

## THE ANALYSIS OF CLAUSE COMPLEX IN *THE SNOW OF KILIMANJARO*: A SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

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### Abstract

The purpose of this research is to describe the types of clause complex in *The Snow of Kilimanjaro*. This research applies descriptive qualitative research in the form of Systemic Functional Discourse Analysis (SFDA). The instrument of data collection is content analysis. The data used in this research are the clause complexes in the short story. There are 311 data of clause complexes in the short story. Then, the data are categorized based on their interdependent and logico-semantic relationship. According to interdependent relationship, the clause complexes are categorized into parataxis and hypotaxis, while projection (locution and idea) and expansion (elaboration, extension and enhancement) are the type of clauses based on logico-semantic relationship. Based on those categories, the clause complexes found in *The Snow of Kilimanjaro* are 164 parataxis clauses, 83 hypotaxis clauses and 64 mixed-taxis clauses. The extension parataxis and enhancing hypotaxis are the dominant clauses in *The Snow of Kilimanjaro*. Furthermore, in mixed-taxis, extension parataxis + enhancing hypotaxis is dominant. It can be concluded that parataxis clause complexes is mostly found in this short story. The dominant type of clause complexes may different based on the text analyzed. However, further research on different text is needed to know the differences. In short, this research has two significances that cover theoretical and pedagogical aspect. From the theoretical point of view, this research is hoped to enrich the theory of discourse analysis. From pedagogical side, this research will help the students in understanding Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG). In addition, the result of this research can be used as one of the materials in teaching SFG toward clause complex topic.

**Keywords:** Systemic Functional Discourse Analysis, Short Story, *The Snow of Kilimanjaro*

### Introduction

Discourse refers to oral and written text. Widdowson (2004) stated that texts can be written or spoken, and must be described in linguistic terms and in terms of their intended meaning. Then Leeuwen (2009: 144) adds that discourse involves social cognitions that serve the interests of particular historical and/or social contexts, represent social practices in text, and transform or recontextualise them. The aim of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) is to explore the relationships among language, ideology and power. Santosa (2016) said that CDA is a multidisciplinary field where a linguist and a sociologist work together on a social phenomenon in a social discourse. One of the CDA models is proposed by Halliday called Systemic Functional Linguistics which later called as Systemic Functional Discourse Analysis (SFDA).

Systemic Functional Linguistics sees that discourse has meta-meaning, involving ideational, interpersonal, and textual. Those meanings work simultaneously to achieve the social discourse. Dealing with clause complex, it is include in ideational meaning. Ideational meaning represents experiential and logical realities in language. One of elements of logical meaning in the text can be seen from clause complex. Therefore, this paper tries to analyze

the clause complex with SFL approach to see the logical meaning in the short story.

Clause complex in SFL point of view has interdependent and logico-semantic relationship. The interdependent relationship is called taxis and can be seen from the conjunction. Logico-semantic relationship is seen the relation between primary and secondary clauses that develop clauses with elaboration, extension, and enhancement (Halliday,2004). Furthermore, Cerban (2016: 593) expressed that elaboration expands another clause by restating in other words, clarifying it, specifying details, adding comments or examples, while enhancement is when clause expands another by qualifying it with some circumstantial feature of time, place, cause, concession, condition, etc. Extension is when clause expands another by extending beyond it and provides new information, gives an exception to it or offers an alternative. In analyzing clause complex, the first step is to identify the boundaries between these clause complexes. Then, the second step is to determine whether a particular logico-semantic relationship (expansion or projection) holds between two clauses forming a complex or it is a cohesive relationship between two clause complexes (Cerban: 2016).

This paper tries to explore the types of clause complex in SFL point of view that is used in *The Snow of Kilimanjaro*. This paper is hoped to give significances that cover theoretical and pedagogical aspect. From the theoretical point of view, this research is hoped to enrich the theory of discourse analysis. From pedagogical side, this research will help the students in understanding Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG). In addition, the result of this research can be used as one of the materials in teaching SFG toward clause complex topic.

### Methodology

This research applies descriptive qualitative research in the form of Systemic Functional and Critical Discourse Analysis. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) refers to an approach to the study of language use and textual practices that focus closely on the inter-relationship between language and power. The data were taken from the short story entitled *The Snow of Kilimanjaro* written by Ernest Hemingway. The data used in this research are the clause complexes in the short story. The data is collected through content analysis. Then, Systemic Functional Linguistic theory is used to analyze the clause complex.

### Finding(s) and Discussion

There are 311 clause complexes found in *The Snow of Kilimanjaro*. According to interdependent relationship, the clause complexes are categorized into parataxis and hypotaxis, while projection (locution and idea) and expansion (elaboration, extension and enhancement) are the type of clauses based on logico-semantic relationship. Below are the findings of clause complex in *The Snow of Kilimanjaro*.

