COMPLEX CLAUSES IN THE LEGAL AND CRIMINAL TEXT LOMBOK BST: SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTIC STUDIES

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Abstract

This paper reports the result of investigation on the use of complex clauses in Legal and Criminal Rubric of Lombok Post media and its relevance to Indonesia language learning at senior high school with the orientation of SFL (Systemic Functional Linguistic) study. The purpose of this study is to describe the use of complex clauses in the Legal and Criminal Rubric of Lombok Post media and its relevance to Indonesian language learning in SMA. Specifically, the types of complex clauses investigated in this research are paratactic and hypotactic complex clauses. The complex clauses were investigated through Systemic Functional Linguistic theory (LFS) exploitation. The investigation was designed by employing qualitative descriptive research method. Data of the research was text obtained from daily newspaper of Lombok Post. The data was collected by exploiting document method. The result showed that there are five logical semantic and taxis relationship within substantial construction of complex clauses in the October-December 2014 Lombok Post, such as elaboration, extension, double, locution, and ideas. Regarding the result of data analysis, it can be said that such texts in Legal and Criminal Rubric of Lombok Post media is transferable to as teaching material of Indonesia language learning with the implementation of 2013 curriculum.

Keywords: *Systemic Functional Linguistic, Parataxis, Hypotaxis, Lombok Post*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a means of communication which plays a role in expressing ideas, feelings, and opinion. In expressing ideas, feelings, and opinions appropriate language is required in order to make the message conveyed understandable for the interlocutor. Communication can be carried out through various ways. It can be done in both written and oral form. The form of oral communication, for instance can vary into dialogues, seminars, talk-shows, etc. Meanwhile, written form of communication can be done in, for instance, letters, articles, papers, journals, newspapers, etc. in communication, human is to interact and build relationship to each other.

Through the use of medias, human is able to interact with others. For instance, newspaper is a written media of communication. However, language used in the new paper must be in clear of meaning and unambiguity of information for it determines positive significances. Besides, writing system and style of ongoing presented news should be based on Indonesian standardized spellings and rules. The use of conjunction, cohesion and coherence of

paragraph, and reference of meaning should be explicitly and appropriately imposed since it results in readers' interest of reading. In evidence, most students are being engaged in complex way of thinking during working on exercises of making summary and quotation of texts in newspapers or magazines.

This research was designed to carry on analysis concerning clauses in legal and criminal rubric news of Lombok Post on SFL. Language structure on SFL theory is in relevant use of any languages because it reflects universal characteristics of languages in term of use for distinct function and meaning. These phenomena of language use have been in the interest of the recent researcher to conduct scientific investigation to obtain new insight and illustrate it for further improvement. Specific object of this investigation is parataxis and hypotaxis of clause complex use in text media newspaper of Lombok Post and its relevance to Indonesia language teaching to senior high school students according to SFL perspective.

Regarding the elaboration above, question of the research is, "How is the use of complex clause of parataxis and hypotaxis in legal rubric and legal criminal of Lombok Post on Systemic Functional Linguistics study and its relevance to Indonesia Learning at senior high school?" Hence, the objective of the research is to identify the use of complex clauses of parataxis and hypotaxis in Legal and Criminal Rubric media of Lombok Post according to Systemic Functional Linguistics and its relevance to Indonesia language learning for senior high school.

To SFL perspective language is the system of meaning and others (system of form and expression) for the realization of the meaning. This investigation is based on two foundational concepts distinguishing SFL from other currents of linguistics, such as (a) language is social phenomenon referring to social semiotic and (b) language is a construal text (denoting and referring) with social context. Thus, language study is inseparable to social context.

Logical correlation of semantic indicates meaning existing within clauses. In other words, the meaning indicates meaning appeared on clause 2 to clause 1. In the view of logical correlation of semantic there are two kinds of meaning feature, such as expansion and projection which can be each divided into expansion referring as to elaboration in the concept of clause 1 shares the same features with clause, extension

referring to as meaning increasing of clause 1 with clause 2, and double in the concept of having double clauses. In addition, projection refers to back representation of linguistic experience into other linguistic experience covering projection of locution, such as projection of word which is specifically can be treated as an element of linguistic experience is represented by two words and projection of ideas of certain clause projected by other kinds of linguistic experiences.

Taxis indicate the interrelation of clauses status and feature. Taxis are divided into two categories, namely parataxis and hypotaxis. Parataxis refers to clause interrelation in the concept that all clauses share the same and balanced status. In traditional grammar view, parataxis is known as coordinative or equal compound sentence.

Hypotaxis refers to clause interrelation indicating that two or more unequal clauses. In traditional grammar, hypotaxis is known as subordinating or graded level clause.

