COMPLEX CLAUSE OF BAHASA INDONESIA FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTIC

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Abstract

This paper discusses the meaning of the complex clause by a series of processes that are combined in a logical of the two clauses. Complex clause can be combined through one of two logical-semantic relationships that is expansion or projection.

Systemic Functional Linguistics approach is used to describe the five texts taken at random. The five texts are: (1) *Gembala dan malaikat,* (2) *Pendahuluan,* (3) *Melakukan Studi Gender dalam Bahasa*, (4) *Korporasi, Kerja dan Kultur, dan* (5) *Gara-gara Dilarang Bertemu* (1) *Shepherd and angels,* (2) *Introduction,* (3) *Doing Gender in Language Studies,* (4) *Corporations, Employment and Culture, and* (5) *Due to Divorce, No Meet Pets*. The analysis of the five texts is not opposed but complementary to one another.

By using a qualitative descriptive method, it was found two types of logical-semantic relations: (1) Expansion, and (2) projection. Integrating through one of the logical-semantic relations: expansion or projection is realized through a system of mutual dependence or taxis that can be divided into paratactic and hypotactic.

Key words: Clause complex, expansion, projection

Introduction

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is focused on the study of discourse analysis. There are two characteristics of the SFL, the systemic and functional. According to Halliday, systemic theory is a theory of meaning as an option. Through the meaning as choice, language or other semiotic systems is interpreted as a selected network mutually bound to each other (1985: xiv). That means that the choice of a system in proverbing the language is a way in determining other choices. Therefore, in assessing the potential of meaning, according to the SFL, language proverbing is started from the most common features and is continued to the more specific features. By quoting Butler, Halliday said,

> when we examine the meaning potential of language itself, we find that the vast numbers of options embodied in it combined into a very few relatively independent 'networks' and these networks of options correspond to certain basic functions of language" (p. 47).

The second characteristic of SFL is functional. SFL Theory is designed not merely to scrutinize on how language is used but to examine on how language is formed (Halliday, 1985: xiv).

That means, SFL is oriented on proverbing language as a resource that can be utilized to determine the significance of potential meaning of speakers. The same idea is suggested by Martin (1992) that the basic concept of SFL is language conceptualizing as a source of meaning which involve three elements: 1) the language as a network of relationships, 2) proverbing, which illustrates how the relationships are related to one another, and 3) explanation, which is able to reveal the relationship between the association and the language usage.

Another important concept of SFL lies in its studies focused on the text, instead of the sentence. Text is perceived as basic unit that can be utilized in determining the potential meaning. Halliday stressed that text is not an expansion of the scale of grammatical level but as a semantic unit which is realized through the sentences (Halliday, 1976: 2). Therefore, the text is not defined by its length. In SFL point of view, a text can be short, consisting of one sentence only (e.g, text contained in commercial advertisements).

In understanding a text, we need to consider the following or surrounding environment. Halliday (1985a: 5) denotes it as "context", i.e "text that is with". Context in this sense refers to the context of the situation and cultural context. Context of the situation is the direct environment

where the text functions (Halliday & Hasan, 1985b: 46). This means that the context of the situation is related to the situation in which the text is spoken. On the other hand, the cultural context, as stated by Malinowsky (in Halliday and Hasan &: ibid) is "a broader background of text interpretation." Therefore, it can be said that the cultural context is a cultural background where the text is existed. That is why, in understanding a text, both contexts should be considered since both are an embodiment of the text's institutional function in society.

Metafunction dan Contexts

In SFL, clause is perceived as a source to reveal the metafunctional meaning, i.e: ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning and textual meaning. According to Halliday (1985a), ideational meaning is the emblematic of experience and imagination. Ideational meaning is the meaning in the terms of "content" in a text. Ideational function of a clause is to symbolize the process: actions, events, awareness processes and relations. Interpersonal meaning is the meaning as a form of action. Speakers or writers do something to the listener or the reader through language. Interpersonal function of a clause is to exchange roles in rhetorical interaction: statement, questions, offer, and command, followed by modality. On the other hand, the textual meaning associated with the context that precedes and accompanies the textual function text of a clause is to construct a message.

