

**PROJECTION FOUND IN NOVEL
SOMETHING FROM TIFFANY'S BY MELLISA HILL**



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PREFACE

First of all, I would like to thank to Allah SWT for the blessing I could finish this paper at the proper time. There were many problems and difficulties I had in the process of writing of this paper due to the limited of my knowledge and references. But those all could be overcome through hard work and lots of valuable advices given the advisors.

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I realize that this paper is beyond complete, therefore, comments constructive criticism, suggestion, and new ideas will be needed very much in improving this paper. Lastly, I hope this paper could be worthwhile for the student of Faculty of Letter Warmadewa University and other readers generally those who wish to develop the study of projection.

Denpasar, August 2014

Vera Rusiana Anggredi



TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
ABSTRAK	v
I. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background and Problems	1
1.2 Scope of discussions	4
1.3 Aims	4
1.4 Theoretical basis	5
1.5 Method of Research	5
II. RELATED STUDIES	7
2.1 Clause	7
2.2 Relation Between Clauses	12
2.3 Projection	14
2.4 Kinds of Projection	16
2.4.1 Report/Locution	16
2.4.2 Idea	17
2.4.3 Fact	18
2.5 Quoting (Direct Speech) (Parataxis)	18
2.6 Reporting (Indirect Speech) (Hypotaxis)	19
2.7 Reporting Speech, Quoting thought	20

2.8	Projecting offers and commands	21
2.9	Free Indirect Speech	23
2.10	Embedded Locutions and Ideas	24
III.	The Analysis Projection	26
3.1	Report / Locution	27
3.1.1	Report in form of Statement in Parataxis relation	27
3.1.2	Report in form of Statement in Hypotaxis relation	29
3.1.3	Report in form of Question in Parataxis relation	31
3.1.4	Report as a statement expressed an Offer in Parataxis relation	33
3.1.5	Report as a question expressed an Offer in Parataxis relation	34
3.1.6	Report as a statement expressed a Command in Parataxis relation	36
3.1.7	Report as an imperative expressed a Command in Parataxis relation	37
3.1.8	Report as a statement expressed a Suggestion in Parataxis relation	38
3.1.9	Report as a question expressed a Suggestion in Parataxis relation	40
3.1.10	Report as an imperative expressed a Suggestion in Parataxis relation	43
3.2	Idea	44
3.2.1	Idea in form of Statement in Parataxis relation	44
3.2.2	Idea in form of Statement in Hypotaxis relation	46
IV.	CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	48
4.1	Conclusion	48
4.2	Suggestion	48

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ABSTRACT

The title of this paper is ‘**Projection found in novel Something From Tiffany’s**’. This paper tries to analyze and discuss about kinds of projection, forms of projecting clause, and how they are projected.

The theory applied to support the paper is in a book entitled *An Introduction to Functional Grammar* written by M.A.K Halliday (1985). The data source is taken from one English novel entitled ‘*Something From Tiffany’s*’ written by Melisa Hill which was published in 2001. In collecting data I used a library research. In analyzing data I used descriptive method by giving a little explanation and in the presenting data, I used in a formal method by using some sentences to express the problem that were discussed in this paper.

Based on the result, it is found two kinds of projection such as report / locution and idea. The report / locution is projected by verbal process and it is marked by verb *say, ask, point out* and *order*. The idea is projected by mental process and it is marked only by one verb *think*. There are three forms of projection such as *statement, interrogative* and *imperative*. Seen from the meaning of projecting clause, it can express the meaning as an *offer, command* and *suggestion*. In the projecting clause, there are two kinds the way to projected clause, it is called *parataxis* and *hypotaxis*.



ABSTRAK

Judul dari skripsi ini adalah '**Projection found in novel Something From Tiffany's**'. Skripsi ini mencoba menganalisis dan mendiskusikan tentang proyeksi sebuah kalimat, bentuk sebuah proyeksi, dan bagaimana cara memproyeksikannya.

Teori yang digunakan untuk mendukung skripsi ini adalah dari sebuah buku berjudul *An Introduction to Functional Grammar* ditulis oleh M.A.K Halliday tahun 1985. Sumber data yang dipergunakan berasal dari novel berbahasa Inggris yang berjudul '*Something From Tiffany's*' karangan dari penulis Melissa Hill yang diterbitkan pada tahun 2001. Dalam mengumpulkan data menggunakan metode perpustakaan. Untuk menganalisis data menggunakan metode deskriptif dengan memberikan sedikit penjelasan dan dalam menyajikan data menggunakan metode formal dengan menggunakan beberapa kalimat untuk menjelaskan masalah yang didiskusikan dalam skripsi ini.

Berdasarkan hasil kesimpulan, ditemukan dua jenis proyeksi yaitu report/locution dan idea. Report atau locution adalah proyeksi dari verbal proses yang ditandai dengan adanya kata kerja *say, ask, point out, dan order*. Sedangkan idea adalah proyeksi dari mental proses yang ditandai dengan kata kerja *think*. Terdapat tiga bentuk dari proyeksi yaitu *statement, question, dan imperative*. Dilihat dari segi arti, proyeksi dapat diartikan dengan maksud *offer, command, dan suggestion*. Ada dua cara untuk memproyeksikan yaitu dengan *parataxis* dan *hypotaxis*.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Problems

Linguistics is a scientific study of human languages, linguistics is very wide because it does not only study about one language but many human languages. There are macro and micro linguistics in the systematic study of language. Macro linguistic is the study about all aspects language like it is structure, it is history and relation with another aspect of human life. Micro linguistics is the study about structure of language. Linguistics covers a wide range topic. It covers phonetics or study of human speech sounds, phonology or study of sound pattern found in human language, syntax or study of sentence arrangement and the form of words, pragmatics or which deals with how speakers use language in ways which cannot be predicted from linguistic knowledge alone, and semantics or study about meaning of words and sentences (Aitchison, 1991:7-9).

One of the linguistics covers semantic which studies about meaning of words and sentence. Sentence is the main of this observation. A sentence is a grammatical unit consisting of one or more words that are grammatically linked.

A sentence can include words grouped meaningfully to express a statement, question, exclamation, request, command or suggestion. The component of sentence is a clause. A clause typically contains at least a subject noun phrase and a finite verb. While the subject is usually a noun phrase, other kinds

of phrases (such as gerund phrases) work as well, and some languages allow subjects to be omitted. There are two types of clauses: independent and dependent. An independent clause demonstrates a complete thought, it can stand alone: for example, *I am sad*. A dependent clause cannot stand alone, it is not a complete thought: for example, *because I have no friends*. One traditional scheme for classifying English sentences is by clause structure. There is a simple sentence (consists of a single independent clause with no dependent clauses), a compound sentence (consists of multiple independent clauses with no dependent clauses), a complex sentence (consists of one independent clause and at least one dependent clause), and a compound-complex sentence (consists of multiple independent clauses, at least one of which has at least one dependent clause) ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sentence_\(linguistics\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sentence_(linguistics))).

For this research I focus on complex sentence because a complex sentence consists at least one dependent clause. One of the phenomenon about clause is projection. Projection is one of kinds the logico-semantic relation. There are three kinds of projection such as report, idea, and fact. In a delivery the message or meaning to listeners, it can express the message directly or indirectly. This form called direct and indirect speech. In the semantic, both of them has a relationship. We can see the following example (*that*) *Caesar was ambitious* is a projected clause in: "*Caesar was ambitious,*" says Brutus is a direct speech and the relationship called parataxis. *Brutus says that Caesar was ambitious* is an indirect speech and the relationship called hypotaxis. *Brutus' assertion that Caesar was*

ambitious is indirect speech but in semantic relationship called embedded (Halliday, 1985:228).

