

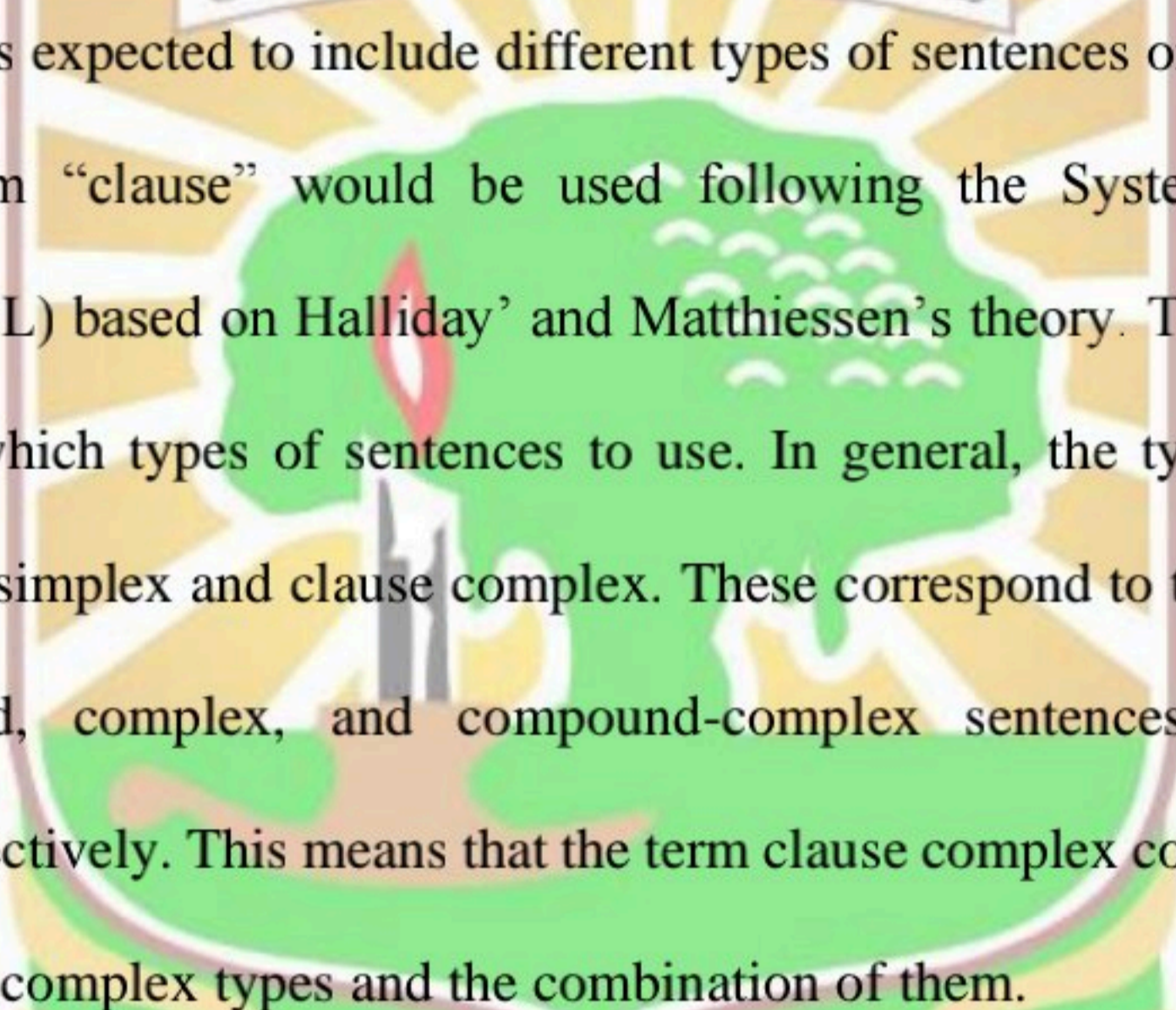
# CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

In terms of mode, language is usually divided into written and spoken. In general, language in the form of writing is referred to as text, while language in the form of speech is usually called as discourse. As Stubbs (2001) discussed the term 'discourse' is usually used in conversations, lectures, and stories. A discourse also has a language unit that is larger than a single sentence. Meanwhile, the term 'text' is often used in the study of how language is organized in the form of written sentences or clauses. Unlike discourse, written text is usually defined as more conceptual and as a non-interactive monologue speech. Bloor (2004) defined a text as the widest part of any language. Regardless of length, the spoken or written text is intended as communication by real people in actual circumstances. As objects of analysis, written and oral texts are both valid. This study focuses on the written text.

