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Logical Relations Used in *Anak Boru Saninain* Simalungun Wedding Ceremony

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Abstract. The aims of this study is to find out the types of logical relations and the use of logical relations *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) in Simalungun wedding ceremony. This study was conducted by applying descriptive qualitative method. The source of data was taken from the utterances of *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) in Simalungun wedding ceremony. The result of this research was types of logical relations can be found in *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) are paratactic enhancement (34.78 %), hypotactic enhancement (30.43%), paratactic extension (14.49 %), paratactic elaboration (11.59%), hypotactic elaboration (4.34 %), hypotactic extension (2.89 %), and paratactic locution (1.44 %). Only seven of ten types of logical relations found in *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) utterances meanwhile three types that are missing are hypotactic locution, paratactic idea and hypotactic idea, because these types concern the relation between a mental or verbal clause and the content which its quotes or reported.

1   Introduction

In expressing ideas through spoken or written language, people produce clauses as the representation of their ideas. Those clauses are combined to produce meanings which can be understood by others. The clauses which are logically connected is termed as 'clause complex'. Halliday [1, p. 373] states two basic systems which rule the relation of the clauses; taxis and logico-semantic relation. The theory is supported by Gerot and Wignell [2, p. 21] in which they also divide taxis into parataxis and hypotaxis, and state that the logico-semantic relation can be expansion (elaboration, extension and enhancement) and projection (locution and idea).

Siahaan & Napitupulu [3] analyzed the logical meaning in wedding speeches of Batak Toba language. This research showed that both logico-semantic relation (expansion & projection) exist in Batak Toba language and has the similarity with other language is expressing the experiences through ideational function of language. Another research Sulistyaningrum & Rasyid [4] studied about The Logico-Semantic Relations of Students "Presentation in Acceleration Program of SMA

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Lab school Jakarta". The finding in the study showed that the clause complexity in the acceleration students" presentation is varied. the girls have produced 169 clause nexus, while boy students produce 68 clause nexus. The dominant type of logico-semantic relation in girl's presentation is elaboration.

Halliday [5, p. 30] says that metafunction as a language provides a theory of human experiences, and certain of the resources of the lexicogrammar of every language were dedicated to that function. It is called by ideational metafunction and Consider of two components, the experiential and the logical. There are two basic systems which determine how one clause related to another, namely the systems of taxis and logico-semantic relation. Taxis is classified into parataxis and hypotaxis. Parataxis (equal status) is the linking of element of equal status. Both the initialing and the continuing element are free, in the sense that each could stand as a functioning whole, for example, my mother cooks noodles and my sister cooks the rice. The numerals (1,2, 3, ...) are used to code parataxis. Since clause in paratactic relation are equal in status, the clause is member sequentially, that is "1" is used for the first clause, followed by "2" for the second clause, and so on. While hypotaxis (unequal status). This relationship clauses in hypotaxis is represent by Greek notation α, β, γ, δ. Symbol α is always used for the main or dominant clause, while β and all other symbols are used for clauses dependent on the main clause. For example, last week we went to Jakarta, where my father was born. While logico-semantic deals with how the ideas or meaning of language is structured in combination of clauses in clause complex. Logico-semantic divided into expansion and projection. Logical relations are the relations of projection and expansion which combined with parataxis and hypotaxis by using conjunction, prepositions, prepositional phrase, verb and adverbial clause to relate one clause to another in making up the logic language. The relationship between one clause to another clause will be analyzed in order to increase the listeners understanding about the information that given by speaker.

In this study, the theory were used to analyze a way of expressing ideas that used by *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS). The researcher interested in analyzing logical relation *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) in Simalungun wedding ceremony because *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) has an important role in Simalungun ceremony, to represent the formulate of ceremony process from the beginning to the end by following the role of Simalungun culture. The use of language to bringing an event, *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) expresses his idea by preparing the language and required to have enough knowledge about Simalungun wedding ceremony's rules, to convey the ideas clearly to listener.

This study is considered significant to enrich the study in the field of functional grammar, particularly in a clause complex analysis, in which this research focusing on the theory of taxis, logico-semantic relation, and logical meanings as well. The result gained from the study is to give information of how complex the language produced by *Anak Boru Sanina* in Simalungun wedding ceremony. Finally, it can be useful for those who want to conduct related studies.