The projection has various forms. It can be divided into reporting: mental process, quoting thought, projecting offers and command and free indirect speech. Mental process is something projected as a meaning, it has already been processed only once by linguistic system. For example: in (*she thought*) *it was raining*, but when in a verbal process, as in (*she said:*) “*it’s raining*”. The meaning of that is ‘*it’s raining*’ that has been recorded to be a wording in verbal process not as a meaning. In principle, single quotation stands for a meaning while double marks stand for wording. Quoting thought is called the projected element has independent. For example: *She said, “Can’t do it”*. Offers and command and also suggestion which are simply combination of the two, can be projected paratactically (quoted) in the same ways as propositions by means of a verbal process clause having a quoting function. For example such as Offer: *I’ll do it*, Command: *You do it*, Suggestion: *Let do it*. Free indirect speech is another mode of projection which is sometimes described as intermediate between direct and indirect speech, for example: *Was she dreaming, Jill wondered* (Halliday, 1985:230-240).

I think the challenge of this research is how to determine a form of projecting clause, because the projection has a various forms. That’s way, I am interested in analyzing kinds of projection and the form of projecting clause.

1.2 Scope of Discussions

In order not to have a wide discussion, it is very important to make a limitation on my research so that we can discuss the topic sharply. Because of the limitation of my ability, I focus my research on projection found in novel entitled *Something From Tiffany's* by Mellisa Hill.

The scope of this research will be formulated in questions below:

1. What kinds of projection are found in novel?
2. What are the forms of projecting clause?
3. How are they projected?

1.3 Aims

Every scientific paper generally has the aims. There are three aims which want to be obtained in this writing. They are general aim, specific aim, and academic aim.

The general aim of this writing is to apply my knowledge which is obtained during studying at Faculty of Letters Warmadewa University. In this case I would like to have an experience in conducting a research. By conducting this research I could improve my English. I hope the result of this research will be useful for those who are interested in it.

Beside the general aim, this writing also has specific aim. The specific aim of this writing is to get present specific analysis in linguistic field especially in semantic field about projection. The specific aim of this research is to know about kinds of projection, the form of projecting clause and how are they projected.

The last aim is academic aim. The aim of this writing is to complete the main requirements of the Srata-1 in my study. I take S1 degree at English Department, Faculty of Letters in Warmadewa University.

1.4 Theoretical Basis

An every scientific writing needs theoretical basis in order to make it scientific. Since this paper is considered to be scientific, this paper also needs theories to support the analysis. The main theory that I use in this paper is taken from Halliday in his book entitled *An Introduction to Functional Grammar*.

According to Halliday, there are three kinds of projection namely (1)report, (2)idea and (3)fact. The simplest form of projection is direct (quoted) speech and indirect (reported) speech. Fact refers to projection, one which involves neither mental nor verbal process but comes as it were packaged in projected form (Halliday, 1985:227-243).

There are also some theories that I used in this paper. The other relevant theory which is related to the topic of this paper can be shown in bibliography page.

1.5 Methods of Research

Methods of research give us some guidance to do research and understand the object which is observed. Methods of research are way which is used to get a purpose. There are some methods that are applied in determining data source, collecting the data, analyzing the data, and presenting the data.

The data source of this research was taken from the English novel entitled *Something From Tiffany's* by Mellisa Hill which was published in 2001. This novel has a relation to the topic of the research.

In the collecting data, I used library research. First, I read the novel over and over again to get the proper data. After reading the novel, I underlined the data which are related to the topic and typed them by using notebook. After that I classified the data based on the kinds of projection. After all data has been collected I gave a little note to simplify the next explanation.

In analyzing data, I used descriptive method. After all data have been collected, the data were analyzed in descriptive way by giving a little more explanation. This method can easily understand by the reader about what is discussed in this paper.

In presenting the result of the analysis, I used in a formal method. In this case, the formal method was applied by using some sentences to express the problems that were discussed in this paper.

CHAPTER II

RELATED STUDIES

This chapter discusses about the theory which is related to the main topic.

The projection is the main point that I want to discuss in my research. I present the main theory from M.A.K Halliday in his book entitled *An Introduction to Functional Grammar* and also the other theory that is relevant with the point of projection.

2.1 Clause

Before talking to the main point, we must know what the clause is. Clause can be defined as a group of word which has at least Subject and Verb. Clause is related with the sentence. In some theories, clause is different from a sentence. But we also find that in a certain theory clause is the same as sentence. What is meant by clause will be discussed below.

Quirk in his book entitled *A Grammar of Contemporary English* states that clause is as follows:

Clause is a unit that can be analyzed into element S(subject), V(verb), C(complement), O(object), and A(adverbial) (Quirk, 1972:342).

For examples:

- (1) Somebody caught the ball (Quirk, 1973:167).
- (2) I put the plate on the table (Quirk, 1973:167).
- (3) Queen Victoria considered him a genius (Quirk, 1973:168).

The clause in the example (1), *Somebody caught the ball* is realized by element of Subject *Somebody*, the Verb *caught*, and Object *the ball*. The clause in the example (2), *I put the plate on the table* has the element of the Subject *I*, the Verb *put*, the Object *the plate*, and the Adverbial *on the table*. In the example (3), the clause *Queen Victoria considered him a genius* is formed by element of the Subject *Queen Victoria*, Verb *considered*, Object *him*, and the Complement *a genius*.

It is useful here to have further terminological distinction between two kinds of clauses, they are independent and dependent clause. Independent clause is a clause of constituting a simple sentence, in other words independent clause is clause which can stand alone. (Quirk, 1972:721).

For examples:

(1) I am going home because it is late (Quirk, 1972:721).

(2) I think that you can do it if you try (Quirk, 1972:721).

In the example (1) there are two clauses. *I am going home* is independent and *because it is late* is dependent. In the example (2) the independent clause is *I think* and the dependent clauses are *that you can do* and *if you try*.

Other definition of clause is given by Leech in his book entitled *A Communicative Grammar of English*, He stated that clause is as follows:

Clause is the principal structures of which sentences are composed. A sentence may consist of one, or more than one clause (Leech, 1983:211).

For examples:

(1) He heard an explosion (Leech, 1983:211).

(2) The man arrived after the rain started. (Crystal, 1985:49).

From example (1) the clause *He heard an explosion* forms a simple sentence, because it consists of one independent clause which can stand alone. In example (2) *The man arrived after the rain started* forms a complex clause, because it consists of more than one clause they are *The man arrived* and *the rain started*.

The next definition of the clause is given by Halliday. He stated that clause is as follows:

Clause as a unit in which meanings of three different kinds are combined: clause as message, clause as exchange and clause as representation (Halliday, 1985:38).

a. Clause as Message

Clause as message is the clause organized as a message by having special status assigned to one parts of it (Halliday, 1985:38).

One element in the clause is enunciated as the Theme: this combines with the remainder (Rheme) so that the two parts together constitute a message. The Theme can be identified as the element which comes in first position in the clause. Theme is the starting-point for the message; it is what the clause is going to be about. Rheme comes after the starting-point appear or in another word rheme is a predicate.

For examples:

(1) The duke has given my aunt that teapot (Halliday, 1985:38).

Theme Rheme

(2) On Friday night I go backwards to bed (Halliday, 1985:38).

Theme Rheme

(3) The smallest English coin is a halfpenny (Halliday, 1985:39).
Theme Rheme

In example (1) *The duke* is Theme and *has given my aunt that teapot* is Rheme. This clause is telling about the duke. In the example (2) *I go backwards to bed* is Rheme and *On Friday night* is Theme. This clause is telling about something happened on Friday night. In the example (3) *The smallest English coin* is Theme and *is a halfpenny* is Rheme. This clause is telling about the smallest English coin.

b. Clause as exchange

Clause as exchange is turn to another aspect of meaning of the clause (Halliday, 1985:68).

