CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a means of communication used by humans to be able to convey messages, ideas, and opinions of others. In other words, language is also referred to as a tool to express thoughts, feelings, and to clarify things that are of interest to the listener as well. So with that language can be concluded to be able to convey messages both in text and speaking.

Speaking is general, speaking can be interpreted as conveying one's intentions (ideas, thoughts, heart's contents) to another by using spoken language so that the meaning can be understood by others. This understanding has the same meaning as the two opinions described above, it's just that it is clarified with a further purpose, namely so that what is conveyed can be understood by others. Haryadi and Zamzani

What Jokowi and Prabowo's speeches did was discuss issues of corruption, human rights issues, and terrorism issues, as well as how they resolved the estuary problem. How Jokowi and Prabowo's speeches must ensure the quality of life of all officers who have authority, namely by making decisions,/ so that they cannot be corrupted. He cannot be seduced by the temptations of the corruptors or who will endorse and influence him. This is strategy. Can handle it repressively, but in our opinion, the problem has to be rooted in the root of the problem. Why did Jokowi and Prabowo's speeches discuss how to deal with legal problems, corruption issues, human rights issues, and terrorism problems? want to solve the problem from the beginning.

The relationship between speaking and systematic functional linguistics (SFL) is to be able to deliver a speech is one of the speaking skills of a person which is conveyed orally through sound expressions (phonological studies) and implied into the written language

(graphological studies) which are arranged into clauses, which can be analyzed through linguistics. Systemic Functional (hereinafter abbreviated as SFL).

Systematic functional linguistics (SFL) is a theory that discusses language and is often centered on of the language, so it can be analyzed by four strata: context, semantic, and lexico-grammar. The functional linguistic systematic is also called an approach to the part which among these linguistic functionalities can consider language as a semiotic social system.

Paratactic is a combination of sentences that have the same weight and usually have multiple choice, which is possible no clause is combined one with another. Hypotactic is an element that does not bind unequal status. Not dominant who is free, but not found.

In this case the researcher is interested in examining this title because it talks about parataxis and hypotheses contained in the political debate campaign between Jokowi and Prabowo which is very important for us to study because in this study it discusses clauses that can stand alone or not. This research raises curiosity about the political debate between Jokowi and Prabowo, who with whom often debate on political debate and raises the curiosity of anyone who often sticks with his own opinion. Because we may also have felt this in terms of debates in everyday life. This research wants to analyze "the analysis of parataxis and hypotaxis in Jokowi and Prabowo's Debate political campaign used.

The contribution about the parataxis and hyphotaxis is This research raises curiosity about the political debate between Jokowi and Prabowo, who with whom often debate on political debate and raises the curiosity of anyone who often sticks with his own opinion.and to teach us how to attach the opinion if we will make a debate. Such us debate politik.

1.2   The Problem of the Study

Based on the research background above, the formulation of the problem in this study is: "What is the dominant Parataxis and Hypotaxis are Manifested in Jokowi and Prabowo's Relationship in Political Campaigns.

1.3   The objective of the Study

Based on the research problems above, the purpose of this study is: To find the dominant parataxis and hypotaxis are realized on Jokowi and Prabowo in the political campaign

1.4   The Scope of the Study

In this study, the researcher limited the problem, especially to explore parataxis and hypotaxis are realized on Jokowi and Prabowo speech in the political campaign. The utterances are taken from the politics in the Jakarta Post in June 2021 the theory of parataxis and hyphotaxis proposed by Jokowi and Prabowo.

1.5   The Significance of the Study

The significance of this study is divided into two, as follow :

1. Theoretically

The result of the research could become a new perspective in the study of linguistics, especially for taxis studies related to parataxis and hypotaxis.

2. Practically

   a).Students

The findings give benefits to students to increase their understanding about and parataxis and hypotaxis.

   b). Readers

To the readers to provide information helping them in judging campaigned language of each candidate

      c).Researches

To research, for those who conduct the research in may the same field.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

2.1   Language

Language is a means of communication used by humans to be able to convey messages, ideas, and opinions of others. In other words, language is also referred to as a tool to express

thoughts, feelings, and to clarify things that are of interest to the listener as well. With that language can be concluded to be able to convey messages both in text and speech.

2.2   Speaking

Speaking is In general, speaking can be interpreted as conveying one's intentions (ideas, thoughts, heart's contents) to another by using spoken language so that the meaning can be understood by others. This understanding has the same meaning as the two opinions described above, it's just that it is clarified with a further purpose, namely so that what is conveyed can be understood by others.Haryadi and Zamzani.

2.3   The Systematical Functional Linguistic (SFL)

The systematical functional linguistic is The approach to language study is concerned with the functions performed by language, primarily in terms of cognition (relating information) expression indicating mood) and conation exerting influence. According to Eggins (2004 : 185) in An Introduction to Systematic Functionality linguistic, say that there are three types of theoretical claims discussed, namely :

  1. Use the functional language

  2. It functional its make meaning and understanding

  3. The meaning is influenced by the social and cultural context in which they are interchangeable.

According to Hasan (2009), metafunctions in systematic functional language are not so hierarchical. They have the same status and have a structure in each language user's actions, actually the main task of grammar is to explain how the three metafunctions are served in the same language unit. This opinion is one of the explanations of metafunctions which are very

different from those of Karl Buhler, for example, to whom the function of language is derived, which function is important for all. According to Buhler, these things work one by one.

Ideational metaphors are a type of content that has a way of building and maintaining and seeking experiences. As the function, is to express experiences both from within the world and from outside the world. And this is evidenced by awareness alone or together and it is composed of several interrelated components and has a linguistic relationship on a certain basis.

Interpersonal metaphor that accepts the interaction between producer and receiver. Resources are used to take on different, complementary dialogical roles in translating meaning. In addition, it serves as a role mediator, including personal feelings and personal feelings, and forms of interaction and social interaction with other participants in communication interactions.

Textual metaphors are structures that make it possible the speaker can fulfill the function that is said to be a message.

From this explanation, the writer can explain the function of Systematic Functional Linguistics as a very logical thing that can view language as a resource and is often used by some people to achieve certain goals that can be expressed through understanding in context.

2.4 Language Metafunction

Functional refers to a language approach with more emphasis on the role or function of language. In other words, the function of language that humans give in their life as social beings. The term functional has three mutually exclusive meanings related, namely functional in the sense of human needs, functional regarding use language, and is functional in terms of linguistic constituent relations (Saragih, 2006: 33). Functional in the sense of human needs is based on the principle that language is structured as an answer to the needs of humans as social creatures. In other words, the structure of language is determined by the needs of a society where the language

is spoken. For example, if a tiger can found in society and this community group is needed to identify and describe the animal, then in it The language of this community group has the word 'tiger'. The purpose of language teaching is that students gain ownership of diverse social practices of the language and participate effectively in their life. For that purpose, that they must learn to use language to organize their thought and discourse, to analyze and solve problems, and to have access to different present and past cultural expressions.

