THE LOGICO-SEMANTIC RELATION OF CLAUSE COMPLEXES IN

THE VOA NEWS

SKRIPSI

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Education Program

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MEDAN

2019

ABSTRACT

Andriani,Nadya.1502050071 "The Logico-Semantic of Clause Complexes in the VOA News''Skripsi. English Department of Faculty Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2019.

News are read by some people in their everyday life since it gives information and organize information in term of the text in the News English texts. The language of news text may contain clause complexes that arise because use of technical term that may cause confusion among their readers.Logico semantic relation is the way in which clauses either independent or dependent build on the meaning of the clauses that are related. It means that to realize the meaning in a clause complexes, we need logico-semantic relation. Therefore, this research deals with logico-semantic relation of clause complexes in the VOA news.The objectives of this research were to identify the types of logico-semantic of clause complexes and how logico-semantic realized in the VOA news. This research was conducted by using qualitative research method.The data of this research were logico-semantic of clause complexes found in the VOA news. There were 58 clause complexes as the sample. Based on the analysis, it was found that twotypes of logico-semantic were used in the VOA news. The most occurrence type of logico-semantic was projection 33 data or 56.90% and then followed by expansion 25 data or 43.10%. This research was concluded that in VOA news dominant used projection.

Keyword: *Logico-semantic, clause complexes, VOA news.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

<div align="center">بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ</div>

In the name of Allah, The Most Gracious and The Most Merciful. Firstly,the researcher would like to thank Allah SWT who has blessed and has given herchances in finishing her study. Secondly, blessing and peace be upon to our prophet Muhammad SAW, who has brought us from the darkness into the bright era.

The researcher would like to thank her beloved parents, Sudarsono and Nuraini for their love, prayer, and great support both material and moral before, during and after her study.

This research entitled "The Logico-Semantic of Clause Complexes in the VOA News"and it was written to fulfill one of requirement to obtain the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan in Faculty of Teacher Training and Education at University Of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. In writing this research, theresearcher faced a lot of difficulties and problems but those did not stop herefforts to make a better one, and it is impossible to be done without helps fromothers. Therefore, the researcher would like to thank:

1. Dr. Agussani, M.AP, as the rector of University of Muhammadiyah SumateraUtara

2. Dr. Elfrianto Nst, S.Pd., M.Pd, as the Dean of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education University of Muhammdiyah Sumatera Utara.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

As social being, the language is needed to interact of people to another. Human will get difficulty without knowing the language, because human cannot communicate the ideas, thought and feeling. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) states that "*we use language to make sense of our experience and to carry out our interactions with other people, this means that the grammar has to interface with what goes on outside language: with happenings and conditions of the world, and with the social processer we engage in*". So, language has been developed into the important means for describing interpersonal relationships with development of the human society, how to make understand the speaker is going to say.

In language system, language has metafunctions that are central to the way the grammar works. Language is used in three different functions known as the three metafunction in the language. The metafunctions are ideational function, interpersonal function and textual function. The ideational function has two kinds, there is experiential function and logical function. The experiential function is realized by transitivity system and the logical function is realized in conjunction system in clause complexity system of the language. The conjunction system involved conjunctive relationships between events

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and happenings. Clause complex in logical function is relevant to the concept of complex sentences and compound in traditional grammar, and the term clause simple sentences in the traditional grammar.

In the systematic functional grammar, there are two systems involved in information of the clause complexes. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:373) *maps out two basic systems that determine how one clause is related is to another; they are : (i) the degrre of interdepency, or taxis ;(ii) the logico-semantic relation.*

The first, taxis is a system that described types of the interdependency relationship between clauses linked into a clause complexes. In this system, there are two ways, which are parataxis and hypotaxis. Parataxis is clauses related equal and independent entities and hypotaxis is clauses related to the main clause through dependency relationship. The second, logico-semantic relation is system that describe a specific type of the meaning relationship between clause linked into a clause complexes. In this system, there two ways; the expansion is one clause develops or extend on the meaning of another clause and the projection is one clause is quoted or reported by another clause. Expansion consist of three main options, there are elaboration (relation of the restatement or equivalence), extension (relation of the addition) and enhancement (relation of development). Furthermore, projection also offer two options, there are locution and idea. Locution is about what is projected is speech and idea is about what is projected thought.

News can be analyzed by using logical function theory. Logical function uses certain conjunction to related one clause to another clause in building the logic language. The relationship between one clause to another clause analyzed in order to increase the understanding of readers about the information they read. In regard to the research, an analysis of logico-semantic relation is presented on the text of the news in electronic media and the print media. According to Assegaf based on Sumadiria (2005), *news is reporting about facts or news ideas, which is selected by the editorial staff of daily broadcast, which can attract the reader's attention. Whether because of the extraordinary, the importance or consequence, and whether also because it includes terms of human interest like humor, emoticon and tension.*

Voice Of America (VOA) news is one of the many news channels. Voice Of America (VOA) is U.S. government-funded the international multimedia agency serving as the United States federal government official institution for non-military, external broadcasting.The right reason to choose VOA news is because the content in VOA news contains many words and even sentences that have logico-semantic relations. This also can be a reference for researchers that VOA news is a source of data used as research data.

News are read by some people in their every life since it gives information and the organize information in term of the text in the News English texts. The language of news text may contain lexical ad grammatical ambiguities that arise because use of technical term that may cause confusion

among their readers. Based on prior observation to fifteen friends in VIIIB morning class, they read news without understand about the logico-semantic relation in text news. News text are written, news have more complex grammar and do not use pauses, stresses, intonations and tones of speech as those in spoken language. Here the reason behind the difficulty of meaning that people might face and then try to interpret it in more than one meaning. In delivery news involves used of language to organize the text itself. Therefore, news has the structures how a news are organized by using logical function especially in forming a compound and complex sentences in which the form of sentence will show how journalist deliver information to the reader or listener. Based on the explained above, the researchers is interest in investigate*"The Logico-Semantic Relation of Clause Complexes in the VOA news".*

B. The identification of the Problem

Based on the background description, problem in this research can be identified as follows:

1. The readers lack of knowledge in composing clause complexes and about the logico-semantic relation.

2. The readers does not understand the logico-semantic relation of clause complexes in the texts of news.

3. The readers only concerned with how to read the text without know meaning of logico-semantic in clause complexes.

C. The Scope and Limitation of the Problem

The scope of this research is analysis logico-semantic relation of clause complexes in the VOA news. The limitation of this research consist in types of logico-semantic relation.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background description in this research, the formulation of the problem as follows:

1. What types of logico-semantic relation of clause complexes used in the VOA news?

2. How were logico-semantic realized in the VOA news?

E. The Objective of the Research

The specific objective of the research are defined as follows:

1. To identify the types of logico-semantic relation of clause complexes used in the VOA news.

2. To analyze the logico-semantic relation of clause complexes in the VOA news.

F. The Significance of the Research

This research was expected can develop knowledge for readers, where readers can read by understanding the meaning in the text and relationship between clause and another clause. Not only that, this research also could provide more advantages to readers, especially English Department students, who want to know about logico-semantic in others material and the researcher who interested in conducting the similar study to get further information. Moreover, the researcher hope this research will provide a lot of information about functional grammar, especially in the logico-semantic.

CHAPER II

THE REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoritical Framework

1. Systematic Functional Grammar

Systematic functional grammar is the one of main functional theories of language developed in the twentieth century and it continues to evolve in this century. Systematic functional grammar is a social theory of language which has been influenced by many previous linguistic. Systematic functional grammar also focus on the relationship between language and culture, regarding interpreting linguistic theory as a semiotic system, specifically the notion "system", that is the paradigmatic range of linguistic choices available to the user of language and "function", that is syntagmatic combination of linguistic structures described in term of their functional role within the clause.

