CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter gives deeper analysis of the data. The collected data of this research is 40 data. The data are divided into two main classifications that are negative constructions that have negative equivalent and those that have no negative equivalent.

4.1 Negation That Has Negative Equivalent

Ten data in this classification have negative equivalent. Each construction below is examined to find the differences of semantic entailment based on the scope and focus of negation as well as to find case and state roles involved in both negative construction and its equivalent.

4.1.1. Construction: (not + Indefinite Compound Pro) + Linking Verb + Adj

Data I

> *But not everyone was happy, some Israelis fearing that the deal will encourage most hostage-taking in future, and flood Palestinian territories with hardened militants, who might in the future take up arms once more Israel.* (TJP: 11)

Not everyone was happy
S V C

In this case, the negative 'not' only negates one constituent 'everyone' (local negation). In addition, the semantic entailment can be seen by examining the scope and focus of negation as follows:

(i). *Not everyone* was happy

The focus of negation from the data above refers to the subject ‘not everyone’. Thus, the other parts of the clause can be treated positively. The existence of ‘not’ shows the opposite relation between ‘not’ and ‘everyone’ (non-gradable antonyms). ‘Everyone’, referring to ‘all people’, puts emphasizes on number of people, so the negative ‘not’ contrasts ‘not all people’ as a part of people or some (non-gradable antonyms). Thus, the data above may entail ‘some people were happy’ and ‘some people were not’.

However, the construction ‘not everyone was happy’ may have negative equivalent; (ii) ‘everyone was not happy’ and (iii) ‘everyone was no happy’. These negative equivalents can be conducted by seeing the syntactic features whether the construction consists of word class, in which ‘no’ and ‘not’ can attach or not.

Both constructions (ii) and (iii) represent similar idea as (i) with different entailment based on different scope and focus of negation as follows:

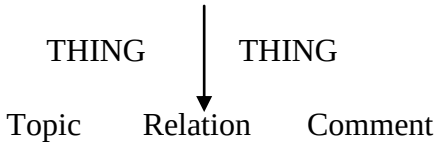
(ii) everyone was not happy

(ii.a) everyone was not happy

In the data above, the whole clause is negated. Thus, the focus of negation may refer to each constituent involved in the clause. The focus of negation of (ii) refers to ‘happy’ causing opposite relation between ‘not’ and ‘happy’ (non-gradable). Thus, (ii) may entail ‘everyone was sad’ (non-gradable) or ‘everyone was calm’ (non-gradable). For another case (ii.a), the focus of negation goes to the subject ‘everyone’. Similar to the previous analysis, (ii.a) may entail the opposite

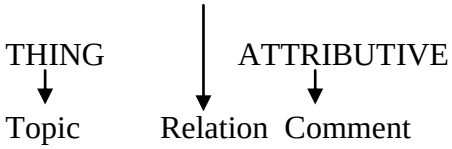
word where the focus of negation located. ‘Everyone’, referring to human being (in hyponymy relation), is opposite to other than human being. Thus, it may entail ‘animal or other creature was happy’.

(iii) Everyone was no happy

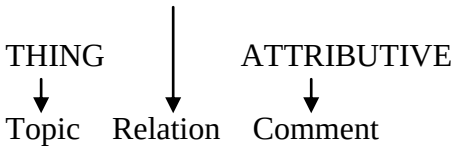


The construction (iii) is similar to (ii). However, it encodes grammatical shift where ‘happy’ that stands as an adjective (i and ii) changes into a noun. Further, the opposite relation between ‘no’ and ‘happy’ entails that ‘everyone has no happiness at all’ since ‘no’ in this case stands to put emphasize and causes gradable noun. In addition, it is less proper to be negative equivalent since the state roles involved is different from (i) and (ii) as follows:

(i) Not everyone was happy



(ii) Everyone was not happy



In (i), (ii) and (iii), the relation of the Topic-Comment is the relation of description. The ATTRIBUTE of (i) and (ii) describes the concept of THING. The ATTRIBUTE (i) describes that concept of feeling happy was not acceptable for the whole people (THING) and the ATTRIBUTE (ii) describes that the concept of feeling happy was not felt by anyone (THING) at that time. However, the state

roles involved in third construction (iii) is different from (i) and (ii), although the relation between the Topic and Comment is the same. In (iii) construction, the THING (Comment) describes the THING (Topic) whereas the THING (Comment) describes the concept of happy person, not the concept of feeling happy. Thus, the (iii) construction is possible to be an equivalent but its entailment will be quite different from (i) and (iii) as described above.

4.1.2. Construction: Proper Noun + Linking Verb + (no $_{(det)}$ + NP (Adj + N)

Data 2

> *Robert is no mad scientist; his primary, defining personality trait is his quiet drive.* (TJP: 23)

Robert is *no mad scientist*
S V C

The negative ‘no’ negates only the complement. The subject and verb of the clause are still considered in positive sense both in structure and in meaning. It encodes the scope and focus of negation refers specifically to NP ‘no mad scientist’ as follows:

(i). Robert is no mad scientist

The determiner ‘no’ does not limit the NP in terms of number or amount, as ‘I have no book’ (emphasizing of amount or number). For this case, ‘no’ stands to characterize that the adjective of mad scientist does not belong to Robert. As in ‘I’m no one’ that means ‘nothing I have to be classified as a person’, ‘Robert is no mad scientist’ also encodes nothing of mad scientist properties he has. However, the focus of ‘no mad scientist’ may be separated into ‘no mad’ and ‘no scientist’.

Thus, it may have two entailments derived from lexical relation between ‘no’, and ‘mad’ and ‘scientist’ as follows:

(i.a)Robert is no mad scientist Robert has character of genius scientist

(i.b) Robert is no mad scientist Robert has mad character of scientist

As mentioned above, the focus of negation goes to one spot causing another part of the clause is treated positively. The word ‘scientist’ (i.a) and ‘mad’ (i.b) are not replaced with another word because they do not belong to the focus of negation. Thus, this construction may have two possible entailments where the word either ‘mad’ or ‘scientist’ is being maintained.

To conduct another negative statement from the previous one, verb negation using ‘not’ can be used. The negative equivalent can be (ii) ‘Robert is not a mad scientist’, and (iii) ‘Robert is not any mad scientist’. The two constructions seem similar (S V C) except the existence of ‘a’ and ‘any’ before the NP.

ii. Robert is not a mad scientist

Determiner → indefinite Article

iii. Robert is not any mad scientist

Determiner → Quantifier

Both ‘a’ and ‘any’ actually do not function as determiner of NP. Indefinite article (ii) does not encode indefinite reference but it shows the specific entity of Robert classified as a mad scientist (occupation). The non-assertive ‘any’, like

‘no’, functions as quantifier to encode no characters of mad scientist that belongs to Robert. Different from ‘no’ that is more emphatic to state negation, ‘not any’ has less emphatic and more indefinite in referring the reference.

