow them to begin making an effective impeachment case before the nation by Thanksgiving." (Pol,57)

Context and Meaning

The word 'believe' above shows the consideration of Democrats through their month-old inquiry which will allow them to begin making an effective impeachment case. Here, the writer uses this word to show to the reader about the assumption of the Democrats.

Data Analysis

Data number 2 above also contains introductory phrases. The underlined word 'believe' represents the doubting consideration about such event. In this data, believe comes from the Democrats. It is not a kind of personal believes but a group believe in which most of them are having the same consideration of such thing. This sentence is said in order to make sure that they believe is true and acceptable. By uttering their believe they make their assumption seems stronger.

Data 5.3:

"**I believe** in Adam and Eve, not Adam and Steve.'' (Pol,63)

Context and Meaning

The word 'believe' about means 'trust'. Here, the speaker uses this word to show to the hearer that he or she trust in Adam and Eve. After that, he or she also stresses that it is not Adam and Steve that she or he believe of.

Data Analysis

In this data, the introductory phrases 'I believe' refers to personal argument which shows that the speaker only believe on Adam and Eve. This word is used to stress out the speaker's mind in order to make clear about to whom he or she believes on. This sentence aims to tell the reader about the speaker's believed and to inform the reader the truth. The speaker's personal mind is delivered by using the introductory phrases to give the information to the listener and the reader.

6. **If Clause**

If clause is express an imagined situation or condition and the possible result of that situation. They consist of main clause and a conditional dependent clause. Salager-Meyer (1997) give example of if clause, they are: *if true, if anything.*

Table 3.7 The Findings of If Clause Type

No	Clauses
6.1	Then, in a nod to the Democratic presidential primary debate, he suggested what might happen **if** a family were watching the Democrats on TV in a house supplied by energy from a wind farm. (Pol,17)
6.2	Some of the rhetoric around creating 'green jobs' is intended to rebut that false narrative that we sacrifice our economy **if** we try to become greener, said Douglas W. Elmendorf (Pol, 31)
6.3	Spending trillions of tax dollars on clean energy may create jobs, but the politicians fail to mention what that money could have done **if** it had been left in the hands of consumers and entrepreneurs. (Pol,40)
6.4	Mr. Biden did say that **if** someone lost their job, they could potentially buy in to Medicare. (Pol,43)
6.5	**If** they choose to hold on to strong, solid private health insurance, I believe they should be able to do that. (Pol,46)
6.6	Mr. Castro has said he may quit the race at the end of this month **if** he does not raise an additional $800,000. (Pol,53)
6.7	**If** this witness had something to say that would be helpful to the White House, they would want him to come and testify," Mr. Schiff said
6.8	At a rally in Rock Hill on Saturday, Mr. Buttigieg drew more than 1,500, a crowd that sprung to its feet and whooped when an attendee asked **if** America was ready for such a young president.

	(Pol,66)
6.9	**If** Mr. Buttigieg finishes strongly in the Iowa caucuses, Mr. Rosenberg added, he could make a play for the center lane of the Democratic electorate (Pol,73)
6.10	It is a regular, **if** not quite quadrennial, tradition for a party that can be fatalistic about its prospects and recalls similar Maalox moments Democrats endured in 1992 (Pol,81)
6.11	But **if** the causes of the concern are plain to see, what exactly can be done about it is less clear. (Pol,83)
6.12	Mrs. Clinton and Mr. Bloomberg have both told people privately in recent weeks that **if** they thought they could win (Pol,84)
6.13	**If** Biden were surging, I doubt you would be hearing this," said Harold Ickes (Pol,89)
6.14	**If** the president of Ukraine has agreed to do this, he has something to hold over the head of the president of the United States," Mr. Potter said.(Pol,94)
6.15	**If** a foreign government is investing resources in producing something that will be a value to a campaign here in the United States, that's a problem," Ms. Weintraub said (Pol,95)
6.16	**If** anger has an algorithmic bias, then Donald Trump is the captain of that ship." (Pol,101)
6.17	Before, **if** a black person was shot by police you could read about it in a newspaper, now you see a video," Mr. Goldberg said (Pol,107)

6.18	"It would be disastrous for the institution," he said of the court, "**if** they had to decide it in the middle of a presidential election." (Pol,108)

Data 6.1:

"Then, in a nod to the Democratic presidential primary debate, he suggested what might happen **if** a family were watching the Democrats on TV in a house supplied by energy from a wind farm." (Pol,17)

Context and Meaning

The word 'if' above aims to show the supposition of such condition which not really happens. The subject 'he' is the one who suggest and make the supposition if the family are watching the Democrats on TV. Here, the writer tends to use this word to show to the reader that the speaker (he) wants to invite the hearer to the word of imagination.

Data Analysis

The 'if clause' in the data above refers to the supposition of such condition which not really happens. In that sentence, the 'if' word represents the supposition of a family who are watching Democrats. That sentence also shows that the speaker try to bring the reader to imagine a condition which not occur in the real life. The speaker tries to invite the reader and the listener into the world of imagination which he or she creates by him or herself. On the other hand, data number 6.2, 6.3, until 6.9 are similar to discussion data number 6.1.

