



**TACTIC SYSTEM AND LOGICO-SEMANTIC RELATIONS OF
CLAUSE COMPLEXES
IN ASEAN FREE TRADE AREA (AFTA) AGREEMENT**

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TACTIC SYSTEM AND LOGICO-SEMANTIC RELATIONS OF CLAUSE COMPLEXES IN ASEAN FREE TRADE AREA (AFTA) AGREEMENT

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ABSTRACT

This thesis is entitled *Interdependencies System and Logico-semantic relations of Clause Complexes in Asean Free Trade (AFTA) Agreement*. It portrays the relations of clause complex found in AFTA agreement using framework of systemic functional linguistics as stated by Eggins (2004:254-295). In specific way, the researcher has the intention to find the tactic systems and the logico-semantic relations towards clause complex by conducting the descriptive and qualitative research.

The main data is 21 clause complexes. Clause complex happens when the sentence contains more than one clause that join the two clauses or become additional information. On the other hand, it makes the sentence more effective. By using effective clause, an agreement can deliver many informations in one complex clause.

However, the researcher also finds the embedding clause which merely explain the nominal group rather than the process. Furthermore, this clause complexes have interdependencies and logico-semantic relations. There are hypotactic and paratactic clauses which the number of hypotactic clause is more than paratactic clause with 14 clauses or 56%. On the other hand, the paratactic is 11 clauses or 44%. This condition happens because there are many additional information in order to make the agreement, the context and the meaning clear.

In terms of logico-semantic relations, elaboration is the highest number of the logical-semantic found in the data with 14 clauses. It happens because one clause elaborates the meaning of another clause. It means providing detail information. As the result, it becomes the highest number. The second number is extension with 9 clauses. There are some clauses that extend a clause by adding new information. The last is enhancement with 2 clauses. The enhancement function is to provide explanation about the circumstance. The genre of text is agreement; so, it tends to explain more about the process and the actor rather than the circumstance.

The projection clauses are not found in this research because of the genre. This phenomena happens because It is impossible to find verbal or mental process in agreement such as AFTA

Keywords : *clause complex, AFTA agreement, logico semantic, tactic system.*

INTRODUCTION

Systemic Functional Linguistics is a useful and indeed powerful tool for the analysis of clause complex in a particular text. It views language as a resource for making meaning. The grammar system attempts to describe language in actual use and focuses on texts and their context. Martin (1997: 1) states that functional grammar is a way of looking at grammar in terms of how grammar is

used. In the field of linguistics, the main alternative to functional grammar is formal grammar, which is concerned with the ways in which our genre constrains the shape of our grammar, and thus constrains what we can and cannot say.

Gerot and Wignell (1994: 12-14) said that there are three kinds of meaning within grammatical structures that can be identified: ideational, interpersonal, and textual meanings. The ideational dimension refers to the construction of experience, and how logical relations are established throughout the communicative event: when, how, what, where and why things happen. The interpersonal dimension deals with the negotiation of meaning and how people interact and show their feelings, opinions or attitudes, and the textual dimension refers to devices used to keep the information flow of the controlled text.

One of the parameters of a good text is the experience of the readers in building understandability about meaning or purposeful intention realized in a text. Sometimes, the complicated structure of clauses realized in a text creates the confusion towards the readers because of the inability of analyzing and understanding the content of text itself. One of the examples is AFTA agreement where English language is used in law area which has the different and special realization of the clauses.

The ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) is a trade bloc agreement by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations supporting local manufacturing in all ASEAN countries (wikipedia.com). The AFTA agreement was signed on 28 January 1992 in Singapore. The creation of the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) is contained in three agreements issued at the Fourth ASEAN Summit, namely the Singapore Declaration of 1992, Framework Agreement on Enhancing ASEAN Economic Cooperation and Agreement on the Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT) Scheme.

