Realization of Logical Meaning in Christian and Moslem Debate on SOCO Films

Harpen H.P Silitonga[1], Yohana Friscila Naibaho[2]
[1,2] Universitas HKBP Nommensen Medan
Email: harpensilitonga@uhn.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This study is a critical discourse analysis study of metafunctions as part of the conceptual function. This research focuses on the interdependency taxis system, namely parataxis, and hypotaxis, and the relationship from logical semantics to expansion and projection in the analysis of Christian and Moslem Debate on SOCO films. This study aims to figure out the type of taxis used in Christian and Moslem Debates on SOCO films and to describe the types of taxis used in Christian and Moslem Debates on SOCO films. The data were analyzed using descriptive qualitative analysis. This research figured out the types of taxis in the Christian and Moslem Debates on SOCO are hypotaxis and parataxis. Hypotaxis construction is more frequently occurring than parataxis construction. It appears 136 times or 63.55%, meanwhile, parataxis construction only appears 78 times or 36.45%.
Keywords: Parataxis, Hypotaxis, Taxis, Metafunction

Introduction

The use of language to produce practical and effective language in delivering speech is related to the structure of sentence clauses. Sentences and clauses are two things that are familiar but most people know sentences and clauses are the same thing. It is understood that the sentence has the largest syntactic construction, consisting of subject and predicate elements followed by complementary objects. on the other hand, a clause consists only of subject and predicate. Clauses are included in the central management unit in grammar-lexico meaning that clauses have various types of meanings framed in an integrated grammar structure (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004). (Byrne, 2021b) It is known that a clause contains a complete unit of grammatical structure in which the meaning of the message is able to be acquired. (Pavlov-Pinus, 2022) In Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) the clause is the highest grammatical unit. (Yamasaki, 2022) For the complex clause itself, it can be identified by a set of words that have two or more clauses.

One of the studies developed by the professor of linguistics M.A.K Halliday in the study of Metafunction in SFL is the logical meaning. (Akama, 2021) Logical meaning is a part of grammar focused on the clause complex. (Domaneschi, 2022) In systemic functional linguistics (SFL) the level of interdependency is systematically divided into two known as taxis; as parataxis (same status) and hypothetical (unequal status). parataxis and hypothetical are two things that explain how clauses complexes or simple sentences are arranged and related to one another. Hypotaxis is the relation between a dependent element and its dominant, the element on which it is dependent. (Byrne, 2021a) It refers to a sentence structure in which the main clause is built on the subordinate phrase or clause in contrast to parataxis, which is the relationship between two similar elements of equal status, one initiating and the other continuing. In writing text, Parataxis can be identified in the use of commas or semicolons to separate two or more independent clauses. Parataxis yields that each part of the sentence has an equally important meaning. (Kuhn, 2020) The effect of parataxis text tends to be flat, declarative and often sounds a bit gloomy. In short, Parataxis is an equal and independent unit. (Lobina, 2023) Hypotaxis has a relationship with the main clause which is interdependent. studying the clause complex about taxis helps to understand the concept of clause parts that are connected through some kind of logico-semantic relationship to form clause complexes that represent sequences of arrangement (or movements) presented as textually meaning.

Text is generated when someone speaks or writes. the term text refers to the language obtained and accepted in the mind of someone who understands his language (Halliday and Jonathan 2005). (Joaquin, 2024) So these two terms refer to sentence structures that are related to each other. The researcher looks at it in the context of speech production. From here, this is an important way to find out how the audience perceives a speech. The study of parataxis and hypotaxis seems new to English students of the education faculty at Muhammadiyah University of North Sumatra. This can be found in that some students still experience confusion in understanding and distinguishing the two taxis in systemic functional linguistics when given the task of analyzing a written text, therefore the researcher tries to analyze a spoken text. Parataxis and hypotaxis are interesting observational studies in educational contributions that emphasize the complex structure of clauses in sentences. How to form a coherent and efficient sentence or idea. studying English is a must for English faculty to master every unit grammatically which contributes to the accuracy of the English language. It adjusts how they convey their messages to others by expressing the meaning of the language, focusing the meaning and forming a structured language so that it is easy to interact and capture messages from other people, especially verbally.

However, (Yang, 2023) mastering English also requires the ability to communicate correctly and clearly, if the skills we have are still not sufficient, the interaction not go well. Unfortunately, typical English students still don't catch the meaning of the language after they communicate or listen to a speech for example. The application of SFL (Systemic Functional Linguistic) in constructing sentences in text or speech is an important reason for researchers interested in conducting research in analyzing taxis and their relation to Logico Semantic Relations. As stated that text can be spoken or written, and must be explained in linguistic terms with the intended meaning (Widdowson, 2004). Then added that discourse includes social cognition that serves the interests of certain historical and or social contexts, represents social practices in texts, and transforms or recontextualizes them (Leeuwen, 2009). In this study, the researcher was interested in choosing oral communication on debate by Christians and moslem in SOCO films.