Functional grammar is a way of looking at grammar in terms of how grammar is used. It is used for describing languages in functional terms. It focuses on the development of grammatical systems as a means for people to interact with each other. According to Halliday (1985: xiii) Functional grammar is essentially a natural grammar, in the sense that everything in it can be explained, ultimately by the reference to how language is used. The quotation means language can be expressed by the meaning called by a semantic system that

constructs grammar perfectly. Halliday proved (1985:xvii) the meaning are encoded in wordings. Wordings are abstract pieces of code; you cannot see or hear them. This means language that uses grammar as well can be expressed by indicating how we produce the meaning itself.

In the functional grammar, Halliday declared (2004:58) that there are three functional concepts to make a different type of meaning in clause; clause as an exchange, clause as a representation, and clause as a message. These three concepts are represented to analyze the different meaning in the structure of clause. On the other hand, each of these concepts of meaning is expressed by function in every single concept of clause.

2. Metafunctions

Metafunctionsare systemic clusters, that is they are groups of semantic systems that make meanings of a related kind. The three metafunctions are mapped onto the structure of the clause. For this reason, systemic linguists analyse a clause from three perspectives.

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:58) declared that there are three metafunctions; ideational function, interpersonal function and textual function. Developed a theory of the fundamental functions of language in which he analysedlexicogrammar into three broad metafunctions: ideational, interpersonal and textual. Each of the three metafunctions is about a different aspect of the world, and is concerned with a different mode of meaning of clauses.

The ideational metafunction is about the natural world in the broadest sense, including our own consciousness, and is concerned with clauses as *representations*. The interpersonal metafunction is about the social world, especially the relationship between speaker and hearer, and is concerned with clauses as *exchanges*. The textual metafunction is about the verbal world, especially the flow of information in a text, and is concerned with clauses as messages.

3. Clause Complexes

Clause complexes is the term systemic its use for the grammatical and semantic unit formed when two or more clauses are linked together in certain systematic and meaningful ways. Clause complexes in logical function is relevant to the concept of complex and compound sentences in a traditional grammar and the term clause simplex correspondens to simple sentences in traditional grammar. In systematic functional grammar, there are two systems involved in the formation of clause complexes.

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004:373) maps out two basic systems that determine how one clause is related to another; they are: (i) the degree of interdependency, or taxis; (ii) the logico-semantic relation. The first, taxis is a system that describe the type of interdependency relationship between clauses linked into a clause complex. In this system, there are two options, which are parataxis, where clauses are related equal and independent entities, '1' for the

initiating clause, '2' for the continuing clause and hypotaxis, where clauses relate to a main clause through a dependency relationship the primary clause is the dominant clause and it is symbolized by 'α', the secondary clause is the dependent clause, it is symbolized by 'β. Example: Tito did not come because he was sick. *Tito did not come* is 1, *because* is enhancement, and *he was sick* is 2.

The second, logico-semantic relation is system that describe specific type of meaning relationship between clauses linked into a clause complex. In this system, there are two options: expansion is where one clause develops or extends on the meanings of another, and projection is where one clause is quoted or reported by another clause. Expansion consist of there main options: elaboration (relation of restatement or equivalence), extension (relation of addition) and enhancement (relation of development). Projection also offer two options: locution is where what is projected is speech, and idea is where what is projected thought. Moreover, Halliday uses the symbol = for elaboration, + for extension, and x for enhancement. Example: I went to school in New York City and then we lived up on the Hudson. *I went to school in New York City* is 1, *and* is enhancement, *then we lived up on the Hudson* is 2.

4. Taxis Relation

Interdependency or also known as taxis system is usually called member of complex According to Halliday (2004:373) all clauses linked by a logico-semantic relation are interdependent. That is the meaning of relational

structure one unit is interdependent on another unit. Two clauses related as interdependent in a complex may be treated as being of equal statue. There are two members; parataxis and hypotaxis which generally means about the structure of the clauses.

a. Parataxis

According to Halliday (2004:384) Parataxis is the linking of elements of equal status. Both the initiating and the continuing element are free, in the sense that each could stand as a functioning words. Parataxis corresponds to compound sentences in a traditional grammar. Parataxis is a combination of initiating clause and continuing clause. The parataxis structure is symbolized by '1' for the initiating clause, and '2' for the continuing clause. For example:

1. I tidied up my messy desk and finished revising a paper

   1   I tidied up my messy desk

   + 2   and finished revising a paper

2. I tidied up my messy desk, so I have somewhere to write again

   1   I tidied up my messy desk

   x 2   so I have somewhere to write again

1.2 Hypotaxis

According to Halliday (2004:384) hypotaxis is the binding elements of unequal status. The dominant element is free, but the dependent element is not.That means hypotaxis is a combination of a dependent and its dominant. In

this term, the primary clause is the dominant clause and it is symbolized by 'α', the secondary clause is the dependent clause. It is symbolized by 'β'. For example:

1. We had orchestra rehearsal even though it was a public holiday

    α   *We had orchestra rehearsal*

    x ß   *even though it was a public holiday*

2. Even though it was a public holiday, we had orchestra rehearsal

    x ß   *Even though it was a public holiday*

    α   *we had orchestra rehearsal*

5.Logico Semantic Relation

Logico-semantic relation is the relation from a clause that describes another clause especifically and deeply. Logico-semantic can be defined as natural relationship between the clauses in the use of language. There is logico-semantic relation in the clause complex relation. The system of logico-semantic relation describes the semantic relations, the ways in which clauses that are either independent or dependent build on the experiential meanings of clauses they relate to.

According to Halliday (2004:376): "*There is a wide range of different logico-semantic relations, any of which may hold between a primary and a secondary member of a clause nexus. But it is possible to group these into a small*

number of general types, based on the two fundamental relationships of expansion and projection".

On the information above, it is explained that the logico-semantic relation is a relation that is related to the primary and secondary clause and the logico-semantic relations have two general types, expansion and projection. Those two general types will be more explained in the sub-chapter below:

5.1 Expansion

Expansion is secondary clause increases primary clause, by elaboration, extension, and enhancement (Halliday, 2004: 377). Those are specifically types of expansion. When the data show up some conjunctives, it refers to the logico-semantic relation of expansion. In combining the clause complex, it could be easily recognized by showing the conjunctives. The example of expansion:

I went to school in New York City and then we lived up on the Hudson for a

while, then moved to Connecticut. (Halliday, 2004:378)

1   I went to school in New York City

x2   and then we lived up on the Hudson for a while,

x3   then moved to Connecticut

The data are clause complex of the expansion type. Those data give some conjunctions that are related to expansion, where the data could be identified by the conjunctions. Those conjunctions have a meaning in every combining the

clause complex. To identify the conjunctions more specific, these are the types of expansion. They are elaboration, extension and enhancement.

a. Elaboration

Elaboration is relationship of restatement. Elaboration is to elaborate the meaning in one clause to another by specifying or describing the clause. In combining the clause complex of elaborating, there are three types of it, exposition, exemplification, and clarification. These types of elaborating are symbolized by '='. For example:

1. Even, they will imitate what they are watching on the video.

    α   *Even, they will imitate*

    =β   *what they are watching on the video.*

2. Many people like to consume fast food that makes from this chickens without thinking about the effects and diseases.

    α   *Many people like to consume fast food*

    =β   *that makes from this chickens without thinking about the effects and diseases.*

The word *what* in the first example above is identified as expansion (elaboration) and the word *that* in the second example is also identified as expansion (elaboration). Those word indicate for specifying in greater detail of clause complex.

b. Extension

In explaining about extension, according to Halliday (2004:405)It extends the meaning of one clause to another by adding something new to it. Moreover, there areconjunctives that connect the clause complex and what is added might be an addition – one process usually adjoins to another. Extension happens when one clause expands another by extending beyond it; adding some new elements, giving an exception to it, or offering alternative.

