CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is analyzing data in more detail. All of data collected are analyzed base on their existences. There are *not* and *no* constructions in simple, compound and complex sentences with vary structures.

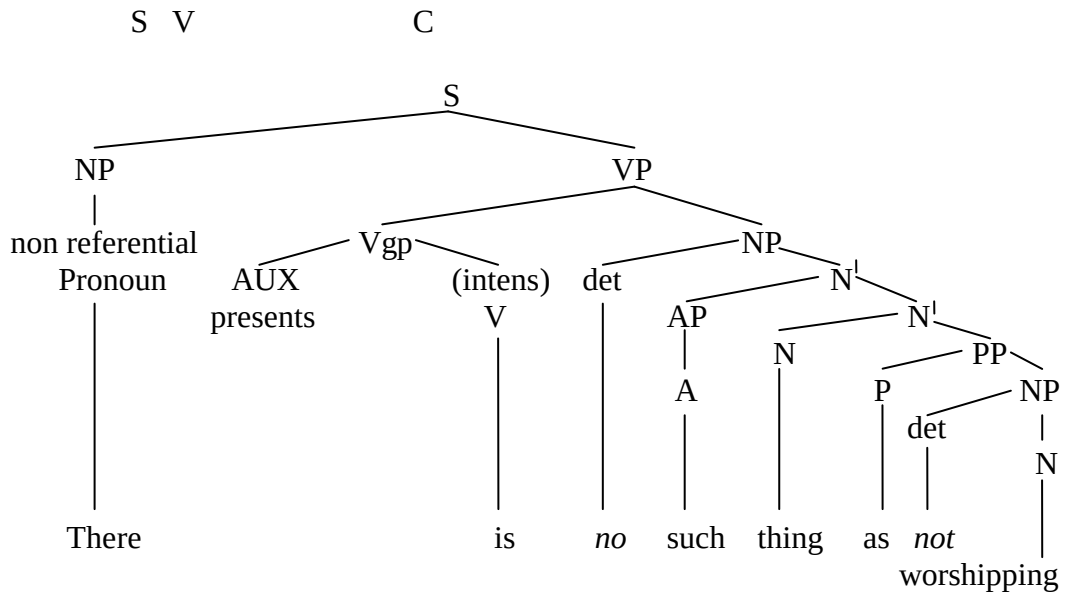
4.1 *Not* and *No* Constructions Set as Simple Sentences

The two negative markers *not* and *no* constructed together as simple sentences.

4.1.1 Data 1

There is no such thing as not worshipping. (Dagostino, Emily, *I will follow him*)

There is *no* such thing as *not* worshipping.



Syntactically, *Not* and *no* construction in data (1) has been analyzed base on their distribution to the sentence from the tree diagram above. *Not* and *no* exist in NP that *no* is pre- Modifier and *not* is post- Modifier.*No* negates Noun and it has category as determiner to determine the word *thing.* In other hand, *not* is to negate the word *worshipping* as nominalization.

From the construction above, *not* and *no*are related by conjucntion *as* since *not* construction modifies the construction *no* . Their relation can be captured by extracting the sentence construction:

There is *no* such thing

S V C

The thing is *not* worshipping

S V C

In the semantic structures, the two negative markers *not* and *no* are related in STATE-proposition. *Not* negates a proposition and *no* negates a concept as the following analysis:

There is *no* such thing as *not* worshipping

Topic (thing) Comment

no such thing *not* worshipping

ATTRIBUTES THING ATTRIBUTE EVENT

In data (1), there are two propositions in which *not* and *no* exist to negate concept and proposition. The first proposition is that *There is no such thing* and the second is that *No thing is not worshipping*. The relation is not between the two propositions; however, the second proposition delimits concept *thing.* The second

proposition gives information about the concept *thing* in the first proposition. In other words, the relation is delimitation relation in which the proposition relates to the concept within the first proposition.

From analysis above, the proposition that gives relation between *not* and *no* will be captured by another proposition as *Everything is worshipping*. The existence of the two negative markers *not* and *no* are related to make sentence positive rather than affirmative. The concept clusters *no such thing* and *not worshipping* are related each other in the proposition.

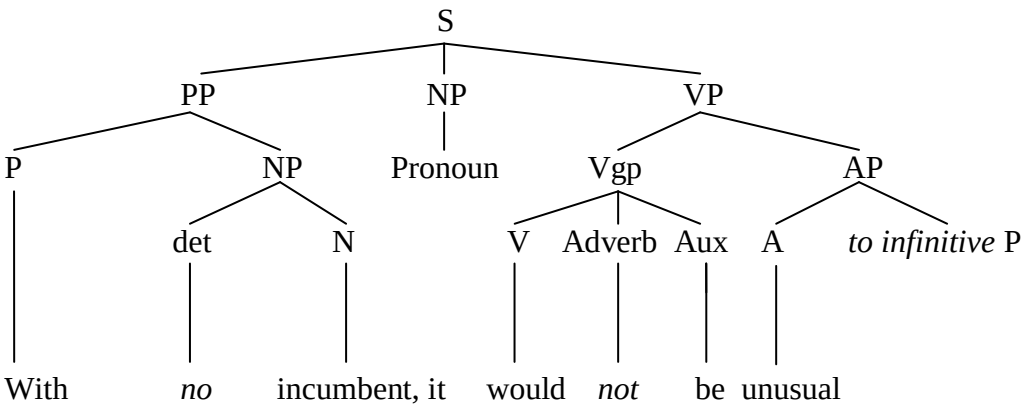
4.1.2 Data 2

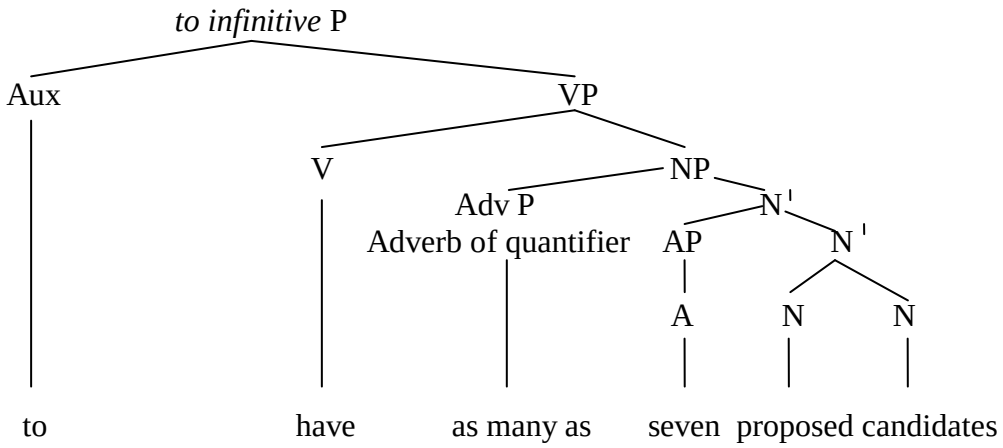
With no incumbent, it would not be unusual, Mr. Sherak said, to have as many as seven proposed candidates. (MICHAEL CIEPLY, *Forecasting Hollywood Academy's Succession)*

With *no* incumbent, it would *not* be unusual to have as many as seven

A S V C

proposed candidates.





From tree diagram above, *no* construction is in prepositional phrase as the adverb of the sentence. Also, *no* construction in *with no incumbent* is to negate *incumbent* as Noun. In other construction, *not* is to negate the verb *would* to make affirmative sentence. However, *not* construction followed prefix negation *un*usual makes positive sentence in which *not* and *un*usual cancel each other.