From the explanation above, the writer can be to explain the meaning of the language metafunction is one of the sets of principles that are needed to be able to explain how a language works and this concept also has a function in language to be able to describe the taxis organizational language system.

2.4.1 Ideational Metafunction

The ideational metafunction is based on how reality is provided into language. Therefore, how the speech or work is done, the language is stored in. Then others according to observations meaning and logical meaning. Experiential understanding begins with a group. In other words, logical understanding is about the ability in which one state is related to another language according to the character with the book title according to (Halliday 2002 : 42) the above statement, the author can conclude then Ideational notions can be divided into two categories of analysis, the first is about experience or understanding and the last is logical understanding.

Based on the definition, that ideational meaning addressed how reality is presented into language. Therefore, how the speech or work is done, the language is stored in.

2.4.2   Experiential Experience/ Metafunction

As mentioned earlier, in interpreting the structural group (transitivity structure, mode structure, and theme structure), the ideal component is separated into two, namely the experiential component and the logical component. The experience / experiential metaphor refers to the content of the proposition which is coded as a process or event, the participant in it, and is accompanied by circumstances and object types associated with their respective qualities. this was stated by Saragih, (2004: 55).

2.4.3   Logical Metafunction

Logical Metafunction is the study of how to understand formal language and use logical structures and structures as the main instrument. Both formal and logical or logical language may be considered for collections of sentences whose truth must be determined by relative, representational, and real models. the logical meaning of words may not always depend on the constraints of the order recursion, parataxis, and hypothesis. projections and expansions we can view as multi-functionality that occurs in all grammar or linguistic levels.

Logical Metafunction is concerned with the connection between events and construes meaning in a more abstract way than the experiential metafunction. Logical Metafunction is a function that deals with the logical relationship between one clause and another which includes two aspects, namely that interpendence relationship and the logico- semantic relationship.

Halliday (2002: 43) says that a logical arrangement is needed in analyzing complex clauses and (not required in master clause analysis) .then with that understanding Logical meaning can be realized by the complexity of clauses that are interrelated with logic semantics.

The logical component of meaning is formed in the functional semantic relationship between clauses. Thus the logical meaning of language (clauses) which embodies functional semantic

relationships between clauses, is realized by the complex system of language clauses which is associated with logical semantic relationships and their relationship with interdependence (Halliday 2004: 310).

The writer takes the conclusion that Logical understanding is one of the ways used to find out how to understand formal language and how to use logical structures and structures as the main instrument.

2.4.4   Interpersonal Metafunctions

Interpersonal metafunction is the action taken against the experience in social interaction. In other words, the function of interpersonal is the action by the language users in exchanging experiences linguistics unpresentable in the function of experience (experiential meaning), saragih 2006: 56. The interpersonal function is to be able to establish several social relations, which include interpretation by the speaker and the relevance of the message.

2.4.5   Textual metafunctions

Hyland (2005: 26) argues that textual function: the use of language to organize the text itself, coherently connects what is said to the world and readers. According to him, the textual function of the clause shows how the use of language regulates its text which coherently connects what it is talking about with the world and the reader.

2.5   Clause Complex

Halliday and Matthiessen (2004: 363; 2014, 428) asserted that clause complex is a sequence of the clause are linked to one another by logico-semantic relation that is presented as

textually related messages. Moreover, Bisiada (2013 : 46) stated that "A clause complex is a lexicogrammatical equivalent of what is graphologically realized as a 'sentence', and in an analysis exclusively concerned with written text, the two terms can be used interchangeably.

Not only fiction but also the narrative part of biographies, news reports, and other kinds of tax. arrangement non-implanted paratactic or hypothetical clauses; as for the merge mode is organizational modes of the logical subtypes of ideational metaphors. For example, a clause is combined into a coordinating complex clause.

In my opinion, it can be concluded that the meaning of complex clauses is one of the constructions of an arrangement of language consisting of two or more clauses (simplex).

2.5.1   Interpendency Relation (Taxis)

Interdependency relation is a system that describes the types of relationship between parataxis and hypotactic agreement. Independent relationship clause in a text about the taxi system. This combined system says what the clause has the same relationship or not. So this clause has two distinct levels. The independent level state almost the same incidence belongs to parataxis. Meanwhile, that level of mutual support or state unequal events or have two similar elements and is included hypothetic.

As explained in the previous section dependent disorders are technically known as taxis: dependent cases who have the same status are called parataxis and different ones are called hypotheses. Hypotaxis is the relationship between the independent elements and their dominance. On the other hand, parataxis refers to the relationship between two elements that have the same status.

Taxis is one of the methods used to explain the relationship between parataxis elements and hypothetical elements formed from the clause environment. The taxi's relationship can be in

the form of a free relationship (independent) and a dependent relationship (dependent). All clauses associated with a logical meaning relationship indicate interdependence, that is, the meaning of the relational structure - the unit of interdependence on other units. two clauses connected as interdependence in an environment can be expressed in the same state, as in the following example.

/// We will empower national legal development agencies//.

// And strengthen with the best legal experts //.

As previously explained. Interdependence is technically known as taxis, interdependence which has the same status is called parataxis which is not the same as hypothetical. Hypotaxis is the relationship between an independent element and its dominance. In contrast, parataxis refers to the relationship between two elements with the same status.

1. **Parataksis**

Parataxis is a combination of all sentences that have the same weight and usually have multiple clauses, which are possible no clause is combined. Clause function is the usual concatenation used to indicate which part of the sentence. Saragih (2008 : 45) simplifies the definition by stating that parataxis is a clause that has an independent status which means that clauses can stand individually. "Thus, a paratactic relation is one in which the clauses as in a clause complex can stand individually. In traditional terminology such a relation is commonly known as coordinating relation." (Saragih, 2008: 46).

The distinction between parataxis and hypotheses has evolved into a strong grammatical strategy to be able to direct the text to rhetorical development. The choice between parataxis and hypothetical characterizes any relationship between two clauses (each nexus) of the relationship of words with a sentence, in a complex clause and complex clauses are often formed between

parataxis and hypotheses. the clauses that make up a nexus are primary and secondary. primary clauses are initial clauses in a parataxis nexus whereas secondary clauses are clauses that continue in a hypothetical. This explanation can be seen in

Table 2.1

Klausa-klausa Primer dan Sekunder dalam klausa neksus

	Primer	Sekunder
Parataxis	1start	2 continue
Hipotaksis	α dominant	β bound

Clauses that initialize are called simple clauses and clauses that continue are called sub-complexes - hypothetical nexus. parataxis and hypothetical are the two basic forms carried out by logical relationships in natural language and showing the taxic relationship between other grammatical units.