What makes the researcher interested is the use of English language itself especially in law area. The researcher believes that the clause used in international agreement such as AFTA will need the better understanding to gain the correct information so that the readers will understand about the content properly. The main readers of AFTA agreement are the members of ASEAN themselves and it is significantly important for them to understand the content of agreement before they implement the agreement itself towards their country. They also have to be careful to comprehend the contract because they also decide the fate of their country regarding the economy issues. Scanning the AFTA agreement conducted by the researcher results a fact that this agreement contains many clause complexes more than the simplex one because of particular reason. They construct a condense sentence with two or even more clauses inside.

This study focuses on the analysis of clause complexes found in ASEAN Free Trade Agreement and how the logico-semantic relation builds. The researcher chooses the clause complex rather than clause simplex is because of the complexity of its structure that should be revealed together with the intention or meaning inside of those clause complexes. The result will be very useful for the reader who wants to understand the content of ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA)

constitute a hypotactic clause complex. Note that changing the order of the clauses is quite possible (although it changes the effect of the sentence), but it does not change the structural dependency:

I was shot in the back while walking home one dry moonless night in 1968.

Greek letters are used to signal hypotaxis. The symbol α is always reserved for the main or dominant clause. All other symbols, from β onwards are used for clauses dependent on the main/dominant clause. Eggins (2004:267) decided the dependency markers such as: Relative pronouns and Hypotactic conjunction. Eggins (2004:255) stated that the logico-semantic system is the system that describes the specific type of meaning relationship between linked clauses. Again, there are two main options: clauses may be related through projection (where one clause is quoted or reported by another clause), or through expansion (where one clause develops or extends on the meanings of another). The system of expansion allows us to develop on the experiential meanings of a clause in three main ways: through elaboration, extension or enhancement of its meanings.

The various logico-semantic relations included expanding relations are of the three main kinds: extension, elaboration and enhancement. Eggins (2004:282) stated that extension is about one clause extends the meaning of another by adding something new to it. The symbol "+" is used to signal Extension, as shown below for both paratactic and hypotactic constructions. Extension functions as to extend a clause by adding new information (Gerot and Wignell 1994:90). The code used is a plus (+) sign. This clause is usually preceded by conjunctions, such as: *and, but, or*.

Eggins (2004:283) said that the largest sub-category of expansion is enhancement. In this relation, one clause enhances the meaning of another by qualifying it in one of a number of possible ways: by reference to time, space, manner, cause or condition (including consequence). In fact enhancement can be thought of as a 'next step' in developing circumstantial meanings: if the circumstantial information is sufficiently important, it may be taken out of a single clause and expanded into an enhancing clause complex.

The enhancing clause provides circumstantial features of time, place, cause/reason, condition, result, etc. The symbol "x" is used to signal Enhancement. Example:

*I will visit you **soon after I completed this proposal**.*

x

The clause **soon after I completed this proposal** explains when I will visit you.

Eggins (2004:279) stated that in elaboration, one clause elaborates on the meaning of another by further specifying or describing it. The symbol "=" is used to signal Extension. There are three ways: Exposition, Exemplification, Clarification

Exposition, in other words, the secondary clause restates the core meaning of the primary clause in different words, to present it from another point of view, or perhaps just to reinforce the message. The example is:

1 So I'm sort of hyper vigilant, you know,

=2 I'm always on the alert,

Typical conjunctions which make this relationship explicit are *or (rather), in other words, that is to say, i.e.*, but in paratactic pairs, there is often no conjunction used. It is presented with a comma or colon or tone boundary present. It can be tested for this relation by inserting 'that is' or 'I mean'.

Exemplification is when the secondary clause develops the meaning of the primary clause by becoming more specific about it, often citing an actual thing. The example is:

1 She took the fastest route home;

= 2 she took the shortcut near the river.

