

VERBAL GROUP COMPLEXES APPLICATION IN PALANG TAMAK TEXT SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

Pan Balang Tamak text is one of Balinese narrative texts developing in Balinese communities. This text contains very deep moral value which is very useful for communities to achieve happiness in the world. The moral values embedding in the clauses constructing the text are in metaphorical meaning. Many clauses constructing the text contain verbal group complexes in which they describe kinds of actions done by the participants. This paper analyzes the application of verbal group complexes in Pan Balang Tamak text written by Suptra (2014). The theory used to analyze the verbal group complexes is the theory of group complex from Systemic Functional Linguistics from Halliday (2014). The paper used qualitative research, namely by the theory approach, the technique used is based on syntagmatic and paradigmatic based on field, tenor, and mode. The result of the research suggested that both verbal group complexes in paratactic and in hypotactic were found in the text. Paratactic can be found in the way of the community members' respect to their bad behavior and the real condition happening to all animal living in the forest. The hypotactic verbal were found in the clauses which contain the efforts to trap Pan Balang Tamak in which Pan Balang Tamak get some the advantages. Projection verb can be found in verbal process which have proposal meaning, namely, the willing to trap Pan Balang Tamak.

Keywords: Paratactic, Hypotactic; Elaboration; Projection; Pan Balang Tamak; Jero Klian

I. Introduction

In present time, the popularity of most Balinese narrative texts get decreased since the texts are viewed as texts which contain monotone topic, uninteresting chronology, and lack setting. In addition, many young generations cannot understand the languages used in the texts. Those reasons are viewed as the main factors which cause the young generations leave the text. This phenomenon makes the related institution feel worried since the young generations do not recognize Balinese narrative texts at all. In fact, the texts are Balinese's ancestor work.

Pan Balang Tamak text is one of Balinese narrative texts which undergoes the same experiences as other Balinese narrative texts. The text is not recognized by all of Balinese communities. The text is interpreted in different point of view. There are some opinion about the text such as: the text is viewed as joke, religious text, philosophy, folktale, and others. Those varieties of view cause different treatment for the text.

Pan Balang Tamak text was analyzed by Suardana (2020a) related to three aspects, namely; (i) context of situation, (ii) context of culture, and (iii) context of ideology. Based on the research, the text contains very deep moral values which are conveyed through nonverbal languages. The meaning of nonverbal languages is brought by some sequence of clauses in the text. However, the meaning of the clauses cannot be comprehended by most people. The problems are caused by lack of understanding in metaphorical meaning conveyed with nonverbal languages. That phenomenon makes everyone enable to interpret the text based on their ability to comprehend the clauses. That is the reason why the text is labeled in different main figure's character. The text is categorized as philosophy text which contains several ways to achieve our goal in the world. The text suggests us performing good behaviors in the world since performing good behaviors leads us to achieve harmony in the word.

Again, the clauses constructing the text contain nonverbal languages hence the meaning of the clauses needs deep cognition which must be suited with the social and cultural aspects. The clauses use all kinds of process of transitivity in which most process used for the text is material process (Suardana, 2020a). The usage of material process in the text suggests that the text describes physical movements performed by Pan Balang Tamak as the main figure and Jero Klian as supporting figure. The research suggests that the more actions addressed to Pan Balang Tamak from Jero Klian, the more benefit Pan Balang Tamak gets.

Linguistically, the moral values are brought by clause complexes or simplexes. The clause complexes are dominated by hypotactic enhancement clauses which suggest the purpose or background of the text. From the usage of the clause complexes, the text describes that Jero Klian tries to trap Pan Balang Tamak since Pan Balang Tamak is viewed as a person who always criticizes Jero Klian when leading the community. Projection clauses applied in the text suggest that Pan Balang Tamak has good character. He uses interpersonal grammatical metaphors when rejecting Jero klian's idea. He uses such language in order Jero Klian is not disappointed for Pan Balang Tamak's rejection (Suardana, 2020b).

A clause consists of elements which brings certain categories and functions within the clauses. Both categories and functions cannot be separated in the analysis. They coincide within the text. Nominal group serves as participant, depends on the process done in the text. Verbal group serves as process, and adverbial group or preposition phrase serve as circumstance. All the categories above may involve simplex or complex. Simplex category consists of one head and may be expanded by modifiers. Complex category consists more than one heads. Group complex

can be nominal group complex, verbal group complex and adverbial group complex. Each of the groups mentioned above are similar to clause complex, namely paratactic and hypotactic.

