Logico-Semantic Relation in Presidential Debate Between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump

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Abstract—**Halliday holds that all cultures reflect some universal metafunctions in the languages and proposes three such metafunctions: ideational, interpersonal, and textual. This study employs the logical function theory in Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics to analyze the presidential debate between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump. Specifically, through a qualitative descriptive analysis, this study aims at finding out the types of taxis and logico-semantic relation and analyzing the meanings represented in clause complexes. The analysis of taxis and logico-semantic relation is necessary in order to present a pattern of the complexity of the two candidates. The finding in the study shows that the clause complexity of the candidates' speeches in the presidential debate is varied. In Hillary and Trump's speeches, all types of taxis and logico-semantic relation are found in their debate. From both candidates' speeches, the type of taxis and logico-semantic relation mostly arises is paratactic extension. The analysis of meaning reveals that the dominant meaning is addition which appears from extension. The result of analysis indicates that two candidates prove the strength of their verbal language to influence the audience's minds in supporting their policies.**

Keywords—logical function; logico-semantic relation; presidential debate.

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool to convey opinions, messages, to express thoughts and feelings and to clarify matters for the goal of attracting listeners as well as kind of instructing knowledge and social communication. Halliday's systemic-functional linguistics, taking the actual use of language as a research object and seeking to account for how the language is used shows three metafunctions of language which has three different functions: the ideational function, the interpersonal function, and the textural function. The reasonswhy the authors choose a functional grammar are that the study is based on meaning and that it is an interpretation of linguistic forms. Halliday[1] in Zhang [2] points that "the aim has been to construct a grammar for purposes of text analysis: one that would make it possible to say sensible and useful things about

any text, spoken or written, in modern English." This enables one to show how, and why, the text means what it does.

Logico-semantic relation analysis of a text is concerned with meaning relationships between or among clauses in a clause complex [3]. Halliday [4] states two basic systems which rule the relation of the clauses; taxis and logico-semantic relation. The theory is supported by Gerot and Wignell [5]in Zhang [2]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). Because the logico-semantic relation can provide a qualitative analysis of discourses, which is largely convincing and objective, many scholars have used this theory to do discourse analysis. These researches have given a profound interpretation about the data they selected.

Sulistyaningrum and Rasyid[6] analyzed the logico-semantic relation of students' presentation in acceleration program of SMA Labschool Jakarta. They found that the clause complexity in the acceleration students' presentation is varied. The first group has produced almost the kinds of taxis and logico-semantic in their presentation, except hypotactic extension, while the second group has produced all kinds of relation except locution. The analysis of meaning in the kinds of taxis and logico-semantic reveals that the dominant meaning is addition which appears from extension. Another research conducted by Febriana[7]also deals with logico-semantic relation. She conducts study about Logico-Semantic Relations in Mendez' Utterances in Argo. In thestudy, she described the types of logico-semantic relations used in Mendez' utterances and explained how logico-semantic relations (unmarked and marked) used in Mendez' utterances. The results show that only seven of ten types of logico-semantic relations are used in Mendez's utterances. The logico-semantic relation type found in Mendez' utterances are unmarked enhancement, unmarked extension, unmarked elaboration, marked enhancement, marked locution, unmarked locution, marked extension. Meanwhile marked elaboration, unmarked idea and marked idea were not found in Mendez'sutterances.

Logico-semantic relation analysis has been mostly used in literature works and news texts, not widely involved in spoken texts. Recently, the final presidential debate between Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump have drawn heated discussion, with its political characteristics, the speech discourse is quite different from other types. When the candidates construct their speeches, in order to achieving the goals of their political aspiration, are inclined by developing their ideas and argument to persuade something by giving supporting logically reasons for accepting a particular conclusion as evidence[2]. Logico-semantic relations are varied since they represent the way the speaker/writer sees the connections to be made between one clause and another. These connections do not simply link clauses within a complex clause, but also clauses within a paragraph and paragraphs within a text. There fore the logico-semantic relation analysis has significance in analyzing spoken texts and it also needs more researches to analyze how complex the language producedon discourses.