When we begin writing a text, we should concentrate on the form and structure that we have chosen. A well-written text would be easy for readers to understand, and deliver messages in the text properly. A text can be defined as a set of paragraphs. A paragraph is a set of sentences, and a sentence is a made up of phrases that are appropriately arranged according to the rules of a language. It can be concluded that a text is typically composed of a series of paragraphs or sentences that must be cohesive and coherent which is appropriate arranged with the situation context.

Each text has a different structure and type. Structure text is how the way a text was arranged. In writing a text, one of the things that needs to be considered is the syntax. A set of grammar rules for words or clauses in forming sentences in a language is referred to as syntax in linguistics. This study would choose the argumentative type of text for the data. There were two texts to be studied in this research were the popular science book *War of the Worldviews: Science Versus Spirituality* (Chopra & Mlodinov) entitled *What Is the Nature of Time?*.



A text is expected to include different types of sentences or clauses (in this study, the term “clause” would be used following the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) based on Halliday’ and Matthiessen’s theory. The author of the text chosen which types of sentences to use. In general, the types of sentence include clause simplex and clause complex. These correspond to the terms simple and compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences in traditional grammar, respectively. This means that the term clause complex cover sentences of compound and complex types and the combination of them.

Based on SFL a clause complex is a combination of two or more clauses into a larger unit, with their interdependence and usually indicated by explicit signals such as conjunctions. There are two types of logical dependency relations in complex clauses, namely equality and dependency. It is referred to as taxis (dependence relations). Taxis are divided into two parts: parataxis and hypotaxis.

Parataxis is a clause complex that each of it clauses has no relationship with other clause and has same status. Parataxis usually uses coordinative conjunction

which is combined with the free clauses such as *and, but, or, then, either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also, so, and so on*. Parataxis also uses conjunctive adjuncts such as *however, anyway, in the mean time, and so on*. The term “parataxis” is also known as a compound sentence. In analyzing clause of parataxis usually uses number such as *1, 2, 3* and so on. Parataxis combines its clauses equally and independently. Clauses in parataxis can stand alone and have a complete sentence. As in example:

1. 

<i>1</i>	<i>We don't look at some food</i>
<i>2</i>	<b><i>and</i></b> <i>I can have them set for you here</i>

Hypotaxis is different from parataxis. Hypotaxis involves a clause complex in which one clause has free status and the other has bound status. In hypotaxis usually uses subordinating such as *because, if, while, although, so that, and so on*. The term “hypotaxis” is also known as complex sentence. While the Greek alphabet is commonly used to analyze hypotaxis such as  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$ . The clauses in hypotaxis have a relationship with one another as well as relationships in modifying and dependency. As an example:

2. 

$\alpha$	<i>I was shot in the back</i>
$\beta$	<b><i>while</i></b> <i>walking home one dry moonless night in 1968</i>

This research is important as it might determine the readability of texts. In this study, two texts (articles) under the title “*What Is the Nature of Time?*” will be studied. The two texts are parts of the same book and were written by two great authors with different backgrounds. Due to their different backgrounds, it is

expected that they would write differently to some extent. More specifically, the authors are likely to employ different choices of clause structures in their text as well. The two authors are Deepak Chopra, who departs from spirituality perspective while Leonard Mlodinov writes from science perspective. Perhaps their different background affect the types of texts they choose and their readability. By comparing clauses and taxis types in two texts above, hopefully this study can provide some insights about clauses and taxis types in the two different types of texts.