Paratactic and hypotactic group function how the head is augmented so the head of the groups will have strong or weak meaning caused by nexus group. This paper limits the analysis of verbal group complex. This focus has not been analyzed yet so the paper deepens the analysis, namely lexicogrammar stratum especially under the clause. There two backgrounds for this analysis, namely (i) to complete the analysis which has not been analyzed yet and (ii) to know how far the main or the first verbs are augmented within the clauses.

The analysis of verbal group complex indicates what activities are done after the first activity is done whether or not the participant succeed to do the activities. In addition, verbal group complex especially in projection clauses suggests the characteristic of participants in the text through mental or verbal processes. The theory used to analyze the problem is theory of group complex proposed by Halliday (2014). The method use for this research is qualitative.

Text is a process of social interaction which involves verbal or nonverbal languages and involves media. The process of social interaction involves social context in which the ideology embeds in it (Suardana, 2020a). Therefore, it is very clear that text involves language, media and context. The language may use verbal or nonverbal as long as social context is provided. Verbal language may be in spoken or written language and it is nothing to do with the length of the text. Pan Balang Tamak text originates in spoken and generated from one generation to the following generation. To expand the existence of the text, the text is written some writers who concern to Pan Balang Tamak text with their own lexical choices. One of which is text written by (Supatra, 2014), the text is written in Balinese with numbers of sequences of clauses.

As mentioned above, the clauses are constructed by group simplexes or group complexes. Verbal group complex is one of components of clause which fills a slot of clause element. Verbal group complex contains one verb as head and another verb functions as modifier. In other word, every verb has certain function in the verbal group complex. Verbal group complex can be paratactic, hypotactic, and projection.

Paratactic verbal group complex is verbal group complex in which the second or the nexus verbal group functions to expand the first verbal group by elaboration, extension, and enhancement. Elaboration paratactic nexus is related to verbs which function to elaborate the first verbal group by repeating, synonymy, antonym or definition of the first verb within verbal group complex. Verbal group complex in paratactic can be such as (i) reading, obtaining some knowledge, (ii) cannot work, does not get income, and others. Extension is related to additional information, the second verb functions to complete information or activity done by the participant of the text such as: (i) John speaks and writes in the front of the class, (ii) He eats without drinking some water. In addition, extension verbal group can be seen in clauses functioning as revision such as: (i) we want to eat some bread instead of drinking some coffee,

(ii) We do not use but see. Enhancement paratactic is related to circumstance. The nexus verbal group describes the sequence of activity or the second activity is done at the same time with the first activity. The clause containing enhancement verbal group complex in paratactic are such as; (i) she listened then wrote what she had caught, (ii) she was watching television, while drinking some tea.

Hypotactic nexus is related to elaboration, extension, and enhancement. Hypotactic elaboration in verbal group complex is associated with time phase and reality phase (Halliday, 2014). These verbs are related to relational process; reality phase is related to intensive relational process and time phase is related to circumstantial relational process. Clauses containing elaboration hypotactic are such as: (i) they stop walking (time-phase), (ii) it seems to rain (reality-phase), (iii) the sun rises to indicate the morning day (reality-phase), and others. Extension verbal group in hypotactic is related to conation clauses which recover two aspects, namely potential and actual meanings. Potential meaning is associated with having or not having to achieve success. Actual meaning is associated with trying or not trying to achieve success. The clauses having conation meaning are such as: (i) we try do approach them, they succeed to manage the company, (ii) she behaves to control her mind, and others. Enhancement group in verbal group complex can be seen in clauses containing circumstance meaning, for example, complaining means asking by force, remember means mental process related to cause or reason. The clauses using hypotactic enhancement are such as; (i) she forgets buying me some bread, (ii) Roger demonstrated to reduce the tax, (iii) they stopped driving when the police stopped him, and others.

