LAMPUNG CLAUSE COMPLEXES:
A PARATACTIC CONFIGURATION STUDY

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Abstract

This research aims at capturing and characterizing clause complexes in Lampung language by considering the structure and conjunction in the perspective of Systemic Functional Linguistics and focusing on paratactic configuration. Lampung paratactic configuration consists of two or more independent clauses and is also recognized by the presence of conjunction and punctuation. The conjunction bridges two or more clauses in clause complexes and signs a relation between and among those clauses. There are six conjunctions found; those are *ghik*, *kidang*, *tapi*, *sedengko*, *jadi*, and *bahko*. Regarding how those conjunctions relate clauses, this research found four types of relation; those are additional relation realized by *ghik* and *bahko*, comparative and contrastive relation performed by *kidang*, *tapi*, *sedengko* and then consequential relation shown by *jadi*. Other than conjunction, the punctuation is also found to connect clauses; it is comma. It is noteworthy that comma connects two independent clauses and semantically construes additional relation since comma is found in configuration of two clauses in which a clause adds more detail information or more explanation for another one. Besides, comma is also found in a paratactic configuration consisting of three clauses, here it is configured with a conjunction such as '*ghik*'. Furthermore, this research also found four variants of paratactic configuration; those are Independent clause - conjunction - Independent clause; Independent clause - conjunction - Independent clause + dependent clause; Independent clause + Dependent cause - conjunction - Independent clause; Independent clause + Dependent clause - conjunction - Independent clause + Dependent clause.

Keywords: clause complex, conjunction, paratactic configuration

KLAUSA KOMPLEKS BAHASA LAMPUNG:
KAJIAN KONFIGURASI PARATAKSIS

Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengarah pada pemodelan dan pengkarakteristikan klausa kompleks dalam bahasa Lampung dengan mempertimbangkan struktur dan konjungsi dengan menggunakan perspektif Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional. Penelitian ini difokuskan pada konfigurasi parataktik. Sebuah konfigurasi parataktik dalam bahasa Lampung terdiri dari dua klausa bebas atau lebih dan diindikasikan oleh hadirnya konjungsi dan pungtuasi (tanda baca). Dalam hal ini, konjungsi menghubungkan klausa dalam

klausa kompleks dan menandai suatu relasi antara atau antar klausa. Terdapat enam konjungsi yang ditemukan, yaitu *ghik*, *kidang*, *tapi*, *sedengko*, *jadi*, dan *bahko*. Berdasarkan bagaimana konjungsi tersebut menghubungkan klausa, penelitian ini menemukan empat tipe relasi, yaitu relasi adisional yang direalisasikan oleh *ghik* dan *bahko*, relasi komparatif dan kontrastif yang ditunjukkan oleh *kidang*, *tapi*, *sedengko* dan kemudian relasi konsekuen yang ditunjukkan oleh *jadi*. Selain konjungsi, pungtuasi juga dapat menghubungkan klausa, pungtuasi yang ditemukan yaitu koma. Penting untuk dicatat bahwa koma menghubungkan dua klausa bebas dan secara semantik menunjukkan relasi adisional karena koma ditemukan pada konfigurasi dua klausa dimana satu klausa menyediakan informasi yang lebih detil atau penjelasan lebih bagi klausa lainnya. Di samping itu, koma juga ditemukan pada konfigurasi parataktik yang terdiri dari tiga klausa, disini koma digunakan bersama konjungsi seperti *ghik*. Lebih jauh, penelitian ini menemukan empat variasi dari konfigurasi parataktik, yaitu klausa bebas – konjunsi – klausa bebas; klausa bebas – konjungsi – klausa bebas + klausa terikat; klausa bebas + klausa terikat – konjungsi – klausa bebas; klausa bebas + kluasa terikat – konjungsi – klausa bebas + klausa terikat.

Kata Kunci: klausa kompleks, konjungsi, konfigurasi parataktik

INTRODUCTION

A configuration of clause consists of two main constituents; they are subject and predicate. A subject is acted by pronoun, noun or noun phrase while a predicate is performed by verb and to be. In English grammar, Börjars and Burridge (2010) argue that the function of predicate is filled by an obligatory constituent; it is verb while a subject is in the form of noun phrase and pronoun. Furthermore, in a complete configuration, a clause consists of subject, predicate, object, and complement and then sometimes it also has adverbial which is called adjunct. Garvey and Delahunty (2010) posit that each constituent in a clause can be one or more elements; therefore, sometimes they are formed in configuration of phrase. Dealing with the discussion of clause, this research investigates the configuration of clause and the relation between and among clauses. Borjar and Burridge (2010) and Carter and McCharty (2006) argue that a unit which consists of two or more clauses is called sentence. Furthermore, in the perspective of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) with which this research is conducted, a unit which has two or more clauses is called clause complex. Thompson (2014) posits that a larger unit consisting of two or more clauses connected by connector (commonly called conjunction) configures clause complex. Along with this, Fountine (2013) argues that the structural configuration of a clause usually determines the complexity. It means that the more clauses united the more complex the structure is. Along with Thompson (2014) and Fountine (2013), this research is intended to configure the structure of clause complex.

Furthermore, this research also brings an attempt to study a local language as an alternative to preserve it. Hinton (2014) argues that to prevent indigenous languages from extinction, study and publication of them can be taken. Hence, this research is aimed at patterning the structure of clause complex in an Austronesian language; it is Lampung language. Lampung language is also a part of Malayan language which is spoken by Lampung people. There are two fundamental reasons of conducting this research; 1) Lampung language has fallen into a threatened status (Ethnologue, 2020) which means that it is only spoken by very limited people of Lampung. In the other words it is less use even though in daily conversation. Moreover, Moseley (2010) also argues that it is one of 146 endangered languages. If this condition keeps going on, Lampung language will disappear. 2) It is noted that there are only a few publications of studies on Lampung language especially grammar study. Some of them are Walker (1976), Santun, Arif, Lamsari, Kasmansyah, dan Erhamma (1992), Udin et al. (1992), Wetty et al (1996), and Satun, Arif, Lamsari, Kasmansyah, and Erhamma (1985).