Hence, there is usually the conjunctives such as additive positive (and), additive negative (nor), and adversative (but – and conversely); replacement – there is a clause is presented in total replacement of another. Conjunctive variations fall into two sub-types: replacive (instead) and subtractive (except), or the last is an alternative – one clause is linked to another alternative one. The conjunctives include conversely, alternatively, on the other hand. Beside that, not only the meaning of one clause by adding something new to it, but also the symbol that always uses to present its extension. Extension generally creates sentences with more than one clause, having the same status. Extension creates compound sentences in traditional grammar. In fact, extension is symbolized by '+'. For example :

Dina read a book and jhon playing football

1 Dina read a book

*+2 **and** jhonplaying football*

And is extension.

c. Enhancement

According to Halliday (2004: 410), enhancement is one clause enhances the meaning of another by qualifying it in one of a number of possible ways: by reference to time, place, manner, cause or condition. That means enhancement refers ways by which one clause can extend on the meanings of another, in term of dimensions such as time, comparison, cause, condition, or concession. The combination of enhancement with parataxis yields what is also a kind of co-ordination but with a circumstantial feature incorporated into it; the most frequently occurring subtypes are those of time and cause.

The circumstantial feature is typically expressed (a) by the conjunctions *then, so, for, but, yet, still*; (b) by a conjunction group with *and*: *and then, and there, and thus, and so, and yet*; or (c) by *and* in combination with a conjunctive (i.e. a conjunctive expression that is not structural but cohesive; such as *at that time, soon afterwards, till then, inthat case, in that way*. Note also that some conjunctives, such as *meanwhile, otherwise, therefore, however, nevertheless*, are extending their use in modern spoken English so as to become paratactic structural conjunctions; in this function they are unaccented (spoken without salience).

The quotation means enhancement usually describes about the meaning of another is enhanced by one clause. Besides, the conjunctives that always represent this relation are time, place, manner, cause or condition. Furthermore, this relation has principal categories and these categories are always symbolized by 'x'. It indicates that there is enhancing relation in the clause.

5.2 Projection

One clause is set up as the representation of the linguistic "content" of another — either the content of a 'verbal' clause of saying or thecontent of a 'mental' clause of sensing. There are thus two kinds of projections. On the one hand, the projection may be a representation of the content of a 'mental' clause — what is thought; we call such projections *ideas*. On the other hand, the projection may be a representation of the content of a 'verbal' clause — what is said; we call such projections *locutions* (Halliday, 2004:443).

Projection is combines with the same set of interdependencies that have been shown to occur with expansion: parataxis ,hypotaxis and embedding. Projection may thus involve either of the two levels of the content plane of language, projection of meaning (ideas) or projection of wording (locutions). Locution is projection with verbal process as a projecting process, and idea is projection with a mental process as a projecting process. It means that projection have one process is projected through another by quoting (locution) or reporting (idea). The example of projection is:

1. Idea'(mental)

    Brutus thought that Caesar was ambitious

    α '   Brutus thought

    The primary clause

    The dominant clause

    β that Caesar was ambitious

The secondary clause

The dependent clause

The example above *Brutus thought that Caesar was ambitious*is hypotaxis projection that are related to idea. *that Caesar was ambitious* is the secondary clause that is projected by the primary clause *Brutus thought.*

2. Locution " (verbal)

Brutus said that Caesar was ambitious

α " Brutus said

  The primary clause

  The dominant clause

β that Caesar was ambitious

  The secondary clause

  The dependent clause

The example above *Brutus said that Caesar was ambitious*is hypotaxis projection that are related to locution. *that Caesar was ambitious* is the secondary clause that is projected by the primary clause *Brutus said.*

Recognizing the small types of projection, like mentioned above, projection has two categories. They are locution and idea. These two categories will be further explained below:

a. Locution

Halliday (2004:443) generally proved *"locution is one clause is projected through another, which presents it a locution, a construction of*

wording". He mentioned that locution has another name that is usually called by 'says'.

As mentioned before, says is in this term regularly called with verbal process; process of saying. Thus, the meaning of this type that comes out from verbal process is called by locution or says. To describe this type, locution is always symbolized by double quotes ("). For example:

George said: "you are reading a book"

"1   George said:

          The primary clause

          The projecting clause

2   "you are reading a book"

          The secondary clause

          The projected clause

In the example above, the projecting clause is a process of verbal – someone of saying, and the projected clause represents that what George was said. The projecting clause or *George said* gives the information about what he is doing directly. It means that there is something that is produced by George and it follows form what George was said. So, the word is *said* is a verbal process that represents the locution projection clause.

b. Idea

Halliday (2004:443) assumed *"idea is one clause is projected through another, which presents it as an idea, a construction of meaning"*. The idea is

similar to thinks – the things that related to process of mind, for the examples, feel, felt, believed, think, and hope.

In the projection idea, the secondary clause is projected by the primary clause where the projecting clause produces an idea and the projected clause produces a construction of meaning. Generally, the idea is symbolized by single quote ('). This is the example of locution of projection:

Some experts believe that people someday will have their unique genetic code

on smart cards.

α '   Some experts believe

The primary clause

the dominant clause

The projecting clause

β   that people someday will have their unique genetic code on smart cards

The secondary clause

the dependent clause

The projected clause

The example above tells that the projecting clause produces a mental process. The projecting clause projects the projected clause. It means that the projected clause is reported by *some expert* or the projecting clause. In other word, the projecting clause can be called as reporting speech or *some expert* reported something.

6. **News**

According to Assegaf based in Sumadiria (2005), news is reporting about facts or new ideas, which is selected by the editorial staff of a daily broadcast, which can attract the reader's attention. Whether because of the extraordinary, the importance or consequence, and whether also because it includes terms of human interest like humor, emotion and tension.

News is the factual report of an event. What the reporter see is supposed to report. Objectivity means to report the facts exactly the same way as they occurred. It goes against objectivity if the reporter adds something from his own imagination. Comment or suggestion or proposal is not the task of a news reporter. These are considered right in a column, editorial, etc. In these formats of journalistic writing the writer can provide in-depth and background information.

6.1 VOA News

One of the many news channels is Voice of America (VOA). Voice of America (VOA) is a U.S. government-funded international multimedia agency serving as the United States federal government official institution for non-military, external broadcasting. Voice of America (VOA) news is a largest U.S. international broadcaster with service in more than 40 languages. Serving an estimated weekly global audience of more than 275 million, VOA provides news, information, and cultural programming through the Internet, mobile and social media, radio, and television.

VOA was established in 1942, and the VOA charters (Public Laws 94-350 and 103-415) was signed into law in 1976 by President Gerald Ford. The chart contains its mission "to broadcast accurate, balanced, and comprehensive news and information to the international audience", and it defines the legally mandated standards in the VOA journalistic code.

7. Previous Study

This research is not the only one that analyzes about news. There are some previous researches similar to this one, for instance Farah Dina Yuliani (2015) whose skripsi entitled *"The Logico-Semantic Relation of Clause Complexes in the Abstract of Final Project by English Education Department Student of Maria Kudus University in 2012"*. This research described about the relation of clause complexes and focuses to find out which of types and what are the interpretations of logico-semantic relation used in the skripsi abstract both of qualitative and quantitative research of English Education Department Students of Muria Kudus University in 2012.

Rukmini (2010) the skripsi entitled "*The Use of Logico-Semantic Relation in Abstracts of Students' Final Project Reports*". This research showed that clause complexes are both parataxis and hypotaxis, but not all of type of logico-semantic relation found in the data of research, there is no locution and projection found. For the realization of the clause complexes is relatively not so satisfactory, some meanings are not appropriately realized in terms of its lexical and grammar choice.

Another research, Muliani (2015) the skripsi entitled *"Logico-Semantic Relation in Sri MulyaniIndrawati's Speech*". This research deals with logico-semantic relation in speech. The data of this study were clause complexes found in the Sri Mulyani's speech. Based on the analysis, it was found that only eight of ten types of logico-semantic were used in Sri Mulyani's speech. The types that were not found are Paratactic Locution and Paratactic Idea.