The three aspects of meaning are related to the situational context. Situational context as the direct environment where the text is functioned can be determined by viewing the type of situation as the complexes of values variable in the semiotic structure (Halliday in Martin, 1992: 498 500). Furthermore, Halliday called the complexes of values variables as field, tenor and mode (ibid.: 500 502). Then each of these three variables is a realization of the ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning and textual meaning.

According to Munday (2001:91), field refers to the subject matter or matter that is being written. The field of a text is associated with the ideational meaning through transitivity pattern (verb types, active/passive, participants in the process). Tenor refers to the relationship between participants (e.g, who communicates with whom). Tenor of a text is associated with interpersonal meaning, which is realized through a modality pattern (by using modal verbs and verb, such as should, possibly, etc.). Mode (medium) refers to thr forms of communication, such as verbal or written. The mode of a text is associated with the textual meaning, which is realized through the structure and thematic information (mainly through the sequence and structure of the elements of a clause), and cohesion (the way the text is lexically combined, including the use of pronouns, ellipsis, collocation, repetition, etc.).

Tenor as the realization of interpersonal meaning

Tenor as the realization of interpersonal meaning refers to the negotiation of social relationships between the participants. Tenor links the collective semiotic relationships with three dimensions, i.e status, contact and affect. Martin (1992: 525) states that status refers to the position of interlocutor relationships in the socio-cultural hierarchy. Status is related to the status of equality and non-equality of participants and depend on the participants' social rank.

Clause System

Halliday (1985a) stated that clause is a grammatical unit in which several different semantic constructs were built and assimilated as a single unit (p. 66). In other words, clause consists of the word formations which then form a larger structure. The complexity of the clause is determined by the amount of activity within it. Therefore, the clause contains at least one activity indicated by the verbal group.

Systemic Functional Linguistics divides clause into two types, i.e minor clause and major clause. Based on the complexity, major clause consists of two types: simplex clause and complex clause.

Based on the interpretation, the simplex clause is defined as a single clause containing a single activity shown by the verbal group. On the other hand, the complex clause consists of two clauses combined logically. In other words, the complex clause is a series of processes that are logically combined. Clauses can be combined with one of two logical-semantic relations: expansion or the projection.

Expansion connects multiple processes by providing additional information. The expansion involves three types of relationship, they are: elaboration, extension, and enhancement. The three types of relationship are discussed below.

ELABORATION

Elaboration. Elaboration involves four relationships: 1) describe in more detail, 2) restate, 3) provide samples, and 4) leave a comment. Type of logical relationships covered in the elaboration are : that is/those are, and for example. Elaboration is demonstrated through "=" sign. Observe these following examples:

Example 1:

Timor Leste,

= The poorest new state of in Southeast Asia, experiencing horizontal conflict.
Example 2:
   Laksmini graduated from high school with a very brilliant achievement
= She, for example, obtaining a score of 10 for the subjects of Mathematics, Biology, and Chemistry.
Example 3:
   APP draft bill is very controversial
= Various elements in society have different opinions regarding the contents

EXTENTION

Extensions. Extension expands the meaning of aclause by adding something new. Extension is characterized by the use of conjunctions: and, but, or, and indicated by + sign. Observe these following examples:

Example 1:
1 She is a famous artist
+2 and has a lot of fans
Example 2:
1 His report grades are very bad
+2 but he is passed anyway
Example 3:
1 Suwardi is not only a lecturer
+2 but also a successful entrepreneur

***Number 1 dan 2 indicate that the relationship of both clauses are paratactic (parallel).

ENHANCEMENT

Enhancement. Enhancement involve circumstantial relationships where circumstantial information is encoded as a new clause. It can be temporary, conditional, causal, Concessive, spatial or manner. Enhancement is indicated by "x" sign. Observe these following examples:

Example 1:
   I go to sleep
   x after I have dinner   (temporal)
Example 2:
   I will come to the party
   x if i were invited   (conditional)
Example 3:
   I did not come to the party
   x because I was not invited   (causal)
Example 4:
   I came to the party
   x even though I was not invited   (concessive)
Example 5:
   I came into the building
   x where the party was being held   (spatial)

Example 6:
   I came to the party

   x by driving a car   (manner)