Attempting to study a local language, this research is aimed at patterning the structure and the configuration of clauses complex in Lampung language. A clause complex is indicated by a structure consisting of more than one clause, for example:

(1) *Perkembangan penduduk bertambah munih, tercatat tahun 2000 seunyin* *Lampung bejumlah pitu juta jiwa, ghik wilayah sai paling padat iyulah di Kota Bandar Lampung, lebih kurang 3763 jiwa/kilometer.* (251/II/I)

Example (1) performs a clause complex consisting of three clauses, those are 1) *Perkembangan pendudukan bertambah munih*, 2) *tercatat tahun 2000 seunyin Lampung bejumlah pitu juta jiwa*, and 3) *wilayah sai paling padat iyulah di Kota Bandar Lampung, lebih kurang 3763 jiwa/kilometer'*. It is noteworthy that these three clauses are connected in two ways; comma and conjunction (*ghik*). A comma is used to connect clause (1) and (2) and then another comma and a conjunction are used to connect (2) and (3). Other than a number of clauses, a clause complex is also characterized by connector between and among clauses. Another example;

(2) *Hani hinji labungni mak bekhenti jak pagi, jadi Ali mak mit sekula.*

Example (2) is also structured in a clause complex consisting of two clauses; those are '*Hani hinji labungni mak bekhenti jak pagi*' and *Ali mak mit sekula*. Both clauses are connected by comma and a conjunction (*jadi*). Here, this conjunction relates both clauses by performing causal relation; it means that clause (1) becomes the cause and clause (2) shows the effect. On the other hand, the example (1) shows an additional relation which means that the clauses (2) and (3) give more information for clause (1). It is noteworthy that the conjunction takes a role in determining the types of the relation as performed by '*ghik*' and

'*jadi*'. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) call this relational configuration logico semantic relation. Compared to the example 1 and 2, example 3 demonstrates another structure.

(3) *Tiyan ngakuk durian sai wat di lamban ni tamong.*
They take durians which are in home suffix grand father
'They took durians which were stored in grand father's home.'

This clause complex has two clauses; those are 1) *Tiyan ngakuk durian* and 2) *wat di lambanni tamong*. Both clauses are connected by a conjunction (*sai*). This conjunction indicates that the clause (*wat di lambanni tamong*) functions to modify a constituent in the previous clause, it is the object (*durian*). Considered its function and the conjunction (sai), clause (2) can be classified a dependent clause. It means that clause (1) is an independent clause since it can stand on its own structure without needing another clause while clause (2) does not have a complete idea for it just has predicate (*wat*) and adjunct (*di lambanni tamong*). Here, it is different from previous examples (1 and 2), both performs the clause complexes which have independent clauses in their structures. These three examples construe dependency or interdependency. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) label this dependency as taxis and divide it into two types; those are paratactic and hypostatic. Accordingly, the examples (1 and 2) are categorized into paratactic and then the example (3) into hypotactic. Therefore, through these three ex-amples, this research confirms that the focus falls upon the clause complexes which are structured with independent clauses, paratactic. Fontaine (2013) argues that a paratactic construction is structured in two or more equal clauses combined by conjunction (such as *and* and *but*) and the equality means independency. Here, this research is intended to capture and characterize the clause complex in Lampung language by considering the structure and the conjunction.

METHOD

This research applies qualitative method. There are three characteristics of this research which become the foundation of applying qualitative; 1) it is intended to configure and describe clause complex boundaries (Stake, 2010); 2) it is aimed at exploring and patterning the structure of paratactic configuration (Croker, 2009); and 3) it is not intended to generalize the findings but it is supposed to invent any lingual aspects as varieties in language use (Creswell, 2014). Here, this research is aimed at searching factual lingual phenomena in Lampung language clauses to capture paratactic configuration (Adelina and Suprayogi 2020).

To have data in the written form, this research employed six lesson books of Lampung language as the data source. This written form is more flexible than the spoken one in this pandemic of Covid 19. As a note, it does not mean that collecting data from these books will not find the original form, but the books were written by native speakers and intended for educational

purpose. It means that Lampung language used in these books is formal and universally understood by Lampung people. Hence, this research got the data which are real, natural, and universal (Silverman, 2015). Furthermore, to have clause complexes, this research only took passages which were broken down into clause complexes. All clause complexes collected were coded by a numerical notation so that each of them would have a reference of which book and passage a clause complex was taken from. The code consists of three configurations; the first configuration is ordinal number referring the order of clauses, the second one is Rome number showing which book a clause was taken, and the third one is also Rome number referring to the order of passages, for instance 01/II/IV; "01" means that it is the first clause complex collected; "II" refers to the book; and 'IV' refers a particular passage in the second book (II). Furthermore, to find data in the passages, this research applied documentary search (Atkinson and Coffey, 2004). Furthermore, this research used content analysis to collect data from the existing document (Gulo, 2017).

In addition, patterning the structure and the configuration of paratactic, this research applied three steps; they are 1) identifying conjunction in clause complexes; this step focuses on semantic aspect by considering the meaning of the relation among clauses. The second step is to identify the interdependency of each clause. The last step of data analyzing is to pattern the structure of each clause. The pattern is based on the types of relation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Results

It is noteworthy that a paratactic structure in Lampung language can be characterized based on the structure and the conjunction. This research found four paratactic structures which are indicated by the number of clauses. It is noteworthy that a paratactic structure consists of at least two independent clauses. Furthermore, a paratactic structure can also be configured in a combination of independent and dependent clauses as long as the dependent clause functions to modify one of the independent clauses. In addition, it is revealed that there are two connectors relating clauses in Lampung language paratactic configuration; those are conjunction and punctuation. There are six conjunctions found as presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Conjunction in Lampung language

No.	Conjunction	Function
1	Ghik	Additional
2	Kidang	Contrastive / comparative
3	Tapi	Contrastive
4	Sedengko	Contrastive
5	Jadi	Consequential
6	Bahko	Additional

Table 1 displays the conjunctions found in clause complex; they are *ghik*, *kidang*, *tapi*, *sedengko*, *jadi*, and *bahko*. In addition, it is found that a comma can also be used to connect two clauses. Furthermore, the conjunctions perform four types of relation; they are additional, comparative, contrastive, and consequential. Accordingly, there are four structures of paratactic clause

complex in Lampung language as displayed in Table 2.
- configured in two independent clauses
- configured in three independent clauses

- configured in independent clause and dependent clause
- configured in two independent clauses and two dependent clauses

Tabel 2. Structures of Paratactic Clause Complex in Lampung language

1	IC¹	Conj	IC²				
2	IC¹	Conj	IC²	Conj	IC³		
3	IC¹	Conj	DC¹	Conj	IC²		
4	IC¹	Conj	DC¹	Conj	IC²	Conj	DC²

Note:
IC stands for Independent Clause
DC stands for Dependent Clause
Conj stands for Conjunction

