

NEGATION MARKERS IN THE ONLINE NEWS ARTICLE

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Abstract

Reading is one of the skills in language that requires some knowledge. Not only knowledge in terms of grammar, but also knowledge in understanding the meaning of reading in the text. The same as when we read a news online. Where, in the news we have to be more observant to understand every sentence written by the news writer. Because sometimes there is an implied meaning to be conveyed by the author presented in their news headlines. Grammatical skills are very important here. Regarding grammatical understanding, negation often deceives the readers in getting the meaning of the news. Therefore, it takes practice in learning grammar about negative sentences. This study uses qualitative research methods with content analysis techniques. where what will be analyzed is all news containing sentence negations that were chosen randomly from the "Jakarta Globe Online News". based on the findings of data collected within 2 months, it was found that: out of 51 sentences containing negation, 39.22% were negation in words, 41.18 negation in tense, and 19.61 negation in modal auxiliary

Keywords: *negation, online news, articles*

A. INTRODUCTION

Pandemic covid 19 changed everything in the realm of life. from how people interact, to how people get information about their surroundings and also how they make money for their living needs. People are more likely to seek information about current conditions through online. Online news is accelerating with the needs of people today whose conditions are not possible to travel because of the impact of the covid-19 pandemic. For online newsreaders, often they are stuck with a series of sentences presented by news writers. Because often news writers play their narrative words in sentences that sometimes if we do not read in detail, the message that the author wants to convey is not acceptable to the reader. This is where the role of grammar science is needed. Especially if the online news that is read is presented in a foreign language. Mastery of good grammar can make it easier for a person to understand the meaning of sentences contained in the sentences in the news. One of the understandings in grammar that must be possessed by foreign language learners is in terms of negation. Negation is a sentence that is often found in online news sentences. Because sometimes news writers use negation sentences to dream up a news story in the form of sarcasm sentences. Not a few of the readers misinterpret the intent of the sentence containing the negation. That's where we need to depend the knowledge of the types of negation in

grammar. So that later, when we can know the types of sentence negation, we will be easy to understand the sentences presented in the online news.

B. THEORETICAL REVIEW

1. Meaning of Online News

An online newspaper is the online version of a newspaper, either as a stand-alone publication or as the online version of a printed periodical. Going online created more opportunities for newspapers, such as competing with broadcast journalism in presenting breaking news in a more timely manner. The credibility and strong brand recognition of well-established newspapers, and the close relationships they have with advertisers, are also seen by many in the newspaper industry as strengthening their chances of survival. The movement away from the printing process can also help decrease costs. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Online_newspaper). Sajib stated 8 important things of reading newspaper in online: While someone is reading a newspaper he or she is cutting a tree. Nowadays the importance of online newspaper has tremendous value. People are becoming more accustomed and used to with this type of newspapers. It has various positive aspects. Sajib stated 8 important things of reading newspaper in online: While someone is reading a newspaper he or she is cutting a tree. Nowadays the importance of online newspaper has tremendous value. People are becoming more accustomed and used to with this type of newspapers. It has various positive aspects.

- a. Online newspapers are saving our environment by reducing the use of papers. Thus we can save lot of trees from cutting down.
- b. It gives us news and views as soon as any incident happens.
- c. More and more people are using internet and they can easily get access of the online newspapers. Millions of people all over the world everyday visit the websites of online newspapers.
- d. The technological advancement through all over the world worked as the catalyst for spreading on-line newspaper.
- e. Climate change is accelerated by desertification and deforestation and that is prompted by cutting down trees in a large scale. If we can stop the use of wood like in newspapers then we can contribute to the protection of environment. The online version of newspaper is more eco friendly. So, the dependence of paper based newspaper should be shifted to the online version.
- f. Online newspaper is also very much useful in opinion building. Usually a space or option is given in online edition of newspapers where people can easily give opinion. So, it becomes easy to assess the popular feeling or sentiment on any occasion.
- g. It is cost effective too. People can save their valuable money while reading newspapers from internet.
- h. It also breaks the geographical barrier. People from any place of the world can get access to the online news and views by using internet. Globalization is accelerated by it. The prospect of global village becomes reality when the newspapers are in online. (<http://breathing.hubpages.com/hub/8-Important-Things-Of-Reading-Newspaper-In-Online>stated)

But online newspaper authority should be very much aware while publishing news on any sensitive issue. They should keep in mind that many people all over the world are following the news. Yellow journalism in this type of newspaper might be more harmful than that of traditional newspapers.

