

Analysis of the Use of Negative Clauses from the News "the Family of the Victims of the Lingga Kencana Vocational School Accident Called the Old Bus Was Unmaintained"

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Abstract:

Syntactic analysis of negative clauses has become an interesting research subject in the context of news analysis. Negative clauses in language often have complex structures and require in-depth understanding to decipher their meaning accurately. This research aims to analyze the syntax of negative clauses in news, with a focus on their syntactic structure and semantic function. The analysis method involves collecting news samples that contain negative clauses, then carrying out syntactic analysis of these clauses by paying attention to phrase structure, clause type, and their relationship to the news context. The research findings show significant variations in the syntactic structure of negative clauses depending on the type of news and the context. The results of the analysis provide new insights into how negative clauses are used in media language to communicate information effectively to readers. This research provides an important contribution to the understanding of the syntax and semantics of negative clauses in the news context.

Keywords:

Analysis; syntax; negative clauses; news

I. Introduction

Mass media often use balanced or emotional words to stimulate certain reactions from readers. Choosing the right words and phrases can give a positive or negative connotation to the subject discussed in the news. The way sentences are structured can also affect the reader's understanding. The use of negative clauses, for example, can highlight the negative aspects of a topic or event, while positive clauses can emphasize the better or favorable side. Usually, mass media news uses framing.

Likewise, the news that is currently viral is, "The Family of the Victims of the Lingga Kencana Vocational School Accident Called The Old Bus Was Unmaintained" from Detik News, news data allows readers to understand how serious the accident is and how it impacts the victims. In this regard, studies in the field of text will review perspectives in the field of language, without discussing the substance of content and events. So what will be discussed is only news texts from syntactic studies specifically the syntactic structure of clauses.

The syntactic structure of negative clauses has a unique syntactic structure. Typically, the negative word is placed before the verb in the clause, although there are variations in certain languages. Negative clause structures can also involve the use of additional negating words, such as "never," "not at all," "not once," and so on. Negative clauses have an important role in expanding the repertoire of syntax and meaning in language. Their use not only affects the overall meaning of the sentence, but also allows speakers to express denial, absence, or contrastiveness in their communication. This study focuses on the study of syntax, namely the

use of negative clauses in the mass media in Detiknews news.

II. Review of Literature

Language is used to express ideas, notions and information to other people. Through words and sentences grammatically it is called syntax. Syntax is a branch of language (linguistics) that studies sentences. This concept is in line with the view of Ramlan (2009, p. 1) which shows that syntax is a part or branch of linguistics that is related to external content and discussions, sentences, clauses and phrases (Hasanudin, 2018). Syntax is the science of grammar that describes the relationship between linguistic elements that form a sentence (Rahmania & Utomo, 2021). The syntactic agreement focuses on word-forming elements in terms of structure (paragraphs and additional element supplements). Because this science studies the structure of a word as the smallest unit of language, it is necessary to study syntax (Nurhayati, 2019).

The choice of words and syntactic structure in forming meaning and communication effects is very important because choosing the right words can direct the reader's or listener's perception of the message conveyed. Words with positive or negative connotations can form different views on a topic. The syntactic structure and arrangement of words arranged on top of a phrase is a clause. A clause is a syntactic unit in the form of a series of words with a predicative construction (Rabbani et al., 2021), meaning that there is a predicate in a unit or construction. If there is no unit predicate, then the unit is not a clause (Arummi Afnan, Suryani Bunga, 2017). In line with the view above, Kridalaksana (2008:124) defines a clause as a grammatical unit in the form of a group of words consisting of at least one subject and one predicate, and has the potential to become a sentence (Nirmalasari, 2018).

Gorys Keraf, a leading linguist in Indonesia, explains that a clause is a construction in which there are several words that contain functional relationships, which in old grammar were known as subject, predicate, object and description (SPOK). Language figure and Professor of Linguistics at Padjadjaran University, Jusuf Sjarif Badudu explained that a clause is a sentence that is part of a larger sentence. So in essence, a clause is a sequence of words.

According to Jufrizal et al (2015:48) explain that linguistically, sentences and clauses are basically no different except in terms of intonation and punctuation, both sentences and clauses are predictive syntactic constructions, namely grammatical constructions that contain predicate and argument elements. According to Chaer (2009: 150), a clause is a predicative syntactic unit. This means that in the construction there is a predicate, where if there is no predicate then the unit is not a clause. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), it is explained that a clause is a clause which is defined as a syntactic unit in the form of a series of words with a predicative construction. There are components in the form of phrases as predicates, while others function as subjects, objects and information.