Discussion

A Lampung clause complex is characterized with the presence of two or more clauses. Regarding the dependency among clauses, a Lampung clause complex can be categorized into paratactic or hypotactic constructions. It is found that a hypotactic clause complex can be indicated by the presence of a conjunction (*sai*) while a paratactic clause complex can be configured from the presence of conjunctions, such as *ghik*, *jadi*, *kidang*, *tapi*, and *sedengko*. Regarding how these conjunctions connects clauses; *sai* is called as subordinating conjunction while others (*ghik*, *jadi*, *kidang*, *tapi*, and *sedengko*) are coordinating conjunction. Börjar and Burridge (2010) and Garvey and Delahunty (2010) posit that a coordinating conjunction combines two or more grammatical equals. The grammatical equals refer to independent clauses. In addition, Afrianto, Sujatna, Darmayanti, Ariyani, and Plagwitz (2020) and Afrianto, Sujatna, Darma-yanti, and Ariyani (2021) characterize the dependency of clauses in clause complexes; they posit that a dependent clause in Lampung language can be in the middle, at the end, and at the beginning of an independent clause. In other words, paratactic structure performs independency while hypotactic structure shows dependency. In accordance with it, Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) and Fountaine (2013) posit that the relation among clauses is called taxis, then parataxis or paratactic refers to equal taxis, on the other hand, hypotactic means bound taxis in which a clause is bound to another clause. In addition, compared to the Formal Grammar, the paratactic structure has the same configuration as compound sentences, the hypotactic structure has the same configuration as complex sentence, and then a combination of both refers compound complex sentence (Delahunty and Gravey 2010, and Börjars and Burridge 2010). Here are the structures of paratactic clause complex in Lampung language.

Paratactic Configuration of Two Independent Clauses

This first configuration consists of two independent clauses and it becomes one of the main characteristics (Independent Clause [1] – *ghik* – Independent Clause [2]). The two independent clauses are connected by a conjunction (*ghik*) construing an additional relation. It means that it relates two clauses in which one clause gives more detail information or additional matter for another clause independently. Even though both are connected, they can stand on their own structure. Thus, these are independent clauses. Clause complexes (1 to 4) demonstrate paratactic structure.

(1) *Amaini Suttan Pasighah ghik inaini Suttan Ratu Putri.* (06/I/I)

(2) *Sikam ngedengi abang Arman dijuk adok Suttan Pasighah, ghik kajongni Atu Mirna dijuk adok Suttan Ratu Putri.* (05/I/I)

(3) *Harta benda tiyan dirampas, ghik muli-muli lamon sai dilecehko.* (341/II/III)

(4) *Ia ngeggantiko mentuhani. Ratu Skermung, ghik unyin jelma di san dikayun behuma nanom lado, ghik tanoman sai baghehni.* (334/II/III)

The clause complex (1) consists of two clauses; those are *Amaini Suttan Pasighah* and *inaini Suttan Ratu Putri*. Both clauses are related by a conjunction (*ghik*). Here, the presence of *ghik* is to bridge two pieces of information in which the second clause provides additional fact. So, this conjunction construes additional relation. It is also found in clause complex (2); here, *ghik* relates the clause (*kajongni atu Mirna dijuk adok Suttan Ratu Putri*) to the clause (*Sikam ngedengi abang Arman dijuk adok Suttan Pasighah*). It is noted that *ghik* is used to combine two clauses which have the same topic as also found in clause complex (3). Here, it has two clauses; those are *Harta benda tiyan dirampas* and *muli-muli lamon sai dilecehko*. Both clauses have the same topic that talks about the results of oppression and are connected by *ghik*, therefore it shows an additional relation. Furthermore, clause complex (4) consists of two clauses; those are *Ia ngegantiko mentuhani, Ratu Skermung* and *unyin jelma di san dikayun behuma nanom lado ghik tanoman sai baghehni*. In this case, this clause complex has two clauses which show two events in which one is done after another. It means that an event is an addition after another event and the presence of *ghik* performs additional relation. The paratactic structure of the clause complexes (1 to 4) is presented in table 3. As a note, **CC** is for clause complex; **C1,2,3** is for clause 1, 2, 3; **Conj.** is for conjunction; and **Punct.** is for punctuation.

Table 3 demonstrates a paratactic configuration, which consists of two clauses connected by *ghik* as the conjunction. It is noteworthy that both clauses perform independent structure. It thus becomes a characteristic that a Lampung paratactic configuration has at least two independent clauses.

Furthermore, this research found another conjunction in the paratactic configuration of two independent clauses; it is ***kidang***. It shows an opposite meaning. Other than connecting two

different ideas, it also means additional information. Compared to English, it refers to "**but**". Furthermore, regarding the characteristics, this conjunction connects two independent clauses as found in clause complex (5).

(5) Penyanyit iyulah alat guwai nakkop iwa gegoh sesegh kidang wat takkaini. (231/I/XV)

Table 3. Paratactic structure with the conjunction "*ghik*": additional relation

CC	C1 (ic)	Conj.	C2 (ic)
1	*Amai-ni Suttan Pasighah*	*ghik*	*inaini Suttan Ratu Putri*
	Father-suffix Suttan Pasighah	and	mother-suffix Ratu Putri
	'His father is Suttan Pasighah and his mother is Ratu Putri'		
2	*Sikam-ngedengi-abang-Arman-dijuk-adok-Suttan-Pasighah*	*ghik*	*kajongni-Atu-Mirna-dijuk-adok-Suttan Ratu Putri*
	I-hear-older brother-Arman-give-name-Suttan Pasighah	and	wife-suffix-older sister-Mirna-give-name-Suttan Ratu Putri
	I heard that Arman was titled 'Suttan Pasighah and his wife was titled Suttan Ratu Putri.'		
3	*Harta-benda-tiyan-dirampas*	*ghik*	*muli-muli-lamon-sai-dilecehko*
	Wealth-thing-they-take	and	girl-girl-many-who-harass
	'Their wealth was taken and many women were harassed sexually.'		
4	Ia-ngeggantiko-mentuhani-Ratu Skermung,	*ghik*	unyin-jelma-di san-dikayun-behuma-nanom-lado-ghik-tanoman sai baghehni
	She-substitute-mother-suffix-Ratu Skermung		all-person-there-command-garden-plant-pepper-and-plant-which-others
	'She substituted her mother, Ratu Skermung and all people were commanded to plant pepper and other plant on their land.'		