2   Review of Literature

Saragih [6, p. 111] states that logical function in text is described with reference to two aspects, namely status and logico-semantic relations. Status refers to interdependency (which clause is dependent on which clause) between or among clauses, which is technically termed as taxis. There are two kinds of taxis, namely parataxis that refers to equal status and hypotaxis refers to an unequal status. While logico-semantic-relations refers to the meaning that exists between paratactic and hypotactic relations. There are two kinds of meaning in relations namely expansion and projection. Halliday [5, p. 438] says that two basic systems determine how one clause is related to another divided into two parts, namely taxis and logico-semantic relation.

Degree of interdependency is known technically as taxis; and the two different degrees of interdependency as parataxis (equal status) and hypotaxis (unequal status). While logico-semantic relation is the relation meaning of a primary and a secondary member of clause nexus. Logico-semantic relation divided into two types, namely expansion and projection.

Sinaga [7, p. 16] says that in Simalungun wedding ceremony (adat laho marhajabuan) the master of ceremony comes from *Anak Boru Sanina (*ABS). *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) is needed as the master of ceremony or the leader in the passage of Simalungun wedding ceremony. *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) as a guides and representative of the family bride or the groom. *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) comes from *sanina* that has same surname. *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) decided as the master of ceremony from the beginning process of Simalungun wedding ceremony.

In bringing culture event, *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) should know their posistion as the representative groom or bride. If the representative of *boru* (representative *paranak)* should bring: *pantun, sombah, sombah martondong.*

3   Research Method

Research method apply in this research was descriptive qualitative analysis which use as a method of research because the result of this study intends to describe the use of logical relations of *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) In Simalungun Wedding Ceremony. Hancock [8, p. 7] qualitative research is concerned with developing explanations of social phenomena to help us to understand the social world in which we live and why things are the way they are. the data were reached from the video of Simalungun wedding ceremony.

In this study, the sources of data were taken from the utterances of *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS). The utterances found in Simalungun wedding ceremony that has 2-hour duration. The data of the study

were taken from all clause complexes found in *Anak Boru Sanina*''s utterances. For all clause complexes were analyzed based on the logical relations theory.

The techniques of collecting data were the following (1) video Simalungun wedding ceremony, (2) Transcripting the utterances of *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS), (3) Separating the text into clauses. The procedures of analyzing data as the following, (1) Identifying clause complexes in *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS), (2) Determining the kinds of logical relations. (3) Tabulating the kinds of logical relations in to table, (4) Describing the finding to know how *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) uses the kinds of logical relations, (5) Explaining the finding to know how *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) uses the kinds of logical relations.

4   Development of Post-colonial Literatures

After watching the video, transcripting, identifying, and separating the data. There were 69 clause complexes found in *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) in Simalungun wedding ceremony. The table below shows the logical relation in *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) in Simalungun wedding ceremony.

Table 1. The percentage types of logical relations

Logical relation	Total number	Percentage
1. Paratactic enhancement	24	34.78 %
2. Hypotactic enhancement	21	30.43 %
3. Paratactic extension	10	14.49 %
4. Paratactic elaboration	8	11.59 %
5. Hypotactic elaboration	3	4.34 %
6. Hypotactic extension	2	2.89 %
7. Paratactic locution	1	1,44 %
8. Hypotactic locution	0	0 %
9. Paratactic idea	0	0%
10. Hypotactic idea	0	0%
TOTAL	69	100 %

Based on the data collected, it was found that the paratactic enhancement was dominantly used in *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS). It can be seen from the table of distribution of logical relation, which shows that the frequencies of paratactic enhancement were 24 clause complexes (34.78 %). Meanwhile the lowest frequency used is hypotactic locution, paratactic idea, and hypotactic idea.

4.1   The types of logical relation used in *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS)

a.   Paratactic elaboration

Paratactic elaboration is divided specifically into three categories, exposition, exemplification, and clarification. There were 8 clause complexes relate in the relationship of paratactic

elaboration occurs in *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) utterances. The sample of paratactic elaboration in *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) utterances are presented below:

||| *humbani ganup panogolan nami ijon domma roh hanami parboru nasiam* || *aima*
1
manjalo pasu-pasu humbani tondong nami ijon |||
        = 2
 |||To the familly we are boru have   here, || that''s want to
                been   take
        1   =2
blessing |||
||| *Salawat dan salam atas junjungan nabi besar kita muhammad Saw*||
1
yang kita sebagi hambanya selalu mengharapakan syafaat beliau di
        =2
kemudian kelak nantinya. Amin. |||
||| peace and blessing that given by our prophet Muhammad Saw || who as