Projection

   Projection connects clause one another by projecting one process by citing/quoting or reporting. The projected can be meanings (ideas) and words (locution) (Halliday, 1994: 219). The projected words are marked with 'and the projected idea is marked with ". Information (proposition) of goods and services (proposal) can also be projected. Projection occurs through verbal and mental processes. Observe these following examples:

1. Verbal Process
Example 1:
   The doctor *joked*,
   "Your disease do not have to be treated"
Example 2:
   The doctor *said*,
   "That I had to have a lot of rest
Example 3:
   The doctor *asked*
   "Where does it hurt?"
2. Mental Process
Example 1:
   He could *understand*
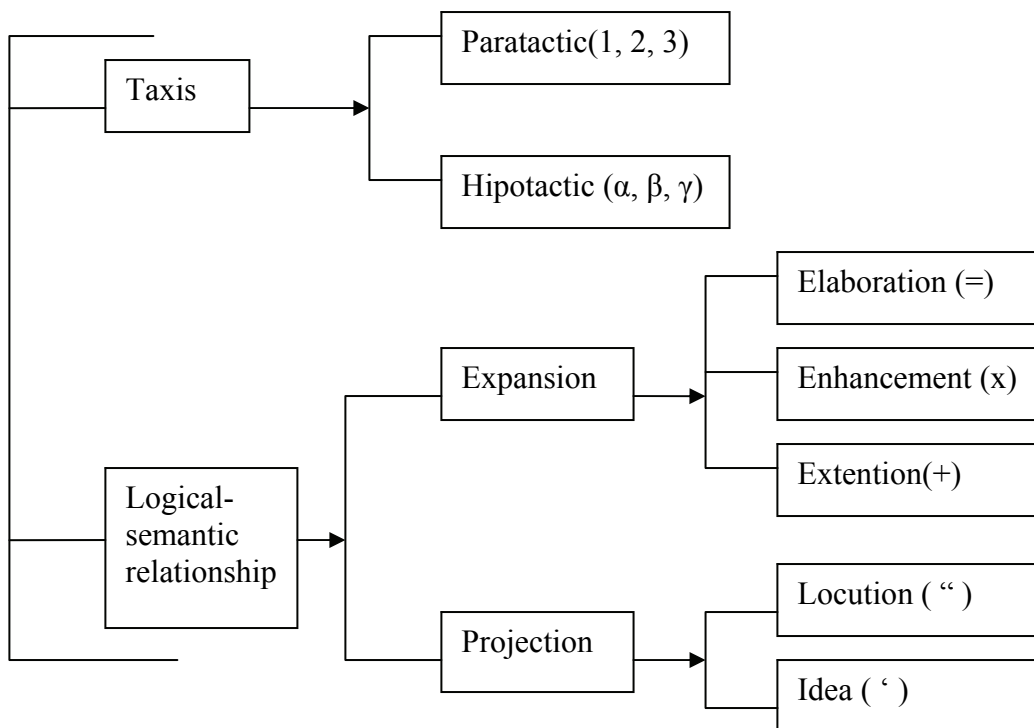   "Why he is advised by the doctor".
Example 2:
   He believed
   That he was wrong

   It is explained above that clause can be combined with one of the logical-semantic relationships: expansion or projection. The integration is realized through a system of mutual dependence (interdependence or taxis). Taxis itself refers to the dependency status of a clause in the complex clause. If a clause is dependent on another clause, then the relationship is called hipotactic relationship. In traditional grammar, the clause is called subordinate clause. If the clauses in complex clauses are able to stand alone, the relationship between these clauses are paratactic. In traditional grammar, the clauses are coordinate cluses.

   If the relationship between the clauses in a complex clause is hipotactic, then one of the clauses depends on other clauses or more dominant than the other. The status of hipotactic clauses are marked in Greek letters α, β, γ, and so on, while the status of paratactic clauses are marked by Arabic numerals 1, 2, 3 and so on, as shown in the chart below:

Taxis → Paratactic(1, 2, 3)

Hipotactic (α, β, γ)

Logical-semantic relationship →

Expansion → Elaboration (=)

Enhancement (x)

Extention(+)

Projection → Locution (")

Idea (')

Based on the network system, we can make the following paradigm.

