CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter describes symmetric and asymmetric relations underlying *before and after*. In the scope of syntactic approach, both *before and after* are categorized as an adverb, preposition and conjunction. Since it is argued that there is the relationship between symmetric-asymmetric relations and categories of *before and after*, the analysis is formulated regarding the answers for grammatical categories and semantic relations following it.

The symmetric and asymmetric relation is one of the study semantic relations. This study discusses about the relation between the propositions. The proposition can show the sequence of an event. Thus, this chapter discusses the words *before and after* that have three categories, and shows the symmetric-asymmetric relation for the words *before* and *after*

4.1. Adverb

The words *before and after* as an adverb have asymmetrical relation; those following analysis will be presented in the description below. There are four data of the word *before* as adverb and four data of the word *after* as adverb will analyses.

4.1.1. Before as an adverb with asymmetrical relation

The word *before* as an adverb is asymmetric. In following analysis data 1 until 4 are analysed as the data that contain the word *before*:

Data 1

*So that was a long time **before**. (COCA, 2015: ACAD)*

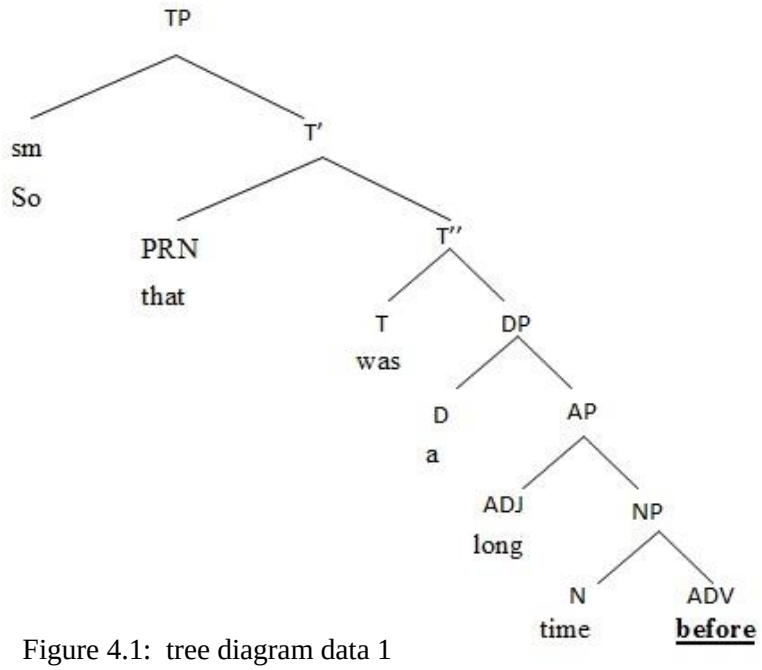


Figure 4.1: tree diagram data 1

From the tree diagram in figure 4.1 in this data the word *before* is an adverb because the word *before* in this modified the tense *was*. In this data there are two propositions. The propositions of the data in figure 4.2 can be seen below:

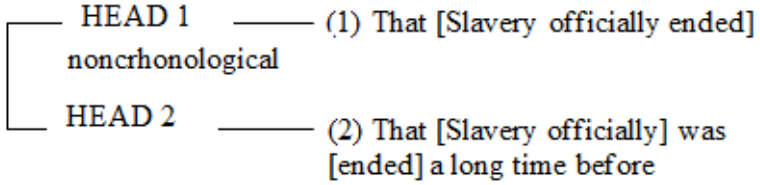


Figure 4.2: Proposition data 1

In this data have two proposition that are nonchronological event: 1) proposition (1) *that [slavery officially ended]* – the word *that* refers to the previous events, that is, *slavery officially ended*; and 2) proposition (2) *That*

[slavery officially] was [ended] a long time before – the word *before* is showed the general time in the past. Thus, the word *before* in this data does not link the event and the word *before* cannot be changed into the word *after*. Therefore, the word before in this data is asymmetrical.

Data 2

> *This transformation is forcing us to change how we make collections available and enabling us to reach far more researchers from more places around the globe than ever* ***before.*** *(COCA, 2015: ACAD)*

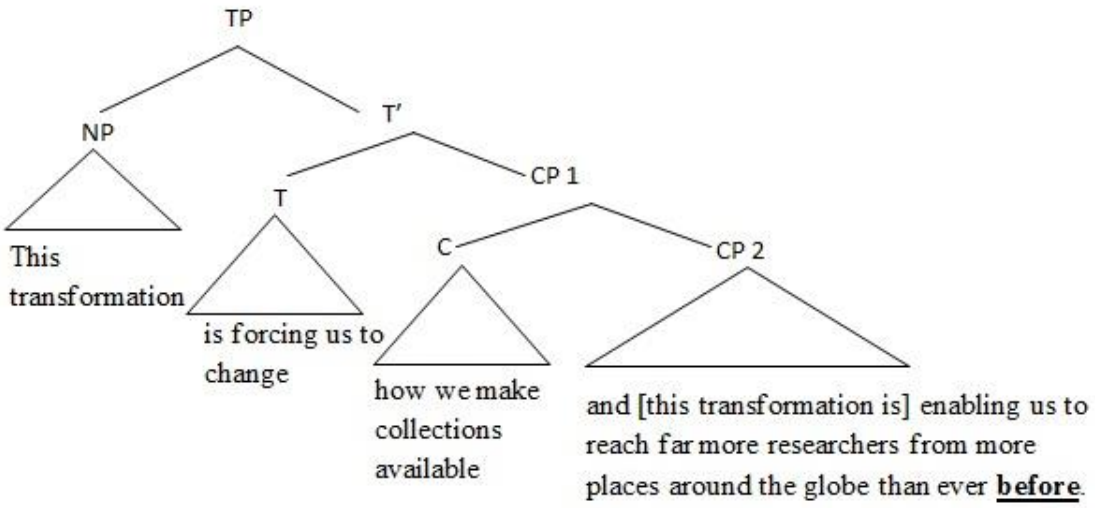


Figure 4.3: Tree diagram data 2

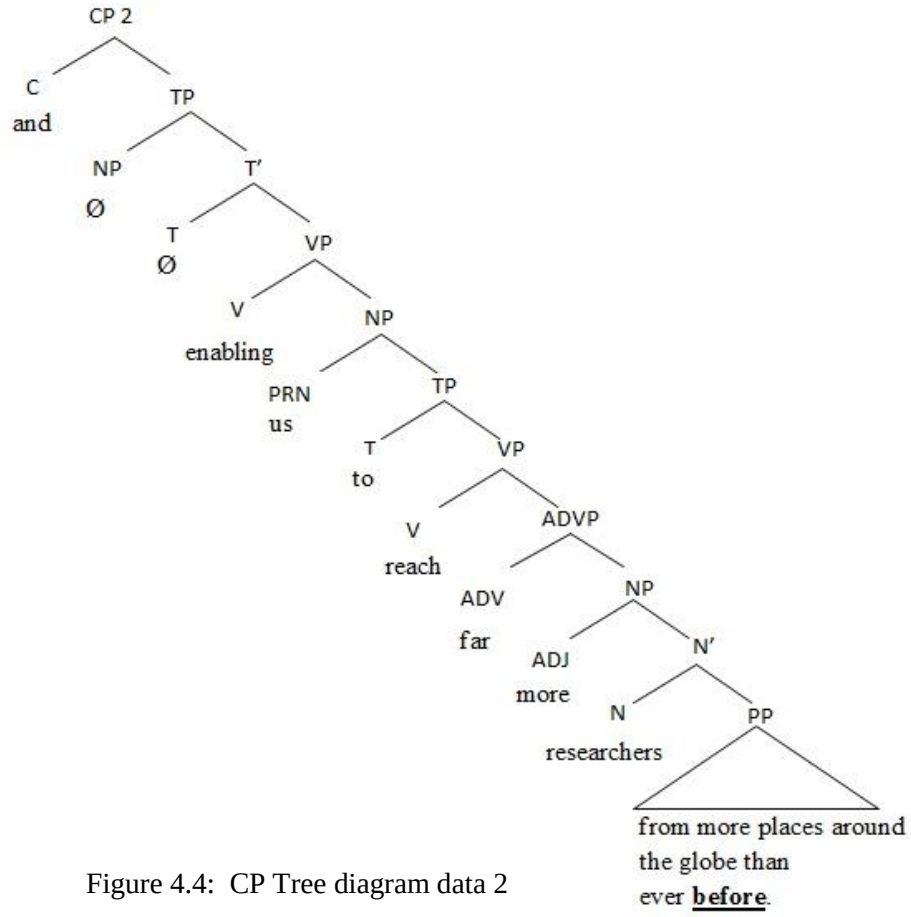


Figure 4.4: CP Tree diagram data 2

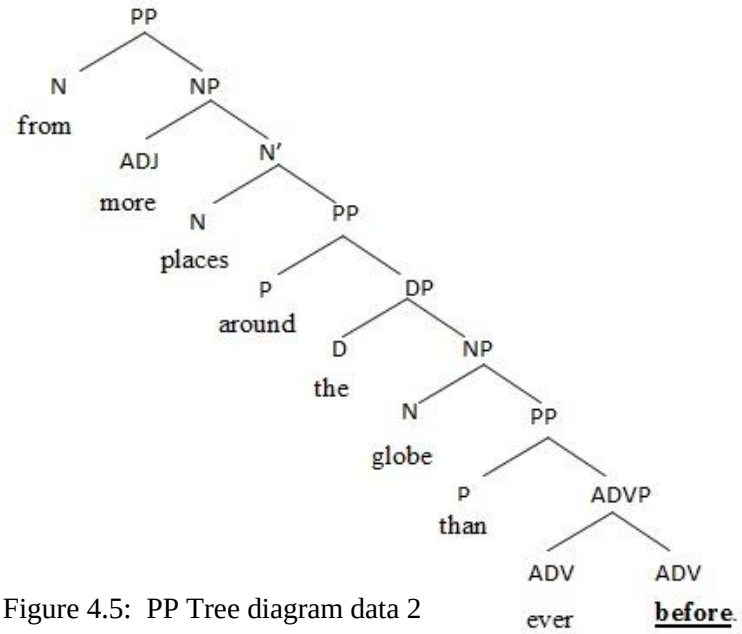


Figure 4.5: PP Tree diagram data 2

Pointing out the tree diagram in figure 4.5, the word *before* is categorized as an adverb. Semantically, there are six propositions and figure 4.6 illustrates those.

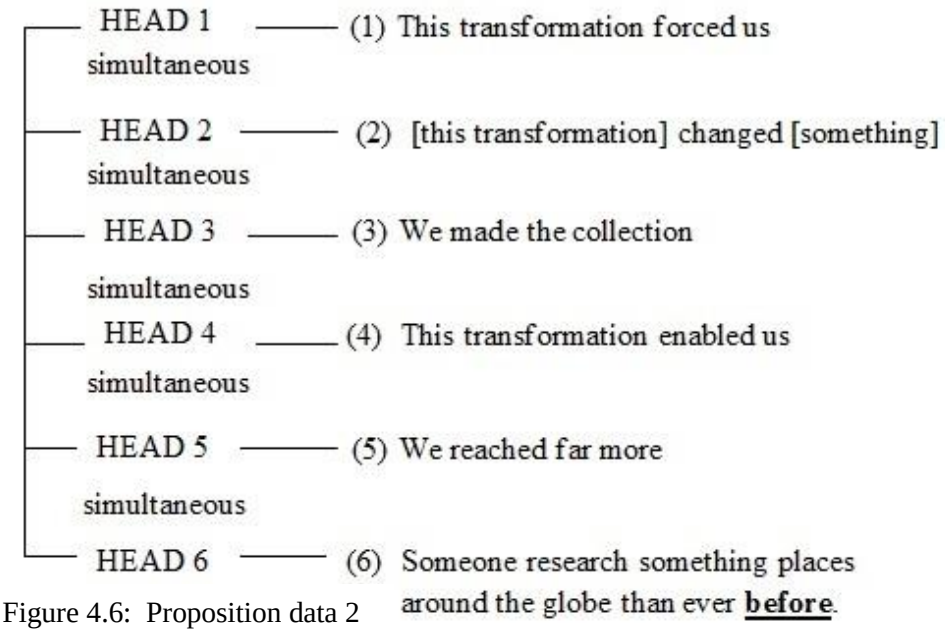


Figure 4.6: Proposition data 2

Although there are six propositions in data (2), the word *before* does not connecting any events to other events for the events in the data are simultaneous, when the events happen in the same time. The word *before* refers to the general time in the past. In the first sentence it is said that *"we served fewer than nine thousand patrons."* The word *before* refers to that statement. As the result, the word *before* does not link any events, but the word *before* refers to the previous context. Thus, the word *before* data (2) is asymmetrical with the word *after*.