The theoretical view of the bonds between clauses in terms of the logical elements of the linguistic system is the functional-semantic relationship that constitutes the natural logic of language (Halliday, 1985). The reason the researcher chose this title as research is the difficulty in producing coherent sentences in taxis terms, especially for those who deliver speeches efficiently. (Li, 2021) Speech is formed without any clear and incoherent form and structure; this is a more positive factor - namely, that it is not only natural spoken language that is as highly organized as written but, more importantly, it is in the least self-supervised spontaneous speech that people explore and expand their potential meaning. the semantic boundaries of language and understand the direction of movement of its grammar. In speaking, speaker are expected to be able to communicate and convey thought or idea into a good sentences efficiently. In delivering a speech, the speaker gives his opinion or views on something important. (Byrne, 2020) Thus requiring well-organized sentences that can hypnotize the listener and thus keep the listener's attention. A good arrangement of parataxis and hypotaxis in the clause complex in a sentence make the sentence consistently regular. So, this study assessed the sentences used by the speaker in delivering the lecture from the taxis side to see the most important part of the taxis used. Learning about the construction of parataxis and hypothetical speech which is embodied in the clause complex make English students produce sentences that can be understood and accepted through the formation of sentences related to logical semantic relationships.

In conclusion, the relationships contained in the clause complex were grouped into two taxis relationships and semantic-logical relationships. (Bös, 2024) Taxis are also called interdependence and are of two types, namely parataxis and hypotaxis and are related to logico-semantics. which has two types which include expansion and projection. Based on the background above, this research focused Realization of Logical Meaning in Christian and Moslem debates on SOCO films because the researcher wants to know how clause grouping is used in spoken language based on taxis grammar.

The scope of this study is a critical discourse analysis study of metafunctions as part of the ideational function. And this research focuses on the interdependency taxis system, namely parataxis and hypotheses and his relationship from logical semantics to expansion and projection in the analysis of Christian and Moslem Debate on SOCO films. The objectives of the study are to find out the type of taxis are used in Christian and Moslem Debate on SOCO films and to identify how the type of taxis are used in

Christian and Moslem Debate on SOCO films
Method

The research belongs to descriptive qualitative research because the data analyzed and interpreted from Christian and Muslim Debate on SOCO films about taxis and logico-semantic relations. The qualitative method is a method used to make a description of a situation, event or occurrence in accumulating the data (Nazir, 1998). Qualitative data is employed for descriptive and historical research. The qualitative data is clarified in the form of sentence and analysis. The data will be obtained from YouTube on Christian and Muslim debates on SOCO films. This data is analyzed in the context of interdependency and relates to logico semantic relation. The data of this study were collected by using content analysis on Christian and Muslim Debates on SOCO films, the writer chose one of the debates on that channel randomly. There are several steps to collecting data like 1. Download the Christian and Moslem Debate on SOCO films on YouTube, 2. Find the clause complex of each sentence while understanding the literal meaning. 3. Analyzed clause complex into grammatical of taxis and logico semantic relation. 4. Determine and divide which sentences are included in parataxis or hypotaxis.

The Data were analyzed by descriptive qualitative analysis. The researcher implemented the following steps. To analyze the data, the videos were analyzed based on the taxis system. The taxis constituents consist of parataxis and hypotheses, as well as a logico-semantic relationship. Meanwhile, in parataxis and hypotaxis, it covers elaboration, extension, and enhancement.

Then, in logico-semantic relations, it covers projection and expansion (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004). There are several steps in analyzing data. For analyzing the data, this study applied Halliday's theory known as Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL).

Findings and Discussion

Taxis is the interdependency system that occurs in clause complex. It has two constructions, they are hypotaxis construction and parataxis construction. The taxis construction is only identified in text 1 until text 13, while the text 14 until text 17 has no taxis constructions because they are built by simple sentences. Among the 380 occurrences of clauses, 187 (49.21%) clauses are indicated as clause complexes. The rest belong to simple sentences (188 times or 49.47%) and fragments (5 times or 1.32%) fragments. Furthermore, taxis appear 214 times or 56.32% and the hypotaxis construction is in the first position then it is followed by parataxis construction.

Hypotaxis construction appears 136 times or 35.79% in 13 texts from 17 texts.