In hypotactic elaboration, extension, and enhancement, clauses containing causative meaning can be found. Elaboration causative can be found in verbs which contains time and reality phases in which the verbs contain causative meaning explicitly, for examples; (i) Arnol keeps his baby playing, (ii) she doesn't stop me going, (iii) he improve himself to win the game, and others. Extension causative can be found in verbs which contain conation verbs, for examples; (i) Reny will allow me to go to the party, (ii) George enables to win the game, (iii) the committee helped me manage the procedure, and others. Enhancement causative can be found in verbs containing modulation meaning, for examples; (i) they make me do it, (ii) she reminds me to do that job.

Verbs categorized as mental and verbal processes are projection clauses. Mental process is from verbs categorized as wish or expectation, for examples, (i) they wish to come, (ii) I pretended to come, (iii) she prefers staying home. Verbal process is from verbs containing proposal meaning (Halliday, 2014:587), for examples; (i) she promised to give some money, (ii) she asked to come, (iii) she would like to come here, and many others.

II. Methods

This research used qualitative approach, namely this research used the theory of group complex as part of SFL theories proposed by Halliday (2014:557-592). The data were taken from written text (Supatra, 2014). The written text was chosen because the topic has not been analyzed yet. This research completes the previous research done by Suardana (2020a) so this research enriches the analysis of Pan Balang Tamak text. The data were collected based on the theory by separating elements constructing the clauses.

Two verbs coming consequently or two verbs separated by nominal group filling element function as process were collected based on syntax and semantic approaches. Syntactically, paratactic verbal group complex were collected with the same verbal group complexes, hypotactic verbal group complex were collected with the same verbal group complexes, and projection verbal group complex were collected with same verbal group complexes. In addition, semantics approach also concerns by identifying verbal group within verbal group complex. Semantic approach done in identifying functions is like elaboration, extension, enhancement, and projection.

The data were analyzed based on the theory of SFL, namely: paratactic, hypotactic, and projection. The data were analyzed descriptively and supported with the tables with marks. Paratactic is given mark like 1, 2; paratactic elaboration is marked 1=2, paratactic extension is marked 1+2, and paratactic enhancement is marked with 1x2. Hypotactic is given mark α , β ; hypotactic elaboration is marked $\alpha=\beta$, hypotactic extension is marked $\alpha+\beta$, and hypotactic enhancement is marked $\alpha\beta$. Projection verbs only happen in hypotactic hence the projection is given $\alpha'\beta$ for mental process, while $\alpha''\beta$ is for verbal process.

Several analyzed data are presented in this paper according to syntax and semantics approaches. They are described descriptively based on the characteristics of process applied in the text such as mental, material processes or others. The usage of verbal group complexes indicates the character of participants in the text.

III. Findings and Discussion

Again, SFL is the theory which views that language as social phenomenon, the meaning of language is resulted from combination between language and social context. The context involves context of situation, context of culture, and context of ideology. Context of situation is obtained from the grammatical analysis, namely lexicogrammar in the usage (Schleppegrell, 2008). A clause is one of lexicogrammatical analysis in SFL. A Clause is constructed of elements with syntagmatic and paradigmatic. They work together to raise the meaning in the text. Syntactically, the clause is constructed by the elements such as noun, verb, and adverb. However, the research focuses on verbal group, namely verbal group complex. Verbal group complex contain two verbs, each of which serves certain function.

Based on the research, Pan Balang Tamak text applies verbal group complexes in paratactic, hypotactic, and projections. Both paratactic and hypotactic involve elaboration, extension, and enhancement. Projection verb can be found in mental and verbal process. Here are the clauses containing verbal group complexes applied in the text.

Paratactic

Pan Balang Tamak text uses verbal group complex paratactic; elaboration, extension, and enhancement. Elaboration is related to repetition, extension is related to revision, and enhancement is related to two activities done the same time and the sequence or periodic. The following clauses are the clauses using verbal group complex paratactic found in the text.

1. Paratactic Elaboration

Bangké Pan Balang Tamak kapondong abana ke pura desa

<i>Bangké Pan Balang Tamak</i>	<i>kapondong abana</i>	<i>ke pura desa</i>
The corpse of Pan Balang Tamak	is carried, brought	to village temple
Goal	1=2	Circumstance location
	Material P. + Material P.	