Data 3

*Have you been registered with the practice **before**?(COCA, 2015: MAG)*

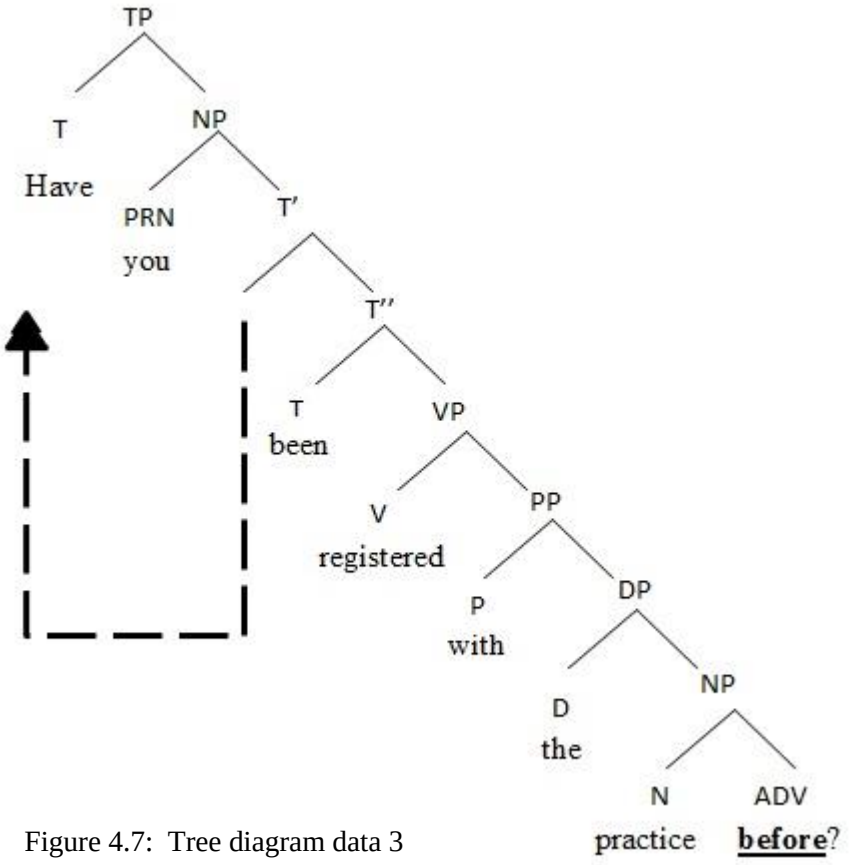


Figure 4.7: Tree diagram data 3

The tree diagram in figure 4.7 illustrates that the word *before* data (3) is an adverb. The two propositions involved in it may be described through a given illustration of figure 4.8. :

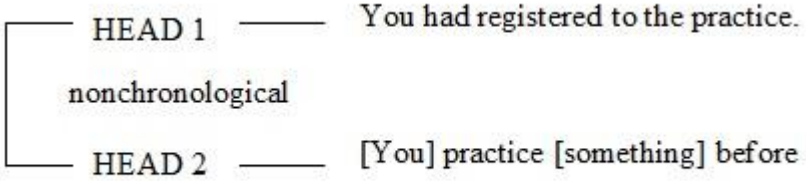


Figure 4.8: Proposition data 3

The propositions show the nonchronological events that mean the proposition (1) does not happen in sequence time with proposition (2). In data (3), the word *before* explains the event that has done in past time based on the previous sentence claiming *'Based on the questionnaire used in my own practice'*. Thus, the word *before* is defined as asymmetrical relation for it does not have any relation with the word *after,* and it does not show the sequence relation of proposition.

Data 4

*I told you **before** that we can fight in the cities. (COCA, 2015: MAG)*

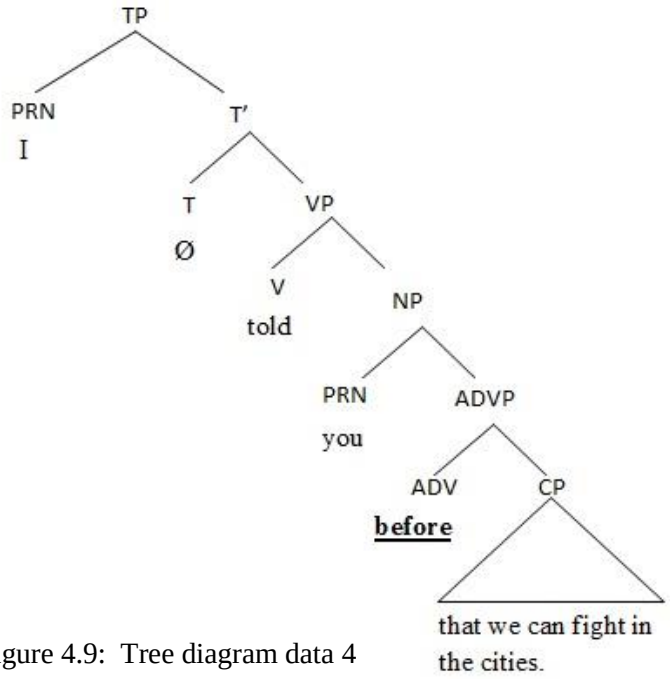


Figure 4.9: Tree diagram data 4

In figure 4.9, the word *before* is an adverb. Although the position of the word *before* data (4) precedes the clause, *that we can fight in the cities*, the word *before* still is an *adverb*. In data (4), there are two propositions as seen in figure 4.10. :

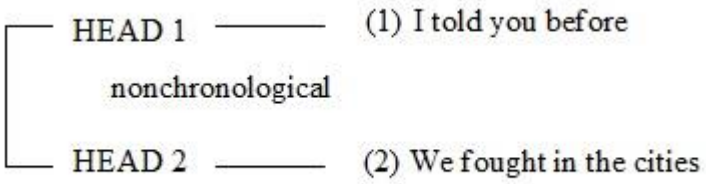


Figure 4.10: Proposition data 4

The word *before* does not link any events because the type of the sentence is not a sequence but nonchronological sentence. The word *before* refers to the action that has happened in the previous sentence as seen in the supporting data which is noted as *'Sardar said'*. Thus, in data (4) the word *before* is asymmetrical with the word *after*.

4.1.2 After as an adverb with asymmetrical relation

The word *after* as an adverb is asymmetric. In following analysis data 5 until 8 are analysed as the data that contain the word *after*:

DATA 5

*That's not really what we are **after.** (COCA, 2015: MAG)*

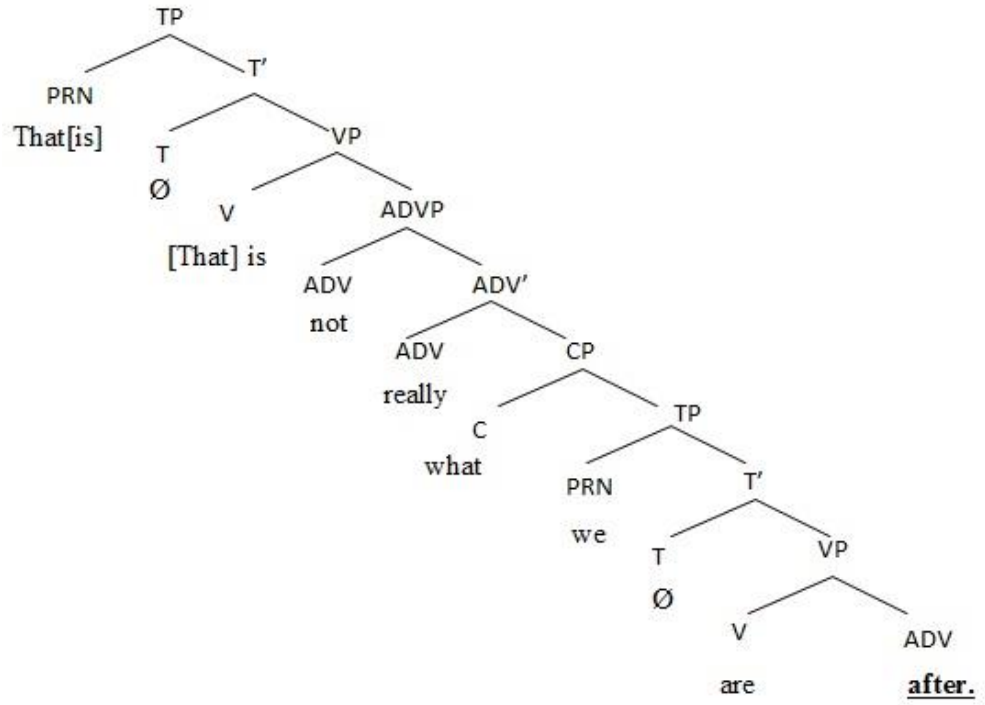


Figure 4.11: Tree diagram data 5

Analyzing the tree diagram in figure 4.11, the word *after* is identified as an adverb. In data (5), there are two propositions as seen in figure 4.12.

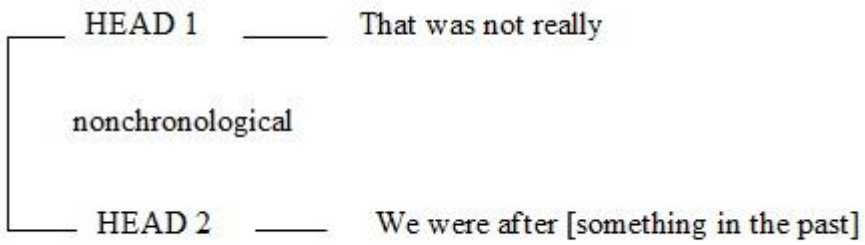


Figure 4.12: Proposition data 5

The propositions in data (5) do not have sequential relation. It means that the proposition is nonchronological events. The word *after* has meaning of event in the future. Thus, in data (5) the word *after* is asymmetrical.

DATA 6

> *A survey of heart attack survivors found that three-quarters felt that it had had a negative impact on their emotional health and wellbeing, with nearly half saying they had felt low or depressed **after**. (COCA, 2015: ACAD)*

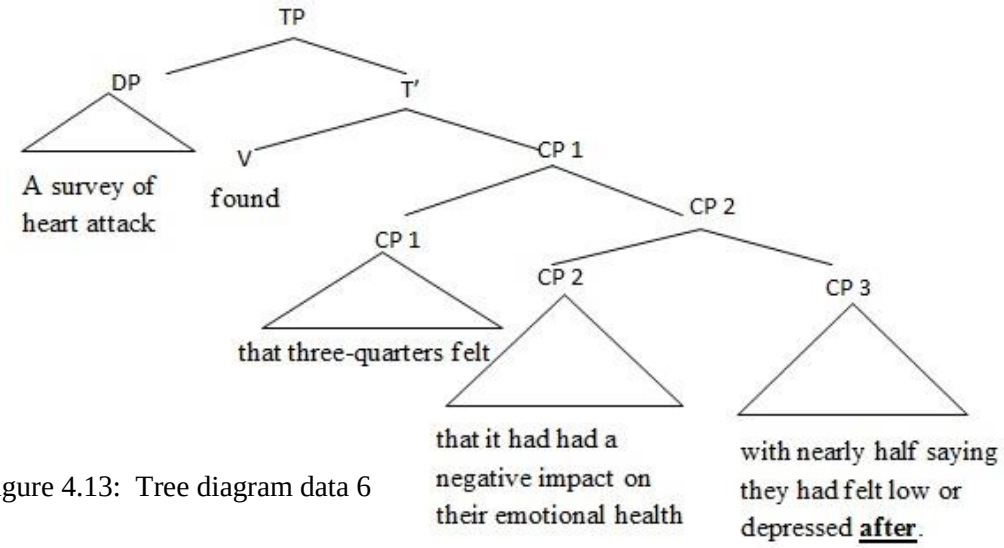


Figure 4.13: Tree diagram data 6

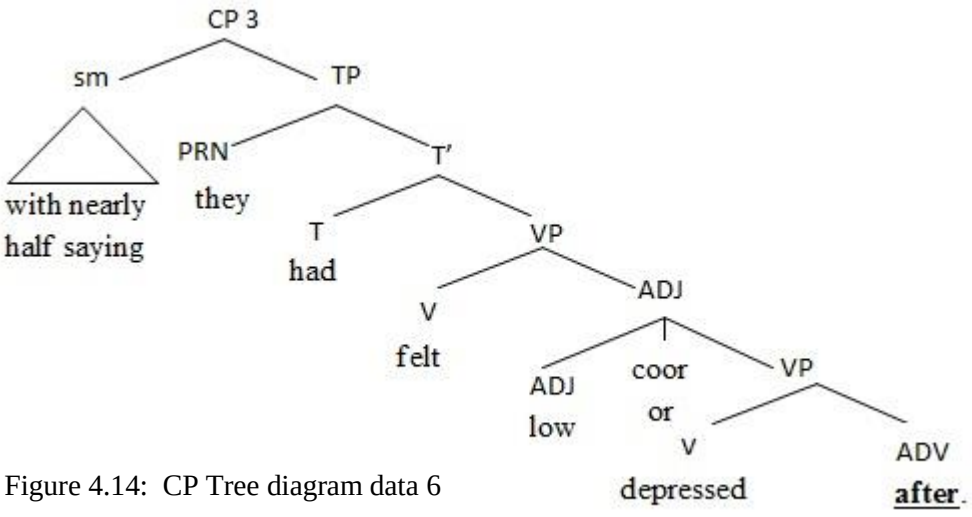


Figure 4.14: CP Tree diagram data 6

As shown in the tree diagram of figure 4.14, the word *after* is an adverb. In data (6), there are six propositions that can be described as in figure 4.15.