Semantically, *no* is to negate the concept *incumbent* as following analysis:

with *no* incumbent

RELATION ATTRIBUTES THING

However, *not* negates the STATE-proposition and it is marked as in:

It would *not* be unusual

Topic Comment

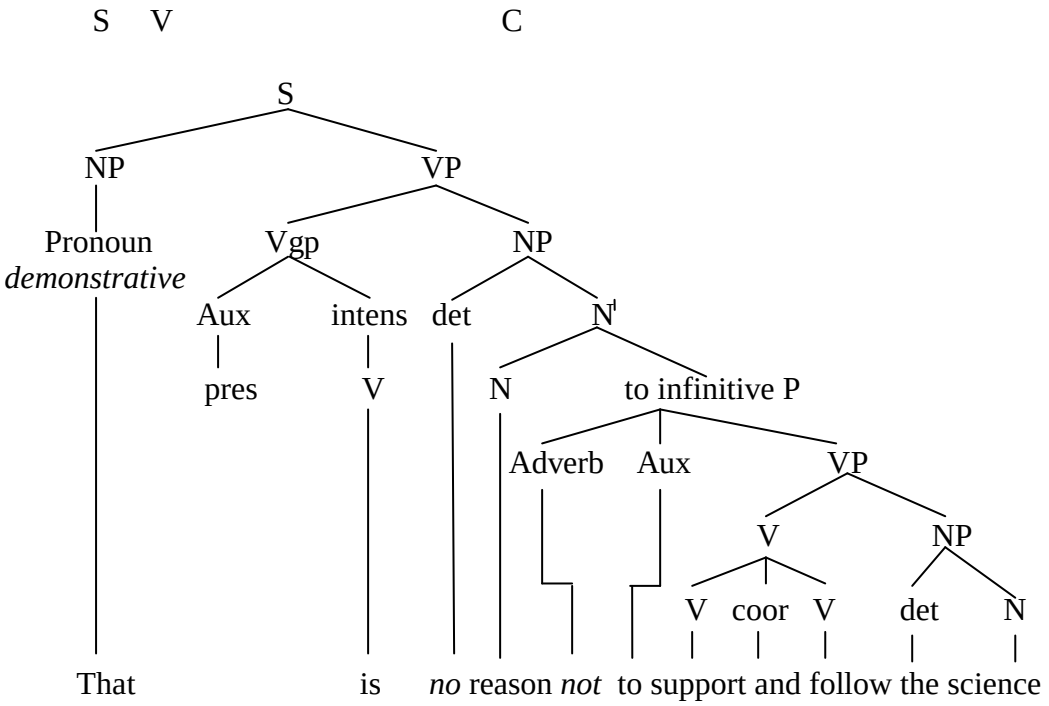
The proposition is STATE proposition in which there is no EVENT concept as the central concept. *Not* and *un*usual cancel each other so that the proposition is positive rather than affirmative. Therefore, the proposition implies *it would be usual.*

The relation between *no* and *not* is description. *No* construction in *with no incumbent* gives more information to the STATE proposition *it will not be unusual*. The relation is between concept and central concept within STATE proposition. Thus, *no* and *not* are related by description relation in state role.

4.1.3 Data 3

> *That's no reason not to support and follow the science, but it's one reason EPA and Congress will need to step up and provide additional resources and set strong federal control measures, " Becker said. (*Juliet Eilperin, *EPA to propose tightening limits on soot emissions)*

That is *no* reason *not* to support and follow the science



No distributes to modify Noun as determiner and negates *reason.* In addition, *not* construction has distribution to modify to-infinitive phrase *not to support* and *not to follow*. *No* and *not* have the same function to negates constituents Noun and to-infinitive. From their functions and distributions in the structure above, *not* and *no* can figure out in propositional structure:

That is *no* reason *not* to support and follow the science

Topic (reason) Comment

The proposition of the construction above is STATE proposition. The relation of *not* and *no* is in concept clusters. Concept cluster *no reason* is central concept that is delimited by concept cluster *not to support* and *to follow.*

no reason

ATRIBUTE THING

not to support and follow

ATRIBUTE EVENTS

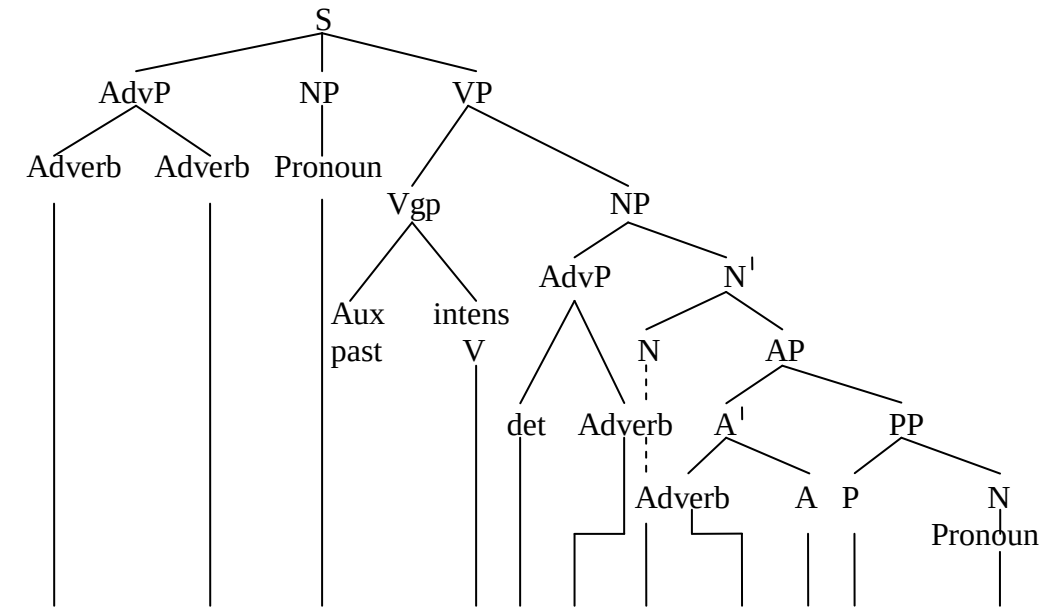
The concept cluster *no reason* is given specific information by concept clusters *not to support* and *follow*. The relation of two concept clusters is description relation in which *not* and *no* function as relation markers. The existence of those negative markers makes the proposition positive as in paraphrasing, *There is a reason to support and follow the science.* In the semantic structure, *not* and *no* have a crucial distributions to make the proposition *The science should be supported and followed*.

4.1.4 Data 4

*Not surprisingly, Jessica was no longer feeling very good about herself. (*Crossman, William, *From the Three Rs to the Four Cs)*

Not surprisingly, Jessica was *no* longer feeling very good about herself.

A S V sC



Not surprisingly Jessica was *no* longer feeling very good about herself.

The negative marker *not* is to negate adverb of manner *surprisingly. Not* has function to modifier Adverb. The negative *no* negates adverb *longer* and functions as determiner of Adverb as well. The relation between *not* and *no* are captured as:

Not surprisingly, Jessica was *no* longer feeling very good about herself.