Clauses are divided into various types, namely: Types of Clauses Based on the Presence or Absence of Negation Elements, namely, a) Positive Clauses, positive clauses are clauses that do not contain negation elements that deny the predicate. KP1 "is able to absorb labor" This data is categorized as a positive clause, because there is no negation word that denies the predicate. This data has a predicate element, namely being able to absorb it. The word already in this clause has a meaning that is the opposite or opposite to the negated word yet. B) Negative Clause, a negative clause is a clause that contains an element of negation that denies the predicate. KN1 "not directed at a particular religion"

This data is categorized as a negative clause, because there is a negation word that denies the predicate. There are two groups of clauses based on the presence or absence of negative words which grammatically negate or deny the predicate (P), namely positive clauses and negative clauses (Ramlan, 1996:137). Positive clauses are clauses that do not use negative words which grammatically negate the predicate element (P). Meanwhile, negative clauses are clauses that use negative words which grammatically negate the predicate element (P). These negative words include; no, no, no, no, and don't. A negative clause is a clause whose presence is marked by a negation element in the negative predicate (Firman, 2016). Kridalaksana (2008:121) states that a negative clause is a clause that has a negative word which grammatically negates the predicate. The concept of negative clauses in language clause syntax refers to the use of words or constructions that deny or indicate the absence of an event or state. Negative clauses are used to state that an event or situation did not occur or does not exist.

The following is a more detailed explanation of the concept of negative clauses:

- a. Use of Negative Words: Negative clauses often involve the use of negative words such as “not”, “not”, “not”, “not yet”, and so on. These words add a negative dimension to the clause, changing the meaning of the sentence to a negative one.
- b. Denial: Apart from negative words, denial is also a characteristic feature of negative clauses. Denial can be done by using negative words or syntactic constructions that deny the meaning of the clause.

Negative clause structures can be divided into several types based on the negative words used.

Clauses that do not have negative words are considered positive clauses.

The use of negative clauses can also trigger emotional responses from readers, such as worry, anger, or sadness. By manipulating readers' emotions through language, mass media can influence their attitudes and views on an issue or event.

III. Research Methods

Research on the analysis of the use of negative clauses in data sources in the opinion column in the Detiknews news which discusses "The Family of the Victims of the Lingga Kencana Vocational School Accident Called the Old Bus Was Unmaintained" which was published on May 12 2024. This research is descriptive research. Descriptive research is a research design or strategy that is not in the form of numbers or statistics. The data used in this research is qualitative data. Qualitative data is data in the form of words or images, not numbers. The researcher's data collection technique used documentation techniques, reading techniques, and then recording techniques, collecting documents by documenting the opinion rubrics contained in the Detiknews news. The opinion rubrics were read intensively, examined carefully to obtain data regarding the use of negative clauses. Note-taking, this technique is carried out by recording important things obtained from observations in detail and related to the focus of the research, namely, the use of negative clauses.

IV. Results and Discussion

From data analysis carried out on the news "The Family of the Victims of the Lingga Kencana Vocational School Accident Called the Old Bus Was Unmaintained" Detik.News which consists of 13 paragraphs, 462 words, 32 sentences, 28 clauses and 33 phrases.

The following is an analysis of negative clauses and negative clause structures contained in the news:

Data Analysis of Negative Clauses

1.KN1. Status of passing periodic tests // has expired // since the end of 2023
S // P // KW

	Information
Subject	Status of passing periodic tests
Predicate	has expired
Adverb of time	since the end of 2023
Negative Words	expired

- Negative clause: The word "expired" denies the existence of the status of having passed the periodic test since the end of 2023.

- Structure:

Expired + periodic test pass status + since the end of 2023
 (negative word) (denied predicate) (adverb of time)

This data already contains elements of a negative clause because the negated word "expired" implicitly denies the existence of the periodic test pass status on the bus since the end of 2023. Thus, this sentence is in accordance with the explanation of the negative clause requested.

2.KN2. The bus that had an accident too // do not have a transport permit
S // P

	Information
Subject	The bus that had an accident too
Predicate	do not have a transport permit
Negative Words	No

- Negative clause: The word "not" denies the existence of a transport permit.

- Structure:

does not + have a transport permit
 (negative word) (denied predicate)

This data has been categorized as a negative clause. The negative clause is formed because of the negation word "no" which denies the existence of a transportation permit on the bus. In other words, a transportation permit does not exist or is not available for the bus, according to the explanation of the negative clause requested.

3.KN3. Police stated // there were no brake tracks at the accident scene
S // P

	Information
Subject	Police stated
Predicate	there were no brake tracks at the accident scene
Negative Words	There isn't any

Structure: denying word + negative word + denied predicate. "Police stated" as a denial word, the word "nothing" as a negative word which denies the predicate "brake marks at the accident scene".

4. Negative clauses with denying words and other denying words

Example:

"According to him, the student separation agenda was not + the problem + that caused the victim to die" (KN4)

Structure: denying word + other denying word + denied predicate. The word "not" as a negative word and "problem" as another denying word that denies the predicate "caused the victim to die"

The identified negative clauses can be categorized based on specific themes or topics, such as lack of maintenance, technical problems, legal violations, or errors in bus operation. In the news, there are several negative clauses that highlight problems related to the condition of the bus that had an accident. Thus, negative clause analysis can help in understanding the structure and function of negative words and negating words in sentences, as well as understanding how negative clauses are formed and used in language.

V. Conclusion

Negative clauses are used to describe deficiencies or problems in the maintenance and suitability of the bus. The use of negative clauses in news stories can influence public perception of the causes of accidents and related responsibilities. This can raise concerns and suspicions about the safety of public transportation. Perceptions formed from the use of negative clauses in the news can influence public responses and actions, such as increasing concern for transportation safety or demanding stricter improvement measures for public transportation.

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