CHAPTER III

RESEARCH OBJECT AND METHOD

This chapter describes how the various *not* and *no* constructions are collected, classified and analyzed.

3.1 Research Object

In this research, negative markers *not* and *no* are focused to be found. They are collected from COCA (The Corpus of Contemporary American English) that, in 2008, was created by Mark Davies of Brigham Young University. COCA is data engine collecting English literature from books, newspapers, magazines, journals, and speech. The two negative markers *not* and *no* are the analyzed based on their functions and categories to find the relations.

3.2 Research Method

The main points in this research is providing the facts shown by negative markers *not* and *no. Not* and *no* occasionally exist together to form simple and complex constructions. Their existences, of course, affect to syntax and semantic structures whether *not* and *no* constructions set in concept or proposition. Thus, there should be a comprehensive way to analyze their existences.

The method used in this research is analytic descriptive to analyze and describe data found. The facts that appeared from the existences of the negative markers *not* and *no* are treated by syntax and semantic. Syntactically, data are

analyzed based on their distributions to find their functions and categories. Then, data are semantically analyzed based on their existence in propositions to find their relations. After data are analyzed, they are described based on the facts appeared as the process and the result of analysis.

3.2.1 Data Collection

Data collected are negative markers *not* and *no* set together from COCA as the source data in this research. First of all, the COCA website is opened at http://corpus.byu.edu. Second, the negative markers *not* and *no* are written on search button and there are a dozen of words *not* and *no* appeared. Third, they are shorted to 98 data based on the existence *not* and *no* in one construction. Forth, the data are identified based on their constructions whether they are possibly related each other. The data are classified and taken five sentences in each simple, compund and complex sentences. After that, the data are analyzed syntactically and semantically.

3.2.2 Data Analysis

In analyzing, the classified data have to be separated base on the way they exist. First, they are extracted if they come in different clause but still in one construction as compound or complex sentence. The clause is analyzed base on the word functions and categories to examine distribution negative markers *not* and *no*. Second, the results of analyzing *not* and *no* constructions are used to

analyze whether *not* and *no* exist in concept or proposition. The last is analyzing their relations within concept and proposition.

The analysis of this research will be captured by following analysis sample:

Data

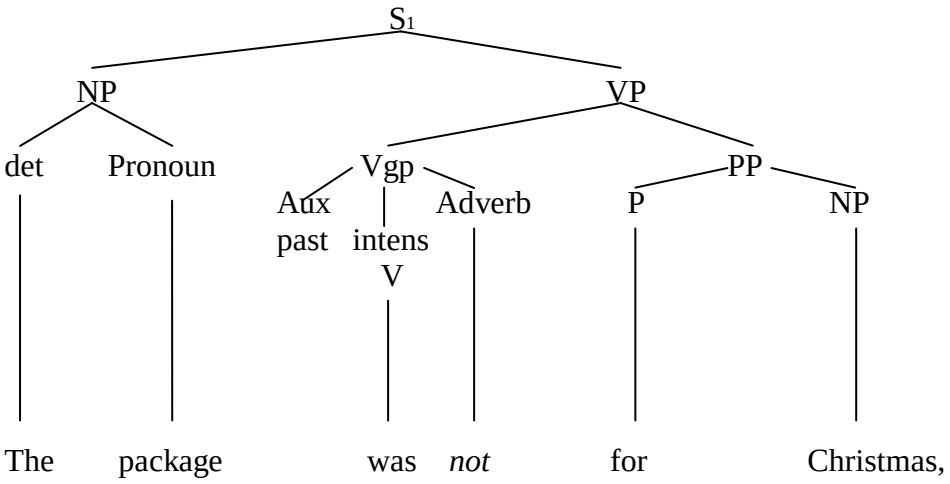
> *I mentioned to the postal worker that the package was not for Christmas, so there was no rush. (The Saturday Evening Post,* POST SCRIPTS*)*

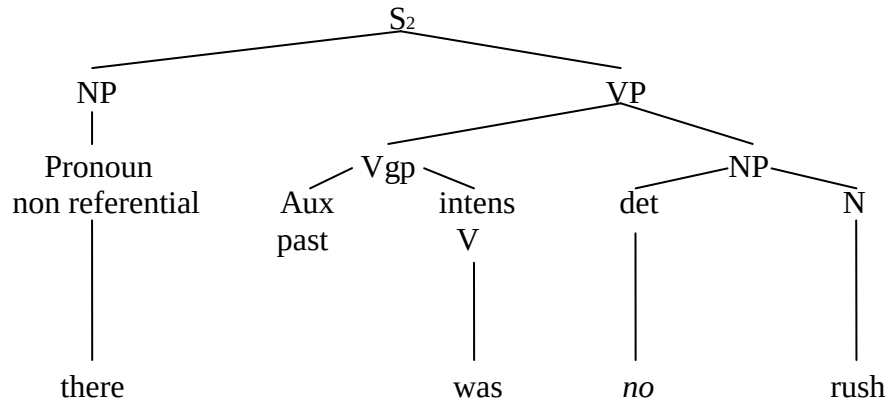
The package was *not* for Christmas, ⟶ *Main Clause*

S V C

so there was *no* rush ⟶ *Adverbial Clause*

subordinating S V C





The *not* construction is in main clause to negate the clause and modify verb. The *no* construction is in the second clause that is the adverbial clause. *No* negates and determines Noun Phrase *rush.* In the semantic structure, *not* and *no* are in concept clusters within the propositional clusters.

the package was *not* for Christmas, ⟶ STATE-proposition

topic comment

so there was *no* rush ⟶ STATE-proposition

topic (condition) comment

In the first proposition, the concept *not* modifies the concept cluster *for Christmas* within the proposition the *package was not for Christmas.* The concept *no* in the proposition, *so there was no rush,* also modifies the concept *rush. Not* and *no* can be relational markers that will be seen below:

grounds ——— *The package was not for Christmas,*

CONCLUSION ——*so there was no rush*

The first proposition is grounds for the proposition conclusion. The grounds proposition is the proposition *The package was not for Christmas,* and the conclusion will be,*so there was no rush. No*t and *no* are related that will be captured in,

grounds ——— *The package was for Christmas,*

CONCLUSION —— *so there was rush*

The two propositions are positive that show the existences not and no are related each other. If the CONCLUSION, *so there was rush,* the grounds will be, *the package was for Christmas*. Thus not and no are related in grounds-

CONCLUSION relation. The first proposition is the answer of question *what fact is this conclusion based on?*