Comment (*description)* Topic Comment (*description*)

The relation *not* and *no* is relation between concept and concept. *Not* negates concept *surprisingly* by which specific information is given to the proposition.

not surprisingly

ATTRIBUTES

no longer feeling

ATTRIBUTES EVENT

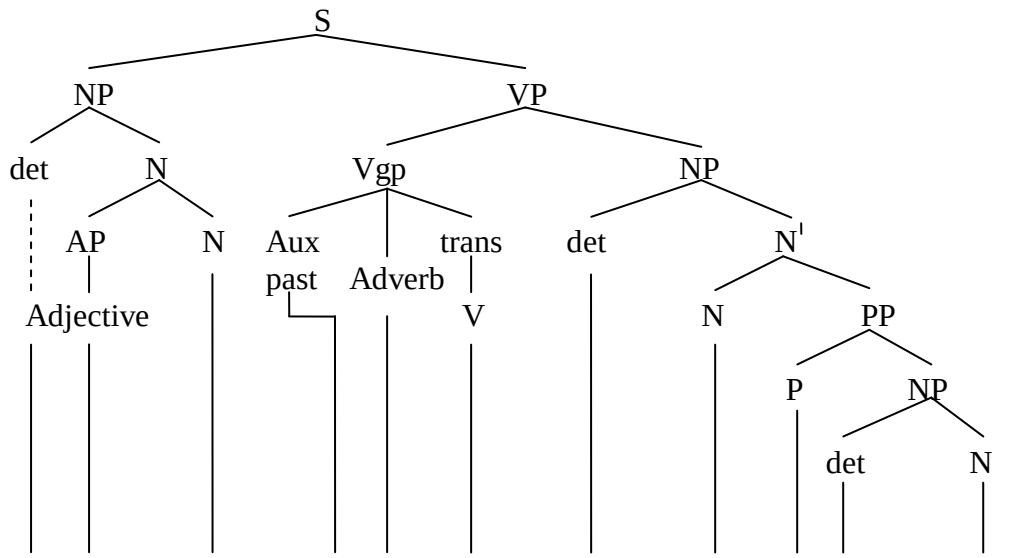
In short, the concept clusters *not surprisingly* become prominence as central concepts to support the concept clusters *no longer feeling* within the proposition. The proposition relates to the concept by description relation.The relation *not* and *no* as the relation markers will be captured by paraphrasing the proposition positive, *It will be surprised, if Jessica was feeling very good about herself.* The relation *not* and *no* can be consequence. However, the proposition can be *Surprisingly, Jessica was longer feeling very good about herself*. The concept clusters *longer feeling* depend on the concept *surprisingly*.

4.1.5 **Data 5**

> *The original instrument did not indicate a value for " no pain, " but other levels of pain were identical to the version used in this study. (Arcury, Thomas: 2012American Journal of Public Health)*

The original instrument did *not* indicate a value for *no* pain

S V O oC



In the construction above, the negative markers *not* and *no* are set together to make negative sentence. *Not* is to negate verb *indicate* and *no* is to negate the noun *pain. Not* construction is in VP and *not* has function as modifier of verb. In other hand, *no* construction exists in PP as modifier of noun. The existence of the two negative markers *not* and *no* is related to syntactic structure. *Not* negates *indicate* as transitive verb, that requires an object. From the semantic structure *not* and *no* are encoded as in EVENT-proposition:

The original instrument did *not* indicate a value for *no* pain

THINGS EVENT THINGS

The relation is between two concepts within EVENT-proposition. Two concepts *not* and *no* are related in proposition. The concept clusters *no pain* also give information to the concept clusters *not indicate*. Therefore, the relation between *not* and *no* is in description relation.

no indicate

ATTRIBUTE EVENT

no pain

ATRIBUTE THING

The concept clusters *not indicate* is the EVENT concept that needs another concept, since the verb *indicate,* is transitive verb. The concept clusters *not indicates* are related to the concept clusters *a value for no pain.* The concepts *no pain* are related by beneficiary in case role relation. *The* existence of *no*t and *no* makes the proposition positive *The original instrument indicated a value for pain.*

No construction in concept clusters *no pain* is related to the concept *value* as the objective of the concept clusters *not indicate*. The proposition possibly paraphrasing in *There is a value for (a) pain indicated by the original instrument.*

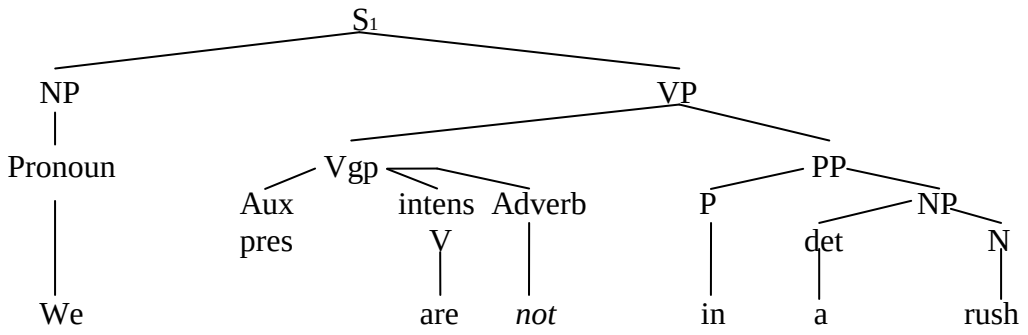
4.2 Not and No Constructions Set as Compound Sentences

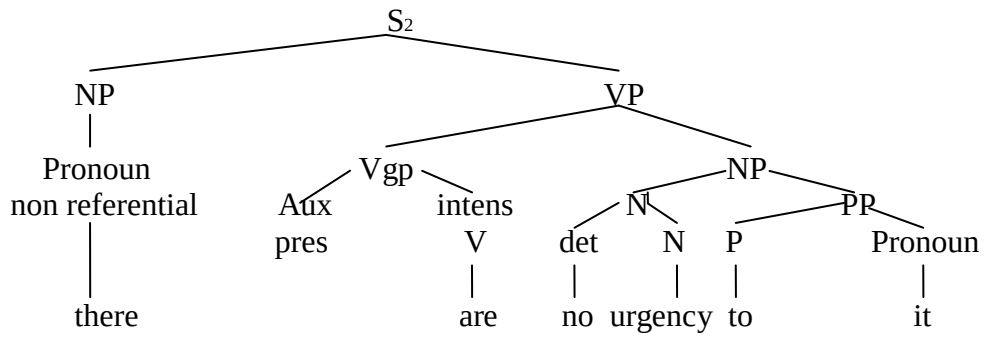
4.2.1 Data 6

> *I think the main thing is that we'renot in a rush and there's no urgency to it. (*Rolling Stone, *STUDIO NOTES)*

We are *not* in a rush and there is *no* urgency to it.

S V C conjunction S V C





The construction above is the compound sentence in which *not* and *no* exist from the two tree-diagrams. In *not* construction, negative marker negates the whole clause as negative clause. In other case, *no* is to negate the constituent noun *urgency*.

The negative marker *not* exists in STATE proposition:

we are *not* in a rush

Topic Comment

The negative marker *no* exists in STATE proposition as well:

there is *no* urgency to it

Topic Comment

From the propositional clusters the relation between concept *not* and concept *no* is encoded by:

reason —— We are *not* in a rush

RESULT ——— There is *no* urgency to it

There are two proposition: 1)*We are not in a rush* and 2)*There is no urgency to it*. The relation between *not* and *no* is reason-RESULT in which the first proposition causes the second proposition. Also the first proposition is the answer of question of the second proposition *Why this result happen*? Therefore, the relation between

the two propositions in which *not* and *no* exist is that reason-RESULT. The relation *not* and *no* will be captured in positive propositions:

reason —— We are in a rush

RESULT —— There is urgency to it

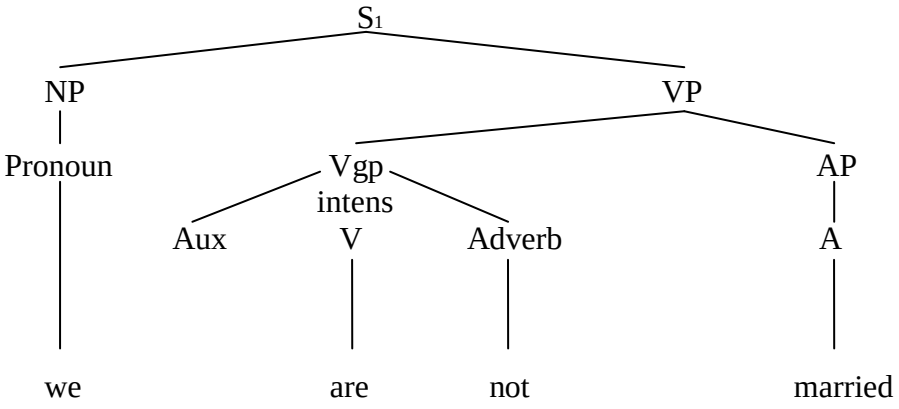
From the proposition clusters above, *not* and *no* are respectively related each other. The concept clusters *not in a rush* will depend on the concept clusters *no urgency*. In addition, *not* and *no* are relation markers of the propositional clusters.