Table 2.2

Complex clauses with embedding endostries (nesting)

1		based on the descriptions that we have presented above
2	A	so we are different from Pak Prabowo and Pak Sandi, it is very important to harmonize our regulations, therefore we will combine the functions of legislation
	B	Therefore, we will combine the legislative functions, both in BPHN

The concept of endocentric embedding is a general feature of logical structures. this way of embedding is represented explicitly, such as in internal brackets - for example for parataxis elaboration: 1 = 2 (1 + 2). elements (1 + 2) are embedded in the logical meaning relationship of parataxis elaboration (1 = 2.

1   /// Empowerment of development agencies and accepted by national

law //

= 2   // that we will strengthen with the best legal experts //

(1 + 2) 1 // and thereafter at the will of the guidance body //

+2 // so that the harmonization of laws, regulations at the central

government do not conflict with regulations in the regions //

In the analysis process, an endocentric attachment such as (1 + 2) above were not analyzed separately. its existence does not affect the grouping of the main clause (1 = 2).

Based on the description above, all logical structures in language can be manifested (a) parataxis (b) hypotheses. a complex clause connects the two. a specific complex clause is how many parataxis and hypothetical sequences are combined.

Table 2.3

Univariate and Multivariate structural models

structural type		meaning model	structural model	examples of structures
(i)	univariate	Logical	Iterative	Parataksis 1 2 3 4 → → →
				Hipotaksis: α β γ… → →
(ii)	Multivariat	experiential experience	Segmental	eg: (clause:): Medium + Process + Agent + Place + Time (noun group :) Numerative + Epithet + Matchmaker + Object +Pemeri
		Interpersonal	Prosodic	for example: (clause:) Mode + Residue + Confirm mode
		Textual	Culminative	eg: (clause :) Theme + Rema (unit of information :) Given + New (noun group :) Deiktit + ... (Verb group:) Finite + ...

Between the multivariate structure and the two types of structures referred to above can be seen in the following example:

(5) Empowerment   of   development   institutions

the perpetrator	Process	goal	sirkumstan

(6) Empowerment of development   institutions

A	B

(7) Empowerment of development institutions and accepted by national law

1	2

Halliday (2004: 385) describes that a univariate structure is a literacy of the same functional relationship. for example, and in the following example.

(8)   ///… so that everyone knows the legal system in Indonesia and the law

works for all.//

// *and* other developments///

conjunctions and forming semantic logical relationships that produce the names mentioned before the conjunction have the same meaning as 'development   Multivariate   structures   are different functional descriptions, such as theme + rhyme, mode + residue + reinforcer mode or actor + actor + process + receiver + goal. It should be noted that although the function is labeled like in, the structure consists of the relationship between the functions themselves (Halliday, 2004: 386).

In the analyzing of paratactic as a compound sentence equivalent or compound sentence. In the parataxis, these free clauses are usually combined with coordinative conjunctions (conjunctions), such as and, but, or, then, either ... or, not ... also not only ... but also, so, and so on. Additional conjunctions of conjunctions can also be used in parataxis, such as However,

nevertheless, meanwhile, and others. The parataxis clause was analyzed by using numbers 1, 2, 3, and so on.

For example :

1.Putri is the smartest <u>child</u> and she is <u>also</u> a star class at his school
                           1   2

2. Sinta did her <u>best</u> in the competition in the end he had to <u>accept</u> defeat
             1   2

3. We planned to <u>buy</u> a new house, so we start to <u>save</u> our money
               1   2

4. I need to go <u>to</u> the store , but I'm so tired ,<u>so</u> I ask my <u>brother</u> to help me.
            1   2   3

5. The room <u>is</u> very dark; however, I <u>can</u> find my keys<u>.</u>
         1   2

2. Hipotaksis

The Hypothesis is one of the structures that have no attachment or cannot stand alone between one another and are predominantly not free, and a writer also gives more help from parataxis.(Eggins 2004:338)

for example:

(9) 'The prosecutor thinks that public participation is also very important: quote (CP).

example (9) cannot be rephrased like,

(10)　(CP) quote: Public participation is also very important: the public prosecutor thinks. whenever that is logically possible, the given semantic relations will be symmetrical and transitive in combination with parataxis, but not in combination with hypothetical. for example, the relationship with and with the hypothesis is expressed by a structure such as a side plus a non-finite clause,/ and clarifies that.

(11)   /// We will involve experts from both national and regional universities//

        // We will ensure that this great work is led by leaders//

example (11) does not mean that,

(12)   ///So we will make sure that this great work is led by the leader //

        // We will involve experts from both universities ///

        // We will be responsible for ensuring that this harmonization and

          synchronization can bring legal certainty. //.

is the same as (13a) We will be responsible and this synchronization can bring legal certainty

even with a projection, differences will appear; for example, hypothetical.

(14)   /// The Prosecutor said that 'The prosecutor is of the opinion that

        public participation is also very important: quote // does not mean.

(14a)   /// The Prosecutor said that participation is also very important ///: in this case, the

projected clause is 'treated as the prosecutor intended; while the prosecutor says that participation

is also very important' does not mean that the prosecutor says 'participation is also very important

because here the projection refers to what the prosecutor said and in reporting the participant do

real pronunciation of the existing words.

        Conjunctions can also be used in clause relationships, in both parataxis and hypotheses,

however, the difference between classes of conjunctions must be used. with parataxis, bridges

are used, but only when the logical semantic relationship is an expansion (eg and, or, however,

however.

(Example 15)

 a. **Paratactic : Locution (1 * 2)**

Paratactic Locution is the relationship between two independent clauses in a clause complex where one clause projects the other by a verbal process. Because both clauses in paratactic locution have the same status and their position can be reversed.

(15a)   1 /// Under Prabowo Sandi, the law must be enforced //

      *2 // and in a short time we must synchronize and create harmony///

(15b)   1 /// the notion of BPHN is often misunderstood //

       *2 // but on the other hand, high means ///

(15c)   1 /// we will combine the functions of legislation///

      *2 but controlled directly by the president//

(15d)   1 /// responsible government//.

      *2 // or to carry out alignments and also to make repairs (which was

attended by the government//.

The connector can also provide a cohesive function. By hypothetical binder is used in the projection environment, (such as that, is). both parataxis and hypotheses can involve. collaborative conjunctions, in which case the second conjunction marks the first clause, for example, conjunctive markers.

b.   **Hypotaxis: Elaboration (α+β)**

(16a)   α   /// Prosecutors have produced products as the duty of government

        law Enforcement//.

    β   /// *that* it is the responsibility of the president. So I don't question

        that…..///

(16b)   α   /// Do not conflict between human rights and law enforcement//

    β   // *if* a corruption suspect is arrested, for example, that is not a

violation of human rights///

(17a)   x β   /// *for example*, when a suspect does not lose evidence…//

          α   // the second may be a suspect, not a potential suspect is not running

away..//

          +y   // if there is a violation of the law that violates the law

                    enforcement procedure that violates the procedure.//

(17b)   α   /// so don't argue with law enforcement and human rights..//

          +β   /// *I support* Pak Jokowi's statement…//

          +y   // What we find is a feeling in society that sometimes the state

                    apparatus is biased.

