CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the report foundation including background of the topic, scope, objectives, significance to knowledge, framework to the theories, and research method. The keys of comprehending this report are provided in this chapter.

1.1 Background of The Topic

Negation is a negative statement that is a refusal or denial something which either true of false. No, Not, Non, and None are some of the examples of negation. These words have the different meaning. “Not” is used as a function word to make negative a group of words or a word. However, “No” is used to give a negative answer or reply to a question, request, or offer, “None” means not any, as not at all, not one or any, and “Non” is used to express negation or absence of something. Occasionally, the use of no, not, non, and none are confusing. This is because of the fact that all these words have similar meanings and the different use.

While conducting a project in the job training with the writer’s team Riki and Susan in Balai Bahasa Provinsi Jawa Barat, the writer found a problem in using no, not, non, and none. Sometimes, it is confusing to use no, not, non, and none. For example: “The barber shop does no have a good service.” The use of “no” stands as the negative form to express the concept of negation. Syntactically,

the use of no in the sentence is incorrect. Because “No” is attatch to noun not verb. The example ought to be, “The barber shop does not have a good service.” Such as the form of “Not” is used to negate a verb. The above elaboration is the reason for the writer to raise the problem as the topic of this job training report which entitled “The Differences between No, Not, Non, and None in General Conversation (A Study of Syntactic and Semantics)”.

1.2 Scope

Based on the background to the topic, this report is conducted as an attempt to examine the differences between No, Not, Non, and None in general conversation uses a study Syntactic and Semantics. The problems found in the data are as follows:

1. What syntactic feature used in the No, Not, Non, and None in general conversation?
2. What semantic feature used in the No, Not, Non, and None in general conversation?

1.3 Objectives

Based on the problem formulated in the scope, the aims of this report are as follows:

1. Analyze the syntactic feature when using No, Not, Non and None in general conversation

2. Analyze the semantic feature when using No, Not, Non and None in general conversation

1.4 Significant to Knowledge

This report is expected to give significant benefit. The readers, especially English Department students, will be able to increase their knowledge especially in using no, not, non, and none. They can analyze the use of no, not, non, and none using a study of syntactic and semantic.

1.5 Framework of the Theory

In this report, the theories used to analyze negation like no, not, and none are mainly taken from the theory of syntactic. In contrasting negation we were drawing a distinction concerning the syntactic feature used. According to Huddlestone (1984: 420), "no" and "not" have principal function in syntactic distribution, in which "no" stands for determiner in NP structure and as modifier in the structure of comparative AdjPs and AdvPs. "Not" can be modifier to such determinatives as *much, many, enough, one,* or in construction with even. "none" as head in NP structure or modifier in a comparative AdjP or AdvP. Quirk (1985: 779) states negation with "no" may have different implication than verb negation with "not". The adverb "no" modifies adjectives only when they are comparatives. Semantic entailment is the meaning of the words, and each word has the relation with other words in the construction. This relation of word can be examined to find semantic feature since it analyze the meaning of each word, not

in terms of its component features, but its relation to other words. (Yule, 2006: 104).

1.6 Research Method

Descriptive analytic is the method used to analyze the data in the job training report. This method describes and interprets the object of report the way it is. Thus, it is conducted by describing the data collected during the job training and analyzing it based on the syntactic and semantic feature.

The job training is conducted on July 14th 2014 until August 15th 2014. Balai Bahasa Provinsi Jawa Barat is the institute in which the writer conducts her job training with her team, Riki Ginanjar and Susan Aryanti. The place is located at Jl. Sumbawa No. 11, Bandung. She did her work at Balai Bahasa from Monday to Friday, at 8 am until 3 pm.