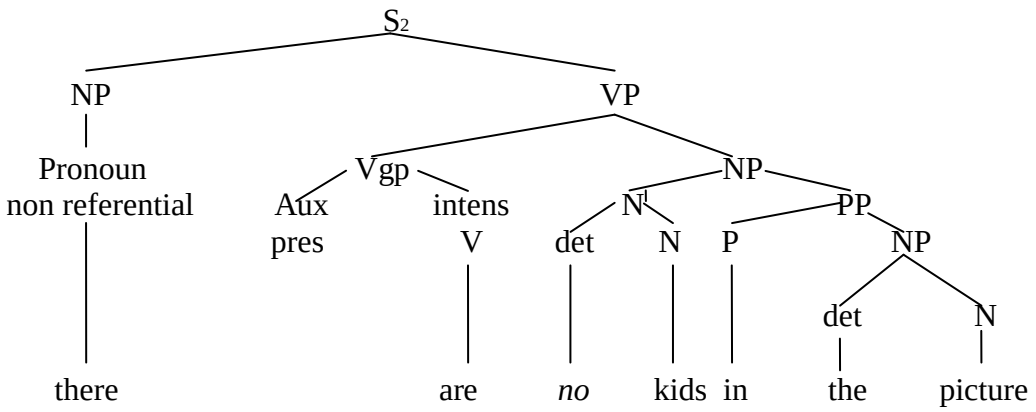
4.2.2 Data 7

Maybe it's that we're not married and there are no kids in the picture, but it doesn't bother me that J is not making millions. (Narins, Elizabeth*Women on Top*)

we are *not* married and there are *no* kids in the picture

S V C conjunction S V C





The construction above is the compound sentence in which *not* and *no* exist. In *not* construction, negative marker negates the whole clause as negative clause. *Not* has the function as modifier of the verb *are*. In addition, *no* is to negate noun *kids. No* construction functions as determiner of Noun.

The negative markers *not* and *no* exist in STATE propositions:

we are *not* married and there are *no* kids in the picture

Topic Comment Topic (*kids*) Comment

From the propositional clusters the relation between concept *not* and concept *no* is encoded by:

reasons —— we are *not* married

RESULT ——— there are *no* kids in the picture

There are two propositions: 1) *we are not married and* 2) *there are no kids in the picture*. The relation between *not* and *no* is reason-RESULT. The first proposition tells gives additional information to the second proposition as the result. The first proposition is also the answer of the question of *Why this result?*. The relation *not* and *no* will be captured as in:

reason —— we are married

RESULT ——— there are kids in the picture

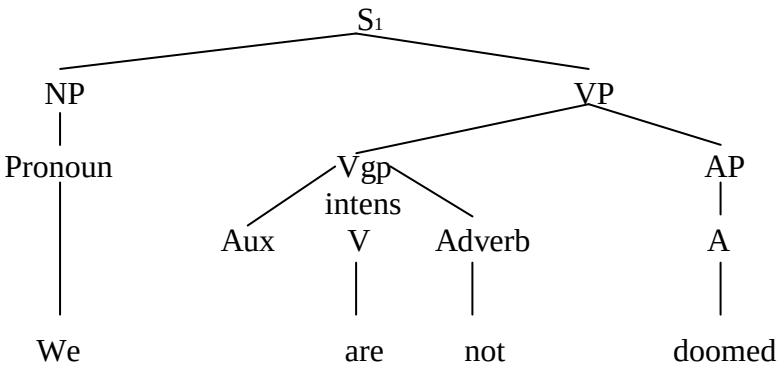
The propositional clusters above are positive proposition by eliminating *not* and *no* to see their relation in their existences. The reason is *we are married* so the result is *there are kids in the picture*. In addition, the concept *married* has relation with the concept *kids* in paraphrasing *there are kids if we are married*.

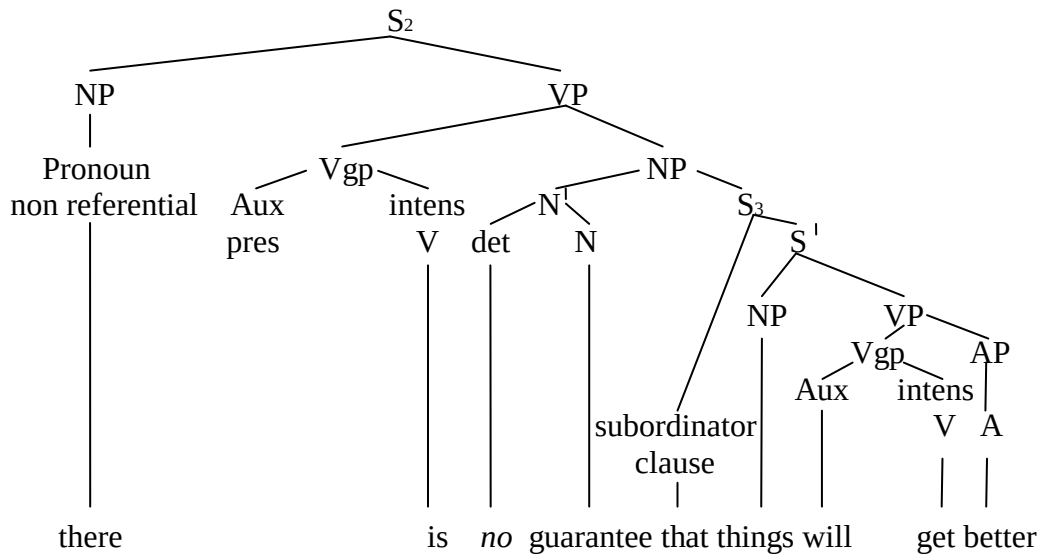
4.2.3 Data 8

> *We're not doomed, but there's no guarantee that things will get better, " she says.* (Gary Stoller, *Oh, the humiliation of flying today*;)

We are *not* doomed, but there is *no* guarantee that things will get better

S V C Conjunction S V C





In *not* construction, the negative marker *not* modifies the verb and negates the whole clause. The negative marker *no* negates *guarantee* as noun. The relation between *not* and *no* will be captured:

We are *not* doomed ⟶ *not* doomed

Topic Comment ATRIBUTE ATRIBUTE

The negative marker *not* is in STATE proposition to negates the concept of *doomed* .In the second STATE proposition,*no* negates the concept of guarantee:

There is *no* guarantee that things will get better ⟶ *no* guarantee

Topic (guarantee) Comment ATRIBUTE THING

The existence of the two negative markers in concept clusters is related between first proposition and second proposition signaled by conjunction *but*.

concession ——— We are *not* doomed.

CONTRAEXPECTATION —There is *no* guarantee that things will get better.

There are three propositions: 1) *We are not doomed*, 2) *There is no guarantee* and 3) *things will get better.* The first proposition stands for the concession that is remarked by *not* and second one has role the CONTRAEXPECTATION that is signaled by *no*. The second proposition is an unexpected result from condition of first proposition. In short, the existence of the negative markers *not* and *no* is related in,

concession ———— *We are doomed*.