Projection
Paratactic
Locution   1 I *said*
     " 2 I did not attend the party
Idea   1 I *think*
     " 2 I do not love him

Hipotactic
Locution   α I *said*
     " β that I could not attend the party
Idea: proposition   α I think
     ' β that I do not love him
     α I *decided*
     ' β not to attend the party
Idea: proposition   α I did not *want*
     ' β to attend the party

Expansion
Paratactic
Elaboration   1 I send money to my sister
     = 2 She really needs it
Extention   1 I have arranged a prologue
     + 2 and I have finished writing all the chapters
Enhancement   1 I have studied hard
     x 2 so that I am ready to take the test

Hipotactic
Elaboration   α I have met the students
     = β who protested the Rector's policies
Extention   α I have prepared the room
     + β where the seminar will be held
Enhancement   α The room have to be cleaned
     x β because the room will be used for seminars
     or   x β because the room will be used for seminars
     α The room have to be cleaned

Complex Clause Analysis: Text 1 *Gembala dan Malaikat* (Shepherd and Angel, taken from the Bible; *Kabar Baik* (Good News), 2004, page 178)

Pada malam itu ada gembala-gembala yang sedang menjaga domba-dombanya di padang rumput di daerah itu. Tiba-tiba malaikat Tuhan menampakkan diri kepada mereka, dan cahaya terang dari Tuhan bersinar menerangi mereka, dan mereka sangat ketakutan. Tetapi malaikat itu berkata, "Jangan takut! sebab saya datang membawa kabar baik untuk kalian - kabar yang menggembirakan semua orang. Hari ini di kota Daud telah lahir Raja Penyelamatmu yaitu Kristus, Tuhan. Inilah tandanya: Kalian akan menjumpai seorang bayi dibungkus dengan kain, dan berbaring di dalam sebuah palungan.

1.	I	α	Pada malam itu ada gembala-gembala
	II	=β	yang sedang menjaga domba-dombanya di padang rumput di daerah itu.
2.	I	1	Tiba-tiba malaikat Tuhan menampakkan diri kepada mereka
	II	+2 1	dan cahaya terang dari Tuhan bersinar menerangi mereka
	III	+2 2	dan mereka sangat ketakutan
3.	I	α 1	Tetapi malaikat itu berkata,
	II	"2 α	"Jangan takut!
	III	xβ α	sebab saya datang
	IV	+ β	membawa kabar baik untuk kalian
	V	= β1	- kabar yang sangat menggembirakan semua orang
4.	I	1	Hari ini di kota Daud telah lahir Raja Penyelamatmu
	II	=2	yaitu Kristus,
	III	=2	Tuhan

Complex Clause Analysis: Text 2 (*Pendahuluan* (Introduction), quoted in *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif: Dasar Teori dan Terapannya dalam Penelitian* , 2002, p. 1)

Metodologi penelitian kualitatif dewasa ini sudah semakin berkembang dan digunakan dalam beragam bidang ilmu, khususnya ilmu-ilmu sosial, budaya, psikologi, dan pendidikan. Bahkan dalam penelitian terapan, metodologi ini sudah banyak diminati dan diminta, karena hasilnya lebih mudah dipahami dan secara langsung manfaatnya bisa mengarahkan lebih jelas dan rinci pada pilihan bentuk tindakan kebijakan bila dibandingkan dengan hasil penelitian kuantitatif. Dalam perkembangan penelitian kualitatif, terdapat beragam istilah yang digunakan untuk menyebut bentuk-bentuk penelitian ini, yang sering menimbulkan beragam pertanyaan mengenai perbedaannya. Beragam istilah yang telah digunakan antara lain adalah penelitian naturalistik, pascapositivistik, etnografi, fenomenologis, subjektif, interpretif, studi kasus, humanistik, dan sebagainya. Beragam istilah tersebut timbul karena pada dasarnya peneliti sering memiliki kecenderungan untuk menggunakan pandangan yang berbeda mengenai sifat yang menurut pendapat mereka paling penting, yang kemudian menjadikannya dasar untuk memilih istilah khusus guna membedakan azas mereka dari azas yang lain. Istilah-istilah tersebut juga sering digunakan berdasarkan pada kelompok ilmunya, misalnya istilah naturalistik datang dari bidang sosiologi, bidang antropologi menggunakan istilah etnografi, dan bidang psikologi menggunakan studi kasus.

