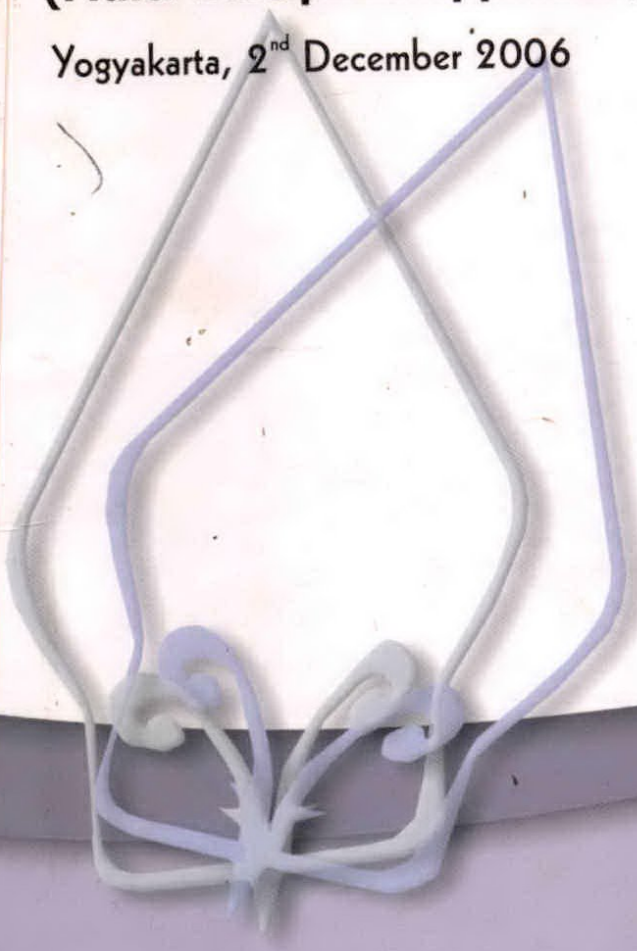


Proceeding

International Joint Seminar

**Muslim Countries and Development :
Achievements, Constraints and Alternative Solutions
(Multi-Discipline Approach)**

Yogyakarta, 2nd December 2006



Organized by:



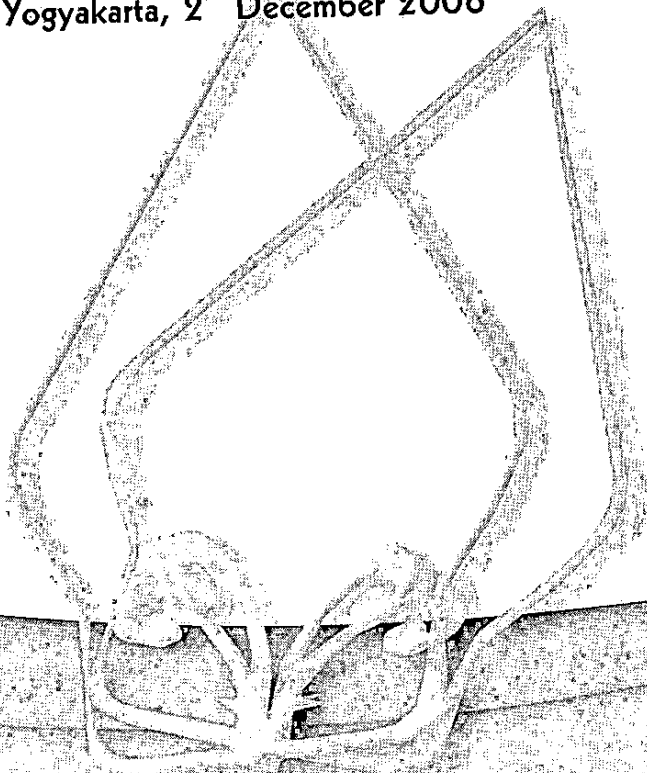
ISBN 979-3700-10-6

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Universitas
Muhammadiyah
Yogyakarta



International
Islamic
University
Malaysia



Education and
Cultural Attache
Embassy of The Republic
Indonesia in Malaysia

**MESSAGE FROM THE RECTOR OF
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH YOGYAKARTA (UMY)**

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

All praise be to Allah SWT, Lord of the world. Peace and blessings on Muhammad SAW, His Servants and Messenger.

First of all, as the rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY), I would like to welcome to the honourable guests, Rector, Dean of Postgraduate Studies (CPS), Dean of ISTAC, Dean of IRKHS, Deputy Deans and Head Departments from various Kulliyah, lecturers, postgraduate students of International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), and all participants in this joint seminar.

Academic cooperation between UMY and IIUM started several years ago. The cooperation between us is based on a solid foundation; both us are Islamic universities having same missions to develop Islamic society, to prepare future generations of Islamic intellectuals, and to cultivate Islamic civilization. In fact, improving academic quality and strengthening our position as the producers of knowledge and wisdom will offer a meaningful contribution to the development of Islamic civilization. This responsibility is particularly significant especially with the emergence of the information and knowledge society where value adding is mainly generated by the production and the dissemination of knowledge.

Today's joint seminar signifies our attempts to shoulder this responsibility. I am confident to say that this joint program will be a giant step for both of us to open other pathways of cooperation. I am also convinced that through strengthening our collaboration we can learn from each other and continue learning, as far as I am concerned, is a valuable ingredient to develop our universities.

I sincerely wish you good luck and success in joining this program

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr, Wb.

Dr. Khoiruddin Bashori

Rector, UMY

**MESSAGE FROM THE RECTOR OF
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA (IIUM)**

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

In the name of Allah, the most Gracious and the most Merciful. Peace and blessings be upon our Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W).

First and foremost, I felt honoured, on behalf of the university to be warmly welcomed and to be given the opportunity to work hand in hand, organizing a respectable conference. Indeed, this is a great achievement towards a warmer bilateral tie between the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) and Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY) after the MoU Phase.

I would also like to express my heartfelt thanks to Centre for Postgraduate Studies (CPS), Postgraduate Students Society (PGSS), contributors, paper presenters, participants and our Indonesian counterpart for making this program a prestigious event of the year.

This educational and cultural visit is not only an avenue to foster good relationship between organizations and individuals and to learn as much from one another but a step forward in promoting quality graduates who practices their ability outdoor and master his or her studies through first hand experience. The Islamic platform inculcated throughout the educational system namely the Islamization of knowledge, both theoretical and practical, will add value to our graduates. This comprehensive excellent we strived for must always be encouraged through conferences, seminars and intellectual-based activities in line with our lullaby: The journey of a thousand miles begin by a single step, the vision of centuries ahead must start from now.

My utmost support is with you always. Looking forward to a fruitful meeting.

Ma'assalamah

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr, Wb.

Prof. Dato' Dr. Syed Arabi Iddid

Rector, IIUM

**MESSAGE FROM EDUCATION AND CULTURAL ATTACHE
EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
KUALA LUMPUR**

Assalamu 'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

All praise be to Allah SWT. This is the moment where implementation of MoU between Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY) and International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) comes in the form of action by organizing this Joint Seminar. The efforts of both sides to implement the MoU are highly appreciated, especially, in the context of which both universities effort to enhance the quality of education.

Substantially, I believe that this Joint Seminar will bring many benefits. In term of the development of knowledge, it is a means for developing academic quality, for exchanging of information on academic development, as well as for constructing intellectual atmosphere at both universities. In term of international relations, both universities have taken part in increasing close relationship between Malaysia and Indonesia. RUM and UNY as well are using 'soft power' to increase bilateral relations among citizens which brings a lot of benefits for both nations.

Therefore, I hope that both RUM and UMY can make use of this program as a 'kick-off' for other programs in the future, especially in using UMY's vast networks with other Muhammadiyah Universities in various cities in Indonesia as well as IIUM's network. The support of IIUM for UMY also means a progress for IIUM and UMY. I hope such joint program will continue in future for betterment of both Indonesia and Malaysia. Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Kuala Lumpur will always support these efforts.

To our honorable guests, Rector, Dean of Postgraduate Studies (CPS), Dean of ISTAC, Dean of IRKHS, Deputy Deans and Head Departments from various Kulliyah, lecturers and students of IIUM, I warmly welcome you to Yogyakarta. I hope you enjoy your stay in the cultural city of Yogyakarta.

Finally, as the Attache of Education and Cultural, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia, Kuala Lumpur, I sincerely wish you good luck *and a successful program with unforgettable memories.*

*Wabillahit Taufiq Wal Hidayah
Wassalamu 'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.*

M.Imran Hanafi

Education and Cultural Attache, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia

MESSAGE FROM DEAN CENTRE FOR POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Praise be to Allah. May the peace and blessings of Allah be on the last prophet and messenger, our master Muhammad and on his household and companions. It is a great privilege for me to foreword this message to this wonderful event that is jointly organized by the Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY) and International Islamic University (IIUM).

First and foremost I would like to record my special gratitude to management of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta for their co-operation.

In order to obtain comprehensive excellence, the Centre for Postgraduate studies has always facilitates postgraduate students of the university to achieve the highest quality in their academic work. This seminar is one of the many programs that Centre for postgraduate studies has to ensure quality graduates.

I would therefore like to thank all the participants and programme coordinators who have worked hard to realize this event.

May Allah SWT shower His blessing upon us.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr, Wb.

Prof. Dato' Dr. Wan Rafei Abdul Rahman
Dean, Centre For Postgraduate Studies

**MESSAGE FROM THE ACTIVE
PRESIDENT OF POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS'**

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

On behalf of Postgraduate Students' Society (PGSS), my gratitude and appreciation to our beloved Dean of Studies, the Embassy of Indonesia in Kuala Lumpur, Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta and the organizing committee of IIUM and the Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta for their huge success. Postgraduate Students' Society (PGSS) under the supervision of the Center for Postgraduate Studies (CPG) is pleased to host this event.

As I strongly believe that the initial stages of unity are the key to building the new generation, who will represent the future more, such programs, not only achieve the mission of our universities but to achieve the global mission and vision. Therefore, I believe today, we have to have understanding and then only we can appreciate our diverse cultures. We should acknowledge the different strengths and weaknesses through knowledge in this age of information. I am sure this joint seminar will initiate unity among the future leaders along with integrating them.

Thank you,

Mohd Nabi Habibi

Active President Postgraduate Students' Society (PGSS)

MESSAGE FROM PROGRAM DIRECTOR

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Praise be to Allah. May the peace and blessings of Allah be on the last Prophet and Messenger, our master Muhammad and on his household and companions.