EXPECTATION —— *There is guarantee that things will get better*.

Eliminating the two negative markers *not* and *no,* the relation of the propositional clusters becomes expectation proposition. The proposition *There is guarantee that things will get better* is expected effect and the concession will be *we are doomed.* The existences of the two negative markers *not* and *no* have an important roles that make the changing of the relational propositions.

4.2.4 Data 9

> *Because the family had recently moved to New Zealand from Samoa, there was no family support and they had not yet established community networks. (*Espiner, Deborah, *Capturing What Matters Most. 2012)*

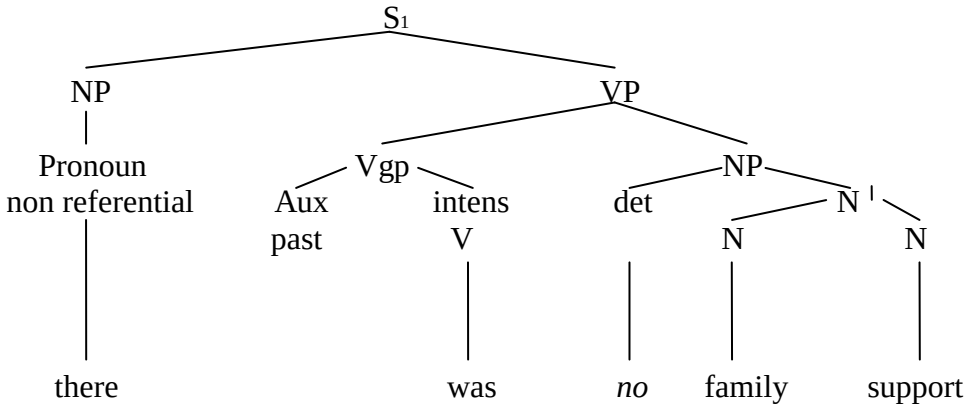
There was *no* family support

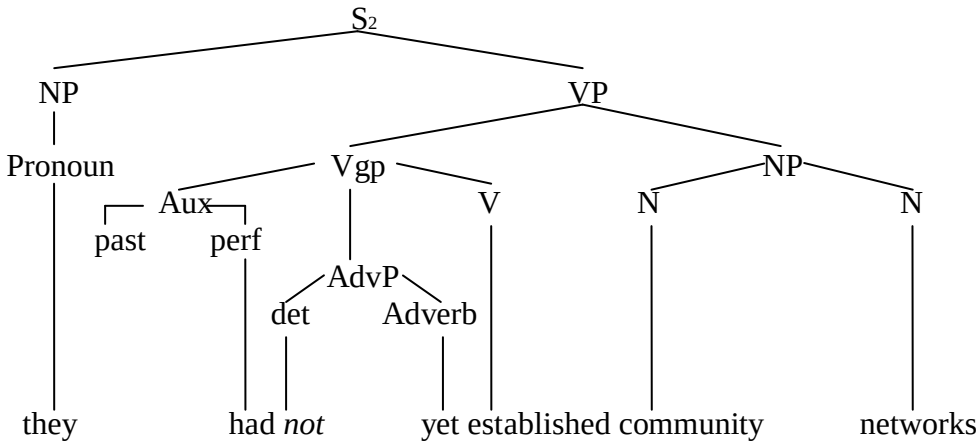
S V C

and they had *not* yet established community networks

Conjunction S V O

Adv





In the first clause, *no* construction has function as determiner to negate noun phrase *family support.* In other side, negative marker *not* negates adverb in verb phrase construction. The communication relation between *not* and *no* will be captured as:

There was *no* family support ⟶ STATE-proposition

topic (family) comment

they had *not* yet established community networks ⟶ EVENT-proposition

In the semantic structure, the two propositions are related by *not* and *no* constructions. The first proposition is STATE-proposition that relates to the EVENT-proposition.

reason ——— There was *no* family support

RESULT ——— they had *not* yet established community networks

The two negative markers *not* and *no* are related by reason-RESULT relation. The first proposition is the reason of the second proposition. *Not* and *no* have a function as the relation markers between the first proposition and the second proposition. Thus, *not* and *no* are related by reason-RESULT relation, since the reason proposition is the answer of the question result *Why this result?*

reason ——— *there was family support*

RESULT —— *they had yet established community networks*

The existences of *not* and *no* are related each other that if the first proposition positive, the second one will then be positive as well. The propositional clusters are possibly the consequence propositions, *if there was family support; they had yet established community networks.*

4.2.5 Data 10

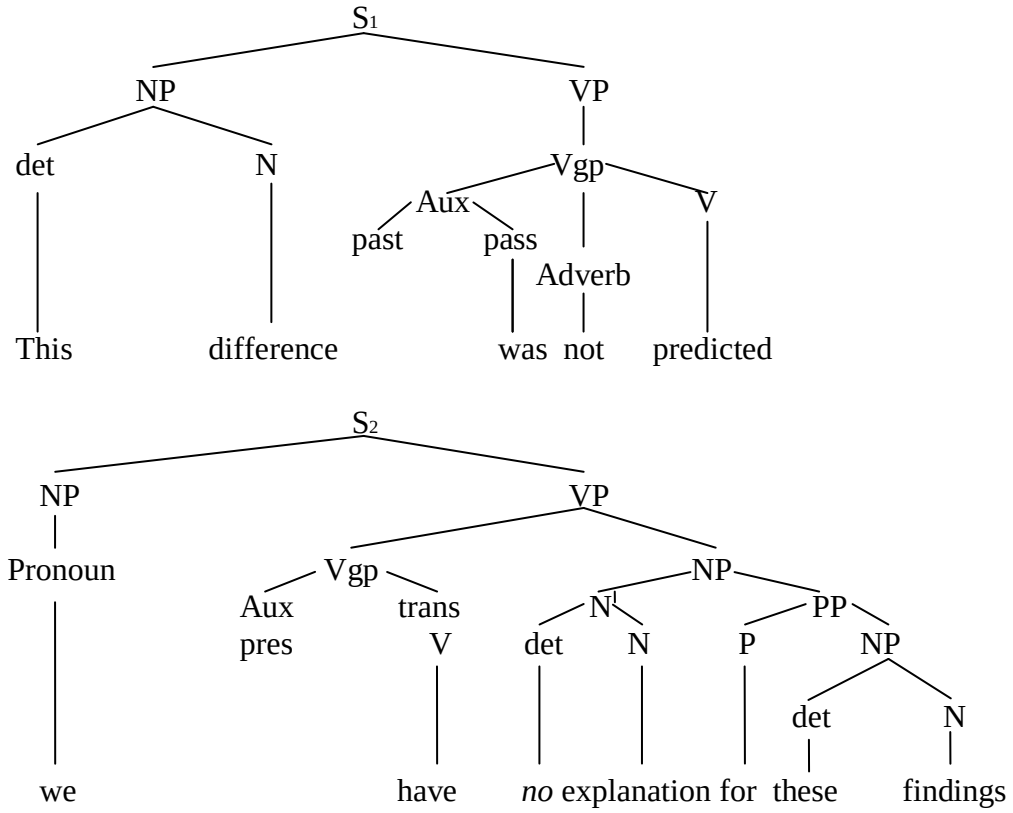
> *This difference was not predicted and we have no explanation for these findings. (The Effect of Test Presentation on Children With Autism Spectrum Disorders and Neurotypical Peers.)*

This difference was *not* predicted

S V

and we have *no* explanation for these findings

conjunction S V O oC



Not construction above functions to negate the whole clause and to modify verb. In the second one, *no* construction determines Noun Phrase *explanation.* The relation *not* and *no* constructions are signaled by conjunction *and* in grammatical structures. However, in semantic structures, the two negative markers *not* and *no*are the relation markers that related each other.