This studyaimed tofind outhow the two candidates develop their ideas through clause complexes they produce by means of taxis and logico-semantic relation system. 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 the two candidates.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter concentrates on Halliday's logical function, mainly from the following two main aspects: interdependency relation and logico-semantic relation.

A. *Interdependence Relation*

Interdependency of clauses is technically called "taxis". The same interdependency is called parataxis (equal status) and the different one is called hypotaxis (unequal status). Hypotaxis is the relation between a dependent element and its dominant, the element on which it is dependent. Parataxis is the relation between two-like-elements of equal status, one initiating and the other continuing.

The distinction between parataxis and hypotaxis has developed as a powerful grammatical strategy for guiding the rhetorical development of text. The choice between parataxis and hypotaxis characterizes each relation between two clauses (each nexus) within a clause complex, and clause complexes are often formed out of mixture of parataxis and hypotaxis.

B. *Logico-Semantic Relation*

Logico-semantic is the relation from a clause that describes another clause especifically and deeply. Logico-semantic can be defined as natural relationship between theclauses in the use of language. The logico-semantic relation has two types. Gerot and Wignel [5] state "clauses can be combined through one logico-semantic relation: expansion and projection". Therefore, there are two types of logico-semantic that include expansion relation and projection relation.

Expansion clauses can be grouped into three types, such as (1) elaboration, (2) extension, and (3) enhancement. Elaboration is the relation in a clause that explains one meaning of content with the other meaning by describing and organizing the clause relation [4]. The elaboration relation symbol is the symbol "=".Mardianto, et. all[8] state that the analysis of paratactic elaboration clause uses the notation (1=2) and is categorized into three types: *exposition, exemplification* and *clarification* depending on the conjunction or conjunctive adjunct used. The analysis of hypotactic elaboration clause uses the notation ($\alpha=\beta$). The correlation between the independent and dependent clause in the clause complex is that the dependent clause elaborates the meaning of the former by the structural property known as *non-restricted relative clause*. The dependent clausecan be *afinite clause* or *a non-finite clause*.

Extension is the close relation between a clause and the other clause that make the same meaning by adding the new feature in those clauses [5]. The extension relation symbol is the symbol "+". Extension clause divides into paratactic extension and hypotactic extension. 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 extension will result in coordination and therefore it generally makes use of coordinating conjunctions. The notation used in the analysis of paratactic extension is (1+2). Hypotactic extension marked by the notation ($\alpha+\beta$) refers to the relationship between the independent clause and the dependent clause in a clause complex in which the dependent clause in the extension may be in the form of *a finite clause* or *a non-finite clause* [8].

Enhancement is the relation that enhances the meaning of clauses by using the conjunctions about *time, place, condition, causal, temporal, concessive* and*manner*[5]. The symbol "x" is used for enhancement.The enhancement can be paratactic or hypotactic. Paratactic enhancement marked by (1x2) refers to the relationship between two independent clauses in a clause complex in which the secondary clause enhances the meaning ofthe primary clause by reference of some circumstantial features: *time, place, manner, condition, purpose, cause, concession,* etc. The combination of two independent clauses by way of enhancement will result in coordination. Paratactic enhancement generally uses coordinate conjunction or conjunctive combinations. Hypotactic enhancement marked by ($\alpha x\beta$) refers to the relationship between the independent clause and the dependent clause in a clause complex in which the dependent clause in the enhancement may be in the form of *a finite clause* or *a non-finite clause*.

Projection clauses can be grouped into two types: (1) locution, and (2) idea. Locution is a clause that is projected through the other clause which presents it as a locution or a construction of wording [4]. Locution is quoted or reported speech. The symbol (") is used to signal locution. The locution

is projected from a verbal process such as *say, tell, ask, answer, reply, insist, complain, cry, shouted, boast, murmur, grumble, declare, comment, speak, state, mention, decribe, act, report, explain, promise, agree, reveal*and *urge*. Locution is differentiated into paratactic and hypotactic. Paratactic locution marked by (1"2) refers to the relation between two independent clauses in a clause complex in which one clause projects the other with a verbal process. As the two clauses in paratactic locution are of equal status and the position is reversible. Hypotactic locution with the notation (α"β) refers to the relation between the independent clause and the dependent clause in a clause complex in which the primary clause projects the secondary clause with a verbal process. Hypotactic locution can be differentiated into *finite* and *non-finite*.

