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	able 1. Analysis of Clause Relati	AVALU
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	 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. 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 	The clause relation in both text above using Compare subtypes 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.



		Komodo tha Galapagos	n the		
Contrast	What is true of X is not true of Y	1. Taman Indonesia clain of the world's b	pest dive ectacular t illegal and purism is		e and
Logical sequence R	Relation				
Sub-types	ideas	Article		Explanation	
Cause-Consequence	Y is the consequence of X	needs more plant to manage its environment, international body sent a texperts to Kom December to working with authorities. 2. He says that whe arrived in the adive master me five years agaiversity of "blew his mind" eager to make stays that way. 3. "We should be the game, but we says Statham, mother nature destroying Kom us." 4. Once a site is we Unesco-heritage immediately part of a evaluation system of a evaluation system.	marine the heritage team of odo last start local n he first rea as a ore than go, the Komodo and he is sure it ahead of ere not," 'It's not that's odo, it's ritten as listed, it becomes regular tem. If ms are e sent by heritage th can be	Express consequence causes by previous event.	the that the



Instrument-	By doing X, Y is	1.	As those onboard the	To express the
Achievement	occur		dive boat in Taman	possibilities or the
			Nasional Komodo	result that may
			Indonesia dragged	happen because
			closer, it was obvious	doing something in
			that was a green turtle	the first sentence.
			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."	

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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