LOGICO SEMANTIC RELATION ANALYSIS ON "MEET ME IN ISTANBUL" NOVEL

THESIS

By

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ABSTRACT

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Keywords : Logico Semantic Relation, Clause Complex, Ideational Relation

Logico-semantic relation has described the relation between some clauses in a sentence. There are two types of logico-semantic relations. They are expansion and projection. The expansion has three types consist of elaboration, extension, and enhancement. Meanwhile, there are two types of projection namely, idea and locution. Because logico semantic relation explains the relation of clauses, the researcher analyze it in clause complex. A clause complex is a sentence that consists of two clauses that are linked to each other and differentiate clause and sentence

There are two aims of this research. First, this research purposed to identify the logico-semantic relations used in clause complex sentences in the novel Meet Me in Istanbul. Second, the researcher described how the logico-semantic relations affect the meaning of clause complexes contained in the novel.

This research used the qualitative method. The researcher conducted content analysis to analyze the data. The data was clause complexes in the novel that indicated the logico-semantic relation. The research design in this research was descriptive of analysis research. Researcher collected the data by found the clause complexes that indicated the logico-semantic relation, classified the data based on the type, then analyzed the data.

The result of the research showed that there are 388 logico-semantic relations in this novel. The most logico-semantic relation that appeared in this novel was extension from expansion type with a percentage is 40% of the total amount. The conclusion of the second aim was that logico-semantic relation had an impact on clause complex's meaning by the five relations. They were idea, locution, elaboration, extension, and enhancement. Those relations was realized by the application of conjunctions and signs.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

People can get the meaning if they understand the context of what that language use. Logico-semantic relation is the study of relation between clauses in the sentence. In addition, logico-semantic relation is the part of ideational meta-function, because to analyze the meaning of language based on the context.

In this study, the researcher analyze the clause complexes. A sentence is called a clause complex when the sentence consists of some clauses which have good structure and meaning.[1] It is interesting to analyze a sentence that consists of more than one clause. Even though the sentence includes some clauses, the sentence still has structure and meaning that have to analyze, therefore people can understand the meaning that has been made.

A clause complex is known as a logico-semantic unit. There are two systemic dimensions that are needed to analyze the logical structure of a clause. The first is the syntactic dimension or taxis system. It is about how two or more contiguous clauses are linked together to one another through dependency and interdependency relations. The second is a logico-semantic system. It is the types of meanings that can make the contiguous clauses project or expand on each other.[2]

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[1] Niken Sri Noviandari and Dolar Yuwono, "Logico Semantic Relation Analysis of Clause Complex in CNN News," *ELTALL: English Language Teaching, Applied Linguistic and Literature* 1, no. 1 (September 1, 2020): 25, https://doi.org/10.21154/eltall.v1i1.2100.

[2] Trung Nguyen and Hoa Nguyen Thi Quynh, "An Analysis of Logical Relations in Academic IELTS Sample Essays," *International Journal of Systemic Functional Linguistics* 3, no. 1 (December 14, 2020): 38, https://doi.org/10.55637/ijsfl.3.1.2641.37-43.

The researcher analyzes the logico-semantic relation of the clause complex. Logico-semantic is the relation from a clause complex that shows the sequence of events in one clause with another clause.[3] Simply, logico-semantic relations are described as the relation between some clause in a sentence. There are two types of logico-semantic relations. They are expansion and projection. A sentence may be related through projection (where one sentence is a quote or reported by another sentence) and through expansion (where one sentence develops or extends on the meaning of another).[4]

As stated in Kamal Hasan Abohadi's journal, the logico-semantic system is concerned with specifying the type of meaning relations between clauses that are linked.[5] The use of logico-semantic relation is to investigate how clauses are linked to one another using some kind of logico-semantic relation to making a clause complexes.[6]

In this research, the researcher analyzes both projection and expansion types. As for projection, the projecting clause, which is realized either as a verbal clause of saying or as a mental clause of sense, is followed by the projected clause, which contains the linguistic representation of what is said or

[3] Tolulope Akinseye, Emmanuel Oni, and Kehinde Opaleye, "Taxis and Logico-Semantic Relations in Selected News Articles On Insecurity in Nigeria," *Global Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences* 10, no. 8 (July 30, 2022): 7, https://doi.org/10.37745/gjahss.2013/vol10n8119.

[4] Risa Kayanti, "An Analysis of Expansion at Logico-Semantic Relation in Soekarno'S Speech Entitled "Building a New World" (Muhammadiyah University of Mataram, 2019), 6.

[5] Abohadi et al., "Construing Experience Through The Tactic and Logico-Semantic Systems," 842.

[6] Sarip and Hidayat, "The Clause Complex Construction Realised in The Short Story Entitled 'The Witch's Brew,'" 2019, 2.

thought.[7] Therefore, the example of projection is the word 'said', 'tell', and 'in my opinion'.

In projection, there are two types. They are locution and idea. The meaning of projection type that comes out from verbal process is called by locution or says.[8] The idea in projection is similar to thinks – the things that related to the process of mind, for example, feel, felt, believed, think, and hope.[9]

As for projection, the projecting clause, which is realized either as a verbal clause of saying or as a mental clause of sense, is followed by the projected clause, which contains the linguistic representation of what is said or thought.[10] Textual verbs refer to verbal expressions, such as *point out, state, and deny*.[11]

The system of expansion consists of three types. The expansion consists of three main options: elaboration (relations of restatement or equivalence); extension (relations of addition); and enhancement (relations of development).[12] The mathematical signs used are suggestive of the meanings

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[7] He Huang, "Clause Complexing and Characterisation: Joyce's 'Two Gallants' Revisited," *Language and Literature: International Journal of Stylistics* 30, no. 1 (February 2021): 30, https://doi.org/10.1177/0963947020952206.

[8] Nadya Andriani, "The Logico-Semantic of Clause Complexes in The VOA News" (University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan, 2019), 19.

[9] Ibid, 20.

[10] Huang, Op.cit, 30.

[11] Nayef Jomaa Jomaa and Siti Jamilah Bidin, "Reporting and Quoting: Functional Analyses of Logico-Semantic Relations of Clause Complex Citations," *3L The Southeast Asian Journal of English Language Studies* 25, no. 1 (March 27, 2019): 159, https://doi.org/10.17576/3L-2019-2501-12.

[12] Suzanne Eggins, *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics*, 2nd ed (New York: Continuum, 2004), 359.

expressed : elaboration: signified by =; extension: signified by +; enhancement: signified by x.[13]

The function of elaboration is to specify or describe the further meaning of another clause. The secondary clause does not intend to introduce a new element but rather provides a further characterization of a clause that is already there, restating it, clarifying it, refining it, or adding a description or comment.

In extension relation, one clause has a function to extend the meaning of another clause by adding something new to it, which is it can be just an addition, something else to replace, or an alternative.

In enhancement, the relation meaning of one clause is qualified by the meaning of another clause, the enhancement relation can be shown by time, place, manner, cause, or condition. Enhancement is symbolized by the multiplication sign 'x'. This type of relationship can be encoded in four ways. First, by the conjunctions such as then, so, for, but, yet, still. Second, by a conjunction group with and (for example: and then, and there, and thus, and so, and yet; or). Third, by a combination with a conjunctive, such as at that time, soon afterward, till then, in that case, in that way. In enhancement relation, the primary clause is expanded by clauses of time, place, condition, purpose, cause, or concession.

In this research, the researcher analyzes the logico semantic relation in a novel entitled "Meet Me in Istanbul" by Richard Chrisholm. This novel was first released in 1979. Its genre is fiction and mystery. The researcher chose

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[13] Ibid, 279.

this genre because it can hone critical thinking skills from the puzzles presented in the novel. This can train the reader to analyze phenomena. Furthermore, in this novel, there are clause complexes that can be an object to analyze. Thus, there are clause complexes that indicate the logico-semantic relations. Therefore, the researcher chose this novel to be analyzed in this research.

After the researcher did a review of five previous studies, the researcher found that the other researcher had researched about logico-semantic relations, but most of them researched to analyze the expansion of logico-semantic relations and taxis. Meanwhile, this research will focus on both projection and expansion in logico-semantic relations. Furthermore, this research will analyze how the logico semantic relation can impact the meaning of sentences.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher interests to conduct a content analysis research entitled *Logico Semantic Relation Analysis on "Meet Me in Istanbul" Novel*.

B. Research Focus

Focus of this research is the logico semantic relation of clause complexes in a novel entitled "Meet Me in Istanbul". The researcher analyzes the type of logico semantic relation (projection and expansion). The projection consists of idea and locution. Meanwhile, the expansion consists of elaboration, extension, and enhancement.

C. Statements of The Problem

Based on the background study above, the problems of the research as follows:

1. What are logico-semantic relations used in clause-complex sentences in the novel *Meet Me in Istanbul*?

2. How does the logico-semantic relation affect the meaning of clause complexes contained in the novel?

D. Objectives of The Study

Based on the statements of the problem, the objectives of this study are:

1. To identify the logico-semantic relations used in clause-complex sentences in the novel *Meet Me in Istanbul*

2. To describe how the logico-semantic relation affect the meaning of clause complexes that contained in the novel

E. Significances of The Study

1. Theoretical Significance

   This research give useful information about the logico-semantic relation in Systemic Functional Linguistics. This research is expected to be used as a reference for other researchers to conduct research in a linguistic study for an English course, especially the projection and expansion of logico-semantic relations in Systemic Functional Linguistic. Hopefully, the result of this study is useful for students, teachers, researchers, and all readers.

2. Practical Significance

   a. For students, the result of this study can be used to help students to learn logico-semantic relations in Systemic Functional Linguistics easily and precisely. After they learn and understand the concept of logico-semantic

relation, they can describe the specific type of meaning and the relationship between clauses that are linked into a clause complex.

b. For lecturers, the result of this study is may help the lecturers to conduct the teaching and learning activities in teaching English, especially projection and expansion of logico-semantic relations in Systemic Functional Linguistic, by using an appropriate example in English class. Lecturers can teach students about logico-semantic relations in SFL by using sentences or clause complexes of text that are commonly found by people. Therefore the student can be easily understand the material, because they feel relate to the example. In another way, it can be better if the lecturer teaches about it by making the students understand the concept and giving an example of clause complexes that indicate logico-semantic relations that are commonly used by people.

F. Organization of The Thesis

Organization of the thesis is given to make the readers understand the content of the thesis. It consists of five chapters as follows:
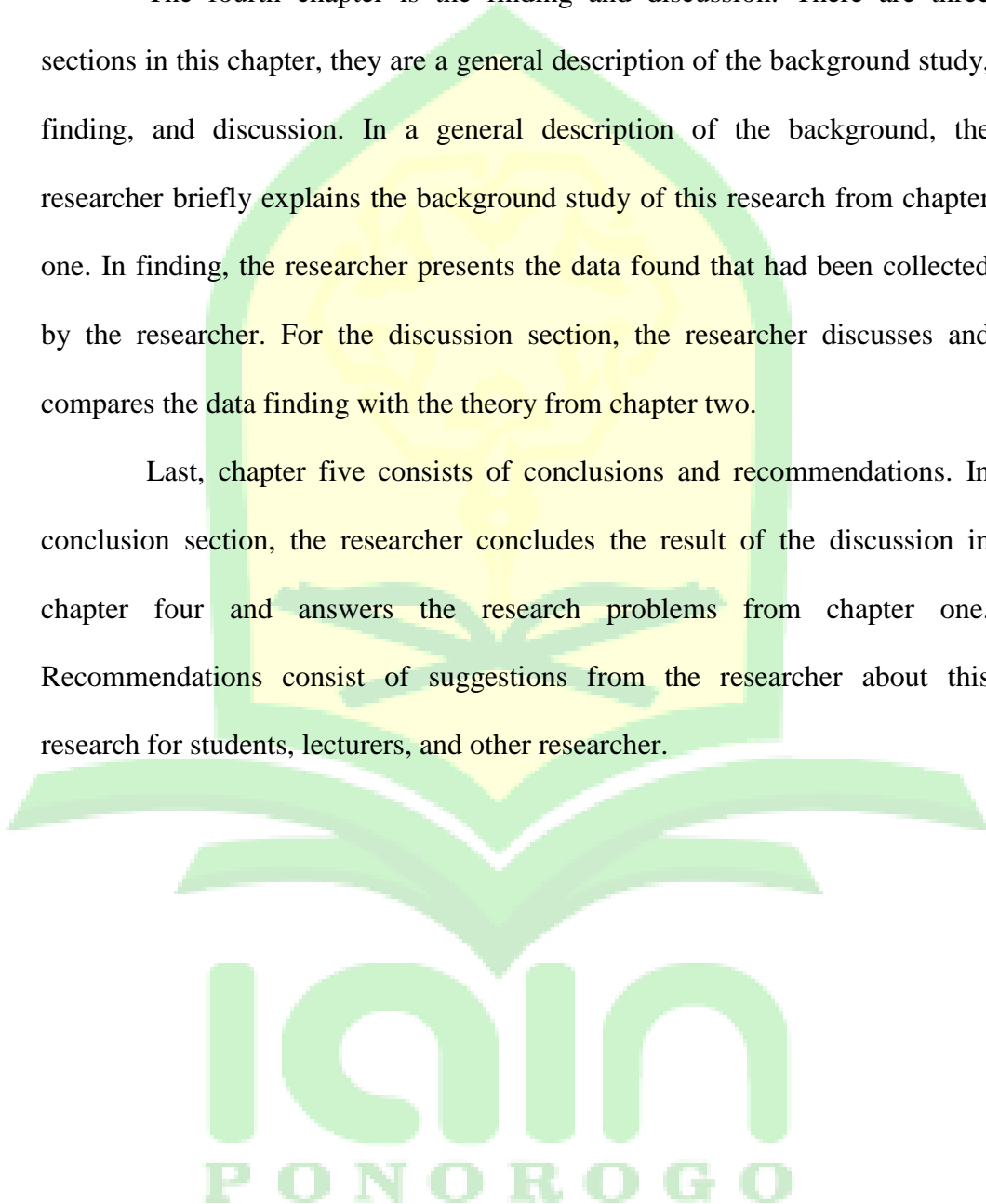
The first chapter is the introduction to this research. In this chapter, the researcher presents the research foundation include the background of the study, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, research methodology, organization of the thesis, and research schedule.