METHODOLOGY

This research employed a qualitative descriptive research design. The data is in the form of text obtained from criminal and legal rubric of Lombok Post newspaper to identify clauses of parataxis and hypotaxis. The object of the research is written text in the form of clauses in Lombok Post Newspaper of the term of October to December, 2014. Regarding the data collection technique, population and sample system was used. The population is the overall text containing parataxis and hypotaxis in daily newspaper of Lombok Post of October to December edition in 2012. The sample of data is selected five topics of monthly edition newspaper on predetermined rubric. Therefore, the overall topics taken as sample data are 15 topics. Sampling technique used in collecting the data was *purposive sampling*.

Data collection method used in the research was documenting. Documenting method was used to written items as well as written texts. In collecting the data, additionally, *reading* technique to observe and arrange the data into pattern, and note-taking technique to take note of and identify the use of parataxis and hypotaxis in the text. Parataxis and hypotaxis were identified with the orientation of SFL theory perspective. The data was analyzed using description method to describe and elaborate the data in

detail diagnosis. Furthermore, data analysis was carried out by employing data analysis theory Miles and Huber (1994), which cover three concurrent flows of analysis, such as data reduction, data display, and verification/drawing conclusion.

There are two types analysis result display, such as *formal method* and *informal method*. In *formal method*, result of analysis was presented using linguistic rules in the form of figures or diagrams, tables, and pictures. In informal method, the result of analysis is presented descriptively on understandable words. Finally, data that was obtained was presented descriptively using SFL approach.

DISCUSSION

The Use of Complex Clause Parataxis in the Criminal and Legal Rubric of Lombok Post Media Newspaper.

There are two criteria used in analyzing the interrelation within clauses, such mutual dependability or taxis and semantic logical relation within clauses. Taxis consist of parataxis and hypotaxis and semantic logical relation consists of expansion and projection. In relation to the analysis of parataxis utilization in the text of Lombok Post, expansion is divided into parataxis elaboration, parataxis extension, and double parataxis and projection is divided into parataxis locution and parataxis idea. Result of analysis on parataxis utilization the text of Lombok Post is as illustrated in following part.

Parataxis Elaboration

1 ///Selain Mahrip kejati menetapkan tiga tersangka lain//, =2 //yakni pegawai BPN masing-masing berinisial IMD,ZA, dan IB///

1 ///In addition to Mahrip as a suspect, the board of prosecutor stated three other suspects//, =2 //such as NLA officer whose initial names are IMD, ZA, and IB. ///

The clause refers to complex clause. In the clause, same type of conjunction is used. Relation between clause 1 and clause 2 is labeled with (=) as a equality signifier because both clause 1 and clause 2 share the equal features and rules of structure. Conjunction used in the combination of the two clauses is *such as*. Conjunction *such as* shares comparative logical sense and sub-logical sense of equality that forms semantic logical relation that is exchangeable to first clause sense and second clause

sense.

Parataxis extension

1 /// Tim mengumpulkan data//, +2 // dan keterangan sejumlah pihak terkait pengerjaan tersebut///

1 /// Team collects data//, +2 //and detail of all involved sides in the project///

Parataxis extension indicates that a clause is combined with other clause. Parataxis extension is labeled with (+). Conjunction used in the complex clause above is *dan* 'and' which combines between phrase *mengumpulkan data* 'to collect data' and phrase *mengumpulkan keterangan sejumlah pihak* 'to collect detail of all involved sides in the project'. Conjunction *dan* 'and' refers a logical sense (additional) and sub-divided logical sense (addition) forming semantic logical relation that add meaning to first preceding clause so that meaning is added.

Double Parataxis

1 ///Meski angka kerugian negara belum keluar//, 2X //namun pemeriksaan saksi-saksi termasuk tersangka tetap dilakukan///

1 ///Although quantity total of deficit of state budget is still unannounced//, 2X // interrogation on witnesses, including suspects///

Enhancement within complex clause above indicates that the meaning of the second clause or secondary clause enhances the meaning of the first clause or primary clause. Double parataxis forms the first clause doubled by the second clause. Double parataxis is labeled with (X). Conjunction used in the complex clause above is *namun* 'but'. Conjunction *namun* 'but' refers a logical sense of consequence and sub-divided sense of exception.

Parataxis Locution

"Kami tetapkan dua orang tersangka, inisialnya BZP dan NF"

We determine two suspects whose initials are BZP and NF.

Parataxis locution is a linguistic experience projected as words with verbal process in projector clause. In traditional grammar parataxis locution is equal with direct clause. Parataxis is labeled with double quotation mark ("). Projection process used is saying.