Table 1. Percentage of Hiphotaxis and Parataxis

	Hiphotaxis	Parataxis	Total
Fre	136	78	214
%	63.55	36.45	100

Clause complexes combine not only with taxis constructions but also with logico-semantic relations. It consists of expansion and projection. The expansion is divided into three parts, they are elaboration, extension and enhancement, meanwhile, projection is divided into locution and idea. The logico-semantic relation occurs 115 times or 30.26%. Among those occurrences, expansion is in the first position then it is followed by projection.

Expansion links processes by providing additional information. It appears 103 times or 89.57% for the whole occurrence. In hypotaxis construction, it appears 65 times or 56.52%, meanwhile in parataxis construction it appears 38 times or 33.04%.

Table 2. Percentage of Projection

Text No	Freq	%
5	1	14.29
7	2	28.57
9	1	14.29
10	1	14.29
11	2	28.57
Total	**7**	**100**

Expansion is divided into three types such as elaboration, extension and enhancement. The most frequent type of expansion is enhancement. Enhancement appears 47 times or 40.87%. The second position is extension. It occurs 38 times or 33.05%. The last one is elaboration. It appears 18 times or 15.65%

Table 3. Percentage of Expansion and Projection

	Elb	Ext	Enh	Loc	Idea
Fre	18	38	47	7	5
%	15.65	33.05	40.87	6.08	4.35
Total		**89.57%**		**10.43%**	

Elaboration is the process of adding more information or details involving four relationships: specifying in greater detail, restatement, exemplification and comment. It occurs 18 times or 15.65% for the whole occurrence. Furthermore, it only occurs in hypotaxis construction and no elaboration can be found in parataxis construction. The occurrences of elaboration can be identified through the words that and who which occur because of the restatement from the previous clause.

Extension is extending the meaning of one clause by adding something new. It occurs 38 times or 33.05% for the whole occurrence. There

is no expansion found in hypotaxis construction, so that the whole occurrences of extension only can be found in parataxis construction. They can be found through the words and & but.

Enhancement is giving the circumstantial relationships where the circumstantial information is coded as a new clause. It occurs 47 times or 40.87% for the whole occurrence. Furthermore, it only occurs in hypotaxis construction and no elaboration can be found in parataxis construction. The occurrences of enhancement can be identified through the words when, while, whenever, since, if, although and because which occur because of the circumstantial relationship.

Projection links clauses by having one process projected through another either by quoting or reporting. It appears 12 times or 10.44% for the whole occurrence. In hypotaxis construction, it appears 7 times or 6.08%, meanwhile in parataxis construction, it appears 5 times or 4,35%. Projection is divided into locution (verbal process) and idea (mental process). Locution appears more frequently than idea. From the whole occurrence, it appears 7 times or 6.08%. Meanwhile, the idea appears 5 times or 4.35%. Locution (verbal process) is the process of saying. It occurs 7 times or 6.08% of the whole occurrences. In hypotaxis construction it appears 2 times or 1.29%, meanwhile, in parataxis construction, it appears 5 times or 4.35%. The location here is mostly identified through the word.

Conclusion

Seventeen texts were taken as samples, 13 texts were combined with taxis system or interdependency systems. It has two constructions, they are hypotaxis and parataxis construction. Hypotaxis construction is more frequently occurring than parataxis construction. It appears 136 times or 63.55%, meanwhile, parataxis construction only appears 78 times or 36.45%. The occurrence of taxis construction also combines with logico- logico-semantic relation system which appears 115 times or 30.26%. It also has two subcategories, namely expansion and projection. The expansion type is more frequently appears than the projection type. It appears 103 times or 89.56%. On the other hand, projection only appears 12times or 10.43%. The occurrence of expansion type is followed by elaboration, extension, and enhancement. The occurrence of enhancement is in the first position, it appears 47 times or 40.87%. Then the second position is extension, which appears 38 times or 33.04% and the lastone is elaboration (18 times or 15.65%). Furthermore, the occurrence of projection type is followed by locution and idea. The location

appears 7 times or 6.08%, meanwhile, the idea appears 5 times or 4.35%.

References

Akama, K. (2021). Skolemization that preserves logical meanings. *International Journal of Innovative Computing, Information and Control*, *17*(1), 1–13. https://doi.org/10.24507/ijicic.17.01.1

Anderson, & Holsting. (2018). The Clause Complex In Systemic Functional Linguistics Towards An Alternative Description. *Springer*.

Anggraeni, f., & Indriani. (2018). An Analysis of Parataxis and Hypotaxis Construction in Descriptive Text Written by First Graders of SMK Bandar Sungai Buaya Malaysia in The Year 2017. *journal of research on applied linguistics lannguage and language teaching*.

Bisiada, M. (2013). FromHypotaxis to Parataxis: An Investigation of English- German Syntactic Convergence in Translation.