The second chapter is the literature review. This chapter presents the theoretical review that is written about the theory and concept discussed in this research. There are five previous studies related to this research. This chapter also covers the theoretical framework.

Chapter three is the research method. In this chapter, the researcher presents the research design, data source, data collection technique, and data analysis technique implied by the researcher to do this research.

The fourth chapter is the finding and discussion. There are three sections in this chapter, they are a general description of the background study, finding, and discussion. In a general description of the background, the researcher briefly explains the background study of this research from chapter one. In finding, the researcher presents the data found that had been collected by the researcher. For the discussion section, the researcher discusses and compares the data finding with the theory from chapter two.

Last, chapter five consists of conclusions and recommendations. In conclusion section, the researcher concludes the result of the discussion in chapter four and answers the research problems from chapter one. Recommendations consist of suggestions from the researcher about this research for students, lecturers, and other researcher.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Review

The theoretical review describes the theories such as systemic functional linguistics (SFL), meta function, clause complex, logico semantic relation (projection and expansion), and novel (describe a novel entitled "Meet Me in Istanbul" and the writer).

1. Systemic Functional Linguistic

SFL is a study that can be known and learned by all students around the world. In SFL, it actualizes spoken and written forms. Systemic functional linguistics is explained as the theory which was first developed by Emeritus Professor M.A.K. Halliday from Sydney University, Australia. Essentially, SFL is a branch of linguistics, in which the grammar used and developed in it which is well-known as systemic functional grammar.

The theory of SFL considers language as a source used by people to solve their purposes by expressing meaning language focuses on meaning and how language is structured to build up meaning.[14] Dealing with the definitions above, SFL can be referred to as the term used to consider how grammar is used within the clause rather than the sentence. In addition, SFL also can be known as a semantic approach in which the texts consist of a complex social-semiotic relation between language, society, and culture.[15] Based on the aforementioned definitions, SFL is a method to know how

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[14] Sri Kurnia Sarip and Yusuf Hidayat, "The Clause Complex Construction Realised in The Short Story Entitled 'The Witch's Brew,'" *Journal of Applied Linguistics*, 2019, 1.
[15] Ibid, 2.

grammar is used, how people use language and how language is structured to use as a semiotic system. Dealing with the term SFL, it can be simply understood that SFL is a method to analyze grammar in use, the use of language by people in a different context, and how it is structured to use.[16]

Systemic functional linguistics (SFL) use paradigmatic relation for defining language. Therefore, SFL focuses extensively on formalizing paradigmatic options in particular languages as system and system networks.[17] Both systems and system networks are be conceived as a representation of choice that available for speakers to choose.[18] It can be concluded that SFL is a study of the system as the choice for the speaker to chose and use language and the choice can be a tool that defines the meaning of the language. The theory of SFL views language as a source used by people to accomplish their purposes by expressing meaning language focuses on meaning and how language is structured to mean.[19]

Systems in SFL define as two types, they are open and close. It can be called open if the system may gain or lose elements through interaction with the environment.[20] Gain or lose elements can be impacted the internal structure, function, and/or output of the system. The change of the element can spontaneously change the existence of the result. Furthermore, the element changes can improve the performance of the system. A system is

[16] Sri Kurnia Sarip and Yusuf Hidayat, "The Realization of Clause Complexes in Article Abstracts" 5, no. 2 (2019): 159.

[17] Tom Bartlett and Gerard O'Grady, eds., *The Routledge Handbook of Systemic Functional Linguistics*, Routledge Handbooks in Linguistics (London; New York, NY: Routledge, 2017), 28.

[18] Ibid, 31.

[19] Sri Kurnia Sarip and Yusuf Hidayat, "The Clause Complex Construction Realised in The Short Story Entitled 'The Witch's Brew,'" *Journal of Applied Linguistics*, 2019, 1.

[20] Bartlett and O'Grady, *The Routledge Handbook of Systemic Functional Linguistics*, 29.

closed when they have finite element.[21] The system neither lose nor gain elements, but it is a physical system. It means that there is an interaction with the environment in other ways such as the addition or loss of tension in the closed physical system. Halliday said that system networks are abstract formal representations of semiotic potential relevant at the level of a population, emphasizing the idea that speakers make choices from them, not as predictive of the behavior of individuals on any specific occasion nor to suggest conscious choice on the part of speakers, but to observe language function as the primary object of interest.[22]

Halliday states that choices may be brought to conscious awareness and consciously made, if there is a circumstance that demands it.[23] The choice and choosing make the speakers the agents of their discourse. The speakers are consciously aware of choosing this or that from the options that they know explicitly. The choices are often referred to as a process when the systems are procedural and guiding to how the meaning produce. [24] Especially, if the language is implemented for producing a text. Choices are also reflected in the habit of describing the hierarchic systemic structure as temporal, sequential selection: one chooses this and then that.[25]

In SFL, language is divided into three dimensions of the semiotic system. They are stratification, instantiation, and meta-function. In terms of stratification, language is leveled into three parts. They are:

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[21] Ibid, 29.
[22] Ibid, 31.
[23] Ibid, 32.
[24] Ibid, 32.
[25] Ibid, 32.

a. The semantic level. It is the most abstract level which refers to meaning);

b. The lexico grammatical level. It is about wordings used to encode meaning);

c. The phonological/graphological level. It is the level of sounding or singing used to express wordings).[26]

In SFL, the clause unifies several strings of meaning, or meta-functions: ideational, interpersonal, and textual. The experiental mode is related to the content or ideas and is realized by the system of transitivity. The interpersonal meta-function is focused on the relations between the addresser and addressee. Interpersonal meanings are enacted in grammar by the systems of mood and modality. The textual meta-function is focused on the distribution of information in the clause and is realized by the Theme and Information systems. In meta-function, there is also the logical mode of the ideational meta-function. This model is about the relations between ideas and is realized by taxis and logico-semantic relations.[27]

According to SFL, units of every level may form complexes through of expansion. For example, a clause simplex can be linked to another clause simplex through some logico-semantic relation to building a clause complex. When a clause complex is composed of more than two simple clauses, every single linkage is referred to as a clause nexus.[28]

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[26] Kamal Abohadi et al., "Construing Experience Through The Tactic and Logico-Semantic Systems," *Journal of Critical Reviews* 7, no. 12 (June 2, 2020): 839–40, https://doi.org/10.31838/jcr.07.12.148.

[27] Waleed Othman and Dima Al Qutob, "Taxis and Logico-Semantic Relations in English-Arabic Translation," n.d., 2.

[28] Ibid, 2.

2. Meta function

There are three functions of language that describe in SFL. They are ideational, interpersonal, and textual functions. The experiential function is a function that represents the speakers' experience in terms of events, states, and relations. In that term, the speakers are the participants and they are stuck in those circumstances.[29] Experiential and logical functions were labeled as two components of an ideational function.[30]

In ideational meaning, it is composed of two aspects. They are experiential and logical meaning.[31] The ideational meta-function permits the analyses of how the logico-semantic relations of conjunctions allow the building of bigger and more complex units and as a result enables elaboration in texts.[32] The Logical meaning is the aspect that is concerned with the relationships between clauses of a clause complex.[33]

An interpersonal function is when languages are used as social action, to get or offer information or goods, to direct the behavior of others, and to define attitudes, evaluations, and so on.[34] The interpersonal meaning is related to the writer's stance or principle. Meanwhile, in textual meaning, it is concerned with the way of relating what was said to what was said before and how it is related to the context.[35]

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[29] Ibid, 35.
[30] Ibid, 35.
[31] Ibid, 160.
[32] Opande Nilson Isaac, "The Elaborative Logico-Semantic Relation of Conjunctions in Ekegusii Texts," 2017, 224.
[33] Ibid, 161.
[34] Ibid, 35.
[35] Jomaa and Bidin, "Reporting and Quoting," March 27, 2019, 160.

Kamal Hasan Abohadi et al, stated that in meta-function there are three dimensions. The third dimension 'meta-function' means that meaning can be understood by deconstructing it into three social meta-functions. They are ideational, interpersonal, and Textual meta-function.[36]

Opande Nilson Isaac stated about meta-function in his journal. In his opinion, ideational meta-function is the function for interpreting human experiences. It is the means of how we make sense of 'reality'. Ideational divides into logical and experiential meta-functions. The logical meta-function means the grammatical resources for constructing grammatical units into complexes, for example, for combining two or more clauses into a clause complex. The experiential function refers to the grammatical resources involved in interpreting the flow of experience through the unit of the clause. It describes the contextual value of a field, that is, the term of the social process in which the language is implicated. Interpersonal meta-function describes a text's aspects of tenor or interactivity. Tenor comprises three component areas, they are the speaker/ writer persona, social distance, and relative social status. Textual meta-function relates to the Mode; the internal organization and the communicative term of a text. This involves interactivity, spontaneity, and communicative distance. Textual interactivity is verified regarding disfluencies such as hesitators, pauses, and repetitions. Spontaneity is decided through a focus on lexical density, grammatical complexity, coordination, and the use of nominal groups. The study of

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[36] Abohadi et al., "Construing Experience Through The Tactic and Logico-Semantic Systems," 840.

communicative distance entangles looking at a text's cohesion – that is how it hangs together, as well as any abstract language it uses.[37]

Kamal Hasan Abohadi et al, state about meta-function in their journal. The ideational meta-function is subdivided into experiential and logical met functions. The experiential meta-function permits the speaker to organize his experiences; it is realized by the Transitivity system. The logical meta-function is about the grammatical resources used to arrange grammatical units into complexes, for example, a clause is made up of groups and phrases which are related to each other clause by using logical relations. In the same way, a clause complex is made up of combining clauses, which are the relations between these clauses governed by certain logico-semantic relations. The interpersonal meta-function attention with providing the resources for enacting social roles and relations as meanings. The textual meta-function is considered with organizing the meaning within and between the clauses. Textual meta-function considers a clause as a meaning and is important in the organization of the text.[38]

3. Clause Complexes

In SFL scope, clause complexes are described in more subtlety; depend on the logical relations between clauses which in turn contribute to the understanding of the uses of clauses and calculate for the development of rhetorical movements within a particular text. This is called a clause complex system. This system was advanced by Halliday and came to be

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[37] Isaac, "The Elaborative Logico-Semantic Relation of Conjunctions in Ekegusii Texts," 223.

[38] Abohadi et al., "Construing Experience Through The Tactic and Logico-Semantic Systems," 840.

managed as a full topic in IFG 1985, in a separate chapter entitled 'Above the Clause: the Clause Complex'.

Logical meaning is delivering the meaning of 'clause combination'. It determines the relationships between clauses, phrases, and words. It is the choice between clause or clauses, for example, at the clause level, clause simplex, and clause complexes.[39]

Simply, a clause complex is a sentence that consists of two clauses that are linked to each other and differentiate clause and sentence. A sentence is called a clause complex when the sentence consists of some clauses which have good structure and meaning. Thus, even though the sentence consists of two clauses, it still has its structure and meaning.

