The Expansion Relations of Clause Complexing (CC) in the Editorials of the Daily Graphic.

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Abstract
This paper focuses on the expansion relations of clause complexes in editorials of a Ghanaian daily newspaper. The problems discussed are: elaboration, extension and enhancement relations of clause complexes in the editorials, and the realization of those clause complexes through the use of conjunctive signals in the lexicogrammar. Theory of systemic functional grammar which says that the expansion can be of three kinds elaboration, extension and enhancement; suggested by Halliday (1994; 2004; 2014) underlies the discussion. The article adopts a qualitative approach as it textually investigates ten (10) purposively sampled editorials from the *Daily Graphic*. The results reveal that the clause complexes are of elaboration, extension and enhancement. On the whole, enhancement is highly used followed by elaboration and extension. The realization is relatively good as the choice among expansion characterizes each relation between clauses (each nexus) within a clause complex.
Keywords: editorials (EDT), clause complexing (CC), expansion, elaboration, extension, enhancement.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Newspapers are relevant and essential to society because they give us news and views. There is a wide variety of texts we come across daily in newspapers and many different ways to approach them. Newspapers deal with profuse use of grammar for expression of opinions or ideas. These expressions could be seen through the use of sentences, clauses, phrases etc. (Zdrenghea 2013, p.6). The editorials as part of the *newspaper* have copious use of compound, complex sentences or clause complexes and are packed with ideas which relate to each other through logical relations and interdependencies. It has been observed that the most frequented sources of reading materials for the average educated Ghanaian are the local newspapers which are subscribed on daily basis at offices.

The *Daily Graphic* is a public newspaper in Ghana and has distinguished itself as a credible organization in quality news presentation. As a public newspaper, it produced and supplied daily and seems to have a wider circulation that reaches a greater percentage of the newspaper reading public in Ghana. It covers such issues as politics, business and finance, sports, education, development, the environment, social and international affairs *(source: Daily Graphic homepage)*. On this note, it is very crucial to justify the choice of the *Daily Graphic* from the numerous newspapers in Ghana. People from all walks of life have a great concern in reading the *Daily Graphic*. It also has several appeals to the general and reading public as far as religious, social, economic, and political issues are concerned.

1.1 The Editorials

Editorials can be written on a variety of subjects and reality can be represented in a number of ways, thus the editorial writer chooses the topic and the perspective from which to view it in such a way that it serves the institutional (ideological) interests (Zdrenghea, 2013). It is interesting to note that editorials contain copious use of grammatical structures such as words, phrases, clauses, sentences, which could be explored and analysed by linguists. It is upon this observation that the researcher chooses to look at the packing of sentence information to provide an extensive account of a special framework of systemic functional grammar, clause complexing in the editorials which is the opinion of the newspaper.

The editorial serves as a platform for the media house to express its philosophies. Editorials are not just coverage of news events but also comments on events and contain background information, explanations, interpretations as well as opinions on the issues at stake. The editorial could be seen as a conscious expression of the media house's position on a particular issue. It could be seen as the voice of the editor, publisher and owner of the newspaper seeking to inform, admonish, influence, petition, appeal and motivate readers concerning important issues (Zdrenghea, 2013).

One very crucial factor for the choice of editorial, especially the state-owned ones such as *Daily Graphic* is that, it is read everyday on radio which has larger coverage in terms of how far it can reach in Ghana if one has access to radio. The choice of the text type is due to its continuing importance as media for communication. Also, in terms of structure, the editorial, show a more formal structure as compared to other columns of the newspaper (Adjei, 2010, p.105). The selection is also justified by the fact that the researcher wanted to explore the packing of sentences or ideas and other linguistic choices used in the selected text and the messages they carry through pure textual analysis. Lastly, the researcher wanted to text the clause complexing framework on the editorials to find out how linguistic and logico-semantics choices affect utterances. The

researcher could have equally selected any column of the newspaper be it local or foreign for linguistic analysis without any prejudice.

1.2. Clause Complexing (CC)

Clause complexing has obtained major awareness from linguists and language researchers. There are many studies involved with this issue. Halliday (1994: 216) argues that the notion of "'clause complex' thus enables us to account in full for the functional organization of sentences". Clause complexing may be defined as structural interdependency and semantic relationships of sentences which are of equal statuses or unequal statuses. It involves, first, the single clause and the combination of other clauses to make conglomeration of clauses in a single grammatical and semantic unification. The grammar aspect which is not the focus of this study is called TAXIS. This is of two types: parataxis and hypotaxis. The focus of this study, clause relations, is a semantic aspect which is also called LOGICO-SEMANTICS. This could also be one of two types; projection and expansion. It has been observed that the editorials of a newspaper has rich source of sentence information which can be studied to look at the distribution of sentence structures and the meanings they contain, and their communicative effects.

1.3. The Logico–Semantic Consideration of Clause Complexing

Logico-semantics represents the basic nature of the relation between clauses and semantic motifs that run throughout the language as a whole, (Halliday, 1994; Halliday & Matthiessen, 1999; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). The logico-semantic system describes the specific type of meaning relationships between combined sentences and these interdependencies of clause complexing are of two types *Expansion* and *Projection*. For the purposes of this paper, only the Expansion relations, (where one clause develops or extends on the meaning of another) would be looked at and discussed.

1.3.1 Expansion

Expansion involves three types of meanings where one clause enlarges or develops the other by one of the three following ways: elaborating it (elaboration; relations of restatement or equivalence), extending it (extension; relations of addition) or enhancing it (enhancement; option of development) (Halliday, 1994, p.225; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p374-375).