The most fundamental types of speech role in the nature of dialogue are giving (inviting to receive) and demanding (inviting to give). There are four primary speech functions of these two variables, they are offer, command, statement and question.

For examples:

(1) Would you like this teapot?

He's giving her the teapot (Halliday, 1985:69).

(2) Give me that teapot!

What is he giving her? (Halliday, 1985:69)

Example (1) is a kind of giving in a role exchange. The sentence *Would you like this teapot?* is an offer. It changes into information in forms of statement *He's giving her the teapot*. Example (2) is kind of demanding. The sentence *Give me that teapot!* is a command. It changes into information in the form of question

What is he giving her?. In example above, they are two commodities exchanged. One is an offer changes into statement, and the other is a command changes into question.

c. Clause as representation

Clause as representation concerned with the clause in its ideational function its role as a means of representing pattern of experience. The clause is the most significant grammatical units, because of it the clause functions as the representation of processes. Halliday stated that:

A process consist of three components namely the process itself, participants in the process, and circumstances associated with the process (Halliday, 1985:101)

For examples:

(1) Birds are flying in the sky (Halliday, 1985:101).

(2) It's winging (Halliday, 1985:102).

In example (1) above *Birds* is participant, *are flying* is process, and *in the sky* is circumstantial element. While in the example (2) *It* is participant and *is winging* is process.

If we talk about clause we also find clause complex. I think it is the same as complex sentence. To make it clear let's see the definition below. You may already have some ideas about word combining into phrases, phrases into clause and clause into sentence. In this case I talk about clause, especially about clause complex. In the same way a sentence can be interpreted as a clause complex.

Halliday stated that:

Clause complex is a head clause together with other clause that modify it (Halliday, 1985:192).

2.2 Relation Between Clause

The relation between clause can be divided into two types. One is the type of Interdependency or 'taxis' system, parataxis and hypotaxis. The other is the logico-semantic system of expansion and projection, which is specifically an inter-clause relation and relation between process. Let's see the discussion below.

1) Type of Interdependency

Halliday stated that:

Type of interdependency is the relation of modifying, where by one element 'modifies' another. Where one element modifies another, the status of the two is unequal; the modifying element is dependent on the modified. But two elements may be joined together on unequal footing, neither being dependent on the other (Halliday, 1985:195).

In general term, there are two types of interdependency which is called 'taxis' system. One is the parataxis and the other is hypotaxis.

a) Parataxis

Parataxis is the linking of elements of equal status. Both the initiating and continuing is element free. In principle, the parataxis relation is logically symmetrical and transitive. For example: '*salt and pepper*' implies '*pepper and salt*'. The relationship of this is symmetrical. The next example: '*salt and pepper*', '*pepper and mustard*' together imply '*salt and mustard*'. The relationship of this is transitive. The parataxis relationship can be exemplified with the 'and' relation.

b) Hypotaxis

Hypotaxis is the binding of elements of unequal status. The dominant element is free, but the dependent element is not. In principle, the hypotaxis relation is logically non-symmetrical and non-transitive. For example: '*I breathe when I sleep*' does not imply '*I sleep when I breathe*'. The relationship of this is non-symmetrical. The next example: '*I fret when I have to drive slowly*' and '*I have to drive slowly when it's been raining*' together do not imply '*I fret when it's been raining*'. The relationship of this is non-transitive. The hypotaxis relationship can be exemplified with the 'when' relation.

2) The Logical – Semantic Relation

Halliday stated that the logico-semantic relation:

There is a wide range of different logico-semantic relation any of which may hold between a primary and secondary member of a clause complex (Halliday, 1985 : 196).

There are two general types of the logico-semantic relationship, they are expansion and projection. The first one is expansion, the secondary clause which expands the primary clause by elaborating it, extending it or enhancing it. For example: (1) *She told it to me the baker's wife, who told it to the cook.* It refers to elaboration, one clause restating in other word on the meaning by further describing it. Example (2) *They did a good job, only they were so slow about it.* It refers to extension, one clause extends the meaning of another by adding some new element it. Example (3) *It's the Chesire Cat, now I shall have somebody to talk to.* It refers to enhancement, one clause enhances the meaning of another by qualifying it in one number of possibly way by reference to time. The other one is

projection, the secondary clause projected through the primary clause, which instates it as a locution or an idea.

2.3 Projection

The kind of relationship in the clause complex can be in the form of projecting. Halliday stated that:

Projection is the secondary clause projected through the primary clause, which instates it as (a) locution or (b) an idea. (1985:196)

For examples:

(1) John said he was running away (Halliday, 1985:197).

(2) John thought he would run away (Halliday, 1985:197).

In example (1) the secondary clause *he was running away* is projecting of primary clause *John said*. The locution is marked by verb 'say'. In example (2) the secondary clause *he would run away* is projecting of primary clause *John thought*. The idea is marked by verb 'think'.

There are two levels of projection, verbal projection called locution and mental projection called ideas. The content of verbal process is saying and the content of mental process is sensing. The mode of projection are combined with the same set of interdependencies of two tactic interdependency relations of parataxis and hypotaxis and the constituency relation of embedding.

For examples:

(1) ‘We really have to have mandatory child safety trigger locks, and photo license IDs for the purchase of new handguns,’ Gore told the crowd (Halliday&Matthiessen, 2004:443).

(2) Nakisha Johnson, 17, said she saw one young man open fire after a feud between youths became violent (Halliday&Matthiessen, 2004:443).

(3) The witness’s claim that she saw one young man open fire seems plausible (Halliday&Matthiessen, 2004:443).

The three examples above combine mode of projection. In example (1), ‘*We really have to have mandatory child safety trigger locks, and photo license IDs for the purchase of new handguns,*’ is projected paratactically by *Gore told the crowd*. This means that the projection is represented as a quote. In example (2), *she saw one young man open fire after a feud between youths became violent* is projected hypotactically by *Nakisha Johnson, 17, said*. This means that the projection is represented as a report — as something that is dependent on the projecting clause and thus cannot serve on its own. In addition to the two tactic modes of projection — paratactic projection of quotes and hypotactic projection of reports, there is one further environment in which projected clauses occur — that of embedding. In the example (3) *that she saw one young man open fire seems plausible* is embedding of primary clause *the witness’s claim* formed by verbal process noun *claim*. This means the embedding is projected by noun *claim* and unmarked by quotation marks.

2.4 Kinds of Projection

Seen from the types of process used in primary clause, there are three kinds of projections. They are report / locution, idea, and fact. It may have in parataxis, hypotaxis, and embedded. The explanation of these types will be presented below.

2.4.1 Report / Locution

The projection of report / locution is marked by verbal process on the primary clause. It is projected from primary clause which is formed by verbal process. It may have in parataxis, hypotaxis and embedded. A secondary clause projected through primary clause using verbal process. Halliday stated that locution is as follows:

One clause is projected through another, which presents it as a locution, a construction of wording (Halliday, 1985:197).

For examples:

- (1) He said, "I am very angry" (Quirk, 1972:785).
- (2) He said that he was very angry (Quirk, 1972:785).
- (3) The decree that offenders would be punished by law (Halliday, 1985:241)

In the example (1) we can find kinds of clause projection namely, locution. The clause "*I am very angry*" is projected paratactically by the primary clause *He said*. The projection is represented as a quote because it is marked by quotation mark. The clause "*I am very angry*" is construction of wording. The example (2) *he was very angry* is projected hypotactically by *He said*. This means that the projection is represented as a report. The clause *he was very angry* is a

construction of wording. Both of the projecting clauses are in the form of statement. In example (3) the clause *that offenders would be punished by law* is embedded by *The decree*. The verbal process noun is filled by noun *decree*.