        1   2
his slave we always expect intercession in the future|||

The paratactic elaboration in the first clause complexes includes into clarification type. It can be seen from the clarification of the secondary clause that's want to take blessing. The paratactic elaboration relationship in the second clause complex appears in clarification type too. The secondary clause clarifies the primary one with coded by "*yang*" (who).

b.   Hypotactic Elaboration

Hypotactic elaboration is the combination of elaboration with hypotactic gives the category of non defining relative clause (also called „non-restrictive, "descriptive"). The dependent clause in non-defining clause may be either finite or non finite. In finite hypotactic elaboration, the dominant clause elaborates the meaning of independent clause in non-defining relative clause. There were 3 clause complexes relate in the relationship of hypotactic elaboration in *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) utterances. The samples of hypotactic elaboration in *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) utterances are presented below:

|||*Sombah hon hita tondong ta on, ulang sattokin homa marsombah ta on, marsombah, bere hon humbani tondong pamupus lobei,*|| *anggo domma*
        α   =β
siap mundur.|||

||| we adore to tondong, don''t be fast adore, give to tondong pamupus, || if
        α   =β
it has finised, step down |||

||| *jadi untuk si ria dan iwan* || *itu tadi tulang mu, ocik mu telah meberikan*
                 α   = β
*kain kepada kalian semoga kiranya itu kain bermanfaat menjadi suatu ikatan suami istri
yang betul2 di ridhai oleh Allah SWT.* |||

||| so, to Ria and Iwan || that''s your tulanng and ocik have given the
         α   = β
Cloths to both of you, we hope that will be useful become a couple that blessed by the God |||

The hypotactic elaboration in the first clause refers to hypotactic elaboration which is indicated by "if". While the second is hypotactic elaboration clause shows that the second clause "*itu tadi tulang mu, ocik mu telah meberikan kain kepada kalian semoga kiranya itu kain bermanfaat menjadi suatu ikatan suami istri yang betul2 di ridhai oleh Allah SWT* clarifies the primary clause.

c.   Paratactic Extension

In paratactic extension, one clause extends the meaning of another by adding something new to it. What is added may be just an addition, or else a replacement, or an alternative. The paratactic extension in *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) there were 9 clause complexes. The samples of using paratactic extension in *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) are presented in the following examples:

||| *Yah kami minta kepada parkibot karna kami sudah manortor dengan boru kami semua
tondong mersanina anak boru semua sudah manortor,*
                                1
dan kami tondong boru manik ini damanik, kebetulan ketemu boru kami damanik ||

jadi bahen nasiam ma doding "boru manik"|||
                  +2

|||we ask to the music player, we have already manortor and tondong is come from boru
manik, || so make the song "boru manik" |||
        1   +2
||| *setengah jam kedepan hita buka use acara ta,*|| *sonai ma lobe tene,*
                  1   +2
tarima kasih ma.|||

||| after half hour, we will open the event, || that's it, thank you |||
         1   +2

This is paratactic extension relationship appears in adversative type which indicates a contrast of the primary clause. While the paratactic extension in the second clause appears in addition types by using the word "*sonai* "(that). In this clause the second gives a new idea to extent the meaning of primary clause.

d.   Hypotactic Extension

The hypotactic extension is also divided these two types nut is limited to dependent clause. Moreover, in finite hypotactic extension the dependent clause is marked by whereas, while,

except, that, but etc. Furthermore, the non-finite form of hypotactic extending is marked besides, a part of, instead of, other that, and without. There were 3 samples of hypotactic extension relationship in *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) utterances are presented below.

|||*yah terima kasih, itu lah tadi keluarga ahli bait di rumah ini yang mana tamu dari medan sudah datang menyebah atau memberi salam kepada tuan rumah,* || *kiranya segala sesuatu apa yang di lakukan itulah yang terbaik.*|||

α   + β

||| Thanks, that was the host"'s family , where the guests from Medan have come adoring or give greeting, || it"'s hope that everything will happened

       α   + β

nicely |||

||| *Anak kita di berkati tuhan mulai dari ini sampai seterusnya* || *Sekarang*

            + β   α

ini kami berbahagia, sekalipun kami hanya berdiri berpangku tangan saja, sekalipun apa yang kami berikan nanti, sesuai dengan kegembiraan kami atas pernikahan anak kita syukurilah. |||

||| Hope our child blessed by the God from now and forever || now we are happy, eventhough we"re just stand by idly, then what we give latter it"'s shows our happiness |||