The clause describes the ambition of the other community members to have Pan Balang Tamak' wealth. However, what they think and bring is the corpse of Pan Balang Tamak. The clause uses verbal group complex kapondong abana 'is brought, carry is paratactic elaboration. The second verb abana 'brought) is the synonym of the first verb. The second verb functions as the augmentation of the first verb which make the activity have strong meaning. Therefore, the verbal group complex belongs to paratactic elaboration (Halliday, 2014:560).

Di arep petin ento, Jero Mangku sareng para pemedek ngaturang bhakti, ngaturang parama suksma antuk keledangan Ida Betara.

<i>Di arep petin ento</i>	<i>Jero Mangku sareng para pemedek</i>	<i>ngaturang bhakti, ngaturang parama suksma</i>	<i>antuk keledangan Ida Betara</i>
In front of the box	the temple leader and the worshipers	pray, say thank you	because of God blessing
Circumstance location	Behaver	1 =2	Circumstance
		Behavioral Process	reason

The clause states that all of the other community member feel happy because the box they see in front of the temple is viewed as The God's blessing. The happiness can be seen in the verbs ngaturang bhakti, ngaturang parama suksma 'pray, say thank you'. This activity is done by

all of the other community members living in the village. The second verb *ngaturang perama suksma* ‘say thank you’ is the taxonomy of the first verb (Halliday, 2004) so the second verb functions to augment the activity of the first verb. Because of that reason, the verb group complex is called paratactic elaboration (Halliday, 2014:560).

From Semiotic point of view, the clause has metaphorical meaning because the clause describes that all community members feel happy to bad habit. They act as if they were in the God’s way, what they do insofar is considered good behavior. It can be seen from the circumstance of reason *antuk keledangan Ida Betara* ‘because of the God blessing’. The entity *petin ento* ‘that box’ is considered as the entity given by the God.

2. Paratactic Extension

Lantas cicingé kaing-kaing boya ja ngongkong

<i>Lantas</i>	<i>cicingé</i>	<i>kaing-kaing boya ja ngongkong</i>
Then	the dog	groans instead of barking
Conjunction	Behavior	1 + 2
		Behavioral Process

The clause states the character of the dog which is brought by Pan Balang Tamak. That is metaphorical action as the form of protest for Pan Balang Tamak’s instruction. Pan Balang Tamak has intention to bring such character since Pan Balang Tamak want to show the real condition that happens in the forest. The verb *kaing-kaing* ‘groans’ is behavioral process related to psychology. The process is representation of being scared resulted from being hunted at any time. The verb *ngongkong* ‘barking’ is behavioral process, the process should be done by brave dog. However, such behavior does not happen in Pan Balang Tamak’s dog.

The verbal group complex functions to invite Jero Klian and the other community members realize the psychological feeling that occurs in animals living in the forest. However, Jero Klian and the other community members never understand what Pan Balang Tamak means. This is the proof that Pan Balang Tamak loves and cares animals living in the forest and Pan Balang Tamak tries stop hunting done by Jero Klian and the other community members.

3. Paratactic Enhancement

Makejang kramané suba pada bangun tur mejalan ngalih kayu

<i>Makejang kramané suba pada</i>	<i>bangun tur mejalan ngalih</i>	<i>Kayu</i>
The other community members	get up then go to take	wood
Actor	1 x 2α x β	Goal
	Material Process	

The clause mentioned above is the actualization of what Jero Klian asked to the community members. Verbal group complex bangun tur mejalan ngalih ‘get up then go to take’ contains three verbs. Verb bangun ‘get up’ is behavioral process since the verb indicates mental and material process. The second and the third verbs are material process. Those verbs serve as proof that the other community members obey what Jero Klian asked. In other word, the other community members agree Jero Klian’ idea.

Linguistically, verbs bangun tur mejalan ‘get up then go’ is categorized as verbal group complex paratactic enhancement (Halliday, 2014:563) since the two activities are done episodically, the first action is bangun ‘get up’ the activity is followed by the second activity released with activity menjalan ‘go’. Those verbs involve circumstance indicating sequence of event with conjunctive adjunct released with tur ‘then’. Verbs mejalan ngalih ‘go to take’ is hypotactic enhancement since the verb mejalan ‘go’ embeds circumstance of purpose (Halliday, 2014:573). Therefore, mejalan ngalih ‘go to take’ is verbal group which contains modulation since the meaning of the group is related to expectation of the other community members.