2.4.2 Idea

The second form of projection is an idea. It is projected from primary clause which is formed by mental process. It may have in parataxis, hypotaxis and embedded. Halliday stated that idea is as follows:

One clause is projected through another which presents it as an idea, a construction of meaning (Halliday, 1985 : 197).

For examples:

(1) Mary thought she would go back there the next day (Halliday, 1985:231).

(2) John thought, 'I'll run away' (Halliday, 1985:197).

(3) The belief that other holders of sterling were about to sell (Halliday, 1985:241)

In the example (1) the clause belongs to type of projection that is idea. The clause *she would go back there the next day* is presented as an idea because it is projected hypotactically by *Mary thought* in which the process is filled by mental process *thought*. In example (2) the clause belongs to type of projection that is idea. The clause *I'll run away* is projected paratactically through another clause *John thought*. This means that projection represents as an idea. It is marked by verb think. In example (3), the clause *that other holders of sterling were about to sell* is embedded by *The belief*. The mental process noun is filled by noun *belief*.

2.4.3 Fact

The third type of projection is fact. Halliday defines fact like the following:

One other type of projection, one which involves neither mental nor verbal process but comes as it were ready packaged in projected form refers fact (Halliday, 1985:243).

We can consider in *That Caesar was dead was obvious to all*, here *that Caesar was dead* is certainly a projection but there is no process of saying or thinking which projects it. Its status is simply that of fact. A fact is projected impersonally either by relational process ('it is the case that...') or by impersonal mental or verbal process and this projection may be made explicit (it happens (to be the case) that....).

For examples:

(1) He accepted that he has made a mistake (Halliday, 1985:247).

(2) He resented || that they had to wait in line (Halliday, 1985:247).

In example (1) we found fact, it is an expresses the fact into a clause. The meaning is it is said that he has made a mistake. In example (2) we found fact, in this case, the projected clause is embedded. The meaning is it is said that they had to wait in line.

2.5 Quoting (Direct Speech) (Parataxis)

Halliday in his book *Introduction to Functional Grammar* defined parataxis as follows:

Parataxis is the relation between two like elements of equal status, one initiating and the other continuing (Halliday, 1985:195).

In written English the projection is signaled by quotation marks (inverted commas, for the significance of double and single quotation marks). The simply form of parataxis is quote structure, and sometimes called direct speech. A quote structure consists clauses. One clause is reporting clause, which contains the reporting verb, and the other part is the quote which represents what someone says or has said.

For examples:

(1) He said, "I am a silly engine". (Halliday, 1985:229)

(2) "I saw you", said a voice behind him". (Halliday, 1985:229)

In the example (1) we can see that there is a direct speech and both the clauses namely *He said* and *I am a silly engine* have an equal status because it can stand alone. In example (2) there is a direct speech, both of the clause namely *I saw you* is initiating and the clause *said a voice behind him* is continuing. Both the initiating and the continuing are free element, in the sense that each could stand as a functioning whole. The projecting parataxis is signaled by comma.

2.6 Reporting (Indirect Speech) (Hypotaxis)

Halliday states that hypotaxis is as follow:

Hypotaxis is the relation between a dependent element its dominant, the element on which it is dependent (Halliday, 1985:195).

The simply form of hypotaxis is report structure called indirect speech. Report structure consists of independent and dependent clause. The process of projected as a meaning called process by the linguistic system, the process only

once not twice as on the case of a wording. This is symbolized by the punctuation system of English, which uses both single and double quotation marks; in principle, single quotation marks stand for a meaning and double quotation marks stand for wording. Hence the combination with the tactic system the basic pattern for projecting meanings is not parataxis, but hypotaxis, which makes it dependent on the mental process.

For examples:

(1) I don't think that will be necessary (Cobuild, 1990:331)

(2) Dr. Singleman always believed that his patient would recover
(Halliday, 1985:230).

In the example number (1) we found indirect speech. There are two clauses here, namely *I don't think* and *that will be necessary*. Both of them have unequal status. So the relationship is hypotaxis. Example number (2) consists of two clauses, *Dr. Singleman always believed* is independent and *that his patient would recover* is dependent. The mental process of these clause is marked by verb think and believe.

2.7 Reporting Speech, Quoting thought

Reporting and quoting are not simply formal variant. They are different in meaning, reporting is mental process while quoting is verbal process. Semantic is classified them as parataxis for quoting and hypotaxis for reporting. The idealized function of parataxis structure is to represent the wording while function of hypotaxis structure is to represent the sense. In reporting the projected element

has dependent status and in the quoting the projected element has independent status.

For examples:

(1) She said, "I can" (Halliday, 1985:233).

(2) She said she could (Halliday, 1985:233).

(3) She thought, "I can" (Halliday, 1985:233).

(4) She thought she could (Halliday, 1985:233).

In example (1), *she said I can* is parataxis as quote and the type of process is verbal process. In example (2), *she said she could* is hypotaxis as report and the type of process is verbal process. In example (3), *she thought I can* is parataxis as quote and the type of process is mental process while in example (4), *she thought she could* is hypotaxis as quoting *thought* and the type of process is mental process.

2.8 Projecting offers and commands

Halliday in his book *Introduction to Functional Grammar* projecting offers and command is defined as follows:

The combination of the two (offer 'I'll do it,' command 'you do it', suggestion 'let's do it'), can be projected paratactically (quoted) in the same way as propositions, by means of a verbal process clause having a quotation function. (Halliday, 1985:235).

Projection offers and command according to the function of projected speech are divided into proposal and proposition. Proposal are projected as direct speech (quoting). Proposal can also be reported and projected hypotactically as

indirect speech. Proposition is projected mentally by process of cognition-thinking, knowing, understanding, and wondering. Proposal is related with proposition because reported proposal merge gradually into causative without any very clear line in between.

For examples:

(1) He said "I can"

He said he could (Halliday, 1985:237).

(2) She told him "do"

She told him to do (Halliday, 1985:237).

(3) He thought "I can"

He thought he could (Halliday, 1985:237).

(4) She willed him "do"

She wanted him to do (Halliday, 1985:237).

The example (1) belongs type of verbally projecting process. *He said "I can"*, the function of projection is proposition and the taxis is quote (parataxis), but *He said he could* the taxis is hypotaxis (reported). In example (2), *she told him "Do"* and *she told him to do* belongs to type of verbally projecting process, the function of projected is proposal and the taxis is quote (parataxis), but *she told him to do* the taxis is reported (hypotaxis).

In example (3), *he thought "I can"* and *he thought he can* belongs to type of mentally projecting process, the function of projected is proposition and the taxis is quoted (parataxis), but *he thought he could* the taxis is reported (hypotaxis). Example (4) belongs type to projection process is mentally.

Projecting process *She willed him "do"* and *she wanted him to do*, functions of projection is proposal and the taxis is quote (parataxis), but *she wanted him to do* the taxis is reported (hypotaxis).

2.9 Free Indirect Speech

As I mentioned before that reported proposition is known as indirect speech. Free indirect speech can be projected both verbally and mentally, and includes both propositions and proposals-everything, in fact, that can be both quoted and reported.

Halliday stated that:

There is another mode of projection which sometimes described as 'intermediate between direct and indirect speech,' namely free indirect speech (Halliday, 1985: 238).

For examples:

(1) "I can", he said

He could, he said

He said he could (Halliday, 1985:241).

(2) "Wait here," she told him

Wait there, she told him

She told him to wait there (Halliday, 1985:241).

(3) "I can," he thought

He could, he thought

He thought he could (Halliday, 1985:241).

(4) "Wait here," she willed him

Wait there, she willed him

She wanted him to wait there (Halliday, 1985:241).