1.3.2 Elaboration

Elaboration means providing detailed information (relationship of restatement); saying the same thing over again, either by direct repetition, or by rewording it, clarifying it, or giving an example. In clauses combining through elaboration, one clause expands another by elaborating it in greater detail, by exemplifying it or by clarifying it in other words. In elaboration, the secondary clause gives more information to the information in the initial clause. According to Halliday (1994), the secondary clause does not introduce a new element into the picture but provides a further characterization of one that is already there. The words which usually precede, or serve as introductory elements to the secondary clauses are, *such as: i.e., e.g.*, *namely, for example, viz,'* restating in other words, specifying in greater detail, commenting, or exemplifying. The codification used for this relation is the equal (=) sign, for example:

||| *Ghanaians, **i.e. people who live in Ghana**, are now doing lots of efforts to stop corruption.|||*

=

The clause in bold is the elaborating one. That clause gives detail information of the meaning elaborated. In the above example, the clause ***people who live in Ghana*** elaborates *Ghanaians.*

1.3.3. Extension

Extension means adding something new (relationship of addition or variation), giving an exception to it, or offering an alternative (Halliday 1994, p.230, Gerot, *et al*., 1994, p.90). This implies that in clause combinations by extension, one clause expands another by the addition of fresh information, giving an alternative or an exception. Extension functions to extend a clause by adding up new information and the code used is a plus (+) sign. The extension clause is usually preceded by conjunctions, such as: *and, but*, *than, or*, for example;

*Kwame can drive very nicely **and he also plays the piano very well**.*

+

The clause ***he also plays the piano very well*** extends the meaning of the clause *Kwame can drive very nicely*. Kwame does not only drive very nicely but also plays the piano very well.

1.3.4. Enhancement

Halliday (1994, p.232) explains enhancement as "qualifying it in one of a number of possible ways (relations of time, space, cause, manner, condition). In clause combining by enhancement, clauses of time, place, condition, purpose, cause or concession expand the primary clause by contributing these circumstantial features. In enhancing, one clause expands another by embellishing around it: qualifying it with *'so, yet, then'*. The code given to this clause is a multiplication (x) sign, for example:

||| *I would call you **soon** || **after I accomplished this offer.**|||

<div align="center">x</div>

The clause ***soon after I accomplished this offer*** explains when I would call you.

||| My business continued to grow, || ***and so I decided to get one more man to help***

<div align="center">***write legal papers***.|||</div>

In the second example too, the clause ***and so I decided to get one more man to help***...., explains the enhancement relations of cause.

1.4. Context and scope of the study

This paper focuses on the analysis of the expansion aspect of the logico-semantic relations of clause complexing in ten (10) editions of editorials in the *Daily Graphic* in Ghana. The editions were taken without any prejudice. In this regard, two research questions were set up to meet the purpose of the study as follows.

1.   How do sentence information relate semantically in editorials?
2.   What conjunctive signals are employed in the use of the structural types of sentences?

2.0. LITERATURE REVIEW/FRAMEWORK

Main Arguments and Principles of Systemic Functional Grammar

Systemic refers to the view that language is an interrelated set of choices or options for making meaning (Eggins 2004; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). Besides, functional refers to the view that language has evolved to do what it does.

Systemic functional grammar analyses language as a social-semiotic of communicative meaning-making, and aims to explain the internal relations in language as a system network of choice (Zhuanglin, 1988; Gonzales 2008; Halliday & Matthiessen 2004). In systemic functional grammar, we can analyze language from different levels; (i) from below (phonology), (ii) from round about, (operator) (iii) from above (semantics) (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). Systemic functional grammar emphasizes the view from above as semantics and views language as *meaning potential*. For Halliday, grammar is described as systems, but not as rule perspective, on the basis that every grammatical structure involves a choice from a describable set of options and language as functional. This means that language is organized to satisfy human needs and not for itself.

In functional grammar, language mainly serves three functions which we refer to as metafunctions: *the ideational, interpersonal* and *textual* meta-functions. Metafunctions refer to the intrinsic functions that language is meant to perform in society and is used to describe functions in order to distinguish them from particular speech acts such as 'describing' and 'informing', and also to emphasize the fact that they are inherent in the very structure of language (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). This implies that metafunctions are the purpose or over-riding idea of using language and is adopted to suggest that function is an integral component within the overall SFG theory. Each of these three metafunctions is about a different aspect of the world, and is concerned with a different mode of meaning of clauses and is based on human life, and also about human conceptualization of the world of experience (Halliday, 1994; Gonzales 2008). This is the basis of Halliday's claim that language is *metafunctionally* organised and argues that the *raison d'être* of language is meaning in social life and choices, and for this reason, all languages have three kinds of semantic components (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p.3, 31).

The *ideational* metafunction refers to the use of language to represent experience and meaning (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). It can be subdivided into *experiential* and *logical* meaning. *Experiential meaning* is concerned with the "things" that we can talk about to conceptualise the experiential world to ourselves, including the inner world of our own consciousness (Halliday, 1971, p. 106). The second component of ideational metafunction refers to the logical semantic relationships that exist among the structural units of language such as coordination, subordination, modification and apposition (Halliday, ibid).

The *interpersonal* metafunction indicates that while construing, whenever we use language, there is always something else going on so language has resources for enacting humans' diverse and complex social relations and is concerned with establishing and maintaining the interaction between the speaker and the hearer. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p.29) refer to interpersonal metafunction as "a proposition, or a proposal, whereby we inform or question, give an order or make an offer, and express our appraisal of, and attitude towards whoever we are addressing and what we are talking about." Shore (1992) indicates that interpersonal meaning is the meaning associated with language as a way of getting things done, as a way of acting upon the world in which we live. Interpersonal meaning can be subdivided into *interactional* and *attitudinal* meaning. Interactional meaning has to do with the interactional roles that are created in the speech situation. Attitudinal meaning is concerned with the way in which the speaker (or listener) relates to what is being said.