This clause complex consists of two independent clauses; they are 1) *Penyanyit iyulah alat guwai nakkop iwa gegoh sesegh* and 2) *wat takkaini*. Here, clause (2) is supposed to provide comparison which is in order to differentiate *penyanyit* from *sesegh*, therefore, the conjunction (*kidang*) can be used to bridge these two different ideas. It means it can be classified as a coordinating conjunction. The configuration is presented in table 4.

Table 4. Paratactic structure with the conjunction "*kidang*": comparative relation

CC	C1 (ic)	Conj.	C2 (ic)
5	*Penyanyit-iyulah-alat-guwai-nakkop-iwa-gegoh-sesegh*	*kidang*	*wat-takkai(ni)*
	penyanyit-is-tool-to-catch-fish-like-sesegh	but	(there) is – handle (suffix)
	'*Penyanyit* is a tool to trap fish like *sesegh* but it has a handle.'		

This table shows that *kidang* is used to describe a comparison of characteristics of two things. In addition, it is also shown that *kidang* is used to connect two independent clauses. Therefore, this clause complex performs a paratactic structure. Furthermore, clauses (6 and 7) demonstrate other conjunctions; ***tapi*** and ***sedengko***.

(6) Sanak-sanakni ghadu balak-balak tapi unyin ni makkung sai ngeghti jama pekeghjaan di lamban. (2690/II/XIII)

(7) Ibuni pemaghah sedengko apakni penyabagh. (3060/II/XIII)

Clause complex (6) has two clauses; those are 1) *sanak-sanakni ghadu balak-balak*, dan 2) *unyin ni makkung sai ngeghti jama pekeghjaan di lamban*. It is important to discuss the appearance of conjunction (*sai*) in clause (2). It is seen that it appears between a negation marker (*makkung*) and verb (*ngeghti*) and this appearance is not common. Usually, *sai* is used to indicate a dependent clause in clause complex and a phrase in a clause, for example *Apakni seorang **sai ghadu mengabdi nom puluh tahun***, here *sai ghadu mengabdi nom puluh tahun* is a dependent clause and it is begun with *sai*. Another example, ***Buku sai tebol hina** lebon nambi*; *buku sai tebol hina* is a phrase and the structure *buku sai tebol* can be shortened *buku tebol*. In this case, this research argues that clause (2) can be structured without *sai*; *unyinni makkung ngeghti jama pekeghjaan di lamban*. So, the clause complex (6) consists of two independent clauses which are connected by a conjunction (*tapi*). As a note, this conjunction refers to *tapi* in Indonesia and it has the same meaning and function. The next clause complex (7) has a different conjunction but it performs such a contrastive relation too. Here, there are two independent clauses; those are 1) *ibuni pemaghah* and 2) *apakni penyabagh*.

Table 5. Paratactic structure with the conjunction *"tapi"*: contrastive relation

CC	C1 (ic)	Conj.	C2 (ic)
6	*Sanak-sanak(ni)-ghadu-balak-balak*	*tapi*	*unyin(ni)-makkung-ngeghti-jama-pekeghjaan-di-lamban*
	Child-child (suffix)-have-big-big	But	All(suffix)-not yet-understand-with-work-in-home
	'His children have grown up but no one wants to do housework.'		
7	*Ibu(ni) – (pe)maghah*	*sedengko*	*apak(ni) - penyabagh*
	Mother (suffix) - (prefix)angry	But	father(suffix) - (prefix)patient
	'His mother is a bad-tempered person but his father is a patient person.'		

Table 5 demonstrates a paratactic configuration which is indicated by the presence of two independent clauses and a conjunction. It is noted that *tapi* is used to bridge two clauses which construe two opposite ideas. Also, the conjunction *sedengko* indicates two different characteristics (*pemarah* (bad tempered) and *penyabagh (patient)*). Here, it is revealed that both (*tapi* and *sedengko*) create a contrastive relation.

What is more, clause complex (8) has another conjunction; it is *jadi*. This conjunction connects two independent clauses and construes an effect or consequence of what has been done previously. It is noted that clause (8) has two clauses, those are 1) *minggu sai hadap sikam ulangan tengah semester* and 2) *kilu mahap temon sikam mak dapok mulang di ghani ulang tahun adik*. There is also a constituent (*Apak jama umi*) appearing

before clause (1), it is an interpersonal theme which is used to refer to whom the clauses (the message) is given but it will not be discussed here. As a note, clause (2) performs two matters realized by the verbs (*kilu mahap* and *mak dapok mulang*). Here, it refers to an ex-

pression of asking apology because of something done or happens.

(8) *Apak jama Umi, minggu sai hadap sikam ulangan tengah semester, jadi kilu mahap temon sikam mak dapok mulang di ghani ulang tahun adik.* (123/I/VIII)

Table 6. Paratactic structure with the conjunction "*jadi*": consequential relation

CC	C1 (ic)	Conj.	C2 (ic)
	minggu-sai-hadap-sikam-ulangan-tengah-semester	*jadi*	*kilu-mahap-temon-sikam-mak-dapok-mulang-di-ghani ulang tahun-adik*
8	sunday-which-next-I-test-middle-semster	So	ask-apology-very-I-not-can-go back-in-birthday-brother
	'Next week I have mid semester test, so I am sorry I cannot go home in my brother's birthday.		

Table 6 shows that clause (1) construes a condition that the subject (*sikam*) will have to do something and clause (2) construes the consequence of the condition through the conjunction (*jadi*). The consequential relation is also found in clause (9). Here, the conjunction (*jadi*) indicates that clause

(*lain makna sai sebenoghni*) construes the effect of clause (*ungkapan biasa digunakan guwai nyendegh atau ngaghuh secagha halus*).

(9) *Ungkapan biasa digunako guwai nyendegh atau ngaghuh secagha halus, jadi lain makna sai sebenoghni.* (049/I/III)

Table 7. Paratactic structure: conjunction "*jadi*"

CC	C1 (ic)	Conj.	C2 (ic)
	Ungkapan-biasa-digunako-guwai-nyendegh-atau-ngaghuh-secagha-halus	*jadi*	*lain-makna-sai-(se)benogh(ni)*
9	expression-usually-(prefix)use(suffix)-for-satirize-or-allude-with-soft	So	different-meaning-which-(prefix)true(suffix)
	'The expression is usually used to satirize and allude someone softly so it has implicit meaning		

This table displays two independent clauses which are connected by a conjunction and it is revealed that a paratactic configuration can also be formed by the conjunction (*jadi*) which combines two independent clauses. Furthermore, there is still another conjunction which

can combine independent clauses to form paratactic structure; it is *bahkan*.