## **1.2 Theoretical Framework**

This study would employ a theoretical framework to facilitate in researching. This study used the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics. Therefore, this research required some points to be discussed:

### **1.2.1 Clause Simplex**

In general, the types of sentences include simplex clauses and complex clauses. In traditional grammar, it corresponds to the terms simple and compound, complex, and compound-complex sentences. Miller (2002) has defined compound sentences as consisting of two or more clauses followed by conjunctions. While complex sentences consist of a main clause and one or more other clauses that subordinate it. A clause is an arrangement of several words so that it can produce a simple sentence. Generally, the clause structure uses the old traditional terms, where the two main elements in the clause are called subject and predicate (Huddleston & Pullum, 2005). Clauses that can stand alone are called independent clauses, while clauses that cannot stand alone are called dependent clauses. The

type of sentence that consists of one independent clause is called a simple clause. Based on the SFL, Eggins (2004) defined the term “simplex clause” as referring to only one clause (a “single unit clause”). For example:

3. *Her father slept*
4. *I took a laptop here yesterday*

*Her father* and *I* as a subject while *slept* and *took* as a predicate. The two examples above, known as the clause single (independent) unit.

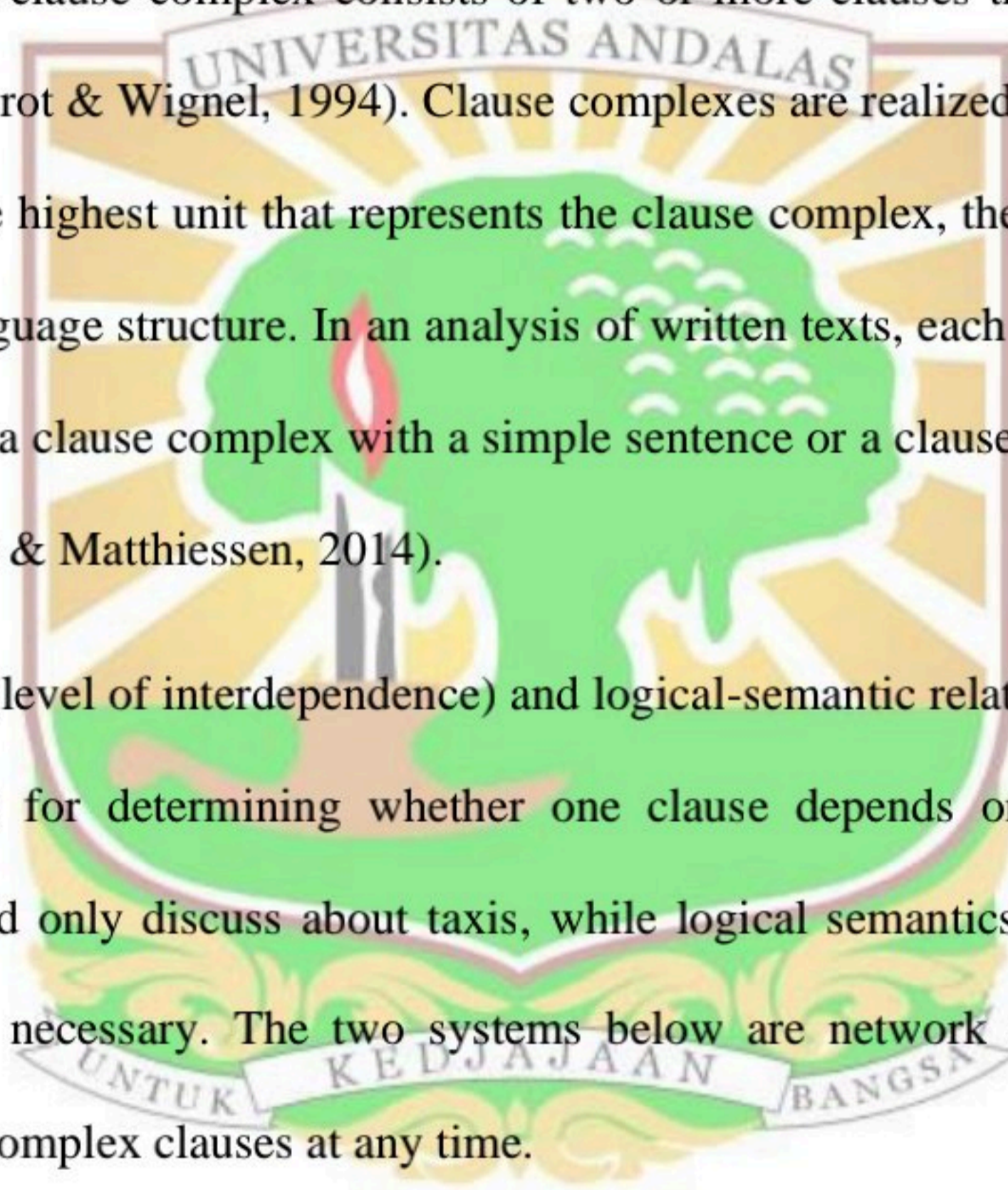
### 1.2.2 Clause Complex

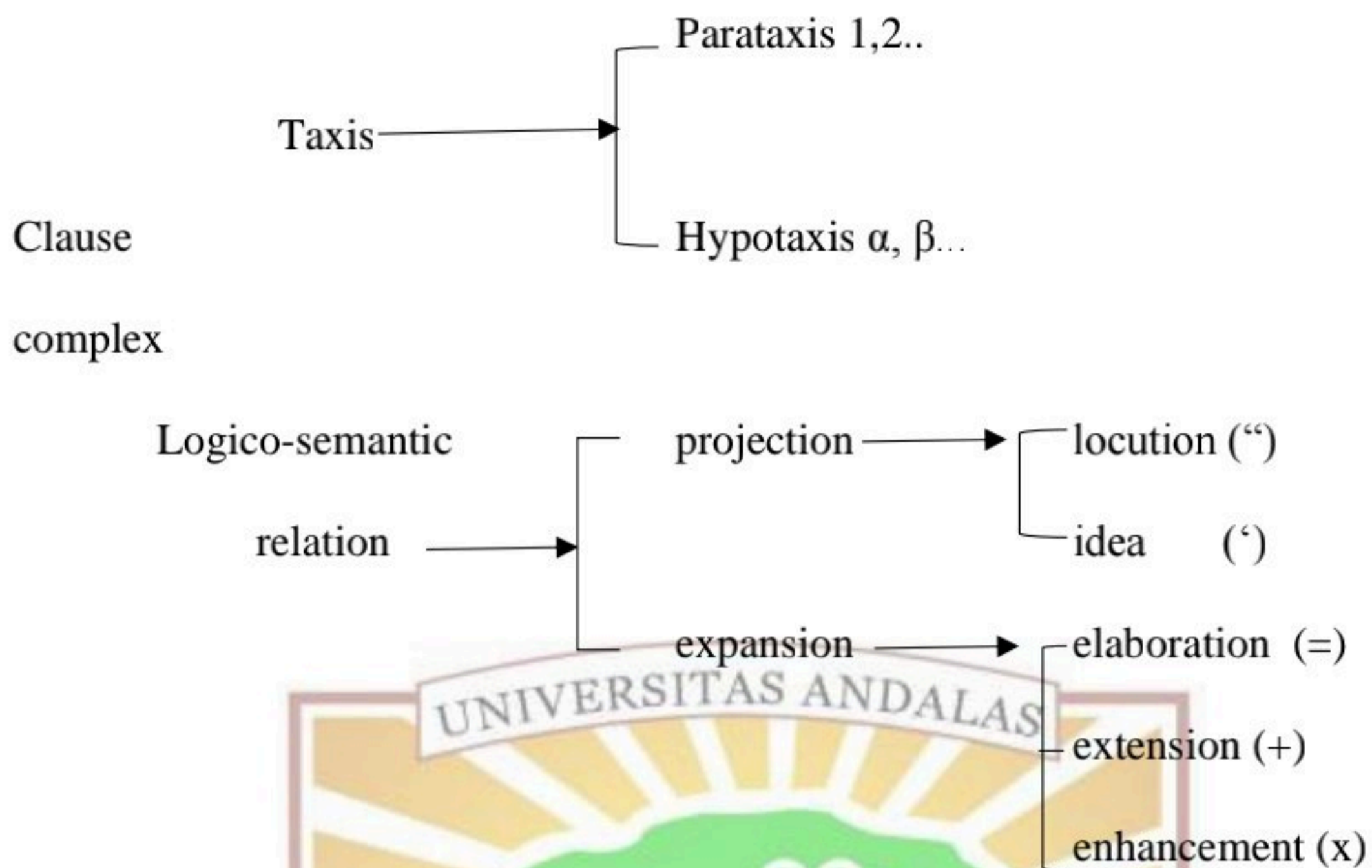
Based on SFL, Thompson (2014) defined a “clause complex” as a combination of two or more clauses into a larger unit, with their interdependence and usually indicated by explicit signals such as conjunctions. There are two types of logical dependency relations in complex clauses, namely equality and dependency. It is referred to as taxis (interdependence relation). Taxis are divided into two parts: parataxis and hypotaxis.