 The t*extual* meaning relates to the way which allows the speaker to create a language to make links with itself and with the situations in which it is used as a resource for enabling kinds of meanings to come

together in coherent text (Zhuanglin, 1988).

2.1. The Clause in Systemic Functional Grammar and Traditional idea of Clause

Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) perceives the clause as the highest and central grammatical unit for construing our world of experience, enacting our world's interpersonal interactions, and managing the free flow of discourse across a text. Downing and Locke (2006) say that the clause in systemic functional grammar is the major grammatical unit used by speakers to ask questions, make statements and issue directives. This implies that the clause itself is regarded as a meaningful unit which realizes a conglomeration of functions for communication. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) point out that there are three (3) lines of meaning in a clause which are combination of three different structures deriving from distinct functional components.

(i)   A clause has meaning as a message, a quantum of information.
(ii) A clause has meaning as an exchange, a transaction between speaker and listener.
(iii) A clause has meaning as a representation of some process in ongoing human experience.
    Source (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, p.58, 59, 60).

Halliday and Matthiessen (ibid) view the clause as the highest grammatical unit on the rank scale. This implies that clauses consist of groups/phrases, which rotate to consist of words, and words consist of morphemes. Halliday and Matthiessen (ibid), continue that the clause is the central processing unit in their description of lexis and structure which we refer to as lexicogrammar — in the specific sense that it is in the clause that meanings of different kinds are mapped into an integrated grammatical structure. Again, they construe that the clause is the mainspring of grammatical energy in systemic functional grammar.

It is significant to say that in dealing with systemic functional grammar, rank plays a pivotal role. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p.5) explain rank as the hierarchy of units that reflects the basic realization patterns, and orders units according to their constituency relation: the highest ranking units consist of units of the rank immediately or next rank below, and so on, until we arrive at the units of the lowest rank, which have no internal constituent structure. This suggests that rank is a particular position, higher or lower than others. Therefore, systemic functional linguists opine that there is a scale of rank in the grammar of every language with units that start from the lowest to the highest or vise versa.

Contrary to Halliday and Matthiessen's view on clause as the highest, Quirk, Greenbaum, Leech, and Svartvik (1985, pp.42, 43), see the clause as the second highest unit in the rank scale. Though the two disagree on the position of the clause, they appear to share similar view. For example, they explain that the existence of unitary constituents also lead to a superficial difficulty in talking of units of different 'size' or 'length'. In this sense, units of grammar may be placed in a hierarchy of potential size or extensibility as follows: highest unit: *sentences*, which consist of one or more *clauses* which consist of one or more *phrases*, which consist of one or more *words*, which consist of one or more *lowest unit*: morphemes.

From the above, the sentence is seen as the highest on the rankscale in traditional grammar while the clause which is the highest in systemic functional grammar is ranked next to the sentence. Each of the units also relates to form complexes.

The argument so far suggests that a clause from the point of view of SFG is equivalent to sentence in structural grammar but they do not occupy same position on the grammatical rank-scale. This argument is supported by Setial, Sutjaja, Saragih, and Putrayadnya (2009) that the technical term of "clause" in systemic functional grammar is identical with 'sentence' in the formal grammar.

3.0. Methodology

The qualitative design was the main approach used in determining the meanings expressed by the clause complexes in the editorials and the conditions in which they occurred. Strauss and Corbin (1990) explain that qualitative design is concerned with describing and understanding the context in which behavior occurs. According to Creswell, (1994 as cited in, Merriam 2006 p. 145) the aim of qualitative research is on meaning. This implies that qualitative design is used to investigate "how people make sense of their lives, experiences, and their structures of the world". The major reason for choosing the qualitative design is that the present study is descriptive and exploratory in nature. The specific types of qualitative design methods employed for the study are descriptive survey and textual analysis of the editorials. The emerging themes are identified from the data and coded. These are then put into conceptual categories in a way which describes what is happening. The researchers then re-examine the categories identified to see how they are linked, and translate the conceptual model into a story line that will be meaningful to readers.

3.1. Unit of Analysis

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p. 9), the basic unit for analysis is the clause at lower and higher ranks. Therefore, it is very prudent to identify how much the clause complex is used in the editorials and find the different syntactic and semantic choices employed and in their progressions in the paragraphs within the text of

study. Therefore, the basic units for analysis of the data were clause complexes which were numbered and grouped into compound and complex sentences. In all, there were **158** clause complexes with **462** clauses which were counted in the editorials**.** Again, the logical semantic relations of expansion and projection were grouped into elaboration, extension, enhancement, locution and ideas.

4.0. Data Presentation and Analysis

A typical *Daily Graphic* editorial starts with the name of the newspaper: *Daily Graphic* which is followed by the day, month and year of publication. The next item is the title, which is mostly written in block letters. The final part is body which contains the message and arranged in sentential paragraphs. Another feature of the *Daily Graphic* editorial has to do with its paragraphing. The indentation style is quite different from the ordinary essay types; here, the topic sentence is pushed out from the rest of the text. The number of paragraphs in the editorials analyzed range from fourteen to twenty. Each editorial presents a different issue and the introductory paragraph usually introduces the issue or the problem under discussion whereas the concluding paragraph often represents or projects the voice of the editor. The sentences in the editorials are well packed with compound and complex sentences which we refer to as clause complexing in this regard.