In the example (1) the type of projection process is verbal, speech function is statement proposition, the sentence “*I can,*” *he said* is parataxis; *he could, he said* is free indirect speech and *he said he could* is hypotaxis. In the example (2) the type of projection process is verbal, speech function is proposal, the sentence “*Wait here,*” *she told him* is parataxis; *Wait there, she told him* is free indirect speech and *She told him to wait there* is hypotaxis. In the example (3) the type of projection process is mental, speech function is statement proposition, the sentence “*I can,*” *he thought* is parataxis; *He could, he thought* is free indirect speech while *He thought he could* is hypotaxis. In the example (4) the type of projection process is mental, speech function is proposal, the sentence “*Wait here,*” *she willed him* is parataxis; *Wait there, she willed him* is free indirect speech while *She wanted him to wait there* is hypotaxis.

2.10 Embedded Locutions and Ideas

Halliday states that embedding is as follow:

A mechanism whereby a clause or phrase comes to function as a constituent within the structure of a group, which it self is a constituent of a clause (Halliday, 1985:219)

As we know there are three kinds of projection, such as report/locution, idea, and fact. Both locution and idea can be embedded. The projecting element here is the noun that is functioning as Thing. Some of principal nouns of

projection are proposition and proposal. Proposition can be divided into stating and questioning. Proposal can be divided into offering and commanding.

For examples:

(1) The assertion “|| that such an effort is necessary to salvation ||

(2) The question “|| ? how long the social contract could survive ||

(3) The government’s intent “|| ! to protect real wages ||

(4) The hope “|| ! of getting money of this kind as a gift ||

The example (1) “|| *that such an effort is necessary to salvation* || is categorized as proposition of stating, because it is projected by verbal process noun *assertion* as Thing. The clause *that such an effort is necessary to salvation* is embedded a locution and it is filled by an indirect indicative.

The example (2) “|| ? *how long the social contract could survive* || is categorized as proposition of questioning, because it is projected by verbal process noun *question* as Thing. The clause *how long the social contract could survive* is embedded a locution and it is filled by an wh+indirect indicative.

The example (3) “|| ! *to protect real wages* || is categorized as proposal of offering, because it is projected by mental process noun *intent* as Thing. The clause *! to protect real wages* is embedded an idea and it is filled by to+perfective.

The example (4) “|| ! *of getting money of this kind as a gift* || is categorized as proposal of commanding, because it is projected by mental process noun *hope* as Thing. The clause *! of getting money of this kind as a gift* is embedded an idea and it is filled by non finite with the meaning to perfective.

CHAPTER III
PROJECTION FOUND IN NOVEL
‘SOMETHING FROM TIFFANY’S’
BY MELISSA HILL

This chapter will discuss about the data that are obtained from the data source. The data are classified and analyzed in this chapter in order to know about kinds of projection. In chapter II, I have discussed about clause, relation between clause and projection. Based on the scope of discussion, in chapter III, I describe about kinds of projection, the form of projecting clause, and the interdependency or the way to project found in novel "Something From Tiffany's" (2011) by Mellisa Hill. It means that all the data are taken from one novel. The data are analyzed based on theory of projection taken from the book *An Introduction to Functional Grammar* (1985) by M.A.K Halliday.

The complete analysis can be seen in the following sub chapter. From the data source, the writer found two kinds of projection they are report/locution and idea, based on the theory there are three kinds such as report/locution, idea, and fact. In reports, the writer found projection in the form of statement, question and imperative which expressed as an offer, command, and suggestion with parataxis and hypotaxis relation. In projection ideas, the writer only found one form of the projection that is a statement in parataxis and hypotaxis relation.

3.1 Report / Locution

Report or locution is kind of the projection. It is projected through primary clause formed by verbal process. It is projected paratactically and hypotactically. In the data source, I found that the forms of clause projected are statement, question and imperative.

3.1.1 Report in form of Statement in Parataxis relation

The first form of reports is statement. There will be two clauses which have an equal status, so the relationship between these clauses is parataxis relation.

For examples:

- (1) 'My mum used to tell me about here,' she said shyly (Hill, 2001:11).
- (2) 'Of course, you and I have always been family too,' Ethan said (Hill, 2001:23)
- (3) 'It's beautiful, thank you,' Vanessa said (Hill, 2001:44)
- (4) 'I'm so sorry but I have to go,' she said, jumping to her feet (Hill, 2001:86)
- (5) 'I missed you, buttercup,' he said (Hill, 2001:276)

In example (1), '*My mum used to tell me about here*' is a locution, because it is projected paratactically from primary clause *she said shyly* formed by verbal process *say* and the locution is marked by quotation mark. The status of the clause is equal, the clause *My mum used to tell me about here* and *she said shyly* can stand alone. The clause is categorized as report. The locution here is in the form of statement.

In example (2), '*Of course, you and I have always been family too,*' is a locution, because it is projected paratactically from primary clause *Ethan said* formed by verbal process *say* and the locution is marked by quotation mark. The status clause is equal, the clause *Of course, you and I have always been family too* and *Ethan said* can stand alone. The clause is categorized as report. The locution here is in the form of statement.

In example (3), '*It's beautiful, thank you,*' is a locution. It is projected paratactically from primary clause *Vanessa said* formed by verbal process *say* and marked by quotation mark. The status clause is equal, the clause *It's beautiful, thank you* and *Vanessa said* can stand alone. The clause is categorized as report and it is formed by statement.

In example (4), '*I'm so sorry but I have to go,*' is a locution. It is projected paratactically from primary clause *she said* formed by verbal process *say* and marked by quotation mark. The status clause is equal, the clause *I'm so sorry but I have to go* and *she said* can stand alone. The clause is categorized as report and it is in the form of statement.

In example (5), '*I missed you, buttercup,*' is a locution, because it is projected paratactically from primary clause *he said* and formed by verbal process *say* and the locution is marked by quotation mark. The status clause is equal, the clause *I missed you, buttercup* and *he said* can stand alone. The clause is categorized as report and formed by statement.

3.1.2 Report in form of Statement in Hypotaxis relation

In this sub chapter, I still discuss the first form of reports is statement. There will also be two clauses. It is called independent and dependent clause because it has an unequal status, so the relationship between these clauses is hypotaxis relation.

For examples:

(1) Mum said that Manhattan was like one big Christmas tree at this time of year (Hill, 2001:6).

(2) It says that I'm just about ready to open the gift from my beautiful daughter now (Hill, 2001:47).

(3) He said that after today he should have it all under control (Hill, 2001:247).

(4) She said that she was very sorry that Rachel had to get stuck in the middle of that situation (Hill, 2001:258).

(5) Terri said that she was really glad Gary was OK about it (Hill, 2001:328).

In example (1), it has two clauses *Mum said* as independent clause and *Manhattan was like one big Christmas tree at this time of year* as dependent clause. The clause *that Manhattan was like one big Christmas tree at this time of year* is a locution of report, because it is projected hypotactically from primary clause *Mum said* and formed by verbal process *say*. The locution here is in the form of indirect speech in a statement. The status of this clause is an unequal, so the relation between these clauses is called hypotaxis.

In example (2), it has two clauses *It says* as independent clause and *I'm just about ready to open the gift from my beautiful daughter now* as dependent

clause. The clause *that I'm just about ready to open the gift from my beautiful daughter now* is a locution of report, because it is projected hypotactically from primary clause *It says* and formed by verbal process *say*. The locution here is in the form of indirect speech in a statement. The status between these clauses is an unequal, so the relation is called hypotaxis.

In example (3), it has two clauses *He said* as independent clause and *that after today he should have it all under control* as dependent clause. The clause *that I'm just about ready to open the gift from my beautiful daughter now* is a locution of report. It is projected hypotactically from primary clause *He said* and formed by verbal process *say*. The form of locution here is in indirect speech of statement. The status between these clauses is an unequal and the relation is hypotaxis.