Explicit conjunctions are *for example, for instance, in particular, e.g.*

Clarification is when the secondary clause clarifies the primary clause, backing it up with some form of explanation or explanatory comment. Typical conjunctions include *in fact, actually, indeed, at least, what I mean is*. Here is a slightly more complex Example:

1 it's like having asthma or something

=2 1 some days it's good

+ 2 and some days it's not good.

Eggs (2004:271) stated that projection is the logico-semantics of quoting and reporting speech or thoughts. In projection, one of the clauses indicates that someone or something said or thought something; any other clauses in the complex then express what the person or phenomenon said or thought. Eggs(2004:270) said that if the clause contains a verb of saying or thinking (or any of their many synonyms), you are probably looking at a projecting relationship.

The system of projection involves the attribution of either locutions (what someone said) or ideas (what someone thought). The double quotation mark (") is used to indicate locution and a single quotation mark (') is used to show ideas. Projection is divided into locution and idea.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research design is a process which is needed in planning and doing a research. In this research the writer used a descriptive qualitative method which is intended to describe, analyze and interpret the data. As descriptive research, it was intended to describe and identify the taxis system and logico-semantic from the clause found in AFTA agreement.

The unit of data analysis of this research was the clause complex in ASEAN Free Trade Agreement. ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) Agreement was downloaded from the official website of ASEAN named www.asean.org.

Technique of data collection was how the writer collects and gets the data. There were some methods of collecting data. The steps in collecting the data were as follows: searching and downloading the data (pdf file) from website www.asean.org; reading the AFTA agreement; after reading the data, the writer will know about the content of the data; differentiating the simple and complex

clauses; differentiating the complex and embedded clauses; and grouping the clause complex before conducting the analysis.

The instruments used to analyze the data are the theories of the clause complex especially system of interdependency and the logico-semantic relation. Consequently the unit of analysis is clause complexes. The data about AFTA agreement was firstly identified in terms of their clause complexes, and then the writer analyzed their system of interdependency and the logico-semantic relation. Then the writer interpreted the data while building the conclusion.

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

Here, the researcher describes the findings of the clause complex interdependencies and types of logico-semantic relation of clause complex in ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) agreement. The first finding is the clauses that found in the data. The following table is the findings of the number of clause found in the data.

Table 1. Number of clauses in ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) Agreement

No.	Clause	Σf	$\Sigma f\%$
1.	Simplex	19	31,67 %
2.	Complex	41	68,33 %
	Total	60	100 %

From the table above, it is seen that there are 60 clauses found in the data. There are two types of clause: simplex and complex. Furthermore, the complex clause is higher than simplex with 41 clauses or 68,33%. It happens because the genre is agreement; so, the complex clause can help the readers really understand about the content properly. Moreover, the representatives of the ASEAN members sometimes do not really know about economics. As the result, it will bring betterment for ASEAN members that sign on the agreement.

Furthermore, the clause complex is divided into two types: complexing and embedding (Martin, Mathiessen, and Painter, 2010: 242). Both types can find in the data. It is explained from the table below.

Table 2. The number of Complexing and Embedding Clause in ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) agreement

No.	Clause	Σf	$\Sigma f\%$
1.	Complexing	21	51,2%
2.	Embedding	20	48,8%
	Total	41	100 %

The table above shows that the complexing clause is the most frequent appeared in the data with 21 clause or 51,2%. It happens because mostly the sentence including into more than one clause that join the two clauses or become additional information. On the other hand, it makes the sentence more effective; so, the readers can understand the agreement easily. Further, the embedding clauses are 20 clauses or 48,8% found in the data. It happens because the embedding clauses are used to explain the nominal group in the

data. However, the agreement is more emphasizing the process rather than the participants.

The last finding is the interdependencies and the logico-semantics of the complexing clause. There are two types of interdependencies: hypotactic and paratactic. Moreover, the logico-semantics found in the data are extension, elaboration and enhancement. The following table is the findings of the types of interdependencies and logico-semantic found in the data.