Honestly speaking, we are pleased to be trusted by Postgraduate Students' Society (PGSS) and Centre for Postgraduate Studies (CPS) to organize the programme named Educational and Cultural Visit to Yogyakarta, Indonesia. For this, We express our gratitude to the management of both PGSS and CPS. This programme is of immense value. It has the potentials to promote intellectual endeavor, develop leadership capabilities and enrich cross-cultural understandings. We sincerely believe and hope that program of this kind will be organized in a regular fashion in future.

It is a great privilege for us to play twofold role in organizing this event: *as a host* and *as guest*. In fact, this is a fascinating experience to manage this event. Since our inception here, we have found meaningful interaction of students in an interweaving of cultures into complicated, yet beautiful, embroidery of social fabric. We are proud to say that this dearly loved university has produced graduates of high quality, who are distinct from those of the local universities.

Finally, we wish to express our special thanks to Bapak M.Imran Hanafi, Education and Cultural Attache of Indonesian Embassy, Bapak Herdaus, S.H., Assistant of Immigration Attache of Indonesian Embassy, Bapak Tharian Taharuddin for their immensely valuable assistance and co-operation in making this program a success. I sincerely appreciate all local committees at Yogyakarta, the colleagues and program coordinators and committee members who worked diligently to materialize this event. We wish to pass on good wishes to the PGSS for their valuable efforts it expended for this event.

May Allah s.w.t shower His blessing upon us.

Wassalam,

Nasrullah

Programme Director

Todi Kurniawan

Co-Programme Director

Contents

SCIENCES, TECHNOLOGY AND EDUCATION HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

- Surface Waves Technology in Civil Engineering Applications**
Sri Atmaja P. Rosyidi 1-13
- Development of Earthquake Disaster Management
System in Bantul: Study on Housing and Infrastructures
Damages for Their Reconstruction**
Sri Atmaja P. Rosyidi, Surya Budi Lesmana, Chu-Chieh Jay Lin 14-25
- Cardiovascular Reactivity in Normotensive Young Adults
with Family History of Hypertension.**
Noriah M. Noor, Ikhlas M. Jenie, Tariq A. Razak 26-37
- Prevention of HIV/AIDS in Malaysia in The Light of
Qur'anic Solutions: The Role of Irk Students of
International Islamic University Malaysia**
Asmawati Muhamad, Israr Ahmad Khan 38-54
- Fluorescence Detection of Human Premalignant and
Malignant Lesions**
Torla Hasan 55-70
- The Roles of Urban Architectural Landscape on
Shallow Groundwater, Case Study Jakarta Indonesia**
Muhammad Koeswadi 71-83
- The Islamicization of Architecture and Environmental
Design Education: Case Study of Kulliyah
of Architecture and Environmental Design (Kaed),
International Islamic University Malaysia**
Mansor Ibrahim, Maheran Yaman 84-97
- Moringa Oleifera Seeds for Use in Water Treatment**
Eman N. Ali, Suleyman A. Muyibi, Hamzah M. Salleh 98-103

Nursing and Its Contribution to The Health of Ummah

ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

- The Role and Pitfalls of E-Government in Indonesia**
Punang Amaripuja 115-126
- Market Integration and Dynamic Linkages Between Shariah-Compliance Stocks and Interest Rate: Empirical Evidence on The Kuala Lumpur Syariah Index (Klsi) Malaysia**
Muchamad Imam Bintoro 127-134
- The Emerging Issues on The Objectives and Characteristics of Islamic Accounting for Islamic Business Organizations and Its Impact in Indonesia Islamic Accounting Development**
Rizal Yaya 135-150
- Relationship Between Organizational Justice in Performance Appraisal Context and Outcomes; Study on Islamic University in Yogyakarta**
Heru Kurnianto Tjahjono 151-164
- Making The Development More Sustainable and The Role of Women in Islam**
Masyhudi Muqorobin 165-185
- The Analysis of Exchange Rate Fluctuations and Its Implications on Indonesian Economy Empirical Evidence and Islamic Economic Perspective**
Imamudin Yuliadi 186-202
- Value for Money: For The Nigerian Construction Clients**
Olanrewaju Abdul Lateef, Kharuddin Bdul Rashid 203-215
- Environment Related Trade Barriers (Etbs): The Impact on Muslim Countries**
Noor Aini Bt. Zakaria, Rokiah Alavi 216-225
- Toward An Ideal Balance of Islamic Banking Products Portfolio The Case of Sharia Bank Industry in Indonesia**
Muhammad Akhyar Adnan 226-236
- On The Unique Mindset of A Muslim Business Entrepreneur: A Micro Developmental View**
Sabri Osman, Abu Sa'im Md. Shohabuddin 237-255

Inter-Regional Economic Cooperation Among The Oic Member States: Iternative Solution Towards Poverty Alleviation <i>Muhammad Ghali Ahmed</i>	256-263
The Impact of Rising Oil Prices on The Malaysian and Indonesian Economy <i>Mohd Edil Abd. Sukor</i>	264-277
Ways to Improve Economic Growth in The Third World Nation: Nigeria <i>Sherif Abdul Raheem Ajiteru, El-Fatih Abdel Salam</i>	278-292
Synthesising A Corporate Paradox, Profit Maximisation Versus Social Responsibility: Based on The Quran <i>Siti Maimon Haji Kamso</i>	293-305
POLITICS AND LEGAL ENFORCEMENT ISSUES	
Legal Analysis on The Concept and The Practice of Impeachment: A Comparative Study Between Abdurrahman Wahid Case and William Jefferson Clinton Case <i>Iwan Satriawan</i>	307-339
Perda Syariah' V.S. Constitution: The Study of The Implementation of Perda Syariah (Sharia Byelaw) in Indonesia <i>M. Endriyo Susila, Yordan Gunawan</i>	340-349
State and Islamic Human Development (A Political Perspective) <i>Tulus Warsito</i>	350-365
The Perplexed Issues of Morality and Law: The Case of Ooi Kean Thong <i>Mohd Iqbal Bin Abdul Wahab, Ahmad Ibrahim</i>	366-375
The Ruling on Refusal to Take An Oath in Islamic Jurisprudence and Its Application in The Shari'Ah Courts in Malaysia and Philippines <i>Badruddin Paguimanan Ahmad, Arif Ali Arif Fiqh, Usul Al-Fiqh</i>	376-396
Constraints and Political Developments in Afghanistan, 2001-2006: A Critical Appraisal <i>Mohd Nabi Habibi, El-Fateh Abdul Salam</i>	397-406
Why Does Islamization of Political Science Matter? <i>Ali Muhammad, Wahabuddin Ra'ees</i>	407-413

**The Struggle for Regional Dominance in The Horn of Africa;
Its Historical Roots and Future Scenarios**
Ahmed Omar Abdalleh@fahad, N.M. Yassin Ahmed Ibrahim 414-421

**The New Roles The Muslim Plays in Competitive and Relatively
Repressive International Relations.**
Dr. Bambang Cipto 422-427

SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS AND CULTURAL ISSUES

**An Instrument to Measure Work Values Among
Malaysian Workers**
Wan Rafaei Abdul Rahman, Che Su Binti Mustaffa 429-434

**Islamic Education for All: An Overview of Approaches
Taken Towards Systematizing Inclusive Islamic Education
in Singapore**
Sharifah Thuraiya Su'ad Ahmad Alhabshi, Mohyani Razikin 435-442

**Muslim Education in The Autonomous Region
in Southern Philippines: Problems and Solutions**
Jeehan Daisy Jane C. Orcullo, Ismaiel Hassanein Ahmed 443-448

**The Role of Concordance in Education:
A Case Study of The Meaning of If and Whether**
Suryanto 449-480

**Poverty, Muslim Activism, and Social Welfare The Philanthropic
Vision of Charitable Institutions in Indonesian Islam
(The Case Study of Muhammadiyah)**
Hilman Latief 481-492

**Persuasive Communication in Preaching
(Case Study Abdullah Gymnastiar and Ja'far Umar Thalib)**
Twediana Budi Hapsari, M.Si 493-505

**School Cost Escalation : Critical Ideas for Financial Reform
in Indonesia**
Nurwanto 506-515

**Empowering The Ummah Through Non Governmental
Organization: The Role of Muslim Intellectuals**
Ariff Bin Osman 516-522

**Muslim Countries and Development "Barriers to Development:
How to Address Illiteracy and Poverty in Comoro Islands"**

The Role of Concordance in Education: A case study of the meaning of *if* and *Whether*

Suryanto

University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

Abstract

Communication never undergoes successfully when the participants of the communication cannot catch the meaning of the messages delivered. And almost in all aspects of lives meaning of certain messages plays the very significant roles. In Education, meaning will be always a timely issue. Encouraged by the linguist, Tobin, (1990 : 23) who states that no two words can ever mean exactly the same things, a slight difference in meaning can always be found if one looks hard enough, this study is accomplished. The paper examines the usage if and whether diachronically and synchronically in terms of syntagmatic and paradigmatic relation. To discern the syntagmatic and paradigmatic relation of if and whether usages in real context, the concordance is utilized to facilitate the analysis. The diachronic analysis is toughly undergone by comparing the usage if and whether in the data that derive from two period times i.e. the Thomas Jefferson Letter corpus (1743-1826) and the Personal Letter corpus (LPC_2000 AmE). Afterward, the synchronic analysis is also undertaken by evaluating the data that are obtained from two different corpora that stand for two different places i.e. The UK News Corpus signifies the UK usage and The US Journalistic Article Corpus characterizes the US usage. Conducting the analyses diachronically and Synchronically, the researcher concludes that in general there is a difference in meaning between if and whether in term of marked and unmarked for semantic integrality. However, the findings also shows that in The United States there is little tendency to use both of them interchangeably while in UK there is no. In short, it can be said that every word or sign represent a certain meaning and though time and context may deviate the meaning as if and whether yet there is still the invariant meaning that can be traced and shows the origin.

Introduction

Background

A non-sentenced based theory, the sign-based theory would characterize the expressive unit with a semantic value. Each morpheme including affixes, contribute to the final meaning. According to this theory, language is viewed as a communicative tool (a symbol system in which symbols are paired with values). The potential strength of the expressive unit as it was to be defined by de Saussure (1983) was that it could include all the units of linguistics analysis because the expressive sign ultimately means the inseparable unit between a signal of any kind and a single meaning which could always attach to the signal. In effect, the sign as a unit analysis, can include linguistic units of all sizes and levels of abstractness i.e. words, part of words, expressions, zero morphology,

The units of linguistic analysis can be linked with a language system. The link between linguistic system as it stands in any one period of time (synchrony) with the historical development of a language system in more than one period of time (diachronic) can also be directly related to linguistic signs and the systematic (paradigmatic and syntagmatic) relationships between signs as a code shared by a social community and exploited by individuals through time and space.

