

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion

This final chapter presents the conclusions of the research based on the findings and analysis discussed in the previous chapter. This study examined the pragmatic use of mood and modality in Taylor Swift's *evermore* album (2020) by applying Levinson's pragmatic theory. The analysis focused on five selected songs: *Tolerate It*, *Champagne Problems*, *'Tis The Damn Season*, *Ivy*, and *Evermore* to explain how grammatical choices contribute to meaning construction in song lyrics.

The analysis of mood and modality shows that indicative mood is the most dominant type, occurring 15 times (60%), which indicates that emotional experiences in the *evermore* album are mostly presented as accepted realities. Subjunctive mood appears 5 times (20%), reflecting unrealized possibilities, while imperative and interrogative moods occur less frequently, with 3 data (12%) and 2 data (8%), to express emotional demands and uncertainty. In terms of modality, epistemic modality is the most frequent, appearing 15 times (60%), showing that doubt, belief, and personal judgment dominate the lyrics. Dynamic modality occurs 5 times (20%), highlighting psychological limitations, followed by deontic modality with 4 data (16%) and bouletic modality with 1 data (4%), indicating that obligation and desire are present but not central in shaping the emotional meaning of the songs.

Overall, the distribution of mood and modality demonstrates that the speakers in the *evermore* album experience emotions primarily through internal reflection, uncertainty, and emotional acceptance rather than authority or direct action. Mood and modality function not only as grammatical elements but also as pragmatic tools that support the emergence of implicature and presupposition, allowing listeners to

infer deeper emotional and interpersonal meanings beyond the literal lyrics. These findings confirm that Levinson’s pragmatic framework is effective in revealing implicit meaning in popular music and in explaining how linguistic choices enhance the emotional and aesthetic impact of Taylor Swift’s *evermore* album.

Table 5.1.1 Mood and Modality Recapitulation

No	Type		Frequency		Percentage	
	Mood	Modality				
1.	Indicative	Epistemic	15	15	60%	60%
2.	Imperative	Dynamic	3	5	12%	20%
3.	Interrogative	Deontic	2	4	8%	16%
4.	Subjunctive	Bouletic	5	1	20%	4%
Total			25		100%	

Further research could expand the analysis by examining other songs in the same album or comparing them with different albums to observe the consistency of mood and modality patterns across works. In addition, future studies may incorporate other pragmatic approaches, such as deixis, presupposition, or politeness strategies, to provide a richer interpretation of implied meaning in song lyrics. Lastly, readers and listeners are encouraged to recognize that mood and modality are not merely linguistic structures, but also emotional and social representations that play an important role in shaping the deeper meaning of songs.