Lantas krama banjaré mulih tur mapangenan

<i>lantas</i>	<i>krama banjaré</i>	<i>mulih tur mepangenan</i>
Then	the other community members	go home and regret
Conj.	Actor	1 x 2
		Material Process + Behavioral P

The clause states regret happening to the other community members because any effort addressed to Pan Balang Tamak does not success. Due to the reason, the other community members feel unsuccessful to trap Pan Balang Tamak. The verbs mulih tur mapangenan ‘go home and regret’ is verbal group complex paratactic enhancement. Both activities happen in the same time, the verb mulih ‘go home’ is material process, transformative enhancement since the verb embeds circumstance place. The verb mepangenan ‘regret’ is behavioral process resulted from what the other community members expect to Pan Balang Tamak does not come true. It is very clear that their effort to make Pan Balang Tamak get dangerous does not success. Even, the efforts make Jero Klian and the other community members get disadvantages.

Hypotactic

Verbal group complex hypotactic are found in the text such; elaboration, extension, and enhancement. Elaboration is related to time phase, extension is related to potential and actual, and enhancement is related to accompaniment. The following clauses are the clauses used verbal group complex hypotactic.

1. Hypotactic Elaboration

Ia tusing suud-suud makeneh anê tidong-tidong

<i>Ia</i>	<i>tusing suud-suud makeneh</i>	<i>anê tidong-tidong</i>
He	never stops thinking of	an odd phenomenon
Senser	$\alpha = \beta$	Phenomenon
	Relational +mental process	

The clause above uses verbal group complex in which contains two verbs, relational and mental processes. Both verbs form group complex, the first verb is related to time phase. The group complex *tusing-suud-suud makeneh* ‘never stops thinking of’ indicates that the senser is a creative person who always thinks everything that has not been thought yet by other persons, but the senser can do it very well. The pronoun *ia* ‘he’ refers to Pan Balang Tamak since the previous clauses describe the characteristic of Pan Balang Tamak. Pan Balang Tamak functioning as Subject in the clause is substituted with *ia* ‘he’.

Time phase verb released with *suud* ‘stop’ gets full reduplication then becomes *suud-suud* ‘stop’. The reduplication functions to emphasize the time phase (Katamba, 1993). The negation marker is *tusing* ‘not’, the marker functions to give contradiction to the real meaning. The meaning of the verbal group complex is ‘never give up thinking of’. *Anê tidong-tidong* ‘an odd phenomenon’ means that something which is not thought by other persons and nobody can catch what Pan Balang Tamak thinks. It means that the way of Pan Balang Tamak thinks about phenomenon is not understood by other community members since Pan Balang Tamak has much deeper cognition of the potential occurrences in the community. In other word, Pan Balang Tamak knows what occurrences will happen after the others community members perform their activities in which is on behalf of the village. The phenomenon above indicates that Pan Balang Tamak refuses every decision done the other community members in which it will ruin the ethic, moral, and logic which is effective in the community.

Ia nu ngantosang siapné tuun

<i>Ia</i>	<i>nu ngantosang</i>	<i>siapné tuun</i>
He	keeps waiting	the hence go down from the nest
Actor	$\alpha = \beta$	Embedded Clause
	Relational P + Behavioral P	

The clause mentioned above is categorized as clause complex in which there is embedded clause released with *siapné tuun* ‘the hence go down from the nest’. Verbs *nu ngantosang* ‘keep waiting’ is categorized verbal group complex, hypotactic elaboration. The verb *nu* ‘keeps’

belongs to relational process, the verb has time meaning explicitly. That the reason why the verb is categorized as time phase (Halliday, 2014:570). The verbal group complex *nu ngantosang* ‘keeps waiting’ indicates that Pan Balang Tamak has very strict role before doing something. He has to wait his hence from the nest, the time when the hence leaves the nest is used as start point to do the activity.

Pan Balang Tamak does as what the clause mentions above since Jero Klian commanded the other community members to take wood in the forest. All of the community members have to go to forest at the time hence go down from the nest, but Pan Balang Tamak does not. The time imposed by Jero Klian is used as start point before doing activity. Based on the clause above, Pan Balang Tamak has already performed as a good commoner in the community by running the command addressed to all of the community members.

2. Hypotactic Extension

Ia stata nyidayang medaya tur makelid uling pakêweh.