Data 6.10:

"It is a regular, **if** not quite quadrennial, tradition for a party that can be fatalistic about its prospects and recalls similar Maalox moments Democrats endured in 1992." (Pol,81)

Context and Meaning

The word 'if' in the clause above means the supposition of such condition for a party that can be fatalistic about its prospects. The adding word 'not' represents the negative assumption which may happen.

Data Analysis

The 'if clause' above represents the supposition of such condition into an opposite one. The adding of the word 'not' after 'if' means that it is a negative assumption to be supposed in opposite way. Here, the writer tries to invite the reader in the world of thinking about such opposite condition which may happen. It aims to influence the reader's mind to think about something that does not happen in the time of speaking. In addition, data number 6.11, 6.12 untill 6.17 are have similar analysis to data 6.10.

Data 6.18:

"It would be disastrous for the institution," he said of the court, "**if** they had to decide it in the middle of a presidential election." (Pol,108)

Context and Meaning

The word 'if' above refers to a supposition of a disastrous codition for the institution when several people (they) decide something in the middle of a presidential election. The writer uses this word to express that the speaker tries to influence and brings the reader into world of imagination about something which may happen in the future.

Data Analysis

The 'if clause' above represents the supposition about something which may happen if someone who is stated in the conversation is doing the same as what has been said by the speaker. Here, the sentence 'it would be disastrous for the institution' is the supposition. It means that, it is not the real condition which happens in the time of speaking. After that, the speaker says by using if clause. It is strengthened the idea or the supposition which is mentioned in the earlier clause. This idea makes people think about the supposition. It aims to influence the listener to the speaker's mind. The speaker's believe can influence the reader to think as what is already said and to imagine if the supposition earlier mentioned comes true.

7. **Compound Hedges**

This type is a phrases consisting of several hedges and the commonest forms being; modal auxiliary verb combined with a lexical verb with a hedging content and a lexical verb followed by a hedging adverb or adjective where the

adverb reinforces the hedge already inherent in the lexical verb (Salager-Meyer, 1997)

Table 3.8 The Findings of Compound Hedges

No	Clauses
7.1	The plan **would fundamentally** alter the funding structure of the program
7.2	Concerns about uncouth language **may seem** quaint in an era when President Trump regularly peppers his social media and rally speeches with oaths once considered unspeakable (publicly, anyway) for a commander in chief.(Pol,26)

Data 7.1:

"The plan **would fundamentally** alter the funding structure of the program."

Context and Meaning

The underlined words above can give meaning to the clause as a assumption of the writer towards the plan. The existence of modal verb 'would' in that clause makes the meaning of the clause becomes uncertain since it is not serving the fact, but something that may be happen as the speaker's assumption. The adding adverbial word 'fundamentally' aims to make the meaning of the clause become easier to catch.

Data Analysis

The data 1 above contains of two types of hedging. Modal auxiliary verb and adverbial modal verb are combined here to make meaning. The underlined word 'would' is classified into modal auxiliary verb; meanwhile the word 'fundamentally' is classified into adverbial modal verb hedges. The combination of both type of hedge creates a new meaning. The adding of adverb aims to make the meaning of the clause more detail. Here, the writer tries to make sure if the reader really get into the point about what have been discussed and how the condition should be. The detail information will make the reader easier to catch the meaning.

Data 7.2:

"Concerns about uncouth language **may seem** quaint in an era when President Trump regularly peppers his social media and rally speeches with oaths once considered unspeakable (publicly, anyway) for a commander in chief." (Pol,26)

Context and Meaning

The underlined words above represents the uncertain impression about the concerns of uncouth language. Both of them contain uncertainty feeling which comes from the writer and delivered to the reader by using modal verb. Here, the writer tends to use that both words to show his or her doubting impression or assumption about the concern of uncouth language when President Trump regularly peppers his social media.

Data Analysis

The data above shows that it contains two types of hedges. The combination of both hedges in that sentence makes such kind of impression if this sentence contains uncertainty statement. Both underlined words, 'may' and 'seem', have a meaning of uncertainty feeling or event which is delivered by the writer. Here, the writer writes his or her assumption towards something which is doubting to be the fact. This uncertainty is uttered by using modal verb.

1.1.2 Function of Hedge

According to Salager-Meyer (1997) there are two main purposes in using hedge, they are:

a. To make the issue fuzzy

To avoid the critisism, the writer uses hedge in uttering the opinion since the explicit expression of claim will be easier to criticize. Here, the writer uses modality to express the opinion. The modality refers to make such event feels more uncertainty and fuzzy. Further explanation can be proved in the data that contain hedges as follow:

"The next sets of debates are in October, and yes, they **might** once again be a set." (Pol. 2) see table 3.2 data 1.1

"The billionaire impeachment activist Tom Steyer qualified last weekend, meaning at least 11 candidates are set to participate, and the Democratic National Committee **could** split the debate over two nights, Oct. 15 and 16, as a result." (Pol,4) see table 3.2 data 1.2

"Mr. Schiff conceded that the White House **would** most likely try to invoke similar privilege to try to block other crucial witnesses". see table 3.2 data 1.14

The data above contain auxiliary modal verb which has function to represent the feeling of uncertainty. The word "might" itself is a modal verb which represents uncertainty of the speakers' or the writers' assumption. Here, it means that the writers wrote the utterance with uncertainty context in their mind. It also shows the possibility which occur in the context. Then, the word 'could' is the past form of the modal verb 'can'. This modality shows the writer's degree of confidence. It represents the possibility of the writer's utterance. The possibility of the splitting debate which is done by the Democratic National Committee happens before the writer wrote this article. The other example can be seen in the following finding below.