Clause complex is a grammatical and semantic unit that consists of two or more clauses. The clauses were linked together in a systematic and meaningful way. The clause complex, whether it is spoken or written, always shows the boundary location of the clause complex discontinuation. It can be said that sentences are orthographic elements of written language, while complex clauses are part of grammar, semantics, and units that always appear in written and spoken language (Eggins, 2004).

To form the clause complex, the clause needs to be connected with some kind of logical-semantic relationship by presenting a textually related message by representing a sequence of numbers or movements (Halliday & Matthiessen 2014). It can be understood that a “clause complex” is a group of clauses related to semantic logic and taxis so that they can be used interchangeably. A clause complex can be recognized as a sentence. According to traditional grammar, a clause is the largest unit, a clause complex consists of two or more clauses that are logically connected (Gerot & Wignel, 1994). Clause complexes are realized as sentences. A sentence is the highest unit that represents the clause complex, the most extensive domain in language structure. In an analysis of written texts, each sentence can be recognized as a clause complex with a simple sentence or a clause for the limiting case (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014).

Taxis (level of interdependence) and logical-semantic relations are the two basic systems for determining whether one clause depends on another. This research would only discuss about taxis, while logical semantics would only be mentioned as necessary. The two systems below are network systems for the formation of complex clauses at any time.





**Figure. 1.1 System of the clause complex (Eggins, 2004)**

The tactic system described the type of interdependence relationship that exists between clauses in complex clauses. The tactic system has two parts, which are the *parataxis* and *hypotaxis* systems. The clauses in the *parataxis* have the same status and are independent, while the *hypotaxis* has a clause that depends on the main clause (head clause) with a dependency relationship. According to some conventional grammar, the term is a comparison between the connection of coordination and subordination.

The logico semantic relation describes the details or specifics of the relationship meaning between the linked clauses. There are two main parts of this system, that are: *projection* and *expansion*. *Projection* is where one clause is quoted or detailed by another clause, while *expansion* is where one clause can develop or expand on other meanings. *Projection* has two options: 1. *The locution* is where the projected is speech. 2. *The idea* is where the projected is thought. While the system

*expansion* has 3 main parts: 1. *Elaboration* is about the restatement relationship or degree equation. 2. *Extension* is an additional relationship. 3. *Enhancement* is about the developmental of relationship (Eggins 2004).

### 1.2.3 Taxis (Degree of Interdependency)

Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) stated that each linked clause of semantic logic is interdependent. It is the meaning of the relational structure that one unit depends on the other unit. Two interdependent clauses in a complex can be recognized as having equal status. Technically, taxis are degrees of interdependence, there are two different degrees of interdependence: parataxis, which have equal status, and hypotaxis, which have unequal status. The relationship between the dependent and dominant elements is referred to as hypotaxis, the element on which it depends. Whereas parataxis contrasts with hypotaxis, parataxis has a relationship between two things, such as elements of the same state, where one element starts and the other continues.

Parataxis and hypotaxis have options that characterize every relationship between two clauses (every nexus clause) in a clause complex, and clause complexes are often formed from a mixture of parataxis and hypotaxis. Through tactical relationships, the clause complex is formed and developed as a chain, or at times as a pair of clauses. A pair of clauses related to interdependence, or taxis are referred to as nexus clauses. For example, there are two nexuses clauses : *I went to school in New York City → and then we lived up on the Hudson for a while, and and then we lived up on the Hudson for a while → then moved to Connecticut*. Such clauses are the one that make up the nexus are primary and secondary. In paratactic



nexus, the first is the initial clause, while in the secondary hypotactic, the dominant clause is the continuation clause in the paratactic nexus and the dependent clause in the hypotactic (Halliday, 2014).