The hypotactic extension in the first example, the hypotactic extension the secondary clause, *kiranya segala sesuatu apa yang di lakukan itulah yang terbaik* is dependent which adds new idea to independent clause. While the second example the first clause "*Anak kita di berkati tuhan mulai dari ini sampai seterusnya* "extent by the primary clause

e.   Paratactic Enhancement

Paratactic enhancement is the logical relationship in clause complex which concerns with circumstantial information. In paratactic enhancement one clause enhances the meaning of another by qualifying it in one of several possible ways: by reference of time, places, manner, cause of condition. Paratactic enhancement appears 24 times in *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS). Sample of paratactic enhancement is presented in the following example:

|||*Marsiap ma hita halani ai panorang ta domma sempit.* || *Jadi hummbani parmusik*

                                     1

nami tene bahen nasiam ma sihoras –horas ni |||
           x2

||| we must be ready because it"'s the time, || so to our music player make a
                1   x2 |
            song horas-
               horas|||

||| *Yak istirahat lah dulu kita,*|| *jadi nanti kita lanjutkan lagi acara mungkin ada*
1 x2 acara yang lebih sakral yang mau di sampaikan |||

||| It;s time to take a rest, || so we can continue the more sacred event |||

     1   x2

In the Act 1 of *Cloud Nine*, besides highlighting colonial oppression in Africa ruled by British, Churchill also satirizes the phenomenon where oppressed people in colonized countries take on the identity of the colonizers. Joshua was a black African slave of the white British master, and he was cast by a white person as he identified himself with his master. Another analysis dealing with identity from this play is that the colonizer, Clive, also has identity issue similar as the colonized Joshua.

### f.	Hypotactic Enhancement

Hypotactic enhancement (α xβ) is the combination of enhancement with hypotactic gives what are known in traditional formal grammar as adverbial clauses. Typically, hypotactically enhancing chains are limited to two clauses, with one clause qualifying another clause. There were 21 clause complex related hypotactic enhancement relationship in *Anak Boru Sanina*(ABS) utterances, the sample are presented in the following example:

|||*Humbani aima, hasoman nami na mamboan demban. Sonari marsombah hita humbani*
                                        α
tondong ta tolu hali, || *anggo lang i toguh tarokkon hita da, eak.* |||
                      xβ
||| To our friends, that bringing demban, now we adoring to tondong in three times, || if
                                   α
it"s not lifted, don"t stand up|||
        x β
|||*Permusik nami, ijon roh do hanami aima laho mangalo-aloh sipihak tondong nami ijon,*
                          α
|| *bahen ham ma musik na mardomu hujai.*|||
          xβ
||| to our music players, we come here, to welcome the our tondong |||
          α
make a song which is appropriate to it |||
        x β

The hypotactic enhancement in the first clause complex is marked by sub conjunction "if". The dependent clause enhances the meaning of independent clause. While the second sample of hypotactic enhancement, the secondary clause, *bahen ham ma musik na mardomu hujai* enhances the meaning of independent clause; *Permusik nami, ijon roh do hanami aima laho mangalo-aloh sipihak tondong nami ijon.*

### g.	Hypotactic Locution

Hypotactic locution discusses reported/indirect speech in terms of functions sayer and reported. The linguistic experiences in hypotactic locution is projecting as meaning or mostly

known as reported. There were 1 clause complex related in the relationship of hypotactic locution *in Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) utterances. The sample of using hypotactic locution is presented in the following example:

||| *Adek nami si ria marhusip dia hubakku,* || "*ohh bg au mandoding*
1 "2 tokkin nari da" |||

||| Ria as our younger sister, she"s whispering to me, ||"" brother i want to
1   "2
Sing to a song |||

The hypotactic locution relationship above is indicated by the verbal process in reporting form. In this clause, the projecting clause is marked by verbal process whisper and supported by the word i want.