1.	I	1	Metodologi penelitian kualitatif dewasa ini sudah semakin berkembang
	II	+2	dan digunakan dalam beragam bidang ilmu
	III	= 2 α	khususnya ilmu-ilmu sosial, budaya, psikologi, dan pendidikan
2.	I	1 α	Bahkan dalam penelitian terapan, metodologi ini sudah banyak diminati
	II	+ 2	dan diminta,
	III	x β α	karena hasilnya lebih mudah dipahami
	IV	+ 1	dan secara langsung manfaatnya bisa mengarahkan lebih jelas dan rinci pada pilihan bentuk tindakan kebijakan
	V	x β	bila dibandingkan dengan hasil penelitian kuantitatif
3.	I	α	Dalam perkembangan penelitian kualitatif, terdapat beragam istilah
	II	= β	yang digunakan
	III	+ 1 β	untuk menyebut bentuk-bentuk penelitian ini
	IV	= 2	yang sering menimbulkan beragam pertanyaan mengenai perbedaannya.

4.	I	α	Beragam istilah
	II	= β	yang digunakan
	III	+ 1	antara lain adalah penelitian naturalistik, pascapositivistik, etnografi, fenomenologis, subjektif, interpretif, studi kasus, humanistik, dan sebagainya
5.	I	α	Beragam istilah tersebut timbul
	II	x β	karena pada dasarnya peneliti sering memiliki kecenderungan
	III	+ 1 β	untuk menggunakan pandangan
	IV	= β α	yang berbeda mengenai sifat
	V	= β 1	yang menurut pendapat mereka paling penting
	VI	= 2	yang kemudian menjadikannya dasar
	VII	+ 2	untuk memilih istilah khusus
	VIII	+ 3	guna membedakan azas mereka dari azas
	IX	= 3	yang lain
6.	I	1	Istilah-istilah tersebut juga sering digunakan berdasarkan pada kelompok ilmunya,
	II	= 2 1	misalnya istilah naturalistik datang dari bidang sosiologi
	III	= 2 2	bidang antropologi menggunakan istilah etnografi
	IV	= 2 3	dan bidang psikologi menggunakan studi kasus

Complex Clause Analysis: Text 3 *Melakukan Studi Gender dalam Bahasa* (*Performing Gender Studies in Language*, quoted Gender, Bahasa, dan Kekuasaan , 2003, page 85)

Jika pada mulanya para peneliti bahasa dan gender lebih terpaku pada melihat sistem dan struktur bahasanya saja sebagai variabel tersendiri, lama kelamaan mereka juga melihatnya dalam kaitannya dengan konteks sosial yang ada. Dalam hal ini semakin tampak bahwa ketimpangan gender dalam bahasa ternyata banyak disebabkan oleh kondisi sosial masyarakatnya dan akan berubah sejalan dengan perubahan sosial yang ada. Oleh sebab itu, mereka percaya bahwa studi gender dalam bahasa tidak berdiri sendiri tanpa mengikutsertakan pengalaman sosial budaya masyarakatnya dan hanya bisa dipahami dalam konteks itu. Perkembangan ini memicu makin bertambahnya penelitian studi bahasa dan gender yang menggunakan paradigma sosial. Tampaknya mereka juga melihat bahwa paradigma penelitian ilmu sosial yang konvensional yang beraliran postivisme kurang tepat digunakan dalam studi tentang perempuan.