Table 3. The number of interdependencies and logico-semantics in ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) agreement

No.	Taxis	Logico-Semantic			Σf	Σf%
		Extension	Elaboration	Enhancement		
1.	Hypotactic	1	11	2	14	56%
2.	Paratactic	8	3	0	11	44%
	Total	9	14	2	25	100%

From the table above, it is seen that the number of hypotactic is more than paratactic with 14 clauses or 56%. On the other hand, the paratactic is 11 clauses or 44%. This condition happens because there are many additional information in order to make the agreement, the context and the meaning clear. As stated in Eggins (2004:266) that hypotaxis characteristic is the clauses relate to each other in a modifying or dependency relationship. It means that the dependent clause modifies the independent clause. However, the paratactic shows the equal positions of the clauses. Both clauses can stand alone. It shows different information.

Moreover, elaboration is the highest number of the logical-semantics found in the data with 14 clauses. It happens because one clause elaborates the meaning of another clause. It means providing detail information. As the result, it becomes the highest number. The second number is extension with 9 clauses. There are some clauses that extend a clause by adding new information. The last is enhancement with 2 clauses. The enhancement function is to provide explanation about the circumstance. The genre of text is agreement; so, it tends to explain more about the process and the actor rather than the circumstance. On the other hand, enhancement is not found in the paratactic clause. It happens because the genre of the text is agreement. As stated in the previous explanation, the agreement is more emphasizing in the process and actor rather than in the circumstances. The further analysis can be seen as follows.

Hypotactic Elaboration Clause

Excerpt 1

"Non-Tariff Barriers" mean measures other than tariffs which effectively prohibit or restrict import or export of products within Member States.		
CLS NO	logical relation	Clause
(i)	α	"Non-Tariff Barriers" mean measures other than tariffs

(ii)	= β	1	which effectively prohibit
(iii)		+2	or restrict import
(iv)		+3	or export of products within Member States.

From the table above, it can be seen that there are two clauses which is categorized as clause complex. In term of tactic system, the first clause, *Non-Tariff Barriers"mean measures other than tariffs*, is called dominant clause and it is signified by α . In addition, the second clause, *which effectively prohibit or restrict import or export of products within Member State*, is called dependent clause and it is signified by β . This clause complex is included into hypotactic clauses because the dominant clause (α) is independent clause and it can stand alone as a complete thought; while, the dependent clause (β) cannot stand alone and it has incomplete meaning. These two clauses have unequal status because there is a conjunction 'which' that connect the second clause into first clause. The dependent clause (β), *which effectively prohibit or restrict import or export of products within Member State*, cannot stand alone as a complete meaning and It needs the dominant clause, *"Non-Tariff Barriers"mean measures other than tariffs"*, to create complete meaning. So, the dependent clause can have clear meaning. Based on that reason, it can be concluded as hypotactic clause.

Furthermore, 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 effectively prohibit or restrict import or export of products within Member States*, elaborates the dominant clause (α), *"Non-Tariff Barriers" mean measures other than tariffs*. In specific way, the dependent clause tried to elaborate *"Non-Tariff Barriers"*in dominant clause to make it more understandable towards the readers even if they are not economist. This elaboration specifically includes into clarification because the dependent clause also gives some explanation about *"Non-tariff Barriers"* itself. According to www.thefreedictionary.com, non-tariff barriers are trade barriers that restrict import but are not in the usual form of a tariff. An international agreement is prohibited to create a further question or assumption, so it should be clear what kind of *"Non-Tariff Barrier"* means in this agreement. So, the dependent clause comes to elaborate the dominant clause. The end; so, the type of logico-semantic can be concluded into elaboration.

Furthermore, there is paratactic clause found in the dependent clause (β). In term of tactic system, the first clause, *which effectively prohibit*, is called initiating clause and it is signified by 1. In addition, the second clause, *or restrict import*;and the third clause, *or export of products within Member State*, is called continuing clause and it is signified by 2 and 3. This clause complex is included into paratactic clauses because they are both independent clause and they have equal status. Each of them can stand alone. Besides, the paratactic clause indicators can be seen from the conjunction 'or'. Based on that reason, it can be concluded as paratactic clause.