A clause is a group of related words that consist of both a subject and a predicator. Clauses are divided into independent and dependent clauses. Both have their function and characteristic in grammar.[40] The clauses are linked to each other through logico-semantic relation to making clause complexes representing the order of figures (or moves) that are presented as related meanings.[41]

Clause complex is the name that the systemicists used for the grammatical and semantic unit that consists of two or more clauses that are joined together in certain systemic and meaningful ways to make a larger

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[39] Muhammad Yusuf, Ridwan Hanafiah, and T Thyrhaya Zein, "Clause Projection in News Item Text Written by Tertiary EFL Learners" 16, no. 4 (2021): 94.

[40] Universitas Tidar and Rizka Yuniar, "Logico-Semantic Relation of Clauses Used in Analytical Exposition Written by The Third Semester Students of English Department," *Journal of Research on Applied Linguistics, Language and Language Teaching* 1, no. 2 (December 5, 2018): 123, https://doi.org/10.31002/jrlt.v1i2.247.

[41] Ibid, 123.

unit.[42] According to Sarip and Hidayat, clause complex is a group of clauses which are linked to each other and logico-semantic relation can be used to make meaning.[43]

A clause complex is known as a logico-semantic unit. There are two systemic dimensions that are needed to analyze the logical structure of a clause. The first is the syntactic dimension or taxis system. It is about how two or more contiguous clauses are linked together to one another through dependency and interdependency relations. The second is the logico-semantic system. It is the types of meanings that can make the contiguous clauses project or expand to each other.[44]

Clause complexing can be defined as structural interdependency and semantic relationships of sentences that can have equal statuses or unequal statuses. It consists of a single clause and the combination of other clauses to make a clause complex that can have a single grammatical and semantic unification.[45]

The clause complexes include two types of structure, multivariate and univariate. The multivariate structure is about a different functional constituent, for example, subject, finite, predicator, etc. The multivariate structure in SFL is about the ideational, interpersonal, and textual meta-functions. The ideational meta-function focuses on the clause complex in

[42] Nguyen and Nguyen Thi Quynh, "An Analysis of Logical Relations in Academic IELTS Sample Essays," 38.

[43] Sarip and Hidayat, "The Clause Complex Construction Realised in The Short Story Entitled 'The Witch's Brew,'" 2019, 3.

[44] Nguyen and Nguyen Thi Quynh, "An Analysis of Logical Relations in Academic IELTS Sample Essays," 38.

[45] Amma Abrafi Adjei, "The Expansion Relations of Clause Complexing (CC) in the Editorials of the Daily Graphic.," 2017, 13.

line with the parameters of transitivity, the interpersonal meta-function discusses terms of mood and residue, and the textual meta-function discusses the clause according to the order of theme and rheme. On the other hand, the univariate structure consists of two or more equal functional elements, namely primary and secondary clauses.[46]

In clause complex, two terms are primary and secondary clauses. In expansion clauses, the primary through elaboration will be coded by an equal sign (=), an extension will be coded by a plus sign (+), and enhancement will be coded by a multiplication sign (x). Meanwhile, in projection clauses, the secondary clause is projected through the primary clause either in the locution clause (") or in the idea clause (').[47]

In expansion, there are three ways for the secondary clause to expand the meaning and information of the primary clause. First, the coordinating or subordinating clause elaborates the meaning of the main clause by specifying or describing the main clause. The second way is the coordinating or subordinating clauses extend the meaning of the main clause by addition, variation, and alternation. Last, the coordinating or subordinating clause enhances the meaning of the main clause by reference to some circumstantial features, such as time, place, manner, condition, purpose, cause, concession, etc. Meanwhile, in projection, the primary
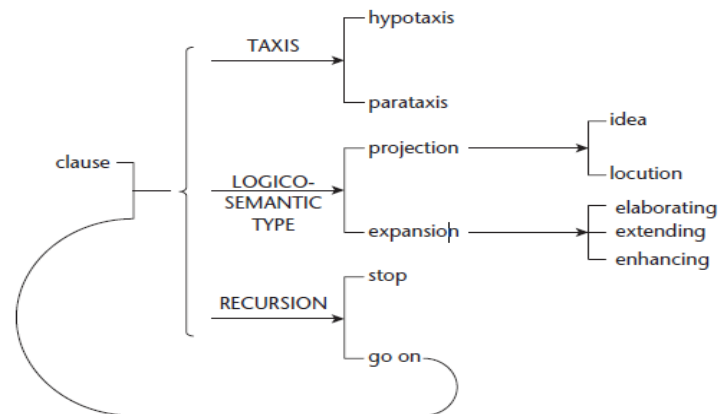
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[46] Humaira Yaqub and Aleem Shakir, "A Corpus-Based Study of Hypotactic and Paratactic Thematic Relations in English and Urdu Clause Complexes," *International Journal of English Linguistics* 9, no. 5 (September 24, 2019): 431, https://doi.org/10.5539/ijel.v9n5p430.

[47] Yusuf, Hanafiah, and Zein, "Clause Projection in News Item Text Written by Tertiary EFL Learners," 94.

clause projects the secondary clause by determining through the verbal process as locution, and the mental process is marked as an idea.[48]

4. Logico-Semantic Relations

Figure 2. 1 The Systems of Clause Complexing

The lexico grammatical system termed logico semantic type organizes clauses based on the ideational relation between them. The relation of logico semantics can be projected or expanded. Idea or locution is the projection type in which the figurative meaning of one clause can project the figurative meaning of the related. The figurative meaning of one clause can be expanded (using elaborated, extended, or enhanced) by the figurative meaning of the related clause.[49]

Logico-semantic is about a relation of a clause complex that shows the order of events in one clause to another clause.[50] Logico-semantic

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[48] Yaqub and Shakir, "A Corpus-Based Study of Hypotactic and Paratactic Thematic Relations in English and Urdu Clause Complexes," 432.

[49] Thomas Hestbæk Andersen and Alexandra Emilie Møller Holsting, "Clause Complexing in Systemic Functional Linguistics – towards an Alternative Description," *Functional Linguistics* 5, no. 1 (December 2018): 3, https://doi.org/10.1186/s40554-018-0059-7.

[50] Tolulope Akinseye, Emmanuel Oni, and Kehinde Opaleye, "Taxis and Logico-Semantic Relations in Selected News Articles On Insecurity in Nigeria," *Global Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences* 10, no. 8 (July 30, 2022): 7, https://doi.org/10.37745/gjahss.2013/vol10n8119.

relation is the relationship that concerns logic (cause and effect) and semantic (meaning) relation. Both the initiating clause and continuing clause not only have logical meanings but are also connected semantically. It is about basic features of clause complexes in terms of circumstantial meanings and their sequential arrangement.[51] The logico-semantic system explains the exact type of meaning relationships between combined sentences and these interdependencies of clause complexing are of two types Expansion and Projection.[52]

Logico-semantic is the relation from a clause complex that shows the sequence of events in one clause to another clause.[53] There are two broad types of logico-semantics relation through which clauses can be combined. They are expansion relation and projection relation. In expansion, the meaning in the primary clause is expanded and enlarged while in projection, the content of the primary clause is projected or reported in the secondary clause.[54]

As stated in Kamal Hasan Abohadi's journal, the logico-semantic system is concerned with specifying the type of meaning relations between clauses that are linked.[55] The use of logico-semantic relation is to investigate

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[51] Ibid, 11.

[52] Adjei, "The Expansion Relations of Clause Complexing (CC) in the Editorials of the Daily Graphic.," 13.

[53] Akinseye, Oni, and Opaleye, "Taxis and Logico-Semantic Relations in Selected News Articles On Insecurity in Nigeria," July 30, 2022, 7.

[54] Ibid, 7.

[55] Abohadi et al., "Construing Experience Through The Tactic and Logico-Semantic Systems," 842.

how clauses are linked to one another through some kind of logico-semantic relation to making a clause complexes.[56]

In logico semantic relation, there are two types which are expansion and projection. Expansion is where the meaning of one clause is expanded by another clause; it can be happened by elaborating, extending, or enhancing the clauses. On the other hand, projection is where the meaning of one clause is projected through another clause that is signed by the verb of saying or thinking. Thus, from the explanation above, expansion relations are classified into elaboration, extension, and enhancement. Meanwhile, projection relations are classified into mental projection and verbal projection.[57]

The logico-semantic explains the specific type of meaning and the relationship between linked clauses. There are two options. The clauses may be related through projection (where one clause is quoted or reported by another). However, clauses may be related through expansion (where one clause develops or extends on the meanings of another). Projection offers two choices, they are locution (where what is projected is speech) and idea (where what is projected is thoughts). While expansion consists of three options, they are elaboration (relations of restatement or equivalence);

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[56] Sarip and Hidayat, "The Clause Complex Construction Realised in The Short Story Entitled 'The Witch's Brew,'" 2019, 2.

[57] Abohadi et al., "Construing Experience Through The Tactic and Logico-Semantic Systems," 842.

extension (relations of addition); and enhancement (relations of development).[58]

In Nguyen's journal, Nguyen stated that the logico-semantic system describes the specific type of meaning relationships between clauses that are connected. Nguyen said that there are two fundamental relationships They are projection and expansion. In projection, one clause is reported or quoted by another clause, which is called a locution (where what is projected is speech) or an idea (where what is projected is thoughts). Besides, expansion is when a clause develops or extends the meanings of another clause. It can be elaborate clauses (by restating in other words, specifying in greater detail, commenting, or exemplifying), extend clauses (by adding some new information, giving an exception to it, or offering an alternative), or by enhancing it (by decorate it with some circumstantial features of time, place, manner, cause, or condition).[59]

Based on Yuniar's journal, she stated that there are two fundamental relationships in logico semantic relation. First, it is expansion. Expansion relates phenomena as being of the same order of experience. In expansion, the types consist of elaboration which is signed by (=), extension which is signed by (+), and enhancement which is symbolized by (x). The second one is projection. Projection relates phenomena of one order of experience (the processes of saying and thinking) to phenomena of a higher

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[58] Yémalo Célestin Amoussou, Ayodele Adebayo Allagbé, and Dorothée Tchada, "Exploring Cohesive and Clause Complex Features in a Text from Deji Bryce Olukotun's Nigerians in Space (2014)," n.d., 57.

[59] Nguyen and Nguyen Thi Quynh, "An Analysis of Logical Relations in Academic IELTS Sample Essays," 39.

order (semiotic phenomena like what people say and think) which consist of locution that is signed by (") and idea with the symbol is (').[60]

Logico-semantic relations consist of two main types, projection, and expansion. Within the category of expansion, there are three subtypes: elaborating, extending, and enhancing. Elaboration is symbolized with an equal sign (=). Elaboration is an expansion type, where a clause or group restates, specifies, comments on, or exemplifies the meaning of another clause. In extension, it is symbolized by plus sign (+). It is when the extending clause or group provides an addition, a replacement, or an alternative. Enhancing, which is symbolized by the multiplication sign, (x) is a relationship in which a clause qualifies another clause with some circumstantial feature of time, place, manner, cause, or condition.[61]

Table 2. 1 Logico-semantic relations of clause complex

Logico-semantic relations of clause complexes	
Expansion	Projection
A. Extension	A. Quoting 'direct speech'
B. Enhancement	B. Reporting 'indirect speech'
C. Elaboration	C. Reporting speech, quoting thoughts
1. Exposition	D. Projecting offers and commands
2. Exemplification	E. Free indirect speech
3. Clarification	F. Embedded locutions and ideas
D. Embedded expansions	G. Facts
E. Acts	

a. Projection

Projection means the representation of linguistic experience in another linguistic experience where it is well described as one clause entails the complex by telling other people who said or thought

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[60] Universitas Tidar and Yuniar, "Logico-Semantic Relation of Clauses Used in Analytical Exposition Written by The Third Semesters Students of English Department," 123.

[61] Othman and Qutob, "Taxis and Logico-Semantic Relations in English-Arabic Translation," 2.

something, which is then linked to a quoting or reporting of what someone said or thought.[62] Projection can be used in both written and oral communication. Projection in traditional or formal grammar is suited to direct and indirect or reported speech. As projection is part of the logical function it is implemented in clause complex. It means there are at least two clauses, namely the primary clause as the projecting clause and the secondary clause as the projected one.[63]

In Projection, all clauses are involved to make meaning. One clause is projecting, meanwhile, the other one is projected. The projecting clause involves either verbal or mental processes.[64] For the projecting clause, includes a verbal process. While the projected clause represents what is being quoted.[65] In projection, one clause projects another clause logically that initiates the expression of the role, impact, or opinion of some entity.[66]

As for projection, the projecting clause, which is realized either as a verbal clause of saying or as a mental clause of sense, is followed by the projected clause, which contains the linguistic representation of what

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[62] Aini Melbebahwati Saragih, Sri Minda Murni, and Meisuri, "Kinds of Projection in Indonesian News Story and Editorial Texts:," in *Proceedings of the 5th Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL 2020)* (The 5th Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL 2020), Medan City, North Sumatera Province, Indonesia: Atlantis Press, 2020), 394, https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.201124.080.

[63] Saragih, Murni, and Meisuri, 393.