1.	I	x β	Jika pada mulanya para peneliti bahasa dan gender lebih terpaku pada melihat sistem dan struktur bahasanya saja sebagai variabel tersendiri
	II	α	lama kelamaan mereka juga melihatnya dalam kaitannya dengan konteks sosial yang ada
2.	I	'α	Dalam hal ini semakin tampak
	II	+ β	bahwa ketimpangan gender dalam bahasa ternyata banyak disebabkan oleh kondisi sosial masyarakatnya
	III	+ 1 β	dan akan berubah sejalan dengan perubahan sosial
	IV	= 2	yang ada.
3.	I	α	Oleh sebab itu, mereka percaya
	II	+ β	bahwa studi gender dalam bahasa tidak berdiri sendiri
	III	x	tanpa mengikutsertakan pengalaman sosial budaya masyarakatnya
	IV	+	dan hanya bisa dipahami dalam konteks itu

4.	I	α	Perkembangan ini memicu makin bertambahnya penelitian studi bahasa dan gender
	II	= β	yang menggunakan paradigma sosial.
5.	I	'α	Tampaknya mereka juga melihat
	II	+ β	bahwa paradigma penelitian ilmu sosial yang konvensional
	III	= 1	yang beraliran postivisme
	IV	= 2	kurang tepat digunakan dalam studi tentang perempuan.

Complex Clause Analysis: Text 4 *Korporasi, Kinerja, dan Kultur* (*Corporation, Performance, and Culture,* quoted from *Budaya Korporat dan Keunggulan Korporasi,* 2003, p.8)

Keberadaan suatu perusahaan komersial pada umumnya mempunyai tujuan jangka panjang yang dilandasi dengan motif ekonomi untuk menghasilkan nilai-nilai tambah dan manfaat bagi stakeholders, yang meliputi para pemegang saham, karyawan, mitra kerja, dan masyarakat pada umumnya. Untuk mewujudkan nilai-nilai tambah dan manfaat ekonomi tersebut, perusahaan diharapkan mempunyai visi, misi, strategi, program kerja yang terencana, terfokus, dan berkesinambungan.

Dalam rangka memberikan kepastian akan pencapaian tujuan jangka tersebut, secara universal suatu perusahaan memerlukan daya dukung dalam bentuk empat pilar utama, yaitu sumber daya manusia yang bermutu, strategi yang tepat, serta logistik yang memadai. Dalam konteks pengelolaan operasional perusahaan dalam jangka panjang dan berkesinambungan, peran sumber daya manusia mempunyai kedudukan sentral yang lebih strategis. Hal tersebut dilandasi oleh suatu pemikiran bahwa sumber daya manusia sebagai salah satu faktor produksi tidak lain merupakan unsur utama dalam menciptakan dan merealisasikan peluang bisnis.

1.	I	α	Keberadaan suatu perusahaan komersial pada umumnya mempunyai tujuanjangka panjang
	II	= β	yang dilandasi dengan motif ekonomi
	III	+	untuk menghasilkan nilai-nilai tambah dan manfaat bagi stakeholders
	IV	= β 1	yang meliputi para pemegang saham, karyawan, mitra kerja, dan masyarakat pada umumnya
2.	I	+ β	Untuk mewujudkan nilai-nilai tambah dan manfaat ekonomi tersebut
	II	α	perusahaan diharapkan mempunyai visi, misi, strategi, program kerja
	III	= α 1	yang terencana, terfokus, dan berkesinambungan
3.	I	= 2	Dalam rangka memberikan kepastian akan pencapaian tujuan jangka tersebut
	II	1	secara universal suatu perusahaan memerlukan daya dukung dalam bentuk empat pilar utama
	III	= 2 1	yaitu sumber daya manusia
	IV	+ 2 1	yang bermutu,
	V	+ 2 2	strategi yang tepat,
	VI	+ 2 3	serta logistik yang memadai.

4.	I	α	Dalam konteks pengelolaan operasional perusahaan dalam jangka panjang dan berkesinambungan, peran sumber daya manusia mempunyai kedudukan sentral
	II	= β	yang lebih strategis
5.	I	α	Hal tersebut dilandasi oleh suatu pemikiran
	II	+ β	bahwa sumber daya manusia
	III	= β 1	sebagai salah satu faktor produksi tidak lain merupakan unsur utama
	IV	= 2	dalam menciptakan dan merealisasikan peluang bisnis

Complex Clause Analysis: Text 5 *Gara -gara Bercerai Dilarang Bertemu Hewan Peliharaan* (Due to Divorce, No Meet Pets) taken from Kolom Dunia Ha ... Ha ... Ha... in Solopos newspaper, Monday, June 5, 2006)

Umumnya dalam kasus perceraian, pengadilan hanya memberikan batasan bagi pasangan yang berpisah untuk menjenguk putra-putri mereka sesuai dengan hak asuh masing-masing. Tapi, kasusnya menjadi unik dalam satu kasus perceraian di Spayol yang menimpa seorang pria. Selain kehilangan hak atas anjing peliharaan setelah bercerai dengan istrinya, pria ini juga dilarang bertemu dengan golden retriever kesayangannya yang bernama Yako.