Indeed, all of the above concepts originally viewing language as code of human communication are based on the fundamentally arbitrary relationship between the signals and the invariant meanings associated with linguistic signs. This fundamentally arbitrary relationship between the signals and the invariant meanings basically underlies the Saussurian view that each and every language in a unique system of linguistic signs creating an open and flexible code which can change in time and space (Tobin, 1990: 41).

Referring to the above proposition, it can be drawn that two words mean two different linguistic signs. As every sign means an inseparable unit of signal and meaning, two signs represent two inseparable units of signals and meanings. It is in line with Tobin (1990:23) who states that no two words can ever mean exactly the same things. A slight difference in meaning can always be found if one looks hard enough.

The facts proposed above encourage the writer to do an analysis on two linguistic signs i.e. *if* and *whether* that are regarded as synonymous and interchangeable in usage. The concordance will mainly be utilized in this analysis to discern the context of usage and then finally to reveal the exact meaning of the words.

Statement of the Problem

Indeed, the very motivation for language is the creative creation of communication and the presentation of ideas and information. These might be carried out in the form of complex linguistic signs each of which is composed of a signal and an invariant meaning. The signal and invariant meaning are united together to form an inseparable unit like the two sides of a piece of paper. Thus language should be studied as a system of complex units which are further combined with concepts – invariant meanings: linguistic signs. This complex unit, the linguistic sign, is a tool for the creative creation of communication, just like other signs, and therefore, must also be studied from a social point of view.

The Purpose of This Study

In terms of semiotics i.e. seeing language as linguistic signs, this study aims semiotically at:

1. Describing how people use *if* in the real context synchronically and diachronically in terms of paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations.
2. Describing how people use *whether* in the real context synchronically and diachronically in terms of paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations.
3. Describing the difference between *if* and *whether* synchronically and diachronically in terms of paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations.

Research Question

1. how do people use *if* in real context synchronically and diachronically in terms of paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations.
2. how do people use *whether* in real context synchronically and diachronically in terms of paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations.
3. are *if* and *whether* synonymous or not synchronically and diachronically in terms of paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations.

Literary Review

All components of the grammar may change. Phonological, morphological, syntactic, lexical, and semantic change occurs. Words, morphemes and rules of all types may be added, lost, or altered. The meaning of words and morphemes may broaden, narrow, or shift. When the meaning of a word becomes boarder, that word means everything it used to mean, and more. The Middle English word *dogge* meant a specific breed of dog, but it was eventually broadened to encompass all members of species *canis familiaris*. The word *holiday* originally meant "holy day", a day of religious significance. Today the word signifies any day on which people do not have to work (Fromkin & Rodman, 1988: 463).

To a speaker of seventeenth-century English, meat meant "food" and flesh meant "meat". Since that time, semantic change has narrowed the meaning of meat to what it is in Modern English. The word *deer* once meant "beast" or "animal" as its German cognate *Tier* still does. The meaning of *deer* has been narrowed to a particular kind of animal. Similarly, the word *hound* used to be the general term for "dog", like the German *Hund* means a special kind of dog, one used for hunting (Fromkind & Rodman, 1998: 463)

Furthermore the meaning may undergo the kind of semantic change in respect of a shift in meaning. The word *knight* once meant "youth" but shifted to "mounted man-at-arms". *Lust* used to mean simply "pleasure" with no negative or sexual overtones. *Lewd* was merely "ignorant" and *immoral* meant "not customary." Silly used to mean happy in old English. By the Middle English period it had come to mean "naïve," and only in Modern English does it mean "follish (Fromkin & Rodman, 1998: 463).

Going through time and used in wide range areas, the linguistic signs, *if* and *whether*, may undergo a change as well semantically. Both *if* and *whether* share certain syntactic, semantic and pragmatic qualities and functions which make them appear on the surface and in most reference grammars and dictionary to be synonymous or interchangeable. The elaboration of *if* and *whether* might be discerned in various areas as in Dictionary, Grammar books, and linguistic books of which they present linguists' ideas dealing with these.

Whether and if in Dictionary

If has many meanings referring to *Mac Millan English Dictionary* (2002: 711). It is listed that *if* has more and less ten meanings. Among the meanings it considers that *if* has the same meaning as *whether*.

If/if/ conjunction

.....
 3. whether 3a. used in indirect questions that ask whether something is true: *She asked me if I was fond of music. Can you tell me if they're planning to come?* 3b. used when talking about something that is not certain: *I doubt if anyone will be interested in the programme. Palmer still hasn't decided if he's going to play in Saturday's match.*

Whether and if in Grammar books

They are both are considered to be 'conjunctions' used in conditional clauses, reported 'yes-no' questions, and / or utterances expressing wishes, stipulations, conditions and suppositions which are often referred to as direct and indirect questions. Guadart, et. al., in *Toward better English Grammar* clarify that when one reports an ordinary 'yes/no' question like *Do you smoke?* or *Is Mr. Smith her?* He can begin the question with *if* or *whether*. The sentences subsequently become:

Karing asked me if I smoked.

The inspector wants to know whether Mr. Smit is her.

L.G. Alexander (1991:15) in *Longman English Grammar* provides some explanation as well dealing with *if* and *whether*. He explains that *whether* is obligatory if the clause begins a sentence; it is obligatory after *be* and after prepositions. Either *whether* or *if* can be used after a verb and after a few adjectives used in the negative, such as *not sure* and *not certain*. If there is about choice between *whether* and *if* as subordinating conjunctions, It is always safe to use *whether*. Note howor not can be used optionally, particularly *whether*.

Noun clauses derived from yes no question can be constructed by putting *if* or *whether* in front of it and by changing the word order to subject-predicate. This way turn it into a subordinate noun-clause that can be used:

☐ as a subject.

Whether he has signed the contract (or not) doesn't matter. (*if* is not possible).

☐ as a complement after *be*:

The question is *whether* he has signed the contract. (*if* is not possible)

☐ as an object after a preposition.

I'm concerned about whether he has signed the contract (or not).

Another clarification in respect with *if* and *whether* is put forward by Martine Hewings. He (2001: 202) clarifies that *if* and *whether* can be used to say that two possibilities have been talked about, or to say that people are not sure about something.

- ☐ They couldn't decide *whether /if* it was worth re-sitting the exam.
- ☐ I doubt *whether/if* anyone else agrees with me

He also explains that *whether* can usually be followed by directly *or not*.
Compare:

- ☐ I didn't know *if* Tom was coming or not (...*if or not* Tom was coming) and
- ☐ I didn't know *whether* or not Tom was coming. (or....*whether* Tom was coming or not)

Furthermore, L.G. Alexander (1991: 346) has made a list of words that might employ either *if* or *whether* interchangeably after them. The words are *agree, ask, care, check, decide, find out, forget, gather, guess, inquire, know, learn, matter, mind, notice, say, tell, understand, want to know, and wonder*.

If / Whether in the Linguists' opinion

Paul makes clear that too many writers are ignorant of the use of "whether," substituting the word "if." "If" and "whether" represent very different forms of speech! "If" always introduces a condition, making some part of the sentence subject to the condition introduced by "if":

- ☐ If it is raining, we won't go outside.

"Whether" tests a condition, it doesn't introduce it:

- ☐ Can you tell me whether it is raining outside?

Technically, the sentence

- ☐ Can you tell me if it is raining outside?

is stupid. It says, if it is actually raining, then tell me something; if it isn't raining, then don't say anything. As a general rule it is hard to ask a question with "if"; you almost always want "whether".

One of the linguists that proposes some ideas in the light of *if* and *whether* is Yishai Tobin. The fundamental theoretical and methodological question which underlies any semiotic or sign-oriented analysis of *if* versus *whether* is: To be or not to be synonyms? Does *if* = *whether*? He is certain the response to this question is, of course, negative.

Both *if* and *whether* share certain syntactic, semantic and pragmatic qualities and functions which qualify that they present facts as being synonymous and interchangeable. To some extent, these facts are the ones that encourage the writer of this study to testify. Tobin (1990: 125-125) exemplifies the facts into some categories.

First, *if* and *whether* both are considered to be 'conjunction' used in 'conditional' clauses, reported 'yes-no' questions, and/or utterances expressing wishes, stipulations, conditions and suppositions which are often referred to as direct and indirect questions or interrogatives.

Secondly, they both have a strong tendency to collocate with very forms or tenses (e.g. unreal past, conditional, future, historical subjunctive, etc.) and verbs (e.g. want, wonder, doubt, decide, think, see, know, the modals shall-should, will-would, etc.) which may be considered to be appropriate to the kinds of 'speech acts' and functions listed in the first category above.

Thirdly, very often, when both forms are interchangeable in the same utterance, the choice of *if* versus *whether* is deemed to be a stylistic one: *if*, the shorter and more usual form, is generally considered to be more colloquial, informal/ or 'less literary' of the two. This stylistic explanation for the choice of one alternative over the other is certainly open to question, particularly since both forms can and do appear simultaneously in the same sentences, paragraph or passages within the same text.

Fourthly, it is also pointed out that *whether* has a stronger tendency to introduce alternative conditions or possibilities, particularly of what refer to as dichotic *whether or not* and *whether X or Y* kind of alternative possibilities.

The last one is that the preference for more binary or dichotic alternative or possibilities for *whether* is further strengthened by diachronic facts that the etymons of *whether* (Old high German *Hwedar*, Old English *hwæðer*) literary meant : "(which) one of (the) two (things).

Based on the principles underlying the semiotic or sign-base view of language and linguistics, this study will show that the same semantic feature used to explain the concept of duality. This may now be further applied to the abstract and hypothetical possibilities introduced by *if* and *whether* clauses to explain the distinction between the form *if* and *whether* and their distribution.

Tobin (1991: 126) primarily claims that *if* and *whether* are not synonyms. He does not deny the descriptive facts that they share the semantic, syntactic and pragmatic characteristics and function that they can replace each other in their various conditional and interrogative functions. However, it has also been noted that *whether* reflects a minimal plurality or duality marked for 'semantic integrality' i.e. 'two (or more) possible alternative viewed unitarily. *If*, on the other hand, may be viewed as an unmarked form which will allow for any and all ways of perceiving possibilities, either unitarily or discretely.

Thus, it cannot be claimed that *if* and *whether* are synonyms, i.e. 'mean the same thing', if indeed, true synonyms exist. At best, one may say that they overlap in (at least some of) their major conditional and interrogative communicative functions. However, even if we were to accept the various traditional analysis of *if* and *whether* being 'synonymous', the various stylistic and/or other differences appealed to in order to explain the choice of *if* versus *whether* will be shown to be inadequate as a means to distinguish between these opposed forms. In short, function is not equivalent to invariant meaning. Functions are, at best, generalized

Methodology

A. Research Design

This study is text-based study that is going to use the on-line data by using quantitative approach and statistically analyzing actual language data. This is in line with the development of sciences since according to Govindasamy (2003) introspection, the main tool of linguistics, does not allow for empirically testing as a way of pursuing any discipline. Corresponding to this, the products which are studied by scholars in the text based studies are encoded in digital form. Furthermore, the new media make information available in such quantities that traditional information-handling methods have to change in order to cope. Computational methods are often much more powerful than traditional research with pencil and paper.