"It **seems** like there was something in your message that I didn't expect to become a sort of a kitchen table issue for America." (Pol,12), see table 3.3 data 2.2

"Mr. Sanford, who is also a former congressman, told Alex Burns that he **believed** Mr. Trump's popularity was "certainly wide, but perhaps much thinner and much more fragile than people realize." (Pol,6)", see table 3.3 data 2.1

The data above is the finding of the research which is classified into modal lexical verb type of hedge. The sentence above which contains the modal lexical verb of 'seems' which is used to express opinion, impression, and observation. In that sentence, it can be said that the writer wants to tell the reader about the opinion or observation about something in someone else's message that he or she

does not expect for. The word 'seems' represents the idea or someone's consideration which is exists in his or her mind then it is delivered through the sentence as a modal verb.

b. To increase the precision in the authors' claim

By using hedge, the writer can make a strongest claim. In the writing it can be a powerful persuasive factor in gaining acceptance for claims. The writer can show that something is not 100% proven, but rather than it is indicated and subsequently assumed. The use of hedge can allow the writer to express the arguments with a greater precision. Then, the use of hedge can anticipate the possible negative consequences of being proved that writers' arguments or claims are wrong. Also, the use of hedge may contribute to development between writer and reader relationship. The example can be seen in the finding below.

> "A 2014 report from the Economic Policy Institute **estimated** that 851,000 jobs were lost because of the trade deficit with Canada and Mexico." (Pol,23), see table 3.3 data 2.5

> "Former Vice President Joseph R. Biden Jr. has held a commanding lead in national polls with non-white Democrats, but surveys **show** that white liberals in Iowa and New Hampshire are less inclined to support him."(Pol,106), see table 3.3 data 2.20

That sentence has a function to increase the precision in the authors' claim. The data above is classified into modal lexical type of hedge since it contains modal lexical verb 'estimated' and 'show'. The word estimate means to approximate or roughly calculated about something. It is used when saying what

the cost, size, value; etc. of something is believed to be although it is not sure or not known for certain. Here, this word aims to calculate the estimation of job that is lost since the trade deficit happens between Canada and Mexico. The number 851,000 is the number of total jobs which are estimated to be lost but it is not known for certain that the number is exactly true. Then, the word 'show' apllied to persuade the reader to follow the writer argument. The writer serve a word that indicate an evidence.

> "Mr. Trump's administration announced a "zero-tolerance policy" in April 2018 that resulted in **nearly** 3,000 children being forcibly separated from their parents." (Pol, 22), see table 3.5 data 4.7

The sentences above has a function to increase the precision in the authors' claim.The first data above uses the word 'nearly' to show the estimation of the number of children who are being forcibly separated from their parents. The writer use approximators to expresses uncertainty of his claim.

1.2 Discussion

After analyzing the type and function of hedging in the New York online newspaper, it is important to the writer to discuss about the findings in answering the research questions.

Based on the problems of 'what types of hedges used in New York Times' and 'what are the possible function of hedging in New York Times', it is found that from the whole analysis in this study, there are seven types of hedges proposed by Salager-Meyer (1997) that used in the New York Times news

articles. They are the modal auxialiary verb hedge, the lexical modal verb, the adjectival, adverbial and nominal modal verb hedge, the approximators of degree, quantity, frequency, and time hedge, the introductory phrases, the if clause, and the compound hedge.

From all the type of hedge, the researcher found that Approximators is the dominant type used by the writer in politic news. This shows that writers like to make their statements more vague by pointing out the possibility of the truth of the argument they state. The author feels uncertain and does not fully believe the truth of the argument they write. Therefore, the author can avoid the possibility of being blamed if the claim is later found to be wrong. As the crucial use of hedging each of them bring their proposition and phenomena between the writer and the reader in constructing the meaning. The phenomenon of hedging in text create a certain function in conveying meaning of the clause. It is used as the writer's strategy to avoid negative comments, judgements, and several arguments which may come after reading the article.

As the dominant types of hedge, the writer of New York Times mostly use approximators in their argument to take the readers attention. In addition, some approximators are follow by number. It is not only to estimate the number that the writer stated in the sentence, but also , it is to make the reader carried away by numbers games. As Van Dijk (2006) explained that the primary means to persuasively display objectivity are numbers and statistics, and they become characterize news reports in the press. Therefore, the writer of New York Times

played numbers game in their statement to makes the reader easy to imagine the sentence.