Parataxis Idea

Parataxis idea of projection is hardly found in Indonesia language. The use of complex clause of parataxis form as a result of English interference but still strange. This comes to pass in October-December, 2014 daily edition of Lombok Post on determined data sample, parataxis idea is not found.

The Use of Complex Clause Hypotaxis in the Criminal and Legal Rubric of Lombok Post Media Newspaper.

There are two criteria used in analyzing interrelation within clauses, such as mutual dependability or taxis and semantic logical clause interrelation. Taxis consist of parataxis and hypotaxis and logical semantic relation comprises expansion and projection. In the analysis on hypotaxis utilization in Lombok Post media text, this kind of taxis is divided into hypotaxis elaboration, hypotaxis extension, and double hypotaxis. Projection consists of parataxis locution and parataxis idea.

Hypotaxis Elaboration

1 ///*Termasuk dua orang tersangka*//, =2 //*yang saat ini masih berstatus saksi*///

1 ///There are two suspects //, =2 //who are still as witnesses///

Hypotaxis elaboration refers to two clauses with different status (one is independent and other is dependent) combined and both share the same meaning. Hypotaxis elaboration is labeled with (=). Relation within relative clauses does not limit and signified by relative pronoun *yang* 'who'.

Hypotaxis Extension

1 ///*Nanti saya sampaikan*//, +2 //*sementara cukup itu (penetapan dua tersangka) saja*///

1 ///I will convey//, +2 //it's all enough for now (decision on two the suspects)///

Hypotaxis extension implies that two unequal clauses are combined in the concept that the meaning of the second clause adds the meaning to the first clause. Conjunction used *sementara* 'now'. Time conjunction *sekarang* 'now' refers a logical meaning of 'time' and sub-divided meaning of 'at the same time'.

Double Hypotaxis

1 ///*Keduanya resmi menyandang status tersangka*//, X2 //*sejak 19 September lalu*///

1 ///Both are legally determined as defendant //, X2 //since last September 19///

Double hypotaxis complex clause refers to independent and dependent clause relation. Conjunction *sejak* is used in the clause above. It forms logical sense of 'time' and sub-divided logical sense of 'at once'.

Hypotaxis Locution

Ia menjelaskan, pihaknya tidak tinggal diam.

He *explained* his team would do something.

In hypotaxis locution, linguistic experience is projected as a sense of verbal process within projecting clauses. Language users do not project on words they are using but convey meaning or implication of their utterances. In the clause above, the word *menjelaskan* 'explained' is used to project the intended meaning.

Hypotaxis Ideas

"*Menurut Sutapa, dalam gelar perkara itu diputuskan kasus tersebut ditingkatkan ke penyidikan dan menetapkan dua tersangka.*"

"*According to* Sutapa, in the lawsuit judicial determination, the case should be forwarded to investigation phase for determination of the two suspects."

Projection of hypotaxis idea represents linguistic experiences into other form of linguistic experience as alternative sense through utilization of mental verbal as a process of projector. In the complex clause above, it is indicated that there is hypotaxis idea indicated by mental verb *menurut* 'according to'.

CONLCUSION

Ground on having carried out the procedural of the research conduction, such as research problem formulation, data analysis, and discussion, conclusions can be drawn on. Describable conclusions are parataxis utilization in the text of criminal and legal rubric in Lombok Post newspaper in the edition of October to December 2014 is indicated by the use of five types of logical semantic relation and taxis in each division, such as parataxis of elaboration, extension, locution, idea, and double parataxis. Instead, the use of idea parataxis is not found since it is hardly found in Indonesia language. The use of

parataxis of complex clause form as a result of English interference is still sounding strange. Furthermore, language plays crucial role in various kinds of aspects and activities of human which is inseparable from the rules of structure. Diagnostic analysis in SFL perspective, language structure is equivalent to every aspect in relation to the use of language. In regard to relationship between research finding and Indonesia language teaching at senior high school with the orientation of Curriculum 2013, relevance is intimate as SFL is a material-based approach and SFL itself is a about text. On society perspective, mass media is a media of communication to convey information. Edition and distribution of Printed mass media as well as newspaper should be made sure presenting qualified and accurate information by always finding on mind the use of appropriate language with Indonesia standardized language rule system of writing. Regarding this, journalists should play intentionally active role in collecting and recruiting qualified and accurate information for publication. Besides, societies, such as linguists, academicians, and those into linguistic expertise, as the source of scientific knowledge concerning language, are expected to participation by giving contribution in the form of constructive critiques and suggestions for the improvement of language use in mass media, such as newspaper. This is intended to provide avoidance effort to mistakes in constructing communicative language. Other than this, teachers are also expected to maintain sustainable efforts of instructing and directing children at improving their language writing skill mastery to provide advanced and qualified generations into Indonesia language utilization system.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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