[64] Nayef Jomaa Jomaa and Siti Jamilah Bidin, "Reporting and Quoting: Functional Analyses of Logico-Semantic Relations of Clause Complex Citations," *3L The Southeast Asian Journal of English Language Studies* 25, no. 1 (March 27, 2019): 167, https://doi.org/10.17576/3L-2019-2501-12.

[65] Ibid, 169.

[66] Nguyen and Nguyen Thi Quynh, "An Analysis of Logical Relations in Academic IELTS Sample Essays," 42.

is said or thought.[67] Textual verbs refer to verbal expressions, such as *point out, state,* and *deny*.[68]

1) Types of Projection

Projection relations involve locution and idea. Projection relates phenomena of one order of experience (the processes of saying and thinking) to phenomena of a higher order (semiotic phenomena-what people say and think) which consist of locution (") and idea ('). The meaning of projection type that comes out from the verbal process is called locution or says. The idea of projection is similar to 'thinks' – the things that are related to the process of mind, for example, feel, felt, believed, think, and hope. In terms of the projecting clause, the projection is either quoting or reporting and projected element. The projected aspect is either wording or meaning. If the two aspects of projection (quoting or reporting and locution or idea) are intersected, or cross-selected, four types of projection are derived, namely quoting locution, quoting idea, reporting locution, and reporting idea .[69]

Projection is divided into two types. First, locution when speech is projected. Second, ideas when the idea is projected. Locution is symbolized by the use of verbal processes such as say, tell report, etc. The locution clause is signed by using double quotes ("). Meanwhile, the 'idea' clause is about mental process employment in

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[67] Huang, "Clause Complexing and Characterisation," 30.
[68] Jomaa and Bidin, "Reporting and Quoting," March 27, 2019, 159.
[69] Saragih, Murni, and Meisuri, "Kinds of Projection in Indonesian News Story and Editorial Texts," 394.

the projecting clause. It is symbolized by the use of a single quote (').[70]

The verb or process is named the projecting process. The projecting process may be either verbal or mental process. When the projecting process is verbal it means that the projection is termed as locution. In SFL, it is marked by double quotes ("). If the projecting process is mental, it means that the projection is termed an idea. It is marked by a single quote (') in SFL.[71] A projection refers to a clause complex, in which there are at least two clauses. One clause namely the primary clause is the projecting clause and the secondary clause is the projected one. The projected clause a phenomena of one order of experience recoded to a higher order phenomenon in the projecting clause (what people say and think).[72] The projecting clause represents a verbal process clause, and the projected clause is that which is said.[73]

b. Expansion

The system of expansion consists of three types. They are elaboration (relations of restatement or equivalence); extension (relations of addition); and enhancement (relations of development).[74] In expansion,

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[70] Yusuf, Hanafiah, and Zein, "Clause Projection in News Item Text Written by Tertiary EFL Learners," 95.

[71] Saragih, Murni, and Meisuri, "Kinds of Projection in Indonesian News Story and Editorial Texts," 394.

[72] Saragih, Murni, and Meisuri, 394.

[73] Azizah Nuraini and Donald Jupply, "Logical Choice in Hades Does Home Improvement and Its Bahasa Indonesia Translation," in *Proceedings of the 10th UNNES Virtual International Conference on English Language Teaching, Literature, and Translation, ELTLT 2021, 14-15 August 2021, Semarang, Indonesia* (Proceedings of the 10th UNNES Virtual International Conference on English Language Teaching, Literature, and Translation, ELTLT 2021, 14-15 August 2021, Semarang, Indonesia, Semarang, Indonesia: EAI, 2022), 6, https://doi.org/10.4108/eai.14-8-2021.2317618.

[74] Eggins, *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics*, 359.

the secondary clause makes the meanings of the first clause. It is developing clauses in several ways.[75]

The elaboration of expansion relations is when the meaning of a clause is elaborated by another clause which can provide more specification or description. The notation to denote elaboration relation is the equal sign "=". There are some ways to elaborate clauses. Elaboration is classified into three ways to identify. The first is exposition when the message of the initiating clause is presented from another point of view or reinforced. The second is an exemplification when the secondary clause provides an example to develop the meaning of the primary clause. Last is clarification, which is the continuing clause clarifies the meaning of the primary clause.[76]

In the case of elaboration, a clause in the citation elaborates the meaning of the other clause by restating or adding a description or comments to the primary clause. Simply, the secondary clause does not present new information.[77]

Elaboration describes as providing detailed information from the clause. It can be about the relation of restatement or saying the same thing over again, (it can be by direct repetition, or by rewording it, clarifying it, or giving an example). Clauses in elaboration work together to expand one clause to another clause by elaborating the clause in more detail. It can be by exemplifying it or by clarifying it in other words. In

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[75] Nguyen and Nguyen Thi Quynh, "An Analysis of Logical Relations in Academic IELTS Sample Essays," 42.

[76] Abohadi et al., "Construing Experience Through The Tactic and Logico-Semantic Systems," 842.

[77] Jomaa and Bidin, "Reporting and Quoting," March 27, 2019, 164.

elaboration, the secondary clause serves more information from the information in the primary clause.[78]

There are three types of lexical items in elaboration, they are:

1) Exposition indicates rephrasing a statement

2) Exemplification signifies the introduction of instances

3) Clarification denotes further explanation or interpretation of information[79]

The function of elaboration is to specify or describe the further meaning of another clause. The secondary clause does not intend to introduce a new element but rather provides a further characterization of a clause that is already there, restating it, clarifying it, refining it, or adding a descriptive or comment.[80]

In the extension case, the meaning of the primary clause is extended by addition, replacement, or alternation. The notation used to signify extension relation is the plus sign '+'. The extension relations usually use conjunctions and, or, nor, but.[81] The clause complex that indicates an extension means that one clause expands another clause by the addition of new information, giving an alternative or an exception.[82]

There are three types of lexical items in extension, they are:

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[78] Adjei, "The Expansion Relations of Clause Complexing (CC) in the Editorials of the Daily Graphic.," 13.

[79] Vladislav Hrežo and University of Prešov (Slovakia), "Linguistic Insights into Eurolect of Institutional Documents Based on the System of Logico-Semantic Relations," *Language Culture Politics International Journal* 1 (October 21, 2022): 78, https://doi.org/10.54515/lcp.2022.1.69-85.

[80] Nuraini and Jupply, "Logical Choice in Hades Does Home Improvement and Its Bahasa Indonesia Translation," 5.

[81] Abohadi et al., "Construing Experience Through The Tactic and Logico-Semantic Systems," 843.

[82] Adjei, "The Expansion Relations of Clause Complexing (CC) in the Editorials of the Daily Graphic.," 13.

1) The addition denotes adding new information to already existing content

2) Alternation indicates an alternative to the information of previously stated content

3) Variation signifies the substitution of the information of prior content[83]

In extension relation, one clause has a function to extend the meaning of another clause by adding something new to it, which is it can be just an addition, or something else to replace, or an alternative.[84]

In enhancement, the relation meaning of one clause is qualified by the meaning of another clause, the enhancement relation can be shown by time, place, manner, cause, or condition. Enhancement is symbolized by the multiplication sign 'x'. This type of relationship can be encoded in four ways. First, by the conjunctions such as then, so, for, but, yet, still. Second, by a conjunction group with and (for example: and then, and there, and thus, and so, and yet; or). Third, by a combination with a conjunctive, such as at that time, soon afterward, till then, in that case, in that way.[85] In enhancement relation, the primary clause is expanded by clauses of time, place, condition, purpose, cause or concession.[86]

There are four types of lexical items in enhancement, they are:

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[83] Hrežo and University of Prešov (Slovakia), "Linguistic Insights into Eurolect of Institutional Documents Based on the System of Logico-Semantic Relations," 79.

[84] Nuraini and Jupply, "Logical Choice in Hades Does Home Improvement and Its Bahasa Indonesia Translation," 5.

[85] Abohadi et al., "Construing Experience Through The Tactic and Logico-Semantic Systems," 844.

[86] Adjei, "The Expansion Relations of Clause Complexing (CC) in the Editorials of the Daily Graphic.," 13.

1) Temporal relations denote a time order in which some actions happened, either successively or simultaneously

2) Spatial relations signify a frame in which an action took place

3) Manner relations point to a way in which an action occurred

4) Causal-conditional relations signify the purpose or cause of an action

In enhancement relation, one clause enhances the meaning of another clause by qualifying the clause using the reference to time, place, manner, cause, or condition.[87]

Temporal (clause of time) relation can be denoted by a conjunction or a conjunction group such as and then, and afterward, first … then (later time); and just then, and at the same time, and at this time, now. The conjunction 'and' is mostly used to introduce an extending clause of addition. However, in another form, it can be used with the meaning 'and then'. Therefore, it might be seen with enhancing meaning.[88]

Spatial (place) relation is shown by and there, where, to signify the same place.[89] Manner (means) contains means and comparison. Enhancing clause uses conjunction group: and in that way, similarly, whereas, and thus, and thereby, and so, and neither is used to introduce a clause of comparison.[90]

Cause-effect (causal-conditional) relation can be known by the conjunctions such as so, and therefore. Effect-cause is shown by for. The

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[87] Nuraini and Jupply, "Logical Choice in Hades Does Home Improvement and Its Bahasa Indonesia Translation," 6.

[88] Ibid, 23.

[89] Ibid, 23.

[90] Ibid, 23.

condition consists of positive, negative, or concessive. A positive condition is indicated by and then, and in that case. A negative condition is indicated by otherwise, or else. Meanwhile, the concessive condition is indicated by yet, still, though, nevertheless.[91]

Based on Halliday, the logico-semantic expansion of simple verbal groups into complexes leads to three kinds of distinctions in meaning.[92]

1) Elaborating verbal group complexes give way to phase distinctions, for example, seems to be (reality-phase) and starts doing/to do (time-phase);

2) Extending complexes relates to conation distinctions, for example, try to do and manage to do and

3) Enhancing complexes lead to modulation distinctions, for example, tend to do (time), insist on doing (manner), and happen to do (cause).

Halliday proposes a clever notation for labeling each type of expansion relationship. The mathematical signs used are suggestive of the meanings expressed[93]:

1) Elaboration : signified by =

2) Extension : signified by +

3) Enhancement : signified by x

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[91] Ibid, 23.

[92] Bartlett and O'Grady, *The Routledge Handbook of Systemic Functional Linguistics*, 305.

[93] Eggins, *An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics*, 279.

Table 2. 2 Identification of Expansion in Logico Semantic Relation
(Adopted from Gerot and Wignell, 1994, p.94)

Elaborating	Extending	Enhancing
That is to say or (rather)	And, but	So, then
In other words	Not only	For, thus
For example	But also	Or else
For instance	Except	Still
In fact, like	Or, yet	Otherwise
Which		
	Whereas	As, while
	While	When, where
	Instead	Because, if
	Besides	Even though
	Rather than	Despite

Table 2. 3 Three Types of Relation in Expansion Links

Elaboration	Specifying in greater detail restatement, exemplification, and comment
Extension	Extending the meaning of one clause by adding something new
Enhancement	Involving circumstantial relationship (temporal, conditional, causal, concessive, spatial, manner) where the circumstantial is coded as a new clause rather than within a clause

5. Novel

In the novel, there is a conflict or problem that is experienced by the characters and the story happens. There is a purpose or value that the author wants to deliver to the reader from their writings.

a. Meet Me in Istanbul

Richard Chrisholm wrote this novel, especially for students of English, this English Language Teaching (ELT/ESL) book is an intermediate-level Macmillan Reader. This novel was written by Richard Chrisholm. First released on June 1979. The genre of this novel is fiction and mystery. The novel entitled "Meet Me in Istanbul" is an adventure thriller set in Turkey. Tom Smith flies to Istanbul to join his fiancée for a holiday. But Angela fails to meet him that evening as arranged and she is

not at her apartment either. The next morning Tom hears some terrible news: Angela was killed in a driving accident – a week ago.

b. Richard Chrisholm

Richard Chrisholm is a cinematographer and filmmaker based in Baltimore, Maryland. Chrisholm is most experienced in documentaries and actuality-style dramas. He has done additional camera work for feature films, television series, commercials, and corporate and educational videos.

B. Previous Research Findings

Before the researcher conducts the study, the researcher will check other studies to find whether there are similar studies or not. Previous studies about the projection of logico-semantic relations in SFL have been conducted by some researchers.

First, it is from Nur Ifadloh. Her journal title is "The Analysis of Clause Complex in The Students' Casual Conversation". She conducted the thesis in 2017. The research design of her thesis was qualitative research. The aim of this study was to demonstrate the clause complexity of the transcript of the students" conversation which was related to, for example, inter-clausal relations (logico-semantic relation), coordination (parataxis), and subordination (hypotaxis) as mainly outlined by Halliday (1994). [94] The similarity of the previous research and this research is both studies analyze clause complexity based on the perspective of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). Moreover, both studies analyze logico-semantic relations based on SFL.