New textual objects of study are entering the humanities field. The medium affects the message. Multimedia and hypermedia represent the convergence of several media into a new textual whole which is more than the sum of its parts. An adaptation and integration of our old rhetoric is badly needed to study creative and cultural expressions using new technologies.

B. The Data and Data Collection

The data of this present study are taken from *Online Concordance*, <http://132.208.224.131/Concord.htm>, Concordance code by Chris Greaves, Polytechnic University, Hong Kong and from *Business Letter Corpus*, *Online KWIC Concordancer* <http://ysomeya.hp.infoseek.co.jp> by Yasumasa Someya. The distribution of the data that are obtained using internet search engines can be seen in the table below

Table 1. The data taken for the Internet

No	Name /Address	The data
1	<i>Online Concordance</i> , http://132.208.224.131/Concord.htm	The corpus of UK news
2	<i>Business Letter Corpus</i> , <i>Online KWIC Concordancer</i> http://ysomeya.hp.infoseek.co.jp	The corpus of US journalistic articles The corpus of personal letter (PLC 2000-AmE) The corpus of letters of Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826)

The distribution of *if* and *whether* from which the samples are taken may be recognized evidently in the coming table.

Table 2. The distribution of *if* and *whether* in every corpus considered to be population of this study from which the samples are taken

Corpus	Linguistic sign	Total
UK news	if	333
	whether	46
US Journalistic Articles	if	2651
	whether	634
Personal Letter Corpus (PLC_2000 AmE)	if	222
	whether	16
Letter of Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826)	if	518
	whether	164

c. Data Analysis

The analysis will be administered as highlighted in the previous chapter, that is, viewing the data synchronically and diachronically in terms of paradigmatic and syntagmatic relation. The diachronic analysis is carried out by comparing the usage of *if* and *whether* in two different corpora that represent two special periods of times. Here, the corpus of Jefferson letters is regarded to stand for the some types of old usage of English while the corpus of personal letter (PLC_2000 AmE) is employed to symbolize modern usage of English since this is quite new, year 2000. The synchronic analysis, on the other hand, has its own data. This study takes the corpus of *US Journalistic Articles* to characterize the usage of English in a particular area, The United States. The corpus is then analyzed by comparing to the corpus of *UK News* that is considered to portray the usage of another exacting place, the United Kingdom.

The overall data can be seen in Appendix A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and J. Due to the time constraints, it seems to be impossible to accomplish the analysis concerning the categories of usage of *if* and *whether* thoroughly and profoundly. For this reason, this study limits the examination to the particular usage of *if* and *whether* i.e. the interchangeably practice of exploiting *if* and *whether* after certain verbs as shown in the subsequent table.

Table 3. the verbs that can be followed by *if* and *whether* interchangeably and regarded as synonymous

Source	The verbs	total
Longman English Grammar L.G., Alexander 1991: 346	<i>agree, ask, care, check, decide, find out, forget, gather, guess, inquire, know, learn, matter, mind, notice, say, tell, understand, want to know, wonder</i>	20

The forms of syntagmatic and paradigmatic relation that might engender the discrepancies in meaning of *if* and *whether* and are eventually applied to analyze the data at the present study can be looked at Figure 1.

Semantic substance	Form	Meaning
Presentation of Possibilities	<i>If</i>	Unmarked for semantic integrity
	<i>Whether</i>	Marked for semantic integrity

Figure 1. The *if-whether* system (cited from Tobin 1990: 128)

This particular marked – unmarked relationship may be stated here in the form discourse instructions:

- a. *whether*, the **marked** member of the pair, makes a claim regarding *semantic integrity*. It means that it regards the possibilities as being integral or whole unit, i.e. perceive them as occupying the same continuous abstract internal space, or as being part of singular set.
- b. *If*, the **unmarked** member of pair, on the other hand, makes no claim regarding *semantic integrity*. It means that the following possibilities may or may not be perceived as occupying the continuous abstract internal space, or as being part of a singular set.

THE FINDINGS

The findings of this study are put forward into two different subsections. The first is the general data dealing with the application of *if* and *whether* in every corpus. The second one is the synchronic and diachronic analysis that is done by comparing the data that have been exposed in the first subsection.

A. General Data

1. *If* and *whether* in the Personal Letter Corpus (PLC_2000 AmE)

First the findings deal with the diachronic analysis in which two sets of data of *if* and *whether* obtained from two diverse corpora in terms of different time are compared one to another. In respect with certain usage *if* and *whether* in the aforementioned chapter (see table 3) the *personal letter corpus (PLC_2003 AmE)* shows that the usage of *if* is presented below:

- 1 No.0633] Finally, would you let us know if any amount of escrow monies for taxes a
- 2 [PLC2:L-No.0570] Please let me know if any further action is required on my pa
- 3 [PLC2:L-No.0369] I don't know if Erin misstated what I said, or if you m
- 4 but there's been no answer. I won't ask if everything is OK. What's happened?
Plea
- 5 hood nerd) timidly approach you and ask if he could play.
- 6 being named deacon. Please let me know if I can be of assistance.
- 7 and "out of whack"? Please let me know if I can run some work errands such as
han
- 9 I must let my company know by next week if I can take the Middle East job.
That m
- 10 [PLC2:L-No.0093] Every time you asked if I had a girlfriend yet; every time you

12 the ad to run Sunday only. I understand if I want to continue the ad on Sundays, I
 13 nd I wasn't; every time you asked aloud if I'd ever give you grandchildren . . . e
 14 0560] Also, it would be helpful to know if investment philosophies will change
 now
 15 you're dead, you're dead." So I asked if that meant you were an atheist, and you
 17 not. Mom says you are, but I don't know if that's true. Because last year I asked
 18 eated in your store. And I also wonder if the people who work there have a sense
 19 rectly from you because she didn't know if the product was still available to thei
 20 C2:L-No.0274] Just when I was wondering if the self-righteous zealots who
 packed t
 21 ease check your records and let me know if there has been any unauthorized
 activit
 22 s I have told you before, I do not mind if you and your family uses our pool, prov
 24 when we were debating religion, I asked if you believed in an afterlife. You said
 25 0 p.m. on April 18. Please let me know if you can attend (and if you'll be bringi
 26 [PLC2:L-No.0211] Please let me know if you can attend by calling me at home
 27 (I hope!). Let me know by November 13 if you can come (555-4024).
 28 on. Call me at 555-6831 to let me know if you can come.
 29 No.0097] Give me a call and let me know if you can make it.
 30 all me at (401) 555-2603 to let me know if you can make it. Please try; it would
 31 emands on your time and will understand if you cannot speak to our group. If
 your
 32 until August, I'd really prefer a check if you don't mind so we can get this all t
 33 e embarrassment you caused us, I wonder if you have any idea of the fines you're
 r
 34 ren . . . every single time, I wondered if you knew.
 35 o call us on the weekend to let us know if you need a refill on the books?
 36 he church behind the scenes, I'm unsure if you offer counseling to those who are n
 37 [PLC2:L-No.0884] I don't know if you read all these cause you get more t
 38 erview at your convenience. Let me know if you think you could benefit from
 meetin
 39 [PLC2:L-No.0832] I've always said if you wanted something bad enough you'd m
 40 o celebrate with us. Please let us know if you will be attending by returning the
 41 as in the room that weekend, I'm asking if you would check with Richie. Jesse's s
 42 at the Lombardi Ranch by June 3 to say if you'll show: 555-8865
 43 o, please give me a call to let me know if you're coming.

In this corpus there are 43 *if usages* out of 222 that follow verbs by which they might be replaced interchangeably by *whether*. Observing this concerning with paradigmatic and syntagmatic relation as emphasized in the previous chapter i.e. marked for semantic and unmarked for semantic integrality, the *if* usage can be classified into three categories: 1) marked for semantic integrality, 2) unmarked for semantic integrality, and 3) unidentified for semantic integrality. The marked for integrality appears explicitly by seeing *or not* or *if X or Y* expressions indicating more integrally linked alternative possibilities. The unmarked for semantic integrality explicitly indicates "non-alternative" or "non-integral" kinds of possibilities. Meanwhile the unidentified for semantic integrality refers to the sentences that cannot be identified due to the fractions made automatically by the concordance. For example:

- 1 No.0633] Finally, would you let us know if any amount of escrow monies for taxes a

This sentence is difficult to justify whether it is included in marked or unmarked ones since the automatic fraction made by the concordance. Therefore, this falls into the category of unidentified one. These classifications will constantly be employed to rationalize the usage of *if* in the findings of the current study. The classification of *if* the personal letter corpus (PLC_2000 AmE) is found in table 4.

Table 4. The classification of *if* in the corpus of Personal Letter (PLC_2000 AmE)

The corpus	Unmarked for Semantic integrity	Marked for semantic integrity	Unidentified for semantic integrity
Personal Letter (PLC_2000 AmE)	36(93.02%)	0 (0%)	7 (6.98%)

Whether that exists in the Personal letter corpus (PLC_2000 AmE) can be overtly found in Appendix B. Referring to the limitation exposed before hand, this usage comes 13 of 16 usages wholly like what is revealed underneath.

- 1 2:L-No.0726] If you asked Barry Goldman whether he intended to assault my daughter, I'm
 2 date is May 7. Both say they don't care whether it is a boy or a girl, but I have a fee
 3 d your prices. But now I'm questioning whether it's worth the effort.
 4 with you. Please let us know by May 12 whether or not you can come. You may telephone
 5 [PLC2:L-No.0977] I don't know whether or not you have noticed the
 6 rd reaches you. I guess that depends on whether or not you left a forwarding address. I
 7 [PLC2:L-No.0300] I don't know whether to be pleased or disappointed that some
 8 [PLC2:L-No.0253] I don't know whether to blame the oversight on poor interoff
 9 ou plan to do about him before I decide whether to take further action.
 10 nent arrangements until I knew for sure whether we'd be staying in this neighborhood. N
 11 No.0515] Please let me know immediately whether you intend to replace the bag or refund
 12 9-8434 (my work number) and let me know whether you'd prefer to get the replacement ins
 13 messages this past month. I do not know whether your are unable or simply unwilling to

Paying attention to the paradigmatic and syntagmatic relation as emphasized in the previous chapter i.e. marked for semantic and unmarked for semantic integrality, the *whether* usage can be organized into three different parts: 1) marked for semantic integrality, 2) unmarked for semantic integrality, and 3) unidentified for semantic integrality. The marked for integrality appears explicitly by seeing *whether or not* or *whether X or Y* expressions indicating more integrally linked alternative possibilities. The unmarked for semantic integrality explicitly indicates "non-alternative" or "non-integral" kinds of possibilities. Meanwhile the unidentified for semantic integrality refers to the sentences that cannot be identified due to the fractions made automatically by the concordance. This classification will continuously be utilized to categorize the usage of *whether* in the finding analysis. Table 5 demonstrates the usage of *whether* in the Personal Letter Corpus (PLC_2000 AmE).