2. Negation Markers

Negation is the grammatical operation whereby a proposition is replaced by one that states the opposite. An affirmative form expresses the validity or truth of a basic assertion. A negative form expresses the falsity of a basic assertion. In the English language, sentences may be negated with the adverbs *not* and *never* the determiner *no*, and the indefinite pronouns *no one*, *no body*, and *none* as well as other negative words. (<https://parentingpatch.com/english-sentence-negation-negate-sentences-english-grammar/>, 2013).

In this way, negation is such negative markers preceded by auxiliary verbs and tend to be constructed into “not”. In addition, Hornby (2010) defines negation as the exact opposite of something; the act of causing something not to exist or become its opposite. (p. 987). It means that negation is used to show denials or objection to something. On the other hand, Chalker, Aarts, & Weiner (2014) itemize negation as the grammatical means by which the truth of an assertive (or positive) sentence or clause is denied. It is typically an English sentence or clause is negated by adding not or -n’t to the primary verb, or to the first (or only) auxiliary verb, such as This is not difficult and He couldn’t have been there. (p. 262). It means that negation is like a denial used in a English Community sentence or a clause which is also preceded by auxiliary verbs (Sulaiman, 2020).

In simpler terms, **negation** defines the polar opposition of affirmative, denies the existence or vaguely – a refutation. This is also known as “Not”. Classical logic resembles negation with truth function which takes truth to falsity and is perfectly capable of running the opposite operation. It denies the truth of a sentence. It’s just the conversion of the affirmative sentence which converts the simple affirmative sentence into negative. <https://www.learngrammar.net/english-grammar/negation>

Example:

I like to sing = I do not like to sing.

Rules of Negation:

By changing the auxiliary verb of the sentence into negative, we can apply Negation in a sentence.

1) Negation in tense

No	Tense	Pattern
1	Present Simple	Do = do not/ don't, does = does not/doesn't.
2	Present Continuous	Am = am not, is = is not/isn't, are = are not, aren't.
3	Present Perfect	Have = have not/haven't, has = has not/hasn't
4	Present Perfect Continuous	Has been = has not been, have been = have not been
5	Past Simple	Did = did not/didn't
6	Past Continuous	Was = was not/wasn't, were = were not/ weren't
7	Past Perfect	Had = had not/hadn't
8	Past Perfect	Had been = had not been/hadn't been
9	Future Simple	Shall = shall not, will = will not/won't
10	Future Continuous	Shall be = shall not be, will be = will not/won't
11	Future Perfect	Shall have = shall not have, will have = will not have/won't have
12	Future Perfect Continuous	Shall have been = shall not have been, will have been = will not have been/won't have been

Examples:

- He drives the car = He does not drive the car
- Alex ate rice = Alex did not eat rice

2) Negation in Modal-auxiliary

Modal	Modal in Negative	Modal	Modal in Negative
Can	Cannot/Can't	Shall	Shall not
Could	Could not/Couldn't	Should	Should not/shouldn't
May	May not	Will	Will not/won't
Might	Might not/Mightn't	Would	Would not/wouldn't
Must	Must not/Mustn't	Ought to	Ought not to
Need	Need not/Needn't		

Examples:

- Edward can swim= Edward cannot swim
- We must go there= We must not go there

3) Negation in Words

Some words such as ever, anybody, anyone, anything, anywhere, instead of never, nobody, no one, nothing, nowhere, etc. represent the Negation.

Examples:

- I do not think he can ever reach within time.

More Examples

a. Examples of Negation

Adding Suffixes:

- Jim is so **careless** that he will not do anything.
- John won't listen to you because he is so **fearless**.
- The food was so **tasteless**.
- We should help the **homeless** people.
- Alice was feeling so **hopeless**.
- There was no one there to help Jack and he was feeling very **helpless**.
- Throw away the pot because it's **bottomless**.
- We are **doubtless** about her performance.

b. The following negative adjectives or ad verbs are also used for negation:

Little, few, a little, a few, hardly, barely, scarcely, roughly, rarely, seldom etc.