#### 1.2.4 Parataxis

According to Eggins (2004), clauses that are related to each other as equals are called parataxis. They are independent. This paratactical complex of equivalence is reflected in the fact that each clause can usually stand alone as a complete sentence. The conjunction in paratactic states that there is a logical relationship between two clauses with the same structure. The most common paratactic conjunctions are *and, or, so, yet, neither. . . nor, either...or*. Complex coding of two clauses: To make a complex analysis of clauses easier to present, each clause could be displayed separately by a line indented from the left. In the left column, we could display the structural code that captures the relationship between the clauses. To show the paratactic relationship, Halliday has a notation system in which each parataxis clause in the complex is labeled with a number (1, 2, 3) such as (Eggins, 2004, p. 264) :

5. 

1	<i>He saw the back of me,</i>
2	<i>I saw a glimpse of a shadow</i>

Here is another example:

6. 

1	<i>The experience was spectacularly new to me;</i>
2	<i>I had nothing to compare it with, no neural circuitry to process similarities</i>

According to the examples we saw above, clauses in a paratactic clause complex could only be related to each other by proximity and punctuation. Perhaps

the only structural boundary markers between clauses, are commas, colons, and semicolons. Usually, parataxis can also be indicated by a conjunction that accompanies it. For example:

7. 

1	<i>He saw the back of me,</i>
2	<i>and I saw a glimpse of a shadow</i>

8. 

1	<i>He saw the back of me,</i>
2	<i>but I saw a glimpse of a shadow</i>

In a paratactic clause complex, the two clauses, as above, can stand alone as they are of equal status. Eggins (2004, p. 265) gives another example:

9. 

1	<i>My computer ran its checks of memory stores</i>
2	<i>and drew a blank</i>

Eggins (2004) stated the clause pair above is included in the paratactic clause, which are the two clauses cannot stand alone as a sentence. Knowing the mood structure, the second clause lacks a subject element. It can be known that the subject of the second clause is the same as the subject of the first clause such an example (Eggins, 2004, p. 245).

10. 

1	<i>My computer ran its checks of memory stores</i>
2	<i>and (it = my computer) drew a blank</i>

### 1.2.5 Hypotaxis

Clauses that relate to each other in a modified or dependent relationship are called hypotaxis. Subordinative clauses such as *because, if, while, although, so that, and so on* are commonly used in hypotaxis. For example (Eggins, 2004, p. 266):

11. 

$\beta$	<i>while walking home one dry moonless night in 1968</i>
$\alpha$	<i>I was shot in the back</i>

In the example above there is one clause (the head clause), which in this simple example can stand alone as a sentence: *I was shot in the back*. However, the other clauses (modifier or dependent clause) cannot stand alone as a sentence (*while walking home one dry moonless night in 1968*). Both are hypotactic clause complexes. Note that it is possible to change the order of the clauses (although it changes the effect of the sentence), but it does not change the structural dependency.

As Eggins (2004) defined the clause in the above example that starts with a *while* still depends on the main (head clause), unlike the paratactic clause, which can sometimes appear without an explicit marker, the hypotactically dependent clause is almost all related to the head clause with an explicit structure of the marker, either a hypotactic conjunction or a relative pronoun (*who, which, that*). Exceptions are hypotactic clauses that are intrinsically and structurally incomplete, such as non-finite clauses.

The most common hypotactic conjunctions include *if, while, became, when*. More is given when we look at logico-semantic relationships. Halliday uses the Greek letters ( $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta, \dots$ ) to label hypotactic clauses, with  $\alpha$  (symbol alpha) reserved for the head clause, wherever it occurs. The other Greek letters are attached in sequential order. With a two-clause complex, this is not difficult (Eggins, 2004). As an example:

12. 

$\alpha$	<i>I was shot in the back</i>
$\beta$	<i>while walking home one dry moonless night in 1968</i>

  
(Eggins, 2004, p. 266).

### 1.3 Review of Related Studies

There have been several studies related to this research. These studies were conducted by several scholars, such as *Li & Yu (2021)*, *Tan (2022)*, *Hongping & Yameng (2018)*, and *Shakir (2019)*. Due to the importance of parataxis and hypotaxis, the four studies above have been researched. These studies discussed the parataxis and hypotaxis in several language texts, including English, Chinese, and Urdu. These studies will be explained one by one below.