Table 5. The classification of *whether* in the corpus of Personal Letter (PLC_2000 AmE)

The corpus	Unmarked for Semantic integrality	Marked for semantic integrality	Unidentified for semantic integrality
Personal Letter (PLC_2000 AmE)	2 (15.38%)	5 (38.46%)	6(46.16)

Take the sentences number 3 and 9 as the examples of the usage without any form of *whether or not* or *whether X or Y* expression, however it is not easy to order these in the unmarked for semantic integrality for semantically these two sentences imply for semantic integrality by seeing the analysis provided by the writer subsequently.

- 3 d your prices. But now I'm questioning whether it's worth the effort [or not. the writer]
- 9 ou plan to do about him before I decide whether [or not. the writer] to take further action.

Based on those facts, hence, he does not blindly consider them to the category of the unmarked for semantic integrality.

2. *If and whether* in the Corpus of Thomas Jefferson Letters

Similar classifications to the paragraphs beforehand are applied in this analysis. The number of *if* usages in this corpus can be clearly examined in the following tabulation.

Table 6. The classification of *if* in the corpus of Thomas Jefferson Letters.

The corpus	Unmarked for Semantic integrity	Marked for semantic integrity	Unidentified for semantic integrity
Thomas Jefferson Letters	22 (91.67%)0	(0%)	2(8.33)

These data are gained by sorting the corpus of Thomas Jefferson letters which definitely let somebody see that there are 24 samples outside 518. The data are below

- 1 tion or revolution. I answer by asking if a single State of the Union would have
- 2 ions in a day. These being once known, if any accident impair their standard it i
- 3 onstitution is accepted. -- You ask me if any thing transpires here on the subjec
- 4 e of Pernambuco, and I shall not wonder if Brazil should revolt in mass, and send
- 5 had eat my pocket-book. Now, you know, if chance had had anything to do in
- 6 this m
- 7 toman dependances. It may be said that if elections are to be attended with these
- 8 to the General's. I have also agreed, if he can see General Greene & Gates, whos
- 9 llen a prey to the flames. I asked him if he could not replace it by making anoth
- 10 hrough which to make myself understood; if I have been misunderstood by
- 11 anybody th
- 12 [JFRSN:204] You ask if I have read Hartley? I have not. My p
- 13 abulary. After his return, he asked me if I should have any objection to the prin
- 14 to you as an antifederalist, and ask me if it be just. My opinion was never worth
- 15 th whom I then communicated, could say, if it were necessary, whether I met the
- 16 ca
- 17 imits of space and population. I doubt if it would be practicable beyond the exte
- 18 re, now there; was it to be wondered at if it's pains returned? The Surgeon then
- 19 We were educated in royalism; no wonder if some of us retain that idolatry still.
- 20 [JFRSN:210] You ask further, if the Indians have any order of priesthood
- 21 arrival on that coast endeavor to learn if there be any port within your reach fre
- 22 [JFRSN:210] You ask if there is any book that pretends to give
- 23 applied to on behalf of Freneau to know if there was any place within my
- 24 department .
- 25 d to the waters under the earth,' asked if these did not proclaim a first cause, p
- 26 am free, at the same time, to say that if these were within our power in the most
- 27 modern, of elective monarchies, and say if they do not give foundation for my
- 28 fear
- 29 otting the few of real science. I doubt if they should exceed five. For this is a

The data of *whether* that found in the corpus as big as 50 out of 164. However, most of them fall into the unidentified one due to the concordance fraction.

1 4th. of July in it, another, enquiring whether a paper given to the
Philosophical soci
2 ate of things with that of '85, and say whether an opinion founded in the
circumstances
3 ires there. It is not for me to decide whether any diplomatic character
should be kept
4 e new discovered plants. I do not know whether any one has rendered us
the same servic
5 resent agitates Europe; that is to say, whether free ships shall make free
goods; becau
6 usually possess. I should like to know whether General Parsons himself
saw actual bric
7 ch I am unable to decide in my own mind whether I had rather have it or
not have it. P
8 igonometry, surveying & algebra and ask whether I think a further pursuit
of that branc
9 [JFRSN:205] You inquire further, whether I would use my endeavors to
procure for
10 es of others. I am not certain however whether in the public or private
opinion, a sim
11 and redressed radically. I doubt still whether in this moment they will
enlarge those
12 want of this article. -- I do not know whether it is to yourself or Mr. Adams
I am to
13 yment, I examined well my heart to know whether it were thoroughly
cured of every princ
14 that will produce the question with us whether it will not be worth our
while to becom
15 ed for a single moment, although doubts whether it would be acceptable
may have forbidd
16 fair example? We neither know nor care whether Lawrence Sterne really
went to France,
17 et prepared. It may perhaps be doubted whether many of these people
would voluntarily
18 make you very happy. I am not certain whether more exercise than the
rules of the sch
19 conciliatory as to the means. You ask whether Mr. Madison and myself
could attend on
20 res and powers into one body, no matter whether of the autocrats of Russia
or France, o
21 ate for great manufactories. I doubted whether our labor, employed in
agriculture, and
22 Frimaire (December 15) wishing to know whether some officers of your
country could exp
23 by a purchase of lands; and it is asked whether such a purchase can be
made of the U S
24 y themselves; and as much to be doubted whether that race of men could
long exist in so
25 new building. But it is very doubtful whether the antient laws will
condemn him, and

26 presenting you a copy. I really doubt whether the flat-horned elk exists in
America;
27 f of the circumstances which may decide whether the furs of those parts
may not be coll
28 empire in their present state. I doubt whether the jealousy entertained of
this prince
29 les you to judge this question, to say, whether the lower class of people in
Americâ, a
30 ved from the other scenes of war. to say whether the main force of the
Enemy be within t
31 it's vessèls to search, or to enquiries whether their contents are the property
of an e
32 have made public, at least, till I know whether their publication would do
most harm or
33 t was interesting to the public to know whether these decisions were really
unanimous,
34 itizens, I do not wonder at your doubts whether they will generally and
sincerely concu
35 hine of a standing army. I doubt, too, whether they will obtain the trial by
jury, bec
36 etribution; and I appeal to you to say, whether this might not have been
obtained, if e
37 short syllables, which renders doubtful whether we are listening to a reader
of Cherokee
38 to practise & use them. I do not know whether we have authority to put
any part of ou
39 pt to search that country. But I doubt whether we have enough of that kind
of spirit t
40 e horse to the uses of man; but I doubt whether we have not lost more than
we have gain
41 may be sent. You can, perhaps, tell me whether we may ever hope to see
any more of tho
42 you have heard long ago. I do not know whether we shall have any thing
posthumous of h
43 right; and were it left to me to decide whether we should have a
government without new
44 [JFRSN:220] Although I do not know whether you are now at Paris or
ranging the reg
45 engaged to tell me, truly and honestly, whether you do not find the tranquil
pleasures
46 not decide from the drawing you sent me, whether you have laid off streets
round the squa
47 [JFRSN:051] DEAR SIR, -- Uncertain whether you might be at New York
at the moment
48 bhorrence of dispute. -- I do not know whether you recollect that the
records of Virgi
49 [JFRSN:193] I do not know whether your view extends to official papers
of
50 s of politicians only. I doubt however whether, in it's execution, it would
be found t

Rooted on the above data, the categorization of *whether* then can be seen in Table 7 beneath.

Table 7. The classification of *whether* in the corpus of Thomas Jefferson Letters.

The corpus	Unmarked for Semantic integrality	Marked for semantic integrality	Unidentified for semantic integrality
Thomas Jefferson Letters	0 (0%)	4 (8%)	46 (92%)

Most of the data are unfinished sentences therefore, they are difficult to be classified in either Marked or Unmarked ones.

2. *If* and *whether* in the Corpus of UK news.

If in the corpus of UK news is in amount of 25 out of 333. The whole usages of *if* in the corpus can be obviously uncovered in the following ranks:

- 1 navailable and largely forgotten-known, if at all, only for the movie which it ins
- 2 neral Manager George Young was deciding if Brown was worth a first-round supplemen
- 3 rd. Mom reads them, but I don't know if Dad does. When James Bond got bac
- 4 climbing the first hill and asked him if he 'wanted to feel something exceptiona
- 5 an called Scaramanga. Mary, did HQ say if Hendriks has got a description of me?'
- 6 the evenings - NONE! They know that if I come out with them to a restaurant, th
- 7 er if you could help me? Would you mind if I left my bags here just for one minu
- 8 se me? Anna: Yes? D: Would you mind if I went before you? I have to make a ve
- 9 h Korean border. "I don't honestly know if it's a good thing." All across South Ko
- 10 open. I: Oh. T: I can never tell if it's because British people think they'r
- 11 a traffic ticket. I started wondering if my driving licence was out of date.
- 12 then maybe I run five miles, you know, if not so much, then eight miles. Well,
- 13 tudents and teachers, who want to know if our students have mastered the basics n
- 14 adium, Bulldogs coach Jim Donnan asked if the air conditioning was working. Then,
- 15 employer. "At The Ledger, " he said, "if the editorial was about mother's milk,

16 at his parents' front door, not knowing if they would be greeted by Hans'
 kindness
 17 be much traffic on the roads. I wonder if tourists will be about? CM: Well,
 it
 18 trouble! We were starting to wonder if we shouldn't just leave, and grab a
 bite
 19 r own feelings about school? I wonder if what your children are undertaking
 now s
 20 h, oh yea. That's right. A: I wonder if you could give me some more
 informatio
 21 once - he could be trying to find out if you are home alone. 4 Contact the
 22 history at university, and I wondered if you could give me some idea of
 what life
 24 dette: Hello. Dick: Hello. I wonder if you could help me? Would you mind
 if I l
 25 play well,' Turner said. 'I don't know if you ever know what your team is
 going t

Those 25 applications of *if* then are orderly ranged into some section as formerly done in term marked, unmarked and unidentified for semantic integrality. Table 8 exposes them.

Table 8. The classification of *if* in the corpus of UK News

The corpus	Unmarked for Semantic integrality	Marked for semantic integrality	Unidentified for semantic integrality
UK News	23 (92%)	0 (0%)	2 (8%)

Furthermore, the *whether* applications in the UK News corpus are rendered here.