<i>Ia</i>	<i>stata</i>	<i>nyidayang medaya tur makelid</i>	<i>uling pakêweh</i>
He	always	is able to think then avoid	from difficulties
Actor	Circumstance	$\alpha + \beta_1 \times 2$	Circumstance
		Mental Process + Behavioral process	

The pronoun *ia* ‘he’ refers to Pan Balang Tamak since the previous clauses state Pan Balang Tamak’s abilities to identify anything that may come to him. Verbal group complex released with *nyidayang medaya tur mekelid* ‘is able to think then avoid’ is filled with three verbs. The first verb is related to conation associated with ability, the second one is related to cognition, and the third one is related to behavioral activity so called behavioral process. The group complex indicates that explicitly, Pan Balang Tamak is creative, he learn about everything that other people cannot do so anything addressed to him can be detected very well. Because of this, Pan Balang Tamak has ability which is used to escape problems as mentioned in the clause above.

Linguistically, the verbal group complex above is categorized as verbal group complex, hypotactic extension since the verbal group complex shows the actual (Halliday, 2014:573), namely ability to escape from the environment which Pan Balang Tamak dislikes. Verb *makelid* ‘avoid’ is verb associated with psychological movement since the behavior needs cognition and the actualization needs physical movement. For that reason, the action is called behavioral process.

Kramané tusing nyidayang ngeraos apa-apa

<i>Krama banjaré</i>	<i>tusing nyidayang ngeraos</i>	<i>apa-apa</i>
All of the community members	cannot afford speaking	anything
Speaker	Behavioral P + Verbal Process	Verbiage

The clause mentioned above is negative form marked with tusing ‘not’. The clause is the respond happening to all of the community members. This phenomenon raises as result from the trap addressed to Pan Balang Tamak by Jero Klian, but the trap can be avoided by Pan Balang Tamak since Pan Balang Tamak can show the proof that he follows the instruction given by Jero Klian.

Verbs nyidayang ngeraos ‘afford speaking’ is hypotactic extension (Halliday, 2014:573). The clause contains conation meaning in which the verb nyidayang ‘afford’ embeds the meaning of ability. Halliday calls this verb as actual. The verb ngeraos ‘speak’ is verbal process which is related to the respond of the phenomenon. The verbal group complex above indicates that the other community members cannot find the proof that Pan Balang Tamak does mistake. Therefore, the other community members cannot do anything that causes Pan Balang Tamak trapped.

Ada anê makita ngematiang ia prajani

<i>Ada anê</i>	<i>makita ngematiang</i>	<i>ia</i>	<i>prajani</i>
Anyone	tries to kill	him	immaediately
Behavies	$\alpha + \beta$ Behavioral P + Material P	Goal	Circumstance duration

The clause is used by one of the community member to Pan Balang Tamak because the other community members cannot afford seeing Pan Balang Tamak’s behavior in the community. Because of that phenomenon, what he think is expressed in community. The pronoun ia ‘him’ functioning as goal refers to Pan Balang Tamak. Therefore, the target of killing is Pan Balang Tamak. Explicitly, the clause indicates that such person has very bad behavior released with preference killing Pan Balang Tamak.

The verbs makita ngematiang ‘tries to kill’ is verbal group complex, hypotactic extension (Halliday, 2014:573). The verb makita ‘tries’ belongs to conation verb stating effort to do something. Therefore, the group states that effort to kill Pan Balang Tamak. The effort is augmented by the circumstance duration prajani ‘soon’. The circumstance indicates that the speaker does not want to see Pan Balang Tamak in long time in the community because the longer Pan Balang Tamak live in the community, the more problem will rise in the community.

3. Hypotactic Enhancement

Ada ané tusing milu ngalih kayu

<i>Ada ané</i>	<i>tusing milu ngalih</i>	<i>kayu</i>
Someone	does not join to take	wood
Aktor	Material P. + Material P	Goal

The clause is spoken by Jero Klian because Pan Balang Tamak does not involve in the activity. The actor *ada ané* meant by Jero Klian and the other community members refers to Pan Balang Tamak. Since the clause is negative form, the phenomenon is viewed as negative behavior which is done by Pan Balang Tamak. verbs *milu ngalih* 'join to take' is verbal group complex, hypotactic enhancement. This clause viewed as causative clause since the verb *milu* 'join' embeds with circumstance indicating accompaniment (Halliday, 2014) so the verb is categorized as material process, extension. The usage of the verbal group complex indicates that Pan Balang Tamak is considered not being part in the activity so from this phenomenon, Pan Balang Tamak is viewed as person who does not obey to Jero Klian.