Idea is a clause that is projected through the other clause which presents it as an idea or a construction of meaning[4]. Idea is quoted or reported thought. The locution is presented by the symbol ('). Quoted or reported thought is projected from a mental process such as *think, imagine, plan, consider, intend, desire, mean, believe, hope, seem, note, observe, write, regard, wish, want*, *know, hear,* and *see*[3]. Projection idea can be differentiated into paratactic and hypotactic. Paratactic idea marked by (1'2) refers to the relation between two independent clauses in a clause complex in which one clause projects the other with a mental process and this is also traditionally known as direct speech. Hypotactic idea marked by (α'β) refers to the relation between the independent clause and the dependent clause in a clause complex in which the primary clause projects the secondary clause with a mental process which can be either *finite* and *non-finite*.

C. The Characteristic of Spoken Language

Comparing spoken language with written language, Gerot and Wignell[5] argue that spoken language is typically more dependent on its context than written language is. In terms of grammatical intricacy, they also add that "in spoken language the content tends to be spread out over a number of clauses with complex logico-semantic relations among them". The amount of content words such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs tends to be low in spoken language but the number of clauses per clause complex quite high.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

The design of the research is a qualitative descriptive method. This design is related to grounded-theory, data analysis, and qualitative research method. The research design is qualitative due to the descriptive data which is in the form of words, in this analysis, spoken texts.

The object of the research is the clause complexes in transcript by the Washington Post on the final presidential debate between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton. A Presidential Debate between the candidates held in Las Vegas on 19th October 2016. The data analysis has some limitations. The analysis produces a clear identification on the number of clause relations found in the answer of the two candidates which the questions are the same question asked by moderator.

Here, the focus of the study is non-embedded clauses. Gerot and Wignel[5] define non-embedded clause as a dependent clause, one which adds a kind of afterthought.

In analyzing the data, the techniques used are based on procedures for a Systemic Functional Linguistic analysis, an investigation into clause complexing relations. According to Saragih[9] the steps taken in logical function analysis are as the folllowing:
a) Separating the text into clauses.
b) Analyzing each clause in terms of the categories of logical functions such as interdependency and logico-semantic relation.
c) Classifying elements and meaning of the logical function used in the texts.

IV. DISCUSSION

Some clause complexes are selected from the transcriptof the final presidential debate analyzed by applying Halliday's theory of logical function covering all types of interdependency relation and logico-semantic relation which divided into expansion and projection. Expansion consists of elaboration, extension, and enhancement and projection consists of locution and idea.

A. Analysis
1) Paratactic Elaboration
Hillary's speech in clause A2

1	it really raises the central issue in this election,
=2	**namely**, what kind of country are we going to be? What kind of opportunities will we provide for our citizens? What kind of rights will Americans have?

From the table above, it can be seen that there are two clauses which is categorized as clause complex which is included into paratactic clause. In term of taxis, It is indicated by the first clause, *it really raises the central issue in this election,* is called initiating clause (1). It can be stand alone without the second clause that is called continuing clause (2),*namely*,*what kind of country are we going to be? What kind of opportunities will we provide for our citizens? What kind of rights will Americans have?*.So, they have equal status. The paratactic clause indicators can be seen from a conjunctive"namely".

In term of logico-semantic, this clause complex is included into elaboration and it is signified by =. It can be categorized as elaboration because the continuing clause (2), *namely*,*what kind of country are we going to be? What kind of opportunities will we provide for our citizens? What kind of rights will Americans have?,* elaborates the initiating clause (1), *it really raises the central issue in this election*. Based on Halliday's theory, there is paratactic elaboration characterized by the use of conjunctive "namely" which means to show the elaborator of continuing clause. In specific way, the continuing clause try to elaborate "the central issue" in dominant clause to make it more understandable towards the reader. This elaboration specifically includes into exemplication because

the continuing clause also gives a real example about "the central issue" itself. So, the continuing clause comes to elaborate the initiating clause.