Not only in approximators, but also in modal auxiliary verb becomes the most frequent hedging device used in politic news in New York Times. The tentativeness that affected by the modals become a reason of the high frequent of using modal auxiliary to hedge. Carter and McCarthy (2006) argued that the use of modal to write claims that can reveal the tentative nature, distance, and greater politeness between writers and readers. As what Saadiya Wudaa said that the Modal auxiliary verb appears to be the words most commonly used to cover the statement. In addition, the analysis found that the two frequent modal auxiliary verbs used in news aticles were *would* and *might*. It is different from the result of a study performed by Kok Yuch. In his study, he examined the use of modal to express hedging, which could and would have emerged as the most common modals used in hedging expression.

The hedging found in the analysis has its own function. The first function is to make the issue fuzzy. Here, the writer tends to use hedges to avoid the judgements. The writer tries to make the fact and the information mentioned in the text become blurred within the exist of modal verb in the clauses. The use of modality in uttering the opinion makes the information of the sentence feels uncertain and fuzzy. The writer mixes the fact and the assumption to create such information of the news. In this research, it is found that the types of hedge which are classified to have this function are the modal auxiliary verb hedge, the

adjectival, adverbial and nominal modal verb hedge, the introductory phrases, the if clause, and the compound hedge. For example:

> "The next sets of debates are in October, and yes, they **might** once again be a set." (Pol 2, data 1.1).

The other function is to increase the precision of the author's claim. The writer tends to use hedge to create a stronger claim. The use of a hedge can make it possible for the writer to explain the arguments more precisely. Instead, the use of hedges will predict the possible negative effects of showing that the authors ' points or statements are false. Here, the writer serves the informations which are not 100% proven to be true. In this study, it is found that the types of hedging which contains this function are the lexical modal verb, and the approximators of degree, quantity, frequency, and time hedge. These two types of hedge serve information within the speaker's assumption. For example:

> "A 2014 report from the Economic Policy Institute **estimated** that 851,000 jobs were lost because of the trade deficit with Canada and Mexico." (Pol 23, data 5)

In short, this study consists of the taxonomy of hedges proposed by Salager-Mayer (1997) which includes of seven types of hedges. From all kinds of hedges, the researcher found that Approximators is the dominant type used by the writer in political news. Whereas the most frequent is the introductory phrase which is only three sentences. In addition, the findings of this study also show that each type of hedge has its own function.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter contains the conclusion of the whole discussion from the earlier chapters. Here, the research questions are also answered. It also contains suggestions to several parties.

4.1 Conclusion

Hedges have an important role in our life since they are used not only in spoken language but also the written one. In writing, they are applied variedly according to the field the writer represents; for example, the scientific fields in which hedges are more frequently used than in others. There is a tendency that the use of hedges shows the uncertainty of the writer or speaker. It means that the writer or speaker is presenting a claim to the scientific community while trying the reader or hearer of the relevance of the findings. As the crucial use of hedging each of them bring their proposition and phenomena between the writer and the reader in constructing the meaning. The phenomenon of hedging in text create a certain function in conveying meaning of the clause. It is used as the writer's strategy to avoid negative comments, judgements, and several arguments which may come after reading the article.

The overall result of the present study have shown that hedging phenomenon is not merely used in academic or discourse, but also presents at other genres, more specifically in the online newspaper. This research deals with the examination of hedging in the New York Times online website newspaper.

Hedge are used in online newspaper as the writer's strategy to avoid negative comments, judgements, and several arguments which may come after reading the article. The researcher examines to found the hedging which is used in the written text. The theory of type of hedge and the function of hedge are used to be tools for analyzing the data. This research has two research questions to be answered.

The first research question deals with the examination of types of hedge which are found in the whole data of analysis. The theory of the taxonomy of hedge classification by Salager-Meyer is used to analyses the data. The results show that the writers of the news article used almost all types of hedging when writing the news, namely Approximators, Adjectival, adverbial and nominal modal phrases, modal auxiliary verbs, modal lexical verb, if clause, and introductory phrases. There are 111 hedging found in the politic news article published by New York Times. It is found seven types of hedging are used in the data. The first type is modal auxiliary verb which is found to be used on 22 times in the whole data. Second one is modal lexical verb which is found in 21 sentences. The other type is adjectival, adverbial, and nominal modal verb which is used in 21 clauses.

On the other hand, the finding also shows that the approximators of degree, quantity, frequency and times type is also found in the 24 clauses of the data. Meanwhile, the introductory phrases type is also found in the analysis which is used in 3 clauses. It means that Approximators is the dominant type used by the writer in political news. It is to make the reader carried away by numbers games. As Van Dijk (2006) explained that the primary means to persuasively display

objectivity are numbers and statistics, and they become characterize news reports in the press. The other type of hedging which is found is the 'if clause' type. Based on the finding, this type is used in 18 clauses. The last type which is found is compound hedges. This type is found in 2 times in the analysis of the whole data in this research.