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[94] Nur Ifadloh, "The Analysis of Clause Complex in The Students' Casual Conversation," 2017, 120.

The next previous study is a journal from Dina Febriana, *et al*, entitled "Logico-Semantic Relations in Mendez's Utterances in *Argo*". She conducted the thesis in 2018. The research design of her thesis was qualitative research. The objective of her study is to describe the types of logico semantic relations used in Mendez' utterances and explain how logico-semantic relations (unmarked and marked) are used in Mendez's utterances.[95] The similarity between the previous research and this research is both studies analyze clause complexity based on the perspective of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). Moreover, both analyze logico-semantic relations based on SFL.

Third, the previous study was conducted by Risa Putri Kayanti. The title is "An Analysis of Expansion at Logico-Semantic Relation in Soekarno's Speech Entitled "Building a New World". Her thesis was conducted in 2019. The research design of her thesis was qualitative research. The purpose of the study is to analyze the Logico-Semantic Relation employed by Soekarno in his speech. It focuses on analyzing expansion (elaboration, extension, enhancement) at Logico-Semantic Relation used in his speech.[96] The similarity between the previous research and this research is both studies analyze clause complexity based on the perspective of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). Moreover, both analyze logico-semantic relations based on SFL.

Fourth, the previous study that had conducted by Siti Nur Lailiyah. It was researched in 2018. The title is "Clause Complex Analysis on Setya's Car Crash Article Published by Tempo Newspaper". The research design of her thesis was qualitative research. The purpose of the study is to find out how the

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[95] Dina Febriana et al., "Logico-Semantic Relations in Mendez' Utterances in," n.d., 1.
[96] Kayanti, "An Analysis of Expansion at Logico-Semantic Relation in Soekarno's Speech Entitled "Building a New World," 3.

article is logically connected through Clause Complex using Systematic Functional Linguistics.[97] The similarity between the previous research and this research is both studies analyze clause complexity based on the perspective of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). Moreover, both analyze logico-semantic relations based on SFL.

Last, the previous study that had conducted by Nadya Andriani. It was researched in 2019. The title is "The Logical-Semantic Relation of Clause Complexes in The VOA News". The research design of her thesis was qualitative research. The purpose of the study is to identify the types of logico-semantic of clause complexes and how logico-semantic realized in the VOA news.[98] The similarity between the previous research and this research is both studies analyze clause complexity based on the perspective of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). Moreover, both analyze logico-semantic relations based on SFL.
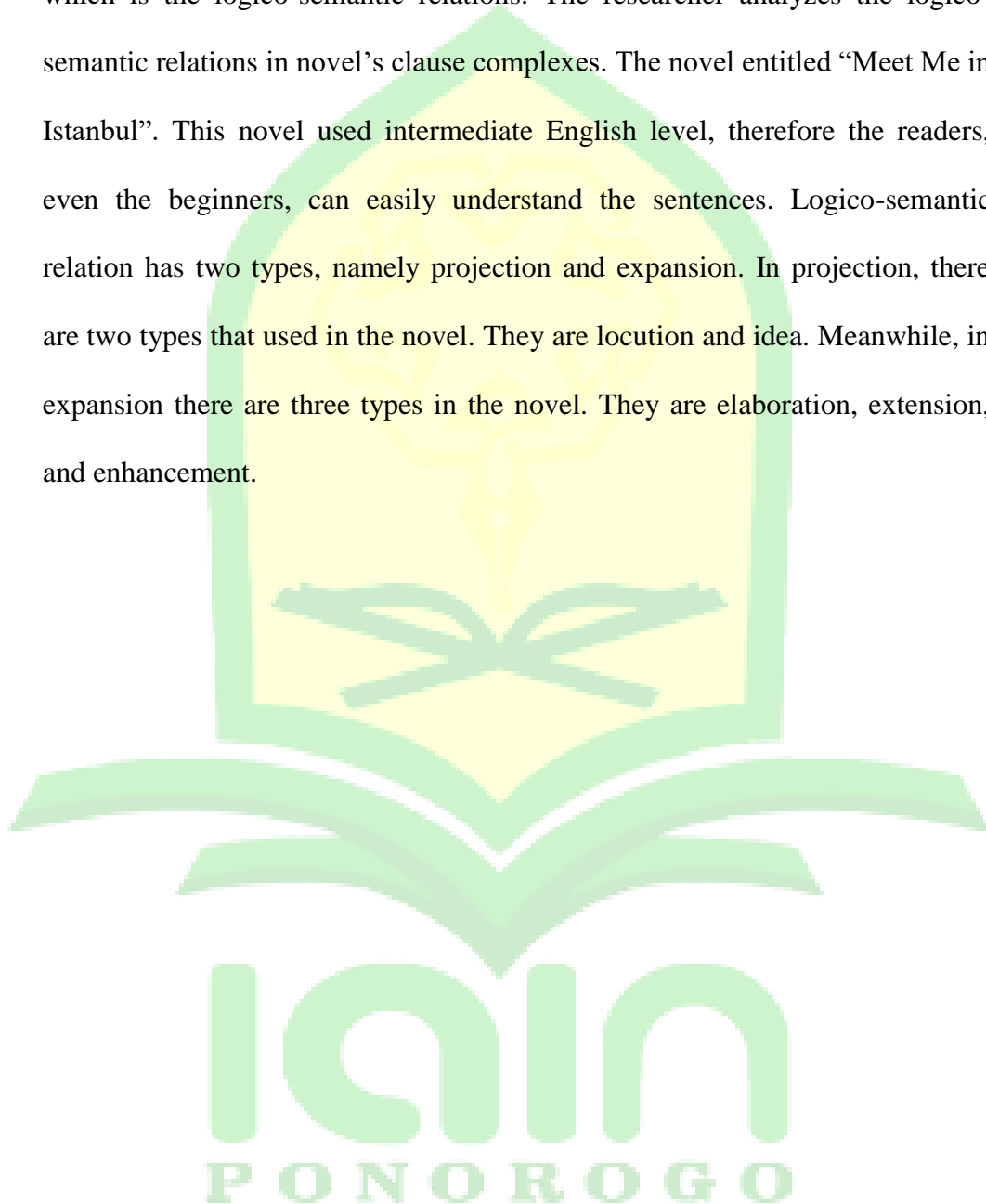
From those five previous studies, the difference from this research was this research analyzed a novel, meanwhile the others were not. Moreover this research was only concern in logico-semantic relation, meanwhile the previous studies focused in other aspect such as taxis and marked. In addition, some of the previous studies only focused on one type of logic-semantic relations. Meanwhile, this research focused on both two type of logico-semantic relations (projection and expansion). This research also discussed about the impact of logico-semantic in clause complexes' meaning. Meanwhile, the previous studies did not talk about it.

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[97] Siti Lailiyah, "Clause Complex Analysis on Setya's Car Crash Article Published by Tempo Newspaper" (Brawijaya University, 2018), 6.
[98] Andriani, "The Logico-Semantic of Clause Complexes in The VOA News," 5.

C. Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework is the framework of theories that are used by the researcher in this research. This research discussed about the part of SFL, which is the logico-semantic relations. The researcher analyzes the logico-semantic relations in novel's clause complexes. The novel entitled "Meet Me in Istanbul". This novel used intermediate English level, therefore the readers, even the beginners, can easily understand the sentences. Logico-semantic relation has two types, namely projection and expansion. In projection, there are two types that used in the novel. They are locution and idea. Meanwhile, in expansion there are three types in the novel. They are elaboration, extension, and enhancement.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The researcher applied a qualitative approach in this research. The qualitative method was employed in this research because this method was used by described and analyzed the data which had been selected systematically and the process of analyzing the data was analyzed descriptively. This research used the qualitative method because the research problems can be solved by analyzed the data and described the data that had collected. The researcher conducted content analysis to analyzed the data. The reason was because the steps of content analysis technique are find symbol, classified data based on symbol, and analyzed the data. This steps was suitable with this research.

The research design in this research was descriptive of analysis research. It was a research type that had the intention research to show the facts, and the results of experts' thoughts through searching, analyzing, interpreting, and generalizing the results. This design was suitable for this research because the researcher searched the data about logico-semantic relations in SFL and found the clause complexes in a novel entitled Meet Me in Istanbul that indicated the logico-semantic relations. After that, the researcher analyzed all data that had been collected. Furthermore, the researcher interpreted the data and generalized the result.

B. Data Source

In this research, the researcher's topic was logico-semantic relations in SFL. The researcher analyzed the clause complexes in the novel entitled Meet Me in Istanbul that indicated the logico-semantic relations. Therefore, the data source of this research was a novel entitled "Meet Me in Istanbul" by Richard Chirsholm.

C. Technique of Data Collection

The researcher got data from documentation of a novel entitled "Meet Me in Istanbul" by Richard Chrisholm. In the way of collecting the data, the researcher used steps that were mentioned and explained as follows:

1. Researcher read the novel entitled Meet Me in Istanbul.

2. Researcher sought and found the sentences and clause complexes in the novel.

3. Researcher collected the clause complexes that indicated the logico-semantic relation in SFL.

4. Researcher observed the sentence from the novel.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

After the data was collected, the researcher analyzed it to answer the research problems. To analyzed the data, the researcher used the steps of content analysis technique. There are three main steps in content analysis technique. They are find symbols, classified data based on symbol, and analyzed the data. Therefore, the techniques to analyzed the data in this research were:

1. Researcher found the clause complexes that indicated the logico-semantic relation from the novel entitled "Meet Me in Istanbul" by underlining the sentences.

2. Researcher classified the clause complex based on the types of projection in logico semantic relation (idea and locution).

3. Researcher classified the clause complex based on the types of expansion (elaboration, extension, and enhancement).

4. Researcher displayed the data by using list. The researcher displayed the data based on the types of projection and expansion. The example of the data display was as follows:

   a. Projection

      1) Idea

         Who do the people think

         ' they are fooling?

      2) Locution

         The people of Ibarapa said

         " Enough is enough.

   b. Expansion

      1) Elaboration

         Even, they will imitate

         = what they are watching on the porn video.

      2) Extension

         In addition, most of schools support Wi-Fi

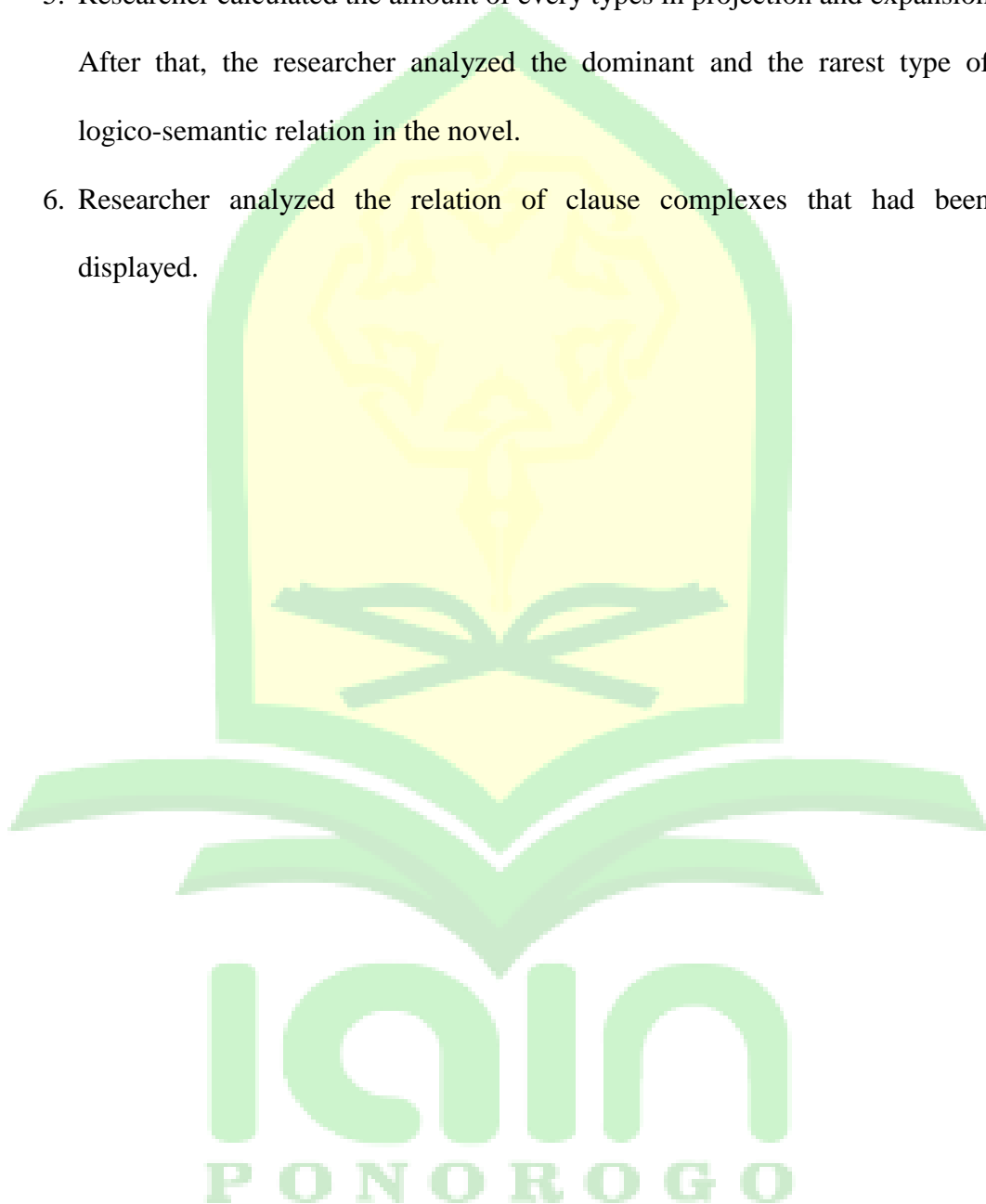   + and it will make the children easily browse material.