Further, these two constructions are examined through scope and focus of negation, but they show similar entailments except the concept of specific entity to classify the occupation (ii) and the concept of character (iii)

ii. Robert is not a mad scientist - he could be a normal scientist
ii.a. Robert is not a mad scientist - he could be a mad singer
ii.b. Robert is not a mad scientist - it was Mary
iii. Robert is not any mad scientist - he could be quite normal scientist
iii.a Robert is not any mad scientist - he could be little mad singer
iii.b Robert is not any mad scientist - it was Mary

There is no contrast entailment between (i) and (iii). The difference is only because of the existence of article ‘a’ showing the occupation, and the characteristic derived from the quantifier ‘any’. Even the state roles of both constructions cannot perform another different point other than occupation or characteristic.

i. Robert is no mad scientist

THING ATTRIBUTE

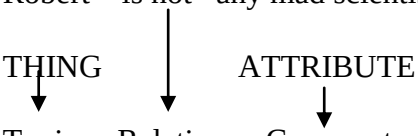
Topic Relation Comment

ii. Robert is not a mad scientist

THING ATTRIBUTE

Topic Relation Comment

iii. Robert is not any mad scientist



The state roles of (i), (ii) and (iii), are constructed from the same concepts, THING and ATTRIBUTE. The relation among them is about relation of description. However, (i) construction indicates the positive description where (ii) and (iii) shows the relation of opposite (negative). In this case, (ii) and (iii) are equal in terms of state roles even though the meaning of (iii) leads to closer entailment that represents the characteristic of Robert. The distinction between (i) and (iii) is about the emphasizes where ‘no’ implies more emphatic than ‘not any’. Even though (ii) involves the same concept in state roles, it has a contrast meaning. The article ‘a’ refers to specific entity classifying an occupation, whereas ‘not any’ refers to characteristic of person. Thus, it can be concluded that (iii) has more similar idea implied in construction and (iii) can be taken as the more proper negative equivalent of (i) ‘Robert is no mad scientist’.

4.1.3 Construction: Personal Pro + Mod aux + (no + Comp Adj) + V+ PP (prep + art + N)

Data 3

> *"On july17, 2011, around 6 p.m. I received an SMS from the principal of SDN Jatimakmur VI, Suparmi, saying that I could no longer teach at the school".* (TJP: 9)

(i) I could *no longer* teach at the school
S Adv V Adv

The negative 'no' in the data above negates the adverb 'no longer' (local negation). Thus, the focus of negation goes to the adverb of time that may entail the subject 'I' could only teach for a little time at the school.

(i) I could *no longer* teach at the school

From the construction above, it may have another similar construction through verb negation using 'not', (ii) 'I could not teach at the school any longer'. However, this construction (ii) causes different entailments because of different scope and focus of negation and the existence of non-assertive 'any'.

(ii) I *could not teach* at the school *any longer'*
S V Adv

In contrast to the previous one, the negative 'not' negates the whole clause (clausal negation). Since the clause is negated, the scope and focus of negation may refer to each part of the clause. Some possibilities of the scope and focus of negation and their semantic entailments are described as follows:

(ii.a) I could not teach at the school any longer

The focus of negation goes to the verb ‘teach’ that may entail he/she could do anything other than ‘teach’. For instances: it may entail ‘I could stay at the school but not to teach’

(ii.b) I could not teach at the school any longer

The focus goes to the PP indicating location that may entail that he/she could teach wherever other than at the school. For example, it may entail ‘I could teach at home’ (not at the school).

(ii.c) I could not teach at the school any longer

The focus goes to adverb ‘any longer’ that indicates information of time. Therefore, the entailment can be ‘I could teach at the school not for longer time’ or it may entail ‘I could teach at the school, but soon I could not do’.

(ii.d) I could not teach at the school any longer

The focus of ‘not’ refers to the subject ‘I’ that may entail the subject of the clause is someone other than ‘I’. For instances: ‘He /She could teach at the school for longer’.

In addition, the non-assertive ‘any’ modifies ‘longer’, where in (i) ‘longer’ is modified by ‘no’. The non-assertive ‘any’ in NPs or AdjPs/AdvPs always follows the verb negation ‘not’. Thus, in (ii) construction ‘any’ appears to follow verb negation ‘could not’.

Further, to see the contrast meaning between (i) and (ii), it can be described in terms of Case Roles as follows:

(i) I could *no longer* teach at the school

Agent	Time	Action	Location
THING	ATT	EVENT	THING

(ii) I could not teach at the school any longer

Agent	Action	Location	time
THING	EVENT	THING	ATT

As can be seen, the contrast concept of the two constructions is located in different place. The negative sense of (i) goes to the concept of time (ATTRIBUTIVE). Thus, the meaning of the whole clause is actually positive. In contrast, the negative sense of (ii) goes to the central concept (EVENT) causing the meaning of the whole clause is treated negative.

4.1.4. N + (Linking Verb + not) + Adj + To-infinitive

Data 4

> *"Clearly, alcohol is not good to consume and the city administration is certainly not playing a role in educating people by supporting a brewery", Cholil told The Jakarta Post on Wednesday.* (TJP: 2)

(i) Alcohol is not good to consume
S V C

The negative 'not' goes to the verb 'is' causing clausal negation. Therefore, focus of negation may attach to each part of the construction. The entailments of the construction are described as follow:

(i) alcohol is not good to consume

Without taking any focus of negation, the data above means alcohol is a thing that has no goodness to consume. However, it would have various entailments based on its different focus of negation.

(i.a) alcohol is not good to consume

While the focus goes to ‘to consume’, the construction can be separated into ‘alcohol is good’, but ‘it is not to consume’. The word ‘to consume’ has hyponymy relation with ‘to eat’ or ‘to eat’. Therefore, ‘alcohol’ refers to the thing that is not to eat or to drink. Thus, it can be concluded that ‘alcohol’ is good but only for any action except to drink. In other words, the construction ‘alcohol is not good to consume’ entails ‘alcohol’ is good (may) to cure or other acts except than to drink.

