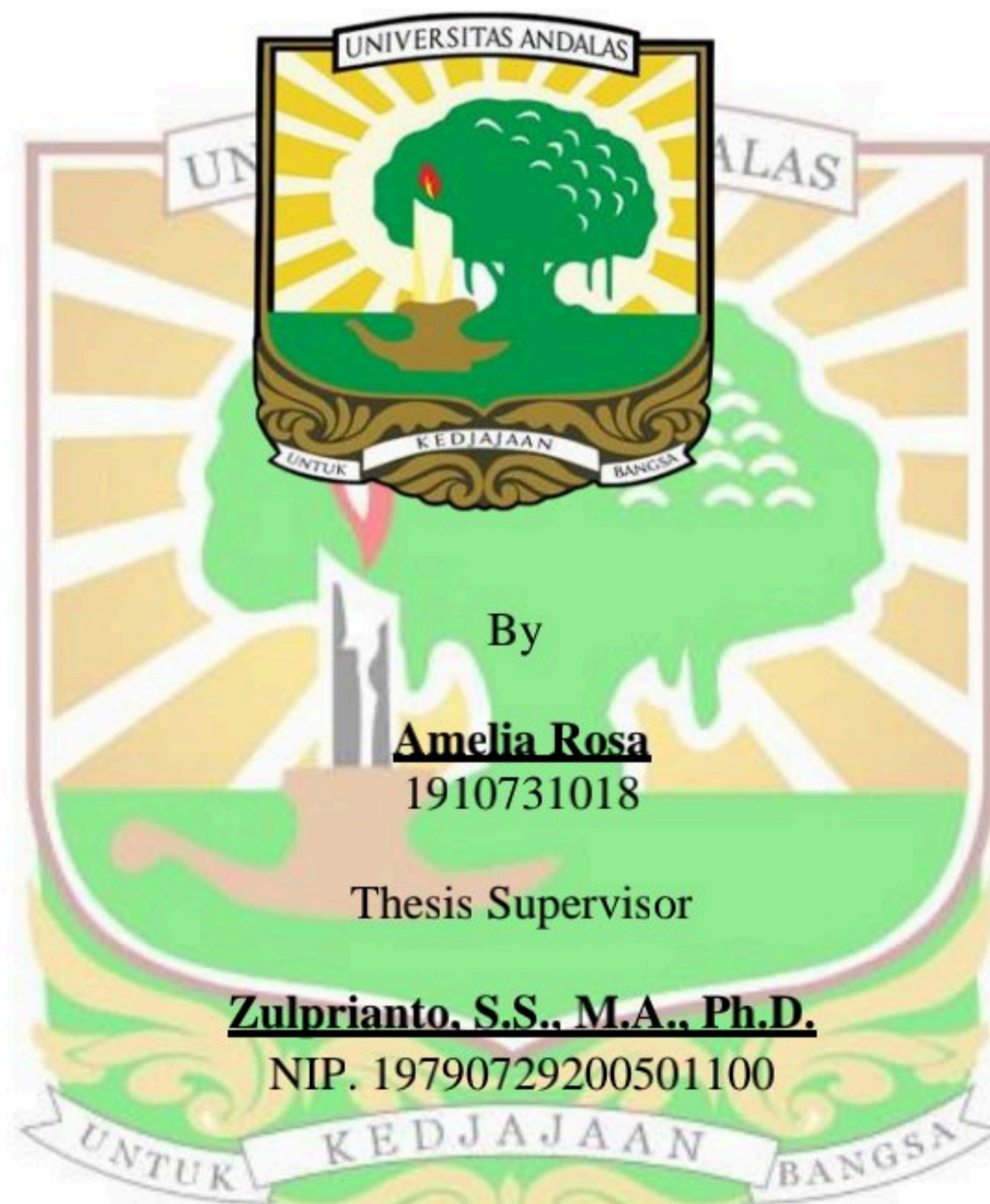


**Comparison of Clauses and Taxis Types of the Fragments of the *War of the Worldviews: Science versus Spirituality Book***