8. Conceptual Framework

The Logico-Semantic Relation of Clause Complexes in the VOA News
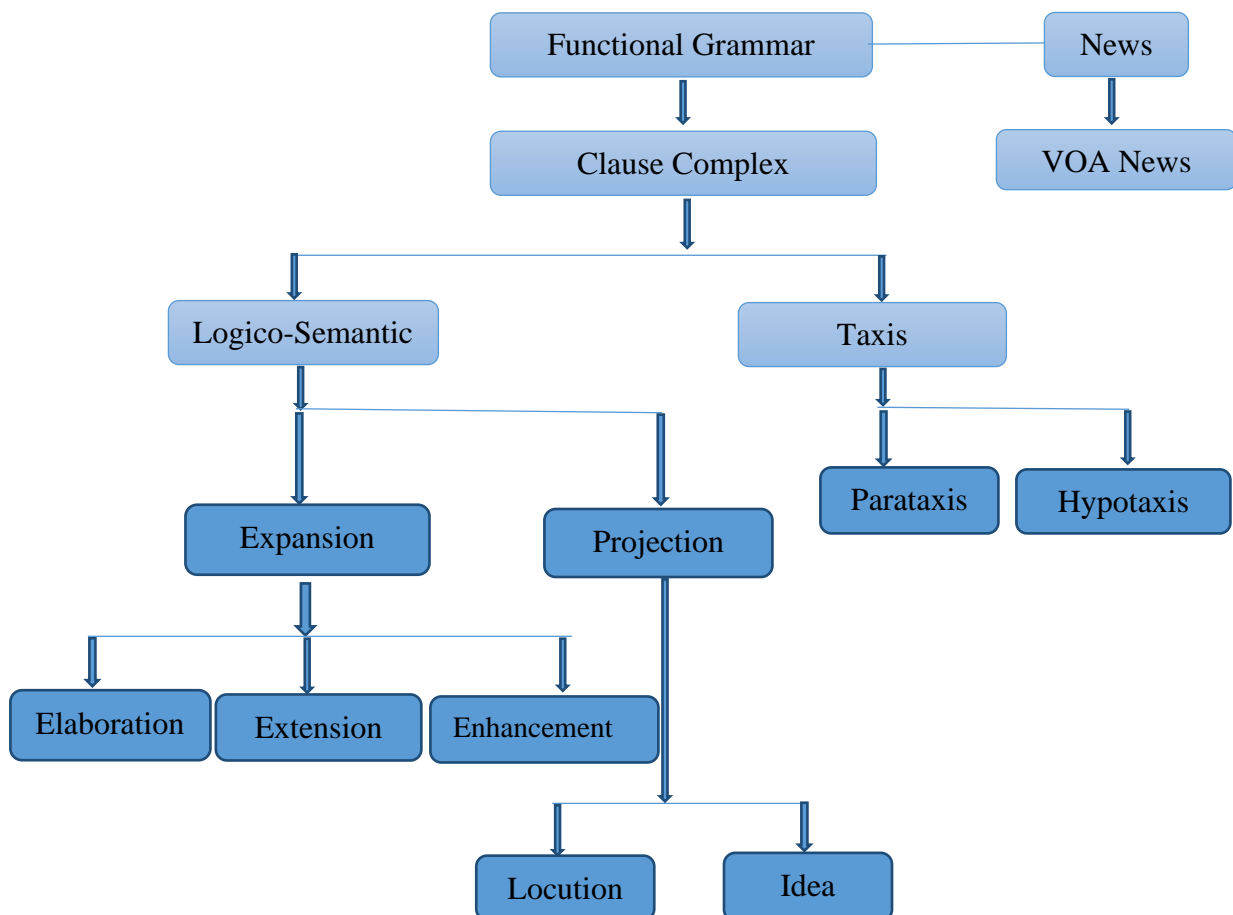
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The design of the research was used a qualitative method. This design is related to data analysis, and qualitative research method. The researcher chooses design because the qualitative method is method that is used by describing and analyzing the data which has been selected systematically and the process of analyzing the data is analyzed descriptively.According to Moleong (2000:3), qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people and observed behavior.

B. The Source of the Data

The researcher chooses two news in the VOA news as the source of the data because the research finds data in the text at VOA news that relate of logico-semantic relation. According to Moleong (2004:112), the main data of qualitative are language and action, the rest is in the form of additional data such as documents and others. In addition, the news analyzed was taken on 28th April 2019 and 18th June 2019 from https://www.voanews.com/.

C. Technique of Collecting Data

The technique of collecting data in this research was used documentary technique. According to Sugiyono (2006:240), the data for documentary technique can be a text, picture, film, photo and any kinds of work. Based on this, the research this technique because the data that will be gotten in from text of news.

In collecting the data, the researcher does the following steps:

1. Read the news from VOA news.

2. Take the text contained in the VOA news.

3. Separating the text from news into clauses complexes**.**

4. Finding the logico-semantic of clause complexes in the VOA news.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

The technique of data analysis in this research was used content analysis. According to Neuman (2008:322-323) content analysis is a technique for gathering and analyzing the content such as words, meanings, pictures, symbols, ideas, themes, or any messages can be communicated, either they are written, visual or spoken. Based on this, the researcher chooses this technique because this technique can involve matters relating to news that can be used in studies of logico-semantic relationships of complex clauses in VOA news.

In analyzing the data, the techniques used were based on procedures for a Systemic Functional Linguistic analysis, an investigation into clause complexing relations. According to Saragih (2017) the steps taken in logical function analysis are as the folllowing:

1. Separating the text into clauses.

2. Analyzing the clause on the basis of logical function.

3. Classifying elements of the logical functions.

4. Discovering the pattern of logical function used in the text.

5. Evaluating the success of the text.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH FINDING

A. Data Analysis

The data in this research were 58 data of clause complexes, 25 data in news text 1 and 33 data in news text 2 based on 2 data source that contain the VOA news. Clause complexes involved two systems in the formation, there are the taxis and the logico-semantic relation. According to Halliday (2004:373)*all clauses linked by a logico-semantic relation are interdependent. That is the meaning of relational structure one unit is interdependent on another unit. Two clauses related as interdependent in a complex may be treated as being of equal statue. There are two members; parataxis and hypotaxis which generally means about the structure of the clauses.*It is means, in the logico-semantic relation, the taxis relation can be either parataxis and hypotaxis.

The logico-semantic relation is system that describe specific type of meaning relationship between clauses linked into a clause complex. In this system, there are two options: expansion is where one clause develops or extends on the meanings of another, and projection is where one clause is quoted or reported by another clause.

The researcher found the types of logico-semantic in this research. The type in this research were expansion and projection, it was found 25 data or

43.10% that contain in expansion divided into elaboration 10 data, extension 11 data and enhancement 4, and 33 data or 56.90% that contain in projection divided locution 32 data and idea 1 data.

The data above answer the question in chapter 1, the first was typelogico-semantic of clause complexes in VOA news and the second was realizedlogico-semantic relation of clause complexes as explained below:

1. Expansion

Expansion is where one clause develops or extends on the meanings of another, and projection is where one clause is quoted or reported by another clause. Expansion consist of three main options: elaboration is relation of restatement or equivalence (=), extension is relation of addition (+) and enhancement is relation of development (x).

1.1 Expansion (Elaboration)

Elaboration is relation of restatement or equivalence (=) or one clause elaborate the meaning of another clause. The elaboration related with 2 member taxis, parataxis and hypotaxis.

a. Parataxis Elaboration

There were nothinglogico-semantic relation in data 1 and 2logico-semantic relation in data 2 which were parataxis elaboration. The explanation of the represnentativeparataxis elaboration from VOA news texts as follows:

1. We forcefully condemn the evils of anti-semitism and hate, which must be defeated

    1   We forcefully condemn the evils of anti-semitism and hate

  =2   which must be defeated

    From the explained above, there were two clauses which was categorized as clause complexes which was included into parataxis clause. In the term of logico-semantic,the clause complex was included into elaboration and it was signified by =. It can be categorized as elaboration. It can see that continuing clauses (2), **which** *must be defeated*, elaborate the meaning of the initianing clauses (1), *We forcefully condemn the evils of anti-semitism and hate.*

2. The Miami Chapter of the Democratic Hispanic Caucus of Florida and the Puerto Rican Democratic Club of Miami Dade have organized a "caravan" from Miami to Orlando to give the president the message that he is not welcomed.