(i.b) alcohol is not good to consume

While the negative goes to ‘good’, it will be easy to analyze the entailments. ‘Good’ that is modified by ‘not’ encodes the opposite relation between them (antonym). ‘Not good’ can be said as ‘bad’ (non-gradable antonym). In addition, ‘bad’ and ‘danger’ belong to hyponymy relation in which the meaning of ‘danger’ has already included in ‘bad’. Therefore, ‘alcohol is not good’ entails ‘alcohol is bad or dangerous’.

(i.c) alcohol is not good to consume

The focus goes to subject ‘alcohol’ that entails the thing other than ‘alcohol’ may replace the subject. The subject which is the thing except ‘alcohol’ (not alcohol) can be found by analyzing the predicate ‘is good to consume’ as the

hyponym of healthy food. In the same hyponymy relation, ‘Vegetable’ is one of healthy food. Therefore, while the focus of negation attaches to ‘alcohol’, the clause ‘alcohol is not good to consume’ may entail ‘vegetable is good to consume’.

However, to state the negative clause with ‘alcohol’ as the topic, another negative construction can be formed as ‘no alcohol is good to consume’ or ‘alcohol is good not to consume’.

(i) No alcohol is good to consume
S V C

(ii) Alcohol is good not to consume
S V C

In this construction (ii), ‘no’ negates the subject ‘alcohol’, not the whole clause (local negation). On the other hand, (iii) negative ‘not’ refers to the to-infinitive causing local negation. Both negations only negate a part of the clause. Thus, the focus of negation refers only to one constituent where the negative attaches as follows:

(ii) No alcohol is good to consume
└( )┘

The focus of negation ‘no’ refers to the existence of ‘alcohol’. It means there is not any kind of alcohol that is good to consume. It can be examined that ‘no alcohol is good’ and ‘no alcohol is to consume’. In other words, the construction (ii) may entail that ‘alcohol is not good’ and ‘alcohol is not to consume’ as they have already included in the construction (i.a) and (i.b) (without taking any scope and focus of negation).

(iii) Alcohol is good not to consume

Similar to the (ii) construction, the negative ‘not’ in this case goes to the to-infinitive verb. The entailments has also already included in (i.a). Thus, the entailments of (ii) and (iii) have already implied in the (i) construction. It can be concluded that negative construction through verb negation has various scope and focus of negation that may create other negative constructions.

To examine the inclusive concept between the State Roles of one and another can be described as follows:

(i) Alcohol is not good to consume

Topic ↓ Comment

THING Relation ATTRIBUTIVE

(ii) No alcohol is good to consume

Topic ↓ Comment

THING Relation ATTRIBUTIVE

(iii) Alcohol is good not to consume

Topic ↓ Comment

THING Relation ATTRIBUTIVE

Both (ii) and (iii) state positive relation of Topic-Comment, however, (i) states the opposite relation. As seen above, the negative ‘not’ (i) negates the relation of Topic-Comment. On the other hand, (ii) ‘no’ negates the topic ‘alcohol’ that is described by the positive idea of alcohol (comment). In addition, (iii) negative ‘not’ does not negate either the topic or the relation, but it negates the part of the Comment. Thus, each construction negates different part of the

clause, in which (i) causes clausal negation by negating the relation of Topic-Comment, (ii) causes local negation by negating the topic, and (iii) causes predication negation by negating the Comment.

By seeing these differences, it can be concluded that the construction of Noun $_{(common)}$ + (Linking Verb + not) + adj + To-infinitive may have negative equivalents of three types of negation (clausal, local, predication).

4.1.5 Construction: Personal Pro + (aux $_{(primary)}$ + not) + V (present part) + NP (non assertive + Adj + N)

Data 5

> *"We are not seeing any real significant peak", said Steve Bran scum, group vice president for consumer product marketing at BNSF Railway, referring to the company's import business.* (TJP: II)

(i) We *are not seeing* any real significant peak
S V O

From the data above, negative 'not' negates the verb causing clausal negation. However, to state negative statement as (i), negation using 'no' can be used as 'We are seeing *no real significant peak'*. Both constructions represent negative statement with the same subject 'we'. However, they have different semantic entailments depending on different focus of negation.

Negative 'not' negates the whole construction of S V O. Therefore, the focus of negation may refer to the subject, verb and object.

(i.a) We *are not seeing* any real significant peak

The focus refers to the verb ‘seeing’ (present participle) causing another action other than ‘seeing’ (present participle) becomes the entailment. For example, ‘thinking’, it can replace the position of ‘not seeing’ in relation of opposite (non-gradable antonym). Thus, (i.a) may entail ‘we are thinking real significant peak’

(i.b) We *are not seeing* any real significant peak

The focus of negation goes to the object (i.b) entailing different thing of the object can replace the object position. For example, ‘any real significant progress’, it can be said that (i) may entail ‘we are seeing real significant progress’. Actually, the object that is compound adjective can be separated into smaller unit while it is examined by the focus of negation. Thus, the focus of negation may refer to the adjective ‘real’ and ‘significant’ other than to the head of the clause ‘peak’ or the whole NP.

(i.c) We *are not seeing* any real significant peak

The focus of negation refers to the subject ‘we’ (pronoun) causing the other pronouns than ‘we’ stands as the entailment. For example, ‘They’, it can be used to replace the subject since by the hyponymy relation ‘they’ and ‘we’ are included in term of pronoun. Thus, by this construction of (i), it may entail ‘they are seeing any real significant peak.

In contrast to (i), the negative ‘no’ of (ii) negates one constituent of the clause (object). Thus, the focus of negation goes only to one spot NP ‘no real significant peak’ as follows:

(ii) We are seeing *no real significant peak*

Similar to (i.b), the negative ‘no’ may focus to the word ‘real’, ‘significant’ or ‘peak’. As has already explained in the data 2, ‘no’ is used to represent emphasize more than ‘not’. Thus, this construction (ii) may entail ‘we are seeing different thing from any real significant peak’. For example, ‘we are seeing nice future’, the negative ‘no’ exposes that the entailment is something that has no relation at all with ‘real’, ‘significant’, ‘peak’.

Furthermore, the contrast emphasizes of both (i) and (ii) can be seen by the explanation of Case Roles below.

(i) We are not seeing any real significant peak

T EVENT THING
↓ ↓ ↓
Agent Action Experience

In this construction, the EVENT as central concept is negative. Therefore, in this case the agent does something that is implied and replaced by the word ‘seeing’. In addition, it can be said that the negative ‘not’ attaches to the verb to emphasize the action.