Krama banjarê lakar nyekin Pan Balang Tamak

<i>Krama banjarê</i>	<i>lakar nyekin</i>	Pan Balang Tamak
All community members	agree to ignore	Pan Balang Tamak
Senser	α ' β	Phenomenon
	Behavioral P. + Mental P.	

The clause above states that the other community members do not like Pan Balang Tamak since Pan Balang Tamak is viewed as a person who protests Jero Klian's decision. Because of that reason, Jero Klian invites the other community members to ignore Pan Balang Tamak. Verbs *lakar nyekin* 'agree to ignore' is verbal group complex with behavioral process and mental process. The verb *lakar* 'agree' is behavioral process related to perspective (Halliday, 2014:302). The verb embeds modulation meaning in which the verb contains the agreement involving accompaniment among the community members. In other word, the verb is associated with circumstance accompaniment since the process involves other persons. The verb *nyekin* 'ignore' is mental process related to emotion (Halliday, 2014:257).

The verbal group complex above is categorized hypotactic enhancement since the process invites other members to do activity. The group complex above indicates that Jero Klian and the other community members have very bad behavior for Pan Balang Tamak. Ideologically, they brake the ethic, esthetic, and the logic in the community. As good leader, Jero Klian must not do

such bad behavior, but he must open with critic. The critic rises because there is some misleading happening in the community.

Pan Balang Tamak tulungina megat tukad dadinê ia buung kena denda.

<i>Pan Balang Tamak</i>	<i>tulungina megat</i>	<i>tukad</i>	<i>dadinê</i>	<i>ia</i>	<i>buung kena</i>	<i>denda</i>
Pan Balang Tamak	is helped to cross	a river	so	he	fails to be charged	from the fine
Benefit	$\alpha \times \beta$	Range	Conjunction	Benefit	$\alpha \times \beta$	Range
	Material P				Material P	

The clause mentioned above is clause complex, the second clause functions as the clarification of the first clause (Halliday, 2014:463). Each of the clause applies verbal group complex. The first clause applies verbal group complex *tulungina megat* ‘is helped to cross’. The verbs are material process, verb *tulungina* ‘is helped’ is transformative verb, extension verb related to accompaniment. Because of this, the verbal group complex is categorized as hypotactic enhancement. The verbal group complex functions that Pan Balang Tamak is given advantages because Jero Klian does not have real proof which is used as base to fine Pan Balang Tamak.

The second clause functions to augment the first clause by giving clarification. The clause contains verbal group complex *buung kena* ‘fail to charged’. The verb *buung* ‘fail’ is related to actual in which means negative polarity (Halliday, 2014:573). The second verb *kena* ‘be charged’ is categorized as material process, transformative contact since the verb is related to personal touch. The verbal group complex serves the failure to trap Pan Balang Tamak by charging fine so the verbal group complex indicates that hypotactic extension since the verb *buung* ‘fail’ is related to actual which mean “not succeed”. Therefore, the verbal group complex belongs to hypotactic extension (Halliday, 2014:573).

Projection

Clauses using projection verb are also found in the text. Only verbal process can be found in the text in which contains proposal meaning. The following clauses are the projection clauses found in the text.

Krama banjar laku luas ke alas ngalih kayu

<i>Krama banjar</i>	<i>laku luas</i>	<i>ke alas</i>	<i>ngalih kayu</i>
The community members	want to go	to the forest	to take wood
Actor	Material P.	Circumstance location	Circumstance purpose

The clause above uses projection verb categorized as mental process in proposal meaning. The proposal meaning can be seen from the verb *lakar* ‘want’ related to expectation. It means that *krama banjar* ‘the community members’ have planning to go to the forest. The clause is the actualization of Jero Klian’s command to the other community members to trap Pan Balang Tamak. All community members have duty to run what Jero Klian’s command since he is the leader of the village. Ideologically, the village leader must be respected by all of the community members by running Jero Klian’s request or command.