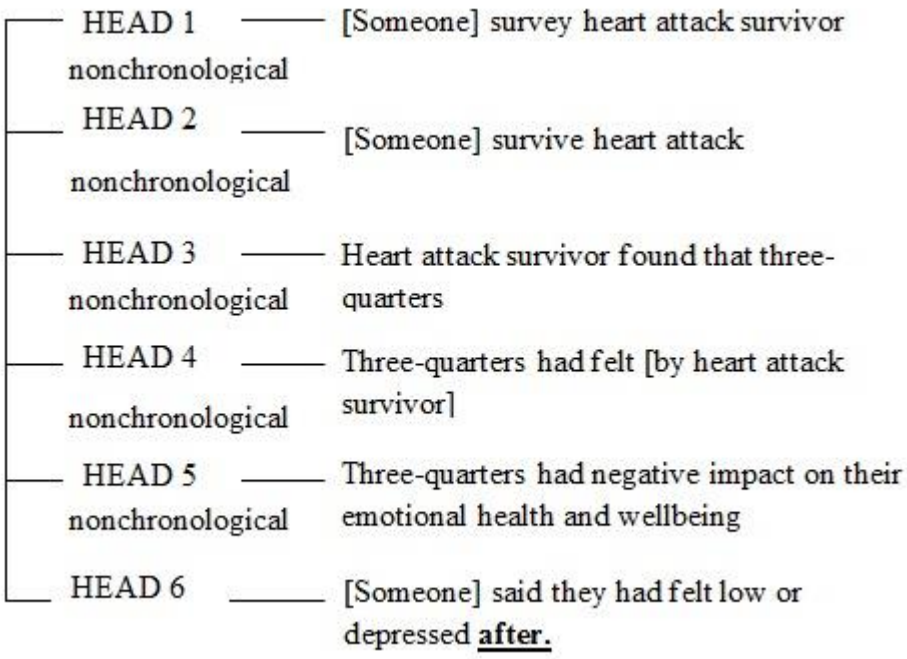


Figure 4.15: Proposition data 6

The propositions show the causative events. In data (6) the word after refers to the event that has happened, the *three-quarters.* Therefore, the word *after* does not link any propositions of events, and does not show the sequence of the events. Thus, the word *after* of data (6) is asymmetrical with the word *before*.

DATA 7

> *Never once had he failed to bring in what he was sent **after.** (COCA, 2015: FIC)*

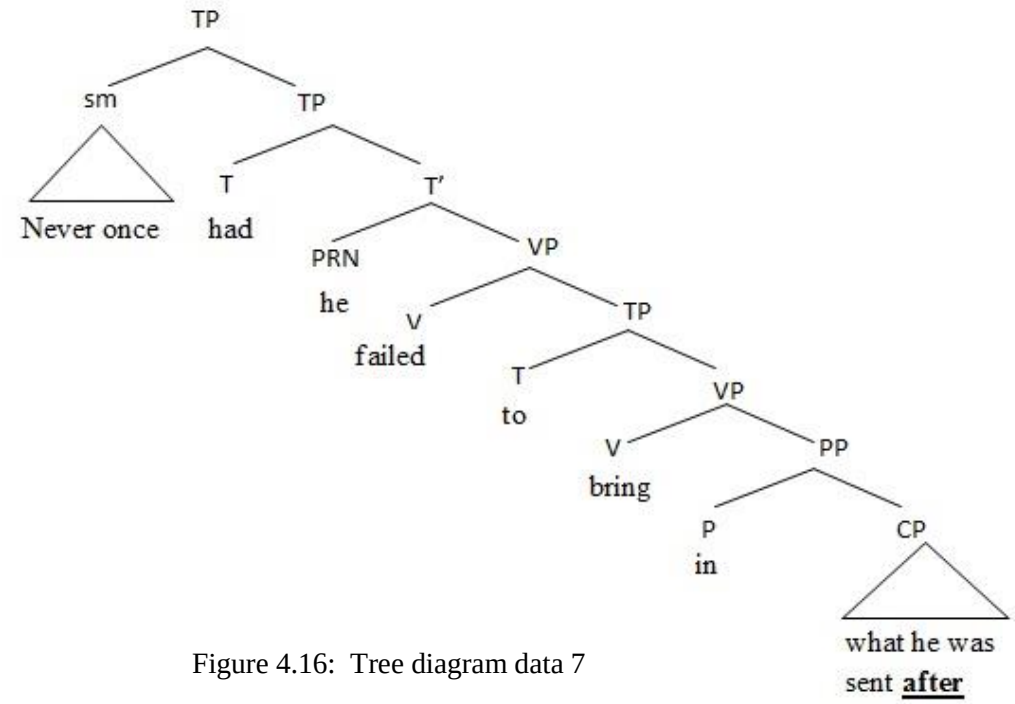


Figure 4.16: Tree diagram data 7

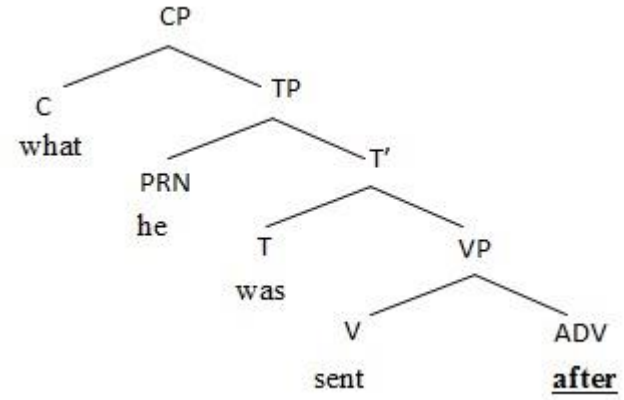


Figure 4.17: CP Tree diagram data 7

Studying the tree diagram of figure 4.17, the word *after* is categorized as an adverb. In data (7), there are three propositions as seen in figure 4.18.

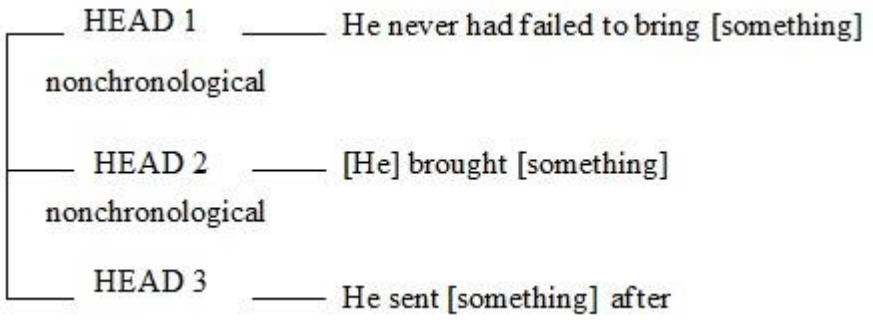


Figure 4.18: Proposition data 7

There are three propositions which show the nonchronological events. The meaning of the word *after* of data (7) is that the event has been happened. Therefore, the word *after* does not link any proposition events. Thus, the word *after* is asymmetrical with the word *before.*

DATA 8

> *Not long **after**, while Alice McAvoy and I raced cars across her living room rug, my mother drowned herself in the Sound. (COCA, 2015: FIC)*

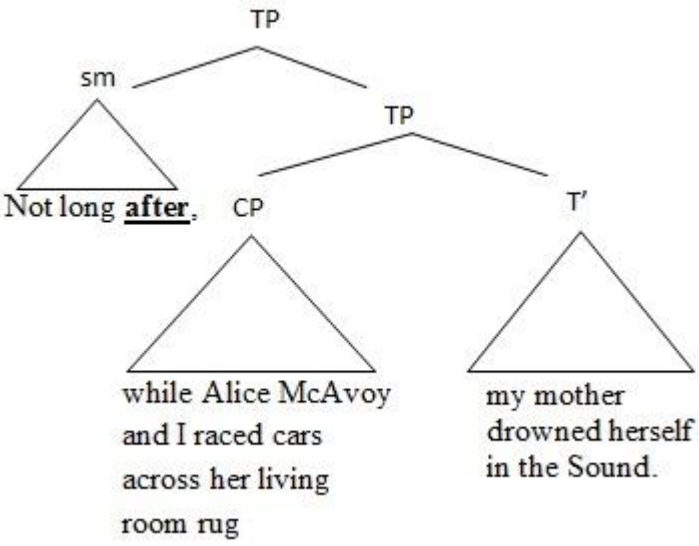


Figure 4.19: Tree diagram data 8

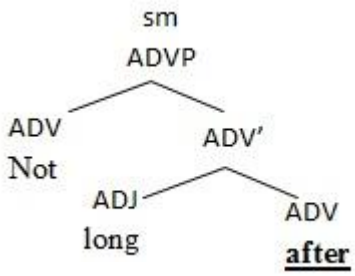


Figure 4.20: sm Tree diagram data 8

Learning closely to the tree diagram of figure 4.20, the word *after* is identified as an adverb. In data (8), there are two propositions that can be seen below:

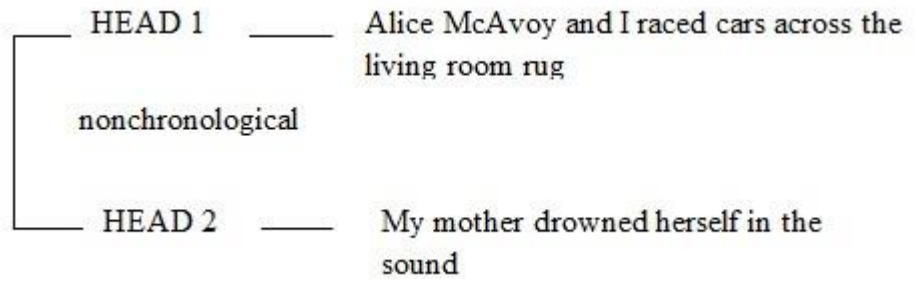


Figure 4.21: Proposition data 8

In data (8), the word *after* has a meaning of the event that had been happened no longer from another event. The word *after* refers to the event in a previous sentence. Therefore, the word *after* cannot be changed into the word *before*. Thus, the word *after* is asymmetrical with the word *before*.

4.2 Conjunction

The words *before and after* as a conjunction have symmetrical relation, that the following analysis will present in the analysis below. There are three data of the word before as adverb and three data of the word after as adverb will analyses.

4.2.1 Before as Conjunction with Symmetrical relation

The word *before* as a conjuction is symmetric. In following analysis data 9 until 11 are analysed as the data that contain the word *before*:

DATA 9

*I was there **before** it arrived. (COCA, 2015: SPOK)*

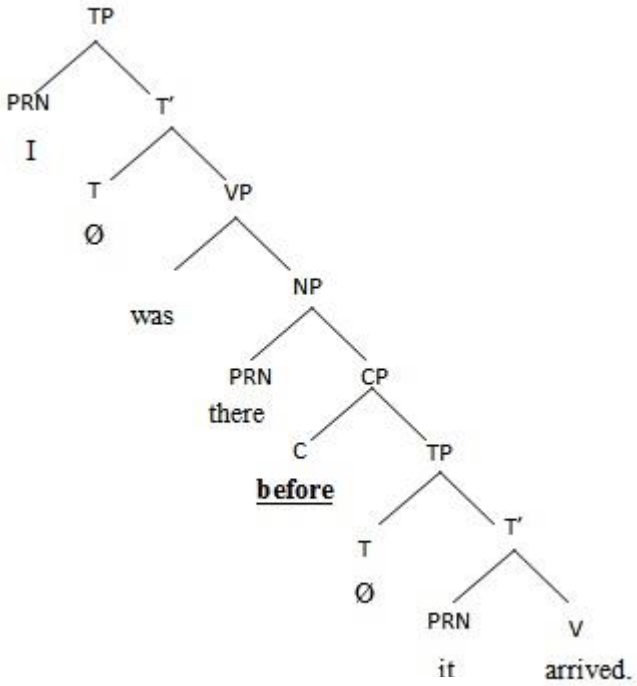


Figure 4.22: Tree diagram data 9

Focusing on the tree diagram of figure 4.22, the word *before* is a conjunction. In data (9), there are two propositions as illustrated in figure 4.23.

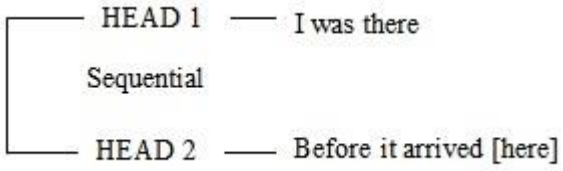


Figure 4.23: Proposition data 9

There are two propositions in data (9). The word *before* of data (9) is sequential events for it links 2 proposition events. Proposition (1) happens before proposition (2), so it must be that the proposition (2) happens after proposition (1). As the result, the sentence can be changed into *"It arrived **After** I was there".* The word *before* of data (9) can be changed into the word *after* without any changing in the semantic configuration. Thus, in data (9), the word *before* is symmetrical with the word *before*.

