

Logical Semantics in the “Stories for Rainy Days” by Naela Ali

Rada Mayasari^{1}, Masdiana Lubis², Dian Marisha Putri³*

^{1,2,3}Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Sumatra Utara, Medan, Indonesia

Abstract. This research aims to analyze the elaboration, extension, and improvement contained in the data. The data source of this research is Naela Ali's story of rainy days written by Naela Ali as the best-selling short story in 2018. The research data is in the form of clauses collected from short stories on rainy days. The theory used to analyze the meaning of the data is a logical-semantic theory. From this study, There are 3 types of logical semantic found in “Stories for Rainy Days” Short Story By Naela Ali: elaboration, extension, and enhancement. this research concludes that there is 83 logical semantics (expansion) found in the "stories for rainy days" consisting of 5 elaborations; 65 paratactic extensions and 1 hypotactic extension; 1 increased paratactic and 9 increased hypotactic; and 2 extensions and enhancements. The realization of logical semantic relation used in “Stories for Rainy Days” Short Story By Naela Ali based on the kinds of each logical-semantics those are: Elaboration consist of exemplification and clarification, there is no exposition. Extension consists of addition, variation, alternation. Enhancement consists of paratactic enhancement and hypotactic enhancement including manner, causal-purpose, spatial and causal-reason.

Keyword: *Metafunction, logico semantics, complex clauses.*

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1. Introduction

The logical semantic relationship is the relationship between the clauses in the clause complex and the relationship between the primary and secondary clauses. Halliday (1985) argues that logico-semantic relations are any different kinds of logical semantic relationships that may exist between the primary and secondary members of the clause complex. The study of taxis and logical semantic systems is concerned with the term metafunction. This metafunction is divided into ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning. However, taxis and logical semantic systems are included in the ideational meaning.

* Corresponding author at: English department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Sumatera Utara

E-mail address: radamayasari@gmail.com

This research paper confines itself to the analysis of logical functions. It is a cab and logical semantic system between the clauses in the clause complex. The clauses are joined by one of two logico-semantic relationships: expansion or projection. Process expansion links by providing additional information. It involves three types of relationships: elaboration, expansion, and temporary enhancement of projection link clauses by making one process project another process either by quoting or reporting. Both meanings (ideas) and words (locus) can be projected. This projection is closely related to the transitivity system or clause as a representation.

The complexity of the clause is related to the relationship between the clause (logico-semantic relationship), coordination (parataxis) and subordination (hypothetical) (Matthiessen & Thompson, 1988: 275-329). Gerot & Wignell (1994: 89) describes that a clause complex is a sequence of logically connected processes. Gerot & Wignell (1994: 92) also argue that expansions and projections are combined with systems of interdependence, or taxis, to form a system for combining clauses. These taxis are divided into two types of connection: parataxis and hypothetical. Parataxis is a logical interdependence between clauses where the interdependencies have the same status while hypothetical is a logical interdependence between clauses where the independence has different status (Halliday, 1994: 216).

In the research, the author was focus on expansion. In this research, the author took data from the expansion of the "Stories For Rainy Days" short story By Naela Ali, the author explains that the short story "Stories For Rainy Days" by Naela Ali has many clauses contained in the sentence. The author chose this short story because many use complex clauses that are difficult to understand in short stories.

2. Review of Literature

2.1 Systemic Functional Grammar

Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) System functional grammar is a unit of the highest clause where there is a set of words consisting of two or more clauses, called complex clauses, this complex clause is not limited to these two clauses. Halliday (1985: 193).

2.2 The Ideational Function

The ideational function is related to the world of external and inner reality; it is "language about something". According to Halliday (1978: 112), whenever someone contemplates the world of external phenomena or the internal world of one's consciousness, the reflection representation took the form of 'content'.

2.3 Logical Function

In the complex interpretation of clauses, Halliday (1985b, 1994) has introduced the fourth component of meaning which is not needed in the analysis of a single clause: the logical component of meaning is the meaning in the function of semantic relations between clauses that makes logical from natural language. The logical meaning of language (clause) which embodies the function of semantic relations between clauses that form the logic of natural language, is realized by the complex system of the language clause, which is related to logical-semantic relations and interdependence.

2.4. Logical Semantic Relations

The logical semantic relationship is the relationship between the clauses in the clause complex and the relationship between the primary and secondary clauses. Halliday (1985: 196) argues that logico-semantic relations are any different kinds of logical semantic relationships that may exist between the primary and secondary members of the clause complex.