In term of logico-semantic, this clause complex is including into extension and signified by +. It is because the continuing clauses (2 and 3), *or restrict import, or export of products within Member State*, extends the meaning of the initiating clause, *which effectively prohibit*. Based on Eggins' theory, there is a conjunction 'or' which means to explain additional meaning. The continuing clauses are the additional meaning of the explanation. The end; so, the type of logico-semantic can be concluded into extension.

Hypotactic Enhancement Clause

Excerpt 2

A product shall be deemed to be originating from ASEAN Member States, if at least 40% of its content originates from any Member State.		
CLS NO	logical relation	Clause
(i)	α	A product shall be deemed to be originating from ASEAN Member States,
(ii)	$x\beta$	if at least 40% of its content originates from any Member State.

In term of tactic system, this clause complex is included into hypotactic clause. It is indicated by the dominant clause that is signified by (α) is independent clause because it can stand alone as a complete meaning, while the dependent clause that is signified by (β) cannot stand by itself to create a complete meaning. There is also a conjunction 'if' that shows the characteristic of the dependent clause. Based on that, these two clauses have unequal status. The dependent clause (β), *if at least 40% of its content originates from any Member State*, cannot stand alone as a complete meaning. It needs the dominant clause (α), *A product shall be deemed to be originating from ASEAN Member States*, to create complete meaning. Here, the article explains that the products that made by at least 40% from ASEAN members can use the ASEAN Free Trade Area using the Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT). Based on that, it is included into hypotactic clause.

In term of logico-semantic, this clause complex is including into enhancement. It is seen that the dependent clause (β), *if at least 40% of its content originates from any Member State*, enhances the meaning of the dominant clause (α), *A product shall be deemed to be originating from ASEAN Member States*, by giving conditional clause with conjunction 'if'. The conditional tense as the dependent clause (β) enhances the information of product origin at the dominant clause (α). Moreover, the dependent clause (β) acts like a conditional requirement to make the intention found in the dominant clause (α) happen; so, it uses the word 'if'. In addition, the dependent clause (β) provides explanation of conditional circumstances. The end; so, the type of logico-semantic can be concluded into enhancement.

Paratactic Extension Clause

Excerpt 3

Member States with tariff rates at MFN rates of 0%-5% shall be deemed to have satisfied the obligations under this Agreement and shall also enjoy the concessions.		
CLS NO	logical relation	Clause
(i)	1	Member States with tariff rates at MFN rates of 0%-5% shall be deemed to have satisfied the obligations under this Agreement
(ii)	+2	and shall also enjoy the concessions

In term of tactic system, this clause complex shows that there are two independent clauses. The first clause, *Member States with tariff rates at MFN rates of 0%-5% shall be deemed to have satisfied the obligations under this Agreement*, is called initiating clause and it is signified by 1. It can be stand alone without the second clause that is called continuing clause and signified by 2, *and shall also enjoy the concessions*. So, they have equal status. Based on that reason, it can be concluded as paratactic clause.

In addition, this clause complex is included into extension. It is seen that the continuing clause (2), *and shall also enjoy the concessions*, extend the meaning of the initiating clause (1), *Member States with tariff rates at MFN rates of 0%-5% shall be deemed to have satisfied the obligations under this Agreement*. Here, the article wants to explain about MFN. It means a status or level of treatment accorded by one state to another in international trade. The term means the country which is the recipient of this treatment must, nominally, receive equal trade advantages as the "most favoured nation" by the country granting such treatment. The continuing clause (2) explains the additional meaning of the previous meaning about the obligation under this argument. Furthermore, there is a conjunction 'and' that becomes connector between the first clause and the second clause. The end; so, the type of logico-semantic can be concluded into extension.