(ii) We are seeing no real significant peak

T EVENT THING
↓ ↓ ↓
Agent Action Experience

Different from (i), the action of (ii) is not treated as negative. It shows that the ‘agent’ is truly doing something to ‘the affected’. The existence of ‘no’ before the NP ‘real significant peak’ is used to emphasize the number of the NP. It is consciously put to get more attention to be concerned.

4.1.6 Construction: Personal pro + (Linking Verb + not) + Adj

Data 6

> *"It is not true. The President is in healthy condition, and has never suffered from any heart disorder".* (TJP: 3)

(i) It is *not* true
S V C

The verb negation 'not' causes clausal negation by negating the verb 'is'. This construction may have various entailments since each constituent may be negated depending on different scope and focus negation as follows:

(i.a) It is *not* true - It is right

(i.b) It is *not* true - That is true

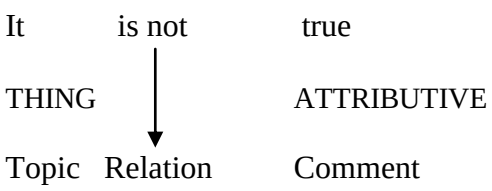
The focus of negation refers to the complement (i.a) 'true' that may entail 'it is right'. The word 'right' occurs as the entailment by seeing the lexical relation between 'not' and 'true' that involve in opposite relation (antonyms). In addition, the focus goes to the subject (i.b) 'it' causing the other pronouns than 'it' may stand as the subject, for example 'that'. 'That' may replace the existence of 'it' since there is opposite and hyponymy relation between 'not' and 'it'. However, another negative construction using 'no' may represent similar idea, as 'it is no true' (ii). The negative 'no' (ii) negates the complement, and it causes the focus of negation refers to one constituent 'true'. Thus, there is only one semantic entailment for this construction.

(ii) It is *no true*

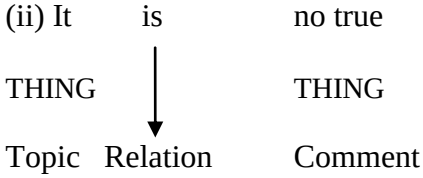
Similar to the previous (i) construction, the entailment may be the opposite thing of ‘no true’. Thus, it may entail ‘it is a fact’.

Furthermore, the (i) and (ii) are quite different in terms of construction and concepts of Topic-Comment. Even though the word order of (ii) is acceptable, it leads to different meaning. There is a word-class shift of ‘true’ where in (i) it stands as the adjective and changes into a noun (ii). However, the (ii) construction is less proper to be negative equivalent since it may cause another negative equivalent that treat the word ‘true’ as a noun not as the adjective i.e. ‘It is not any true’ (iii).

To contrast the different concept between (i) and (ii), it can be seen by examining the state roles of the clause.



As can be seen (i), the THING and ATTRIBUTE involves in relation of description, where the topic (THING) is described by the comment (ATTRIBUTIVE). However, the relation between THING and ATTRIBUTIVE is negative. Thus, the Topic is not described by the Comment and it may be replaced by other Comment.



Different from (i), (ii) exposes the relation between the THING and THING. The relation also stands in positive sense where the Topic (THING) is described by the comment (THING). This state relation describes that (i) and (ii) represent different concept of the word ‘true’.

Moreover, the state roles of (ii) are more similar to (iii) since both (ii) and (iii) has the same concept of the word ‘true’ (as a noun). The relation of (iii) is in negative sense, but they have the same concepts that consist of THING and THING.

(iii) It is not any true

THING THING

Topic Relation Comment

4.1.7 Construction: (not + A), Proper Noun + (aux $_{(primary)}$ + V past part) + NP (art + Adj + N)

Data 7

> *Not long ago, Indonesia has made a great achievement. I Putu Ngurah Indiana, head of the Jakarta Industry and Energy Agency, said on Wednesday that Indonesia has already set up 10 solar power plants on four islands regency with a total capacity of around 43.000 watts.* (TJP: 9)

Not long ago, Indonesia has made a great achievements.
Adv S V O

In this case, the negative goes to the initial adverb causing local negation. Thus, the focus of negation refers to one constituent 'not long ago'. Therefore, this construction may have only one entailment.

(i.a) *Not long ago*, Indonesia has made great achievements
└( )┘

As seen above the words other than the adverb is treated positively. It means that 'Indonesia has made a great achievement' in the opposite time of 'not long ago'. The clause above is in form of past perfect, thus, adverb of time that can replace 'not long ago' must be adverb of time that is commonly used in past perfect. For instances: 'just now', this adverb of time indicates something happened in the early time as the opposite of 'not long ago'. Thus, the (i) construction may entail 'Indonesia has made a great achievement just now'.

However, there is another possibility to state the similar negative statement, as (ii) 'Long ago, Indonesia has not made any great achievement'.

(ii) Long ago, Indonesia has not made any great achievement
A S V O

In this construction (ii), the negative 'not' attaches to the verb causing clausal negation. Thus, each part of the clause becomes the focus of negation.

(ii.a) Long ago, Indonesia has not made any great achievement
└( )┘

The focus of negation in this case goes to the verb ‘made’ (ii.a) causing opposite relation between ‘not’ and ‘made’. Thus, (ii.a) may entail that Indonesia has done something to great achievement through the action other than ‘made’. For instances, ‘lost’, in the relation of antonyms (opposite) between ‘not’ and ‘made’, ‘lost’ as non-gradable antonyms may replace ‘not made’. Thus, (ii. a) could entail ‘Long ago, Indonesia has lost great achievement’.

(ii.b) Long ago, Indonesia has not made any great achievement

The focus of negation refers to the object (NP) causing the opposite of ‘any great achievement’ as the entailment. Because the object consists of two words ‘great and achievement’, the focus can refer to one or both of them. For example, ‘bad’, in this case, the focus of ‘not’ refers to ‘great’ resulting opposite relation between ‘not’ and ‘great’. However, the focus refers to either ‘achievement’ or even ‘great achievement’ causing opposite relation between those words and ‘not’ become the entailment.

(ii.c) Long ago, Indonesia has not made any great achievement

The focus of negation refers to the subject and it may entail the subject of the construction may be other countries other than ‘Indonesia’. For example, ‘Singapore’, thus, (ii.c) may entail ‘Long ago, Singapore has made great achievement’.