    1   The Miami Chapter of the Democratic Hispanic Caucus of Florida and the Puerto Rican Democratic Club of Miami Dade have organized a "caravan" from Miami to Orlando to give the president

  =2   that he is not welcomed.

    From the explained above, there were two clauses which was categorized as clause complexes which was included into parataxis clause. In the term of logico-semantic,the clause complex was included into elaboration

and it was signified by =. It can be categorized as elaboration. It can see that continuing clauses (2), **that** *he is not welcomed*, elaborate the meaning of the initianing clauses (1), *The Miami Chapter of the Democratic Hispanic Caucus of Florida and the Puerto Rican Democratic Club of Miami Dade have organized a "caravan" from Miami to Orlando to give the president the message.*

b. Hypotaxis Elaboration

There were 2logico-semantic relation in data 1 and 7logico-semantic relation in data 2 which were hypotaxis elaboration. The explanation of the reprensentativehypotaxis elaboration from VOA news texts as follows:

1. He sobbed as he described Kaye as a person of "uncondithed love" who was always there for those in need, regardless of their race or religion.

   α   *He sobbed as he described Kaye as a person of "unconditional love"*

   =β   *who was always there for those in need, regardless of their race or religion.*

From the explained above, there were two clauses which was categorized as clause complexes which was include into hypotaxis clause. In term of logico-semantic relation, the clause complex was included into elaboration and it was signified by =. It can be categorized as elaboration because the dependent clause (β), **who** *was always there for those in need,*

regardless of their race or religion, elaborates the independent clause (α) *He sobbed as he described Kaye as a person of "unconditional love".*

2. It's a movement made up of people… who believe that a nation must care for its own citizens first.

   α   *. It's a movement made up of people…*

=β   *who believe that a nation must care for its own citizens first.*

From the explained above, there were two clauses which was categorized as clause complexes which was include into hypotaxis clause. In term of logico-semantic relation, the clause complex was included into elaboration and it was signified by =. It can be categorized as elaboration because the dependent clause (β), **who** *believe that a nation must care for its own citizens first,* elaborates the independent clause (α) *It's a movement made up of people…*

3. Many people have to watch outside on giant television screens under the downpour that has been drenching supporters and volunteers on and off all day.

   α   *Many people have to watch outside on giant television screens under the downpour*

=β   *that has been drenching supporters and volunteers on and off all day.*

From the explained above, there were two clauses which was categorized as clause complexes which was include into hypotaxis clause. In

term of logico-semantic relation, the clause complex was included into elaboration and it was signified by =. It can be categorized as elaboration because the dependent clause (β), ***that has been drenching supporters*** ,elaborates the independent clause (α) *Many people have to watch outside on giant television screens under the downpour.*

4. You just never know what's going to come out of his mouth.

     α   *You just never know*

   =β   *what's going to come out of his mouth*

From the explained above, there were two clauses which was categorized as clause complexes which was include into hypotaxis clause. In term of logico-semantic relation, the clause complex was included into elaboration and it was signified by =. It can be categorized as elaboration because the dependent clause (β), ***what*** *going to come out of his mouth,* elaborates the independent clause (α) *You just never know.*

1.2 Expansion (Extension)

Extension is relation of addition (+) or one clause extends the meaning of another clause. The elaboration related with 2 members taxis, parataxis and hypotaxis.

a. Parataxis Extension

There were 2logico-semantic relation in data 1 and 7logico-semantic relation in data 2 which were parataxis extension. The explanation of the represnentativeparataxis extension from VOA news texts as follows:

1. Others wounded were an 8-year-old girl and her uncle -- an Israeli war veteran who the rabbi said took a bullet trying to protect children.

   ..1   Others wounded were an 8-year-old girl and her uncle -- an Israeli war veteran

   +2   and her uncle -- an Israeli war veteran who the rabbi said took a bullet trying to protect children.

   From the explained above, there were two clauses which was categorized as clause complexes which was include into parataxis clause. In the term of logico-semantic, this clause complex was including into extension and signified by +. It can see that continuing clauses (2), **and** *her uncle -- an Israeli war veteran*, extend the meaning of the initianing clauses (1) *Others wounded were an 8-year-old gir*l. So, continuing clauses were the extend meaning of the explanation.

2. Maureen Bailey from Volusia County and her twin sister Laureen arrived at 6 a.m.

   1   Maureen Bailey from Volusia County

   +2   and her twin sister Laureen arrived at 6 a.m.

   From the explained above, there were two clauses which was categorized as clause complexes which include into parataxis clause. In the term of logico-semantic, this clause complex was including into extension and signified by +. It can see that continuing clauses (2), **and** *her twin sister Laureen arrived at 6 a.m*, extend the meaning of the initianing clauses (1)

Maureen Bailey from Volusia County. So, continuing clauses were the extend meaning of the explanation.

3. He just gets up there and he goes off script.

  1 *He just gets up there*

 +2 *and he goes off script*

   From the explained above, there were two clauses which was categorized as clause complexes which is include into parataxis clause. In the term of logico-semantic, this clause complex was including into extension and signified by +. It can see that continuing clauses (2),***and*** *he goes off script*, extend the meaning of the initianing clauses (1)*He just gets up there*. So, continuing clauses were the extend meaning of the explanation.

4. Trump won Florida by a margin on one percentage point in 2016, and his re-election launch specifically targets Central Florida, where Orlando is located.

  1 *Trump won Florida by a margin on one percentage point in 2016,*

 +2 *and his re-election launch specifically targets Central Florida, where Orlando is located*

   From the explained above, there were two clauses which was categorized as clause complexes which was include into parataxis clause. In the term of logico-semantic, this clause complex was including into extension

and signified by +. It can see that continuing clauses (2),***and** his re-election launch specifically targets Central Florida*, extend the meaning of the initianing clauses (1)*Trump won Florida by a margin on one percentage point in 2016*. So, continuing clauses are the extend meaning of the explanation.

5. She explained how the I-4 corridor is the swing part of the state and decides how the state will vote

   1   She explained how the I-4 corridor is the swing part of the state

+*2   and decides how the state will vote*

From the explained above, there were two clauses which i=wass categorized as clause complexes which was include into parataxis clause. In the term of logico-semantic, this clause complex was including into extension and signified by +. It can see that continuing clauses (2),***and** decides how the state will vote*, extend the meaning of the initianing clauses (1)*She explained how the I-4 corridor is the swing part of the state*. So, continuing clauses are the extend meaning of the explanation.

b. Hypotaxis Extension

There were 1logico-semantic relation in data 1 and 1logico-semantic relation in data 2 which were hypotaxis extension. The explanation of the represnentativehypotaxis extension from VOA news texts as follows:

1. He tried to livestream the shooting on social media, but that his equipment failed.

   α   He tried to livestream the shooting on social media,

=β   but that his equipment failed.

From the explained above, there were two clauses which was categorized as clause complexes which was include into hypotaxis clause. In the term of logico-semantic, this clause complex was including into extension and signified by +. It can see that the dependent clause (β), ***but*** *that his equipment failed,* extends the meaning of independent clause (α), *He tried to livestream the shooting on social media.* So, the dependent clause comes to extend independent clause.

2. The bus and the car caravan made stops in Palm Beach and Boca Raton, and eventually joined activists from various groups in an Orlando rally hours before the event.

    α   The bus and the car caravan made stops in Palm Beach and Boca Raton,

    =β   and eventually joined activists from various groups in an Orlando rally hours before the event.