The first study was conducted by Li and Yu (2021) entitled *Parataxis or hypotaxis? Choices of taxis in Chinese-English translation*. This article stated that in the translation process of Chinese texts, the parataxis is more dominant than the hypotaxis, and translators are more directed to change the paratactic relations to hypotaxis relations. Parataxis and hypotaxis analysis is one of the SFL theories that is often used in writing a text. When compared between the two texts, the parataxis is used more than the hypotaxis. Parataxis tends to be easier to analyze than hypotaxis. This study used Halliday and Matthiessen's theory. Therefore, this article proposes two things: what choices are actually made by professional translators when translating Chinese paratactic clauses into English, and how professional translators translate Chinese hypotactic clauses into English. There are two texts for the data: one about how Chinese is fighting against COVID-19 and another about scientific texts taken from translated textbooks approved by the

CATTI editing committee. Text in Chinese, paratactic relationships can be deleted, maintained, or changed to hypotactic. Whereas hypotactic relationships are more likely to be retained in Chinese texts, although they can also be deleted. This study was introduced the taxis in English and Chinese within the SFL framework, presenting ways to identify parataxis and hypotaxis in the two different languages. However the Chinese texts tend to prefer parataxis over hypotaxis, and translators are often advised to change the paratactic relationship to hypotaxis in the process of translation.

The second is an article written by Tan (2022) with the title *Comparative Analysis of Hypotaxis and Parataxis between Chinese and English: A Case Study of Zhang Peiji's Translation of Ba Jin's Sunrise on the Sea*. It is about hypotaxis and parataxis, two important concepts in language syntax. Hypotaxis and parataxis differ in English and Chinese in three ways. Mr. Zhang Peiji is a famous translator and educator who has great attainments in the translation of modern Chinese prose writings. In this study, Peiji's translation has been selected and illustrated with specific examples of three aspects: the use of subjects, prepositions, conjunctions, and voice. The data used is *Sunrise on the Sea*, the representative lyrical prose of Ba Jin, a famous modern Chinese essayist, translated into English by many translators. The method used is to research the habits and characteristics of the target language. Judging from the special analysis, hypotaxis is very important in English because it can connect words and sentences with various linguistic forms. Chinese focuses on using paratactic to find out the meaning of words and sentences that have logical relation to create relationships between sentences with good

structure. Chinese focuses more on parataxis while English is hypotaxis at the sentence level. Comparative analysis of hypotaxis and parataxis between English and Chinese shows the countries for whom speaking English and Chinese speaking have differences that provide cultural exchange with a theoretical basis. It aims to show a comparative analysis the characteristics of hypotaxis and parataxis between English and Chinese, and how hypotactic and paratactic translation skills are at the sentence and discourse level. This study was carried out a comparative analysis of the characteristics of Hypotaxis and parataxis between English and Chinese, to explore hypotaxis and parataxis translation skills at the sentence and discourse level, as to provide a theoretical basis for English, it aims to reduce the negative transfer effect of mother tongue culture in foreign language learning, providing a basis for readers and translators in translation. However, the Hypotaxis and parataxis, as basic modes of sentence structure and writing in Chinese and English, are also two important concepts in language syntax but Chinese emphasizes parataxis while English emphasizes hypotaxis.

The next study comes from the article *A Contrastive Analysis Between the Chinese and English Versions of If I Were King from the Perspective of Hypotaxis and Parataxis*, written by Hongping & Yameng (2018). They analyzed the poem *If I Were King* in Chinese and English versions to see the contrast between the two from the perspective of hypotaxis and parataxis. This study shows how hypotaxis and parataxis affected the translation of the Chinese version of *If I Were King* at three levels: lexical, syntactic, and discourse levels. After reviewing the illustrated case, it is clear that the explicit use of English is preferred, and morphological