Paratactic Elaboration Clause

Excerpt 4

"Agricultural products" mean :		
(a) agricultural raw materials/unprocessed products covered under Chapters 1-24 of the Harmonised System (HS), and similar agricultural raw materials/unprocessed products in other related HS Headings; and		
(b) products which have undergone simple processing with minimal change in form from the original products.		
CLS NO	logical relation	Clause
(i)	1	"Agricultural products" mean :
(ii)	=2	(a) agricultural raw materials/unprocessed products covered under Chapters 1-24 of the Harmonised System (HS), and similar agricultural raw materials/unprocessed

			products in other related HS Headings; and (b) products which have undergone simple processing with minimal change in form from the original products.
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In term of tactic system, this clause complex is included into paratactic clauses because they are both independent clause with the conjunction 'and' and they have equal status. Each of them can stand alone. The clause, "Agricultural products" mean : (a) agricultural raw materials/unprocessed products covered under Chapters 1-24 of the Harmonised System (HS), and similar agricultural raw materials/unprocessed products in other related HS Headings";and, and (b) products which have undergone simple processing with minimal change in form from the original products, have the same status as a independent clause. Based on that, it is included into paratactic clause.

In term of logico-semantic, this clause complex is including into elaboration because the continuing clause, (a) agricultural raw materials/unprocessed products covered under Chapters 1-24 of the Harmonised System (HS), and similar agricultural raw materials/unprocessed products in other related HS Headings and (b) products which have undergone simple processing with minimal change in form from the original product, elaborates the initiating clause (1), "Agricultural products"mean. In specific way, the continuing clause (2) tried to elaborate the definition of agricultural productsin initiating clause (1) to make it clear towards the readers. This elaboration specifically includes into clarification because the continuing clause also gives some further explanation about the definition of agricultural products. Moreover, the explanation from the continuing clause also adds some more important information about harmonised system (HS) that is an internationally standardized system of names and numbers to classify traded products. It came into effect in 1988 and has since been developed and maintained by the World Customs Organization (WCO) (formerly the Customs Co-operation Council), an independent intergovernmental organization based in Brussels, Belgium, with over 200 member countries. The end; so, the type of logico-semantic can be concluded into elaboration.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, there are 41 clauses found in the data. The complexing clause is the most frequent appeared in the data with 21 clause or 51,2%. It happens because mostly the sentence including into more than one clause that join the two clauses or become additional information. On the other hand, it makes the sentence more effective; so, the readers can understand the agreement easily. Further, the embedding clauses are 20 clauses or 48,8% found in the data. It happens because the embedding clauses are used to explain the nominal group in the data. However, the agreement is more emphasizing the process rather than the participants.

Furthermore, in term of logico-semantic, the number of hypotactic is more than paratactic with 14 clauses or 56%. On the other hand, the paratactic is 11 clauses or 44%. This condition happens because there are many additional

information in order to make the agreement, the context and the meaning clear. As stated in Eggins (2004:266) that hypotaxis characteristic is the clauses relate to each other in a modifying or dependency relationship. It means that the dependent clause modifies the independent clause. However, the paratactic shows the equal positions of the clauses. Both clauses can stand alone. It shows different information. Moreover, elaboration is the highest number of the logical-semantics found in the data with 14 clauses. It happens because one clause elaborates the meaning of another clause. It means providing detail information. As the result, it becomes the highest number. The second number is extension with 9 clauses. There are some clauses that extend a clause by adding new information. The last is enhancement with 2 clauses. The enhancement function is to provide explanation about the circumstance. The genre of text is agreement; so, it tends to explain more about the process and the actor rather than the circumstance. On the other hand, enhancement is not found in the paratactic clause. It happens because the genre of the text is agreement. As stated in the previous explanation, the agreement is more emphasizing in the process and actor rather than in the circumstances. The projection clauses are not found in this research because of the genre. This phenomena happens because it is impossible to find verbal or mental process in agreement such as AFTA

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