Paratactic Configuration of Three Independent Clauses

This part presents a paratactic configuration, which is configured in three

clauses (Independent Clause[1] – *ghik* – Independent Clause[2] – *ghik* – Independent Clause[3]). As presented in the first part of discussion, a paratactic configuration is characterized with the presence of at least two independent clauses, then it is found that it can consist of three independent clauses as found in clauses (10).

(10) Sebagian tiyan iyulah keturunan ghik anak umpuni ngedok kebuaian amapi ghik kebuaian tiyan jadi nom kebuaian. (379/II/III)

There are three clauses in this clause complex; those are 1) *Sebagian tiyan iyulah keturunan, 2) anak umpuni ngedok kebuaian amapi*, and 3) *kebuaian tiyan jadi nom kebuaian*. It can be reported that the conjunction (*ghik*) creates connection among these three clauses and it shows additional information.

Table 8. Paratactic structure configured in three clauses with conjunction *ghik*

CC	C1 (ic)	Conj.	C2 (ic)	Conj.	C3 (ic)
	Sebagian-tiyan-iyulah-keturunan	*ghik*	*anak-umpuni-ngedok-kebuaian amapi*	ghik	*kebuaian-tiyan-jadi-nom-kebuaian*
10	Part-they-are-generation	and	children-grandmother-have-clan-amapi		clan-their-become-six-clan
	A number of them belong to a clan and great grandchildren have Amapi clan and there are all six clans				

Table 8 displays clause complexes which have three clauses connected by a similar conjunction. It is noteworthy that the conjunction can appear more than once. Alternatively, this clause complex can also be connected with a punctuation and conjunction. So, clause 1 and clause 2 are connected with comma then the next clause is connected with a conjunction: *Sebagian tiyan iyulah keturunan,anak umpuni ngedok kebuaian amapi **ghik** kebuaian tiyan jadi nom kebuaian.*

Furthermore, clause complex (11) performs another variation of paratactic structure (Independent Clause[1] – punct. – Independent Clause[2] – punct. + conj. – Independent Clause[3]). It has two connectors; those are a punctuation (comma) and conjunction (*ghik*). It has three clauses; those are 1) *Lantaini selalu kecah*, 2) *disan hawani segar*, and 3) *pemandangan helau munih*. These clauses show string of ideas which are connected each other and it seems that it shows additional relation since clause (2) is connected by comma and provides a fact describing something and then clause (3) is connected by *ghik* and also provides additional fact.

(11) Lantaini selalu kecah, disan hawani segar, ghik pemandangan helau munih. (054/I/IV)

Table 9. Paratactic structure: punctuation (comma) – conjunction (*ghik*)

CC	C1 (ic)	Punct.	C2 (ic)	Punct.+ Conj.	C3 (ic)
	Lantaini selalu kecah	,	*disan hawani segar*	, *ghik*	*pemandangan helau munih*
11	floor-suffix-always-clean	,	there-weather-suffix-fresh	, and	scenery-good-also
	'The floor is always clean, the weather is fresh there, and the scenery is also beautiful.'				

Table 9 displays a paratactic configuration which consists of three independent clauses which are connected by punctuation and conjunction. Another point is also revealed that comma can be used to connect two independent clauses when there are three clauses in a clause complex. What is also concerned here is that both connectors perform additional relation.

Paratactic Configuration of Independent and Dependent Clauses

This part demonstrates a paratactic configuration, which consists of three clauses; two independent clauses and a dependent clause. As a note, this research just focuses on the independent clauses since the relation of an independent and dependent clause is discussed in hypotactic configuration. In this case, a dependent clause is supposed to modify an independent clause and then the combination of an independent clause and dependent clause is categorized as a unit of independent clause.

(12) *Wawacan munih ngerupako sastra lisan hulun Lampung Saibatin, sai disampaiko secara daduwaian (saat kegiatan berlangsung), ghik acara sina berhubungan jama upacara adat, gegoh angkat nama, besunat, atau waktu pernikahan.* (037/I/II)

This clause complex (12) has three clauses; they are 1) *Wawacan munih ngerupako sastra lisan hulun Lampung Saibatin*, 2) *disampaiko secara daduwaian (saat kegiatan berlangsung)*, and 3) *acara sina berhubungan jama upacara adat, gegoh angkat nama, besunat, atau waktu pernikahan*. It is noted that clauses (1) and (2) are connected by a conjunction (*sai*) showing a subordinate relation which means that clause (2) is a dependent clause functioning to modify clause (1). Börjars and Burridge (2010), Barret (2016), and Berry (2015) call it relative clause. Furthermore, clause (3) is begun with the conjunction *ghik* and provides more detail information. Therefore, this clause complex performs additional relation.

Moreover, clause complex (13) consists of two different structures too; they are hypotactic (initiated by the conjunction *sai*): *Pengenian adok sina dilapahko dilom upacara adat sai dikenal jama istilah ngamai* and paratactic (initiated by the conjunction *ghik*): *ghik ngini adek guwai lingkungan masyarakat Lampung dialek O*.

(13) *Pengenian adok sina dilapahko dilom upacara adat sai dikenal jama istilah ngamai, ghik ngini adek guwai lingkungan masyarakat Lampung dialek O*. (016/I/I)

Table 10. Paratactic structure: IC + DC – IC

CC	C1 (ic)	Conj.	C2 (dc)	Conj.	C3 (ic)
	Wawacan-munih-ngerupako-sastra-lisan hulun-Lampung Saibatin	sai	*(di)sampaiko-secara-daduwaian-(saat kegiatan berlangsung)*	ghik	*acara-sina-berhubungan-jama-upacara-adat-gegoh-angkat-nama-besunat-atau-waktu-pernikahan*
12	Wawacan-also-is-literature-oral-person-Lampung Saibatin	which	(prefix: *di-*)tell-by-daduwaian-(when-event-happen)	and	event-that-relate-to-ceremony-culture-alike-hold-name-circumcision-or-time-marriage
	'*Wawacan* is an oral literature in Lampung Saibatin which is delivered in a cultural event, such as titling (naming), circumcising, or wedding.'				
	Pengenian-adok-sina-(di) lapah(ko)-dilom-upacara-adat	*sai*	*(di)kenal-jama-istilah-ngamai,*	*ghik*	*ngini adek guwai lingkungan masyarakat Lampung dialek O*
13	give-title-that-(prefix) walk(suffix)-in-ceremony-culture	which	(prefix: *di-*)know-with-term-*ngamai*	and	*ngini adek*-for-environment-society-Lampung-dialect O
	'Titling session is conducted in a cultural ceremony which is known as '*ngamai*' and it is called '*ngini adek*' in Lampung society of dialect O.'				