changes (words) such as verbs and conjunctions (cohesive devices) are used when Chinese is dependent on the grammatical and logical meanings implied in the word order. Through contrastive analysis and qualitative methods, these differences can be found and analyzed effectively. It is known that Chinese places more emphasis on parataxis while English places emphasis on hypotaxis, there must be a difference in the Chinese expression and the English version of *"If I Were King."* It should be noted that contrastive analysis is often used in bilingual and multilingual settings. In translating from Chinese to English, there are some suggestions, such as choosing the appropriate forms of nouns, pronouns, and verbs in different contexts, adding subjects and conjunctions to English sentences if needed, and adding conjunctions like "for", "not yet," and "unless," and using more cohesive devices such as references and ellipses to fit English expression and realize discourse coherence. This study was conducted a contrastive analysis between the Chinese and English versions of *If I Were King* from the perspective of hypotaxis and parataxis at three levels: the lexical level, the syntactic level and the discourse level. However, the Chinese prefers parataxis, so there is no morphological change to differentiate between the nominative case and the objective case of pronouns, the Chinese tacitly conveys the meaning. English pronouns have to change their forms in case-sensitive while their Chinese equivalents rarely show any changes.

The last study was an article written by Yaqub and Shakir (2019) entitled *A Corpus-Based Study of Hypotactic and Paratactic Thematic Relations in English and Urdu Clause Complexes*. It was discussed about a *clause complex in paratactic is made up of two or more clauses connected by coordinating conjunctions, whereas*

*a clause complex in hypotaxis is made up of two or more independent clauses, one of which is bound and usually connected by subordinating conjunctions.* They stated about the specific aim of their research, which was to determine the grammatical realization of paratactic and hypotactic thematic structures in English and Urdu texts, the two languages involved different grammars, which influenced the paratactic and hypotactic thematic relations during translation from English to Urdu. To find out the grammatical changes between English and Urdu texts that led to functional and informational changes in terms of the flow of new information provided and to discuss how effectively paratactic and hypothetical thematic structures in English texts have been translated into Urdu texts. The data they used in the translation process were *the English text, Things Fall Apart by Chinua Achebe and the Urdu text translation, Bikharti Duniya by Ikram Ullah*. This study described the textual system of Urdu. By using the descriptive method, paratactic and hypotactic thematic structures in English and Urdu texts are realized with respect to their grammar, functions, and information. SFL provides schemas and parameters of textual metafunctions that not only involved lexico-grammatical and logico-semantic analysis of paratactic and hypotactic themes (Halliday, 1994), but also determined their information flowed by applying thematic developmental patterns (McCabe, 1999). To illustrate the grammatical realization, functional significance, and thematic development of paratactic and hypotactic themes, Halliday's (1994) and McCabe's (1999) interpretations were applied to select clause complexes of English and translate Urdu corpora. Apart from these descriptions, quantitative methods are also applied to annotate the translated English and Urdu



corpora. This study were to identify the grammatical realization of paratactic and hypotactic thematic structures in English and Urdu texts and to discuss the functional significance and information flow of paratactic and hypotactic thematic structures in English and Urdu texts. However, the hypotactic and paratactic themes construct contrastive information flowed in the English and Urdu texts. It was also posited that the unmotivated displacement of hypotactic and paratactic themes in the Urdu translation creates ambiguity in the structure, function and flow of information.

These studies have the same relation with this current study in analyzing parataxis and hypotaxis. Yet, these studies analyzed the parataxis and hypotaxis in the parallel texts (ST and TT). Therefore, they were basically of an identical texts in different languages. However, this current study's focused on the text involved two different texts that were written by different authors, although they were similar in terms of title. This study used the Halliday and Matthiessen's theory.

#### **1.4 Research Questions**

This research is designed to answer the following questions:

1. What are the clause simplexes and clause complexes (taxis) used by the authors in the selected book chapter of the popular book *War of the Worldviews: Science vs. Spirituality*?
2. Given that the selected texts are written by writers from different backgrounds, what are the tactic similarities or differences in the two texts?

### 1.5 Objectives

The objectives of this study are to compare the clause simplexes and clause complexes (taxis) in the text entitled '*What Is the Nature of Times*' of the popular book *War of the Worldviews* and to identify the tactic similarities or difference in the two texts entitled '*What Is the Nature of Times*' of the popular book *War of the Worldviews* as well.

### 1.6 Scope

This study was based on the SFL theory and focused on the clause simplexes, clause complexes (taxis types) analysis. The data are clause simplexes and clause complexes (parataxis, hypotaxis and combination of both) from the two texts in the popular science book *War of the Worldviews: Science Versus Spirituality* (Deepak Chopra & Leonard Mlodinov) Entitled *What Is the Nature of Time?*. Therefore, this research data is limited by focusing only finding them.