2) Hypotactic Elaboration

Trump's speech in clause D1

α	Well, first of all, she wants to give amnesty,
=β	**which** is a disaster and very unfair to all of the peoplethat are waiting on line for many, many years.

From the table above, it can be seen that there are two clauses which is categorized as clause complex which is included into hypotactic clause. In term of taxis, It is indicated that these two clauses have unequal status. The dependent clause (β), *which is a disaster and very unfair to all of the people that are waiting on line for many, many years*, can not stand alone as a complete meaning. It needs the dominant clause (α), *Well, first of all, she wants to give amnesty,* to create complete meaning. There is also indicated by finite clause of relative "which" that shows the characteristic of the dependent clause. Based on that, it is included into hypotactic clause.

In term of logico-semantic, this clause complex is included into elaboration and it is signified by =. It can be categorized as elaboration because the dependent clause, *which is a disaster and very unfair to all of the people that are waiting on line for many, many years,* elaborates the dominant clause (α), *Well, first of all, she wants to give amnesty*. Based on Halliday's theory, there is finite clause hypotactic elaboration characterized by the use of relative "which" which means to show the elaboration of dependent clause. In specific way, the dependent clause try to elaborate "amnesty" in dominant clause to make it more understandable towards the reader. This elaboration specifically includes into clarification because the dependent clause also gives explanation about "amnesty" itself. So, the dependent clause comes to elaborate the dominant clause.

3) Paratactic Extension

Trump's speech in clause C3

1	But we have some bad hombres here,
+2	**and** we're going to get them out.

From the table above, it can be seen that there are two clauses which is categorized as clause complex which is included into paratactic clause. In term of taxis, It is indicated by the first clause, *But we have some bad hombres here,* is called initiating clause(1). It can be stand alone without the second clause that is called continuing clause (2),*and we're going to get them out*. So, they have equal status. The paratactic clause indicators can be seen from the coordinating conjunction "and".

This clause complex is included into extension and signified by +. It is because the continuing clauses (2), *andwe're going to get them out*, extends the meaning of the initiating clause (1), *But we have some bad hombres here*. The

paratactic extension equal structural status. Based on Halliday's theory, there is a coordinating conjunction "and" which means to explain additional meaning relations. The continuing clauses are positive additional meaning of the explanation.

4) Hypotactic Extension

Hillary's speech in clause D11

α	where law enforcement officers would be going school to school, home to home, business to business,
+β	**rounding up** peoplewho are undocumented.

From the table above, it can be seen that there are two clauses which is categorized as clause complex which is included into hypotactic clause. In term of taxis, It is indicated that these two clauses have unequal status. The dependent clause (β), *rounding up peoplewho are undocumented*, cannot stand alone as a complete meaning. It needs the dominant clause (α), *where law enforcement officers would be going school to school, home to home, business to business*, to create complete meaning. There is also indicated by verbal group in non finite clause of gerund "rounding up" that shows the characteristic of the dependent clause. Based on that, it is included into hypotactic clause.

In term of logico-semantic, this clause complex is includedinto hypotactic extension. It is seen that the dependent clause (β), *rounding uppeoplewho are undocumented*, extends the meaning of the dominant clause (α), *where law enforcement officers would be going school to school, home to home, business to business*. Based on Halliday's theory, there is non finite hypotactic elaboration characterized by gerund "rounding up" which means to explain additional meaning. So, the dependent clause comes to extends the dominant clause.

5) Paratactic Enhancement

Trump's speech in clause H21

1	We use peoplethat get the position
x2	**because** they gave -- they made a campaign contribution and they're dealing with China and people that are very much smarter than they are.

From the table above, it can be seen that there are two clauses which is categorized as clause complex which is included into paratactic clause. In term of taxis, It is indicated by the first clause, *We use peoplethat get the position,* is called initiating clause (1). It can be stand alone without the second clause that is called continuing clause (2),*because they gave -- they made a campaign contribution and they're dealing with China and people that are very much smarter than they are*. So, they have equal status. The paratactic clause indicators can be seen from the conjunction "because".