3) Enhancement

Whereas junk food is high calorie,

x so it leads us to get obesity.

5. Researcher calculated the amount of every types in projection and expansion. After that, the researcher analyzed the dominant and the rarest type of logico-semantic relation in the novel.

6. Researcher analyzed the relation of clause complexes that had been displayed.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. General Description of Research Background

The research background of this study was to analyzed the logico-semantic relation of a novel entitled "Meet Me in Istanbul". The researcher chose logico-semantic relation because it was described the relation between some clauses in a sentence. It was very important to learnt because we could understand the meaning correctly. To analyzed the logico-semantic relation, the researcher focused on clause complexes in a novel. The novel that was analyzed was a novel that used intermediate English. Thus, the beginner learners could easily understand this research's finding and discussion. In fifty-seven pages of the novel, some sentences indicated the projection and expansion type.

B. Finding

In this section, the researcher presented data on the logico-semantic relation types used in "Meet Me in Istanbul" by Richard Chrischolm. There were fifty-seven pages in this novel that had been analyzed. The researcher found 1.341 sentences in this novel. 388 sentences indicated as the logico semantic relation.

1. Projection Types of Logico Semantic Relation used in "Meet Me in Istanbul" novel

In this section, the researcher presented the data collection and analysis of words that indicated idea and locution in the projection of logico-semantic relation. From fifty-seven pages that had been analyzed by

the researcher, there were one hundred and fifty-eight clause complexes that were indicated types of projection (idea and locution). The types of projection were presented in the table.

Table 4. 1 Idea Type in "Meet Me in Istanbul" Novel

Title	"Meet Me in Istanbul"	
No	Idea	Amount
1.	(thinks)	1
2.	(thinking)	1
3.	(thought)	4
4.	(think)	2
5.	(don't think)	1
Total		**9**

From Table 4.1, the researcher found that five words indicated the type of idea in projection. The words were 'thinks', 'thinking', 'thought', 'think', and 'don't think'. In this novel, there were nine sentences or clause complexes that used those words. There were three clause complexes that each of them used 'thinks', 'thinking', and 'don't think'. Meanwhile, four clause complexes used 'thought'. Then, two clause complexes used 'think'. In idea type, the most frequent word used in this novel was 'thought'.

Table 4. 2 Locution Type in "Meet Me in Istanbul" Novel

Title	"Meet Me in Istanbul"	
No.	Locution	Amount
1.	(said)	98
2	(agreed)	1
3.	(asked)	27
4.	(replied)	8
5.	(shouted)	3
6.	(told)	2
7.	(explained)	3
8.	(answered)	1
9.	(whispered)	6

Total	149

From Table 4.2, the researcher found that nine words that indicated the type of locution in projection. The words were 'said', 'agreed', 'asked', 'replied', 'shouted', 'told', 'explained', 'answered', and 'whispered'. In this novel, there were one hundred and forty-nine sentences or clause complexes that used those words. There were ninety-eight clause complexes that used the word 'said'. Twenty-seven sentences used the word 'asked'. The word 'replied' was used in eight sentences. The word 'shouted' was used in three sentences. Two clause complexes used the word 'told'. Three sentences used the word 'explained'. Each used the words 'answered' and 'agreed' for two sentences. Last, there was the word 'whispered' that indicated the idea type in six sentences or clause complexes. In sum, the most word that frequently appeared and indicated locution type in this novel was 'said'. Meanwhile, the rare words used in this novel as locution was 'answered' and 'agreed'. Each of them was only found in one sentence from the whole clause complexes in the novel entitled 'Meet Me in Istanbul".

Table 4. 3 Types of Projection in "Meet Me in Istanbul" Novel

Title	"Meet Me in Istanbul"	
No.	Types of Projection	Amount
1.	Idea	9
2.	Locution	149
Total		158

From the entire pages of the novel, there were one hundred and fifty-eight clause complexes that were indicated as the types of projection. Nine sentences were idea type and one hundred and fifty-eight sentences were locution.

2. Expansion Types of Logico Semantic Relation used in "Meet Me in Istanbul" novel

   In this part, the researcher presented the data collection and analysis of words that indicated elaboration, extension, and enhancement in the expansion of logico-semantic relations. From the whole clause complexes in this novel that had been analyzed by the researcher, there were two hundred and thirty clause complexes that indicated types of expansion (elaboration, extension, and enhancement). Same with idea type, for expansion type, the researcher presents each type of expansion in the table.

Table 4. 4 Elaboration Type in "Meet Me in Istanbul" Novel

Title	"Meet Me in Istanbul	
No.	Elaboration	Amount
1.	(-)	4
2.	(who)	1
3.	(,)	10
4.	(that)	4
5.	(what)	6
6.	(which)	2
7.	(whose)	1
Total		**28**

The researcher presented in the table that twenty-eight clause complexes were indicated as elaboration type of expansion in logico-semantic relation. It was indicated by (-), 'who', (,), 'that', 'what', 'which', and 'whose'. Four sentences were elaborated by using the sign (-). Each sentence used the word 'who', and 'whose'. Ten clause complexes used the sign (,) to indicate elaboration. Word 'that' was used in four sentences. Six clause complexes used the word 'what'. Last, two sentences used the word 'which'. The most frequent sign used by the writer in this novel that

indicated elaboration was (,). Meanwhile, the most frequent word used in this novel was 'what'.

Table 4. 5 Extension Type in "Meet Me in Istanbul" Novel

Title	"Meet Me in Istanbul"	
No.	Extension	Amount
1.	(and)	126
2.	(but)	9
3.	(and, and)	1
4.	(,)	7
5.	((,), and)	6
6.	(and, but)	1
7.	(but, and)	1
8.	(or)	2
9.	(and, (,))	1
10.	((,), (,))	1
Total		**155**

From Table 4.5, the researcher presented one hundred and fifty-five clause complexes that were indicated as extension types of expansion in logico-semantic relation. It was indicated by 'and', 'but', 'and, and', (,), ((,) and), 'and, but', 'but, and', 'or', (and, (,)), and ((,),(,)). There were one hundred and twenty-six sentences that extended by using the word 'and'. Nine sentences used the word 'but'. Words 'and, and' were used in one clause complex. There were seven clause complexes indicated by using the sign (,). There were six sentences used ((,), and). Each sentence used 'and, but', 'but, and', (and, (,))', and ((,),(,)). The word 'or' was used in two sentences. The most frequent sign that used by the writer in this novel that indicated extension was (,). Meanwhile, the most frequent word used in this novel was 'and'.

Table 4. 6 Enhancement Type in "Meet Me in Istanbul" Novel

Title	"Meet Me in Istanbul	
No.	Enhancement	Amount
1.	(as)	10
2.	(when)	9
3.	(if)	3
4.	(where)	2
5.	(then)	5
6.	(after)	1
7.	(until)	1
8.	(while)	3
9.	(then, now)	1
10.	(until, then)	1
11	(because)	2
12.	(before)	2
13.	(by)	1
14.	((,), and)	1
15.	(and then)	4
16.	(,)	1
	Total	**47**

The researcher found in the novel that forty-seven clause complexes were indicated as an enhancement type of expansion in logico-semantic relation. It was indicated by 'as, 'when', 'if', 'where, 'then', 'after', 'until', 'while', 'then, now', 'until, then', 'because', 'before, 'by', ((,), and), 'and then', and (,). Ten sentences were enhanced by using the word 'as'. Nine clause complexes used 'when'. The word 'if' used in three clause complexes. Every two sentences used the word 'where', 'because', and 'before'. The word 'then' used in five clause complexes. Each sentence used the word 'after', 'until', 'then, now', 'until, then', 'by', ((,), and), and the sign (,). Three clause complexes used the word 'while' to indicate enhancement. The

words 'and then' used in four sentences. The sign (,) used in one clause complex. The most frequent word used in this novel was 'as'.

Table 4. 7 Types of Expansion in "Meet Me in Istanbul" Novel

Title	"Meet Me in Istanbul"	
No.	Types of Expansion	Amount
1.	Elaboration	28
2.	Extension	155
3.	Enhancement	47
Total		**230**

From fifty-seven pages of the novel entitled 'Meet Me in Istanbul', there were two hundred and thirty clause complexes that were indicated as expansion type of projection. Twenty-eight sentences were elaboration type, one hundred and fifty-five sentences were extension, and forty-seven sentences were enhancement.

3. The Dominant Types of Logico Semantic Relation Used in "Meet Me in Istanbul" Novel.

In this table, the researcher presented the sum number of logico-semantic relations that appear in the "Meet Me in Istanbul" novel. From the table, the researcher could find the dominant type of logico-semantic relation that appeared in the novel.

Table 4. 8 The Dominant of Logico Semantic Relation in "Meet Me in Istanbul" Novel

Title	"Meet Me in Istanbul"				
No.	Types of Logico Semantic Relation		Total	Percentage	Total Percentage
1.	Projection	Idea	9	2.3%	40,7%
		Locution	149	38.4%	
2.	Expansion	Elaboration	28	7.2%	

		Extension	155	40%	59,3%
		Enhancement	47	12.1%	
	Total		388	100%	100%

Based on the table above, there were 388 sentences or 100% of the total number that indicated logico-semantic relation. It consisted of 9 items or 2,3% of idea and 149 items or 38,4% of locution from projection. In expansion, there were 28 items or 7,2% of elaboration, 155 items or 40% of extension, and 47 items or 12,1% of enhancement. From the explanation above, the most frequent type of projection was the locution with 149 items or 38,4%. It meant the locution was the dominant type of projection in logico-semantic relation that was used in the novel. Meanwhile in expansion, the most frequent type was the extension for 155 items or 40%. It meant the extension was the dominant type of expansion in logico-semantic relation that was used in the novel. Therefore, the most frequent type of logico semantic relation in this novel was extension of expansion type which appeared 155 times or 40%.

The order of the dominant types of logico semantic relation from the most frequently occurring was extension (expansion) with 155 items or 40%, locution (projection) with 149 items or 38,4%, enhancement (expansion) with 47 items or 12,1%, elaboration (expansion) with 28 items or 7,2%, and last or the rarest types of logico semantic relation in this novel was idea (projection) with 9 items or 2,3%.

C. Discussion

Logico-semantic relation is about the relation of clauses in a sentences. It means that the researcher analyze the clauses that consist of conjunction. Conjunction not only has function to relating words, phrases or clauses, but also clarify people's mind and help readers to figure out the ideas.[99] In logico semantic relation, conjunction has a function as the signal that can identify the relation type. Conjunction in logico semantic relation can clarify the meaning of the clauses in a sentence.

1. Types of Logico Semantic Relation used in "Meet Me in Istanbul" novel.

   a. Projection

   Projection is the logico-semantic relation type which is signed by the thinking and saying process. 158 clause complexes were indicated as the type of projection. 9 sentences were idea type and 148 sentences were locution.

   Projection means the representation of linguistic experience in another linguistic experience where it is well described as one clause entails the complex by telling other people who said or thought something, which is then linked to a quoting or reporting of what someone said or thought.[100] In this research, the researcher found that clause complexes in this novel that indicated as projection clause has meaning by entails a word. Those words as the conjunction of the

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[99] Arina Isti'anah et al., "Cohesion in Journal Articles on Applied Linguistics: The Case of Conjunction 'Thus,'" *Journal of Applied Studies in Language* 4, no. 1 (June 29, 2020): 69, https://doi.org/10.31940/jasl.v4i1.1729.