1 hes in front of players, wondered aloud whether his team has any heart and
 questioned w
 2 ar-old son along the street. She asked whether I would be in a photograph
 with the bo
 3 you are not certain or cannot decide whether something is suspicious, dial 999
 anyhow
 4 l. That's true even though no one knew whether that much meat was in fact
 contaminated
 5 mation on some points before it decides whether the case can continue. There
 is even
 6 ourse be sought and someone must decide whether the victim can be taken to
 hospital, o
 7 lley gave the company 14 days to choose whether to accept his cut of the
 punitive award
 8 use-appointed board will have to decide whether to accept the most attractive
 offer, or
 9 nother, the Government must soon choose whether to sell USEC in one piece,
 or to parcel
 10 areas, so it is being forced to decide whether what passes for a college
 education tod

Sentence 5 is noticeably stated without *or not* or *whether X or Y*. Yet this cannot carelessly be placed into the category of unmarked for semantic integrality by reason of the meaning of the sentence. The word *decide* that comes before *whether* has explicitly shown that one must choose various possibilities, and then take one as the decision. For sure, with this kind of consideration, sentence 5 falls into the category of Marked for semantic integrality. To have perceptibly elaboration of the categorization, it seems that table 9 is the answer.

Table 9. The classification of *whether* in the corpus of UK News

The corpus	Unmarked for Semantic integrality	Marked for semantic integrality	Unidentified for semantic integrality
UK News	0 (0%)	2 (20%)	8 (80%)

4. *If* and *whether* in the Corpus of US Journalistic Articles

This corpus is the one that provides the data in the largest amount in comparison with the other three corpora. At least, there are 131 out of 2651 data. The data of *if* applications can be investigated in the following records.

- 1 [TIME1:072224] When asked if "the lack of detail in Perot's proposal
- 2 that an insurance company wants to know if a claimant has a criminal past,
- 3 or an e
- 4 56229] He added: "It has been said that if a great nation decided to violate
- 5 a tre
- 6 E1:033338] Readers are entitled to know if a journalist has personal ties to
- 7 a sub
- 8 , LIES, LIES Voters' Guide: How to Tell if a Politician is Lying
- 9 r for the independence of the judiciary if a powerful litigant can cause the
- 10 remov
- 11 9] But some of Clinton's critics wonder if a President should not also be a
- 12 bit mo
- 13] Nonetheless, some educators wonder if access to schooling, long
- 14 considered on
- 15 Atlanta, a black father stood and asked if America no longer opened its
- 16 arms to al
- 17 14460] Beyond that, Kume would not mind if Americans like Chrysler
- 18 chairman Lee Ia
- 19 tern diplomat also cautioned: "I wonder if an economically and militarily
- 20 powerful
- 21 s honesty -- is that "you always wonder if another shoe will drop".
- 22 [TIME2:043841] "I doubt if anyone in the British Isles is better a
- 23 in Wall period that Brandt decided that if anything was to be done to ease
- 24 relatio
- 25 [TIME1:039700] I don't know if Bill believes that, but Hillary does, s

16. ects in the bombing, Mrs. McKee wonders if Chuck's background contains
the secret
- 17 me reasons for the deterioration: asked if Clinton is "someone you can
trust," res
- 18 [TIME1:016810] Both "wonder" if Clinton is telling the truth, and with
19 st once, when an avowed supporter asked if Clinton would clear up his
stance on th
- 20 E1:015133] While it's too early to tell if customers want another video
screen in.
- 21 [TIME1:010495] Sullivan asks if Emily knows why she had to leave
home.
- 22 [TIME1:071386] But what, Baker asked, if France got all the concessions
it wante
- 23 or concessions to win a trade agreement if France would make deep and
rapid cuts i
- 24 [TIME1:070618] I ask Clinton if he agrees with Smith.
- 25 the time, but also because he felt that if he as a Republican judge handled
the ma
- 26 [TIME1:001421] As he said, if he decides he's right, then he's right
- 27 [TIME1:070772] I ask if he ever considered being anything but a
28 ted a surgically worded question asking if he had ever broken the laws of
another
- 29 [TIME1:036167] In the past, when asked if he had ever used drugs,
Clinton replied
- 30 [TIME1:018126] I asked if he had had dinner and said I would brin
31 nt Sadat in Alexandria, and I asked him if he had opposed having King
Hussein of J
- 32 [TIME1:022029] Jimmy Carter told me if he had run when I ran and I'd
run when
- 33 the most foul atrocities, no one knows if he has ever killed anyone himself.
- 34 intelligence agent in Cyprus, and asked if he knew how the bomb got
aboard Flight
- 35 emed like a decent opening, and I asked if he knew that the wife of a Bush
Cabinet
- 37 metimes took Ueberroth aside to inquire if he might help change some
aspect of Whi
- 38 [TIME1:007076] Other buffs wondered if he might not be one of the
mysterious "
- 39 king, it was not unreasonable to wonder if he thought there might be some
advantag
- 40 o his bed at 6:30 one morning and asked if he wanted to go out for
strawberries an
- 41 h and current husband Abe and asked him if he wanted to have kids.
- 42 [TIME1:041763] Asked if he was engaging in union busting, Bush
- 43 Brown came on the program and was asked if he was gay.
- 44 n Leon Panetta, went to Foley and asked if he was gay.
- 45 [TIME2:067325] It is difficult to know if he was moved or not, but he
certainly d

- 46 and travel for Jackson, than to wonder if he will start some divisive -- and
expe
- 47 [TIME1:013793] "He wanted to know if he would have to cut his
shoulder-length
- 48 rette-making RJR Nabisco, and wondering if he would help pick public
health offici
- 49 eged affair," he says, "I wouldn't ask if he'd had one.
- 50 [TIME1:035234] Wonder if he's too busy to help out Mrs. Noriega
- 51 ME1:010566] Julie Sweeney often wonders if her two cute grandsons
traded one horri
- 52 [TIME2:005400] Asked if his patience with Saddam Hussein is wea
- 53 [TIME2:003688] "I was asking if I could pick him up," he says.
- 54 [TIME1:065073] If you're wondering if I have a bias, I mentored
heterosexual
- 55 e New York Times article because I knew if I held off until the film was
done, the
- 56 [TIME1:026457] "He told me that if I should ever divulge any of the secret
57 said Baker, "remember how you said that if I went back to the White
House, you wou
- 58 E1:029179] CLINTON: They asked me today if I would consider him for
Vice President
- 59 oing back to teaching, but I don't know if I'd be able to".
- 60 [TIME1:016022] "I just wondered if I'd ever feel normal again," recalls KI
61 nt, then left. Says Edge: "I never know if I'm going to come home at night
or not"
- 62 [TIME1:007103] Many people wonder if it is too late".
- 63 [TIME2:043748] I don't know if it will be in my lifetime.
- 64 s, and some people in Washington wonder if it's a coincidence that the
network als
- 65 s, and some people in Washington wonder if it's a coincidence that the
network als
- 66 remature to talk, because we don't know if it's real," says Fauci.
- 67 [TIME1:059641] I began to wonder if maybe flying wouldn't be the way to
go.
- 68 [TIME2:023827] They know, if Medved doesn't, that the basic stories
69 to be rationed, he is constantly asked if money really matters.
- 70 [TIME1:007509] We still wonder if Nikita Khrushchev's sizing up of John
K
- 71 29512] At Bush headquarters they wonder if Nixon, who hasn't attended a
convention
- 72 2097] On the other hand, "they say that if no research is carried out, the
body mu
- 73 E1:016699] Conspiracy buffs will wonder if Noriega's lawyers are holding
back on r
- 74 o ask their parents what they would say if one of their children had a gay
friend.
- 75 onference and heard a reporter ask Bush if Ozal would cut off an oil
pipeline into

- 76 onference and heard a reporter ask Bush if Ozal would cut off an oil pipeline into
- 77 h McKee has given up trying to find out if Pan Am's bombers were after her son, al
- 78 [TIME1:016396] These advisers said if price controls were lifted, if subsidie
- 79 e really felt about her and wonders now if she "should have straightened things ou
- 80 e surface of any mother and she wonders if she is doing it right, whether she work
- 81 en suffering away in silence, wondering if she isn't, perhaps, losing it.
- 82 [TIME2:015078] She is wondering if she will ever be able to get back into
- 83 erry would go over to her table and ask if she would care to dance with H.R.H.
- 84 the courtroom door, his mother is asked if she would like to talk to him.
- 85 change, but first he wanted to find out if some sort of progress could be made at
- 86 o has shared the experience, I wondered if some unknown ancestor of mine had walke
- 87 765] As the world watched and wonderd if Soviet tanks would put an end to it all
- 88 th any seriousness because no one knows if such hardball tactics will scare Milose
- 89 doctor on duty just nodded, then asked if the bandage felt comfortable.
- 90 [TIME2:018397] We just don't know if the character flaw his dissembling reve
- 91 Clarence Thomas hearings, women wonder if the consciousness-raising made enough o
- 92 [TIME1:035906] Now they are wondering if the February murders, near the northern
- 93 y Yankelovich Clancy Shulman were asked if the government was spending too much on
- 94 [TIME1:053928] But no one knows if the House will pass the measure with en
- 95 ved in the embryonic discussions wonder if the media's close scrutiny of Kerrey co
- 96 [TIME1:021507] He says that "if the networks ever interviewed me, it mi
- 97 n a final report to Congress, was asked if the pardons meant that government offic
- 98 fling, did he?" she said), one wonders if the President must now fire his wife.
- 99 [TIME1:025965] It was hard to tell if the President's desperate act did much
- 100 [TIME1:062521] (One wonders if the response would be so sanguine if th
- 101 heart attacks in men, but no one knows if the same is true for women.
- 102 rough his sources in Viet Nam and asked if the text was accurate.
- 103 [TIME2:009041] That hardly matters if the threat works.