(ii.d) Long ago, Indonesia has not made any great achievement

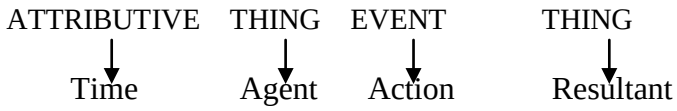
Similar to (i), the focus of (ii.d) goes to the adverb ‘long ago’. Therefore, the entailment of this construction is the same as (i) ‘Indonesia has made a great achievement just now’. In this case, the entailment of (i) is included in (ii.d)

In addition, the occurrence of non-assertive ‘any’ is used to modify the object (follows negative construction) where (i) the object is modified by the article ‘a’ (follows positive construction).

The entailments of (i) and (ii) are quite different whereas the entailment of (i) has been already included in (ii) because of the same focus of negation (i and ii.d). On the other hand, the entailments of (ii) do not include in (i) since (ii) has more entailments than (i).

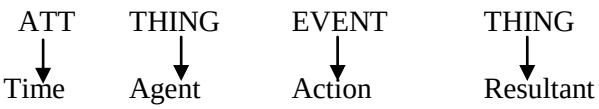
Moreover, while (i) and (ii) are compared in term of Case Roles, the contrast concept between them are obviously seen as follows:

(i) *Not long ago*, Indonesia has made a great achievements.



As can be seen, the event proposition above states that the agent does the action causing ‘the resultant’. However, the information of time is treated negative.

(ii) Long ago, Indonesia has not made any great achievement



Different from (i), (ii) the agent does not do the action and the information of time is treated positively. The resultant of (ii) does not stand as the definite

resultant since there will be implicit resultant replaced by ‘any great achievement’.

4.1.8 Construction: Proper Noun + (aux $_{(primary)}$ + not) + Verb (past participle)

Data 8

> *The government awarded several and regencies, cities and provinces on Wednesday for their efforts in eliminating financial obstacles and easing investment procedures. Jakarta was not nominated.* (TJP: 1)

(i) Jakarta *was not* nominated
S V

The verb negation ‘not’ causes the clausal negation and leads to different entailments since the focus of negation may refer to both subject and verb.

i. Jakarta *was not* nominated - Jakarta was not qualified to be nominated

i.a Jakarta *was not* nominated - Jakarta was the committee

i.b. Jakarta *was not* nominated - Bandung was nominated/ Others could be

However, another similar negative construction can be used as negative equivalent as (ii) ‘Not Jakarta was nominated’. The negative ‘not’ in this case negates the subject ‘not Jakarta’ and it may entail other cities than Jakarta may stand as the subject.

(ii) .*Not Jakarta* was nominated - Bandung was nominated

As can be seen, the entailment of (ii) construction has already been included in (i). The verb negation causing clausal negation makes the focus of negation flexible to attach each constituent of the clause including ‘the subject’. Thus, (ii) construction can be classified as the less proper since this construction

can be represented by the focus of negation in (i) construction. In addition, it is rarely to use while proper noun is modified by ‘not’ then being the subject.

Further, the case roles of (i) and (ii) are different. ‘Jakarta’ (i) stands as ‘the affected’ that is being acted by the ‘agent’ and (ii) it stands as indefinite affected that may be replaced by other ‘affected’. The explanation of case roles is described below.

Jakarta *was not* nominated (by someone)

THING EVENT THING(implied)
↓ ↓ ↓
Affected Action Implicit Agent

In other words, it can be said that ‘Someone nominated Jakarta’, in which Jakarta is being the affected done by the agent.

Not Jakarta was nominated (by someone)

THING EVENT THING(implied)
↓ ↓ ↓
Affected Action Implicit Agent

Different from (i), as it can be said that ‘someone nominated not Jakarta’ means that ‘Jakarta’ in this case is not affected by the action ‘nominated’ done by the agent. It implies there is another ‘affected’ that could stand as the affected.

4.1.9 Construction: Personal Pro + (Linking Verb + not) + NP (art + N)

Data 9

> *There are many intelligent ministers on the President's squad, but they are not a team.* (TJP: 6)

(i) They *are not* a team
S V C

The verb negation above causes both complement as the focus of negation. The entailments of this construction are described as follows:

(i.a) They are not a team

(i.b) They are not a team

The focus of negation goes to the complement 'a team' causing the opposite relation (non-gradable) between 'not' and 'a team'. However, this construction may cause ambiguity since the article 'a' may represent the meaning of amount 'one' or the indefinite entity. The focus of negation (i.a) goes to the article 'a' that may represent the meaning of 'one'. It means 'they' include not in one team entailing 'they' are separated into several teams. In addition, since the focus refers to 'a team' (i.b), it means they are not people who join in a team or group. Thus, (i.b) may entail 'they could be friends or family'.

(i.c) They are not a team

The focus goes to the subject 'they' that means a team does not consist of them ('they'). Therefore, it may entail other people belongs to 'a team'. Further, the opposite relation goes 'not' and pronoun 'they' resulting another plural pronoun except 'they'. It can be concluded that (i.c) could entail 'we are a team'.

To state negative statement about the Topic ‘they’, the non-verbal negation using ‘no’ can be used as ‘they are no team’.

(ii) They are *no team*
S V C

The construction above is identical with the data 2, in which the existence of ‘no’ is used to express emphasize of the word ‘team’ which represents ‘they’ lack of characteristic as a team.

(ii) They are no team

As illustrated by the focus of negation, it can show that ‘they’ do not look like as ‘a team’ entailing ‘they are classmates or family’. The entailment can be another group of people other than ‘team’. ‘Classmates’ or ‘family’ is only one of the optional words to replace ‘no team’ since both ‘classmates’ and ‘family’ are related to ‘team’ in hyponymy relation of group of people.

Moreover, the state proposition shows that the relation of Topic-Comment of both constructions is different.

(i) They *are not* a team

THING ↓ THING

Topic Relation Comment

As in (i), the relation of Topic-Comment is negative, in which the Topic is not described by the Comment. On the other hand, the relation of Topic-Comment of (ii) is in positive way where Topic is described by the Comment as follows:

(ii) They are *no team*

THING ↓ THING

Topic Relation Comment

However, the Comment describes the Topic with negative idea or description. In this case, the comment wants to emphasize that the negative description about the Topic needs to be concerned.