This difference was *not* predicted ⟶ EVENT-proposition

THING EVENT

and we have *no* explanation for these findings ⟶ STATE-proposition

Topic Comment

The relation *not* and *no* are the relation between concept clusters and concept clusters within each propositions. *No*t and *no* function as relation markers as in:

means ———— this difference was *not* predicted

RESULT ———— we have *no* explanation for these findings

The first proposition is the reason that is represented by *this difference was not predicted,* and the second proposition is result represented by *we have no explanation for these findings*. The relationship between the two propositions are related by *not* and *no* in means-RESULT relation. The means proposition is the answer of the result proposition *How did this result come about?*.

means ———— *this difference was predicted*

RESULT —— *we have explanation for these findings*

The two propositions are changed to positive propositions to make sure that *not* and *no* are related each other.

4.3 Not and No Constructions Set as Complex Sentences

4.3.1 Data 11

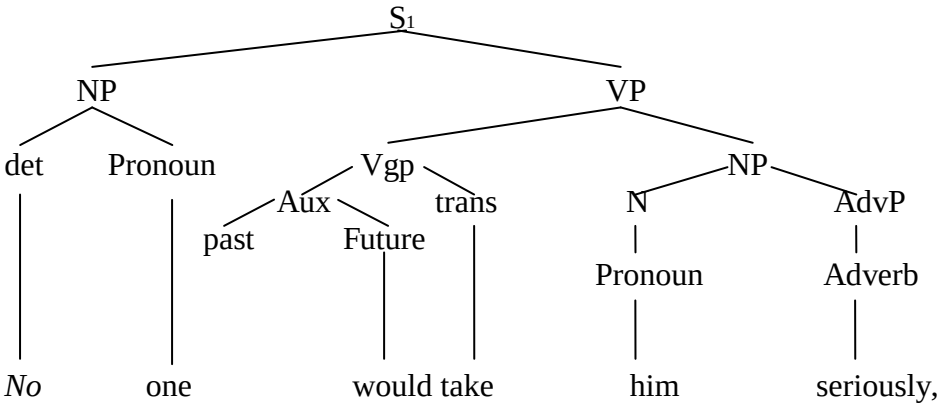
> *No one would take him seriously if not for the images he'd brought back. (*Bond, Larry. *DeFelice, Jim, Shock of war)*

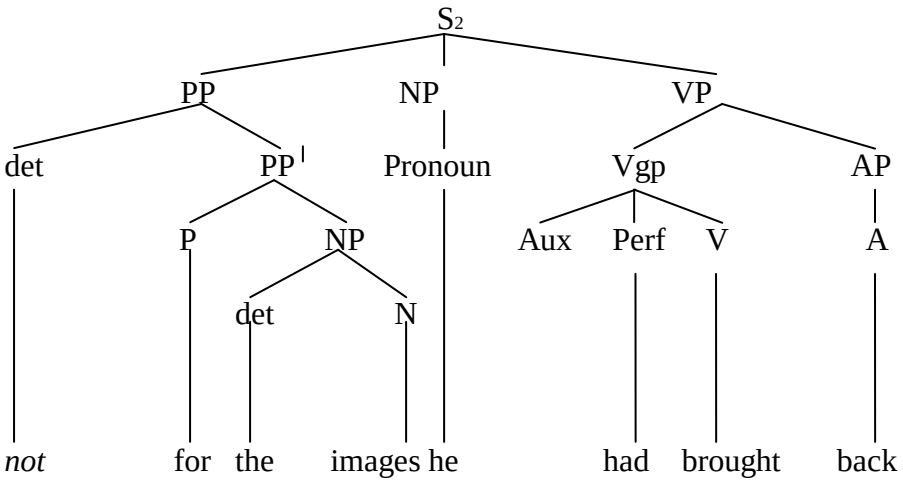
No one would take him seriously, ⟶ *Main Clause*

S V O *A*

if *not* for the images he had brought back. ⟶ *Adverbial Clause*

subordinating *A* S V C





The *no* construction, in the main clause, negates pronoun *one* and *no* has function as determiner to determine pronoun *one*. In other hand, *not* construction is to negate Prepositional Phrase and *not* functions as determiner PP. In the syntactic structure, *not* and *no* are related by their distributions, since they exist in dependent and independent clauses. The relation is signaled by adverbial subordinating *if.*

In the semantic structures, the relation will be captured in the propositional clusters below,

No one would take him seriously, ⟶ EVENT-proposition

agentive

if *not* for the images he had brought back. ⟶ EVENT-proposition

goals

The relation *not* and *no* are the relation concept clusters and concept clusters. The concept *no* modifies the concept *one*, and the concept *not* modifies the concept clusters *for the images*. In the semantic structure, *not* and *no* has a crucial roles in their propositional clusters in which *not* and *no* are related each other as in:

condition ——— *if not for the images he had brought back.*

CONSEQUENCE ——*no one would take him seriously*

The concept *not* in concept clusters *not for the image s*modifies other concepts to negate proposition. The proposition *if not for the images he had brought back* is a condition that causes the second proposition *no one would take him seriously*. The relation concept *not* and *no* will be encoded as in positive proposition,

condition——— *if for the images he had brought back.*

CONSEQUENCE ———(some) *one would take him seriously*

From the prepositional clusters above, it can be seen that *not* and *no* are related each other. The proposition will be,(some*one) would take him seriously, if for the images he had brought back.* Thus, the relation *not* and *no* is in condition-CONSEQUENCE relation.

4.3.2 Data 12

Because these products do not contain collagen, no allergy testing is required. (Solomon, Philip, Facial soft tissue augmentation with Artecoll: A review of eight years of clinical experience in 153 patients)

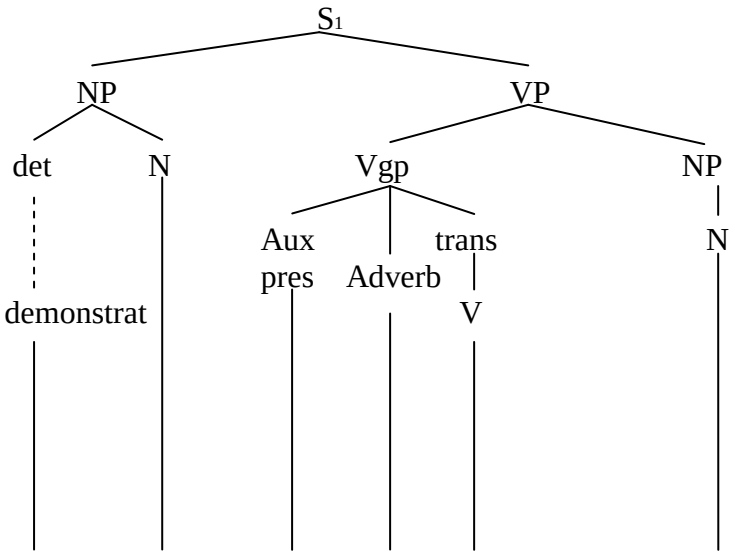
Because these products do not contain collagen, no allergy testing is required.

