CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

A paragraph can be composed by several units, such as a word, a phrase, a clause or a sentence. When people want to compose a good paragraph, they must know how to produce the sentences correctly by understanding the grammar well. Beside that, in composing the paragraph, they must know the structure of each sentence because a good paragraph can be seen from the structure of sentences.

Sometimes, when people compose sentences, they are concerned not only with the structure but also the meaning; how the structure constructs meaning. On the other hand, the sentences would produce the structure and the structure of meaning based on the largest unit. According to Gerot and Wignell (1994: 82), "*people speak in messages, which are realized grammatically in clauses and clause complexes".* They stated that "*a clause is the largest unit the systemic functional grammar and a clause complex is two or more clauses that have logically connected".* It means that people can compose the messages in clauses or clause complexes grammatically and people can analyze the sentences based on the clauses or the clause complexes. Thus, people can decide to analyze the clauses or the clause complexes grammatically and semantically.

Grammatically, the clauses are analyzed based on the process of the structure of each sentence. Then, semantically, the clauses are analyzed based on

the process of how the structure constructs the meaning. Hence, the clauses have a close relationship grammatically and semantically. On the other hand, the clauses have logically connected to connect the clauses each other where it would produce a logic relation. Beside that, Halliday (1985: 193) argued that the interpretation of the relations between the clauses makes up the logic meaning. The logic meaning of the clauses connects each clause. On the other hand, the clauses can be formed based on the interpretation. There are two interpretations, namely interdependency and logico-semantic system. The first is interdependency or also known as taxis system. The taxis system, usually, is called member of complex that separates the clauses. Those are usually known as parataxis and hypotaxis (Halliday, 1985: 195). Hypotaxis is the relation between a dependent and its dominant. Those are often called two elements that are in unequal status, whereas parataxis is the relation between initiating and continuing. Those are two elements of equal status. There is an example of the interdependency that mentioned above, *she is not a show cat, I do not want to buy her as a show cat.* That example shows that the first clause is *she is not a show cat* is the initiating clause and the second clause *I do not want to buy her as a show cat* is the continuing clause. Those clauses are the clause complex of parataxis because those have two equals status.

Referred to the members of pairs of related clauses, there is other interpretation that purposes to explain about the logic meaning. The other is the logico-semantic relation that specifically explains about the meaning relation inter clausal. Halliday (1985: 196) clearly mentioned that there are two fundamental relationships of logico-semantic. Those relationships are expansion and

projection. They have general types that are labeled by subtypes of those relationships; three types of expansion and two types of projection. In analyzing the logico-semantic relation, it is really interesting to discuss about the clause complexes that have logico-semantic relation because the data will show a process of meaning form that explains about how the clause complex produces the logico-semantic relation. There is an example of the logico-semantic relation that produces a subtype of projection*: "Polly! Don't be a fool!" he shouted*. *"Don't touch them."* That is an example of projection, especially the locution. That is an explanation of the data: *"Polly! Don't be a fool!"* is first clause and serves as the continuing clause. Then, *he shouted* is second clause and serves as the initiating clause. *"Don't touch them."* is third clause and serves as the continuing clause because it is a continued clause of the first clause. The second clause could be called by the projecting clause and the first and third clause are the projected clause. The projected clause is projected by the projecting clause because the projected clause is wording which is spoken out by the projecting clause. It tells us that the projecting clause of *he shouted* gives information about a clause that projects the projected clause. The clause *he shouted* interrupts the quoted of *"Polly! Don't be fool. Don't touch them"*. That means that the quoted clause is projected by *he* and produced a process of verbal: shouted, and *he* is as a sayer in this example. That example told about the data which have locution projection. It means that the data is one of projection form. There are still other data which indicate the logico-semantic relation, such as expansion.

Related to the topic, there is a previous research that is conducted by Ernawati Maryam as her *skripsi* entitled *Clause Complex Analysis in "No Greater Love"* (Ernawati: 2007). The research described about the relation of logico-semantic in the novel text. In the research, she only described about expansion that linked a process of the logico-semantic by explaining the logic connection is in the clause complexes. The process which is explained through the logic connection can be found in the clause complex that consists of two until three clauses. Beside that, Ernawati analyzed the data which could be inserted into several classifications that certainly had been sorted by her. Meanwhile, there are two reasons which are taken by the writer to take up the research of Ernawati's. First, the writer analyzes the expansion relation that consists of more than three clauses. Second, the writer also analyzes data that have projection relation. Therefore, the writer chooses the data source from several business articles. The articles are chosen because there are various data that indicate the taxis relation and the logico-semantic relation. Beside that, in analyzing and giving some explanations of taxis relation and the form of logico-semantic relation, it is obviously seen that the data have such of diverse relationship in these articles. Therefore, the writer wants to take up the previous research so that this research would be more completely comprehensive rather than the previous research. Thus, based on the background above, the writer entitles this *skripsi* "*Taxis and Logico-Semantic Relation Consisting in Clause Complex in Business Articles on the New York Times Newspaper".*

1.2 Research Questions

To limit the problem and the discussion in this research, the writer attempts to formulate them in the following questions:

1. What types of taxis relation are found in *Business Section Articles on the New York Times Newspaper*?
2. What types of logico-semantic relation are expressed in the taxis in *Business Section Articles on the New York Times Newspaper*?