It can be noted that the clause complex (12) consists of three clauses; those are 1) *Pengenian adok sina dilapahkon di lom upacara adat*, 2) *dikenal jama istilah ngamai*, and 3) *ngini adek guwai lingkungan masyarakat dialek O*. Here, clauses (1 and 2) are combined by the conjunction (*sai*) and then clause (3) is connected to this combined clause by *ghik*. Thus, it can be formulated that a paratactic clause can be structured in a configuration of hypotactic clause and clause (independent clause). It is also shown that a clause complex can have two different conjunctions which function differently; subordinating and coordinating.

(14) *Topeng jenis hinji lain guwai jenis pertunjukan gawoh, kidang topeng hinji ngedok muatan spiritual sai diwarisko anjak masa Ratu Darah Putih*. (535/ II/IX)

Clause complex (14) has three clauses; those are 1) *Topeng jenis hinji lain guwai jenis pertunjukan gawoh*, 2) *kidang topeng hinji ngedok muatan spiritual*, dan 3) *diwarisko anjak masa Ratu Darah Putih*. Considering the presence of conjunction (*sai*), clause (3) can be categorized into a dependent clause since it is bound to clause (2) and functions to modify a constituent (*muatan spiritual*). Furthermore, there is also another conjunction (*kidang*) used to connect clause (1) and clauses (2 and 3). This conjunction indicates a comparison of mask (*topeng*). Here, the mask is not only used for dance, but it also has spiritual power, therefore, it shows additional information construing comparison. Each clause is presented in table 11.

Table 11. Paratactic structure: IC – "*kidang*" – IC + DC

CC	C1 (ic)	Conj.	C2 (ic)	Conj.	C3 (ic)
	Topeng-jenis-hinji-lain-guwai-jenis-pertunjukan-gawoh	*kidang*	*topeng-hinji-ngedok-muatan-spiritual*	*sai*	*(di)waris(ko)-anjak-masa-Ratu-Darah-Putih*
14	mask-type-this-not-for-type-show-only	but	mask-this-have-content-spiritual	which	(prefix)inherit(suffix)-from-era-Ratu Darah Putih
	'This type of mask is not only for show but it also has spiritual power which is inherited from *Ratu Darah Putih* Era.'				

This table performs a paratactic configuration. It is seen that clauses (1 and 2) are independent while clause (3) is dependent. It can be stated that clauses (2 and 3) form hypotactic configuration which is connected to clause (1) by the conjunction (*kidang*). Hence, it is revealed that a paratactic configuration can consist of *independent clause – independent clause – dependent clause* in other words it can consist of *independent clause and hypotactic structure*.

Furthermore, clause complex (15) demonstrates a different structure. It shows a paratactic configuration, which is also structured in a hypotactic structure and independent clause. The hypotactic structure is formed by two clauses; those are 1) *Ulah kuti pelajar masih anak-anak* and 2) *tiketni Rp. 500,00 gawoh*. Here, clause (2) is an independent clause while clause (3) is a dependent clause.

(15) *Ulah kuti pelajar masih anak-anak tiketni* Rp 500,00 *gawoh, kidang guwai masyarakat umum gegha tiketni* Rp. 4000,00. (217/I/XV)

Table 12. Paratactic structure: DC + IC – "*kidang*" - IC

CC	Conj.	C1 (dc)	C2 (ic)	Conj.	C3 (ic)
	Ulah	*kuti-pelajar-masih anak-anak*	*tiket(ni)*-Rp 500,00-*gawoh*	*kidang*	*guwai-masyarakat-umum-gegha-tiket(ni)*-Rp. 4000,00.
15	Because	you-student-still-children	ticket(suffix)-Rp. 500,00-only	but	for-society-public-price-ticket (suffix)-Rp. 4000,00
	'Because you are students, the ticket will be Rp. 500, 00 but it will be Rp. 4000, 00 for public.'				

Table 12 displays a hypotactic structure (clauses 1 and 2) which is connected to clause 3 by the conjunction *kidang*. It is revealed that clause (3) provides a comparison of price for two different categories of visitor and this comparison is in line with the conjunction, therefore it construes comparison showing additional information. It is also found that a dependent clause can appear at the beginning of a clause complex.

Furthermore, clause complex (16) has a conjunction (**bahko**). As a note, clause (*Imbuhan sai ditambahko dapok semakkung kata dasar, dapok munih seghadu kata dasar*) can be split into three units; those are 1) *sai ditambahko*, 2) *dapok se-*

makkung kata dasar, dan 3) *dapok munih seghadu kata dasar*. Moreover, unit (1) is a dependent clause since it is begun with the conjunction (*sai*) and it functions to modify *Imbuhan* and then there is a modal (*dapok*) and prepositional groups (*semakkung kata dasar* and *seghadu kata dasar*), units (2) and (3) form predicate to complete the subject *imbuhan*. In this case, all of these units construct a hypotactic configuration.

(16) Imbuhan sai ditambahko dapok semakung kata dasar, dapok munih seghadu kata dasar bahko keghua imbuhan awalan ghik akhiran dapok ngelekok jama kata dasar. (086/I/V)

This hypotactic configuration is connected to the last clause (*keghua imbuhan awalan ghik akhiran dapok ngelekok jama kata dasar*), which is an independent clause. Hence, the clause (16) can be categorized as a paratactic configuration as clauses (1 and 2) are supposed to form an independent clause.

Table 13. Paratactic structure with the punctuation and "*bahko*": additional relation

CC	Conj.	C1 (dc)	C2 (ic)	Conj.	C3 (ic)
	(Imbuhan)-sai	*(di)tambah(ko)*	*dapok-semakung-kata-dasar, dapok-munih-seghadu-kata-dasar*	***bahko***	*Keghua-imbuhan-awalan-ghik-akhiran-dapok-ngelekok-jama-kata-dasar*
16	(affix)-which	(prefix) add(suffix)	can-before-word-bottom, can-also-after-word-bottom	moreover	both-affix-prefix-and-suffix-can-pertain-with-word-bottom
	'Affix which is added can be before and after root, moreover, both prefix and suffix can be pertained to the root at one time.'				

Table 13 shows a paratactic configuration which has three clauses in which clauses (1 and 2) is a hypotactic structure. Regarding the conjunction (*sai*), clause (1) can be categorized into a dependent clause, while (2) is an independent clause. Therefore, this paratactic configuration consists of dependent clause – independent clause – *bahko* – independent clause. Furthermore, it is revealed that *bahko* construes additional relation since it connects clause (3) as the more detail information.