3.2.1. Logico–Semantic relationships of the sentence information in editorials

In relation to the question *how do sentence information in editorials relate semantically?* The resources by which the editors establish "logical semantic" relations which are oriented between clause complexes through expansion were clearly identified. More specifically *expansion* which include "elaboration" (where one clause elaborates another via exemplifying or specifying the other clause symbolized by an equal sign ($1=2$, $\alpha = \beta$), "extension" (where one clause adds to another or provides alternation or a replacement, this is symbolized by a plus sign ($1+2$, $\alpha + \beta$), and "enhancement" (where one clause enhances another by indicating, for example when the process presented in the other clause occurred, or what caused the process, or what its purpose was, and so on, which is symbolized by a multiplication sign ($1 x2$, $\alpha \times \beta$).

It was considered that this would be adequate to enable any trends to be discovered in how these editors deployed logico-semantic resources and possibly reach conclusions as to developments in the writing of the editorials. Obviously, caution had been exercised to avoid over generalizing conclusions based on such a relatively small data set.

Table 1: Semantic relationships of sentence information in the editorials

EDT	EXPANSION		
	Elaboration	Extension	Enhancement
EDT1	9	0	3
EDT2	2	4	4
EDT3	3	4	5
EDT4	2	3	5
EDT5	7	3	6
EDT6	3	1	4
EDT7	9	2	1
EDT8	4	5	5
EDT9	0	5	8
EDT10	6	4	4
TOTAL	**45**	**31**	**47**

From the above, one could say that the editors used all the subtypes of expansion and projection in their presentation of information. It could be seen that enhancement was used extensively by the writers. Looking at the table above, one can draw some remarks as follows:

The most frequent use of expansion is enhancement with forty-seven (47) clause complexes accounting for 29.75%, followed by elaboration with forty-five (45) clause complexes representing 28.49 %, and the lowest frequency of extension with thirty-one (31) clause complexes, occupying 19.62%. This indicates that the text is mainly organized to give more information, rather than explanation by restating information in other ways. This seems to be a typical feature of editorials.

Table 2: The categories or relations of expansion in the editorials

Expansion types		Example from data	No of sentences	percentage
E X P A N S I O N		*||| **1** The expanding economy and the growing population have unleashed all kinds of characters onto our roads, || **2 some of whom** do not respect road regulations.|||*	45	**28.49 %**
	a) elaboration	*||| **α** One of the approaches | **β** [that could be adopted to address the issue of the difficulty in the payment of fees] is the barter system, | **β which** has been employed effectively at Donkorkrom.|||*		
		*||| **1** Top officials of the DVLA always deny the presence of these 'goro boys' | **2 but** they are always around offering services in broad daylight on the premises of the DVLA.|||*	31	19.62%.
	b) extension	*||| **α** Basic items such as fire extinguishers are lacking in our markets | **α and so** the traders are unable to fight the fires | **β** before calling for assistance from firefighters.|||*		
		*||| **β Although** in other places in the world, consumers usually take on the service providers | **β** when they do not fulfill their part of the bargain, | **α** Ghanaians have been tolerant to a fault| **β** and not demanded answers to or compensation for the break in service. |||*	47	**29. 75%**
	c) enhancement	*||| **α** A neighbouring country postponed its census for many years | **β because** of fear that it could cause dissatisfaction in society.|||*		

From the above, it can be seen that in clause combining by elaboration, one clause expands another by clarifying it, in other words, as in (a and b). The secondary clause does not introduce a new element into the picture but rather provides a further characterization of one that is already there, restating it, clarifying it, refining it, or adding a descriptive attribute or comment. Thus, in the first example above; *1 The expanding economy and the growing population have unleashed all kinds of characters onto our roads,* is elaborated through restatement by: *some of whom do not respect road regulations.* The thing that is elaborated may be the primary clause as a whole, or it may be just some part of it – one or more of its constituents. In this particular example, the main element in the first clause that is elaborated in the second clause is, *characters.* Also, in clause combining by extension, one clause expands another by adding something new – giving an alternative or an exception, as in (b) *Top officials of the DVLA always deny the presence of these 'goro boys'* is extended by | *2 but they are always around offering services in broad daylight on the premises of the DVLA,* which is adversative. Besides, in clause combining by enhancement, clauses of result, reason, and so on, expand the primary clause by contributing these circumstantial features, as in (c) *A neighbouring country postponed its census for many years* which is enhanced by | *β because of fear that it could cause dissatisfaction in society.* However, in clauses which serve as locution, the writer indicates that something has been done or said which he presents by double quoting the utterance with the use of verbal processes in, *Mrs. Dzifa Aku Attivor,*…**said…**. Finally, in clauses which present ideas, the writer sells his intentions or thoughts, through the use of mental verbs such as in, *The Daily Graphic* **believes** *other innovations could be introduced by other schools, especially those in the rural areas*.

4.1. The relation of Expansion in the editorials

In expansion, 'one clause develops on the meaning of another in various ways' (Thompson, 1996: 200). This can be done through elaboration, extension and enhancement. As shown in the data, there are 158 clause complexes with 462 clauses. At the first glance, it can be noticed that some of these complexes contain what Halliday calls 'nesting', i.e. there are different layers in the same nexus. For example, clause complex *CC151* contains 4 clauses connected in two layers with 4 relations belonging to two types of expansion (temporal on the first layer and addition on the second, temporal again on the third, and non finite elaboration on the fourth): \|\|\| *β After the first phase or so ended at the Tetteh Quarshie Roundabout, \| α the other phase was abandoned \| β until the Millennium Challenge Corporation of the United States of America (USA) decided to support us\| β in building the George Bush Highway to Mallam.*\|\|\| This illustrates the view that the relation between clauses in the text is very complicated. Moreover, all the three types of expansion - elaboration, extension and enhancement are present in the collected data as indicated above.