(17c)   α   /// But there is a village head in East Java who has expressed his

                    support for us, now he is being detained, sir, being arrested//.

          xβ   // I think this is also an unfair treatment, right? I also think it is a

                    violation of human rights///

(17d)   xβ   // because expressing that opinion, guaranteed by the constitution

                    sir..//

          α   // So in effect, anyone can express anyone's endorsement//.

          (1)// I think this is what we ask you to take into account//.

          (x2) // there may also be some of your men who might be overdoing it//.

(17e)   α   /// Don't make such accusations Pak Prabowo//.

          xβ   // Because we are a country of law//.

          (1) // there are legal procedures, there are legal mechanisms that we can

                    do//.

          (+2) // If there is evidence, just tell the law enforcers//.

(18a)   xβ   // Do not do this, we often mess around conveying something..//

          α   // For example, what is Mr. Prabowo's jurkam, for example, he said

               his face was beaten black and blue, then a joint press conference, finally what

               happens turns out to be plastic surgery, if any…//

(18b)   xβ   // This is a rule of law, if there is evidence of evidence, please go

               through a legal mechanism..//

          α   // *Reports* with the available evidence are so easy, how come it's so

               easy to make this law why you have to make such accusations..//

(18c)   α   // I said earlier that in the state system a head of state is called the

               chief executive.

          xβ // *This means* that a head of state, the President is what I mentioned

               earlier as the chief law enforcement officer//

(18d)   α   // He is the top law enforcement officer in the country..//

          xβ // *even though* I will train all law enforcement officers..//

c. **Parataxis: Idea (1 + 2)**

  Paratactic Idea is a combination of all the sentences that have the same weight and usually have

multiple clauses, which are possible no clause is combined that have a form (1x2).

(19a)   1 /// I *will instruct*, and emphasize, that there is no discrimination

               against any ethnicity, any religion, any ethnicity//

          +2 // So the point is that the apparatus is the responsibility of the chief

               executive. So we have to guarantee that if an official deviates, I

               will be fired///(CP)

   d. **Hypotaxis: Idea (1 + 2)**

Hyphotactic Idea a sentence structure in which there are several opinions that have real meaning when combined.with the form is (1x2)

(20)   α // We will instruct that there is no discrimination against ethnicity//

         xβ // then we must be ready to accept///

The descriptions and examples above can be linked to how to identify data related to the analysis of interdependence of clauses. In the analysis process, the taxis variants were not mentioned in detail but were grouped according to the type of logical meaning. in a nexus, hypothetical clause, the free clause can be finite or non-finite for example as follows.

as all law enforcement officers will be instructed.	So the point is that the apparatus is the responsibility of the chief executive
Xβ	B

Clause hypotaxis uses the subordinative conjunction, like because, although, so that, and so on. Hypotaxis clusters were analyzed using the Greek alphabets α, β, γ, and so on. Clause which free status is marked with α.

For example :

a. I have prepared all the provisions before you came.
          α   β

b. We will immediately carry out the operation if there is permission from boss
              α   β

c. He did not come to the class yesterday because he was sick.
              α   β

d.Robert come to the meeting although it was raining heavily.
          α   β

e. If she got scholarship, she would go abroad although her parents
          α   β   y

2.6   Semantic Relation

Semantics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on the study of meaning in language. Palmer in Pateda (2001: 96) explains semantic is the study, depending on the use of the meaning of the word, such as:/ cognitive meaning, ideational meaning, denotation meaning, and proposition meaning, while Shipley in Pateda 2001: 97) Recognizes meaning has several types such as emotive meaning, cognitive meaning, descriptive meaning, referential meaning and pictorial meaning, dictionary meaning, side meaning, and core meaning.

Semantic Relation is how the clause is not dependent and independent made above the intent of regular clauses. There are two them main option: clauses be combined by extension or by projection, whichever is one clause is loaded or reported for clauses records. As for expansion and addition and conditions can be established into three main options for elaboration: (restatement or equivalence relationship), extension (addition relationship), and improvement (development relationship). Projection (said) offers two options: locus (where the speech projected) and ideas (where the mind projected). Expansion and projections are linked to an interdependent system, to be able to make this system to be able to combine join clauses into English.

2.6.1   Expansion

Expansion is logical semantics that grows in the previous understanding. According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004 : 271), there are 3 of expansion namely: elaboration, expansion, and enhancement.

a).The meaning of Elaboration

Elaboration is the relationship between remaking or clarifying with the sentence used to mention the both listed includes other words namely, to say, I mean to say, example, so, actually . In paratactic elaboration, one clause explains the meaning of the other clause with further explained in three ways (Halliday and Mattiessen 2004:59) Analyzing Paratactic Elaboration clauses are used in notation (1 = 2) and are intended to be of three types: exposition, examples, and clarification depending on the conjunction or conjunctive additionally used. Analysis of the hypothetical elaboration clause using the notation formula ($\alpha = \beta$). The correlation between the clauses is not independent and independent on a complex clause is that the independent clause is expressed in the previous meaning by the known property the clause is relatively infinite. The dependent clause can be a finite clause or a non-finite clause.

b).The meaning of Extension

The Extension is a combination of several additions of one sentence added to other meanings) or variations (one sentence changes the meaning of others by contrast or qualification). the definition of conjunction according to the Halliday expert and Matthiessen are: and, also, more than that, in addition, not, but, on the other hand, however, on the contrary, instead. according to the figure, Halliday (2004:60) said The extension clause is divided into Paratactic Extension and Hypotactic Extension. Paratactic extension refers to the relationship between two clauses that are not independent of the clause complex where the second clause can multiply the meaning of the main clause with additional clauses, variations, or changes Second combined clauses are not self-contained through research will result in the combined and hence it generally uses a coordinating relationship. as for the type of Notation used in Paratactic Extension analysis is (1 + 2).

For example :

1. Robert is the cleverest <u>student</u> in the class, and besides <u>he</u> has many talents
                          1   +2
2. He seems to <u>be</u> a good man, but in fact he has <u>done</u> many crimes<u>.</u>
                1   +2
3. She is the most <u>beautiful</u> girl in her family, and also she <u>is</u> the cleverest.
                   1   +2

       Hypotactic Extension refers to the relationship between the free clause and the clause is bound inside a complex clause to which the clause is bound to add the meaning of the free clause. The bound clause can in the form of a finite clause and a non-finite clause. In the finite hypotactic extension clause, the usual conjunctions are, while, except that, unless, and so on. (Suhadi, 2012:122).

For example :

1. You will never <u>pass</u> the examination, unless you <u>study</u> hard.
                  α   + β
2. The girl is <u>watching</u> TV, while her mother is <u>cooking</u> for her lunch.
               α   + β
3. . I can lend you one of <u>my</u> notebooks tomorrow, except <u>that</u> one of them is
                           α   +β
by some virus.