[100] Saragih, Murni, and Meisuri, "Kinds of Projection in Indonesian News Story and Editorial Texts," 394.

speaker to express something by saying or thinking something. Therefore, those clauses in the sentence can have meaning by relating to each other.

According to Saragih et al, in their journal, they stated that in projection there are projected clauses and projecting clauses. The projected clause is the phenomenon of one order of experience recoded to a higher order phenomenon in the projecting clause (what people say and think).[101] Donald et al said that the projecting clause represents a verbal process clause, and the projected clause is that which is said.[102] In this research the idea type of projection clauses had the projecting and projected clause. The projecting clauses were the clauses that contain the word thinks, thinking, thought, think, and don't think. Meanwhile, in the locution type of projection clause in this research, the projecting clauses were the clauses which contain words 'said', 'agreed', 'asked', 'replied', 'shouted', 'told', 'explained', 'answered', and 'whispered'. The projected clauses were the other clause in each sentence for both types of projection clauses.

1) Idea (')

The idea is the rarest type of logico semantic relation that appears in the novel entitled "Meet Me in Istanbul. Clause complexes are indicated as the idea in the sentences that have a word that can implicate the 'process of thinking'. The symbol of the idea in projection is a single quote ('). The following are examples of

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[101] Ibid, 394.

[102] Nuraini and Jupply, "Logical Choice in Hades Does Home Improvement and Its Bahasa Indonesia Translation," 6.

thinking processes or idea that appeared in the novel entitled "Meet Me in Istanbul":

a) Angela's father **thinks**

   ' these goods will sell very well in England.

b) For a long time he sat on the bed **thinking**,

   ' But I saw Angela.

c) ' Angela isn't dead,

   he **thought**.

d) I **think**

   ' I saw Angela yesterday.

e) I **don't think**

   ' You fully understand.

The word 'thinks', 'thinking', 'thought', think', and 'don't think' indicate the thinking process of the sentences' meaning. The subject expressed their thought through a sentence. From the sentence, the reader could understand what the subject intended to think.

The 'idea' clause is about the implementation of a mental process in the projecting clause that symbolizes by the use of a single quote (').[103] Mental process type of verb that is abstract or invisible. The example is 'think', 'feel', and 'learn'. In this research, the word thinks, thinking, and thought were part of a mental verb. That words were indicated in the clause complex in this novel. In conclusion, those

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[103] Yusuf, Hanafiah, and Zein, "Clause Projection in News Item Text Written by Tertiary EFL Learners," 95.

sentences were projection clauses which was the type of idea, because there was a mental verb in each sentence.

2) Locution (")

    Clause complexes that are indicated as locution are the sentences that have a word that can implicate the 'process of saying'. Therefore, there is one clause complex that quotes what the subject says and the other is explaining the subject condition that usually indicates the word that can be a sign as the locution type. The symbol of saying in projection is a double quote ("). The following are examples of saying process or locution that appeared in the novel entitled "Meet Me in Istanbul":

a) " 'Come on Angela,'

    Tom **said** to himself.

b) " 'It seems difficult,'

    Tom **agreed**.

c) " 'What about Angela's parents?'

    Tom **asked**.

d) " 'We needed her at the beginning,'

    replied Dunya.

e) " 'Stop!'

    shouted a man.

f) " 'The Park Hotel, Taksim Square, please,'

    he **told** the driver.

g) " 'The Sultans of Turkey used to live in Topkapi Palace,'

   Kemal **explained**.

h) " 'Someone is following us,'

   answered Kemal.

i) " 'Give me your hand,'

   whispered Kemal down to Tom.

The word 'said', 'agreed', 'asked', 'replied', 'shouted', 'told', 'explained', 'answered', and 'whispered' indicated the said process of the sentences' meaning. The subject expressed their utterance through a sentence. From the sentence, the reader could understand what the subject directly said and what condition (ask/ tell/ whisper, etc).

Locution is symbolized by the use of verbal processes such as say, tell report, moreover, the locution clause is signed by using double quotes (").[104] Verbal process is the words that express the speech action. For instance, the word said and shout. In this research, the researcher found that some projection clauses indicate the verbal process. There were ten verbal processes that the researcher found in this novel. They were 'said', 'agreed', 'asked', 'replied', 'shouted', 'told', 'explained', 'answered', 'repeated', and whispered'. Therefore, the researcher concluded that those sentences which indicated the words that were already mentioned before were locution clauses.

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[104] Ibid, 95.

b. Expansion

Expansion is a logico-semantic relation type that is signed by restatement for elaboration, addition or variation for extension, and relations of time, space, cause, and condition for enhancement. 230 clause complexes were indicated as a type of projection. 28 sentences were elaborations, 155 sentences were extensions, and 47 sentences were enhancements.

1) Elaboration

Elaboration is classified into three ways to identify, exposition (when the message of the initiating clause is presented from another point of view or reinforced), exemplification (when the secondary clause provides an example to develop the meaning of the primary clause), and clarification (which is the continuing clause clarifies the meaning of the primary clause). In this research, no elaboration clause identified by using exposition. The elaboration clause in this novel did not present meaning or message from another point of view or reinforced. Same with exposition, no elaboration clause in this novel identified by using exemplification. The researcher found that the elaboration clauses in this novel were identified by using clarification. The researcher found the words and signs that indicated the clarification in the elaboration clause from this novel. They were (-), 'who', (,), 'that', 'what', 'which', and 'whose'.

In the case of elaboration, a clause in the citation elaborates the meaning of the other clause by restating or adding a description or

comments to the primary clause, and the secondary clause does not present new information. In this research, the researcher found that all sentences that indicated the elaboration clause are adding description, explanation, and define the primary clause in secondary clause. However, the secondary clause does not state any new information for the primary clause.

The function of elaboration is to specify or describe the further meaning of another clause. After doing the research, the researcher found that the elaboration clause was specified or described the further message of another clause. From the elaboration clause, people can understand the context, without adding new information.

Elaboration was the second rare type of logico semantic relation that appeared in the novel entitled "Meet Me in Istanbul". Clause complexes that are indicated as elaboration are the sentences that have a word that can implicate the restatement clause. Therefore, there is an independence and dependence sentence. The dependence clause restates the independence clause. Some words and signs usually can indicate the elaboration type of clause complex. The symbol of saying in elaboration is equal (=). The following are examples of elaboration that appeared in the novel entitled "Meet Me in Istanbul":

a)   But the man wasn't reading the newspaper

   = – he was watching Tom.

This sentence was an elaboration. The evidence was the dash sign (-). Four sentences included this sign. The function of this sign

was to restatement or explaining more the other clause. In the example above, the dash sign explained that instead of reading the newspaper, he was watching Tom.

b)   From there he could see everyone

= **who** came through the door.

The reason why this sentence was an elaboration type of expansion was that there was the word 'who'. That word restated the word 'everyone' from the first clause.

c)   Kemal could see,

= he was interested.

The sign of this elaboration sentence was coma (,). Nine sentences used this sign. Besides separating sentences, that sign helped the continuing clause to conducted a meaning of a word in the other clause. Therefore, 'see' in the first clause meant Kemal could know that 'he was interested'.

d)   Tom saw

= **that** there was a strange look on Kemal's face.

Some sentences used the word 'that' as the conjunction. The word 'that' was explaining more or specifying the first clause. In the example above, the word 'that' was used as a conjunction to explain more about what did Tom saw in the second clause.

e)   At last they were going to find out

= **what** was happening.

In this case, the word 'what' was the conjunction that restated 'something' in the first clause. There were two sentences in this novel that used this word as the conjunction for clause complexes. From the example, the word 'what' specified 'something' that the subject was 'going to find out' in the first clause.

f)   She works for a small company

= **which** is starting to export to England.

There were two sentence that used the word 'which' as the conjunction between the clause complexes. The word 'which' clarified the first clause. In the example above, the word 'which' clarified the 'work' that the subject did.

g)   Moved towards a large man

= whose relatives were saying goodbye.

In this sentence, the word 'whose' was to clarify the first clause. There was only one sentence that use this conjunction in the clause complex. From the example above, the word 'whose' was the conjunction that clarify 'someone' that called as the 'large man'.

2) Extension

The clause complex that indicates an extension means that one clause expands another clause by the addition of new information, giving an alternative or an exception. Different from elaboration, in extension, the secondary clause presents new information from the primer clause. The researcher found an extension in this novel, where the secondary clause adds new information from the primer clause by

using some conjunction. There was some conjunction used by the writer that indicated the extension type of expansion. They were 'and', 'but', 'and, and', (,), ((,) and), 'and, but', 'but, and', 'or', ((,), and), (and, (,)), and ((,),(,)).

The extension was the most frequent type of logico semantic relation that appear in the novel entitled "Meet Me in Istanbul". Clause complexes that are indicated as the extension is the sentences that have a word that can add something new to another clause. Therefore, there is an independence and dependence sentence. The dependence clause adds something to the independent clause. Some words and signs usually can indicate the extension type of clause complex. The symbol of extension in expansion is plus sign (+). The following are examples of extension that appeared in the novel entitled "Meet Me in Istanbul":

a) Tom Smith picks up his suitcase

+ **and** walks towards Gate 16.

b) Tom pushed it,

+ **but** it was locked.

c) Other passenger got on

+ **and** the bus left the airport

+ **and** drove towards Istanbul.

d) She had been there on the pavement**,**

+ getting out of a car.

e)   And the man in the grey raincoat sat patiently inside the bar**,**

   + smoking,

   + **and** watching Tom.

f)   The phone rang,

   + **and** rang,

   + **but** nobody answered it.

g)   It was small,

   + **but** it was clean

   + **and** it looked comfortable.

h)   He didn't know where he was,

   + **or** what time it was.

i)   They continued across the bridge**,**

   + turned left,

   + **and** drove past the Railway Station.

j)   Tom and Kemal stepped inside**,**

   + **and** stopped**,**

   + shocked.

k)   For a long time they stood**,**

   + unable to speak**,**

   + holding each other.

   The conjunction used in extension types was 'and', 'but', and 'or'. There was a coma sign, too. The word 'and' was additive. In addition, the clauses were something new. In other words, each clause could stand by itself. For example in a), both clauses had their meaning. The

first was 'Tom Smith picks up his suitcase' and the second was 'Tom walks towards Gate 16'.

Even though they could stand by their selves, but could not say that both were independence clauses. The reason was the first clause and the second clause still had a relation, for example, the subject for both clauses was the same.

The next word of extension that the researcher found in the novel was 'but'. It was called adversative. In this case, the second clause was not only something new from the first clause, but also had a contradicting statement. For example, was b). In this sentence, there was a contradiction. The subject wanted to open the door by pushing it, but he could not because the door was locked.

The last word that indicated the extension was 'or'. It was one of the words that included a 'variation' in extension. Variation is when the second clause is the replacement of the first clause. For example, was in h). The sentence meant that the subject did not know where he was, but also he did not know what time it was.

The only sign used in the extension from the novel was the coma sign (,). From the example was in d). It meant that besides the subject's position on the pavement, it also meant that the subject was getting out of the car.

3) Enhancement

In enhancement, the relation meaning of one clause is qualified by the meaning of another clause, the enhancement relation can be shown by time, place, manner, cause, or condition. Time can be indicated by the conjunction that expresses the time element, such as then, when, and after. The place is when the clause complex is entailed by a conjunction that indicates a place element, such as where and there. Manner (means) contains means and comparison. Enhancing clauses uses conjunction groups such as and in that way, similarly, whereas, and thus, and thereby, and so. Cause-effect (causal-conditional) relation can be known by the conjunctions such as so, and therefore. Effect-cause is shown by for.

In this research, the researcher found that there was an enhancement clause that qualified by time conjunction. They were clause complex that indicated the words when, as, if, then, after, until, while, then, now, before, 'and then', because, before, where, and by. There is (,) sign that indicate the enhancement type. There was one enhancement clause that qualified by condition. It was indicated by the word if. Last, there was one enhancement clause that indicate the word causal. The sentence was indicated by the word because.

There were forty-seven sentences in a novel entitled "Meet Me in Istanbul" that indicated as an enhancement. Clause complexes that are indicated an enhancement are sentences that have a word that can qualify another clause. The dependence clause qualifies the

independence clause. Some words and signs usually can indicate the extension type of clause complex. The symbol of enhancement in expansion is the multiplication sign (*x*). The following are examples of extension that appeared in the novel entitled "Meet Me in Istanbul":

a)   He looked down at the green fields of France,

x **as** the plane continued its journey across Europe.

In this sentence, the word 'as' meant 'at that time/when'. In other words, at the same time, there was something that happened. That thing was explained in the second clause. Ten sentences used this conjunction in the clause complexes. From the example above, the word 'as' was the conjunction that explained 'something that happened at the same time' which was 'the plane continued its journey across Europe'.

b)   I must tell her

x **when** I see her this evening.