From theexplained above, there were two clauses which was categorized as clause complexes which was include into hypotaxis clause. In the term of logico-semantic, this clause complex was including into extension and signified by +. It can see that the dependent clause (β),***and*** *eventually joined activists from various groups in an Orlando rally hours before the event,* extends the meaning of independent clause (α),*The bus and the car*

caravan made stops in Palm Beach and Boca Raton. So, the dependent clause comes to extend independent clause.

1.3 Expansion (Enhancement)

Enhancement is relation of development (x) or one clause enhances the meaning of another clause. The elaboration related with 2 member taxis, parataxis and hypotaxis.

a. Parataxis Enhancement

That is 1 logico-semantic relation in data 1 and 3 logico-semantic relation in data 2 which were parataxis enhancement. The explanation of the reprensentative parataxis enhancement from VOA news texts was as follows:

1. Anguish, pain and heartache poured out of Rabbi Yisroel Goldstein on Sunday because he recounted the terrorist shooting at his Chabad of Poway synagogue near San Diego

   1   *Anguish, pain and heartache poured out of Rabbi Yisroel Goldstein on Sunday*

   x2   *because he recounted the terrorist shooting at his Chabad of Poway synagogue near San Diego*

   From the explained above, there were two clauses which was categorized as clause complexes which was include into parataxis clause. In the term of logico-semantic, this clause complex was including into

enhancement and signified by x. It can see that continuing clauses (2), *because he recounted the terrorist shooting at his Chabad of Poway synagogue near San Diego*, enhances the meaning of the initianing clauses (1), *Anguish, pain and heartache poured out of Rabbi Yisroel Goldstein on Sunday.*

2. Trump's most loyal fans have camped outside the Amway Center since early Monday to claim their spot in line.

    1   Trump's most loyal fans have camped outside the Amway Center

    x2   since early Monday to claim their spot in line

From the explained above, there were two clauses which was categorized as clause complexes which was include into parataxis clause. In the term of logico-semantic, this clause complex was including into enhancement and signified by x. It can see that continuing clauses (2*), since early Monday to claim their spot in line*, enhances the meaning of the initianing clauses (1), *Trump's most loyal fans have camped outside the Amway Center.*

3. Trocine comment 2020 is different than 2016 because now there is "complete unity".

    1   Trocine comment 2020 is different than 2016

    x2   because now there is "complete unity".

From the explained above, there were two clauses which was categorized as clause complexes which was include into parataxis clause. In

the term of logico-semantic, this clause complex was including into enhancement and signified by x. It can see that continuing clauses (2*)*, **because** now there is "complete unity", enhances the meaning of the initianing clauses (1), *Trocine comment 2020 is different than 2016.*

2. Projection

Projection is where one clause is quoted or reported by another clause.Projection offer two options: locution is where what is projected is speech ("), and idea is where what is projected though (').

2.1 Projection (Locution)

Locution is one clause projects the another clause. The elaboration related with 2 members taxis, parataxis and hypotaxis.

a. Parataxis Locution

There are 10 logico-semantic relation in data 1 and 6 logico-semantic relation in data 2 which were parataxis locution. The explanation of the reprensentative parataxis locution from VOA news texts as follows:

1. "I see a sight that is indescribable," the rabbi said.

   "2   "I see a sight that is indescribable,"

    1   the rabbi said

From the explained above, there were two clauses which was categorized as clause complexes which was include into parataxis clause. In the term of logico-semantic, this clause complex was including into locution and signified by ". It was because the initiating clauses (1), *The rabbi **said***, projects the continuing clauses (2), *I see a sight that is indescribable.* Two clauses in parataxis locution have equal status and the position was reversible.

2. "He wore sunglasses. I couldn't see his eyes, I couldn't see his soul,"

 Goldstein said.

 "2 "He wore sunglasses. I couldn't see his eyes, I couldn't see his soul,"

  1 Goldstein said.

From the explained above, there were two clauses which was categorized as clause complexes which was include into parataxis clause. In the term of logico-semantic, this clause complex was including into locution and signified by ". It was because the initiating clauses (1), *Goldstein**said***, projects the continuing clauses (2)*"He wore sunglasses. I couldn't see his eyes, I couldn't see his soul,".*Two clauses in parataxis locution have equal status and the position was reversible.

3. "It was an atrocious and utterly inexcusable action," Bolton told Fox News Sunday.

 "2 "It was an atrocious and utterly inexcusable action,"

  1 Bolton told Fox News Sunday.

From the explained above, there were two clauses which was categorized as clause complexes which was include into parataxis clause. In the term of logico-semantic, this clause complex was including into locution and signified by ("). It was because the initiating clauses (1),*Bolton **told** Fox News Sunday,* projects the continuing clauses (2), "*It was an atrocious and utterly inexcusable action,".* Two clauses in parataxis locution have equal status and the position was reversible.

4. "Nobody has done what we have done in two-and-a-half years," he said

    "2   "Nobody has done what we have done in two-and-a-half years,"

     1   he said

From theexplained above, there were two clauses which was categorized as clause complexes which was include into parataxis clause. In the term of logico-semantic, this clause complex was including into locution and signified by ("). It was because the initiating clauses (1),*He said,,*projects the continuing clauses (2),*"Nobody has done what we have done in two-and-a-half years,".* Two clauses in parataxis locution have equal status and the position was reversible.

5. "People don't really see what's really true about him, and that's why they hate him," Gunn said.

    "2   "People don't really see what's really true about him, and that's why they hate him,"

1   Gunn said.

From the explained above, there were two clauses which was categorized as clause complexes which was include into parataxis clause. In the term of logico-semantic, this clause complex was including into locution and signified by ("). It was because the initiating clauses (1),*Gunn said,* projects the continuing clauses (2),*"People don't really see what's really true about him, and that's why they hate him,".* Two clauses in parataxis locution have equal status and the position was reversible.

b. Hypotaxis Locution

There are 6logico-semantic relation in data 1 and 4logico-semantic relation in data 2 which were hypotaxis locution. The explanation of the represnentativehypotaxislocution from VOA news texts as follows:

1. Police say if the weapon had not misfired, the suspect might have killed many more.

     α   Police say

     "β   if the weapon had not misfired, the suspect might have killed many more.

From the explained above, there were two clauses which was categorized as clause complexes which was include into hypotaxis clause. In the term of logico-semantic, this clause complex was including into locution. It can see that the independent clause (*α*), *Police **say***, projects the dependents

clause (*β*), *if the weapon had not misfired, the suspect might have killed many more,* by being reported with verbal process "say".

2. Earnest called 911 emergency services himself to report the shooting and to tell police where he could be found.

> α   *Earnest called*
>
> "β   *911 emergency services himself to report the shooting and to tell police where he could be found.*

From the explained above, there were two clauses which was categorized as clause complexes which was include into hypotaxis clause. In the term of logico-semantic, this clause complex was including into locution. It can see that the independent clause (*α*), *Earnest **called***, projects the dependents clause (*β*), *emergency services himself to report the shooting and to tell police where he could be found,* by being reported with verbal process "called".

3. Investigators tell Earnest apparently wrote an anti-Semitic manifesto on social media sometime before the shooting.

> α   *Investigators tell*
>
> "β   *Earnest apparently wrote an anti-Semitic manifesto on social media sometime before the shooting.*

From the explained above, there were two clauses which was categorized as clause complexes which was included into hypotaxis clause. In

the term of logico-semantic, this clause complex was included into locution. It can see that the independent clause (α), *Investigarorstell*, projects the dependents clause (β), *Earnest apparently wrote an anti-Semitic manifesto on social media sometime before the shooting,* by being reported with verbal process "tell".

4. They say they are mobilizing to demand that Trump stop what they call "attacks on the Hispanic communities".

    α   *They say*

    "β   *they are mobilizing to demand that Trump stop what they call "attacks on the Hispanic communities".*

From the explained above, there were two clauses which was categorized as clause complexes which was include into hypotaxis clause. In the term of logico-semantic, this clause complex was included into locution. It can see that the independent clause (α), *They say*, projects the dependents clause (β), *they are mobilizing to demand that Trump stop what they call "attacks on the Hispanic communities".,* by being reported with verbal process "say".