4.1.10 Construction: Personal Pro + V + ((Noun Clause (NP (Demonstrative Det + N)) + (Linking verb + not) + Adj)))

Data 10

> *"We realize this condition is not ideal and has to be corrected," Agus added.* (TJP: 7)

(i) We realize this condition is not ideal
S V O Noun Clause

This construction consists of two clauses that are main clause and noun clause of the object. In this data, the negative 'not' is located in the verb of noun clause 'is'. If it is separated into its own construction, it is described as follows:

(i.a) We realize this condition (positive construction) (main clause)

(i) This condition *is not* ideal (verb negation) (noun clause)
S2 V2 C2

In this construction, the negative 'not' goes to the verb of the noun clause, and the main clause is treated as positive construction. Thus, the (i) may entail another condition other than 'this condition is not ideal' may replace the object. According to scope and focus of negation, (ii) has entailments as follows:

(ii.a) This condition *is not* ideal - this condition is imperfect

(ii.b) This condition *is not* ideal - that condition is ideal

As seen above, since (ii.a) the focus negates the complement ‘ideal’ causing the other adjective or the opposite of ‘ideal’ as the entailment. In addition, (ii.b) entail ‘that condition is ideal’ while the focus goes to ‘this condition’.

However, the construction ‘We realize this condition is not ideal’ may have a meaning as (iii) ‘We do not realize this condition is ideal’. In addition, it will also cause different entailment because (iii) ‘not’ attaches to verb of the main clause causing each constituent in the clause can be negated.

(iii.a) We do not realize this condition is ideal

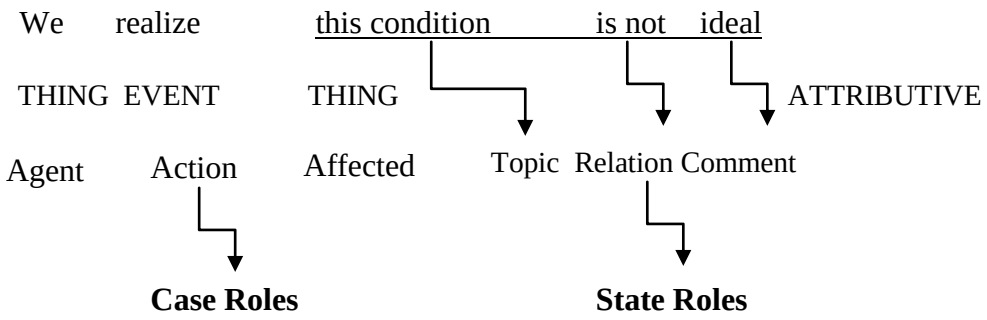
(iii.b) We do not realize this condition is ideal

The (ii.b) and (ii.c) may cause another word that is hyponym with (ii.b) ‘realize’ and (ii.c) ‘We’ as their entailment. For instances, (ii.c) may entail ‘they realize this condition is ideal’. However, (ii.b) may entail ‘we realize this condition is not ideal’ as in (i). It is possible since the equivalent of ‘not realize’ seems hard to found. Thus, ‘not’ may move from the verb of noun clause to the verb of main clause as its entailment (ii.b).

(iii.c) We do not realize this condition is ideal

In this case, the noun clause is being the focus of negation. Thus, (iii.c) will entail some possibilities that are the same as in (ii.a) and (ii.b). Eventually, (iii.c) may entail ‘We realize that condition is ideal’ or ‘we realize this condition is imperfect’.

Furthermore, in the construction (i) there are case and state roles involved together as described as follows:



As can be seen above, the head of noun clause ‘this condition’ may belong to both of Event and State Propositions. ‘This condition’ becomes ‘the affected’ in Case Roles, and it is as the Topic in the State Roles. Eventually, it can be concluded that in this construction Case and State Roles may exist together.

4.2 Negation That Has No Negative Equivalent

Six data in this classification have no negative equivalent. Each construction below is examined to analyze the features of the construction indicating no negative equivalent. The semantic entailments based on the scope and focus of negation, case roles, and state roles involved are analyzed to give clear analysis of negative construction that has no negative equivalent.

4.2.1 Construction: ('Inanimate' Personal Pro) + (aux + not) + V

Data 11

> *"At home, Suwiryo tried to use the laptop but it did not work. He thought that it was broken and brought the laptop to a repair shop," Hermawan said.* (TJP: 9)

(i) It *did not* work
S **V**

From the data above, 'not' negates the verb causing clausal negation. Thus, it may have various entailments based on different scope and focus of negation.

The S V construction causes the focus of negation may refer to the subject and the verb as follows:

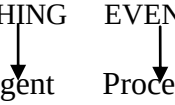
(i) It did not work - it is no function

(i.a) It did not work - other element work

The Case Roles of this construction does not cause 'the affected' or 'the resultant', but it shows the process that is done by the agent described as follows:

It did not work

THING EVENT



Agent Process

In addition, in S V construction (intransitive) or without any object and complement, ‘no’ or ‘not’ can only attach to the subject. However, the subject is personal pronoun that cannot be added by ‘no’ or ‘not’.

If the negative ‘no’ or ‘not’ is put in other places, for example before the subject or before the verb, semantically it will not have a meaning as described as follows:

(ii) ***It did *no* work**

Syntactically, the construction above can be accepted. However, the word ‘did’ and ‘work’ shift into different word class. The word ‘did’, the auxiliary verb of (i), changes into the main verb ‘did’ of (ii). In addition, ‘work’, the verb of (i), changes into Noun (ii). Even though it is accepted as a correct clause, the meaning of (ii) cannot be accepted. The inanimate subject ‘It’ is imposible to do the action ‘did’. Therefore, (ii) cannot be treated as negative equivalent.

(iii) *It no work (no verb)

Different from (ii), (iii) has no possibilities both in structure and in meaning. This construction has wrong word order and has no meaning.

Based on those conditions (ii and iii), it can be concluded that the clause with personal pronoun which is ‘inanimate’ (especially ‘It’) as the subject and intransitive verb cannot have any negative equivalent.

4.2.2 Construction: Personal Pro + (aux +not) + V(past participle) + Personal Pro

Data 12

> *"We're concerned, because usually at this time, you see this peak," said Richard D. Steinke, the executive director of the Port of Long Beach in California. "We have not seen it".* (TJP: II)

We have *not* seen it
S V O

The negation in the data above belongs to the clausal negation, in which 'not' negates the whole clause. The S V O construction causes the focus of negation may refer to the subject, verb and object. Thus, the entailment based on scope and focus of negation is described as follows:

(i.a)We have *not* seen it — They have seen it

(i.b)We have *not* seen it — We have heard it

(i.c)We have *not* seen it — We have seen that

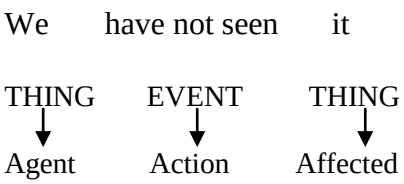
The focus goes to the subject 'we' (i.a) that may state another plural pronoun may replace the subject. In addition, the focus of negation (i.b) refers to the verb in past participle form 'seen'. Therefore, it may entail the subject has done something other than 'seen'. For instances, 'we have heard it', the word 'heard' is chosen since 'seen' and 'heard' are related in hyponymy relation of an action using senses.