       The hypothetical extension is directed against notation (α + β) refers to the relationship between non-independent and clauses a standalone clause where the secondary clause develops the first sense is to rely on the contrastive in terms of adding, variation and alternation. The dependent clause in the extension may be in the form of an equivalent clause or an unequal clause.

For example :

1. You can answer all <u>questions</u> in the test, without <u>studying</u> hard.
                      α   + β

2. My father always <u>reads</u> newspaper every morning, finding <u>some</u> news
                       α   + β

3. You can recycle <u>those</u> old papers, instead of <u>burning</u> them
                     α   + β

c). The meaning of Enhancement

The meaning of the Enhancement is how a person can grow in which other people that is, in terms of time, cause, condition, or concession. Enhancement is also a type of expansion related to the relationship of two clauses inside a complex clause where one clause adds another clause meaning Enhancement is indicated by time's symbol (x). Extensions can be found in the parataxis and hypotaxis. While conjunction later, at the same time before that, immediately, after, temporarily, meanwhile, all the time, until then, up to that point. . According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2014: 25)and became the main reference for SFG theory by most of the Functional Grammar experts around the world. Thereafter, the comparative also has the same relationship, in different ways. Causal conjunctions include, then, therefore, in effect, as a result, for that reason. The increase can also be either paratactic or hypotactic. The paratactic increase can be characterized by (1x2) refers to the relationship between two independent clauses in the clause a place where the second clause is can improve the understanding of the primary clause by pointing to some indirect features: time, place, way, conditions, objectives, causes, concessions, etc. The combination of two independent clauses in an increasing manner will result in coordination. Paratactic generally uses a combination of coordinates or conjunctive combinations. to be able to increase the hypothesis characterized by (αxβ) which leads to an intermediate relationship independent clause and dependent clause in the where clause environment The dependent clause increases the meaning of the dominant clause by reference features that indirectly.

Hypothetical enhancement is the addition of clauses when limited and the addition of the phrase when it is unlimited. this lesson is famous after a more comprehensive monograph publication entitled An Introduction to Functional.

2.6.2 Projection

Projection According to Halliday (2005   : 250) projection is a logico-semantic relationship where the clause functions not as a direct representation of experience (non-linguistic) but as a representational (linguistic) representation. These are a different breed the relation of other main logico-semantic relations, expansion, in it, the most obvious form, capable of involving a shift between two clauses of "direct representation of (non-linguistic) experience "(as in 'He ran across the street', or 'He spoke') became" representational representations (linguistic); so this is the language that is spoken not about the world but language talking about the world - a meta phenomenon. Enhancement can be found in the parataxis and hypotaxis

a**). Paratactic Enhancement (1 x 2)**

Paratactic enhancement can exhibit several circum-substantial features, such as:/ time, place, manner, condition, purpose, cause, concession, and so on. Common conjunctions used are so, then, for, but, yet, still, and then, and so, and yet, and therefore, at that time, at the very moment, soon afterward, until then, in that case, and so on. For example:

1. You have <u>failed</u> in the last exam, and so you <u>have</u> to follow the next exam.)
        1   x2
(cause effect)

2. He had been punished <u>for</u> his failure in the test; still, he <u>was</u> lazy 1 x2 to study
                      1   x2
  <u>hard. (concession)</u>

3.The student have <u>finished</u> doing their homework, and then <u>they</u> are now waiting
                  1   x2
for the score (Temporal)

b). Hypotactic Enhancement (α x β)

Hypothetical enhancement is the relationship between the free clause and the clause is bound within the complex clause to which the clause is bound to add the meaning of the free clause. Bound clauses can in the form of finite clauses and infinite clauses. Inside the hypothetical limited clause improvement, several states can be found, such as:/ temporal, spatial, manner, comparison, reason, purpose, For example:

Temporal

      a. After <u>finished</u> my study, I decided to <u>go</u> abroad
           xβ   α

      b. You must <u>check</u> the oil before you <u>start</u> the engine
              α   x2

Spatial

      a. Spatial you <u>may</u> sit <u>wherever</u> you want
               α   xβ

      b. Whither <u>you</u> go, I will <u>follow</u> you
             α   xβ

Manner

      a. Do the <u>exercise</u> as I <u>instruct</u> to do
           α   xβ

      b. The <u>man</u> walked as if he <u>were</u> drunk
         α   xβ

Comparison

      Liza is <u>as</u> clever as <u>Suzan</u> (is)
         α   xβ

      Jack love <u>you</u> more than (<u>he loves</u>)Mary
         α   xβ

Reason

The student was <u>punished</u> by his teacher because he <u>did</u> not do his
          α   xβ

task

b.   Since there were not <u>students</u> in the class, the teacher <u>canceled</u> the

$$\textbf{x}\boldsymbol{\beta} \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad \boldsymbol{\alpha}$$

Purpose

a.   Jack pretended <u>to be</u> a good students fo the students that <u>he</u> could get

$$\alpha \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad \textbf{x}\beta$$

   high scores from the teacher

b.   He want to <u>the</u> station early so that he could <u>meet </u>his girlfriend for

$$\alpha \qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad \textbf{x}\beta$$

   the last

2.7   Debate

2.7.1   Definition of Debate

D'cruz, (2003 : 3) states that "debating is about persuasion also conveyed about the discussion of whose theory is more challenging in debating opinions and it uses <u>Paratactic.</u> But who is more persistent with his opinion then uses <u>Hypotactic</u>

For example:

(1) // We will empower national legal development agencies //

// and We will reinforce it with the best legal experts to sync //

(2) ///I want to ask that you have been in power for more than 4 years. What we find is a feeling in the community, sometimes the officials are one-sided//

// and for example if there is a regional head, governors who support the candidate pair 01, state that support is okay.

who is more persistent with his opinion then uses <u>Hypotactic.</u>

For example:

(1) // *We are* different from Pak Prabowo and Pak Sandi, very much

important to align our rules //

/// Therefore, we will combine the legislative functions, both in

BPHN //

(2) // Do not conflict between human rights and law enforcement. Legal action in accordance with the procedure is a human rights agreement//.

// *and* we want our apparatus to know that this was done, so that, for example, the suspect does not lose evidence.

Conversely if *when* expressed parataxis, it can be used *as at the same time*; and.

(13)   /// We will empower national legal development agencies and *at the same   time   We   will* strengthen them with the best legal experts ///.

Equals to strengthening the best experts and at the same time We will empower national legal development agencies. even with a projection, differences will appear;   for example, hypotactic,

(14) /// Joko widodo said *that* we are different from Pak Prabowo and Pak Sandi, very much important to align our rules ///.

Does not mean (14a) /// Joko widodo said *that* we would combine legislative functions//.

In this case, the 'projected clause' is treated as Joko Widodo wants; while Joko Widodo said: 'that we will combine the legislature', it does not mean that Joko Widodo said: 'harmonize,' because here the projection refers to what Joko widodo said and in reporting the merger, Joko widodo pronounced all the words. conjunctions can be used to mark clause relationships, both deep and hypothetical; but the conjunction class must be used.