In example (4), it has two clauses *She said* as independent clause and *that she was very sorry that Rachel had to get stuck in the middle of that situation* as dependent clause. The clause *that she was very sorry that Rachel had to get stuck in the middle of that situation now* is a locution of report. It is projected hypotactically from primary clause *She said* and formed by verbal process *say*. The status of this clause is an unequal, and the relation is hypotaxis. The form of locution here is in indirect speech of statement.

In example (5), it has two clauses *Terri said* as independent clause and *that she was really glad Gary was OK about it* as dependent clause. The clause *that she was really glad Gary was OK about it* is a locution of report, because it is projected hypotactically from primary clause *Terri said* and formed by verbal

process *say*. The locution here is in the form of indirect speech in a statement. The status of this clause is an unequal, so the relation between these clauses is called hypotaxis.

3.1.3 Report in form of Question in Parataxis relation

The second form of reports is question. It is marked by interrogative sentence. There will be two clauses which have equal status, so the relationship between these clauses is parataxis relation. I didn't find report in form of question in hypotaxis relation.

For examples:

- (1) 'Did you like Times Square with all the lights and everything?' he asked to Daisy (Hill, 2001:6)
- (2) 'Do you think Mum would be proud of me?' Daisy asked then (Hill, 2001:9).
- (3) 'Where are we going?' she asked, moving forward reluctantly (Hill, 2001:3)
- (4) 'Can I speak to him?' he asked the aide (Hill, 2001:71)
- (5) 'So, what's your plan for getting this ring back, then?' Brian asked (Hill, 2001:128)

In example (1), it is found a locution and consists of two equal clauses which can stand alone. The projecting clause *Did you like Times Square with all the lights and everything?* is projected paratactically from primary clause *he asked to Daisy* and formed by verbal process *ask*. It clause is categorized as report and it is in the form of direct speech in an interrogative marked by question mark.

In example (2), it is found a locution and consists of two equal clauses which can stand alone. The projecting clause *Do you think Mum would be proud of me?* is projected paratactically from primary clause *Daisy asked then* and formed by verbal process *ask*. It clause is categorized as report and it is in the form of direct speech in an interrogative marked by question mark.

In example (3), it is a locution and consists of two equal clauses which can stand alone. The projecting clause *Where are we going?* is projected paratactically from primary clause *she asked, moving forward reluctantly* and formed by verbal process *ask*. It clause is categorized as report. The form of locution here is in the interrogative and marked by question mark.

In example (4), it is a locution and consists of two equal clauses which can stand alone. The projecting clause *Can I speak to him?* is projected paratactically from primary clause *he asked the aide to Daisy* and formed by verbal process *ask*. The form of locution here is in the interrogative and marked by question mark.

In example (5), it is a locution and consists of two equal clauses which can stand alone. The projecting clause *So, what's your plan for getting this ring back, then?* is projected paratactically from primary clause *Brian asked* and formed by verbal process *ask*. The clause is categorized as report. The locution here is in the form of an interrogative and marked by question mark.

3.1.4 Report as a statement expressed an Offer in Parataxis relation

The report as a statement can be expressed an offer. There will be two clauses which have an equal status, so the relationship between these clauses is parataxis relation. I didn't find hypotaxis relation.

For examples:

(1) 'Of course. Well, enjoy the rest of the trip and if there's anything I can help you with-any research I can do from this side or anything-let me know,' said Vanessa (Hill, 2001:247).

(2) 'Good. I can help you with a lovely table set up for you all back here,' Terri said (Hill, 2001:334).

In example (1), it is found a locution. The clause *Of course. Well, enjoy the rest of the trip and if there's anything I can help you with-any research I can do from this side or anything-let me know* is projected from primary clause *said Vanessa* and formed by verbal process *say*. Seen from the meaning, the projecting clause *Of course. Well, enjoy the rest of the trip and if there's anything I can help you with-any research I can do from this side or anything-let me know* is in the form of statement reporting an offer in direct speech. The status between these clauses is an equal, so the relation is parataxis.

In example (2), it is found a locution. The clause *Good. I can help you with a lovely table set up for you all back here* is projected paratactically from primary clause *Terri said* and formed by verbal process *say*. Seen from the meaning, the projecting clause *Good. I can help you with a lovely table set up for*

you all back here is in the form of statement reporting an offer in direct speech.

The status between both clauses is an equal, so the relation is parataxis.

3.1.5 Report as a question expressed an Offer in Parataxis relation

The next discussion, I still discuss the reports expressing an offer. It can be formed by question or interrogative. There will also be two clauses which have an equal status, so the relationship between these clauses is parataxis relation. I didn't find hypotaxis relation in reports as a question expressed an offer.

For examples:

- (1) 'Welcome to Tiffany's. What can I help you with?' the assistant shop asked (Hill, 2001:16).
- (2) 'I think I'll make some tea. Would anyone like some?' asked Vanessa (Hill, 2001:171).
- (3) 'Do you want to talk to her?' Vanessa asked to Ethan (Hill, 2001:246).
- (4) 'Can I help you with anything?' the smiling assistant asked as Rachel perused the display at Tiffany's (Hill, 2001:300).
- (5) 'Do you need any help?' he asked (Hill, 1985:335).

In example (1), it is found a locution. The clause '*What can I help you with?*' is projected paratactically from primary clause *the assistant shop asked* and formed by verbal process *ask*. Seen from the meaning, the projecting clause *What can I help you with?* is in the form of question a report of offering in direct speech. The status of these clauses is an equal, so the relation is parataxis.

In example (2), it is found a locution. The clause *I think I'll make some tea. Would anyone like some?* is projected paratactically from primary clause *asked Vanessa* and formed by verbal process *ask*. Seen from the meaning, the projecting clause *Would anyone like some?* is in the form of question a report of offering in direct speech. The status of these clauses is an equal, so the relation is parataxis.

In example (3), it is found a locution. The clause *Do you want to talk to her?* is projected paratactically from primary clause *Vanessa asked to Ethan* and formed by verbal process *ask*. Seen from the meaning, the projecting clause *Do you want to talk to her?* is in the form of question a report of offering in direct speech. The status between both clauses is an equal and the relation is parataxis.

In example (4), it is found a locution. The clause *Can I help you with anything?* is projected from primary clause *the smiling assistant asked as Rachel perused the display at Tiffany's* and formed by verbal process *ask*. Seen from the meaning, the projecting clause *the smiling assistant asked as Rachel perused the display at Tiffany's* is in the form of question a report of offering in direct speech. The status between both clauses is an equal and the relation is parataxis.

In example (5), it is found a locution. The clause *Do you need any help?* is projected from primary clause *he asked* and formed by verbal process *ask*. Seen from the meaning, the projecting clause *he asked* is in the form of question a report of offering in direct speech. The status of these clauses is an equal, so the relation is parataxis.

3.1.6 Report as a statement expressed a Command in Parataxis relation

In this case, I discuss the reports as a statement but in express a command. There will be two clauses which have an equal status, so the relationship between these clauses is parataxis relation. I didn't find hypotaxis relation of locution as statement expressed a command.

For examples:

(1) 'Someone call an ambulance-quickly,' he ordered (Hill, 2001:20).

(2) 'Well, Daisy, I think it's your dad's turn now,' Vanessa said (Hill, 2001:45).

In example (1), '*Someone call an ambulance-quickly*,' is categorized a locution. It is projected paratactically from primary clause *he ordered* and formed by verbal process *order*. The status clause is equal, the clause *Someone call an ambulance-quickly* and *he ordered* can stand alone. It clause is a report in an express a command. The locution here is in the form of statement in a direct speech.

In example (2), '*Well, Daisy, I think it's your dad's turn now*,' is a locution, because it is projected paratactically from primary clause *Vanessa said* and formed by verbal process *say*. The status of these clauses is equal, the clause *Well, Daisy, I think it's your dad's turn now* and *Vanessa said* can stand alone. The locution here is in the form of statement in a direct speech. It clause is categorized as report in meaning in command.