Table 3: Explicit conjunctive signals

Conjunctives	Examples of Sentences	No of Sentences
and	||| *1Another year has just begun* | *2 **and** the Christian Council, which has a prophetic role as a development partner with responsibility to nation-building efforts, has given us food for thought.*|||	22
because	||| *α Numerous accidents have occurred along such chaotic roads* | *β **because** the vision of both drivers and pedestrians has been obstructed in many instances.*|||	15
but	|||*1 Due to incessant power outages and surges, many of their electricity consumers have had many electrical gadgets destroyed* |*2 **but** they have resigned themselves to their fate.* |||	11
while	||| *α Bus stops are also meant to afford people the ease and safety* |*to board vehicles, be they commercial or private,* |*β **while** ensuring some order and sanity on and along the roads.*|||	7
that	|||*α Ghana has come a long way,* | *β 21 years on, smoothly changing ruling parties in transitions* | *β **that** have been the envy of many fellow African states.* |||	7
so that	***EDT2 CC27*** |||*α We urge PURC to intensify its education of consumers on their rights* |*β **so that** utility service providers become more responsible to their publics.*|||	6
when	|||*β However, **when** they talk about politics and act politics,* |*α the loss of perspective is dramatic.* |||	6
where	|||*α However, in Ghana, especially in metropolitan cities such as Accra, bus stops have rather been turned into lorry stations* | ***where** taxis and 'trotros' park for minutes on end* |*β as their drivers' mates cry themselves hoarse for unavailable passengers.*|||	5
as	|||*α Investigations by US experts into the Kumasi Central Market fire were inconclusive,* |*β **as** people were said to have gone to the site* |*β to destroy essential evidence.*|||	5
which	|||*α At certain bus stops abroad, people only have to wait for five, 10 or 15 minutes to catch a bus,* |*β **which** also allows for effective scheduling of appointments.*|||	5
although	|||*β **Although** a date is yet to be fixed for the hearing of the writ,* |*α we believe* |*β that under the present circumstances, the university authorities should have stayed action on its plans pending the outcome of the court suit.*|||	4

From the above, the explicit conjunctions far more exceed implicit conjunctives which tell us that the writer does not leave much for the reader to decode but makes it simple, clear and exact for the sake of the reader. This is also a feature of editorial, bearing in mind that the editorials are written to explicitly express opinions about societal issues, to inform, educate, and entertain the reader.

Again, looking more closely at the use of conjunctive signals in the texts, 22 clause complexes were identified in the editorials with a very high percentage usage of the conjunction *and* in connecting clauses in the editorials.

The temporal conjunctions *(while, as, when, before,* and *until)* are also used frequently to denote the chronological order of facts in the texts. There are no spatial conjunctions in the text; this can be explained by the fact that perhaps, there is no need for them, as the editorials predominantly describe the thought of the editor.

Certain complexes data can be interpreted in several ways, for example; \|\|\| *α There were other roads to Tema, particularly the Marine Drive,* \| *α but the Motorway was most convenient* \| *β for those who were prepared for the speed limit on the road.*\|\|\| This clause can be analyzed as 1 +2 *α* x 1 *β*, with the third clause as the dependent clause of the second, Thus, this reflects the complexity of language in general and of expansion in particular.

In the following sections, we pay particular attention to the semantic features which result from the combination of the systems of expansion, and the connectives which reinforce them.

Elaboration
This is done by restating, clarifying, refining, or adding a descriptive attribute or comment. The equal sign (=) is used to denote this relation, which involves both parataxis and hypotaxis. We shall explore each below.

Paratactic or Equal elaboration (1=2).
In a paratactic clause elaborating complex, an initial clause is restated or further specified by another through exposition and can be divided into three subtypes: *exposition, exemplification* and *clarification.*

Elaboration by exposition
In exposition, the secondary clause restates the argument of the primary one in different words. Let's have a look at the following example:
\|\|\|*1 We also ask the Motor Traffic and Transport Unit (MTTU) of the Ghana Police Service to collaborate with the MMDAs to apprehend and process the obstinate drivers for the motor court,* \|*=2 so it will serve as a deterrent to others.*\|\|\| [*exposition*]
\|\|\|*1 The expanding economy and the growing population have unleashed all kinds of characters onto our roads,* \|*=2 some [of whom] do not respect road regulations.*\|\|\| [*exposition*]

From the above, we can deduce that the clauses \|\|*2 **so** it will serve as a deterrent to others,; 2 **some** [of whom] do not respect road regulations,* restate the meaning of the propositions of the initial clauses. Typical

conjunctive expressions used in this relation are *so, and, 'in other words', 'that is to say', 'or/ rather'*, and in writing 'i.e.'

Elaboration by exemplification

The second type of paratactic elaboration is exemplification, in which the secondary clause develops the meaning of the primary clause by further specifying it, or giving an example. The conjunctions used in this type are '*for example*', '*for instance*', '*in particular*', etc.

|||*α The offices of the DVLA in Accra,* **for instance**, *are under siege every day from middlemen or fraudsters* ||*=2 they want to perform certain duties for drivers and prospective drivers for fees.*||| [*exemplification*].