Debating is not about rules. The rules provide a framework within which adjudicators make objective assessments and limit their subjectivity". Debating is a formal method of interactive and representational argument aimed at persuading judges and audience. (Alasmari,

2013:44) It is necessary to be able in making the definition, limitation, finding clashes, persuading arguments, rebuttals ,and showing suitable evidence.

In addition, debaters need to decide what the words of the topic mean for this debate. This is known as 'definition' They need to think of some reasons why your side of the topic is true. These reasons are known as 'arguments' and speakers try to join the arguments together into a single 'case approach'. Speakers also need 'split' which divide the arguments between speaker knows what he or she has to present (Quinn 2005:8). They are needed informal debate to make the audience understand or easy listening.

A formal debate involves two sides: one is supporting a resolution and one opposing it. Debates may be judged in order to declare a winning side. Debates, in one form or another, are commonly used in a democratic society to explore and resolve issues and problems. Decisions at a board meeting, public hearing, legislative assembly, or local organization are often reached through discussion and debate. Indeed, any discussion of a resolution is a form of debate.

To present the debate, it needs debaters, adjudicators, chairpersons, timekeepers, and audiences. The debaters become the main player here; they should deliver the contradictory arguments of the motion with their opponent. When having the speech, they should consider the manner, matter, and method. Every presenting debate needs those components or ways, the debate is applied in different circumstances to which debates refer to.

From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that debate is the task between several people in terms of contesting arguments with one another, and there they also defend each other with their own opinions.

2.7.2   Kinds of Debate

The Debate can be classified into two broad categories; applied and educational. Applied debate may be classified as special debate, judicial debate, parliamentary debate, or non-formal debate. Furthermore, educational debate or academic debate can be classified into National Debate Tournament, Cross-Examination Debate (CEDA), Mock Trial Debate, Moot Court Debate, Forensics, and Ethical.

a. Applied Debate

Applied debate is conducted on propositions, questions, and topics in which the advocates have a special interest, and the debate is presented before a judge or an audience with the power to render a binding decision on the proposition or respond to the question or topic in a real way (Freely and Steinberg, 2009 : 19). The debate here mostly discusses any issues which happen in the real world and became a discussion for most of the world's people.

1). Special Debate is conducted under special rules drafted for a specific occasion, such as political campaign debates. (Freely and Steinberg, 2009 : 20).

2). Judicial Debate is conducted in the courts or before quasi-judicial bodies. Judicial debates may be observed in any court from the Supreme Court of the United States to a local court.

3). Parliamentary Debate is conducted under the rules of parliamentary procedure. Its purpose is the passage, amendment, or defeat of motion and resolution that come before a parliamentary debate.

4). Non-formal Debate is conducted without the formal rules found in special, judicial, parliamentary, and academic debate. This is the type of debate to which newspaper and television commentators typically are referring when they speak of the "abortion," "the immigration debate," and other controversies that arouse public interest. Examples of the non-

formal debate can be found in national political campaigns, in community hearings o town hall meetings about corporate policy.

b. Academic Debate

Academic debate is conducted under the direction of an educational institution to provide educational opportunities for students (Freely and Steinberg, 2009 : 24). The issue here is not whether we will participate in the debate our participation is inevitable,/ because sooner or later, most educated people will take part in some debate. Freely has mentioned the various formats of academic debate, there are:

1). The Cross-Examination Format is the most popular debate format that is used by CEDA (Cross Examination Debate Association).

2). Lincoln-Douglas format requires a two-person debate and is a policy debate where two opposing candidates could meet before the voting.

3). Mock Trial Debate is a form of academic debate that emulates trial court debating, which emphasizes debate and 16 argumentation skills - examination. It emulates the form of trial court debating but without the emphasis on rules of procedure and admissibility.

4). Moot Court Debate is an academic form of judicial debate used by law schools to prepare students for courtroom debate.

5). The Town Hall format is used at several annual conventions of the National Communication Association the southern States communication Association, Florida Communication Association to debate issues of professional interest.

6). Academic Parliamentary Debate is conducted under the rules of parliamentary procedure where is conducted into debate competitions. three debate styles have been updated in 2002. They are Australia-Asia Parliamentary Debate, World Parliamentary Debate (British), and the American Parliamentary Debate D' Cruz (2003:4).

2.7.3   Debate Practice

In this part, the discussion will focus on the application of debate activity which is generally held or conducted in a debate competition. Before going to the further explanation, this part will cover terms in a debate, the speaker's (debater) role, points to adjudicate (score).

a. Terms in Debate

1. Motion (Topic)

In a parliamentary debate which is not merely a political debate but rather usually used for competition, each debate period has a topic to debate which is known better as motion. In our daily communication, this may similar to the topic of the conversation or communication. Motion occasionally is served in the form of a controversial and/or debatable statement or issue. It might be, for instance, "(THBT) This House Should teach the harsh reality of life to children rather than always instill hope and optimism".

From this issue, there will be automatically two opposite sides agreeing and disagreeing with the motion which will be further discussed in the next part. Related to the motion, this is the job of the first affirmative (positive/pro-position) team to define and limit the motion. And, both the definition and the limitation must be reasonable (Quinn, 2005:14). In addition, in this particular job, a debater especially when he/she is responsible for being the 1st affirmative speaker needs to interpret the issue by using logical claim and careful thought supported with reasoning and examples (Meany & Shuster, 2003:59).

2. Case Building

Before running the debate, each team the proportion and the opposition- is generally given a certain amount of time for case building. on this occasion, both of the teams are having

prepared for the running debate such as building the arguments, applying the strategy, and splitting up the speaker's role.

3. POI (Points of Information)

POI can be best described as an interruption. This is delivered during the speech of the speaker by the oppositive team. In some other debate styles, this might not be applied; however, it is taken place in a certain debate-style like the Asian Parliamentary Debate.

4. Rebuttals

Rebutting is about pointing out the differences between your team's arguments and your opposition's (Quinn, 2005:110). What the speaker must do is by refuting opposition's arguments by giving the additional example, statistic, or the others which might be able to collapse your opposition's argument. Consequently, 19 debaters must be able to react and respond to the opposition's argument quickly.

5. Reply Speech

Reply speech time is given right after the three debaters for each team had finished with their main argument. The role of replier speech is essentially concluding the overall debate by analyzing the weakness of your opponent's argument and the strength of your team's reputation. In addition, the final job of a replier is explaining how you deserve to be the winner of the debate.

6. Adjudicator

Debate activity calls adjudicators better than juries or judges; however, they remain the same. Adjudicators play a role in assessing the debate in a particular adjudication sheet. Besides that, they need to give oral critiques or advice, and the most important one is deciding the winning team of the debate (Meany & Shuster, 2003:232).

2.7.4   Functions and Benefits of Debate

1.To train mentally and courage.