Table 2. The percentage of realization

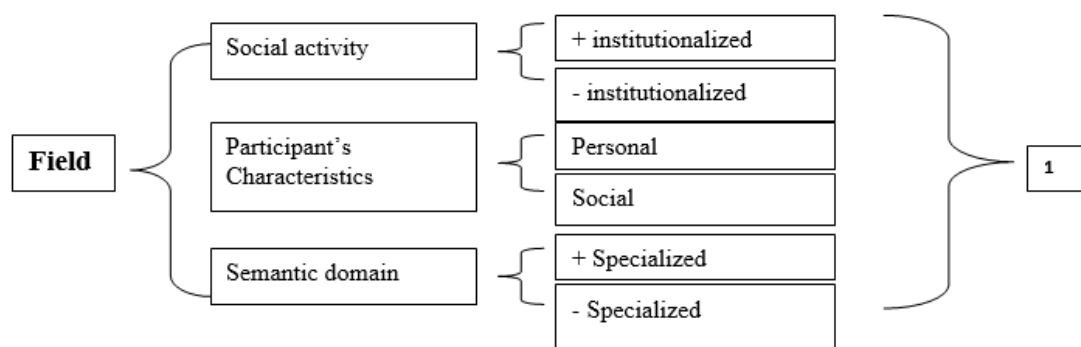|	Logical relation	Total number	Percentage
1.	Conjunction	54	78.26 %
2.	Adverbial clause	7	10.14 %
3.	Verb	5	7.24 %
4.	Preposition	3	4.34%
5.	Prepositional phrase	0	0%
TOTAL		69	100 %

Figure 1. The System Network of Field

As the presented in the system of field, In the wedding activities the feature are intersected in situational contexts language that used by *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS). The contents of language that used is [+ institutionalized/social/+specialized] Is represented by a wedding [+ institutionalized] the participants from different position[social] to direct the participants based on the rules of Simalungun culture [+specialized]. It's means that the social activities are regulated by wedding ceremony and the participants from different position, in Simalungun culture it's called *tolu sahundulan lima saodoran* (*tondong, saninaa, boru,anak boru mintori, tondong ni tondong)* means that everyone has different position in the rules of culture in Simalungun wedding ceremony.

In the sense that activates in the wedding ceremony are related by the rules of culture systems. And paratactic enhancement mostly used in *Anak Boru Sanina*(ABS) utterances because this type related to the circumstantial feature that the most frequently occurring subtypes are those of time and cause.

5   Discussion

The result of this study indicates that there are seven of ten types of logical relation are found, that are paratactic elaboration, hypotactic elaboration, paratactic extension, hypotactic extension, paratactic enhancement, hypotactic enhancement, and paratactic locution. While there are two types which are not found that are hypotactic locution, paratactic idea and hypotactic idea.

In delivering information, the speaker should concern with language used. The speaker should used the appropriate word to convey the massages therefore; the speaker's idea should be irritated and sound logic. In all *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) utterances, he presents his idea mostly used the equality of relationship that is paratactic. It means that he links his idea in the same status he uses the independent clause in the utterances which are combined by conjunction, verb and adverbial clause.

From seven of logical relations types of logical relations types which are used by *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) utterances, paratactic enhancement mostly occurs in relating one clause to another clauses. It is indicating that *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) lead the event by the circumstantial feature that the most frequently occurring subtypes are those of time and cause to the listeners. The use of paratactic enhancement is shown by applying conjunction to indicates the relationship in order to convey the information. *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) explained his idea by using coordination conjunction, adverbial clause, verb and preposition which indicates clarification, cause and effect, variation, circumstantial time and clause.

Meanwhile three types that are missing are missing are hypotactic locution, paratactic idea and hypotactic idea. It means that *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) doesn't need to quote other people's idea in conveying his utterances because *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) as the master ceremony that lead the role of Simalungun ceremony, and used the word that appropriate by circumstantial time and cause, and also clarifying word to make the audience can following the role of Simalungun wedding ceremony.

The findings of this study are very useful for speaker in representing ideas. They need to know logical relation in relating one clause with another. By knowing logical relation, speaker can arrange the information or massages. So, the speaker's idea can be organized in order that listeners get the understanding and the meaning of information.

6   Conclusion

After analyzing logical relation in Anak Boru Sanina (ABS) utterances the following conclusions are drawn:

1. Only seven of ten types of logical relation that found in *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) that are paratactic elaboration, hypotactic elaboration, paratactic extension, hypotactic extension, paratactic enhancement, hypotactic enhancement, and paratactic locution. Only seven of ten types of logical relations found in *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) utterances meanwhile three types that are missing are hypotactic locution, paratactic idea and hypotactic idea.

2. The mostly used to related one clause to another is conjunction, adverbial clause, verb and preposition.

3. Based on context of situation language that used by *Anak Boru Sanina* (ABS) have the feature [+ institutionalized/social/+specialized]

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