Furthermore, the object 'it' (i.c) becomes the focus of negation. It entails the object of the clause will be something other than 'it' (objective pronoun). It can be 'you', 'me' 'that' 'them', and 'us'. However, 'it' is mostly used to replace

singular thing, thus, ‘that’ is the proper objective pronoun to replace ‘it’. ‘That’ is different from other objective pronoun ‘you’, ‘me’ ‘them’, and ‘us’ that stand to replace the person both singular (‘me’, ‘you’) and plural (‘you’, ‘them’ and ‘us’).

Eventually, it can be concluded the negative construction with pronoun as subject and object will entail something that is indefinite. While it (i.a) entails ‘They have not seen it’, the clear description is only about the verb. The word ‘they’ and ‘it’ have no clear reference that could arise more various indefinite entailment.

In addition, The case role of the data is examined to identify the relation involved as follows:



This EVENT proposition describes that the agent does the action causing ‘the affected’. However, ‘the agent’ and ‘the affected’ are personal pronoun that may refer to anyone or anything.

Moreover, this construction has no NP as either subject or object that can be attached by negative ‘no’ or ‘not’. Thus, this construction is not possible to have another negative construction with similar idea as its negative equivalent. For instances:

*(i.a) We have no seen it

*(i.b) We have seen no it

*(i.c) No we have seen it

*(i.d) Not we have seen it

As mentioned in (i.a), the negative ‘no’ is located between aux ‘have’ and the verb ‘seen’, but it cannot function as verbal negation.

As in (i.b),(i.c) and (i.d), Since the construction has not any NPs, the negative ‘no’ and ‘not’ only have one possibility to attach to ‘personal pronoun’ rather than the verb negation ‘we have not seen it’. While personal pronoun also cannot be attached by negative ‘no’ and ‘not’, it causes the construction conducted by personal pronoun as subject and object with no NPs cannot have any negative equivalent construction. Thus, it can be concluded that the construction without NPs is impossible to have negative equivalent.

4.2.3 Construction: (Negative Indefinite Compound Pro) + (aux + be (perfect) + V (past participle)

Data 13

> *He said Washington was working for a new round of international sanctions against Iran, warning, “Nothing has been taken off the table”.* (TJP: 11)

Nothing has been taken
S V

The construction above is not able to have negative equivalent since there is not any NP. In this case, ‘no’ has already joined with other pronouns forming indefinite compound pronoun ‘nothing’. The pronoun ‘nothing’ also represents the local negation even though ‘no’ function as pronoun. The negative indefinite compound pronoun is always followed by positive construction. Therefore, these kinds of constructions require non-assertive item to replace the subject and it is

imposible to be followed by verb negation. Syntactically, it is not accepted since the subject ‘non-assertive’ cannot be followed by ‘not’ in the construction.

**Anything* has not been taken

Actually, the Case Roles of this construction show the existence of implicit agent. However, it does not occur explicitly in the construction. As if the implied agent is explicit, there will be a possibility to have negative equivalent. The explanation of implicit agent is described as follows:

Nothing has been taken (by someone)



As seen above, the implicit agent actually refers to ‘someone’. In hyponymy relation, the concept of human being is the proper one to be an option to replace the word ‘someone’. Since the implicit agent is the person who does the action, the word class of agent must be NP. Thus, as if the agent is explicit the construction will have negative equivalent by negating the agent (NP) that can be negated by both ‘no’ and ‘not’.

4.2.4 Construction: NP (Possesive Adj + N) + (modal + not) + V + (Double possesive + NP (Adj + N)

Data 14

> *Lawmaker Ramadhan Pohan, of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's Democratic Party, also said Hary's presence would not affect his party's stance ahead of the 2014 elections*. (TJP: 2)

(i) Hary's presence *would not* affect his party's stance
S V O

The negative 'not' goes to the verb causing clausal negation. In this case, the focus of negation may refer to every part of the clause. The subject consists of possessive adj 'Hary's', and noun 'presence', thus, the focus of negation may result some entailments as follows:

(i.a) Hary's presence *would not* affect his party's stance

(i.a1) Hary's presence *would not* affect his party's stance

The focus goes to possessive adjective of Hary. Thus, (i.a) may entail the subject is possessive of other people, for example 'John's'. 'John's' may replace 'Hary's' (hyponymy) as its entailment. It can be concluded, (i.a) may entail 'John's presence would affect his party's stance'. The focus of negation (i.a1) refers to head of NP (the subject) 'presence'. It causes opposite relation resulting the word other than 'presence'. In hyponymy, 'presence' belongs to the act that 'Hary' did. The word 'opinion' for example, belongs to 'the act of Hary's' that could affect his party's stance. Therefore, (i.a1) may entail 'Hary's opinion would affect his party's stance'.

In addition, the focus goes to the verb ‘would effect’ that may cause two entailments, in which one refers to the modal ‘would’ and the other one refers to ‘affect’.

(i.b1). Hary’s presence *would not* affect his party’s stance

(i.b2). Hary’s presence *would not* affect his party’s stance

The focus of (i.b1) goes to the modal (past) ‘would’ and it causes the other modal auxiliary (past) except ‘would’ (hyponymy) can be treated as the entailment. For example ‘would have’. Thus, (i.b1) may entail ‘Hary’s presence would have not affected his party’s stance’. In other case of (i.b2), the focus refers to the verb ‘affect’ that causes another word of ‘affect’ may replace the position of ‘affect’. For instance, ‘disturb’, it is an action causing something being influenced. Similar to ‘disturb’ (hyponymy), ‘affect’ defines as an act causing something being influenced. Therefore, (i.b2) may entail ‘Hary’s presence would disturb his party’s stance’.

(i.c1) Hary’s presence *would not* affect his party’s stance

Similar to (i.a), the possessive ‘his’ is being the focus of negation causing another possessive adjective (singular) other than ‘his’ becomes the entailment. Thus, (i.c1) may entail ‘Hary’s presence would affect her/your/my party’s stance’.