2.To increase the solutive ability.

3.To strengthen understanding of the concept.

4.To practice a critical attitude. according to (Meany & Shuster, 2003:233).

2.7.5   The purpose Debate

The purpose of debate, in general, is to determine or decide problems and differences on something. In addition, the objectives of the debate include (Quinn, 2005:112)

1.Train the courage to express opinions.

2.Train your opponent to break.

3.Improve the ability to respond to a problem

2.8   The Previous of the Study

This thesis was discovered by Widiastuti (2013: 24) and entitled "Parataxis and Hypotaxis Analysis" which was published in the September 2020 Edition of Political Articles of The Jakarta Post. This report discusses parataxis and hypotheses realized in political articles in the September 2012 edition of the Jakarta Post. , Linguistics (SFL) Functional, debate, Parataxis and language debate Analysis based on material from several linguists. The difference between the author's research and the previous research above is the data source used. The author wants to analyze the analysis of semantic logic in Jokowi and Prabowo's political campaigns.

The author has found several studies that are relevant to his proposal. The authors of the following relevant study proposals in this law enforcement effort.

1. The First, Sumarsih 2009 uses supplier theory in his dissertation entitled "Describing Attitudes, Attitudes, and Assessments in Text and Context Through Evaluative Language". In

this dissertation, he examines the evaluative elements in the Indonesian language text genre: fiction, interview texts, scientific texts, newspaper editorials, and news texts.

2. Second, the journal is written by Hengxing (2019) entitled 'Past Achievements and Possible Future of Discourse / Systemic Functional Text Analysis: In Memory of M. A. K. Halliday'. It provides an overview of SFDA studies, summarizes eight major contributions to SFDA, including text construction/ analysis (DA) theory, "Delta Gold" research, development of different analytical models, etc. The research method is qualitative. The data source comes from M. A. K. Halliday Halliday and other books.

3. Third, the article entitled, Data Collection and Management Methods written by Ayuen, Ph.D. Student, Walden University, 2015, explains how to integrate data through representations of qualitative analysis and interpretation as well as a collection of qualitative research. , data interviews, public or private interviews with hand-coded data (Creswell, 2013). The journal's contribution to my research is about the definition and steps involved in analyzing qualitative research methods.

4.All the studies linked earlier above talking about Research Methodology, Systemic, Linguistic (SFL) Functional debate, debate, Parataxis, and Language.

2.9 Conceptual Framework

The focus of this research is how parataxis and hypotheses are realized to be able to analyze the relationship between Jokowi and Prabowo in the two political campaigns. This understanding can be interpreted as a thought process in which readers become aware of an idea, in the context of their experiential background, and interpret it in terms of their own needs and goals.

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┌─────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│  The analysis of the Parataxis and Hyphotaxis │
│  used in Jokowi and Prabowo's Debate Political │
│              Campaign 2019                     │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────┘
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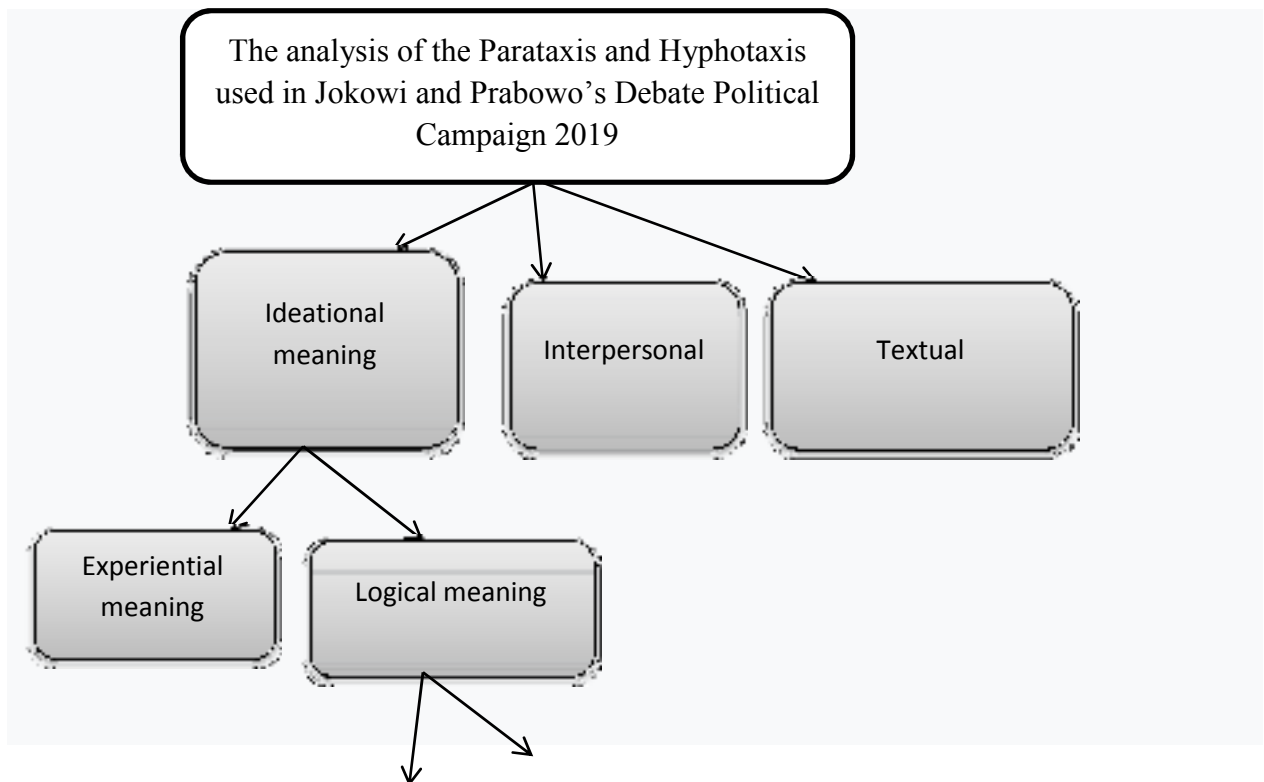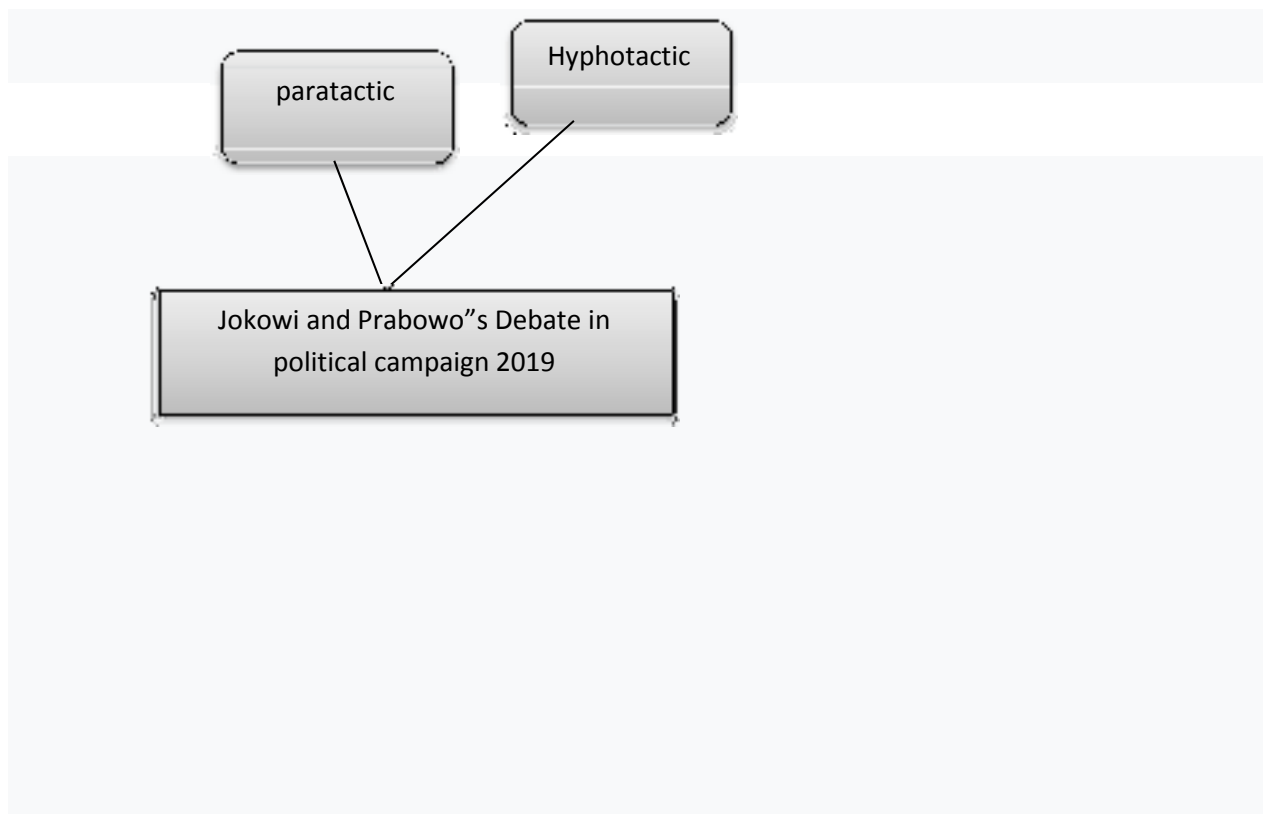
| Ideational meaning | Interpersonal | Textual |