Bös, G. E. (2024). A logical challenge to correlationism: the Church–Fitch paradox in Husserl's account of fulfilment, truth, and meaning. *Synthese*, *203*(6). https://doi.org/10.1007/s11229-024-04584-1

Byrne, T. (2020). A "principally unacceptable" theory: Husserl's rejection and revision of his philosophy of meaning intentions from the logical investigations. In *Studia Phaenomenologica* (Vol. 20, pp. 357–378). https://api.elsevier.com/content/abstract/scopus_id/85097439858

Byrne, T. (2021a). Husserl's Theory of Signitive and Empty Intentions in Logical Investigations and its Revisions: Meaning Intentions and Perceptions. *Journal of the British Society for Phenomenology*, *52*(1), 16–32. https://doi.org/10.1080/00071773.2020.1743953

Byrne, T. (2021b). Smashing Husserl's Dark Mirror: Rectifying the Inconsistent Theory of Impossible Meaning and Signitive Substance from the Logical Investigations. *Axiomathes*, *31*(2), 127–144. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10516-020-09485-9

Domaneschi, F. (2022). When Lawyers Are More Logical Than Ordinary Speakers and When They Are Not — An Empirical Enquiry into Laypersons' and Legal Experts' Understanding of Pragmatic Meanings. *International Journal of Language and Law*, *11*, 121–141. https://doi.org/10.14762/jll.2022.121

Eggins, S. (2004). *An Introduction To Sistemic functional linguistics.* newyork: continuum.

Gerot, L., & Wignell, P. (1994). *Making Sense of Functional Grammar.* australia: gerd stabler.

Halliday, M., & Matthiensen, C. (2014). *Hallidays's Introduction to Functional Grammar (4th ed.).* London and New York: Rooutledge Taylor and Francis Group.

Halliday, M., & Matthiessen, C. (2004). *An Introduction to functional grammar.* Newyork: Routledge.

Joaquin, J. J. B. (2024). THE MEANING OF LOGICAL CONNECTIVES AND PRIOR'S TONK ARGUMENT. *Philosophia (Philippines)*,

25(1), 84–97. https://doi.org/10.46992/pijp.25.1.a.5

Kuhn, J. (2020). Logical meaning in space: iconic biases on quantification in sign languages. *Language*, *96*(4). https://doi.org/10.1353/lan.2020.0082

Kurnia, S., Wuli, S., & Rukmini, D. (2020). The Paratactic and Hypotactic Constructions in Research Article Abstracts at 2018 ISET Proceedings. *UNNES*, 201-207.

Li, X. (2021). A descriptive study on Chinese–English translation choices for logical meanings. In *Systemic Functional Linguistics and Translation Studies* (pp. 123–142). https://api.elsevier.com/content/abstract/scopus_id/85190209519

Lobina, D. J. (2023). Default meanings: language's logical connectives between comprehension and reasoning. *Linguistics and Philosophy*, *46*(1), 135–168. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10988-022-09359-w

Ngongo, M. (2019). Taxis and Logico- Semantic Relation in Undergraduate students' English Theses Writing text : A Systemic Functional Linguistic Approach. *journal of arts, science and commerce*.

Noviandari, N. S. (2019). Logico Semantic Relation Analysis Of Clause Complex Based On SFL In CNN News.

Pavlov-Pinus, K. A. (2022). The logical meaning of the concept of "logic of sense." *Filosofskii Zhurnal*, *15*(4), 16–25. https://doi.org/10.21146/2072-0726-2022-15-4-16-25

Rukmini, D. (2014). The Quality of Clause Complexes in Article Abstracts Written by Semarang State University graduate students. 121-131.

Sarip, & Hidayat. (2019). The Clause omplex Construction Realised in The Short Story Entitled "The Witch's Brew". *ALTICS*.

Thi Minh Tam, N. (2012). The Notion of Clause Complex in Systemic Functional Linguistics. *VNU Journal of foreign studies*.

Thompson, G. (2004). *Introducing functional grammar.* Newyork: continuum. Yuniar, R. (2019). Logico-Semantic Relation of Clauses Used in Analytical

Yamasaki, S. (2022). Consultation to Effectiveness and Logical Meaning. In *International Conference on Complexity, Future Information Systems and Risk, COMPLEXIS - Proceedings* (Vol. 2022, pp. 57–64). https://doi.org/10.5220/0010977400003197

Yang, S. (2023). Modeling and Case Analysis of Biological System Interpretation Based on Logical Meaning. In *Proceedings of 2023 International Conference on Asian Language Processing, IALP 2023* (pp. 131–138). https://doi.org/10.1109/IALP61005.2023.10337323