DATA 10

> *If you were a classroom teacher **before** you were a school librarian you may have participated in content-area organizations.(COCA, 2015: ACAD)*

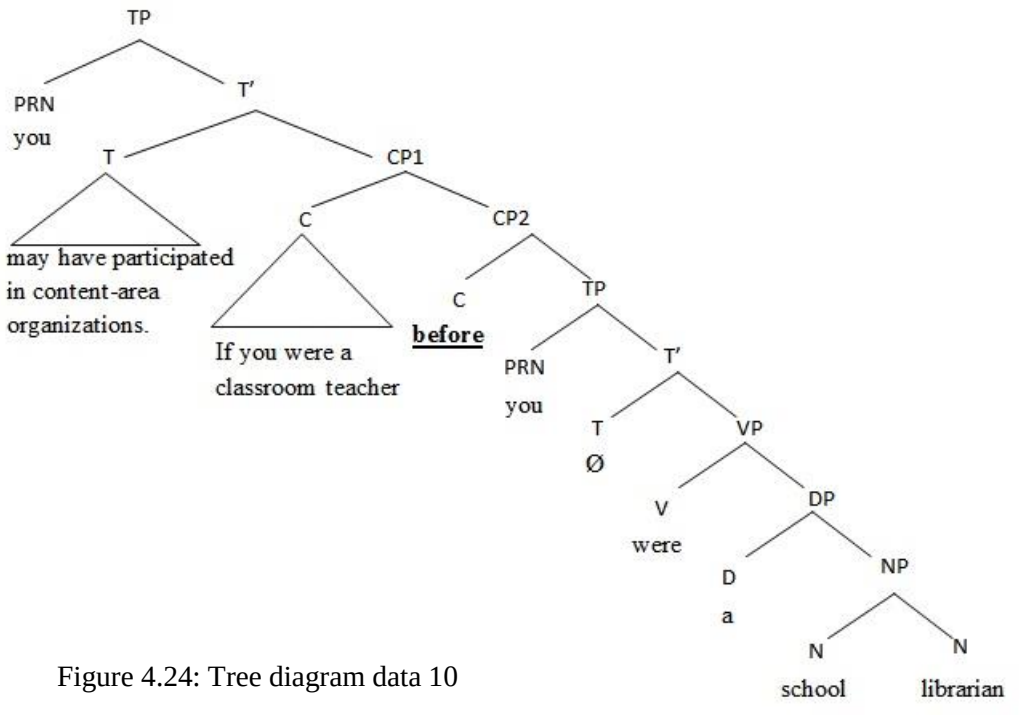


Figure 4.24: Tree diagram data 10

Analyzing the tree diagram in figure 4.24, the word *before* is a conjunction. In data (10), there are three propositions as seen in figure 2.25.

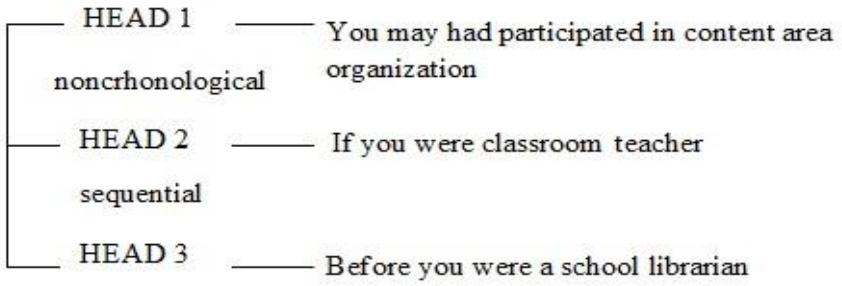


Figure 4.25: Proposition data 10

In data (10), there are three propositions. In the beginning of the sentence, the data (10) shows *if conditional*, but the main proposition of the sentence is the propositions (1). The word *before* gives the sequential events between the proposition (2) and (3). So, this analysis would not analyze the propositions (1). The proposition (2) happens before the proposition (3), it must be that the proposition (3) happens after the proposition (2). As the result, *"If you were a school librarian* ***after*** *you were a classroom teacher you may have participated in content-area organizations"*. In data (10) the word *before* can be changed into the word *after* without any changing in the semantic configuration. Thus, the word *before* is symmetrical with the word *after*.

DATA 11

> *For example, Anna's relatively lower reading scores suggest that she may have an underlying issue that would require more testing to determine, and Kevin's high scores should be corroborated with other information and test scores* ***before*** *he is accelerated. (COCA, 2015: ACAD)*

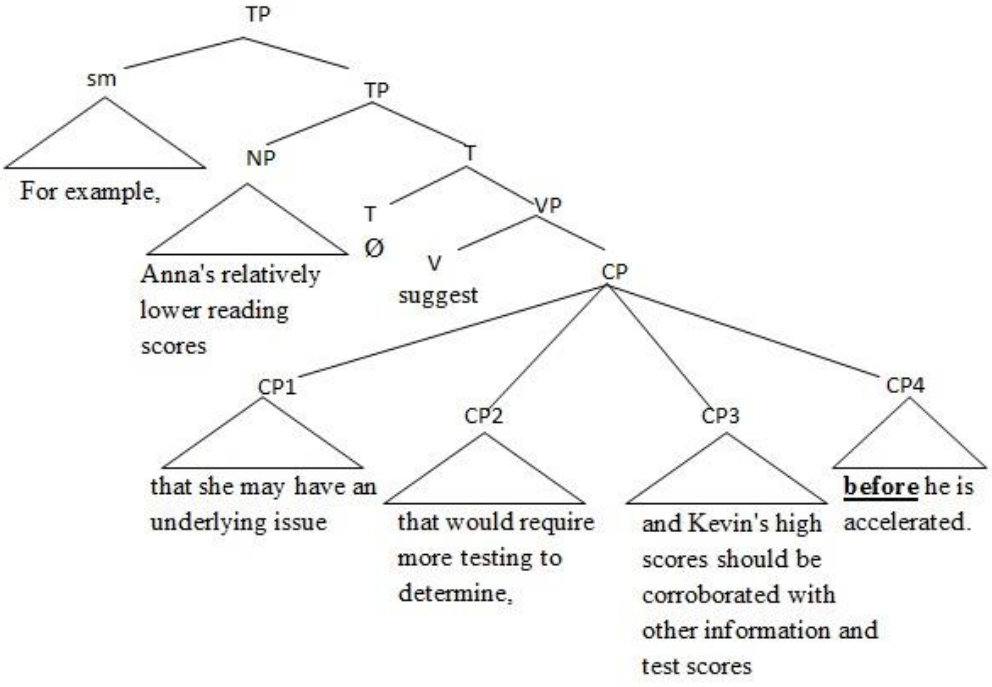


Figure 4.26: Tree diagram data 11

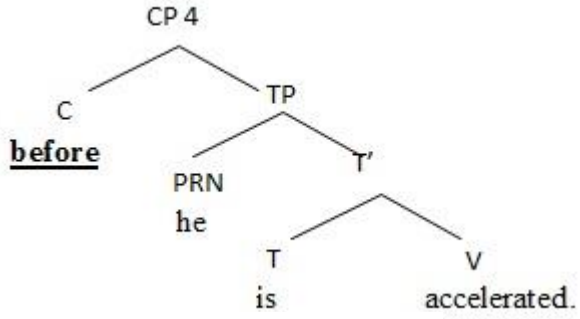


Figure 4.27: CP Tree diagram data 11

Pointing out the tree diagram of figure 4.27, the word *before* is a conjunction. In data (11), there are seven propositions as illustrated in figure 4.28.

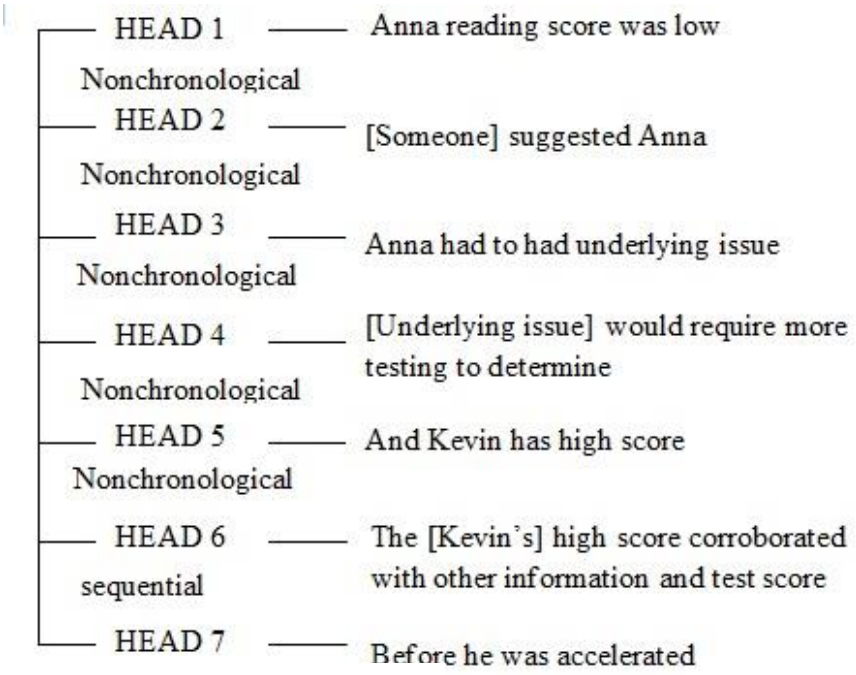


Figure 4.28: Proposition data 11

As suggested, in data (11) there are seven propositions. However there are just the propositions (6) and (7) that have sequential events that are linked by the word *before*. The propositions (6) happens before the proposition (7), it must be that the proposition (7) happens after the proposition (6). As the result, the sentence can be changed into *"For example, Anna's relatively lower reading scores suggest that she may have an underlying issue that would require more testing to determine, and Kevin is accelerated* ***after*** *he's high scores should be corroborated with other information and test scores"*. The proposition (1) – (5) do not changed because they are not sequential events. So, the change just happens between the propositions (6) and proposition (7) without any changing in the semantic configuration. Thus, the word *before* of data (11) is symmetrical with the word *after.*

4.2.2. After as a Conjunction with Symmetrical relation

The word *after* as a conjunction is symmetric. In following analysis data 12 until 14 are analysed as the data that contain the word *after*:

DATA 12

*The first cases occurred **after** new feeder pigs from a large piglet producer were brought onto the farm. (COCA, 2015: ACAD)*

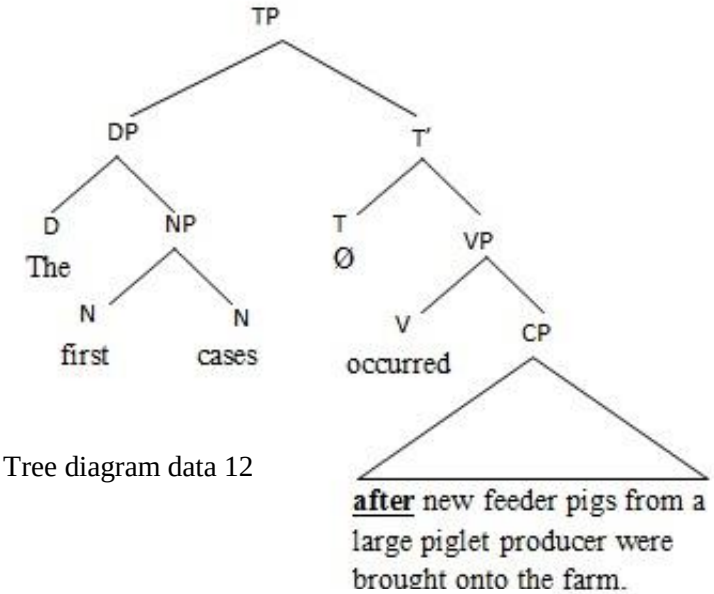


Figure 4.29: Tree diagram data 12

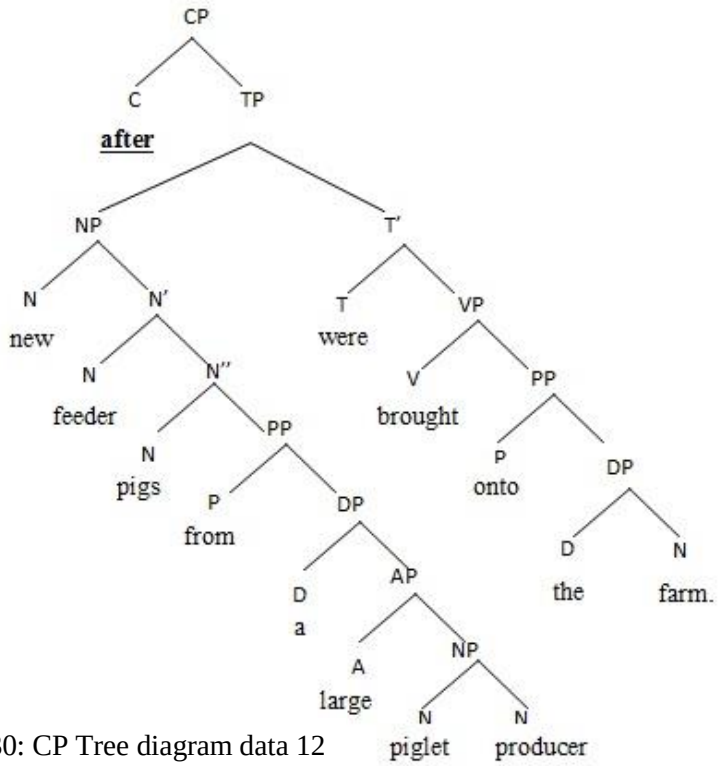


Figure 4.30: CP Tree diagram data 12

Analyzing the tree diagram in figure 4.30, it is shown that the word *after* is a conjunction. In data (12), there are five propositions as illustrated in figure 4.31.