- 105 [TIME2:050385] Now they wonder if their confidence was misplaced.
 106 dying wishes, and museums are wondering if their future plans can be held back
 by
 107 [TIME1:046818] A. I don't know if there are any bridges left standing.
 108 additional time is not too much to ask if there is a reasonable doubt that he is
 109 of York University in Ontario wondered if there were any spatial tasks at which
 w
 110 ars, or of liars who don't seem to care if they are caught.
 111 [TIME1:070073] They don't care if they are hypocritical.
 112 rejudice -- that many people don't know if they can believe anything Clinton
 says.
 113 [TIME1:070083] A. No. You know that if they do this, the free media may
 extend
 114 series of debates, people are wondering if they have been unduly frightened by
 ove
 115 [TIME1:070109] I don't mind if they want to run down Arkansas because
 116 [TIME1:059032] Asked if they were certain about their choices,
 117 s believe they will, you have to wonder if they will ever attain the mystical stat
 118 on the job market, more men may wonder if they will lose their own posts and
 prom
 119 Moroccan skiers, waving flags, and asks if they'll pose for a picture with him.
 120 [TIME1:070075] They don't care if they're dealing with doctored evidence.
 121 lot about their future, and no wonder: if they're not careful, they could end up
 122 at 3 o'clock in the morning and wonder if this is crazy?
 123 [TIME1:005798] "I wonder if this will be the first generation that
 124 on the "poor," only 17% said yes; asked if too much was being spent on
 "welfare,"
 125 Democratic pollster Geoffrey Garin says if voters are closely divided between
 Bush
 126 [TIME2:068033] No one could know if Warsaw's leaders would honor their
 pled
 127 how we would be pounded," Gates said, "if we were 'bogged down' in an
 'inconclusi
 128 weeping opinion that "I seriously doubt if we will ever have another war".
 129 d she looks at you as if you just asked if you could have one of her fingers as an
 130 [TIME2:051577] Therefore, I must ask if you have any relative or friends in thi
 131 [IME2:039050] "Yet, you know," he said, "if you think about it, that description
 ki

Deriving from the earlier records, the classification of the data then can be considered as follows:

Table 10. The classification of *if* in the corpus of US Journalistic Articles

The corpus	Unmarked for Semantic integrality	Marked for semantic integrality	Unidentified for semantic integrality
US Journalistic Articles	121 (92.37%)	1 (0.76%)	0 (0.00%)

In light of the marked status for the *if* application in this analysis that is unearthed from sentence 130 in the records above, it seems to be ambiguous actually. This is because the fact that eventhough there is a marked feature, that is, *if.....or.....*, one cannot really examine the real context.

The data on *whether* in the Corpus of US Journalistic Articles are openly spotted in the following notes. The application of *whether* is in the amount of 138 out of 634 data.

- 1 a State Department study, with deciding whether "to treat Iraq as a distasteful dictato
- 2 ion forces attacked Iraq, Clinton asked whether "we should give sanctions more time". .
- 3 6] "The public can learn enough to know whether a candidate is a decent person without
- 4 r to the effect that it does not matter whether a cat is black or white so long as it c
- 5 [TIME2:037523] Asked on Election Day whether a Clinton victory would make them feel
- 6 conomy, Reich writes, it matters little whether a company is based in London or Los Ang
- 7 itors should be among the first to know whether a company is failing or even defrauding
- 8 [TIME2:050075] But when asked whether a crackdown was planned, transition off
- 9 h as New York, it is impossible to know whether a guard applicant committed a crime els
- 10 ful of pilot projects to help it decide whether a massive screening program would be wo
- 11 most fundamental question -Who decides whether a woman can have an abortion?
- 12 s performance against Erving may decide whether b-ball's top scorer returns to the cour
- 13 George Stephanopoulos joked, "I wonder whether Baker will be able to find a role for B
- 14 , or at least their skulls, to find out whether Borden really did them in with a hatche
- 15] Bush advisers are beginning to wonder whether campaign manager ROBERT TEETER is the r
- 16 good enough sources in the KGB to know whether certain types of information had been p
- 17 [TIME1:017783] Determined to understand whether CFCs were the culprit, NASA mounted a s
- 18 t the President, must ultimately decide whether claims of Executive privilege to withho
- 19 e Rock to investigate Flowers and check whether Clinton improperly helped her get her s
- 20 [TIME1:061800] It would decide whether courts can use an 1871 law intended to

- 21 government's secret attempt to find out whether Doder had been recruited
by the KGB is
- 22 d be respected), as to those who wonder whether Ed Bradley of CBS's 60
Minutes is black
- 23 first time we find ourselves asking not whether endless progress is desirable
but whieth
- 24] It will be up to a new jury to decide whether George was guilty of
criminal perjury.
- 25 As for the nation, it remains in doubt whether he can indeed move it and (as
he himsel
- 26 remains of Abraham Lincoln to find out whether he had Marfan syndrome,
an inherited di
- 27 056844] It makes a man study and wonder whether he is worthy of the
confidence, worthy
- 28 of the gas chamber, the man not knowing whether he was to die or be
spared.
- 29 [TIME1:016790] When asked whether he's anti-Semitic, Buchanan says no,
th
- 30 While Springsteen was trying to decide whether his Human Touch album
was actually fini
- 31 decade, Keri has had to wait and wonder whether his school would open on
time.
- 32 into tribal bloodletting, and we wonder whether history is cyclical, always
orbiting th
- 33 008626] He replied, "Well, I don't know whether I want to use the word
mandate . . . I
- 34 y customers on the telephone don't care whether I'm sitting at home or in a
high rise i
- 35 [TIME2:008245] We are asking whether it is ever appropriate to raise these
t
- 36 stern officials are beginning to wonder whether it is not time to switch
primary attent
- 37 [TIME1:046785] I don't care whether it is the poorest, the most crime-ridde
38 coming century that it will be decided whether it lasts or not.
- 39 [TIME1:070149] I just didn't know whether it was a good thing for him to
do, or w
- 40 [TIME1:064819] "We don't know yet whether it was just an ordinary traffic
acciden
- 41 d in London last week; no one yet knows whether it will become fully
effective, let alo
- 42 [TIME2:049022] No telling whether Letterman can make it as a
mainstream a
- 43 ors through mid-January before deciding whether new deficit spending is
needed.
- 44 [TIME2:022513] "How do you know whether or not I care?" the teacher
challenged.
- 45 , as voters went to the polls to decide whether or not to back the Maastricht
treaty an
- 46 least he allow British voters a say on whether or not to ratify Maastricht.
- 47 [TIME1:044264] They must decide whether or not to uphold a

- 48 Pennsylvania law tha
[TIME2:051030] Yurchenko did not know whether other payments to
Doder followed.
- 49 [TIME2:021380] What's still unknown is whether Perot would come in for
keeps, or just.
- 50 [TIME2:021755] What's still unknown is whether Perot would come in for
keeps, or just
- 51 26998] Many mothers-to-be have wondered whether playing music and
reciting poetry can i
- 52 [TIME1:070919] At issue is whether President Boris Yeltsin acted legally
w
- 53 ee a police car, has no business saying whether Price has got things right.
54 d character, and it is difficult to say whether Ramos has it.
- 55 al experts alike, however, still wonder whether Ramos is up to the job.
56 Federal prosecutors are trying to learn whether Rostenkowski and other
legislators made
- 57 ng a teen to petition a court to decide whether she is capable of making a
decision on
- 58 crazy enough for the audience to doubt whether she is right, as must happen
to sustain
- 59 [TIME1:035208]. Asked whether she might serve as Vice President in a
60 her mother famously declared when asked whether she or her children
would flee the coun
- 61 a female officer would have to wonder "whether she would get a quick
response to a cal
- 62 a female officer would have to wonder "whether she would get a quick
response to a cal
- 63 d to recall that she too is often asked whether she would have supported his
reform pla
- 64 le are walking around demanding to know whether somebody did his
service".
- 65 [TIME2:049782] It is impossible to tell whether that is sound strategy or a
recipe for
- 66 assador Peter Secchia in Rome and asked whether the ambassador could
persuade Washingto
- 67 [IME2:020509] (The White House won't say whether the boss would gut his
own \$200,000 sal
- 68 hat the letter was misleading and asked whether the CIA should redraft it.
69 hase of the trial, the jury will decide whether the companies are liable for
compensato
- 70 versity of Arkansas: "I began to wonder whether the compromise I had
made with myself w
- 71 s and Western diplomats wondering aloud whether the Croats had yielded
Bosanski Brod by
- 72 ookies, I settle in to sleep, wondering whether the dire reports I had heard
from the J
- 73 [IME2:019367] The government must decide whether the entree is a
creation unto itself, a
- 74 ft thousands of state workers wondering whether the eventual settlement
will leave them

- 75 unsel Bobby Burchfield's refusal to say whether the ex-official is associated
with the
- 76 of its skimpiest seasons and wondering whether the Great White Way
would ever glisten
- 77 [TIME1:036252] Some skeptics wonder whether the inactivity might reflect
Clinton's
- 78 TIME2:013442] Many have begun to wonder whether the investment is
worth it.
- 79 the Jays and Braves do battle to decide whether the last song of the baseball
year will
- 80 [TIME1:004670] They wondered whether the nation could put this kind of
effor
- 81 [TIME1:007330] Nor was it known whether the new leadership would
move to join t
- 82 atic Senator John Kerry, wanted to know whether the Nixon Administration
had pulled out
- 83 s and Congressmen alike began wondering whether the presidency had not
grown too strong
- 84 ig question facing the Bush campaign is whether the President will make a
positive case
- 85 the tapes himself in order to determine whether the President's case for not
yielding t
- 86 [TIME1:059011] When a reporter asked whether the President's low
standing in the pol
- 87 rase all the doubts of those who wonder whether the President's political
slump mirrors
- 88 izens shaking their heads and wondering whether the protest was
orchestrated as a cleve
- 89 2:062578] It was sometimes hard to tell whether the rancor aroused by
Johnson stemmed f
- 90 it's just a gas station, and who cares whether the sign says Sinclair or
Exxon?" Anywa
- 91 Supreme Court announced it would decide whether the tobacco industry
could be sued by s
- 92 s should have evidence enough to decide whether the universe was created
in one place a
- 93 lls for a special prosecutor to examine whether the White House tried to
cover up its e
- 94 cquitted when the jury could not decide whether the woman had given
consent -- though s
- 95 ME1:062232] Ordinary citizens wondering whether their clogged nasal
passages and sneeze
- 96 during the conflict ("One has to wonder whether there was no one else in
the Gulf War p
- 97 [TIME2:026072] It is reasonable to ask whether there will be a family at
all.
- 98 n by illness--share the power to decide whether there will be any future at
all.
- 99 years, Mavis Nicholson, disagree about whether they are staying in the
same room as la