3.1.7 Report as an imperative expressed a Command in Parataxis relation

The third form of reports is an imperative. It can be expressed a command. There will be two clauses which have an equal status, so the relationship between these clauses is parataxis relation. I didn't find hypotaxis relation.

For examples:

- (1) 'Go find a woman who'll bake you bread,' Jane said (Hill, 2001:8).
- (2) 'Go ahead and open yours first, OK,' Ethan said (Hill, 2001:42).
- (3) 'Go on, open it,' Daisy said (Hill, 2001:44).
- (4) 'That's my girl. Come here,' he said (Hill, 2001:96).
- (5) 'Come on, Dad. Just drawing,' Daisy said (Hill, 2001:119).

In example (1), '*Go find a woman who'll bake you bread,*' is a locution or report, because it is projected paratactically from primary clause *Jane said* and formed by verbal process *say*. The status of this clause is equal, the clause *Go find a woman who'll bake you bread* and *Jane said* can stand alone. This clause is categorized as report in meaning a command. The locution here is in imperative and it is in the form of direct speech.

In example (2), '*Go ahead and open yours first, OK,*' is a locution, because it is projected paratactically from primary clause *Ethan said* and formed by verbal process *say*. The status of this clause is equal, the clause *Go ahead and open yours first, OK* and *Ethan said* can stand alone. This clause is categorized as report in meaning a command. The locution here is in imperative and it is in the form of direct speech.

In example (3), '*Go on, open it,*' is a locution or report, because it is projected from primary clause *Daisy said* and formed by verbal process *say*. The status of the clause is equal, the clause *Go on, open it* and *Daisy said* can stand alone, so the relation is parataxis. The locution here is in imperative and it is in a direct speech. This clause is categorized as report in meaning a command.

In example (4), '*That's my girl. Come here,*' is a locution, because it is projected from primary clause *he said* and formed by verbal process *say*. The status clause is equal, the clause *That's my girl. Come here* and *he said* can stand alone, so the relation is parataxis. The locution here is in imperative and it is in the form a direct speech. This clause is categorized as report in express a command.

In example (5), '*Come on, Dad. Just drawing,*' is a locution, because it is projected from primary clause *Daisy said* and formed by verbal process *say*. The status clause is equal, the clause *Come on, Dad. Just drawing* and *Daisy said* can stand alone. This clause is categorized as report in express a command. The locution here is in imperative and it is a form of direct speech.

3.1.8 Report as a statement expressed a Suggestion in Parataxis relation

The next discussion is still report in formed of statement. It can be expressed a suggestion. There will be two clauses which have an equal status, so the relationship between these clauses is parataxis relation. I didn't find hypotaxis relation.

For examples:

- (1) '*Nah, I think we should head back now,*' Daisy said (Hill, 2001:19).

- (2) 'You're right. I should just go and get the ring back, and give it to Vanessa as planned,' said Ethan (Hill, 2001:129).
- (3) 'Well, for what it's worth, I think you should take a step back for a while, see how this play out,' he said (Hill, 2001:267).
- (4) 'Rachel, I'm sorry. You should take that dress,' she said finally (Hill, 2001:296).
- (5) 'Of course now you'll have to find some way of getting the statement without alerting Gary,' Justin pointed out (Hill, 2001:305).

In example (1), '*Nah, I think we should head back now,*' is a locution, because it is projected paratactically from primary clause *Daisy said* and formed by verbal process *say*. The status clause is equal, the clause *Nah, I think we should head back now* and *Daisy said* can stand alone, so relation is parataxis. This clause is categorized as report in meaning suggestion and expresses in statement. The locution here is form of direct speech by quotation mark.

In example (2), '*You're right. I should just go and get the ring back, and give it to Vanessa as planned,*' is a locution. It is projected from primary clause *said Ethan* and formed by verbal process *say*. The status clause is equal, the clause *You're right. I should just go and get the ring back, and give it to Vanessa as planned* and *said Ethan* can stand alone, so relation is parataxis. This clause is categorized as report in meaning suggestion and expresses in statement. The locution here is form of direct speech and marked by quotation mark.

In example (3), '*Well, for what it's worth, I think you should take a step back for a while, see how this play out,*' is a locution, because it is projected from

primary clause *he said* and formed by verbal process *say*. The status clause is equal, the clause *Well, for what it's worth, I think you should take a step back for a while, see how this play out* and *he said* can stand alone, so relation is parataxis. This clause is categorized as report in meaning suggestion. The locution here is form of direct speech and marked by quotation mark.

In example (4), '*Rachel, I'm sorry. You should take that dress,*' is a locution. It is projected from primary clause *she said finally* and formed by verbal process *say*. The status clause is equal, the clause *Rachel, I'm sorry. You should take that dress* and *she said finally* can stand alone, so relation is parataxis. This clause is categorized as report in meaning suggestion and expressed in statement. The locution here is marked by quotation mark and in the form of direct speech.

In example (5), '*Of course now you'll have to find some way of getting the statement without alerting Gary,*' is a locution, because it is projected from primary clause *Justin pointed out* and formed by verbal process *point out*. The status clause is equal, the clause '*Of course now you'll have to find some way of getting the statement without alerting Gary* and *Justin pointed out* can stand alone, so relation is parataxis. This clause is categorized as report in meaning suggestion and expressed in statement. The locution here is form of direct speech by quotation mark.

3.1.9 Report as a question expressed a Suggestion in Parataxis relation

The next discussion is report in form of question. It can also express a suggestion. There will also be two clauses which have an equal status, so the

relationship between these clauses is parataxis relation. In this case I didn't find hypotaxis relation.

For examples:

(1) 'Why don't you go and get yourself ready for tonight?' he said (Hill, 2001:13)

(2) 'Why don't we order some room services while we wait for Vanessa?'

Ethan said (Hill, 2001:22).

(3) 'Why don't we move onto the sofa for this? It'll be more comfortable for you,' she said (Hill, 2001:107).

(4) 'Why don't you go, then?' she said (Hill, 2001:204).

(5) 'Why we don't do as Terri says, and go back to our table and finish our food?'

Ethan said (Hill, 2001:347).

In example (1), '*Why don't you go and get yourself ready for tonight?*' is a locution. It is projected from primary clause *Ethan said* and formed by verbal process *say*. The status clause is equal, the clause *Why don't you go and get yourself ready for tonight?* and *Ethan said* can stand alone, so relation is parataxis. The locution here is form of direct speech by question mark. This clause is categorized as report in meaning suggestion and expressed in interrogative.

In example (2), '*Why don't we order some room services while we wait for Vanessa?*' is a locution. It is projected from primary clause *Ethan said* and formed by verbal process *say*. The status clause is equal, the clause *Why don't we order some room services while we wait for Vanessa* and *Ethan said* can stand alone, so relation is parataxis. The locution here is in the form of direct speech by

question mark. This clause is categorized as report in meaning suggestion and expressed in interrogative.

In example (3), '*Why don't we move onto the sofa for this?*' is a locution, because it is projected from primary clause *she said* and formed by verbal process *say*. The status clause is equal, the clause *Why don't we move onto the sofa for this?* and *she said* can stand alone, so relation is parataxis. This clause is categorized as report in meaning suggestion and expressed in interrogative. The locution here is in the form of direct speech by question mark.

In example (3), '*Why don't you go, then?*' is a locution, because it is projected from primary clause *she said* and formed by verbal process *say*. The status clause is equal, the clause *Why don't you go, then?* and *she said* can stand alone, so relation is parataxis. The locution here is in the form of direct speech by question mark. This clause is categorized as report and expressed in interrogative.