The verbs indicate that the other community members follow bad behavior commanded by Jero Klian since the purpose of taking wood in the forest is one of the ways which is taken to trap Pan Balang Tamak. In other word, the projection clause is interpreted as the agreement of community member to trap Pan Balang Tamak by taking wood. The agreement seems to be right since it is done by all of the community members, but Pan Balang Tamak. In contrast, Pan Balang Tamak is viewed as a person who does not obey to Jero Klian since Pan Balang Tamak does not involve in the activity. Even, Pan Balang Tamak protests Jero Klian’s decision by nonverbal language.

Sané dibi tyang kocap ngaba sanggah uug

<i>Sané dibi</i>	<i>tiyang</i>	<i>kocap ngaba</i>	<i>sanggah uug</i>
Yesterday	I was	asked to bring	broken shrine
Circumstance location	Target	α “ β ”	Goal
		verbal P +Material P	

The clause mentioned above is respond done by Pan Balang Tamak for Jero Klian’s judgment. Jero Klian tries to find out mistake done by Pan Balang Tamak by commanding Pan Balang Tamak to bring *sengauk* ‘the rest of food then it is dried’ to temple. However, the command is viewed as wrong command which makes the purity of temple get disturbed. Because of that, the temple becomes impure. The action done by Pan Balang Tamak is viewed as metaphorical action since *sanggah uug* ‘broken shrine’ is associated with *sengauk* ‘the rest food’. *Senaguk* is not pure food similar to *sanggah uug*. Ideologically, those entities are not functioned as the main function anymore. The entity which is viewed as impure entity cannot be brought to the temple since the temple is the place for the God.

The verbs *kocap ngaba* ‘it is said to bring’ is projection verb, the verb *kocap* ‘asked’ is verbal process containing proposal meaning (Halliday, 2014:587). Explicitly, the verb forces someone else do what the speaker wants. Therefore, the actualization of the verb is associated with obligation that must be done by the listener. The projection verb mentioned above indicates that Pan Balang Tamak has obligation to bring *sanggah uug* ‘the broken shrine’ to temple. The

projection verb mentioned above states that what is done by Pan Balang Tamak is protest in metaphoric action for Jero Klian.

Pan Balang Tamak ajaka mepatung tekén krama banjaré

<i>Pan Balang Tamak</i>	<i>ajaka mepatung</i>	<i>tekén krama banjaré</i>
Pan Balang Tamak	is invited to come to party	by the community members
Target	Verbal Process+ Material P.	Sayer

The clause above states the way Jero Klian and the community members to kill Pan Balang Tamak. The verbs *ajaka mepatung* 'is invited to come to party' is projection with verbal process in which contains expectation to come or attend. So, that is the reason why the projection verb has proposal meaning. The clause shows that Jero Klian and the other community members behave very bad behavior by killing Pan Balang Tamak. They act as if they behaved good behavior for Pan Balang Tamak by inviting to the party.

The finding

The text uses many verbal group complex hypotactic indicating extension and enhancement. The meaning of the hypotactic extension states that the other community members are not able to control their mind to see what Pan Balang Tamak behaves in the community. Hypotactic enhancement states that Jero Klian and the other community members have intention to trap Pan Balang Tamak. In contrast, Pan Balang Tamak escapes from the efforts which are used to trap him. Even, Pan Balang Tamak gets some advantages from the trap.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the research, the text applies both verbal group complex paratactic and hypotactic. Group complex paratactic involves three functions such as: elaboration, extension, and enhancement. Paratactic in elaboration serves as the way of the other community members' respects to the God. The extension indicates the dog characteristic which is brought by Pan Balang Tamak. And the enhancement indicates the feeling happening to the other community members after getting failure to trap Pan Balang Tamak. Hypotactic involves three functions such as: elaboration, extension, and enhancement. The elaboration indicates time phase which states the feeling of the other community member to trap Pan Balang Tamak. The extension states the efforts done by the community members to trap Pan Balang Tamak. The enhancement in hypotactic states the advantages obtained by Pan Balang Tamak from the traps addressed to him. The projection verbs only happen in verbal process in which contains proposal meaning.

The projection clauses indicate the willing of the other community members to trap Pan Balang Tamak.

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