| Experiential meaning | Logical meaning |

2.9 Conceptual Framework The analysis of the Parataxis and Hyphotaxis used in Jokowi and Prabowo's 2019

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

3.1   Research Design

The research design used in this study was descriptive qualitative. methods a very general system of procedures for conducting research for various disciplines, including political science, education, psychology, and social science. the point This method aims to find an understanding of other phenomena or problems and to obtain it describes the meaning completely rather than breaking it down into variables. Thus, the author is very suitable to use articles to analyze Jokowi's political campaign.

3.2   Data and Sources of the Data

The data In this study were: clauses sentences, contained paratactic/ hypotactic in Jokowi and Prabowo's utterances in a political campaign. and The source of data was Jokowi and Prabowo's debate in a political campaign during 2019.

3.3   The Instrument of collecting Data

The instrument of collecting data in this study was observation. all relevant sources to find answers to research problems, to test hypotheses, and to evaluate results. Some techniques can be done to collect the data: questionnaire, interview, observation, focus group , and documentation. Writer uses documentation to be able to collect data using the following steps:

1. Read all data

2. Divide the data into clauses

3. The data code uses a semantic logic type symbol

4. Data code using the symbols taxi, parataxis, and hypotheses

5. Label clauses into tables based on Logico semantic relationships

3.4   The Techniques for Collecting Data

Data collection was one of the things that usually done on a sustainable basis in the local area. The collection of invalid data usually requires some kind of processing. The words we can collect can be analyzed by typing, and the data can be documents in which there are spoken texts in the debate. In collecting data, the authors do deep a few steps:

1. Search for youtube videos on

   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4XfX02rlO0g&t=670s.

2. Downloaded the debate speech youtube video in the main category. In the Main Category, the debate speech consists of eight debates.

3. Watched youtube videos of eight debates in Main Categories

4. Selected a four-debate speech based on the Opening Benches

5. Transcribe audio to text

6. Read the speech text of the four debates

3 .5   The Technique for Analysis Data

The technique of the analysis data was the political debates of Jokowi and Prabowo as president in the 2019 with a focus on the analysis, paratactic, and hypotactic structures, as well as the study of complex clauses. To analyze the data, the author uses the research method found (by , Miles, Huberman, and Saldana in 2014). describes the steps that provide observations about the data being analyzed. Data analysis can be divided into four stages, namely data condensation, data collection, data presentation.

3.5.1   Data Condensation

Huberman and Saldana (2014: 34), the data condensation was process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and or changing data that appears on the process (body) complete with written field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical material. It involves writing summaries, coding, develop themes, create categories, and write analytical memos. Based on The explanation above, the writer selects, focuses, simplifies, abstracts, and/or transforms The data is taken from Jokowi and Prabowo's political campaigns in political articles published in the Jakarta Post at the end of 2018 to 2019 ahead of the election day to make data more reliable. In qualitative research, data is displayed in tables, graphs, and other equivalents, which are shown in the following table.

Parataxis	Hypotaxis

He appreciated the competitor of him	**And** the competitor give respect to him	He was working in the holiday for Indonesia	**while** he was asking his grandchild play at mall in holiday

3.5.1 The example of the Data

To find out the types of semantic that are most often used In politics in political campaign in Jokowi and prabowo, the writer expains the formula by Bungin's expert in the (200:189).

$$N = F/n \times 100\%$$

3.5.1.1 Data Collection Methods

Data collection is the data collection by following the steps as the described in the sub 3.5.1

3.5.1.2 Data Display

Display of data one step further than data reduction to provide a collection of organized information that allows conclusions. Display of text or tables, diagrams, charts, or matrices that provide a way to organize and think of more textual data. Displaying data in the form of diagrams, allows analysts to estimate enough data to start with systematic patterns and linkages. In the display stage, a higher additional category or theme may emerge from the data that was first discovered during the initial data reduction process. The writer uses the tables as the data display in this research.

3.5.1.3 Conclusion Drawing and Verification.

Drawing conclusiconcern as to whether conclusions drawn from data are credible, defensible, warranted, and capable of withholding alternative explanations. In this step, the authors evaluate the data and obtain detailed information from the results. Then, the author concludes how the semantic logic analysis is realized in Jokowi and Prabowo's campaign politics. All steps or processes have been carefully verified and checked by the authors of this study.