Examples of Negation Using Negative Adjectives & Adverbs:

- Robin was **a little** tired.
- **A few** of the people were happy.
- I have **hardly** seen John working so hard.
- **Barely** we had reached the theatre when it started to rain.
- **Scarcely** Jack had finished the speech when everyone started clapping.
- We have **roughly** seen Tom attending any class.
- We have **rarely** seen any singer like Richard.
- Robin **seldom** comes here.
- Bob is **little** stubborn.

c. We use the following negative words for negation:

No, not, nothing, never, no one, none, nobody, nowhere, neither, neither....nor, not either, none of, not any etc. Examples of Negation Using Negative Words:

- **None** can hide the truth.
- **Nobody** asked me anything about Bob.
- John found the pen **nowhere**.
- My mom doesn't like this movie, **neither** do I.
- **Neither I nor** my brother attended the party.
- My friend did not taste the pudding, I **didn't either**.
- **None of** us liked the program.
- **Not any** of the apples were fresh.
- Ben has **no** problem with this decision.
- Bob was **not** looking okay.
- Alice has **nothing** to do.
- **Never** do anything against humanity.

4) Double Negative

Double negative on the other hand, simply defines the existence of two forms of negation in the same sentence. Please, notice that a double negative can often result in an affirmation in the English language (e.g., He hardly stops for small-talks). The rhetorical term for such a phenomenon is litotes.

Example:

- I can not find him nowhere.
- Uses of Double Negative
- Double Negative can be used in two ways. They are:

a. Using negative words

such as never, nobody, anyone, nothing, nowhere, etc

Example:

He cannot go nowhere without informing me

b. Using prefix

Such as ir, un, non, pre, anti, il, im, etc.

Example:

John is not uncontrollable by his family member though he is a special child.

In modern English, Double Negatives are highly avoidable as it is grammatically wrong. We know we cannot use more than one negative word in a statement. It usually used in informal conversation or speech and in songs' lyrics as well. To form a correct sentence, we must avoid using a double negative in a single sentence formally.

C. METHOD

This research is conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive research, according to Gay and Airasian (2000: 275) is a study to determine and describe the way things are.

The data are collected from Indonesian "*The Jakarta Globe Online Newspapers*" Online article. Literature review and relevant research have been observed to obtain the description of the data. In this case, every single sentence will be employed. It aims is not to differentiate among articles, but to find out negation markers in online news articles. Primary data is a main data of the research. Based on the object of the research, the researchers use negation markers in the online news articles as the data primer. Secondary data is the support data of the research. In this research, the secondary data are grammar books and internets that helped the researchers to analyse negation markers.

This research will be conducted qualitative method descriptively. The researchers do some steps in collecting data, the process of analysis are as follow.

- a. Reading the online news articles.
- b. Analysing every article (from February to March) which is only focused on negation markers.

D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

From the 50 data, we know that in Jakarta Globe articles mostly use negation markers, they are; negative in words, negative in tense and negative in modal-auxiliary. The writer did not find double negative. The negative in words mostly expressed in the word no, not, prefix un-, dis-, im-, ir-, anti-, mis- and suffix -ness. The negative in tense mostly expressed in present tenses and passive sentences. And for negative modal-auxiliary mostly expressed in present modals and past modals. From the result, we can conclude that the writer in Jakarta Globe informed the news in concrete. It is supported with its concerned in giving factual and informative news to all readers all over the world, especially Indonesian readers in English.

Here are the summary tables:

TABLE 5.8
TABLE OF NEGATIVE MARKERS CLASSIFICATION

No	Pronouns	Sentence(s)	Percentage (%)
1	Negative in Words	20 sentences	39.22 %
2	Negative in Tense	21 sentences	41.18 %
3	Negative in Modal auxiliaries	10 sentences	19,61%

From the data gained as described from the table above, it can be seen that the most frequently used of Negation is found in Tenses (41.18%), followed by the used of Negation in Words (39.22%), and the least is found in Modal-auxiliaries (19.61%). It is important to know the idea stated/implied in the reading text that we read; hence we understand what message the writer wants to tell. As we know, the types of negation used in the article it avoids mis- interpretation of the readers.

E. CONCLUSION

From the data gained as described in the previous chapter, it can be seen from the two parts of speech: pronouns, and verbs. The most frequently appeared of Negation is negative in Tenses (41.18%), followed by Negative in Words (39.22%), and the least is negative in Modal-auxiliaries (19.61%). we can see that in Jakarta Globe articles mostly use negation markers, they are; negative in words, negative in tense and negative in modal- auxiliary. The writer did not find double negative. The negative in words mostly expressed in the word no, not, prefix un-, dis-, im-, ir-, anti-, mis- and suffix -ness. The negative in tense mostly expressed in present tenses and passive sentences. And for negative modal-auxiliary mostly expressed in present modals and past modals. From the result, we can conclude that the writer in Jakarta Globe informed the news in concrete. It is supported with its concerned in giving factual and informative news to all readers all over the world, especially Indonesian readers in English.

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