Meanwhile, the second research question deals with the examination of the function of using hedge in the written article. According to Salager-Meyer (1994) theory, there are two main purposes in using hedge. First is to make the issue fuzzy. In avoiding criticism, the writer uses a hedge in uttering the opinion since the explicit expression of claim will be easier to criticize. Here, the writer uses modality to express the opinion. The modality refers to make such an event feels more uncertainty. The use of the auxiliary modal verb aims to make the sentence feels more uncertain since it represents the writer's assumption which is not sure to be the fact. The second function is to increase the precision in the authors' claim. It is known that by using hedge, the writer can make the strongest claim. The writer can show that something is not 100% proven, but rather than it is indicated and subsequently assumed. The use of hedge can allow the writer to express the arguments with a greater precision.

In conclusion, the two research questions are already answered in this analysis. The use of hedge is found in the data and it has its own function. This research is hoped can give a better understanding to examine such issue, especially about the use of hedge in written text and also in daily newspaper.

4.2 Suggestions

a. Linguistics Students

It is suggested to the linguistics students to learn in writing a good academic paper and research, especially in examining the concept of hedging. It is because the research conclusion state that there is a tendency that the use of hedges shows the uncertainty claim of the writer. News article as source of the data in this study may become aunthentic material that can be analyzed by the learners. The way involving and familiarizing the learners in authentic reading materials may also be effective for improving students' knowledge regarding the appropiate use of hedging. Therefore, the researcher hopes that the students will pay more attention to use hedging in their academic paper.

b. Writer or Journalistic

This study is expected to be an additional source of information to the writer or journalistic about hedging. It is because applying hedges become the writer's strategy to avoid negative comments, judgements, and several arguments which may come after reading the article. Furthermore, in research conclusion explain that the writer of the politic news in New York Times use Approximators hedges as the dominan type to make the reader carried away by number games. As Van Dijk (2006) explained that the primary means to persuasively display objectivity are numbers and statistics, and they become characterize news reports

in the press. Even this research is not perfect at all, it hopes it can help the journalistic to at least find several information about hedging and its functions.

c. Future Researcher

This study is only an analysis of type of hedging and its function which are found in the online newspaper. Because in political news contain seven types of hedges proposed by Salager-Meyer (1997), so other researcher should has to study about hedging in political discourse with another theory to get different finding. Future researcher could elaborate these findings by investigating the author's motivation and reason in using hedging devices in order to get meaningful finding and to establish a new theory. There would be a study that would investigate whether writers are conscious of the hedging devices that they use in the claim they make. In addition, it hopes that it will give several knowledges to further researcher who will take similar research. On the other hand, it is suggested to the future researcher to do deeper analysis of hedging.

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CURICULUM VITAE

Dewi Rohmatul Ilmiyah was born in Mojokerto on June 11th 1997. She graduated from MA KHA. Wahid Hasyim Islamic Boarding School Bangil, Pasuruan in 2015. Since elementary school, she was move from Mojokerto to another region. It is because her parents have a job that require her to move. Then, she continued her study in 2015 at Department of English Literature of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in the end of 2019. During her study, she has followed an organization named UKM Seni Religius.

No	Clauses	TYPES						
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1.1	The next set of debates are in October, and yes, they **might** once again be a set. (Pol,2)	√						
1.2	The billionaire impeachment activist Tom Steyer qualified last weekend, meaning at least 11 candidates are set to participate, and the Democratic National Committee **could** split the debate over two nights, Oct. 15 and 16, as a result. (Pol,4)	√						
1.3	Gabbard only has two qualifying poll results and **would** need two more by Oct. 1, and Ms. Williamson would need three. (Pol,5)	√						
1.4	After interviewing Yang about his platform, Kevin called him "a longer-than-long-shot" candidate and figured his campaign **would** more or less fizzle out over time. (Pol,10)	√						
1.5	Then, in a nod to the Democratic presidential primary debate, he suggested what **might** happen if a family were watching the Democrats on TV in a house supplied by energy from a wind farm. (Pol,16)	√						
1.6	He says his plan **would** cover 97 percent of Americans (Pol,20)	√						
1.7	Economists generally agree that inaction on climate change **would** result in deep economic pain for the United States (Pol, 29)	√						

1.8	Jobs do follow the dollars, so it's no surprise that a plan to inject trillions into the economy for any specific purpose — be it the development of wind farms, electric-vehicle charging stations or solar-panel production — **would** lead to new employment in those fields. (Pol,38)	√						
1.9	Mr. Biden did say that if someone lost their job, they **could** potentially buy in to Medicare.(Pol,44)	√						
1.10	If they choose to hold on to strong, solid private health insurance, I believe they **should be** able to do that. (Pol,48)	√						
1.11	House Democrats moved quickly on Monday to bring their impeachment case against President Trump into the open, saying they **would** forgo court battles with defiant witnesses (Pol, 54)	√						
1.12	White House directives not to cooperate **would** only bolster the case that the president had abused his office and obstructed Congress. (Pol,55)	√						
1.13	That vote **would** establish rules for the public presentation of evidence and outline due process rights for Mr. Trump. (Pol,56)	√						
1.14	Mr. Schiff conceded that the White House **would** most likely try to invoke similar privilege to try to block other crucial witnesses	√						
1.15	Yet most party leaders and voters agreed that being a	√						