(i.c2) Hary’s presence *would not* affect his party’s stance

The (i.c2) may entail something other than ‘party’s’ that belongs to ‘his’. The focus goes to the word ‘party’s’ causing the opposite relation between ‘not’ and party’s (non-gradable). For instances, ‘Family’, in hyponymy relation with party’s, ‘family’ and ‘party’ is an organization where ‘he’ (refers to subject of his)

involves on it. Thus, it may entail ‘Hary’s presence would not affect his family’s stance’.

(i.c3) Hary’s presence *would not* affect his party’s stance

The last, the focus refers to ‘stance’ entailing something that is different from ‘stance’ but has hyponymy relation with it. For instances, ‘existence’, ‘stance’ and ‘existence’ belong to hyponymy relation, in which they have meaning of ‘occurring of something’. Therefore, it can be concluded (i.c3) may entail ‘Hary’s presence would not affect his party’s existence’.

Moreover, some of negative statements using verb negation ‘not’ has an option to state another negative construction which represents the similar meaning using ‘no’ or ‘not’ (non-verbal negation). However, this construction consists of the subject and the object that are modified by possessive adjective. Thus, it is not possible to have negative equivalent. As described below, it will show some possibilities of negative construction.

*Hary’s presence would affect *no his party’s stance*

**No Hary’s presence* would affect his party’s stance

*Hary’s presence *not would affect* his party’s stance

*Hary’s presence *no would affect* his party’s stance

So far, either ‘no’ or ‘not’ cannot attach to any words other than the verb. Thus, the construction with NPs that has already been modified by the possessive adjective is impossible to have negative equivalent. However, this construction has optional choice to state the similar negative construction using pronoun ‘none’

and preposition ‘of’. For instance, ‘Hary’s presence would affect none of his party’s stance’.

4.2.5 Construction: Personal Pro + (aux $_{(primary)}$ + not) + V) + Noun Clause (Relative Pro + Personal Pro + V + Prep)

Data 15

> *“We don’t know where it comes from. It just appears, and we eat it.” He said* (TJP: IV)

We *do not* know where it comes from
S V O Noun Clause

The above construction consists of two clauses—main clause and noun clause. Different from the data 10, the negative ‘not’ in this case attaches to the verb of the main clause causing clausal negation. In this case, ‘not’ is possible to negate the clause through scope and focus of negation.

(i.a) We *do not* know where it comes from

The word ‘know’ is being the focus of negation. Thus, another word that has the same meaning properties of ‘know’ may replace the position of ‘know’. For instance ‘care’, ‘know’ and ‘care’ belong to word encoding ‘an act’. Thus, ‘care’ may replace the position of ‘know’ as the entailment of (i.a), ‘we don’t care where it comes from’.

(i.b) We *do not* know where it comes from

Similar to data 12, the focus refers to personal pronoun ‘we’ and it may entail another plural pronoun may replace the subject, ‘they know where it comes from’ (see data 12, 1.a)

(i.c) We *do not* know where it comes from

The noun clause ‘where it comes from’ is being the focus of negation. It (i.c) may entail that the object will be in form of noun clause. For instance, (i.c) may entail ‘We know when it comes’. The word ‘where’ acts to ask the place as pronoun. Therefore ‘when’ may replace ‘where’ since it can also stand as pronoun to ask the time. In addition, the word ‘from’ is not included in the entailment ‘we know when it comes’, since it is inseparable with the word ‘where’ used to ask the place.

However, as in data 10, the negation may refer to the verb of the noun clause (object). This construction is not possible to have negative since the noun clause is the indirect question that has already had negative sense on it. To give clear illustration, the noun clause of (i) can be described as ‘We do not know ‘Where does it come from?’. In the question form, the negative sense has already included since a question occurs when people have no idea about something.

Moreover, if the noun clause of (i) is negated purposefully to replace the negation in main clause, it may arise some possibilities as follows:

*(ii.a) We know *nowhere* it comes from

*(ii.b) We know where *it does not* come from

The construction of main clause in (ii.a) is possible syntactically. However, ‘nowhere’ in this case does not stand as the pronoun that represents the indirect of question ‘where does not it come from’. Further, (ii.b) ‘not’ refers to the verb of the noun clause but it does not represent the indirect of the question ‘where does not it come from’. Even though the word order is correct, however, it

does not make sense in meaning. Finally, it can be concluded that the noun clause in the construction of ‘relative pronoun + personal pronoun + V’ does not have any possibilities to be negated.

4.2.6 Construction: (Personal Pro) + (Linking Verb + not) + (Possesive Pro)

Data 16

“It is not mine”, the suspected said. (TJP: 12)

It	*is not*	mine
S	V	C

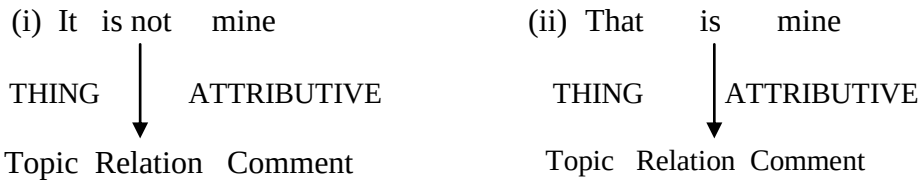
(i.a) It is not mine

The focus here attaches to the complement ‘mine’. Therefore, it may entail that the complement should be replaced by other possesive pronoun which is singular other than ‘mine’. It can be ‘ yours’, ‘hers’, or ‘his’ that may cause the entailment be ‘it is hers’ or ‘it is yours’.

(i.b) It is not mine

Similar to data 11 (i.a), the focus goes to the subject (personal pronoun). It causes another personal pronoun can replace ‘it’ (as the subject) as its entailment. For instances, ‘that’ or ‘this’, ‘it’ is the pronoun to replace noun, thus, ‘that’ or ‘this’ is the most proper pronoun to replace ‘it’. Pronoun ‘that’ or ‘this’ also stands to replace a singular noun. Therefore, it can be concluded that (i.b) may entail ‘that is mine’.

Moreover, the State Roles of (i) construction and its entailment are different as described as follows:



As can be seen above in the relation of (i), the comment does not describe the topic with the truly description replaced by ‘mine’. However, (ii) as the entailment of (i), states in which the comment describes the topic with its truly description. It describes that ‘that thing which is other that ‘it’ belongs to me’. On the other hand (i) describes that ‘that thing referring to ‘it’ does not belong to me’. Thus, it can be concluded that the entailment and the construction where it is formed are not the same in the concept of state roles.