Semula si mantan istri masih memberikan ijin untuk menjenguk Yako sesekali, tapi belakangan pria tersebut benar-benar dilarang untuk bermain dengan Yako lagi. Inilah yang membuatnya mengajukan tuntutan melalui pengadilan rendah.

"Gimana ini Pak Hakim, mosok saya tidak bisa menjenguk anjing kesayangan sendiri," kata pria itu seperti dikutip situs Yahoonews.com.

Akhirnya, pengadilan setempat mengabulkan tuntutan pria itu dan memberikan jadwal berkunjung untuk menengok anjingnya. Tapi, pengadilan provinsi Barcelona membatalkan keputusan pengadilan lokal, karena menganggap putusan itu akan menimbulkan preseden buruh. Pasalnya, hewan peliharaan tak boleh disamakan dengan anak-anak yang hak asuhnya diputuskan melalui pengadilan, dalam kasus perceraian.

"Ini kasus tuntutan yang aneh, seharusnya tidak perlu dibawa ke pengadilan segala," kata salah seorang pejabat pengadilan Barcelona, mengutip putusan hakim.

1	I	α	Umumnya dalam kasus perceraian, pengadilan hanya memberikan batasan bagi pasangan
	II	= β	yang berpisah
	III	+ β 1	untuk menjenguk putra-putri mereka sesuai dengan hak asuh masing-masing.
2	I	α	Tapi, kasusnya menjadi unik dalam satu kasus perceraian di Spanyol
	II	= β	yang menimpa seorang pria
3	I	+ α	Selain kehilangan hak atas anjing peliharaan
	II	x β	setelah bercerai dengan istrinya
4	I	α	Pria ini juga dilarang bertemu dengan golden retriever kesayangannya
	II	= β	yang bernama Yako
5	I	α	Semula si mantan istri masih memberikan ijin
	II	= β	untuk menjenguk Yako sesekali
	III	+ β α	tapi belakangan pria tersebut benar-benar dilarang
	IV	+ β1	untuk bermain dengan Yako lagi

6	I	α	Inilah
	II	= β	yang membuatnya
	III	+ β	mengajukan tuntutan melalui pengadilan rendah.
7	I	1	"Gimana ini Pak Hakim, mosok saya tidak bisa menjenguk anjing kesayangan sendiri,"
	II	"2	kata pria itu
	III	+2 1	seperti dikutip situs Yahoonews.com.
8	I	1	Akhirnya, pengadilan setempat mengabulkan tuntutan pria itu
	II	= 2	dan memberikanjadwal berkunjung
	III	+ β 1	untuk menengok anjingnya
9	I	1 α	Tapi, pengadilan provinsi Barcelona membatalkan keputusan pengadilan lokal
	II	x β	karena menganggap
	III	' 2	putusan itu akan menimbulkan preseden buruh
10	I	α	Pasalnya, hewan peliharaan tak boleh disamakan dengan anak-anak
	II	= β	yang hak asuhnya diputuskan melalui pengadilan, dalam kasus perceraian.
11	I	2	"Ini kasus tuntutan yang aneh,
	II	= 2 1	seharusnya tidak perlu dibawa ke pengadilan segala"
	III	" 2	kata salah seorang pejabat pengadilan Barcelona
	IV	+ 1	mengutip putusan hakim.

CONCLUSION

Based on the combination of the two logic-semantic relationships between clauses, it is found: (1) Expansion: (a) elaboration, (b) Extension, and (c) Enhancement. (2) projection: (a) Verbal Processes, and (2) Mental Processes. Integrating through one of the logical-semantic relations: expansion or projection is realized through a system of mutual dependence or taxis which can be divided into: (1) paratactic and hypotactic.

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