	married gay man **would** cause some discomfort with religious or conservative black Democrats. (Pol,62)						
1.16	Mr. Buttigieg also said his campaign did not leak the memo, rebutting speculation that his operatives **might** have done so as an explanation for his failure to gain much support from black voters. (Pol,64)	√					
1.17	In a national CNN poll released on Wednesday, approximately a quarter of registered Democratic voters identified Mr. Buttigieg as one of the candidates they **would** like to learn more about (Pol,75)	√					
1.18	The theory is politically helpful to Mr. Trump because it **would** show he was elected president without that Russian help. (Pol,91)	√					
1.19	The shift in white liberal attitudes on race might be a permanent one, helped along by a changing media environment and heightened cultural sensitivity, or it **could be** a more fleeting reaction to the current polarized moment (Pol,104)	√					
1.20	"It **would** be disastrous for the institution," he said of the court, "if they had to decide it in the middle of a presidential election." (Pol,109)	√					
1.21	Doubtless it was supposed that the electors **would** exercise a reasonable independence and fair judgment in the selection of the chief executive,"	√					

No	Clauses							
1.22	Professor Lessig said, is to have a definitive answer on elector independence before the justices can know which candidate **might** benefit from their ruling. (Pol,112)	√						
No	**Clauses**							
2.1	Mr. Sanford, who is also a former congressman, told Alex Burns that he **believed** Mr. Trump's popularity was "certainly wide, but perhaps much thinner and much more fragile than people realize." (Pol,6)		√					
2.2	It **seems** like there was something in your message that I didn't expect to become a sort of a kitchen table issue for America. (Pol,12)		√					
2.3	And I **think** that's the part that I didn't see when I first met him was that this argument (Pol, 13)		√					
2.4	Then, in a nod to the Democratic presidential primary debate, he **suggested** what might happen if a family were watching the Democrats on TV in a house supplied by energy from a wind farm. (Pol, 15)		√					
2.5	A 2014 report from the Economic Policy Institute **estimated** that 851,000 jobs were lost because of the trade deficit with Canada and Mexico. (Pol,23)		√					
2.6	The 500,000 **estimate** includes people who cited only health-related income loss as a contributor to		√					

			√					
	their bankruptcies (Pol,24)							
2.7	A government **report** in November, for instance, warned that, unless significant steps are taken to rein in global warming (Pol, 30)		√					
2.8	Most of the job-creation **claims** that come with Democratic climate plans are vague. (Pol,34)		√					
2.9	T.J. Ducklo, a spokesman for Mr. Biden, said the former vice president's **estimate** of "10 million well-paying jobs in the United States" was based on several studies linking infrastructure spending with job creation (Pol,36)		√					
2.10	A New York Times analysis of polling and donor data **shows** that three candidates have already qualified for the December debate (Pol,50)		√					
2.11	The Monmouth poll last week **showed**51 percent of likely South Carolina primary voters had no opinion of Mr. Buttigieg or hadn't heard of him, suggesting room to grow his support. (Pol, 68)		√					
2.12	A recent batch of polling **suggests** that could soon change (Pol,71)		√					
2.13	Mr. Buttigieg's star also **appears** to be on the rise in another early-voting state, New Hampshire (Pol,74)		√					
2.14	The results **suggest** that Mr. Buttigieg's appeal is twice as great among the most engaged observers.(Pol,77)		√					

2.15	And while he is the youngest candidate in the race, Mr. Buttigieg **appears** especially poised to appeal to older voters(Pol,78)		√					
2.16	George Mason **suggested** the standard of "high crimes and misdemeanours," which holds to this day (Pol,92)		√					
2.17	But experts have **argued** that modern American efforts are not morally equivalent to those in Russia. (Pol,96)		√					
2.18	That campaigns are now being fought largely online is hardly a revelation, yet only one political party **seems** to have gotten the message (Pol,99)		√					
2.19	In Iowa last week, Ms. Harris delivered a revamped stump speech that **seemed** tailored to these changing attitudes (Pol,105)		√					
2.20	Former Vice President Joseph R. Biden Jr. has held a commanding lead in national polls with non-white Democrats, but surveys **show** that white liberals in Iowa and New Hampshire are less inclined to support him(Pol,106)		√					
2.21	The second is that over time people have come **to assume** that electors are meant to vote for their parties' candidates. (Pol,110)		√					
3.1	Mr. Sanford, who is also a former congressman, told Alex Burns that he believed Mr. Trump's popularity			√				