In this example, the secondary clause develops the meaning of the primary clause by further specifying it, or giving an example. To state or describe clearly and exactly give the meaning of the first clause, *they want to perform certain duties for drivers and prospective drivers for fees* expands the first clause *The offices of the DVLA in Accra, for instance, are under siege every day from middlemen or fraudsters.*

Elaboration by clarification

The third type of elaboration is clarification, in which the secondary clause explains the meaning of the primary clause, or 'clarifies the thesis of the primary clause. The conjunctive expressions include; *in fact, actually, at least, as a matter of fact, to be precise,* and in writing, *i.e.* or *viz.* This relation can also be implicitly expressed by juxtaposing, and in writing, by a colon (:) or a semicolon (;)

|||*1 It is common knowledge* |*=2 Nkrumah conceived the Motorway from Tema* |*=3 at least this would link Winneba for easy evacuation of cargo from Tema to the west and the north.*||| [*clarification*].

From the above, an explanation or detail which makes the first clause and the second clause clearer or easier to understand has been provided by the third clause, *at least this would link Winneba for easy evacuation of cargo from Tema to the west and the north.*

Hypotactic elaboration (α = β)

In a hypotactic elaborating complex, the dependent clause provides some description or comment on the thing(s) mentioned in the primary clause or on the whole primary clause. In the case of hypotaxis, elaboration is typically realized by non-restrictive relative clauses. These dependent clauses are called 'non-defining relative clauses'. They can be divided into finite and non-finite clauses.

Finite

If the secondary clause is finite, it has the same form as a defining relative clause of the WH- type, which is embedded as Qualifier in a nominal group. It differs from a defining relative clause, however, in two ways: there is a distinction in the meaning, and there is a corresponding distinction in the expression, both in speech and in writing. The secondary clause in this type has the same form as a defining relative clause of the WH-type, (Halliday, 1994: 227). However, it is necessary to pay attention to the difference between defining (restrictive) and non-defining (non-restrictive) relative clauses. For example, in

|||*α The offices of the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Authority (DVLA) have been taken over by middlemen or fraudsters* |*=β who harass people seeking the services of the authority.*|||

||| *α Parents, [*| *=β who have borne the brunt during those unpleasant periods of waiting and uncertainty,] would certainly not be enthused about the developments on the university campus.*|||

The defining clause *who harasses people seeking the services of the authority* tells us which middleman or fraudster is being referred to. Compared with the second example, *Parents, who have borne the brunt during those unpleasant periods of waiting and uncertainty, would certainly not be enthused about the developments on the university campus,* the non-defining clause *who have borne the brunt during those unpleasant periods of waiting and uncertainty,* does not define the proper noun *Parents*, but merely adds something to it by giving more information.

|||*α In the not-too-distant past, we had similar instances of misunderstanding between students and the authorities,* |*=β which only resulted in making the institution of higher learning ungovernable.*||| *(1)*

|||*=β The most intriguing thing is that on social platforms,* |*α most people who are seen as partisan treat their friends, family members and even perfect strangers with a lot of goodwill.*||| *(2)*

Clearly, in (1) the relative clause *which only resulted in making the institution of higher learning ungovernable* specifies the whole primary clause. In this case the relative is 'which' and the secondary clause is separated from the primary one by a comma. By contrast, in (2) the relative clause *who are seen as partisan* is elaborated and the secondary clause is 'enclosed' in the primary one. The relative used in this type are often 'which', 'who' or 'whose'. Halliday (1994: 227) uses the angle brackets [ ] to denote enclosure:

|||*α We believe |β that the step taken by the PURC will bring some sanity in the provision of services by utility providers | =β [who, for a long time, have taken Ghanaian consumers for granted*] |||

The secondary clause might stand at the end of the primary one, as in the above examples or be enclosed in the primary one as in the following:

|||*1Another year has just begun | =2 and the Christian Council, [which has a prophetic role as a development partner with responsibility to nation-building efforts,] has given us food for thought.|||*

||| *=β Thus, [when Ghana made the decision in 1992 to return to constitutional rule,] || α many citizens and indeed, the international community was of the view that it would bolster our development efforts.* |||

Non-finite

Here the same semantic relationship could be obtained as with the finite, and again the *Domain* may be one nominal group or some larger segment of the primary clause, up to the whole clause. In English, it is possible to substitute the finite secondary clauses with non-finite ones. In this case, the relation between clauses is still the same as with the finite clauses. The non-finite clause might refer to one element in the primary clause or to the whole of this clause, as in the case with the finite ones:

||| *α The minister once worked on a project in Tema, | =β helping to feed the homeless.* |||

Compare:

||| *α The minister once worked on a project in Tema,| =β which helped to feed the homeless.* |||
||| *α Ghana has come a long way, | =β 21 years on, smoothly changing ruling parties in transitions| β that have been the envy of many fellow African states.* |||
||| *α Unannounced power cuts and incessant outages have been the order of the day, | =β with the majority of Ghanaians being defenseless and at the receiving end.|||*

The non-finite clauses represent situations, not entities, and do not easily passivise.

Extension (1+2, *α + β*)

The basic meanings of the extending relation are two categories, those of *addition* (where one clause adds to the meaning of another) and *variation* (where one clause changes the meaning of another by contrast or by qualification). The extending relation combines most frequently with parataxis, being realized most typically by the conjunctions *and, nor, but*, as well as *or*. For example in this case, extra information to that found in the primary clause is added to the secondary clause. The extension relation is 'added to' and is symbolized in the notation with a "plus" (+) sign. The extending clause adds something new, provides an exception, or offers an alternative as shown below for both paratactic and hypotactic constructions.

Paratactic extension (1 + 2)

Thompson (1996: 203) remarks 'paratactic extension covers most of what is traditionally called coordination'. The combination of extension with parataxis yields what is known as co-ordination between clauses. It is typically expressed by *and*, *nor*, *or*, *but*. We can recognize three major subtypes of paratactic extension; *addition*, *variation* and *alternation*.