2.5 Expansion

Expansion links Processes by providing additional information. it involves three types of relationship: Elaboration, Extension, and Enhancement.

2.5.1 Elaboration

Elaboration is one of the subtypes of expansion that is concerned with the relationships of two clauses in a clause complex in which the second clause elaborates the meaning of the first clause. The elaboration can be paratactic or hypotactic.

1. Practice elaboration refers to the relationship between two independent clauses in a clause complex in which the secondary clause elaborates the meaning of the primary clause by exposition (restatement), exemplification, or clarification (comment).
2. Hypotactic elaboration refers to the relationship between the independent clause and the dependent clause in a clause complex in which the latter elaborates the meaning of the former by the structural property known as a non-restrictive clause. The dependent clause may elaborate on the independent clause as a whole or partially. The dependent clause as the elaborator may be in the form of either a finite clause or a non-finite clause.

2.5.2 Extension

The extension is one of the subtypes of expansion that is concerned with the relationships of two clauses in the meaning of the first clause.

1. Paratactic extension refers to the relationship between two independent clauses in a clause complex in which the secondary clause extends the meaning of the primary clause by addition, variation or alternation. The combination of two independent

clauses by way of makes use of coordinating conjunction such as *and, so, or but, nor, etc.* And other conjunctive.

2. Hypotactic extension refers to the relationship between the independent clause and the dependent clause in a clause complex in which the second clause extends the meaning of the first by contrastive dependent clause in the extension may be in the form of a finite clause or a *non-finite* clause.

2.5.3 Enhancement

Enhancement is one of the subtypes of expansion that is concerned with the relationships of two clauses in a clause complex in which the second clause enhances the meaning of the first clause.

1. Paratactic enhancement refers to the relationship between two independent clause complexes in which the secondary clause enhances the meaning of the primary clause by reference to some circumstantial feature: time, place, manner, condition, purpose, cause, concession, etc.
2. Hypotactic enhancement refers to the relationship between the independent clause and dependent clause in clause complex in which the dependent clause enhances the meaning of the dominant clause by reference to some circumstantial features: temporal, location, manner, condition, purpose, cause, concession, etc. Suhandi (2015: 117-125).

2.6 Taxis

Taxis refers to the dependency status of the clauses in a clause complex. In traditional grammar, this called subordination. The term paratactic is used when one clause follows on from another. in traditional grammar this is called coordination. (Gerot & Wignell (1994: 92)).

3. Research Method

This research was being carried out using a qualitative descriptive design with case studies to illustrate an analysis of Expansion found In the “Stories For Rainy Days” Short Story by Naela Ali. According to Bogdan and Biklen (1992), qualitative research is a direct source of data and researchers are the main instrument, qualitative means to find out how theories work in different phenomena whose data is collected in words rather than words numbers. Qualitative releases have a natural setting, try, make sense, or interpret phenomena in the turmoil of meaning that people bring to them. This research also uses a descriptive design.

A chapter from the analysis of expansion found in the “Stories For Rainy Days” Short Story by Naela Ali consisted of 40 chapters in the form of a clause. The expansion considered as the data in the form of clauses. The source of data in this research is Neala Ali’s Stories For Rainy Days which is written by Naela Ali as the bestseller short story in 2018.

The data collection method used is the documentation method with the following steps.

1. Reading the short story “Stories for Rainy Days” by Naela Ali
2. Finding complex clause (Expansion)
3. Identifying complex clauses based on semantic logic.
4. Classifying the expansion is based on elaboration, extension, and enhancement.
5. Tabulating the expansion and make its recapitulation. Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014).

Data were analyzed based on an interactive model proposed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014). In this research, data selection was carried out in accordance with the issues raised. Where the data are grouped and also the final results of this research can be reviewed. The data analysis consisted of three stages. This consists of data condensation, data display, and conclusion or verification.

4. Result and Discussion

This research were taken from in the “Stories for Rainy Days” short story by Naela Ali which consisted of 40 chapters in the form of clause. The data were limited on three types of expansion of logical semantic; those are elaboration, extension and enhancement. Furthermore the researcher classified the three types of expansion based on interdependency relation parataxis and hypotaxis. Finally, the result showed there where it can be seen that there are 83 logical semantic (expansion) found in the “Stories for Rainy Days” consist of 5 elaborations; 65 paratactic extensions and 1 hypotactic extension; 1 paratactic enhancement and 9 hypotactic enhancement; and 2 combinations of extension and enhancement.