No.	Sentence						
	was "certainly wide, but **perhaps** much thinner and much more fragile than people realize." (Pol,7)						
3.2	The plan represents **perhaps** the most ambitious effort of her campaign so far. (Pol,8)			√			
3.3	"If he spent more time in Baltimore, **maybe** he could help clean up this very dangerous & filthy place,"			√			
3.4	Concerns about uncouth language may seemuaint in an era when President Trump **regularly** peppers his social media and rally speeches with oaths once considered unspeakable (publicly, anyway) for a commander in chief. (Pol, 27)			√			
3.5	From wind-power development to weatherizing homes, and added up the jobs that were **likely**to created both directly and indirectly. (Pol,37)			√			
3.6	Mr. Biden did say that if omeone lost their job, they could **potentially** buy in to Medicare. (Pol,45)			√			
3.7	Mr. Schiff conceded that the White House would most**likely** try to invoke similar privilege to try to block other crucial witnesses			√			
3.8	A Monmouth University poll of Democratic **likely** primary voters in South Carolina released last weekfound Mr. Buttigieg at 3 percent overall. (Pol,61)			√			
3.9	The Monmouth poll last week showed 51 percent of **likely** South Carolina primary voters had no opinion			√			

	of Mr. Buttigieg or hadn't heard of him, suggesting room to grow his support. (Pol,67)						
3.10	Tameika Isaac Devine, a black City Council member in Columbia, said younger African Americans were more **likely** to embrace a gay candidate. (Pol,69)			√			
3.11	Are there signs that he could grow into a leading candidate, ultimately rivaling — **maybe** even beating — Mr. Biden and Ms. Warren? (Pol,70)			√			
3.12	Mr. Buttigieg's investment is paying off. A recent Suffolk University/USA Today poll of **likely** Iowa Democratic caucusgoers showed him alone in third place (Pol,72)			√			
3.13	Among **likely** caucusgoers over age 65 with a preferred candidate, 21 percent in the Suffolk poll identified him as their second choice (Pol,79)			√			
3.14	But Mr. Patrick suggested an 11th-hour bid was highly **unlikely** and had a message for increasingly angst-ridden Democrats (Pol, 86)			√			
3.15	Neither is **likely** to take place before the end of this calendar year, at which point the filing deadline to be on the primary ballot in large Super Tuesday states like California and Texas will have passed. (Pol,87)			√			
3.16	Still, it's **unlikely** that the what-if musing, particularly among the party's class of donors,			√			

	elected officials and strategists, will quiet down as long as Mr. Biden is struggling (Pol,88)						
3.17	Last week the acting White House chief of staff, Mick Mulvaney, **effectively** acknowledged the quid pro quo (Pol,90)			√			
3.18	Even **seemingly** ominous developments for Mr. Trump become fodder for his campaign (Pol,98)			√			
3.19	Since then, many younger, more liberal users have abandoned the platform in favor of Instagram, Snapchat and various private messaging apps, while older users — the type most **likely** to vote Republican — are still flocking to Facebook in droves. (Pol,100)			√			
3.20	**Perhaps** most important, the Trump campaign is spending to make sure people see its ads, emails, texts, tweets and other content. (Pol,102)			√			
3.21	The ad was aimed at far-left voters deemed most **likely** to be motivated by the prospect of pushing Mr. Trump from office, and the response rate was high, Mr. Goldstein said. (Pol,103)			√			
4.1	The **nearly** three-hour debate (really, it didn't feel like a minute over two and a half hours!) had its share of memorable moments (Pol,1)				√		
4.2	The billionaire impeachment activist Tom Steyer qualified last weekend, meaning **at least** 11				√		

					√			
	candidates are set to participate, and the Democratic National Committee could split the debate over two nights, Oct. 15 and 16, as a result. (Pol,3)							
4.3	Fast forward **almost** two years (Pol,11)				√			
4.4	this **sort of** wonky economics argument about automation and U.B.I. and G.D.P. and all these other three-letter acronyms (Pol, 14)				√			
4.5	There were no rats evident on the streets from inside the president's motorcade as he made his way from a landing zone **about** 10 minutes from the Republican event at the swanky Marriott hotel in Baltimore's Inner Harbor. (Pol,18)				√			
4.6	But the facilities were **never** meant for long-term detention of children. (Pol,21)				√			
4.7	Mr. Trump's administration announced a "zero-tolerance policy" in April 2018 that resulted in **nearly** 3,000 children being forcibly separated from their parents. (Pol,22)				√			
4.8	Faced with profligate profanities on the campaign trail — and **at least** one candidate who publicly threatened to work blue on its airwaves (Pol, 25)				√			
4.9	So far, **nearly** every presidential candidate claims that cutting greenhouse gases will also lead to an economic bonanza. (Pol,28)				√			
4.10	**Some of** the rhetoric around creating 'green jobs' is				√			

					√		
	intended to rebut that false narrative that we sacrifice our economy if we try to become greener," said Douglas W. Elmendorf (Pol,32)						
4.11	**Most of** the job-creation claims that come with Democratic climate plans are vague. (Pol,33)				√		
4.12	But the candidates **often** arrive at their numbers in very different ways. (Pol,35)				√		
4.13	After all, the unemployment rate is currently **about** 3.6 percent, the lowest in nearly five decades. (Pol,41)				√		
4.14	After all, the unemployment rate is currently about 3.6 percent, the lowest in **nearly** five decades. (Pol,42)				√		
4.15	It will require candidates to have **at least** 200,000 individual donors and meet one of two polling requirements (Pol,49)				√		
4.16	**With 10 or more** candidates onstage at every debate so far, there has been limited time for the leading candidates to engage in prolonged and detailed discussions. (Pol,51)				√		
4.17	With **less than** $700,000 in the bank entering October (Pol,52)				√		
4.18	At a rally in Rock Hill on Saturday, Mr. Buttigieg drew **more than** 1,500, a crowd that sprung to its feet and whooped when an attendee asked if				√		