Addition

Addition relation falls into three subtypes and can be recognized through the use of conjunction (a) 'additive: positive' *and* (positive addition), (b) 'additive: negative' *nor* (negative addition) (c) 'adversative' ('but' – 'and conversely'), (Halliday and Matthiessen 2004: 472*)*. Paratactic additions are often accompanied by cohesive expressions serving as conjunctive Adjuncts such as *too*, *in addition*, *also*, *moreover*, *on the other hand*.
(a) Examples of clauses linked by *an additive: positive* relation:

||| *1Another year has just begun | +2 and the Christian Council, [which has a prophetic role as a development partner with responsibility to nation-building efforts,] has given us food for thought.||| (positive addition)*
||| *1 The time has come for all Ghanaians to shed their 'I give it to God' attitude | +2 and make service providers behave more responsibly.||| (positive addition)*
||| *1 The LMIS seeks to identify current and future job market opportunities || +2 and provide analysis of the labour market based on the economic development of the country.||| (positive addition)*

Sometimes this relation can be recognized without any conjunctive signals as in:

||| *1 The expanding economy and the growing population have unleashed all kinds of characters onto our roads, | +2 some [of whom] do not respect road regulations.|||(positive addition)*

The positive addition shows that X and Y are related and mean the same. One could say that paratactically related clauses that are introduced by *and* are often additive positive extensions; but other possibilities exist (just as with *but* and *or*). When the sense is 'and then', 'and so' and the hypotactic version is

an enhancing dependent clause, we can interpret the paratactic nexus as one of enhancement instead of one of extension.

(b) Examples of clauses linked by *an additive*: *negative'* relation

|||*1 We should resolve | +2 never again to use concrete highway.*|||*(additive negative)*

||| *1 The Daily Graphic **neither** explain the whole situation to the general public || +2 **nor** could the public accept this claim.* |||*(additive negative)*

The negative addition indicates that **A** and **B** are not the same or not **A** and not **B.** It could be noted that since the linkers *never* and *nor* embody negative (clausal) polarity, it attracts the Finite, so the sequence is *nor ^* Finite ^ Subject.

(c) Examples of clauses linked by *an* adversative' relation:

||| *1* [[*Due to incessant power outages and surges,*]] *many of their electricity consumers have had many electrical gadgets destroyed || +2 **but** they have resigned themselves to their fate.* ||| *(adversative addition)*

|||*β Certainly, there is an extra cost to be borne |β if we decide to protect local industries |α and give them preferential treatment, |α +**but** it will be a necessary evil | β if we have to protect our local economy.*|||
(adversative addition)

||| *1 Top officials of the DVLA always deny the presence of these 'goro boys' | +2 **but** they are always around offering services in broad daylight on the premises of the DVLA.*||| *(adversative addition)*

From the above one could say that the adversative addition indicates that the clauses are not the same, thus, U and conversely Y. This is used to introduce an added statement, usually something that is different from what you have said before.

Variation

In paratactic variation, 'one clause is presented as being in total or partial replacement of another' (Halliday, 1994: 230). The typical conjunctive signals used with this meaning are *instead*, *on the contrary*, *but*, *only*. Variation falls into two subtypes – 'replacive' (instead) and 'subtractive' (except). The pair *either … or* is also used with this meaning. Examples of clauses linked by the 'replacive' relation are:

|||*β Through that strict regimen, not only is order ensured at the bus stops | α **but instead** there is free flow of traffic, |β while commuters are able to determine at what intervals they will be able to catch buses to their intended destinations and so be on time for various appointments.*||| *(replacive total variation)*

|||*+β **Except** for some minor repairs on the road, |α there has not been any major rehabilitation on it.*|||
(subtractive partial variation).

It could be commented that in replacive variation, it is not X but Y whereas in subtractive it is X but not all X. The clauses related in this way often differ in polarity value, one being 'positive' and the other 'negative'. Note that the *but* here is not adversative, and so is not replaceable by *yet*; nor is it concessive.

Alternation

In paratactic alternation, one clause is offered as alternative to another. The most typical conjunctive signals in this type are *or, conversely, alternatively, on the other hand* etc. For example:

|||*α Censuses all over the world, **if not** handled properly, have led to confusion |β because somehow they are linked to resource allocation.*|||

|||*α Beyond the repairs on the Motorway, the Daily Graphic calls on the government |β to find the resources |β **or** carry out a comprehensive rehabilitation of the Tema Motorway.*|||

The meaning is either X or Y and here one clause is offered as alternative or choice to another. The correlative pairing is *either – or*, and the associated cohesive conjunctions include *conversely*, *alternatively*, *on the other hand*.

Hypotactic extension ($α + β$)

In a hypotactic extending complex, the secondary clause extends the meaning of the primary clause by adding some new element, giving an exception to it or offering an alternation. The combination of extension with hypotaxis also embraces *addition*, *variation* and *alternation*, but with the extending clause, the dependent clause may be finite or non-finite.

Finite

Hypotactic extension of this type can be recognized through the use of conjunctions *while*, *whereas*. In this case, the meaning is 'addition with contrast' (Thompson, 1996: 203).

Addition.