1.3 Objectives

This research attempts to answer those research questions above, which are:

1. To analyze types of taxis relation in *Business Section Articles on the New York Times Newspaper.*
2. To analyze types of logico-semantic relation in the taxis relation in *Business Section Articles on the New York Times Newspaper.*

1.4 Significance to Knowledge

This research is expected to provide explanation about taxis relation in the clause complexes and logico-semantic relation that are produced by the clause complex of parataxis and hypotaxis. Not only that, this research could provide more advantages to readers, especially English Department students, who want to know about clause complex. Moreover, the writer hopes that this research will

provide a lot of information about functional grammar, especially in the case of clause complex.

1.5 The Framework of Theory

This research is analyzed as seen in the following framework based on Functional Grammar. Firstly, in the theory of Functional Grammar; Halliday stated that clause complexes have relation between one clause with other clauses in term of logical component (1985: 193). It means that the clause complexes will produce meaning which make up by the structure of clauses.

Related to statement above, the clause complexes are analyzed based on the taxis and logico-semantic relation (1985: 195). Based on the theory, the taxis relation are divided into two types. They are parataxis and hypotaxis whereas the logico-semantic relation are divided into two general relationships. Those are expansion and projection. Within these two general relationships, there are three of expansion and two of projection. Three of expansion are elaborating, extending, enhancing. Then two of projection are locution and idea.

In this research, the writer uses some theories for helping the analysis. The writer uses the theory from *M.A.K. Halliday* (1985) as the grand theory, and *Thomas Bloor and Meriel Bloor* (2004), *Linda Gerot and Peter Wignell* (1994) as the supporting theories.

For analyzing those data, the writer must put the taxis and the logico-semantic symbol, as Halliday (1985: 195) stated that parataxis is symbolized by numerical information 1, 2, 3… and hypotaxis is symbolized by the Greek letter

information α, β, γ… then, the logico-semantic symbol: there is expansion and symbolized by elaborating '=', extending '+', and then enhancing 'x, and the last, there is projection and symbolized by double quotes (") for locution, and single quote (') for idea. The processes above will be explained in the following framework:

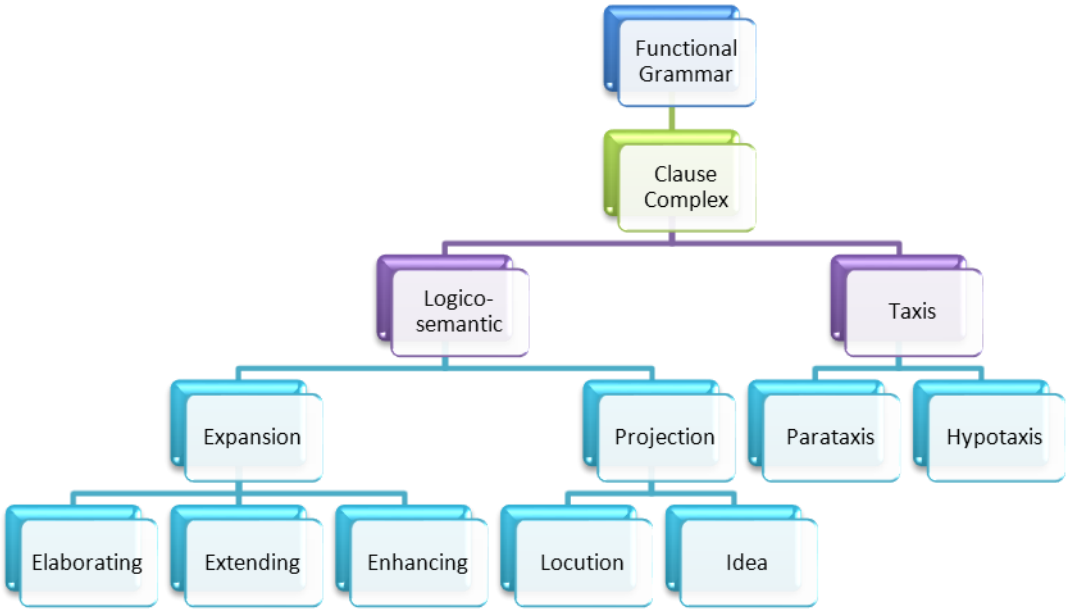


Figure 1.1 Framework of theory