A **S** **V**

not construction occurs as the Adverb of sentence (*dependent clause*):

because these products do not contain collagen

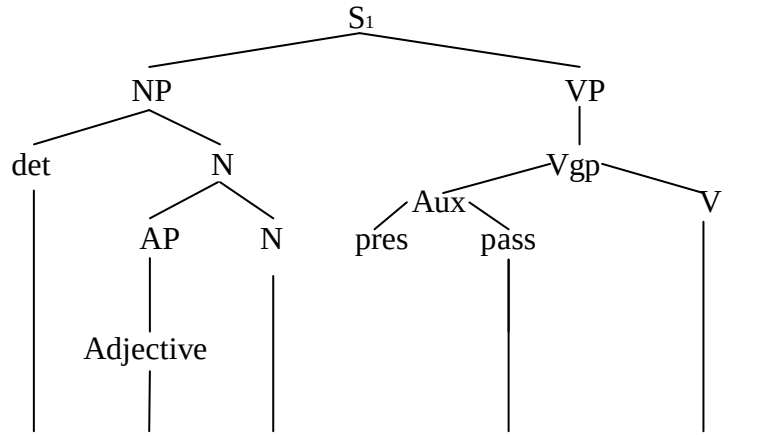
Adverbial Subordinator S V O



These products do *not* contain collagen

no allergy testing is required

S V



From analyzing data above based on their functions and word categories, the two negative markers occur in different distribution in the complex sentence. *Not* is to negate verb *contain* (clausal negation); *no* is to negate only constituent (constituent negation). Semantically, two negative markers show their existence in propositions as following:

because these products do not contain collagen ⟶ EVENT-proposition

ATRIBUTES EVENT EVENT THING

no allergy testing is required ⟶ STATE-proposition

ATRIBUTES EVENT EVENT

Not negates EVENTS as a marker of event prepositions and *no* negates EVENTS in the proposition: *There is the test for allergy*. The two negative markers *not* and *no* exist in complex propositions. Their relations can be figure out in communication relation that two propositions are being encoded:

reason—— because these products do *not* contain collagen

RESULT——— *no* allergy testing is required

The two negative markers *not* and *no*are related in semantic structure. One of the propositions is capitalized as head of propositional cluster. The RESULT is normally more prominent than the reason (Larson, 1984: 306). However, the existence of the two negative markers *not* and *no* have important roles in their propositions. It is shown by reducing negative markers both of *not* and *no:*

reason—— because these products contain collagen

RESULT——— allergy testing is required

The relation of the propositional cluster, the relation depends on the existence of two negative markers *not* and *no*. Thus, each of the negative markers exists in different distribution syntactically but they are related semantically in reason-RESULT relation.

4.3.3 Data 13

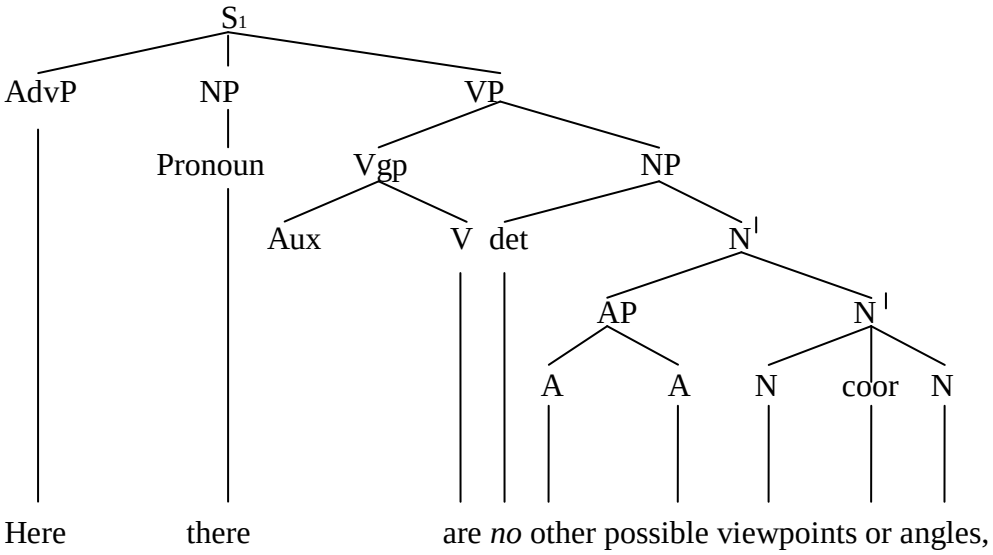
So while we can all see the same tree or traffic light, and view it from various angles, here there are ***no*** *other possible viewpoints or angles because it's****not*** *a real object. (*Berman, *BobCosmic phantoms)*

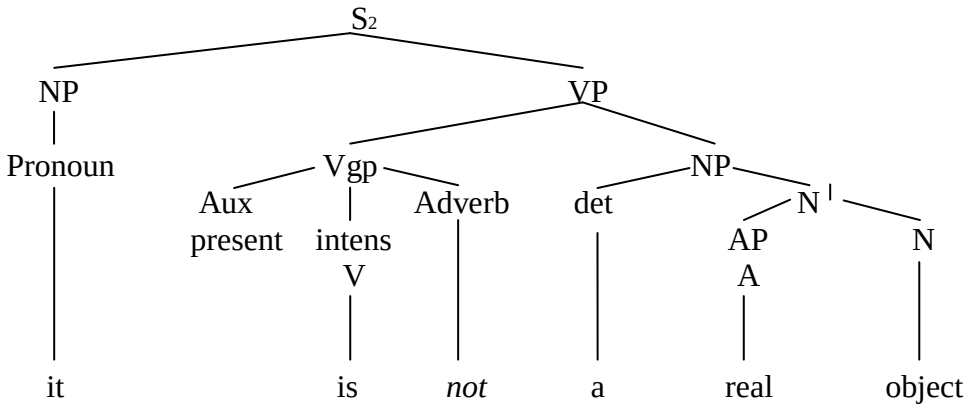
Here there are *no* other possible viewpoints or angles, ⟶ *Main Clause*

A S V C

because it is *not* a real object. ⟶ *Adverbial Clause*

Subordinating S V C





The *no* construction in main clause is to negate and to determine noun phrase. In other case, the *not* construction negates the adverbial clause and modifies verb. The structure, in data 13, is causative sentence remarked by subordinating *because*. In the semantic structure, the propositional clusters are related by the existences *not* and *no*. There are two propositions: 1) *Here there are no other possible viewpoints or angles*, and2) *it is not a real object.* The concept *no*, in STATE-proposition, modifies the other concept clusters *other possible*

viewpoints or angles. The second proposition, in which the concept *not* also modifies concept clusters *a real object,* is STATE-proposition as well.

RESULT ——— *Here there are no other possible viewpoints or angles,*

reason ——— *because it is not a real object*

The first proposition is the result of the second proposition; otherwise, the second proposition is the reason of the first proposition. The existences of *not* and *no* have function as relation markers of the propositional clusters. The relation will be encoded by eliminating *not* and *no*:

RESULT ——— *Here there are other possible viewpoints or angles,*

reason ——— *because it is a real object*

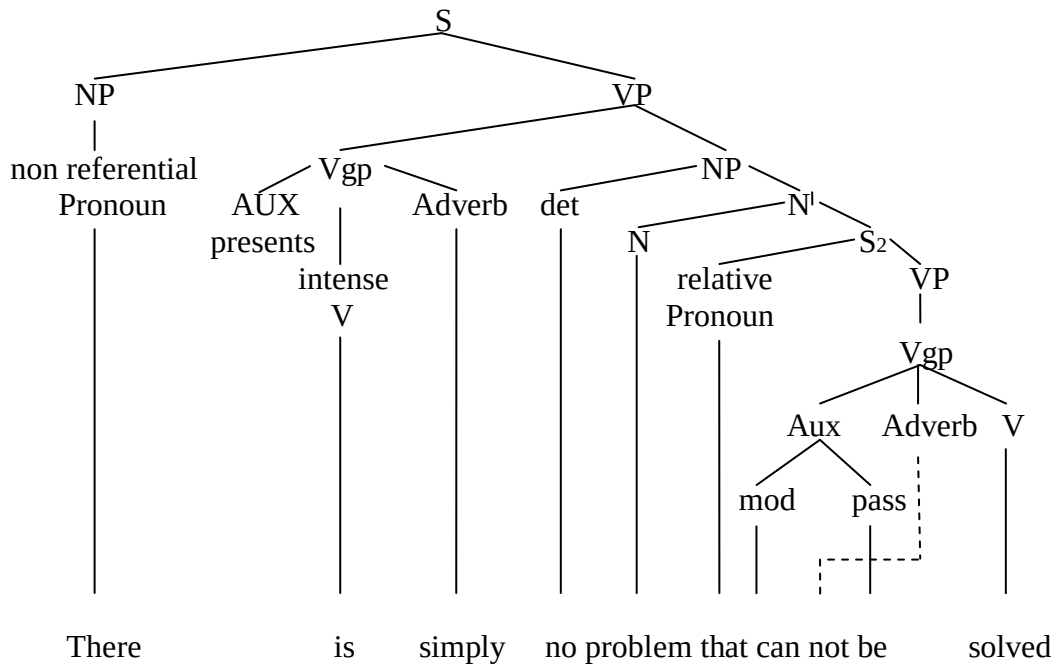
The negative markers not and no will be depended each other and their existences are related in reason-RESULT relation. The reason proposition answers the question *Why this result?*