5. She said she is a lifelong Republican who prior to 2016 has always supported establishment candidates.

    α   *She said*

"β   she is a lifelong Republican who prior to 2016 has always supported

establishment candidates

From the explained above, there were two clauses which was categorized as clause complexes which was include into hypotaxis clause. In the term of logico-semantic, this clause complex was including into locution. It can see that the independent clause (*α*), *She said*, projects the dependents clause (*β*),*she is a lifelong Republican who prior to 2016 has always supported establishment candidates,* by being reported with verbal process "said".

2.2 Projection (Idea)

Idea is where what is projected though (') or one clause projects the another clause. The elaboration related with 2 members taxis, parataxis and hypotaxis.

a. Parataxis idea

There was only 1 parataxis idea and there was in data 2 which is parataxis idea while there is no parataxis idea in data 1. The explanation of the represnentativeparataxis locution from VOA news texts as follows:

"Sincerest thank you to our great border patrol agent who stopped the shooter at the Synagogue in Poway,California. He may have been off duty but his talents for law enforcement weren't!" Trump tweeted.

'2   *"Sincerest thank you to our great border patrol agent who stopped the shooter at the Synagogue in Poway,California. He may have been off duty but his talents for law enforcement weren't!"*

1   *Trump tweeted.*

From the explained above, there were two clauses which was categorized as clause complexes which was include into parataxis clause. In the term of logico-semantic, this clause complex was included into idea and signified by '. It was because the initiating clause (1), *Trump **tweeted**,* projects the continuing clauses (2), "*Sincerest thank you to our great border patrol agent who stopped the shooter at the Synagogue in Poway,California. He may have been off duty but his talents for law enforcement weren't!",* by being quotes mental process "tweeted".

B. Research Finding and Discussion

Based on the description in data analyis, the researchers found 58 data clause complexes that contain logico-semantic relation or 100% of total logico-semantic relation, in which 25 items or 43.10% of expansion and 33 items or 56.90% of projection. Between expansion and projection, there were

hypotaxis and parataxis clauses. This was the logico-semantic relation that researchers found in two news texts in the VOA news.

1. Parataxis Elaboration

There were 2logico-semantic relation in the VOA news or any 3.45% of parataxis elaboration in logico-semantic relation in the VOA news

2. Hypotaxis Elaboration

There were 8 logico-semantic relation in the VOA news or any 13.80% of hypotaxis elaboration in logico-semantic relation in the VOA news.

3. Parataxis Extension

Therewere9logico-semantic relation in the VOA news or any 15.50% of parataxis extension in logico-semantic relation in the VOA news.

4. Hypotaxis Extension

There were2logico-semantic relation in the VOA news or any 3.45% of hypotaxisextention in logico-semantic relation in the VOA news.

5. Parataxis Enhancement

There were 4logico-semantic relation in the VOA news or any 6.90% of parataxis enhancement in logico-semantic relation in the VOA news.

6. Parataxis Locution

There were 16logico-semantic relation in the VOA news or any 27.58% of parataxislocution in logico-semantic relation in the VOA news.

7. Hypotaxis Locution

There were 16logico-semantic relation in the VOA news or any 27.58% of hypotaxis locution in logico-semantic relation in the VOA news.

8. Parataxis Idea

Therewere1logico-semantic relation in the VOA news or any 1.72% of parataxis idea in logico-semantic relation in the VOA news.

From description above, the researcher explained about the logico-semantic relation used in VOA news text. This research deals with logico-semantic relation of clause complexes in the VOA news.The objectives of this research were to identify the types of logico-semantic of clause complexes and how logico-semantic realized in the VOA news. This research was conducted by using qualitative research method. The data of this research were logico-semantic of clause complexes found in the VOA news. There were 58 clause complexes as the sample. Based on the analysis, it was found that two types of logico-semantic were used in the VOA news. The most occurrence type of logico-semantic was projection 33 data or 56.90% and then followed by expansion 25 data or 43.10%.

The research that related with Muliani (2015) the skripsi entitled *"Logico-Semantic Relation in Sri MulyaniIndrawati's Speech"*. This research deals with logico-semantic relation in speech. The data of this study were clause complexes found in the Sri Mulyani's speech. Based on the analysis, it was found that only eight of ten types of logico-semantic were used in Sri

Mulyani's speech. The types that were not found are Paratactic Locution and Paratactic Idea.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Logico-semantic is the relation from a clause that describes another clause especifically and deeply. Logico-semantic can be defined as natural relationship between the clauses in the use of language. There are two types of logico-semantic that include expansion relation and projection relation. Based on the results of the above analysis, it is found that the types of logico-semanticrelations are used in VOA news texts show parataxis elaboration (1=2), hypotaxis elaboration (α=β), parataxis extension (1+2), hypotaxis extension (α+β), parataxis enhancement (1x2), parataxis locution (1"2), hypotaxis locution (α"β) and parataxis idea (1'2) in the VOA news. Based on the result of analysis, the expansion type with frequency presentation it found 25 data or 43.10% that contain into elaboration 10 data, extension 11 data and enhancement 4, and the projection type with frequency presentation it found 33 data or 56.90% that contain into locution 32 data and idea 1 data. In this research, projection is the dominates types of logico-semantic relation in VOA news.

B. Suggestion

1. For the readers, it supposed to know more explanation and knowledge to concerning logico-semantic relations based Halliday and Matthiessen (2004). It helps the reader to compose sentence structured and coherent text.

2. This research analyzes the clause complex based on the logico-semantic relation. The researcher expects that there are other researchers who are interested in analyzing the relation in the logico-semantic relation.

3. The researcher suggests to the next researchers of the similar area to analyze more deeply about logico-semantic relation in many texts, not only news. The researcher really hopes that this research inspires other researchers.

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ABSTRACT

Trinata, R,Desy. 1502050063 "The Effect of Elicitation Technique in Teaching Speaking Skill by Using Graphic Media".Skripsi.English Education Program.Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of MuhammadiyahSumatera Utara (UMSU).Medan, 2019.

This research was focused on discussed about the effect of using elicitation technique teaching speaking skill by using graphic media. This research was an experimental research. The population was Grade XI of SMA Muhammadiyah 18 Sunggal, Medan Krio. The total number students of Grade XI was 120 students. And the sample was taken 60 students by randomly. The students were divided into two groups. The first group was control group and the second group was experimental group. The control groups was taught by using elicitation technique. The experimental group was taught by elicitation technique followed by graphic media. The data was derived from recorded the voices of students one by one when performed in front of the class. This techniqueis expected to help students to speak and communicate in the class and convey comments or suggestions.

Keywords: speaking, elicitation technique, graphic media

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Assalamu'alaikumWarahmatullahiWabarakatuh

First of all, In the name of Allah, the most gracious, the most merciful, the God who created human beings, the researcher would like to thank to Allah most almighty who had given the healthy and the chance for her in finishing the thesis. Secondly, peace is always on our leader, the noblest human being, Prophet Muhammad SAW, who had brought human beings from the darkness to the brightness.

In finishing this thesis, the researcher found a lot difficulties, so without the support, motivation and helping from people that mention below, it was impossible for her to finish this thesis.

Finally the researcher realizes that this thesis was still far from being perfect in spite of the fact that she has done the best in completing this study. Therefore, any constructive advice, criticism, comments and special suggestions are welcomed to further improvement of this thesis. May Allah the most almighty always bless all of us to be successed. Therefore, the researcher would like to thank:

1. Drs. Agussani, M.AP as the Rector of University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

2. Dr. ElfriantoNasution, S,Pd, M.Pd as the Dean of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara who has given recommendation her to carry out this research.

3. MandraSaragih, S.Pd, M.Hum and PirmanGinting, S.Pd, M.Hum, as Head and Secretary of English Education Program of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education for their administartive service, so she could finish this research.

4. Drs. Ali Amran, M.Hum as her supervisor who has given his suggestions, ideas, advices, supports, comments, motivations and guidance in finishing this research.