The clause complex in data is included into paratactic enhancement. It is seen in the continuing clauses (2), *because they gave -- they made a campaign contribution and they're dealing with China and people that are very much smarter than they are*, enhances the meaning the initiating clause (1), *We use peoplethat get the position*, by giving subordinate conjunction of condition "because". So, the continuing clauses

(2) enhances the meaning of initiating clause by reference of circumstances features of condition.

6) Hypotactic Enhancement
Hillary's speech in clause H1

α	I wonder
xβ	**when** he thought America was great.

From the table above, it can be seen that there are two clauses which is categorized as clause complex which is included into hypotactic clause. In term of taxis, It is indicated that these two clauses have unequal status. The dependent clause (β), **when** *he thought America was great*, can not stand alone as a complete meaning. It needs the dominant clause (α), *I wonder*, to create complete meaning. There is also indicated by subordinate conjunction "when" that shows the characteristic of the dependent clause. Based on that, it is included into hypotactic clause.

In term of logico-semantic, this clause complex is includedinto hypotactic enhancement. It is seen that the dependent clause (β), *whenhe thought America was great,* enhances the meaning of the dominant clause (α), *I wonder*, by giving subordinate conjunction "when" which is followed with finite clause as the dependent clause (β) enhances the meaning of the dominant clause (α). In addition, the dependent clause (β) enhances the meaning of dominant clause by reference of circumstances features of temporal.

7) Paratactic Locution
Trump's speech in clauseJ4

1	It's **called**
"2	"Make America Great Again."

From the table above, it can be seen that there are two clauses which is categorized as clause complex which is included into paratactic clause. In term of taxis, It is indicated by the first clause, *It's **called***, is called initiating clause (1). It can be seen that the initiating clause (1) projects the continuing clause (2) *"Make America Great Again."*with a verbalprocess and this is traditionally known as direct speech.

The clause complex is includedinto paratactic locution and signified by ("). It is because the initiating clause (1), *said It's called*, projects the continuing clauses (2), *"Make America Great Again."*, by being quoted with verbal process "called". Two clauses in paratactic locution are equal status and the position is reversible.

8) Hypotactic Locution
Hillary's speech in clause B5

α	Donald has **said**
"β	he's in favor of defunding Planned Parenthood.

From the table above, it can be seen that there are two clauses which is categorized as clause complex which is included into hypotactic clause. In term of taxis, It is indicated by the dominant clause (α) *Donald has **said***, projectsthe dependent clause (β) *he's in favor of defunding Planned Parenthood*, with a verbal process and is known as indirect speech. There is also indicated by finitehypotactic locution. This happens when the projected clause is either in the indicative mood. Based on that, it is included into hypotactic clause.

In term of logico-semantic, the clause complex is included into hypotactic locution and signified by ("). It is seen that the dominant clause (α), *Donald has said*, projects the dependent clause (β), *he's in favor of defunding Planned Parenthood*, by being reported with verbal process "said". The hypotactic locution is characterized by finite clause.

9) Paratactic Idea
Trump's speech in clause D3

1	In the audience tonight, we have four mothers of -- I **mean**,
'2	these are unbelievable people that I've gotten to know over a period of yearswhose children have been killed, brutally killed by people that came into the country illegally.

From the table above, it can be seen that there are two clauses which is categorized as clause complex which is included into paratactic clause. In term of taxis, It is indicated by The first clause, *In the audience tonight, we have four mothers of -- I mean*, is called initiating clause (2). It can be seen that the initiating clause (1) projects the continuing clause (2) *these are unbelievable people that I've gotten to know over a period of yearswhose children have been killed, brutally killed by people that came into the country illegally* with a mentalprocess and this is traditionally known as direct speech.