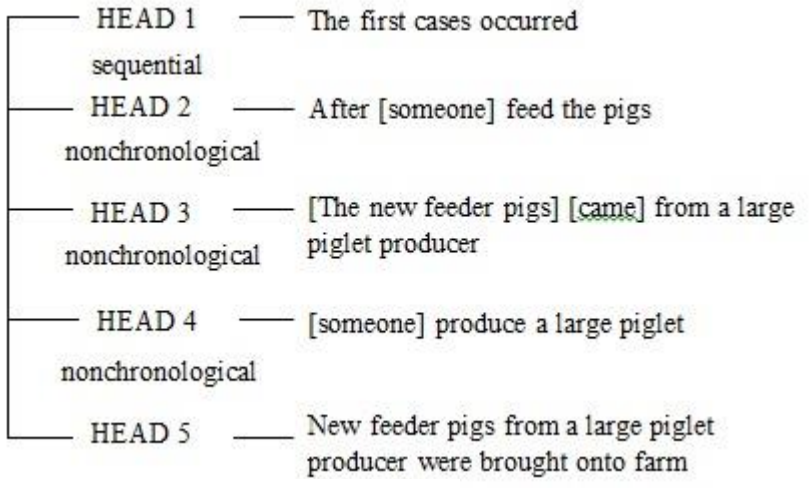


Figure 4.31: Proposition data 12

In data (12), the word *after* shows the sequence events between the proposition (1) and the proposition (5). The proposition (2), (3), and (4) are the explanation of the proposition (5) subject. The event proposition (1) happens after the proposition (5), so it must be that the event proposition (5) happens before proposition (1). As the result, the data (12) can be changed into *"New feeder pigs from a large piglet producer were brought onto the farm* ***before*** *the first cases occurred*". The sequence events in the sentence change without any changing in the semantic configuration. Thus, in data (12) the word *after* is symmetrical.

DATA 13

*The teacher is directed to have children reading a word from a chart or transparency **after** the teacher reads it, then student clap as each letter is chanted.(COCA, 2015: ACAD)*

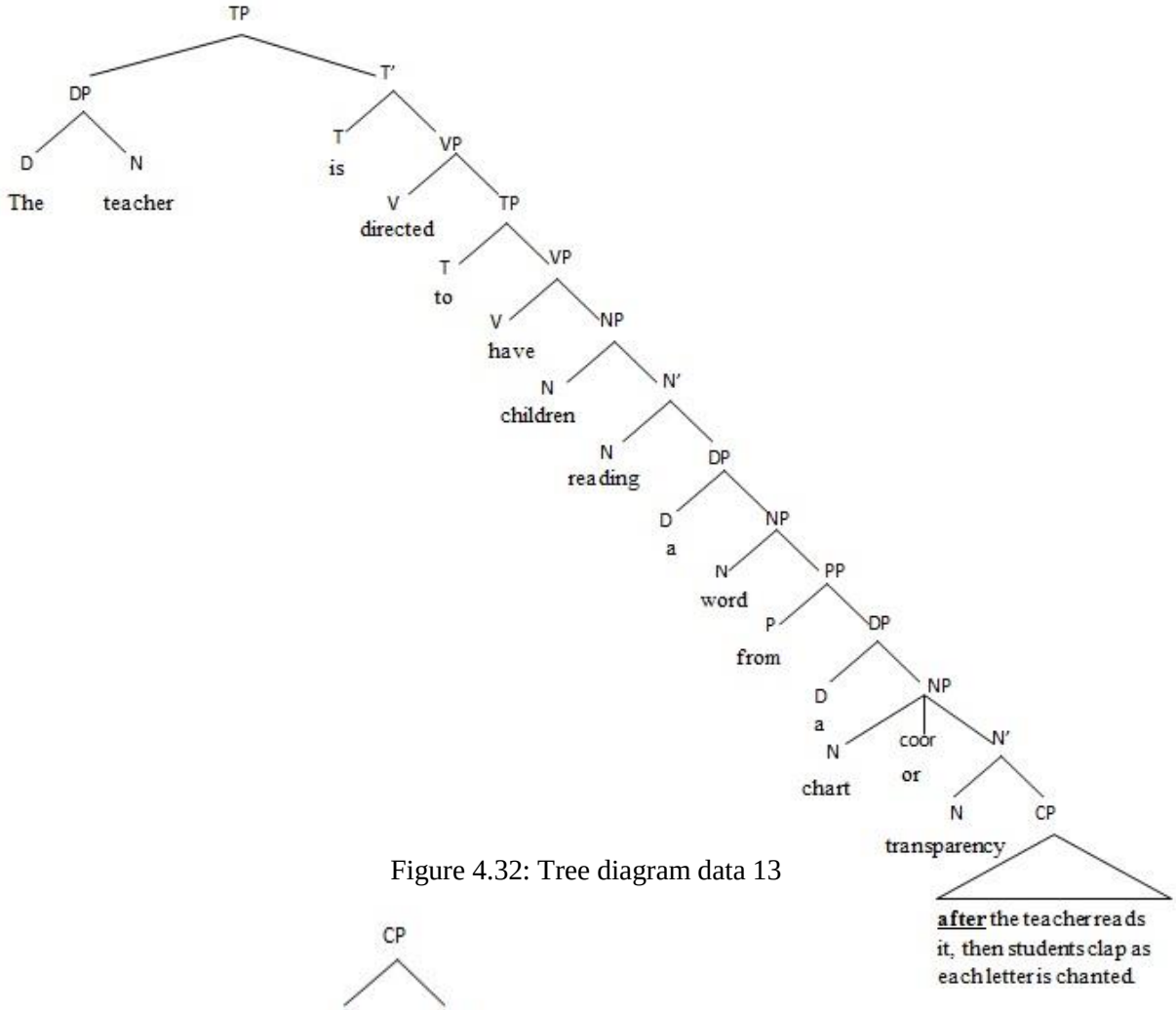


Figure 4.32: Tree diagram data 13

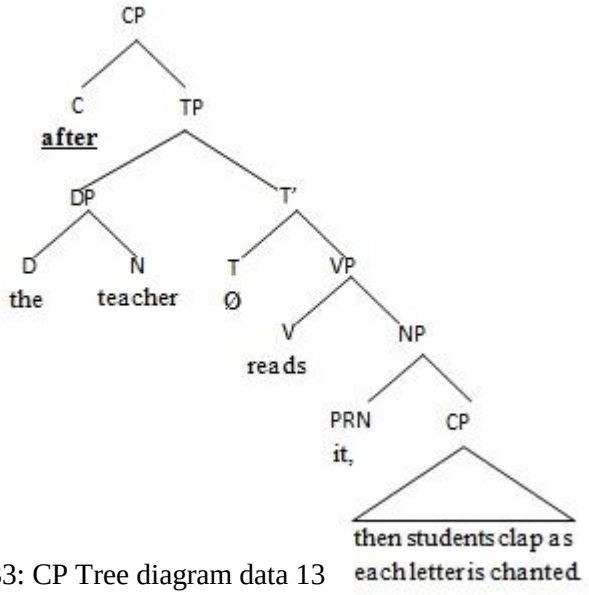


Figure 4.33: CP Tree diagram data 13

The tree diagram of figure 4.33 shows that the word *after* is a conjunction. In data (13), there are five propositions as figured in figure 4.34.

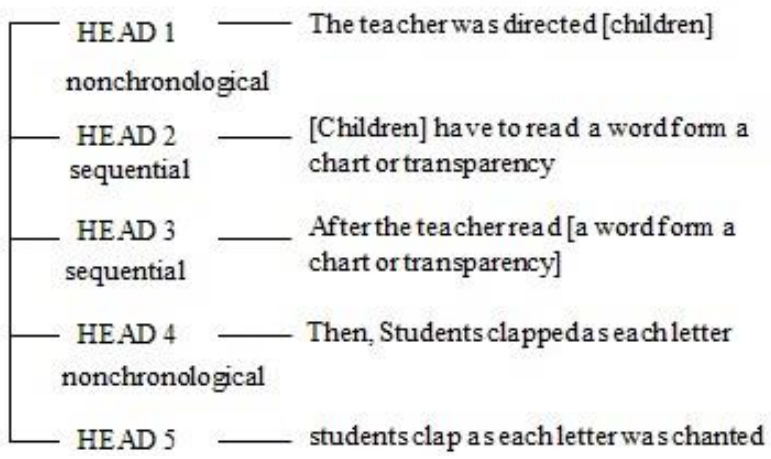


Figure 4.34: Proposition data 13

In data (13), the word *after* shows the sequence events between propositions (1) and (2) with proposition (3). After the proposition (3), the sequence events are showed by the word *then*. The topic focuses on analyzing the word *after*; therefore, in this analysis the relation relates the proposition (1), (2), to (3). In data (13), the proposition (1) and (2) happens before the proposition (3), therefore the proposition (3) happens after proposition (1) and (2). As the result, the sentence can be changed into "*The teacher reads a word from a chart or transparency* ***before*** *the teacher is directed to have children reading it, then students clap as each letter is chanted."* The sequential positions of the propositions (1), (2) and (3) change without any changing in the meaning of the sentence and the proposition (4) and (5) remain in their positions for this topic just analyzes the relation between the word *before* and *after*. Thus, in data (13) the word *after* is symmetrical with the word *before*.

DATA 14

*Two teachers admitted that they did not know what happened **after** they reported their data. (COCA: 2015)*

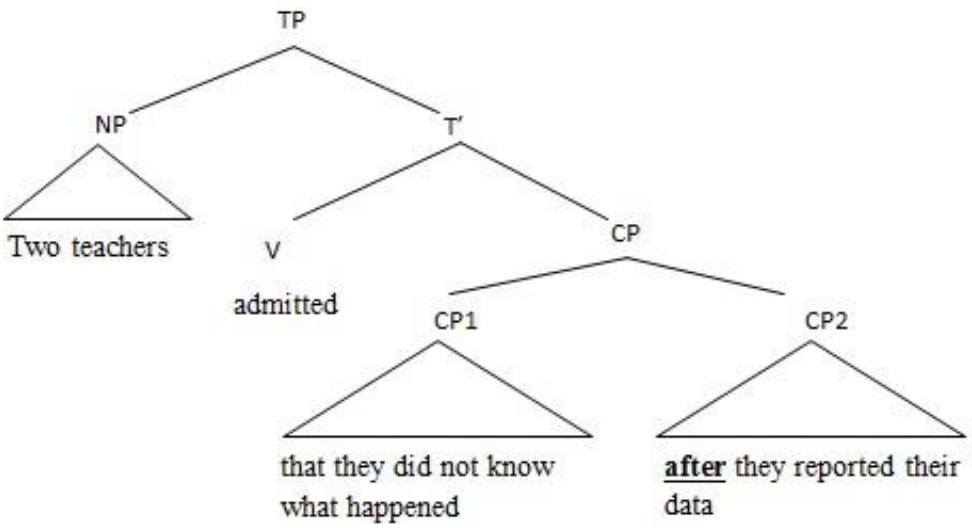


Figure 4.35: Tree diagram data 14

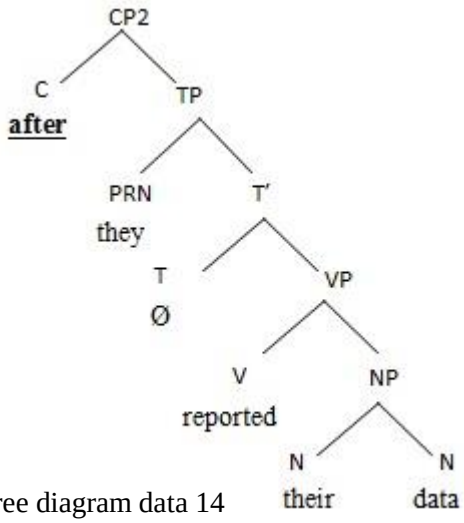


Figure 4.36: CP Tree diagram data 14

The tree diagram of figure 4.36 illustrates that the word *after* is a conjunction. In data (14), there are four propositions as drawn in figure 4.37.

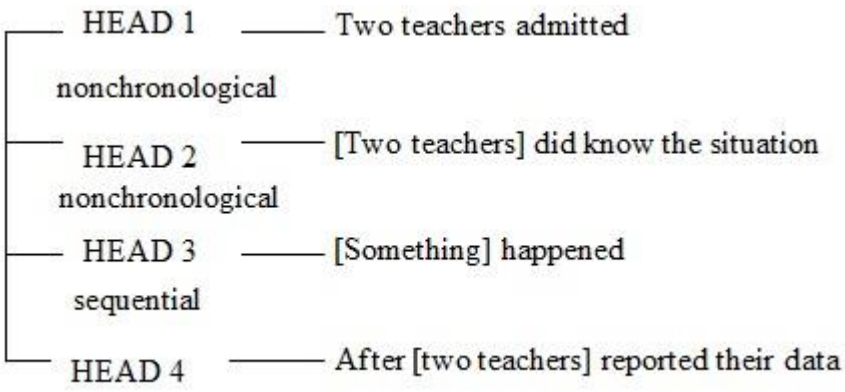


Figure 4.37: Proposition data 14

In data (14), the word *after* shows the sequence events between the propositions (1), (2), (3) and (4). The propositions (1), (2), and (3) are nonchronological events. The propositions events (1), (2), and (3) happens after the proposition (4) and it must be that the proposition (4) happens before (1), (2), and (3). As the result, the sentence can be changed into "*Two teachers reported their data* ***before*** *they admitted that they did not know what happened."* Thus, the word *after* of the data (14) is symmetrical with the word *before*.