Table 1: Paratactic and Hypotactic in *The Snow of Kilimanjaro*

Clause	Projection	Elaboration	Extension	Enhancement	Mixed expansion
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Paratactic	61	5	66	6	26
Hypotactic	27	11	0	40	5

Paratactic extension is mostly found in this short story. It means that the clause in the story extends the meaning by adding something new to it. Moreover, extension has three type; addition, variation, and alternation. The short story mostly use extension addition positive which means that one clause provides new information to the clause by using 'and'. Below are the examples.

Data 22. PE.ads.

You liked to do many things **and** everything you wanted to do I did.

Data 30. PE.ads.

You kept from thinking **and** it was all marvelous.

Besides, paratactic extension adversative and alternation are also found in *The Snow of Kilimanjaro*. Paratactic extension adversative is adjoined the clause by using 'but' while paratactic extension alternation means that one clause is presented as an alternative to another.

Data 36. PE.adv.

He had found that out **but** he would never write that, now, either.

Data 11. PE.alt.

We could have stayed in Paris **or** gone anywhere.

Paratactic projection is also found in *The Snow of Kilimanjaro*. Halliday states that projection means the secondary clause is projected through the primary clause through locution an idea. Locutions are the representation of what is said and Ideas are the representation of what is thought. Most of paratactic projection in this short story is locution. Therefore, this short story is represented of what the main character said instead of what the thought. The examples are as follows.

Data01. PPL.

"The marvelous thing is that it's painless," he said.

Data54. PPL.

"Never believe any of that about a scythe and a skull," he told her.

In addition to paratactic clause, the dominant hypotactic clause found in this short story is hypotactic enhancement. Mostly, hypotactic enhancement found in this short story is temporal. It reflects that the hypotactic clause in *The Snow of Kilimanjaro* enhances the meaning of other clauses by referencing to time.

Data37.HE.tem.

I couldn't stand it **when** you felt that way.

Data43.HE.tem.

She had come out from the tent now **after** her bath.

Moreover, the dominant hypotactic projection in *The Snow of Kilimanjaro* is hypotactic projection idea. It is represented what the thought of character in the story. The hypotactic projection ideas found in the short story are as follows.

Data05.HPI.

So now it was all over, he **thought**.

Data13.HPI.

I **don't know** why I'm doing it.

Data23.HPI.

I **don't remember** what I said.

Paratactic and hypotactic clauses in the short story show the interdependency in the short story. Interdependency shows relational structure meaning in clause complex. Short story includes to narrative genre. One of grammatical features in narrative is that it uses saying and thinking verbs to show the existence of the characters. Due to that case, the paratactic projection and hypotactic projection both locution and idea are mostly found in *The Snow of Kilimanjaro*. Then, hypotactic enhancement is the dominant in this story because the feature of narrative genre is the use of adverbials and dependent clauses to express important detail such as time, places, extent, manner, etc. (Droga and Humphrey, 2003).

Moreover, mixed expansion in paratactic and hypotactic clause is also described in the short story. It is called when there is more than one expansion in a clause. The examples of mixed expansion in paratactic and hypotactic are shown below.

Data147.MixPara.

She looked at him with her well-known, well-loved face from Spur and Town & Country, only a little the worse for drink, only a little the worse for bed, **but** Town & Country never showed those good breasts and those useful thighs and those lightly smallof- back-caressing hands, **and as** he looked **and** saw her well-known pleasant smile, he felt death come again.

Data211.MixHipo.

It was not so much **that** he lied **as that** there was no truth to tell.

The clause complex above has logico-semantic relation of paratactic elaboration, paratactic extension and paratactic enhancement. Meanwhile, the hypotactic has relation of elaboration and enhancement. It can be seen from the conjunction and colon used in the clause complex.

Furthermore, mixed-taxis is also seen in *The Snow of Kilimanjaro*. Mixed-Taxis is seen when one clause complex has different interdependent relationship. The finding of mixed-taxis is described below.

Table 2: Mixed-taxis in *The Snow of Kilimanjaro*

No	Clause	Total
	Paratactic Enhancing + Paratactic Elaboration + Hypotactic Enhancing	2
	Paratactic Extension + Hypotactic Enhancement	13
	Hypotactic Enhancement + Hypotactic Extension + paratactic extension	1
	Hypotactic Enhancement + Paratactic Extension+ Paratactic Elaboration	5
	Hypotactic enhancement + Paratactic Enhancement	2
	Paratactic Extension + Paratactic Enhancement + Hypotactic Enhancement	1
	Total	24

Paratactic Extension + Hypotactic Enhancement is the dominant in the findings. Below is the example of that clause.

Data247.mixtaxis.ex.en.

You can take the leg off **and** that might stop it, **though** I doubt it.

The clause above is built by giving conjunction ‘and’ to show the paratactic addition and conjunction ‘though’ to show hypotactic enhancement condition.

### Conclusion(s)

The logico-semantic and interdependence relations show the relation in the story. From the finding it can be concluded that paratactic extension, hypotactic enhancement, paratactic projection locution and hypotactic projection idea are dominated in the short story as it has grammatical features. Then, from the findings, the researcher also draws the conclusion that parataxis clause complex is mostly found in this short story. The dominant type of clause complexes may differ based on the text analyzed. Therefore, further research on different text is needed to know the differences.

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