**THE USES OF CLAUSE RELATIONS IN THE GUARDIAN ARTICLE: DESTROYING THE WORLD'S NATURAL HERITAGE: ‘KOMODO IS REACHING A TIPPING POINT’**

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**Abstract**

The aim of this paper was to know type of clause relations used in The Guardian Article and to find out the dominant type of clause relation, entitled Destroying the world's natural heritage: 'Komodo is Reaching a Tipping Point'. The researcher using the data from online newspaper with qualitative method and descriptive analysis. The researcher uses Winter theory in 1977 to analysis type of clause relations. The result shows that there are two types of clause relations that used in The Guardian Article, there are Matching Relation & Logical Sequence Relation with some sub-types. The most dominant type that found in The Guardian Article is Cause-Consequence.

**Keywords**: *Clause Relation, Online News, Discourse*

**INTRODUCTION**

Some of linguists believe that language is depend on the boundary from each sentence. Whatever relation is among the parts of a text - the sentence, or paragraph, or terms in a dialogue - it is not the same as structure in the usual sense, the relation which links the parts of a sentence or a clause (Halliday M.A.K., 1976).

In line with Winter, the terms of ‘Clause Relations’: to a discourse analysis is based on the assumption that the moment we place two sentences together for the purpose of communicating with somebody else, these two sentences enter into a special relation in which the understanding of the one sentence in some way depends on the understanding of the other sentence in the paragraph. Such an understanding constitutes the contextual significance of the two sentences, and is called a classic relation here (Winter, 1977).

The term of clause relations firstly introduced by Winter defines that Clause relations is a study of the various relations which connect one sentence with another as members of a sequenced discourse. (Winter, 1977)

Look at the example sentence below:

The deadline was serendipitously extended, allowing you to reconstruct the proposal.

The second sentence would presumably the outcome of action from the event of the first sentence. The relation between two sentences could be showed by conjunction such as thus, therefore, consequently, etc. But it is not always written in sequential order. Even without signalling, the reader can know the relationship. The semantics relation reveal prediction of the context.

In line with Webber’ study (as cited in Abdul-Jabar & Abdul Majeed) says that any two sentences are put together for the purpose of identifying clausal relations is of a twofold purpose: First, determining what the current clause is related to –the previous clause or some larger segment in which it is embedded –Second, determining what relation(s) hold between them (Prof & Riyadh, 2009).

According to Winter, there are two main ways that we interpret one sentence, clause, or utterance in relation to another: matching relation and logical sequence relation. The first category relation establish to comparison and contrast of people, things, actions, or events. The second category establish to the semantic relation, it shows the reason why the clause are connected whether or not it is overtly signalled (Winter, 1994).

**Table 1. Analysis of Clause Relations**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Clause Relations** | | |
| Matching Relation | | |
| Sub-types | Relationship of ideas | Example |
| Compare | What is true of X is true of Y | Mortgage rates fluctuated throughout the year in U.K. This was seen in New Zealand and Australia also. |
| Contrast | What is true of X is not true of Y | People with large mortgages will feel the effect immediately. Those with small mortgages will experience little effect in the short term. |
| Hypothetical-real | X is not true Y is true | Many believe that house ownership is a safe form of investment. In fact, it is little more safe than other forms of investment. |
| Logical sequence Relation | | |
| Sub-types | Relationship of ideas | Example |
| Cause-Consequence | Y is the consequence of X | Mortgage rates are expected to remain high throughout the year and the number of new mortgages is expected to drop to pre-1999 figures. |
| Instrument-Achievement | By doing X, Y is occurs | Take out a 'fast-track' repayment scheme. This way you can highly trim the amount of interest you pay to the bank. |

Table 1 summarises Winter’s theory of analysis of clause relations (Basturkmen, 2002).

From the theories above, researcher try to analysis clause relation from written text especially online newspaper. According to Van Dijk (2006) as cited in Schoneville defines new media are causing a shift from analogue, separately used print media and audiovisual media to integrated electronic media. Nowadays people prefer to read news from online media. Internet make news easy to access (Schoneville, n.d.).

Hence, the research questions for the current study were: What type of Clause Relation were found in The Guardian Article ‘Destroying the world's natural heritage: 'Komodo is Reaching a Tipping Point'?’.

**METHOD**

This research will use qualitative method with descriptive analysis. This research using the data from online newspaper The Guardian Article, entitled Destroying the world's natural heritage: 'Komodo is Reaching a Tipping Point'. The researcher used the theory from Winter in 1977. First step, the researcher collecting data using The Guardian Article. Second step, the researcher grouping the data according to Eugene Winter theories about clause relations. Last step, the researcher analyzed the used of clause relation type from the articles and its meaning.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Results**

In this paper the researcher found out some types of clause relation from the online newspaper from The Gerdian Article which used as the data, according to Winter’s theory that says there are 2 types of clause relations, and in which category has several sub-types.