4.3. Preposition

The words *before and after* as a preposition have symmetrical and asymmetrical relation. There are eight data of the words before and after as preposition of following analysis will present in the analysis below.

4.3.1 Before as a Preposition

There are three data of the word before as prepositions are symmetric and there is one data of the word before as preposition is asymmetric. The following analysis will be shows below.

4.3.1.1 Symmetrical Relation

The word *before* as a preposition is symmetric. In following analysis data 15 until 17 are analysed as the data that contain the word *before*:

DATA 15

> *Prophylactic antibiotics were not used **before** injection of Macrolane.(COCA, 2015: ACAD)*

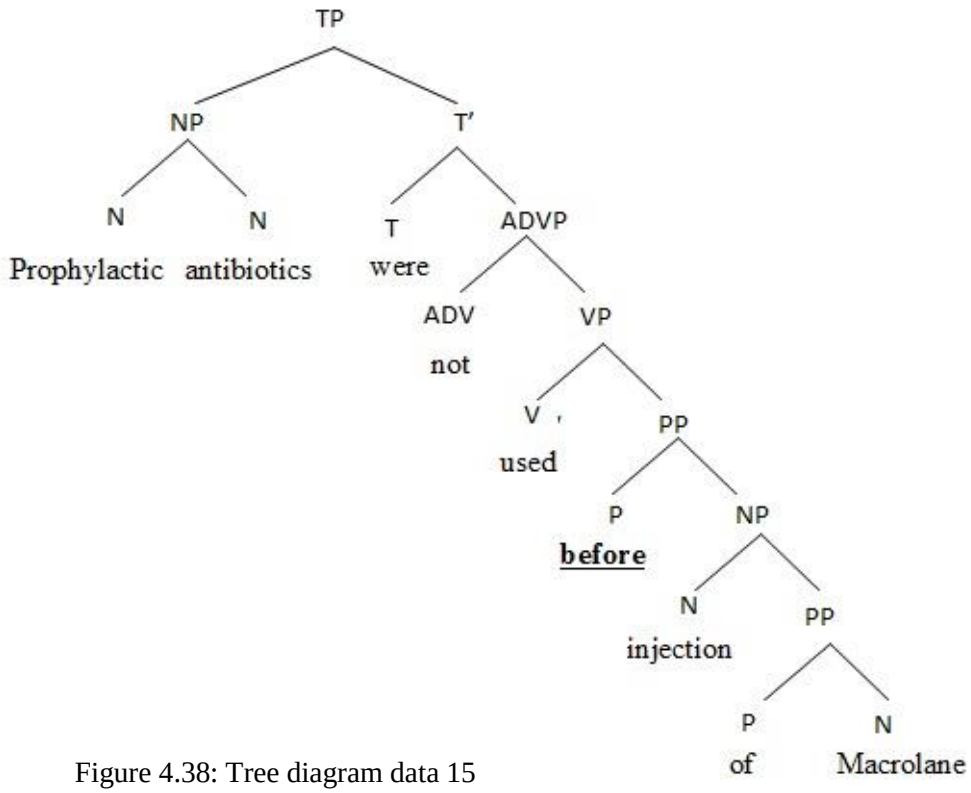


Figure 4.38: Tree diagram data 15

Evaluating the tree diagram of figure 4.38, the word *before* of data (15) is a preposition. In data (15), there are two propositions. The propositions may be noted in figure 4.39.

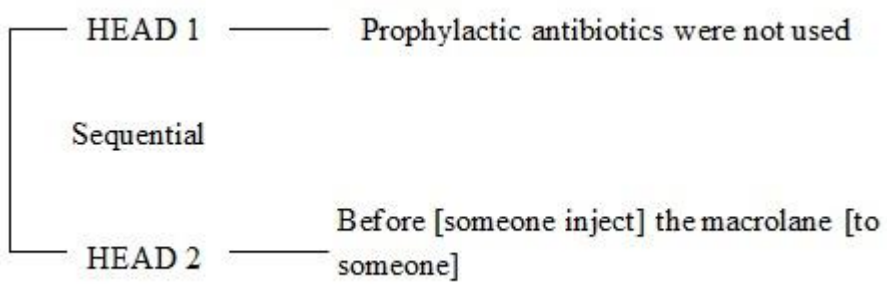


Figure 4.39: Proposition data 15

The word *before* of data (15) shows the sequence of events. The proposition (1) happens *before* the proposition (2), and it must be that the proposition (2) happens *after* the proposition (1). As the result, the sentence can be changed into *"Injection of Macrolane were used* ***after*** *Prophylactic antibiotics"* without change the semantic events. Thus, in data (15) the word *before* is symmetrical with the word *after.*

DATA 16

> *Leaders in similar positions of influence within the corporate world are often formally trained and appraised on their proficiency in these areas* ***before*** *promotion. (COCA, 2015: ACAD)*

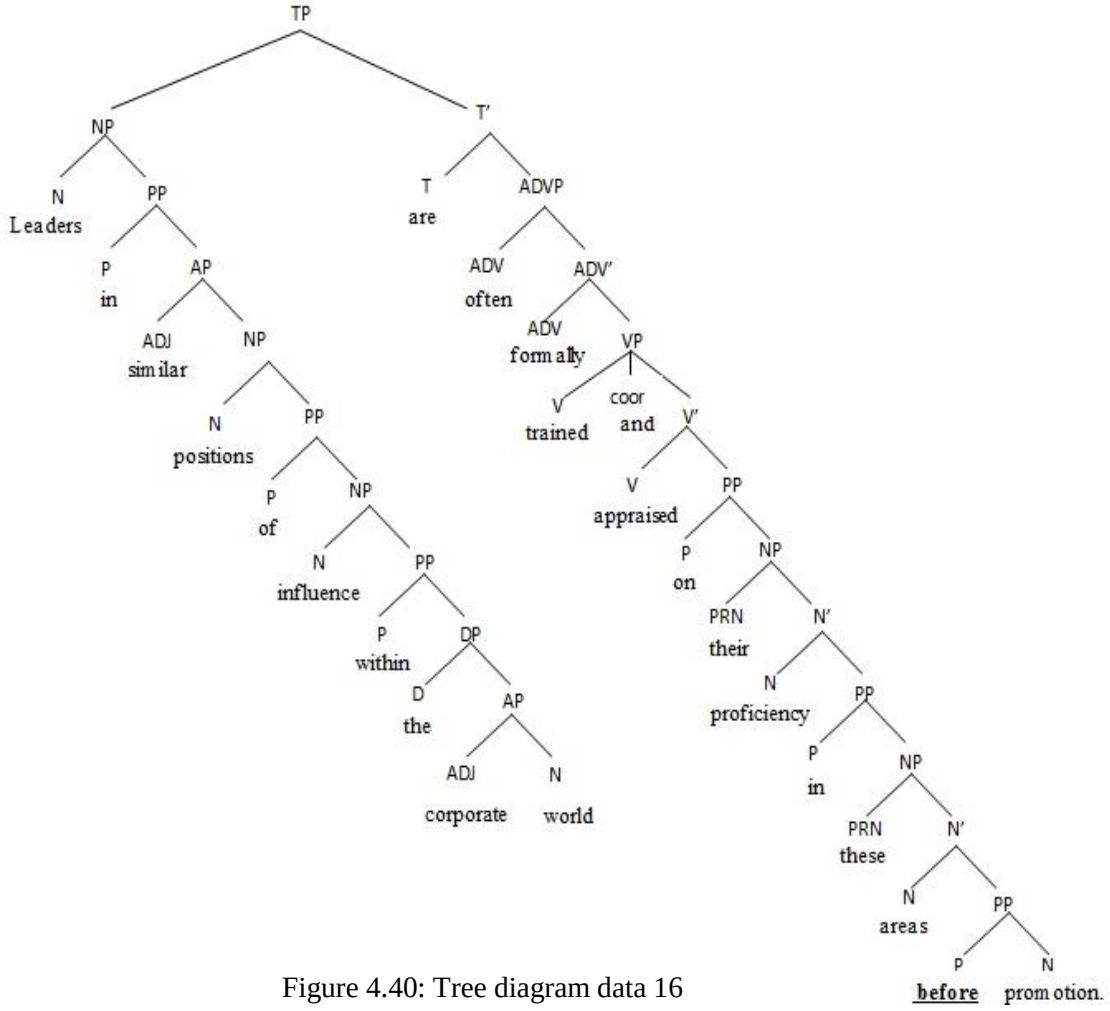


Figure 4.40: Tree diagram data 16

The tree diagram of figure 4.40 illustrates that the word *before* is a preposition. In data (16) there are four propositions as seen in figure 4.41.

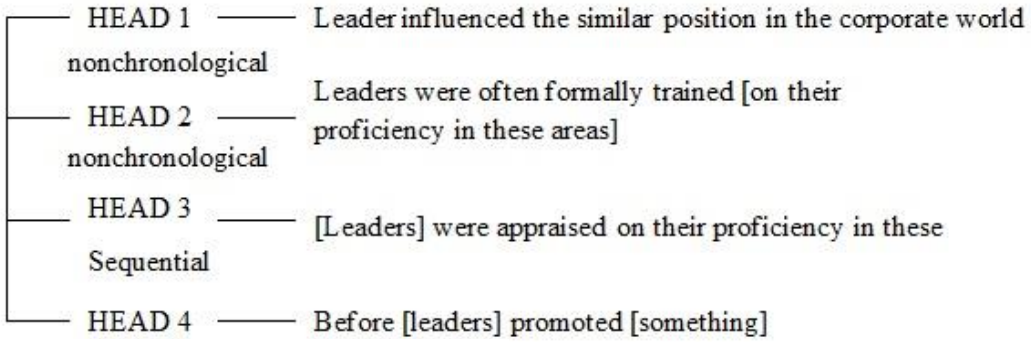


Figure 4.41: Proposition data 16

The proposition (1) and (2) are in the same position; they are not a sequence situation for there is the word *and* between them. The propositions (1) and (2) happen *before* the proposition (3), though the sequence of the sentence can be the proposition (3) that happens *after* the proposition (1) and (2). As the result, the sentence can be changed into *"The promotion* ***after*** *leaders in similar positions of influence within the corporate world are often formally trained and appraised on their proficiency in these areas"* The word *before* of data (16) is symmetrical with the word *after.*

DATA 17

Similar to any investment, they require research ***before*** *purchase.*

(COCA, 2015: ACAD)

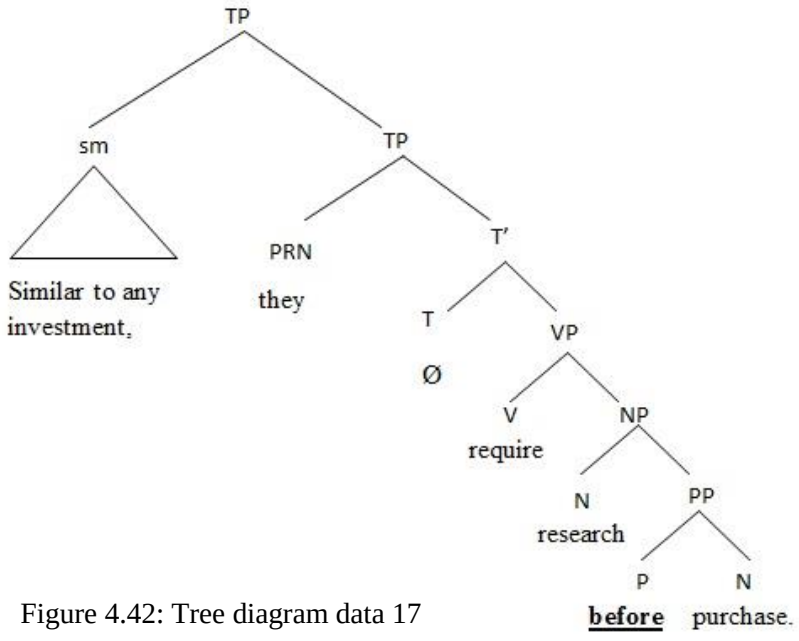


Figure 4.42: Tree diagram data 17

From the tree diagram in figure 4.42, it can be examined that the word *before* is a preposition. In data (17), there are two propositions as seen in figure 4.43.

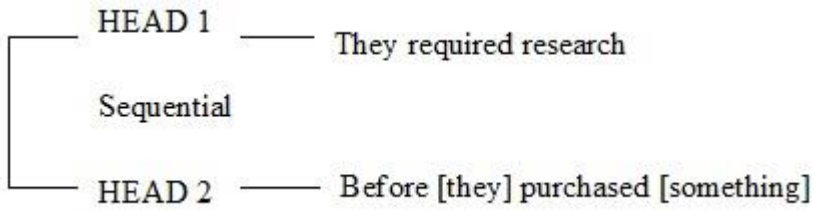


Figure 4.43: Proposition data 17

The word *before* of the data (17) links to the sequential events between the proposition (1) and proposition (2). The proposition (1) happens *before* the proposition (2), and it must be that the proposition (2) happens *after* the proposition (1). As the result the sentence can be changed into *"Similar to any investment, the purchase* ***after*** *they require research"* without change the semantic events. Thus, the word *before* is symmetrical with the word *after*.