5. All the lecturers of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, who had given their valuable taught Englishto her during the academic years atUniversity ofMuhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

6. The Head of SMA Muhammadiyah 18 Sunggal to gave permission to do research in his school.

7. DedyPriadinata and Rosmita as her beloved parents, for their prayers, motivation, supports, materials, as long as in university of MuhammadiyahSuamatera Utara (UMSU)

8. ArieAuliaFikri, her beloved brothers who already gave her spirit, supports, advices, ideas, motivations, prayers, during before and after finishing this research.

9. Sri RizkyFauziahNst, TrisyaDindaNuri, RagielAjengUlistia, RiskaJuliani, SellyWahyuni, FitriaUtamiLubis who always accompany her, gave her supports, spirits, advice, ideas, and motivations.

Wassalamua'alaikumWarrahmatullahiWabarakatuh.

Medan, September 2019

The Researcher

<u>Desy R. Trinata</u>

1502050063

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Ujian Mempertahankan Skripsi Sarjana Bagi Mahasiswa Program Strata I
Fakultas keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Panitia Ujian Sarjana Strata-1 Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan dalam Sidangnya yang diselenggarakan pada hari Kamis, 03 Oktober 2019, pada pukul 07.30 WIB sampai dengan selesai. Setelah mendengar, memperhatikan dan memutuskan bahwa :

Nama Lengkap : Nadya Andriani
NPM   : 1502050071
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : The Logico-Semantic Relation of Clause Complexes in the VOA News

Ditetapkan   : (A-)   Lulus Yudisium
                 (   )   Lulus Bersyarat
                 (   )   Memperbaiki Skripsi
                 (   )   Tidak Lulus

Dengan diterimanya skripsi ini, sudah lulus dari ujian komprehensif, berhak memakai gelar Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd.)

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua   Sekretaris

Dr. H. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd., M.Pd.   **Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd.**

ANGGOTA PENGUJI:

1. Dr. Hj. Dewi Kesuma Nst, M.Hum   1.

2. Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum   2.

3. Yusriati, S.S, M.Hum   3.

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Skripsi ini yang diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama Lengkap	:	Nadya Andriani
N.P.M	:	1502050071
Program Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi	:	The Logico-Semantic Relation of Clause Complexes in The VOA News

sudah layak disidangkan.

Medan,   September 2019

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembimbing

Yusriati, S.S, M.Hum

Diketahui oleh:

Dekan

Dr. H. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd, M.Pd.

Ketua Program Studi,

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Form : K – 1

Kepada Yth: Bapak Ketua & Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa   : Nadya Andriani
NPM   : 1502050071
Prog. Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Kredit Kumulatif : 138 SKS   IPK= 3,49

Persetujuan Ket./Sekret. Prog. Studi	Judul yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
	The Logico-Semantic Relation of Clause Complexes in the VOA News	
	Interpersonal Metadiscourse Markers Used in Bob Sadino Quotes	
	Lexical Taxonomy of Food in English	

    Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 19 Maret 2019
Hormat Pemohon,

Nadya Andriani

Keterangan:
Dibuat rangkap 3 : - Untuk Dekan/Fakultas
                   - Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi
                   - Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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Website: http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

UMSU
Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya

Kepada : Yth. Bapak Ketua/Sekretaris
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr, Wb

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa   : Nadya Andriani
NPM   : 1502050071
Prog. Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut:

The Logico-Semantic Relation of Clause Complexes
in the VOA News

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/ menunjuk Bapak/ Ibu:

1. Yusriati, SS, M.Hum   *Acc 29/04-2019*

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Risalah/Makalah/Skripsi saya.

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/ Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 29 April 2019
Hormat Pemohon,

Nadya Andriani

Keterangan
Dibuat rangkap 3 :   - Untuk Dekan / Fakultas
                     - Untuk Ketua / Sekretaris Prog. Studi
                     - Untuk Mahasiswa yang Bersangkutan

Nomor   : 1071 /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2019
Lamp   : ---
H a l   : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal
                 Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh
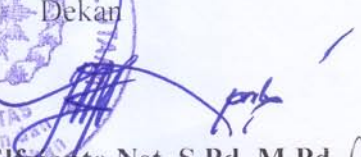
Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :.

Nama   : Nadya Andriani
N P M   : 1502050071
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian   : The Logico-Semantic Relation of Clause Complexes in The VOA News.

Pembimbing   : Yusriati, SS, M.Hum

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :
1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa kadaluarsa tanggal : 29 April 2020

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Medan, 24 Sya'ban 1440 H
29 April   2019 M
Dekan

Dr. H. Elfrianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.
NIDN : 0115057302

Dibuat rangkap 4 (empat) :
1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :
   WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR

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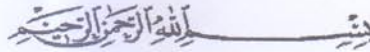
LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminar oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap   : Nadya Andriani

N.P.M   : 1502050071

Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Proposal   : The Logico-Semantic Relation of Clause Complexes in the VOA News

Pada hari Senin tanggal 13 bulan Mei tahun 2019 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.
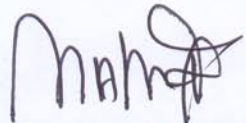
Medan,   Mei 2019

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembahas   Dosen Pembimbing

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum.   **Yusriati, SS, M.Hum.**

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program Studi,

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap	: Nadya Andriani
N.P.M	: 1502050071
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal	: The Logico-Semantic Relation of Clause Complexes in the VOA News

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, Mei 2019
Hormat saya
Yang membuat pernyataan,

Nadya Andriani

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan
nomor dan tanggalnya

Nomor   : 4800 /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2019   Medan, 20 Dzulqaidah 1440 H
Lamp   : ---   23 Juli   2019 M
H a l   : Mohon Izin Riset

Kepada Yth, Bapak Kepala Perpustakaan
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara
di-
Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan-aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan. maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu Memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di Pustka Bapak pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama   : Nadya Andriani
N P M   : 1502050071
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitia   : The Logico-Semantic Relation of Clause Complexes in the VOA News.
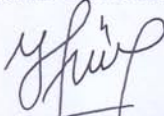
Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Dekan

Dr. H. Elfrianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.
NIDN 0115057302

** Pertinggal **

SURAT KETERANGAN
Nomor: *4044*/KET/II.9-AU/UMSU-P/M/2019

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama	:	**Nadya Andriani**
NPM	:	**1502050071**
Univ./Fakultas	:	**UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan**
Jurusan/P.Studi	:	**Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1**

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"The Logico-Semantic Relation of Clause Complexes in the VOA news"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 26 Muharram 1441 H
26 September 2019 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd

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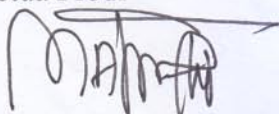
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BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap : Nadya Andriani
N.P.M : 1502050071
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : The Logico-Semantic Relation of Clause Complexes in the VOA News

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
23/April -2019	acc chapter 1	
29/April -2019	acc Chapter 2	
30/April -2019	acc chapter 3	
30/April -2019	Acc for seminar Prop.	

Medan, 30 April 2019

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Dosen Pembimbing

(Yusriati, SS, M.Hum)

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI

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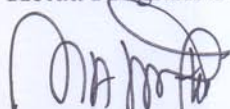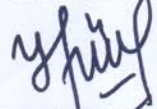
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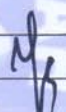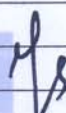
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PerguruanTinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Nama Lengkap : Nadya Andriani
N.P.M : 1502050071
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : The Logico-Semantic Relation of Clause Complexes in The VOA News

Tanggal	Materi Bimbingan Skripsi	Paraf	Keterangan
10/9 -2019	Revise Analys of Data		
16/9 -2019	Revise Interpretah of It		
19/9 -2019	Revise abst, ack,		
23/9 -2019	Revise the whole chpter		
25/9 -2019	ACC for the exam		

Medan, September 2019

Diketahui oleh :
Ketua Program Studi

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Dosen Pembimbing

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