In term of logico-semantic, the clause complex is includedinto paratactic idea and signified by ('). It is because the initiating clause (1), *In the audience tonight, we have four mothers of -- I mean*, projects the continuing clauses (2), *"these are unbelievable people that I've gotten to know over a period of yearswhose children have been killed, brutally killed by people that came into the country illegally*, by being quoted with mental process "mean" in desirability type. Two clause in paratactic idea are of equal status and the position is reversible.

10) Hypotactic Idea
Hillary's speech in clause C2

α	I did not **think**
'β	that that was the case.

From the table above, it can be seen that there are two clauses which is categorized as clause complex which is included into hypotactic clause. In term of taxis, It is indicated by the dominant clause (α) *I did not **think***, projectsthe dependent clause (β) *that that was the case,* with a mental process and is known as indirect speech. There is also indicated by finitehypotactic locution. This happens when the projected clause is in the indicative mood. Based on that, it is included into hypotactic clause.

In term of logico-semantic, the clause complex is included into hypotactic idea and signified by ('). It is seen that the dominant clause (α),) *I did not think*, projects the dependent clause (β), *that that was the case*, by being reported with

mental process "think" in cognitive type. The hypotactic idea is characterized by finite clause and the position is irreversible.

B. Findings

The results of the analysis reveal that the two candidates produce various types of taxis andlogico-semantic relation in presidential debate. They make use of logico-semantic relation to communicate the idea of their speeches. Likewise, the meanings represented by the clause complexes they produce are as varied as the types of taxis andlogico-semantic relation. Below are the detail results of the analysis.

1) The Distribution of Types of Taxis and Logico-Semantic Relation

There are 129 clause relations produced in Hillary's speech while 197 clause relations in Trump's speech with various kinds of relations. The distribution of the types of relations can be seen in the table below.

TABLE 1.The Distribution of Types of Taxis and Logico-Semantic Relation

Types of Taxis and Logico-Semantic Relation	Number	
	Hillary	*Trump*
Paratactic Elaboration	2	15
Hypotactic Elaboration	23	22
Paratactic Extension	24	74
Hypotactic Extension	6	2
Paratactic Enhancement	16	20
Hypotactic Enhancement	19	33
Paratactic Locution	8	12
Hypotactic Locution	7	3
Paratactic Idea	16	14
Hypotactic Idea	8	2
Total	129	197

2) The Meanings Represented by Clause Complexes

In the elaboration relationship, the two candidates make use of all meanings. In paratactic elaboration, the meanings are 13 exemplification and 4 clarification, while in hypotactic elaboration, there are 21 clause complexes belong to finite in hypotactic elaboration and 24 clause complexes belong to non-finite in hypotactic elaboration. From 106 clause complexes in extension type, there are 96 addition and 2 variation in paratactic extension, while in hypotactic extension, there are 8 clause complexes belong to non-finite in hypotactic extension. Then in the type of enhancement, the category of meanings founded are 25 temporal type, 40 conditional type, 6 cause-result type, 1cause-reason type, 7comparison type, 2 spatial type, 1 purpose and 6 clause complexes belong to non-finite with preposition phrase. In locution, there are 27 propositions, and 3proposals, while in relation of idea there are 30propositions and 10 proposals**.**

V. CONCLUSION

The logico-semantic relation reveals that the two candidates have a good complexity in the production of their language. The analysis result of taxis reveals that Hillary has produced 129 clause complexes, while Trump

produces197clause complexes. The dominant of type of taxis in Hillary's speech is parataxis which reaches 51,16%, and 48,84% ishypotaxis. In Trump's speech, he produces68,53% parataxis and 31,47% hypotaxis. The dominant type of logico-semantic relation in Hillary's speech is enhancement, while in Trump's speech, the dominant type of the logico-semantic relation produced is extension. In terms of meaning, Hillaryand Trump make use of various meanings. In enhancement for example they use temporal, conditional cause-result, cause-reason, comparison, spatial, purpose types and in extension, they use addition, variation and clause complexes belong to non-finite in hypotactic extension.

The variation types of taxis, logico-semantic relation and meanings produced by the two candidates prove the strength of their verbal language. They use their language ability in order to propose smoothly their policies and let the people support the policies by explaining what they think and trying to influence the audience's minds so that they will support their policies.

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