- 100outh Africa's white voters will be asked whether they back the government's efforts to n
- 101he spirit of things: People must decide whether they choose "to be the carcass or the v
- 102[TIME2:023311] When asked whether they felt Bush lied when he said he wou
- 103ox office, at least until people decide whether they like it or not.
- 104hen voters may get the chance to decide whether they like Tsongas' message better if it
- 105auditions to show that she didn't care whether they liked her or not, is something of
- 106suffering or, at best, do not much care whether they live or die.
- 107the British people will have to decide whether they want the magic or the daylight, si
- 108ople of the Western Sahara to determine whether they want to be independent or part of
- 109tudy the afflicted area first to decide whether they were truly needed.
- 110d, which left a lot of people wondering whether they would have jobs.
- 111he South have long had trouble deciding whether they would rather fight or make love.
- 112don't make them wait 24 hours to decide whether they're going to give birth because "We
- 113Aaron, "and therefore we have to decide whether this is a problem like going to the moo
- 114A. I am sure within a year we will know whether this is feasible.
- 115the campaign, "we're going to find out whether this is just another case for Jim Baker
- 116om time to time the best minds wondered whether this wasn't a hell of a way to run a pl
- 117ow falls to the Supreme Court to decide whether those laws violate the Constitution's p
- 118[TIME1:069887] The EPA is deciding whether to appeal -- and the pesticide industry
- 119h more complicated than merely deciding whether to buy their favorite sedan in green or
- 120mic disaster area that one hardly knows whether to call in the Marines or send in the c
- 121story for Riley may have been deciding whether to do it at all.
- 122you can't afford 24 hours off to decide whether to have it?
- 123ty Duke is the daughter who must decide whether to help her die, in this unflinching TV
- 124ty Duke is the daughter who must decide whether to help her die, in this unflinching TV
- 125Inouye of Hawaii, which it will decide whether to investigate next year.
- 126[TIME2:049219] Now Bentsen must decide whether to leave the trust with Goldman or move
- 127[TIME2:049253] Now Bentsen must decide whether to leave the trust with Goldman or move
- 128[TIME1:061753] nations decide whether to make it a body composed of governmen

129; the committee is now trying to decide whether to subpoena him.
 130[TIME2:031914] She now must decide whether to try to live there.
 131[TIME1:063618] And who knows whether travelers will come back when
 we start
 134e, the students are invited to consider whether truth is absolute or lies in the
 eye of
 135y voters are more interested in knowing whether Victoria, the Caracas
 fashion mogul, wi
 136E2:042735] He added darkly, "People ask whether we have to stick to the
 Joint Declarati
 137makers in Toronto or Paris do not care whether we live or die," said
 Forgeron's wife F
 138hose requests in the file, no one cared whether you actually got them back,"
 he says.
 139_____

Table 11. The classification of *whether* in the corpus of US Journalistic Articles

The corpus	Unmarked for Semantic integrity	Marked for semantic integrity	Unidentified for semantic integrity
US Journalistic Articles	19 (13.77%)	27(19.56%)	92(66.67%)

B. Synchronic and Diachronic Analysis of *if* and *whether*.

The previous chapters have already given a hint for this synchronic and Diachronic analysis. This analysis is put forward in order to see whether there is a change or not in the usage of *If* and *whether* syntagmatically and paradigmatically if the usage is seen these points of views of times and places. The analysis is accomplished by evaluating the findings in the fore paragraphs in respect of the Corpus of Thomas Jefferson Letters representing the some time of rather old usage and the Corpus of Personal Letters (PLC_2000 AmE) figuring out the new usage of English. The findings of the application or usage of *if* and *whether* in the four corpora can be presented in the following table.

Table 12. The overall data on the usage of *if* and *whether* in four corpora.

	Personal Letter corpus (PLC-2000 AmE)		Thomas Jefferson Corpus		UK News Corpus		US Journalistic Articles Corpus	
	if	Whether	if	Whether	if	Whether	if	Whether
Unmarked for Semantic integrity	36 (93.02%)	2 (15.38%)	22 (91.67%)	0 (0%)	23 (92%)	0 (0%)	121 (92.37%)	19 (13.77%)
Marked for semantic integrity	0 (0%)	5 (38.46%)	0 (0%)	4 (8%)	0 (0%)	2 (20%)	1 (0.76%)	27 (19.56%)
Unidentified for semantic integrity	7 (6.98%)	6 (46.16%)	2 (8.33%)	46 (92%)	2 (8%)	8 (80%)	9 (6.87%)	92 (66.67%)

The forms of syntagmatic and paradigmatic relation that might bring about the incongruity in meaning of *if* and *whether* and are positively applied to analyze the data at the current study can be looked at Figure 1. Referring to the classification of unmarked, marked and unidentified ones, the analyses then can be conducted. Diachronically, the old usage and contemporary usage of *if* remain fixed since the data say so. It is clearly seen that the old usage represented by the Thomas Jefferson Corpus and the new usage represented by the Personal Letter corpus demonstrate constant data in favor of unmarked and marked for semantic integrality. Either in old or new one, there is no *if* usage that is applied for marked for semantic integrality. This means that *if* whether in the past or now semantically is used by the native speakers (since the data are actual data that are written by native speakers) to express the non-semantic integrality.

On the other hand, the usage of *whether* in the old and current usage shows a changing tendency. In the old usage, it is unquestionably shown in the table 12 that there is no usage in terms of unmarked for semantic integrality. However, in the new usage, there are 15.38% amount of *whether* usage referring to unmarked for semantic integrality. This means that people tend to use *whether* interchangeably with *if* now. Yet, the data still cannot be used to reject the hypothesis because there are 38 % usages of *whether* referring to the marked for semantic integrality. Based on these data, one then can conclude that people tend to use *whether* interchangeably to *if* but the number of people who regard such a use are small in number. Most people still regard that *whether* is still used to express an idea that semantically refers marked for semantic integrality. As a result, synchronically the usage of *if* and *whether* is different. The difference implies that there is a difference as well in meaning.

The Synchronic analysis is performed by taking the data from UK News Corpus to represent the *if* and *whether* usage in the United Kingdom and US Journalistic Articles Corpus to represent the *if* and *whether* usage in The United States. Rooted on the Table 12, it can be obviously found out that in the United Kingdom, *if*, as a linguistic sign, is used to express the idea that fall in the semantic category of unmarked for semantic integrality (92%). In addition, *whether* is used for expressing an idea that refers to marked for semantic integrality (20 %). In contrast, in The United States, *if* is used to communicate a thought that belongs unmarked for semantic integrality (92.37%) while dealing *whether*, it seems that there is a tendency to transform the usage (0 % in UK, 13.77% in US). In short, in UK *if* is used for expressing an idea that fit in unmarked for semantic integrality and *whether* for marked for semantic integrality while in US, *if* is used to convey a notion that fit in unmarked for semantic for integrality, but with a note that there is few people use for marked one (0.77%), and *whether* is exploited to communicate a concept that is marked for semantic integrality with a special message i.e. there is a tendency of using it interchangeably with *if* (whether 13.77% unmarked).

Furthermore, still based on table 12, if it is creatively compared between the old usage of *if* and *whether* in US represented by the Thomas Jefferson Corpus and the current usage of *if* and *whether* in UK, it comes to a very interesting finding, that is, the old usage of *if* and *whether* in US is the same as the new usage in UK.

ly, based on the elaborations beforehand, It can barely be concluded that, some special notes, either synchronically or diachronically the usage of *if* down in the category of unmarked for integrality i.e. meaning that the following possibilities may or may not be perceived as occupying the continuous abstract internal space, or as being part of a singular set. Meanwhile, the usage of *whether* is marked for semantic integrality i.e. regarding the possibilities as being integral or whole unit, i.e. perceive them as occupying the same continues abstract internal space, or as being part of singular set. Consequently, the hypothesis that There is a difference between *if* and *whether* in terms of paradigmatic and syntagmatic relations can be accepted.

CONCLUSIONS DAN SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

Using the introduction, literary review, methodology, and findings as bases, conclusions made here are expected to be able to figure out accurately the facts as they are, because accurate conclusions should embody such characteristics. The sequences of conclusions are as follow:

1. It can by and large be concluded that, with some special notes, either synchronically or diachronically the usage of *if* is unmarked for integrality i.e. meaning that the following possibilities may or may not be perceived as occupying the continuous abstract internal space, or as being part of a singular set. Meanwhile, the usage of *whether* is marked for semantic integrality i.e. regarding the possibilities as being integral or whole unit, i.e. perceive them as occupying the same continues abstract internal space, or as being part of singular set. The special notes are indicated in the followings.
2. In light of diachronic analyses, the old usage and contemporary usage of *if* remain fixed since the data assert the facts. Either in old or new one, there is no *if* usage that is marked for semantic integrality. This means that *if*, whether in the past (Thomas Jefferson era) or at present, semantically is developed to articulate an idea that is unmarked for semantic integrality. In contrary, the usage of *whether* in the old and current usage shows a changing tendency. In the old usage, the usage is unmarked for semantic integrality (0 %). However, in the current usage, there are 15.38% amount of *whether* usage that is unmarked for semantic integrality.
3. The synchronic analysis performed in this study reveals some findings that synchronically disclose the usage of *if* in the United States is marked for integrality as big as 0.76 %. This means that there is little tendency to change the usage from the unmarked to the marked ones. In addition the usage of *whether* in The United States is unmarked for semantic integrality in the amount of 13.77%. This is reflecting that the usage *whether* undergoes a change. In contrast, in the United Kingdom either *if* or *whether* remain the same as in the past there is no change.
4. Furthermore, still based on table 12, if it is creatively compared between the old usage of *if* and *whether* in US represented by the Thomas Jefferson Corpus and the current usage of *if* and *whether* in UK, it comes to a very interesting finding, that is, the time and place may interfere the meaning of a certain signs as shown that the old usage of *if* and *whether* in US (Thomas Jefferson era) is the same as the new usage in UK.

Suggestions

Some suggestions are proposed in the hope that the results of this study at least can give a meaning toward English language learning and teaching. The suggestions are addressed to several parties mentioned below.

1. The curriculum designers

These parties should consider the level of the students' ability in English with justification that the material they prepare will positively accommodate the accurate usage of vocabulary that is currently applied in the daily life. The accommodative materials to the students' needs are so contributive toward the students' paramount target of language acquisition. Accordingly, curriculum designers have to do something incessantly on the semantic development of the research either using the concordance or fully text-base studies. As a result, they will be able to come up with up to date and accurate material designs

2. English Language Teachers

English language teachers are the ones that totally need such information dealing with the meaning accuracy for the sake of successfulness of their teaching learning process. Knowing the definite meaning of words contributes something to the teachers in order to be capable to guide their students in the right direction with ultimate goal on being able to undertake communication successfully whether it is in written form or orally.

3. The students

The students should be aware of their capability. Discerning the words and their contexts in details might bring them in the position of confidently applying in the words in communication. Therefore, it is highly recommended for the students to get in touch with the concordance for this kind of tool can provide fast services to find many kinds of needed data.

4. The researchers

This study is far from being perfect. Moreover, due to time limitation, the writer is unable to analyze thoroughly in all potential aspects that might influence the meaning of certain words, here *if* and *whether*. Further studies with profound analyses emphasizing in all potential aspects should be conducted systematically. Another aspect is regarding with the concordance. This instrument is very good in providing fast service to obtain the data. However, merely taking this kind of instrument to be the tool to gather the data seems unsatisfactory because the concordance cannot provide the data in an exact context. There are so many sentences that are cut automatically. These cases offer problems for the researchers. Thus, the researchers who are interested to explore similar cases to this study are encouraged to look for the

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