Paratactic Configuration of Two Independent Clauses and Two Dependent Clauses

It is noted that a paratactic clause complex in Lampung language is patterned not only by two or more independent clauses, but also by a combination of two clause complexes (hypotactic configuration) in which both configurations also represent independent structures. This finding confirms that even though it consists of three clauses in which one of them is depended on another clause this clause complex can be categorized into paratactic. It is be-

cause the combination of an independent clause and a dependent clause can presumably represent independency. Along with it, Thompson (2014) also argues that a dependent clause precedes an independent clause then this combination can stand on its own when it is combined with other independent clause.

Accordingly, clause complex (17) performs more clauses (Independent Clause[1] – *sai*- dependent Clause – conj. – Indpendent Clause[2] – *sai* - Dependent Clause); it has four clauses; 1) *Tiyan ghumpok hena sengaja diundang guwai ngebahas unyin masalah*, 2) *wat hubunganni jama pelaksanaan acara gawi adat*, 3) *lazim di lom acara adat*, and 4) *kepanitiaan disebut acara pepping adat*. It

is noteworthy that clauses (1 and 2) are connected by the conjunction (*sai*) and clauses (3 and 4) are also connected by the same conjunction, it means that the combination of clauses (1 and 2) form a hypotactic configuration and so do clauses (3 and 4). And then, these two hypotactic clause complexes are connected by a conjunction (*ghik*) which in this case shows additional relation.

(17) Tiyan ghumpok hena sengaja diundang guwai ngebahas unyin masalah sai wat hubunganni jama pelaksanaan acara gawi adat sina, ghik kepanitiaan sai lazim di lom acara adat disebut acara pepping adat. (160/I/XII)

Table 14. Paratactic structure: two hypotactic configurations – conjunction (*ghik*)

CC	C1 (ic)	Conj.	C2 (dc)	Conj.	C3 (dc)	Conj.	C4 (ic)
	Tiyan-ghumpok-hena-sengaja-(di)undang-guwai-ngebahas-unyin-masalah	*sai*	*wat-hubungan(ni)-jama-pelaksanaan-acara-gawi-adat-sina*	*ghik*	*kepanitiaan (sai) lazim di-lom acara adat*	***sai***	*(kepanitiaan) disebut acara pepping adat*
17	They-all-that-intentionally-(prefix)invite-for-discuss-all-problem	which	(there) is-relation(suffix)-with-run-event-gawi adat-that	and	committee-(which)-scenery-usual-in-inside-event-culture	which	(committee)-(prefix)mention-event-pepping adat
	'They all are invited to discuss all preparations which relate to the ceremony of *gawi adat* and the committee is usually called *pepping adat*.'						

Table 14 performs a paratactic configuration which consists of two independent clauses and two dependent clauses. This research argues that this clause complex can be categorized into paratactic since both hypotactic configurations are connected by *ghik* and semantically the clauses (3 and 4) provide additional information for clauses

(1 and 2), in other words it shows additional relation. What is more is that clause (3) is embedded in clause (4), it can be seen clause (4) has a complete constituents and idea which means it can stand alone without clause (3). On the other hand, clause (3) is begun with a conjunction (*sai*) and it functions to modify the constituent (*kepanitiaan*)

which is in this case the subject in clause (4). It can be presented in *kepanitiaan **sai lazim di lom acara adat** disebut acara pepping adat;* so, ***sai lazim di lom acara adat*** is inserted in clause (4) *kepanitiaan disebut acara pepping adat*. This paratactic structure can also be found in clause complex (18).

(18) *Suku tumpang berasal anjak hulun sai mak ngedok keturunan jama kepala adat suatu penyimbang, kidang tiyan haga jadi anggota penyimbang sina, ghik sanggup matuhi peghti sai wat di lom kepenyimbangan sina.* (455/II/VI)

It is noted that clause (3) is an independent clause (*tiyan haga jadi anggota penyimbang sina, ghik sanggup matuhi peghti*) and has a conjunction (ghik) which connects two structures (predicate and object), those are *haga jadi anggota penyimbang sina* and *sanggup matuhi peghti*. In this case, this conjunction functions to bridge two configurations in a clause, in the other words; it connects two processes (verb/verbal group) in a clause. Also, the conjunction (*sai*) is found twice and combines clauses (1 and 2) and clauses (3 and 4), so there are two hypotactic configurations as presented in table 15.

Table 15. Paratactic structure: two hypotactic configurations – conjunction (*kidang*)

CC	C1 (ic)	Conj.	C2 (ic)	Conj.	C3 (dc)	Conj.	C4 (ic)
	Suku-tumpang-berasal-anjak-hulun	*sai*	*mak-ngedok-keturunan-jama-kepala-adat-suatu-penyimbang*	*kidang*	*tiyan-haga-jadi-anggota-penyimbang-sina-ghik-sanggup-matuhi-peghti*	*sai*	*wat-di lom-kepenyimbangan-sina*
18	tribe-Tumpang-from-person	who	not-have-descent-with-head-culture-a-penyimbang	but	they-want-become-member-penyimbang-that-and-can-obey-rules	which	(there) is-in-inside-kepenyimbangan-that
	'*Tumpang* clan is people who are not part of chieftain's family of a particular *penyimbang* but they want to be a member and obey the rules in the *penyimbang*.'						

Table 15 displays two hypotactic configurations which are connected by the conjunction (*kidang*). Considering this conjunction, this research argues that the clause complex (18) can be categorized into paratactic configuration in which *kidang* shows a contrastive idea. Hence, it can be stated that this paratactic configuration consists of hypotactic clause – hypotactic clause and the hypotactic clause is structured in independent and depen-

dent clauses. Other than *kidang*, this research also found two other conjunctions which have the same function; they are *tapi* and *sedengko*. Both indicate a contrastive relation in which a clause construes an opposite meaning to another clause.

It is noteworthy that connecting clauses in a clause complex the conjunction performs various relations. In this case, this research found four relation types; those are additional, com-

parative, contrastive, and consequential. There are two conjunctions performing an additional relation; those are *ghik* and *bahko*. While the conjunctions *kidang*, *tapi*, and *sedengko* show comparative and contrastive relation. Furthermore, the conjunction *jadi* performs a consequential relation. It is noteworthy that these conjunctions become the indication for paratactic structure. It is in line with Thompson (2014), he argues that it can be labeled as conjunctive relation. Compared to this configuration, Wiratno (2018) also configures it in Bahasa Indonesia; there are four types of relation between clauses, such as additional, comparative, temporal, and consequential. Along with this, Alwi, Dardjowidjojo, Lapoliwa, and Moeliono (2014) argue that a semantic relation between clauses is determined by conjunction and grammatical/lexical meaning in the clauses, such as *dan* showing combination and cause and effect; *tetapi* showing opposite ideas. In addition, Walker (1976) posits that those conjunctions are used to coordinate clauses in a sentence; it is therefore called coordinate conjunction.