	America was ready for such a young president. (Pol, 65)				√		
4.19	In a national CNN poll released on Wednesday, **approximately** a quarter of registered Democratic voters identified Mr. Buttigieg as one of the candidates they would like to learn more about (Pol,76)				√		
4.20	But as conversations among influential Democrats **often** go these days, the meeting quickly evolved into a discussion of who was not in the race(Pol,80)				√		
4.21	when it was Mr. Biden who **nearly** entered the race in October. (Pol,82)				√		
4.22	Mr. Brown, who **nearly** entered the race earlier this year, said the pressure on him to reconsider from labor leaders (Pol,85)				√		
4.23	One was the American military aid, which came to **nearly** $400 million for security assistance to help Ukraine fight Russian aggression on its eastern border. (Pol,93)				√		
4.24	We **often** consider ourselves and hold ourselves out as an example of how other countries should conduct themselves," Mr. Potter said. (Pol,97)				√		
5.1	If they choose to hold on to strong, solid private health insurance, **I believe** they should be able to do that. (Pol,47)					√	

No.	Sentence						
5.2	Democrats **believe** their month-old inquiry is on track and will allow them to begin making an effective impeachment case before the nation by Thanksgiving (Pol,57)					√	
5.3	**I believe** in Adam and Eve, not Adam and Steve.'' (Pol,63)					√	
6.1	Then, in a nod to the Democratic presidential primary debate, he suggested what might happen **if** a family were watching the Democrats on TV in a house supplied by energy from a wind farm. (Pol,17)						√
6.2	Some of the rhetoric around creating 'green jobs' is intended to rebut that false narrative that we sacrifice our economy **if** we try to become greener, said Douglas W. Elmendorf (Pol, 31)						√
6.3	Spending trillions of tax dollars on clean energy may create jobs, but the politicians fail to mention what that money could have done **if** it had been left in the hands of consumers and entrepreneurs. (Pol,40)						√
6.4	Mr. Biden did say that **if** someone lost their job, they could potentially buy in to Medicare. (Pol,43)						√
6.5	**If** they choose to hold on to strong, solid private health insurance, I believe they should be able to do that. (Pol,46)						√
6.6	Mr. Castro has said he may quit the race at the end of this month **if** he does not raise an additional						√

	$800,000. (Pol,53)						
6.7	**If** this witness had something to say that would be helpful to the White House, they would want him to come and testify," Mr. Schiff said						√
6.8	At a rally in Rock Hill on Saturday, Mr. Buttigieg drew more than 1,500, a crowd that sprung to its feet and whooped when an attendee asked **if** America was ready for such a young president. (Pol,66)						√
6.9	**If** Mr. Buttigieg finishes strongly in the Iowa caucuses, Mr. Rosenberg added, he could make a play for the center lane of the Democratic electorate (Pol,73)						√
6.10	It is a regular, **if** not quite quadrennial, tradition for a party that can be fatalistic about its prospects and recalls similar Maalox moments Democrats endured in 1992 (Pol,81)						√
6.11	But **if** the causes of the concern are plain to see, what exactly can be done about it is less clear. (Pol,83)						√
6.12	Mrs. Clinton and Mr. Bloomberg have both told people privately in recent weeks that **if** they thought they could win (Pol,84)						√
6.13	**If** Biden were surging, I doubt you would be hearing this," said Harold Ickes (Pol,89)						√

		A		B		C
6.14	**If** the president of Ukraine has agreed to do this, he has something to hold over the head of the president of the United States," Mr. Potter said.(Pol,94)					√
6.15	**If** a foreign government is investing resources in producing something that will be a value to a campaign here in the United States, that's a problem," Ms. Weintraub said (Pol,95)					√
6.16	**If** anger has an algorithmic bias, then Donald Trump is the captain of that ship." (Pol,101)					√
6.17	Before, **if** a black person was shot by police you could read about it in a newspaper, now you see a video," Mr. Goldberg said (Pol,107)					√
6.18	"It would be disastrous for the institution," he said of the court, "**if** they had to decide it in the middle of a presidential election." (Pol,108)					√
7.1	The plan **would fundamentally** alter the funding structure of the program						√
7.2	Concerns about uncouth language **may seem** quaint in an era when President Trump regularly peppers his social media and rally speeches with oaths once considered unspeakable (publicly, anyway) for a commander in chief.(Pol,26)						√

A: Modal Auxiliary Verb

B: Modal Lexical Verb

C: Adjectival, Adverbial, and nominal modal verb

D: Approximators of degree, quantity, frequency and times

E: Introductory Phrases

F: If Clause

G: Compound hedges