



Types of relationship between clauses

		TYPE OF INTERDEPENDENCY (TAXIS)	
		(i) paratactic	(ii) hypotactic
LOGICO-SEMANTIC TYPE	(1) expansion	(a) elaboration ca. 50%	ca. 50%
		= 1 John didn't wait; =2 he ran away.	α John ran away, = β which surprised everyone. α ... John, <<= β >> who was the leader, ... α ran away.
		"apposition"	"non-defining relative"
	(b) extension ca. 95%	ca. 5%	
	+	1 John ran away, +2 and Fred stayed behind.	α John ran away, + β whereas Fred stayed behind.
		"coordination"	
	(c) enhancement ca. 30%	ca. 70%	
	\times	1 John was scared, \times 2 so he ran away. 1 John ran away, \times 2 for he was scared.	α John ran away, \times β because he was scared.
			"adverbial clause"
	(2) projection	(a) locution ca. 50%	ca. 50%
		" 1 John said: "2 "I'm running away." " " "	α John said " β he was running away. " " "
		"direct speech"	"indirect speech"
	(b) idea ca. 5%	ca. 95%	
	'	1 John thought to himself: '2 'I'll run away.' " "	α John thought ' β he would run away. " "
		"direct thought"	"indirect thought"

Source: M. A. K. Halliday, *An Introduction to Functional Grammar* (compiled and slightly adapted from editions 1, 2, 3, 4).