4.1 Data Analysis

Table 4.1: The Recapitulation of Logical Semantic-Expansion found in the “Stories for Rainy Days” by Naela Ali

Chapter	Expansion			
Chapter	Elaboration Para/Hypo	Extension Para/Hypo	Enhancement Para/Hypo	Mix
Chapter 1	1	1	-	-
Chapter 2	-	3/1	-	-

Chapter 3	-	5	-	-
Chapter 4	-	1	-	-
Chapter 5	-	2	-	-
Chapter 6	1	2	-	-
Chapter 7	-	-	-/1	-
Chapter 8	-	2	-	-

Table 4.1: Advanced

Chapter	Elaboration Para/Hypo	Extension Para/Hypo	Enhancement Para/Hypo	Combination
Chapter 9	-	-	-	-
Chapter 10	-	4	-	1(ex.p-en.h)
Chapter 11	1	-	-/1	-
Chapter 12	-	-	-	-
Chapter 13	-	-	-	-
Chapter 14	-	1	-/1	-
Chapter 15	-	-	-	-
Chapter 16	-	-	-/2	-
Chapter 17	-	-	-	-
Chapter 18	-	2	-	-

Chapter 19	-	5	-/1	-
Chapter 20	1	2	1	-
Chapter 21	-	2	-	-
Chapter 22	-	-	-	-
Chapter 23	-	2	-	-
Chapter 24	-	1	-	-
Chapter 25	1	3	-	-
Chapter 26	-	2	-/1	-
Chapter 27	-	1	-	-
Chapter 28	-	5	-	-
Chapter 29	-	-	-	-
Chapter 30	-	4	-	-
Chapter 31	-	1	-/1	-
Chapter 32	-	2	-	-
Chapter 33	-	1	-	-
Chapter 34	-	-	-	1(ex.p-en.h)
Chapter 35	-	1	-	-
Chapter 36	-	2	-	-
Chapter 37	-	2	-	-

Chapter 38	-	6	-	-
Chapter 39	-	-	-/1	-
Chapter 40	-	-	-	-
Total	5	65/1	1/9	2

From table 4.1

4.1.1 Elaboration

One of them can be analyzed below:

Chapter 1:		
1.1	It wasn't there	like I wasn't there.
	1	= 2

The clause complex above consists of two clauses and composed in paratactic relation. It can be seen by the two clauses are symbolized by the numerical information **1, = 2**. It means that the clause complex above is made by relating two equal clauses or two independent clauses. The first clause "It wasn't there" related to the clause "**like** I wasn't there" by using the conjunctive signal "**like**".

In paratactic relation symbolized by 1^2 . The relation of logico-semantic is the only elaboration symbolized by "=". The elaboration type is exemplification. The secondary clause "I wasn't there" develops the meaning of the primary clause "It wasn't there" by further specifying or giving an example.

4.2 Findings

4.2.1 Types of Logical semantic found in the "Stories for Rainy Days" by Neala Ali

After reading the object of this research that is "Stories for Rainy Days" by Naela Ali, the researcher identified the types of logical semantic found that is the expansion and divided them based on their type namely elaboration, extension, and enhancement.

4.2.2 The Realization of Logical Semantic Relation used in the “Stories for Rainy Days” by Naela Ali

Based on the kinds of each logical-semantics they are:

- a. Elaboration consists of exemplification and clarification, there is no exposition.
- b. Extension consist of addition, variation, alternation.
- c. Enhancement consists of paratactic enhancement and hypotactic enhancement including manner, causal-purpose, spatial, and causal-reason.

5. Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study, the conclusions are as the following:

- a. There are 3 types of logical semantic found in the “Stories for Rainy Days” Short Story By Naela Ali: elaboration, extension and enhancement. There is 83 logical semantics (expansion) found in the "stories for rainy days" consisting of 5 elaborations; 65 paratactic extensions and 1 hypotactic extension; 1 increased paratactic and 9 increased hypotactic; and 2 extensions and enhancements.
- b. The realization of logical semantic relation used in the “Stories for Rainy Days” Short Story By Naela Ali based on the kinds of each logical-semantics they are:
 1. Elaboration consist of exemplification and clarification, there is no exposition.
 2. Extension consist of addition, variation, alternation.
 3. Enhancement consists of paratactic enhancement and hypotactic enhancement including manner, causal-purpose, spatial, and causal-reason.

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