**THESIS**

*Submitted in Partial Fulfilment to the Requirement the Degree of Sarjana*

*Humaniora*



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**2023**

## ABSTRACT

This study analyses the uses of clause simplexes and clause complexes (parataxis, hypotaxis and combination of both) of the fragments of the *War of the Worldviews: Science versus Spirituality* book on the topic *What is Nature of Time?*. This study used a qualitative approach. The data was collected by taking a random sample after reading the book *Science versus Spirituality*'s closely. The chapter of the book *What Is Nature of Time?* was chosen as the data. The texts were written by two authors with different perspectives. The Halliday and Matthiessen's (2014) theory was used to analyze the data. Based on the data analysis, the most dominant clause in the text *What Is Nature of Time?* by Mlodinov is combined taxis. The combined taxis occurs 42 times, hypotaxis is 18 times, parataxis is 15 times, and clause simplex is 7 times out of 82 total clauses. While the most dominant clause in Chopra's text is hypotaxis. Hypotaxis occurs 36 times, combined taxis is 28 times, clause simplexes is 26 times and parataxis is 21 times out of 111 total clauses. After observing the differences of clause composition in the two texts, this departs from the natural assumption that clause simplexes and paratactic clauses are easier to process or understand than hypotactic and combined complex clauses. Mlodinov's text consists of 51% combined clause complexes, higher than Chopra's text (25%) in terms of percentage. Although the total number in hypotactic clauses is lower in Text 1 than in Text 2, their percentage is slightly different. Naturally, the difference of clause compositions between the two texts leads to the finding that Text 2 appears easier to understand than Text 1.

**Keywords:** *Clause Simplexes, Clause Complexes, What is Nature of Time*

## ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas mengenai klausa simplek, klausa komplek (parataksis, hipotaksis dan kombinasi keduanya) pada bagian buku *the War of the Worldviews: Science versus Spirituality* dengan topik *What is Nature of Time*. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan mengambil sampel secara acak setelah membaca buku *Science versus Spirituality* secara berulang-ulang dan cermat. Topik *What is Nature of Time?* dipilih sebagai data, dan berisi dua teks yang ditulis oleh dua penulis dengan perspektif berbeda. Peneliti menggunakan teori Halliday dan Matthiessen (2014) untuk menganalisis data. Berdasarkan analisis data, klausa yang paling dominan pada teks *What Is Nature of Time?* oleh Mlodinov adalah combined taxis. Combined taxis muncul sebanyak 42 kali, hipotaksis sebanyak 18 kali, parataksis sebanyak 15 kali, dan klausa simplek sebanyak 7 kali dari total 82 klausa. Sedangkan klausa yang paling dominan dalam teks Chopra adalah hipotaksis. Hipotaksis muncul sebanyak 36 kali, combined taxis sebanyak 28 kali, klausa simplek sebanyak 26 kali dan parataksis sebanyak 21 kali dari total 111 klausa. Setelah mengamati perbedaan komposisi klausa pada kedua teks tersebut, hal ini berangkat dari anggapan bahwa wajar klausa simplek dan klausa parataktik lebih mudah diproses atau dipahami dibandingkan klausa hipotaktik dan combined taxis. Teks Mlodinov terdiri dari 51% combined taxis klausa komplek, lebih tinggi dari teks Chopra (25%) dalam hal persentase. Meskipun jumlah total klausa hipotaktik di Teks 1 lebih rendah dibandingkan di Teks 2, persentasenya hanya sedikit berbeda. Tentu saja dari perbedaan komposisi klausa di antara kedua teks tersebut mengarah pada temuan bahwa Teks 2 tampak lebih mudah dipahami dibandingkan Teks 1.

**Kata kunci:** *Klausa simplek, Klausa komplek, What Is nature of Time?*