4.3.1.2 Asymmetrical Relation

The word *before* as a preposition is asymmetric. In following analysis data 18 is analysed as the data that contain the word *before*:

DATA 18

> *This is an essential insight as we enter into the era of biotechnology that lies* ***before*** *us. (COCA, 2015: MAG)*

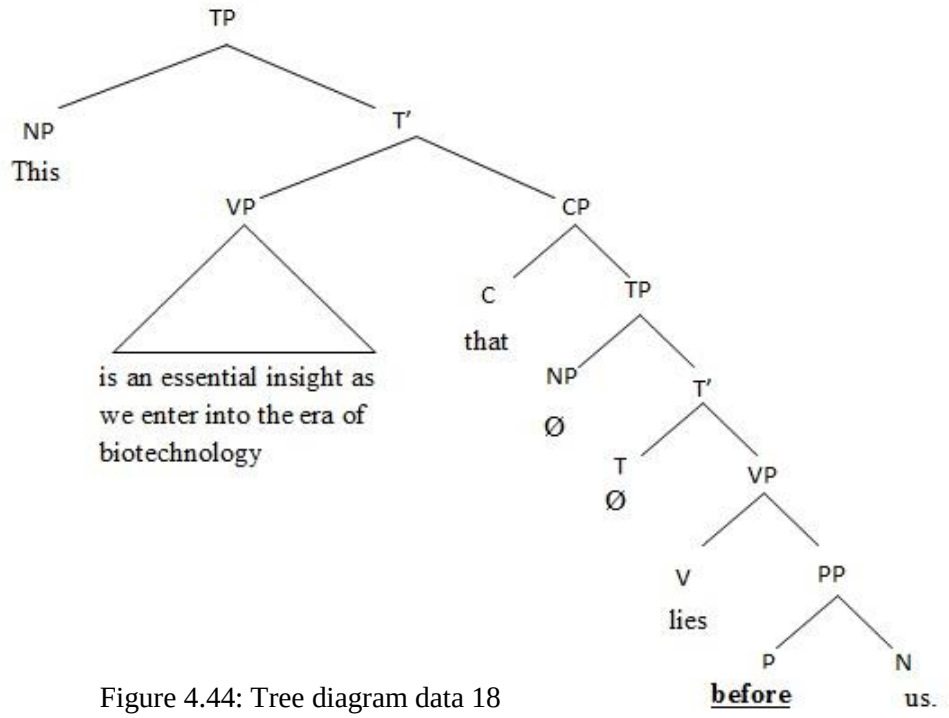


Figure 4.44: Tree diagram data 18

From the tree diagram in figure 4.44, it is proposed that the word *before* is a preposition. In the data (18), there are three propositions as illustrated in figure 4.45.

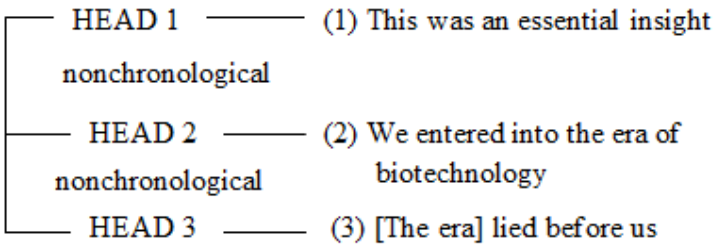


Figure 4.45: Proposition data 18

The word *before* of the data (18) takes placed in the CP. Thus, the analysis may be treated only in the CP that contains the word *before*. The CP conveys only one proposition, that is *(1) [The era] lain before* us. The word *before* does not link to the event for the word following the word *before* is a

pronoun, us, and it is not an event. Thus, the word *before* in the data is asymmetric.

4.3.2 After as Preposition

There are two data of the word after as prepositions are symmetric and there are two data of the word before as preposition are asymmetric. The following analysis will be shows below.

4.3.2.1 Symmetrical Relation

The word *after* as a preposition is symmetric. In following analysis data 19 until data 20 are analysed as the data that contain the word *after*:

DATA 19

> *Tattooed college students get their first tattoo only **after** much consideration, and they do not regret having gotten a tattoo.(COCA, 2015: ACAD)*

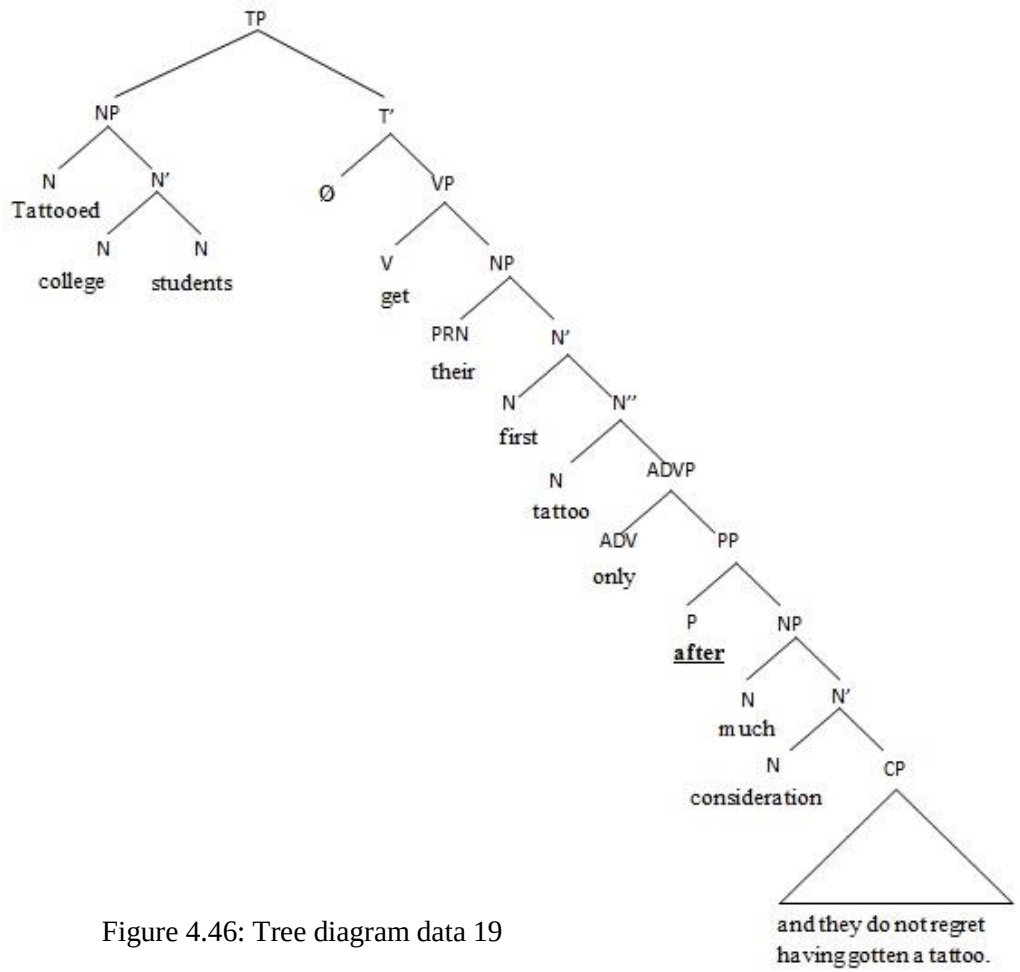


Figure 4.46: Tree diagram data 19

From the tree diagram in figure 4.46, it is suggested that the word *after* is a preposition. In the data (19), there are five propositions as figured in figure 4.47.

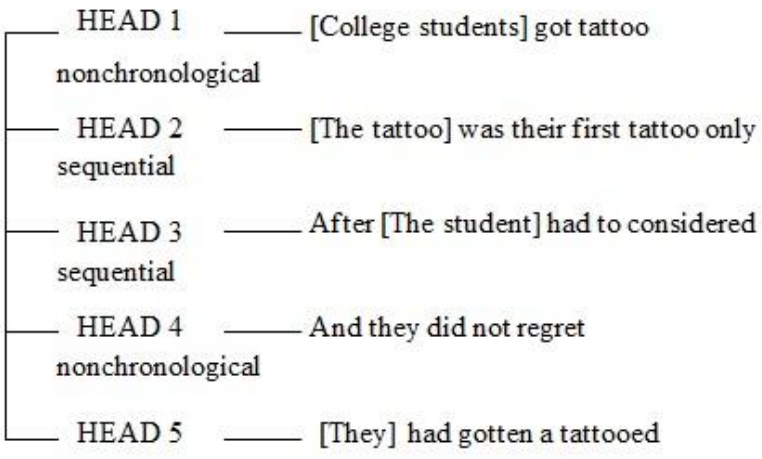


Figure 4.47: Proposition data 19

The proposition (1) and (2) are in the same position that can be said as nonchronological. The word *after* of data (20) links to the events between the proposition (1), (2) and (3). The sequence events happen when the proposition (1), (2) happens *after* the proposition (3) and it must be that the proposition (3) happens *before* the proposition (1), (2). As the result, the sentence in the data (19) can be changed into "*much consideration **before** tattooed college students get their first tattoo, and do not regret having gotten tattoo"*. The word *after* is changed into the word *before* without any changing in the semantic configuration of the sentence. The proposition (4) and (5) have the same position as the proposition (1),(2) after (3) because there is a word *and* between the proposition (3) and (4). Therefore, the proposition (3), (4), and (5) have the same position and can be said as nonchronological events. Thus, in the data (19), the word *after* is symmetrical with the word *before*.

DATA 20

> *Twenty-some years and two master's degrees later, I was working part-time as an adjunct faculty member in a college of education while teaching high school full-time when a colleague stopped me **after** a meeting. (COCA, 2015: ACAD)*

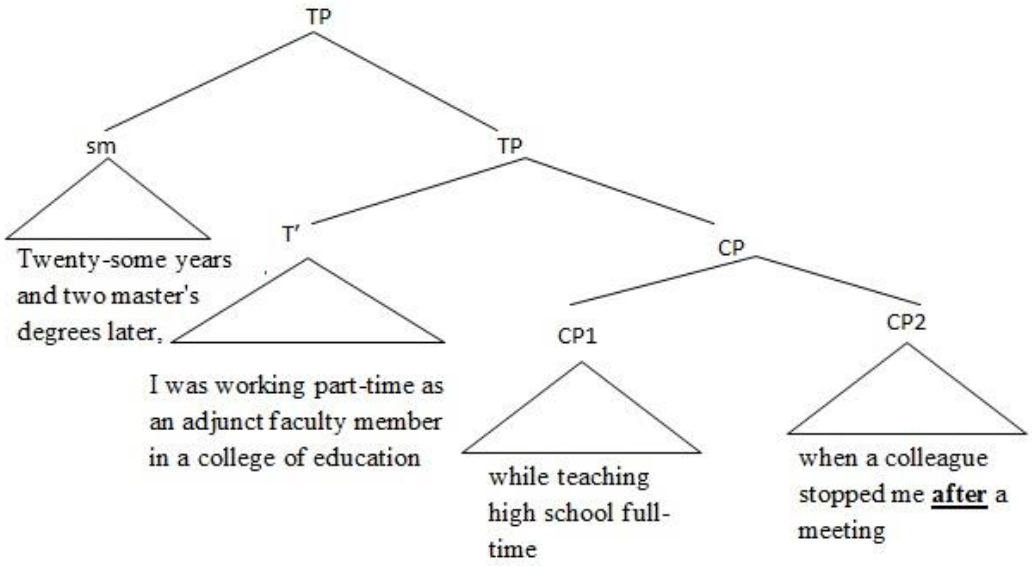


Figure 4.48: Tree diagram data 20

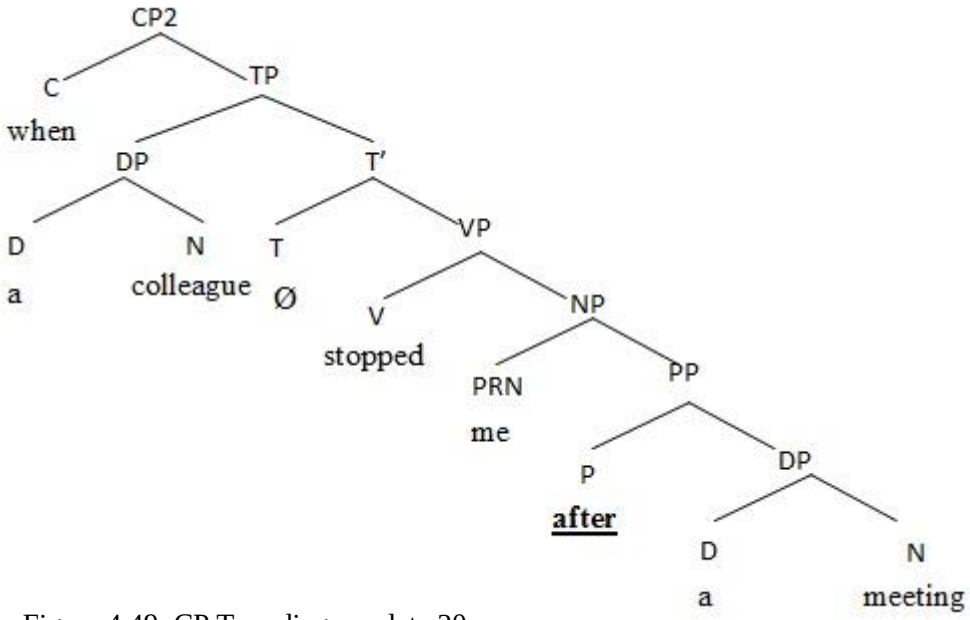


Figure 4.49: CP Tree diagram data 20

From the tree diagram in figure 4.49, it is claimed that the word *after* is a preposition. In data (20) there are four propositions as illustrated in figure 4.50.