**Table 2. Analysis of Clause Relations in Online Newspaper The Guardian Article: Destroying the world's natural heritage: 'Komodo is Reaching a Tipping Point'**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Clause Relations** | | | |
| Matching Relation | | | |
| Sub-types | Relationship of ideas | Article | Explanation |
| Compare | What is true of X is true of Y | 1. Located at the confluence of two oceans, Komodo national park is a series of dramatic hilly islands, home to the famous Komodo dragon, but also a spectacular and diverse marine life, including pelagic fish, manta rays and turtles. 2. In recent years local dive operators say illegal fishing has become excessive, and while daily park entrance cost were jumped almost 500% in 2015 to 175,000 rupiah (£9) – which now more expensive to dive in Komodo than the Galapagos | The clause relation in both text above using Compare sub-types because there are comparison between first clause and the second clause. As the explanation in the analysis of clause relations table that ‘What is true of X is true of Y’ but in compare relations it clearly show about comparison one thing and other thing. |
| Contrast | What is true of X is not true of Y | 1. Taman Nasional Indonesia claims some of the world’s best dive sites and spectacular marine life, but illegal fishing and unsustainable tourism is threatening its Unesco status | Contrast relation shows to express two different things, such as negative and positive statement. |
| Logical sequence Relation | | |  |
| Sub-types | Relationship of ideas | Article | Explanation |
| Cause-Consequence | Y is the consequence of X | 1. Aware that Komodo needs more plan on how to manage its marine environment, the international heritage body sent a team of experts to Komodo last December to start working with local authorities. 2. He says that when he first arrived in the area as a dive master more than five years ago, the diversity of Komodo “blew his mind” and he is eager to make sure it stays that way. 3. “We should be ahead of the game, but we’re not,” says Statham, “It’s not mother nature that’s destroying Komodo, it’s us.” 4. Once a site is written as Unesco-heritage listed, it immediately becomes part of a regular evaluation system. If serious problems are detected they are sent by the world heritage committee, which can be involved as “in danger” list. | Express the consequence that causes by the previous event. |
| Instrument-Achievement | By doing X, Y is occur | 1. As those onboard the dive boat in Taman Nasional Komodo Indonesia dragged closer, it was obvious that was a green turtle trapped in rubbish and thick fishing net. 2. “If things continue as they are now, Komodo is going to reach a tipping point in the next few years and we are not going to be able to recover.” 3. “Komodo has not been submitted to the world heritage committee,” says Douvere. “But as people do write to us and that becomes a serious problem, then that’s definitely our official path forward.” | To express the possibilities or the result that may happen because doing something in the first sentence. |

**Table 2. Table of Preferences for overtly represented Clause Relations**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Clause Relations** | **Sub-types** | **Total Clause Relations that appear** |
| Matching Relation | Compare | 2 |
|  | Contrast | 1 |
| Logical Sequence Relation | Cause-Consequence | 4 |
|  | Instrument-Achievement | 3 |
| **Total** |  | **10** |

**Discussion**

From the following results before, the analysis of the data based on Winter’s Theory. There are 10 clause relations that found from the online news consist of 2 Compare, 1 Contrast, from Matching Relation, 4 Cause-Consequence, and 3 Instrument-Achievement from the Logical Sequence Relation. Beside it, clause relation can be detected by the signalling words.

**CONCLUSION**

It is important to know clause relations in understanding a statement especially in written text where it was stressed. In some point, clause relation in line with Winter, the sequencing of segments and how the relations between them are signalled were viewed as factors in textual coherence (Winter, 1977).

It can be signalled by some vocabulary such as *and*, *cause*, *consequent*, *reason*, and so on. The result of this paper shows there are 10 clause relation with 2 types Matching Relation & Logical Sequence Relation with 4 sub-types Compare, Contrast, Cause-Consequence, and Instrument-Achievement. Some vocabulary as the signalling words to know the clause relations. It answered the research question of this paper that there are two types of clause relation that were found in The Guardian Article ‘Destroying the world's natural heritage: 'Komodo is Reaching a Tipping Point'.

Referring to the result above shows that there is correlation between clause relations and discourse analysis because in written text clause relation help readers to analyse the boundaries of the sentence. It supported by Winter that argues to a discourse analysis is based on the assumption that the moment we place two sentences together for the purpose of communicating with somebody else, these two sentences enter into a special relation in which the understanding of the one sentence in some way depends on the understanding of the other sentence in the paragraph. Such an understanding constitutes the contextual significance of the two sentences, and is called a classic relation here. (Winter, 1977)

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