In this sentence, the word 'when' was one conjunction that shows the temporal. Nine sentences used this conjunction in the clause complexes. From the example above, the word 'when' was the conjunction that explained the subject would inform her immediately at the time the subject meet her.

c) *x* **If** you need anything,

phone me.

The word 'if' is one conjunction that shows the conditional. Three sentences used this conjunction in the clause complexes.

From the example above, the word 'if' was the conjunction that explained the subject would help 'you' if there was something happened by calling the subject.

d) He stood on the pavement for a moment or two,

x **then** started walking.

'Then' was one conjunction that showed the temporal, too. Five sentences used this conjunction in the novel. From the example above, the word 'then' was the conjunction that explained the different times. It meant after 'He stood on the pavement for a moment or two', he continued to 'started walking'. It indicated the different time.

e) He was very tired

x **after** his long journey and soon fell asleep.

'After' was one conjunction that showed the temporal, too. There was only one sentence that used this conjunction in the novel. From the example above, the word 'after' was the conjunction that explained the different times. It meant the clause 'He was very tired' was qualifying the clause 'after his long journey and soon fell asleep'.

f) He stood looking at the building opposite

x **until** Kemal arrived.

The conjunction word in this sentence was 'until'. It was a word that showed the different times. The sentence that used this conjunction was only one. In the example, it meant that when

Kemal did not arrive yet, 'he' only stood looking at the building opposite.

g)   There was silence in the room

x **while** Tom read the reports.

This conjunction word showed the temporal that in the same time. It was the same with 'as', and 'when'. Three sentences used this conjunction. The example above meant that 'There was silence in the room' and at the same time 'Tom read the reports'.

h)   It was once church,

x **then** a mosque,

x and **now** it is a museum.

In this case, two conjunctions appeared in one sentence. They were 'then' and 'now'. Both conjunctions indicated the temporal that in a different time. The sentence meant that 'it' was a church, then 'it' was a mosque, and in the present, it is a museum.

i)   They slowed down

x **until** the Mercedes had turned the corner,

x **then** drove faster.

This sentence included two conjunction words. The first was 'until' and the second one was 'then'. Both of them were temporal at different times. There are three different times. The first is 'they slowed down' and 'they' do it until 'the Mercedes had turned the corner', after that they 'drove faster'. There was only one sentence that included both conjunctions.

j)   This was he most dangerous part

x **because** there was not much traffic.

From the sentence above, there was a conjunction word which was 'because'. It was the causal that explains reason. There was only one sentence that included this conjunction word. The example meant that the reason why 'This was the most dangerous part' was there 'was not much traffic'.

k)   Tom thought carefully for a moment

x **before** answering.

The conjunction word in this sentence was 'before'. It was a word that showed the different time. The sentences that used this conjunction were two sentences. In the example, it meant something that Tom did first was 'thought carefully for a moment' then Tom was 'answering'.

l)   The plane suddenly moves forward**,**

x races down the runaway,

x **and** rises into the air.

In this sentence, there was one sign and one word that was indicated as an expansion clause complex. They were the coma sign (,) and the word 'and'. The example was the type of time at different times. It was a type that is step by step or in order. First 'The plane suddenly moves forward' then the plane 'races down the runaway', and last the plane 'rises into the air.

m) He waited at the Park Hotel

x and then he went to the girl's flat.

The conjunction word in this sentence was 'and then'. It was a word that showed the different time. The sentences that used this conjunction were four sentences. In the example, it meant something that Tom did first was 'wait at the Park Hotel'. After that, he went to the girl's flat.

n) He didn't know

x where he was.

From the sentence above, there was a conjunction word which was 'where'. It was the special type that explains place. There were two sentences that included this conjunction word. The example meant that he did not know the exact place where he was.

o) Perhaps he was excited

x by what he had seen.

From the example above, there was a conjunction word which was 'by'. It was the causal type that explained a reason. There was one sentence that included this conjunction word. The example meant that maybe he was excited because of what he had seen.

2. Logico Semantic Relation Impact in Clause Complexes' meaning.

In logico-semantic relation, there are two types that explained the relation of clauses in a sentence. They are projection and expansion. Projection is when a clause is a quote or reported by another clause. It means that in projection, the relation is about verbal process meaning.

Meanwhile, expansion is when a clause develops or extends the other clause. It means that in expansion, the relation is about the development meaning.

Projection has two types, namely idea and locution. Idea is realized by the verbal process of mind. In idea, the relation of clauses indicated by the conjunctions or signs that show the process of mind. For instance, the words 'think' and 'thought'. Meanwhile, locution is realized by the verbal process of saying. In locution, the relation is indicated by the conjunctions or signs that show the relation of clauses which is linked by the utterance. The example words are "said" and told'.

For expansion, it has three types. They are elaboration, extension, and enhancement. Elaboration is the relation of restatement or equivalent. In elaboration, the clauses have relation that linked by the conjunctions or signs that show the restatement or equivalence between clauses. The example are 'whose' and 'which'. Meanwhile, extension is the relation of addition. The relation of clauses in extension type is indicated by the conjunctions or signs that shows the addition meaning between clauses. For instance, the words 'but' and 'or'. Last, enhancement is the relation of development. In this case, the clause of sentence has develop meaning by the addition of conjunctions or signs that indicate the development. The development in this type consist of the reference to time, place, manner, causal, and condition.

Temporal (time) can be in a same time or different time. In 'a same time', the word such a 'when'. It means that in this case, the word has a relation of development that shows the 'time' and those clauses are

happened in the same time. Meanwhile, in 'different time' means that those clauses has a relation of development by the 'time' but they are happened in different time. The word such as 'before' and 'after'.

Spatial (place) is used to signify the place. It shows the relation of clauses that develop by the explanation of place. For instance, the word 'where'. After that, the manner (means) contain means and comparison. The word such as 'in that way' and 'neither'. Then the causal-conditional (cause-effect) is the relation that can be known by the conjunctions such as 'therefore' and 'because'. This reference shows the relation of clauses that indicate the cause-effect.

In conclusion, logico semantic relation has an impact on clause complex's meaning by the relation of idea (verbal process of mind), locution (verbal process of saying), elaboration (restatement or equivalence), extension (addition), and enhancement (development). Those relations are realized by the conjunctions and signs. The conjunctions and signs can be the signal for each relation with the adjustment function for each type.

CHAPTER V

CLOSING

A. Conclusions

Based on the data finding and discussion, there are some conclusions as mentioned below:

1. The novel entitled "Meet Me in Istanbul" by Richard Chrisholm used both two types of logico semantic relation. The researcher found the projection (idea and locution) and the expansion (elaboration, extension, and enhancement. For projection, there are 9 idea and 149 locution. In extension, there are 28 elaboration, 155 extension, and 47 enhancement. In conclusion, there are 388 logico-semantic relations in this novel. The most logico semantic relation that appeared in this novel was extension from projection type with a percentage is 40% of the total amount. Meanwhile, the rarest logico semantic relation that was used by the writer was the idea from projection type with the percentage was 2,3% of the total amount.

2. In logico-semantic relation, there are two types that explained the relation of clauses in a sentence. They are projection and expansion. Projection is when a clause is a quote or reported by another clause. It means that in projection, the relation is about verbal process meaning. Meanwhile, expansion is when a clause develops or extends the other clause. It means that in expansion, the relation is about the development meaning. Projection has two types, namely idea (verbal process of mind) and locution (verbal process of saying). For expansion, it has three types. They are elaboration (restatement), extension (addition), and enhancement (development). The development in

enhancement type consist of the reference to time, place, manner, causal, and condition. The words that indicate the relation in logico semantic relation is called conjunction. Conjunction has function to relating clauses, and clarify people's mind and help readers to figure out the ideas. In logico semantic relation, conjunction has a function as the signal that can identify the relation type. Conjunction in logico semantic relation can clarify the meaning of the clauses in a sentence.

B. Recommendations

1. For students

   SFL is an interesting subject to learn in linguistics. Especially, in this research is logico semantic relation in clause complex. Therefore the researcher suggests to students, especially English students at university, learn more deeply about the type of logico semantic relation. With the understanding of the logico semantic relation, students can predict the meaning of clause complexes and produce high-quality writing by using the appropriate term of logico semantic relation in clause complexes.
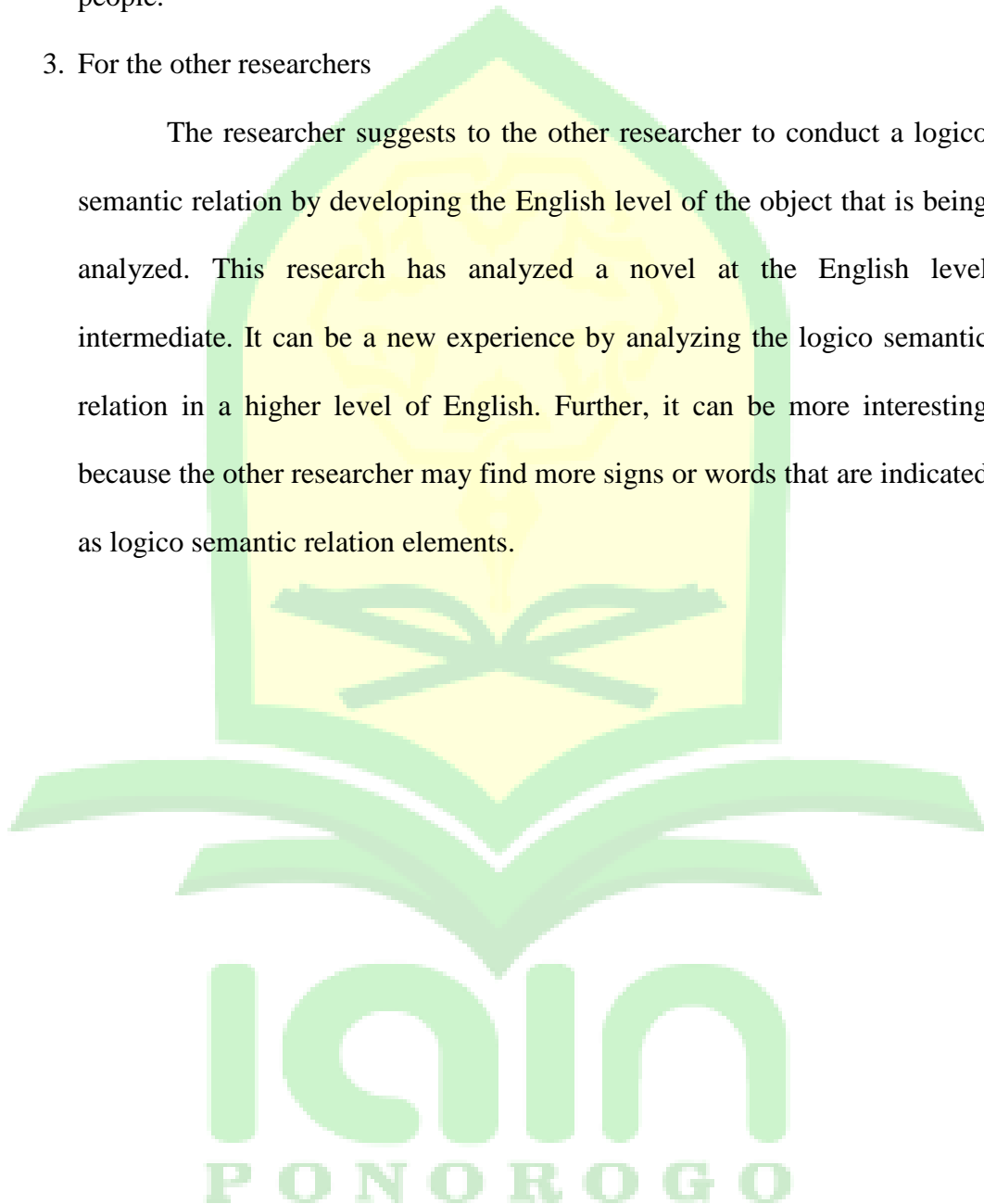
2. For lecturers

   From this research, the researcher suggests the lecturers conduct the teaching and learning activities in teaching English, especially projection and expansion of logico-semantic relations in Systemic Functional Linguistic, by using an appropriate example in English class. The lecturer can teach students about logico-semantic relations in SFL by using sentence or clause complexes of text that are commonly found by people, therefore the students can easily understand the material because they feel relate to the

example. In another way, it can be better if the lecturer teaches about it by making the students understand the concept and giving an example of clause complexes that indicate logico-semantic relations that commonly used by people.

3. For the other researchers

The researcher suggests to the other researcher to conduct a logico semantic relation by developing the English level of the object that is being analyzed. This research has analyzed a novel at the English level intermediate. It can be a new experience by analyzing the logico semantic relation in a higher level of English. Further, it can be more interesting because the other researcher may find more signs or words that are indicated as logico semantic relation elements.

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