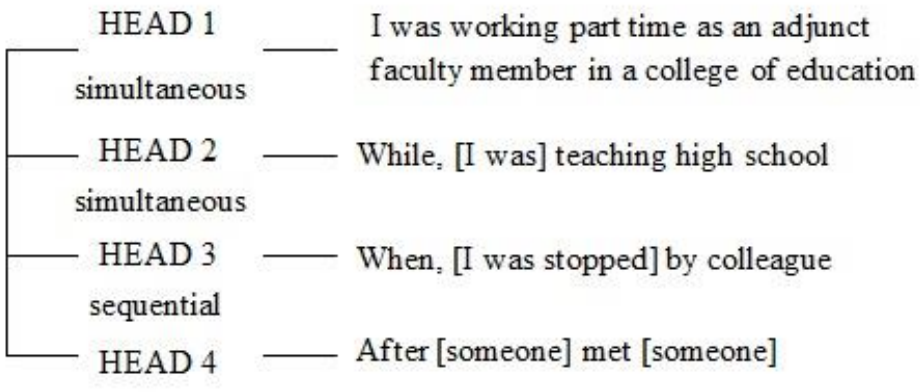


Figure 4.50: Proposition data 20

The proposition (1), (2), and (3) have the same position as they do not show the sequence; they are the descriptive of "I" situation, that is, this situation called simultaneous events for the events happen in the same time. The sequence events are shown between the propositions (1), (2), (3) with the proposition (4). The propositions (1), (2), (3) happen after the proposition (4), and it must be that is the proposition (4). Thus, the proposition (4) happens before the proposition (1), (2), and (3). As the result, the sentence can be changed into "*Twenty-some years and two master's degrees later, I was working part-time as an adjunct faculty member in a college of education while teaching high school full-time when a meeting* ***before*** *a colleague stopped me"*. The word *after* in the data (20) can be changed into the word *before* without any changing in the meaning of the events sequence. Thus, the word *after* is symmetrical with the word *before.*

4.3.2.2 Asymmetrical Relation

The word *after* as a preposition is asymmetric. In following analysis data 21 until data 22 are analysed as the data that contain the word *after*:

DATA 21

> *That's precisely why we have been mounting a very aggressive strategy to go* ***after*** *them. (COCA, 2015: SPOK)*

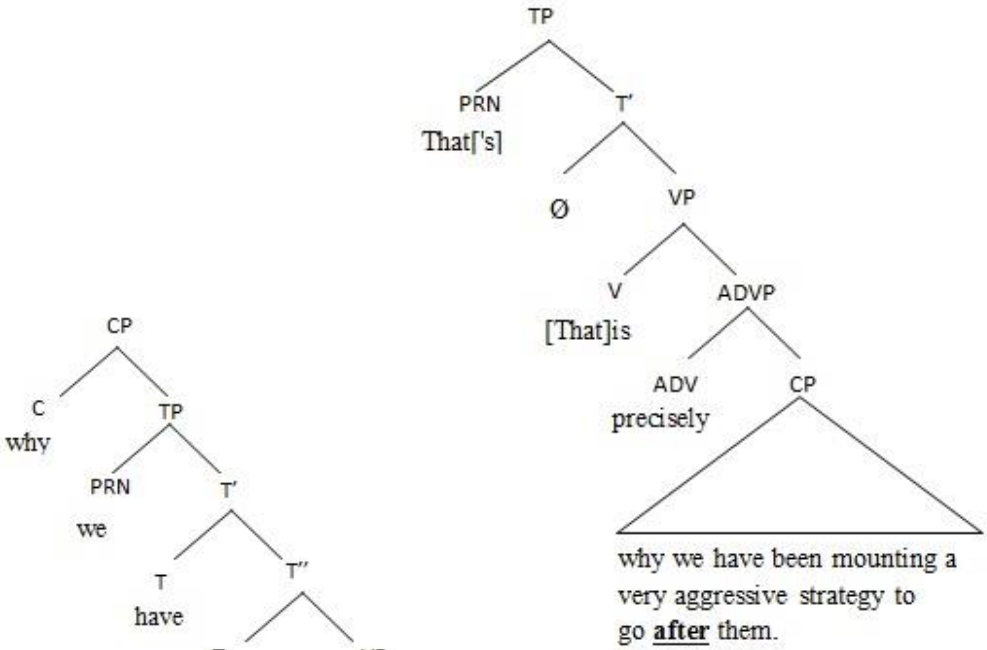


Figure 4.51: Tree diagram data 21

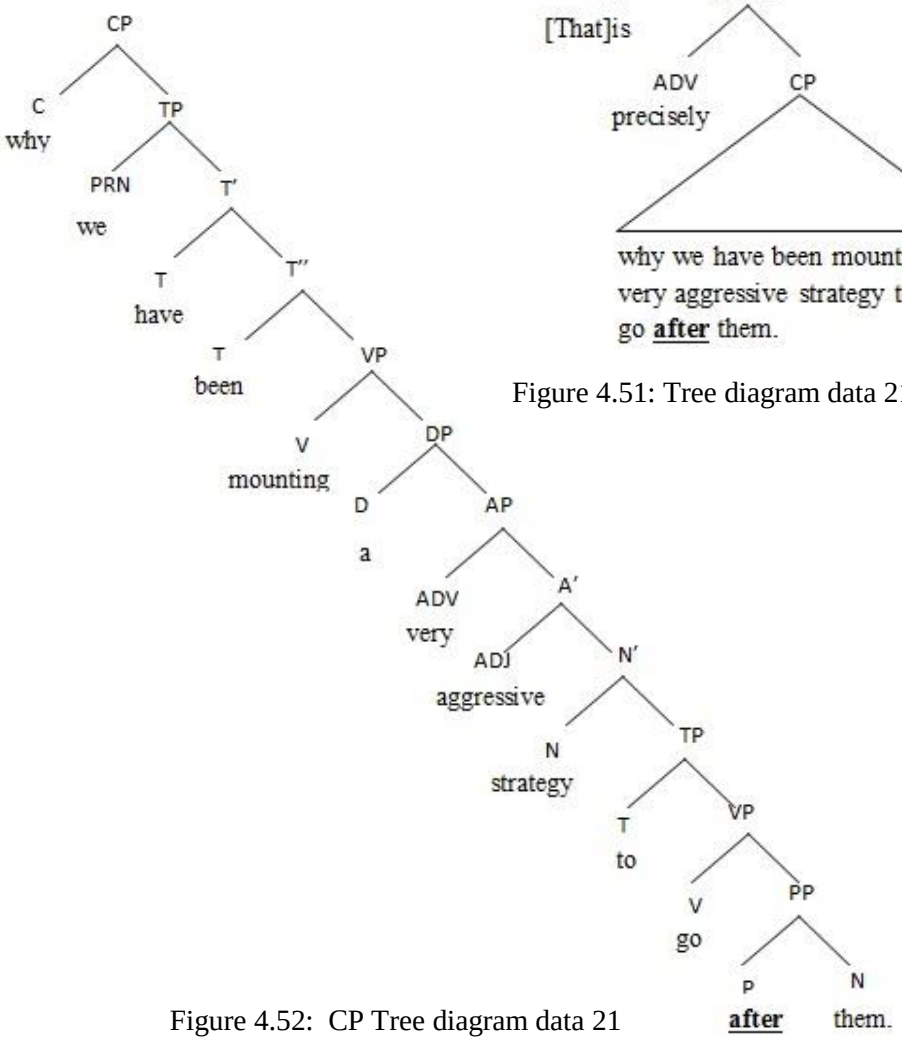


Figure 4.52: CP Tree diagram data 21

Analyzing the tree diagram in figure 4.52, the word *after* is a preposition. In data (21), there are four propositions as illustrated in figure 4.53.

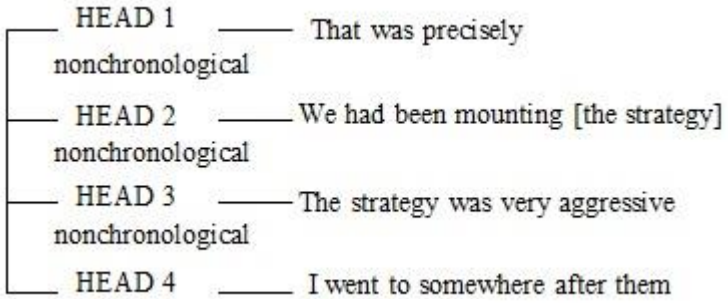


Figure 4.53: Proposition data 21

The data shows the nonchronological events. The word *after* in the data (21) is placed in the proposition (5). The word *after* does not link to any events. The word *after* does not show the sequence events between the propositions. As the result, the sentence cannot be changed into the other form using the word *before*. Thus, in the data (21), the word *after* cannot be changed into *before*. The word *after* is asymmetrical.

DATA 22

> *The strategies have become greatly sought **after** in the elementary schools. (COCA, 2015: ACAD)*

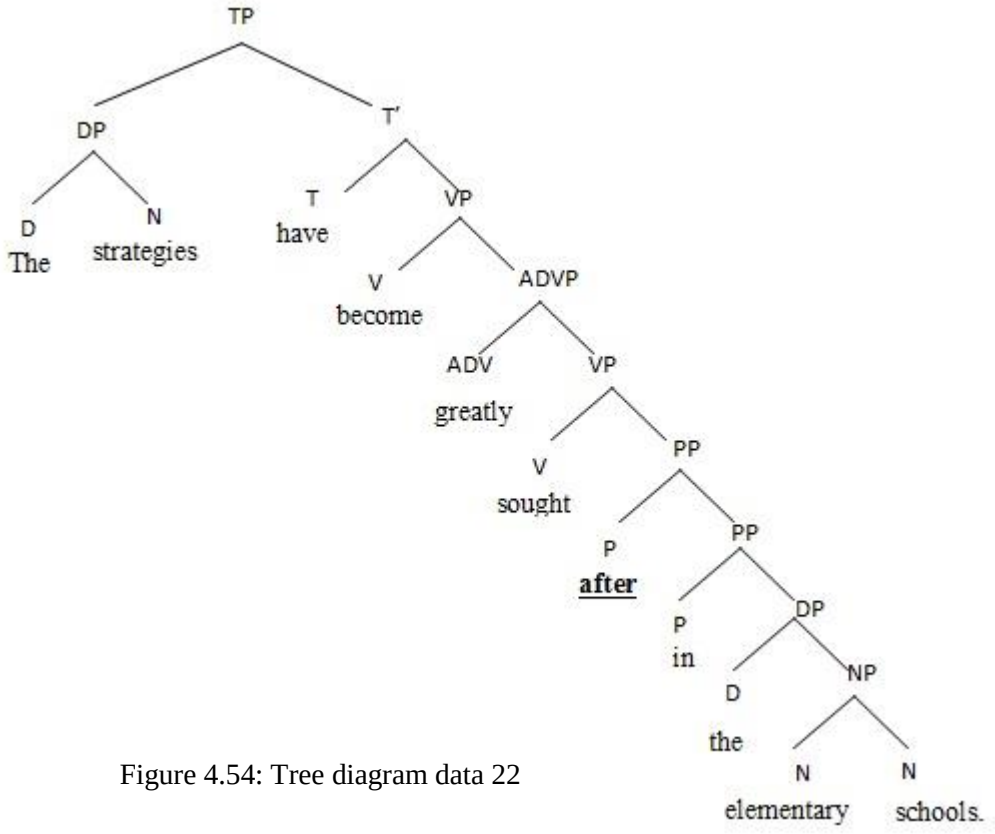


Figure 4.54: Tree diagram data 22

From the tree diagram in figure 4.54, the word *after* is a preposition. In the data (22), there are three propositions as illustrated in figure 4.55.

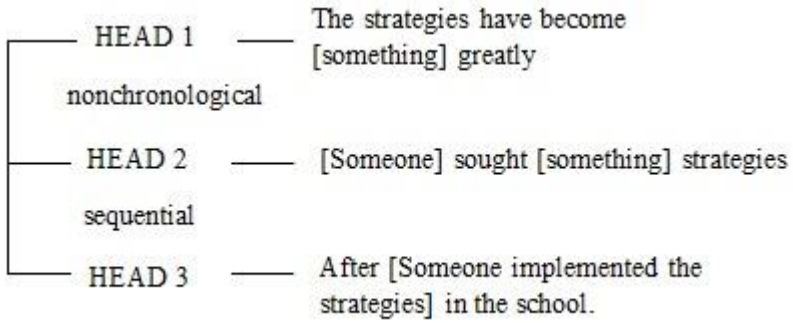


Figure 4.55: Proposition data 22

The proposition (1) and (2) are in the same position. The sequence events lay when the propositions (1) and (2) happen after the proposition (3). Thus, the

sequence can be understood as the relation in which the proposition (3) happens before the proposition (1) and (2). Thus the sentence cannot be changed for there is an ellipsis after the word *after.* Thus, the event that is linked by the word *after* is hidden. Therefore, the word *after* in the data (22) is asymmetrical with the word *before.*

To sum up the data that have been analysed. The table below shows the total data that have been analysed in this chapter:

	Adverbial	Conjunction	Preposition
Before	4	3	4
After	4	3	4

Table 4.1: Data Analysis