In example (4), '*Why we don't do as Terri says, and go back to our table and finish our food?*' is a locution. It is projected from primary clause *she said* and formed by verbal process *say*. The status clause is equal, the clause *Why we don't do as Terri says, and go back to our table and finish our food?* and *Ethan said* can stand alone, so relation is parataxis. This clause is categorized as report and expressed in interrogative. The locution here is in the form of direct speech and marked by question mark.

3.1.10 Report as an imperative expressed a Suggestion in Parataxis relation

The third form of reports is an imperative, but in this case, the report can be expressed a suggestion. There will also be two clauses which have an equal status, so the relationship between these clauses is parataxis relation. I didn't find hypotaxis relation.

For examples:

(1) 'OK, let's get some room service organised,' he said (Hill, 2001:41).

(2) 'Let's go and find a restaurant somewhere,' he said (Hill, 2001:67).

(3) 'It's such a lovely day. Let's make the most of it,' Rachel said to Ethan (Hill, 2001:114)

In example (1), '*OK, let's get some room service organised,*' is a locution, because it is projected from primary clause *he said* formed by verbal process *say*. The status clause is equal, the clause *OK, let's get some room service organised* and *he said* can stand alone, so relation is parataxis. This clause is categorized as report in meaning suggestion and expressed in statement. The locution here is in the form of direct speech by quotation mark.

In example (2), '*Let's go and find a restaurant somewhere*' is a locution. It is projected from primary clause *he said* and formed by verbal process *say*. The status clause is equal, the clause *Let's go and find a restaurant somewhere* and *he said* can stand alone, so relation is parataxis. This clause is categorized as report in meaning suggestion and expressed in statement. The locution here is form of direct speech and marked by quotation mark.

In example (3), *'It's such a lovely day. Let's make the most of it,'* is a locution, because it is projected from primary clause *Rachel said to Ethan* and formed by verbal process *say*. The status clause is equal, the clause *It's such a lovely day. Let's make the most of it* and *Rachel said to Ethan* can stand alone, so relation is parataxis. The locution here is in the form of direct speech marked by quotation mark. This clause is categorized as report in meaning suggestion and expressed in statement.

3.2 Idea

Idea is the second kind of the projection. The primary clause here is projected by mental process. From the data source, the writer found the primary clause projected by mental process and it is formed only by one form of statement. Let's see the discussion below.

3.2.1 Idea in form of Statement in Parataxis relation

The first form of ideas is a statement. The process of projection is formed by mental process *think*. There will be two clauses which have an equal status, so the relationship between these clauses is parataxis relation.

For examples:

- (1) She looked especially pretty today, he thought (Hill, 2001:2).
- (2) It was a strange day, he thought (Hill, 2001:22).
- (3) This was all so strange, she thought (Hill, 2001:55).
- (4) She was right, he thought (Hill, 2001:114).

(5) This is so awkward, he thought (Hill, 2001:143).

In example (1), it consists of two equal clauses which can stand alone *She looked especially pretty today* and *he thought*. The clause *She looked especially pretty today* is categorized as idea, because it is projected paratactically from primary clause *he thought* and formed by mental process *think*. The idea here is in the form of a statement and marked by comma. Because the status of these clauses is equal so the relations between these clauses is parataxis.

In example (2), it consists of two equal clauses which can stand alone *It was a strange day* and *he thought*. The clause *It was a strange day* categorized as idea, because it is projected paratactically from primary clause *he thought* and is formed by mental process *think*. The idea here is in the form of a statement. Because both clauses is an equal so the relation is parataxis.

In example (3), it consists of two equal clauses which can stand alone *This was all so strange* and *she thought*. The clause *This was all so strange* categorized as idea. It is projected paratactically from primary clause *she thought* and formed by mental process *think*. The idea here is in the form of a statement and marked by comma. Because the status of the clause is equal so the relations between these clauses is parataxis.

In example (4), it consists of two equal clauses which can stand alone *She was right* and *he thought*. The clause *She was right* categorized as idea. It is projected paratactically from primary clause *he thought* and formed by mental process *think*. The idea here is in the form of a statement and marked by comma. Because both clauses is an equal so the relation is parataxis.

In example (5), it consists of two equal clauses which can stand alone *This is so awkward* and *he thought*. The clause *This is so awkward* categorized as idea, because it is projected from primary clause *he thought* and is formed by mental process *think*. The idea here is in the form of a statement. Because the status of the clause is equal so the relations between these clauses is parataxis.

3.2.2 Idea in form of Statement in Hypotaxis relation

In this case, the discussion is still about idea but in the hypotaxis relation. The process of projection is still formed by mental process *think*. There are also two clauses but have unequal status, so the relationship between this clause is hypotaxis relation.

For examples:

- (1) He'd thought that it might be have been Rachel calling him back
(Hill, 2001:18).
- (2) He thought that Vanessa and Daisy would share a moment that would be cement their relationship (Hill, 2001:38)
- (3) Ethan thought that this was a good omen seeing or it had been overcast and grey in the city since they arrived (Hill, 2001:39).
- (4) He thought that she looked particularly beautiful tonight (Hill, 2001:63).

In example (1), it has two clauses. The clause *that it might be have been Rachel calling him back* is an idea, because it is projected from primary clause *He'd thought* and formed by mental process *think*. The idea here is in the form of statement. The clause *He'd thought* is as independent while *that it might be have*

been Rachel calling him back as dependent. Because of between both clauses is unequal, so the relation is hypotaxis.

In example (2), it has two clauses. The clause *that Vanessa and Daisy would share a moment that would be cement their relationship* is an idea, because it is projected from primary clause *He thought* and formed by mental process *think*. The clause *He thought* as independent while *that Vanessa and Daisy would share a moment that would be cement their relationship* as dependent. Because of the status is unequal, the relation is hypotaxis. The idea here is in the form statement.

In example (3), it has two clauses. The clause *that this was a good omen seeing or it had been overcast and grey in the city since they arrived* is an idea. It is projected from primary clause *Ethan thought* and formed by mental process *think*. The idea here is in the form of statement. The clause *Ethan thought* as independent while *that this was a good omen seeing or it had been overcast and grey in the city since they arrived* as dependent. Because of between these clauses is unequal, the relation is hypotaxis.

In example (4), it has two clauses. The clause *that she looked particularly beautiful tonight* is an idea. It is projected from primary clause *He thought* and formed by mental process *think*. The idea here is in the form of statement. The clause *He thought* as independent while *that she looked particularly beautiful tonight* as dependent. Because of between these clauses is unequal, so the relation is called hypotaxis.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

In the previous chapter, I have discussed about the analysis of projection. Projection is the secondary clause projected through primary clause which instates as locution and idea. Based on the result of the analysis, there are many sub of discussions of the projection, so I can take some conclusion.

After analyzing the data source, I found that there are two kinds of projection, they are report / locution and idea. The report / locution is projected through primary clause by verbal process and it is marked by verb say, ask, point out and order. The idea is projected through primary clause by mental process and it is marked only by one verb think. Seen from the form of projecting clause, there are three forms of projecting clause such as statement, interrogative and imperative. I found the statement expresses the meaning as an offer, command and suggestion while the question expresses the meaning as an offer and suggestion. There is also the imperative expresses the meaning in report/ locution of command and suggestion. In the projecting clause, I found two ways of projecting clause, they are paratactically and hypotactically.

4.2 Suggestion

Semantic has a wide scope of discussion, one of them is projection. It is not a simply to analyze, it must have a deep concentration. I think it is a challenge

to solve this problem to complete this paper. That is way, I would like to give suggestion to the readers especially the students of English Department, Faculty of Letter, Warmadewa University who are interested in analyzing projection to be serious in order to make a more complete analysis. The students should be serious in learning semantic in order to be able understand it more clearly.



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