Other than conjunction, this research also found a punctuation that can combine clauses in a clause complex; it is comma. Wiratno (2018) posits that when there is no conjunction, punctuation such as semicolon and comma can combine two clauses or more. In addition, Wiratno argues that even though a conjunction does not appear explicitly, its existence can be determined implicitly. Along with Wiratno, Fontaine (2013) posits that the presence of conjunction can usu-

ally recognize the coordinated clauses; moreover, a semicolon sometimes can indicate it too in written language. Regarding the findings, there was no semicolon found from the data. In addition, it is noteworthy that the comma used in the clause complexes represents the separation of ideas and it is commonly found that the comma indicates additional and further information. In line with it, Thompson (2014) posits that the presence of punctuation presumably reflects how the writers want the reader to read the ideas in a text.

In this case, a comma is used to bridge two independent clauses is comma. It appears to connect two ideas which show additional relation. This relation means an idea in a clause adds more information or even more detail information for another clause. Here, it is noteworthy that a 'comma' in Lampung paratactic configuration forms additional relation just like the conjunction *ghik*. This relation is presented in clause complexes (19 to 24).

(19) *Aksara sina muncul waktu agama Hindu ghatong di Indonesia, ghena munih agama Hindu kughuk di wilayah Lampung.* (480/II/VII)

(20) *Ibu yalah pendamping ayah, beliyau juga bekerja keras di lamban.* (2323/II/XIII)

(21) *Raden Intan pahlawan Lampung, ya mak gentar ngelawan kompeni.* (2788/II/XIII)

(22) *Sampai ganta zaman kak maju lamban datuk pagun lamban zaman saka panggung, bahan baku lamban seunyinni anjak kayu.* (052/I/IV)

(23) Ganta alat transportasi hinji ghadu lebih canggih, wat motor, sepida, mu- *bil, truk, kapal laut, motorboat, ghik pesawat.* (234/I/XV)

Table 16. Paratactic structure: punctuation comma

CC	C1 (ic)	Punct.	C2 (ic)
19	*Aksara-sina-muncul-waktu-agama-Hindu-ghatong-di-Indonesia*	,	*ghena-munih-agama-Hindu-kughuk-di-wilayah-Lampung*
	letter-that-appear-time-religion-Hindu-come-in-Indonesia	,	itu-also-religion-Hindu-enter-in-territory-Lampung
	'The writing system was made when Hindu came to Indonesia, then Hindu also entered Lampung.'		
20	*Ibu-yalah-pendamping-ayah*	,	*beliyau-juga-bekerja-keras-di-lamban*
	mother-is-partner-father	,	she-also-work-hard-in-home
	'Mother is father's lover; she also works hard at home.'		
21	*Raden Intan-pahlawan-Lampung*	,	*ya-mak-gentar-ngelawa-kompeni*
	Raden Intan-hero-Lampung	,	he-not-afraid-fight-colonizer
	'Raden Intan is a Lampung hero, he bravely fought against the colonizer.'		
22	*Sampai-ganta-zaman-kak-maju-lamban-datuk-pagun-lamban-zaman-saka-panggung*	,	*bahan-baku-lamban-seunyinni-anjak-kayu*
	until-now-era-have-modern-house-grandfather-still-house-era-old-panggung	,	material-raw-house-all-from-wood
	'Till this modern era grandfather's house is still traditional, all materials are made of wood.'		
23	*Ganta-alat-transportasi-hinji-ghadu-lebih-canggih*	,	*wat-motor, sepida, mubil, truk, kapal laut, motorboat, ghik-pesawat*
	now-tool-transportation-this-have-more-modern	,	(there) is-motor, bicycle-car-truck-ship-motorboat-and-plane
	'At present, the vehicle is more modern, there is motorcycle, bicycle, car, truck, ship, motorboat, and plane.'		

Clause complex (19) consists of two clauses; those are 1) *Aksara sina muncul waktu agama Hindu ghatong di Indonesia* and 2) *ghena munih agama Hindu kughuk di wilayah Lampung*. Semantically, clause (2) provides additional information about *agama Hindu* in clause (1). As a note, both clauses are independent meaning that they can stand alone without needing each other since each has its own idea. This configuration is also shown by clause complex (20) in which there is two independent clauses, 1) *Ibu yalah pendamping ayah* and 2) *beliau juga bekerja keras di lamban*. Here, clause (2) adds information about *Ibu* since the subject (*beliau*) in clause (2) refers to *Ibu*. Furthermore, clauses (21 to

23) also demonstrate the paratactic configuration; they have comma to connect independent clauses. Those clauses are presented in table 16.

Table 16 displays the paratactic configuration that is structured in two independent clauses. These independent clauses are bridged by punctuation; it is comma. Thus, this research reveals that comma can be used to combine two clauses and performs additional relation.

CONCLUSIONS

A paratactic configuration in Lampung language is recognized by the presence of conjunction, such *ghik, kidang, tapi, sedengko, jadi*, and *bahko*. Be-

sides, a punctuation can also indicates it; it is comma. Here, both conjunction and comma connect two or more independent clauses.

Furthermore, a paratactic configuration does not only have independent clauses but it also has dependent clauses which function to modify a constituent in the independent clause. Here, the combination an independent and dependent causes forms hypotactic configuration and then the conjunction connects two hypotactic configurations, accordingly this research argues that it also performs paratactic configuration. It can be reported that the paratactic configuration can be formulated:

1) Independent clause – conjunction – Independent clause
2) Independent clause – conjunction – Independent clause – conjunction - Independent clause
3) Independent clause + Dependent cause – conjunction – Independent clause
4) Independent clause + Dependent clause – conjunction – Independent clause + Dependent clause

Other than the structure, it is also found that the conjunctions show different relation. It is noteworthy that the conjunction '*ghik*' dan '*bahko*' show additional relation, '*kidang*', 'tapi', '*sedengko*' perform comparative and contrastive relation, and then '*jadi*' shows consequnetial relation. What is more is that it is not only a conjunction connecting clauses, but punctuation (comma) can also connect two clauses in Lampung language clause complexes.

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