4.3.4 Data 14

> *With billions of people coming on line, the authors pursue the positive idea that by networking, there is simply no problem that can not be solved. (Resources for the Teacher Librarian.,Loertscher,* David V. Marcoux, Elizabeth "Betty"*)*

There is simply *no* problem that can *not* be solved.

S V *A* C



The *no* construction exists in main clause to determine Noun *problem.* Otherwise, the not construction exists in relative clause to modify modal c*an.* In syntactic structure, the existences *not* and *no* are related because they are set in complex sentence in which the relative clause will depend on the main clause.

There is simply *no* problem that can *not* be solved.

topic (problem) comment

In semantic structures, there are two propositions: 1) *there is simply no problem* as STATE-proposition, 2) *no problem can**not** be solved* as EVENT-proposition. The relation is not proposition and proposition, but proposition and concept within the central proposition. The second proposition delimits concepts *no problem.*

The second proposition describes which *problem* is being talking about. However, the existences *not* and *no* make the proposition is positive. The proposition is, *every problem can be solved*. *Not* and *no* are thus related each other in the description relation.

4.3.5 Data 15

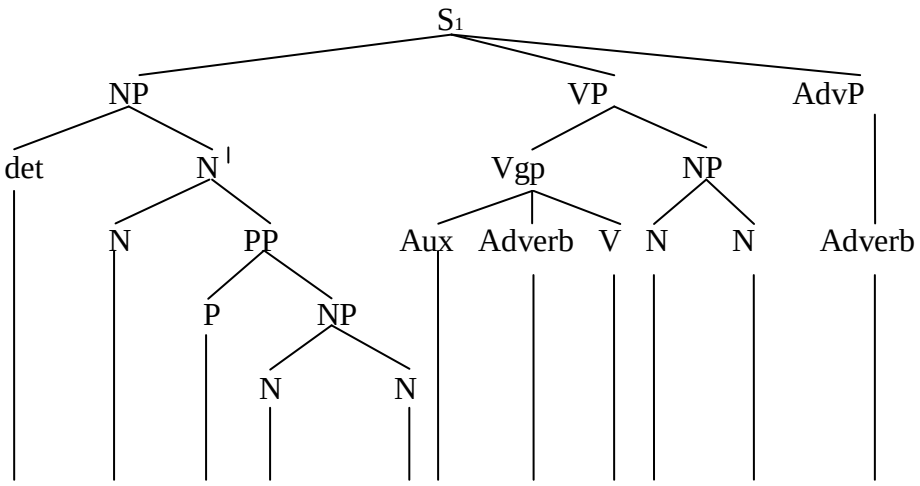
> *The presence of nonspeech noise does not affect word recall presumably because no phonological features are present in the noise (Salam &; Baddeley, 1987)*

The presence of nonspeech noise does *not* affect word recall presumably

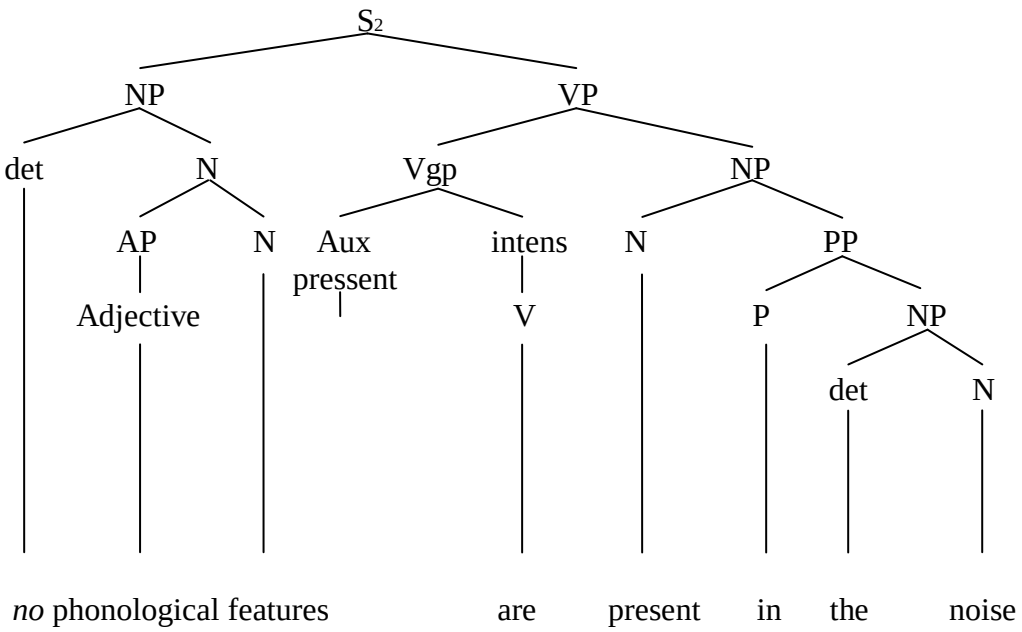
S V O *A*

because *no* phonological features are present in the noise

subordinating S V C



The presence of nonspeech noise does *not* affect word recall presumably



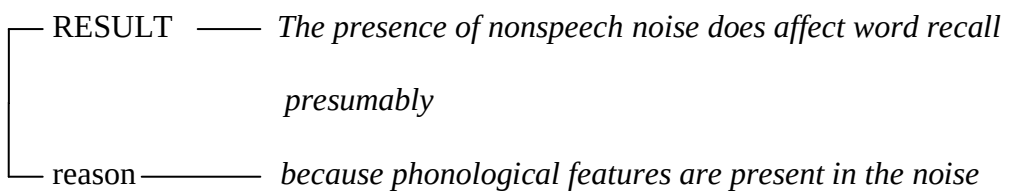
The negative markers *not* and *no* exist in complex clause, *Adverbial Clause,* marked by coordinating *because*. *Not* Construction negates the main clause negative to modify the verb *affect*. In other hand, *no* construction negates Noun phrase in adverbial clause as determiner. In the semantic structure, the *not* and *no* constructions have a role in the relation between two propositions. The relation will be captured in:

RESULT —— *The presence of nonspeech noise does not affect word recall presumably*

reason —— *because no phonological features are present in the noise*

The first proposition is EVENT-proposition as the result of the second proposition. In other hand, the second proposition is the reason of the first proposition, and the second proposition is STATE-proposition since there are no

EVENT concept as the central concept. The relation of the first proposition and the second proposition is signaled by *not* and *no* concepts,



Both of the first and the second propositions are positive by eliminating the two negative markers *not* and *no.* From the two positive propositions, it can be obvious that not and no are related in the RESULT-reason relation, since the reason proposition is the answer of the question result *Why this result?*