Hypotactic clauses of addition are introduced by the conjunctions *whereas*, *while*. There is no clear line between the (positive) additive and the adversative; these clauses sometimes have an adversative component, and

sometimes not. (There is non-negative additive type of hypotactic extension.) For example:

|||*α Bus stops are also meant to afford people the ease and safety |to board vehicles, be they commercial or private, |β while ensuring some order and sanity on and along the roads.|||*

|||*β Through that strict regimen, not only is order ensured at the bus stops | α but instead there is free flow of traffic, |β while commuters are able to determine at what intervals they will be able to catch buses to their intended destinations and so be on time for various appointments.|||*

|||*α The university is being sued as an entity, |β while the Attorney-General has been joined to the suit.|||*

Alternation
The hypotactic form of the alternative relation is *if ... not* (i.e. 'if not *x*, then *y*', with the dependent clause typically coming first). For example:

|||*α Censuses all over the world, **if not** handled properly, have led to confusion |β because somehow they are linked to resource allocation.|||*

Non-finite
The non-finite form of hypotactic extending is an imperfective clause; for example (structure α + β). The non-finite clause is often introduced by a preposition or prepositional group functioning conjunctively, e.g. *besides*, *apart from*, *with*, *instead of*, *other than*, *without*. Non-finite hypotactic extending clauses cover both (a) addition and (b) variation. Two subtypes are absent from the non-finite system: additive, 'negative' and 'alternative' variation.

Additive
|||*α However, the Daily Graphic hopes |α the LMIS will be able to capture the exact unemployment rate |β **with** the view to expanding the economy |β to take care of the needs of all, |β especially those who have gone through skills training.|||*

|||*1 Unannounced power cuts and incessant outages have been the order of the day, |2 **with** the majority of Ghanaians being defenseless and at the receiving end.|||*

Adversative
|||*α Many economists and industrialists have raised concern over the unbridled liberalisation of the economy, |β **without** anybody paying attention to the effects, especially from the neo-liberal theorists |β who have cautioned against protectionism |β because there is a prize to pay for it.|||*

Variation
|||*α We need to make our laws work |to save lives |α **instead** of the notion that the law does not work in Ghana.|||*
(replacive)

|||*β In spite of this obvious progress in our democratic dispensation, |α the Daily Graphic is of the opinion |β that more progress would have been made |β if our politicians, and indeed, the citizenry adopted a more non-partisan approach to discussing |β **other than** seeking solutions to the myriad of problems that confront the nation. |||* **(subtractive)**

Non-finite
According to Halliday (1994: 231), in English 'the non-finite form of hypotactic extending is an imperfective clause'. What this means is that the form of the verb describes an action in the past which was continuous or was not completed. This clause can be preceded by a preposition or a preposition group such as *apart from*, *besides, despite,* (additive), *without* (adversative), *instead of* (replacive), *other than* (subtractive).

||| *α **Despite** the existence of a Consumer Protection Agency (CPA), its voice has virtually been drowned | β by the deafening silence of the majority of Ghanaians affected by the utility providers' indiscriminate termination of services. |||*

Enhancement (1 x2, *α* x *β*)
The basic meanings of the enhancing relation are those of circumstantial or adverbial information of relevance to the primary clause which is given in the secondary clause. In enhancement, the meaning of one clause is enhanced in terms of *time, place, manner, cause* and *condition, result, concession*. The multiplication (x) sign is used to signal enhancement.

Paratactic enhancement (1 x 2)
The enhancing clause is a coordinated one with a circumstantial feature. Typical conjunctions listed by Halliday are *then, so, for, but, yet, still* or a combination of another conjunctive element e.g. *and then*, and *afterwards*, and

at that time etc. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004, p. 477) distinguish four subtypes of enhancement: *temporal, spatial, manner* and *causal-conditional*.

Temporal (same time)

Temporal relation can be signaled by a conjunction or a conjunction group such as *and then*, and *afterwards, first … then* (later time); and *just then, and at the same time, and at this time, now*:

|||*α In politics, it is common to find committed members of political parties* |*β who strongly support their party's policies* |x *β and then are reluctant to compromise with their political opponents.* ||| (*temporal same time*)

The conjunction 'and' is usually used to introduce an extending clause of addition. However, in editorials, it can be used with the meaning 'and then'. Thus, it might be seen with enhancing meaning.

Spatial (same place)

Spatial relation is introduced by *and there, where*, to denote the same place.

|||**x***β In most countries* **where** *public transport especially is well-structured,* |*α bus stop designs include shelter and seats for would-be passengers.*|||

|||*β When that happens,* | *α other vehicles are not able to use the bus stops* |**x***α and there these vehicles end up parking on the shoulders of the roads* |*β to let passengers get down* |*or go on board.*|||

Manner (means)

Manner consists of means and comparison. To introduce a paratactic enhancing clause of means, English uses conjunction group: *and in that way, similarly, whereas, and thus, and thereby, and so, and neither* are used to introduce a clause of comparison.

||*1 Such traffic always impinge on productivity, as a result of lost man-hours,* | x*2 and thus also causes fuel wastage* |*3 and pollution brought about by the running of engines of many vehicles.*|||

|||*α Making the situation worse is that practice of stopping vehicles right in the middle of the road to pick passengers,* | x*β and thereby denying other road users the right to use that road,* |*β until they (trotro and taxis) have finished picking or dropping passengers.*|||

Causal-conditional

Cause-effect relation can be introduced by the conjunctions *so, and therefore, whereas* effect-cause is expressed by *for*:

||| *1 We urge PURC to intensify its education of consumers on their rights* || x *2 so the utility service providers will become more responsible to their publics.*|||

||| *1 The Consumer Protection Agency must also educate its members on their rights, with respect to the utilities and other consumables,* || x*2 so the providers of services and goods would no longer take their clientele for granted.*|||

||| *1 We ask the MoE and GES to promote such flexibility on our educational system,* || x*2 so that we will not only have more people educated* || *3 but also trained in their areas of expertise.*|||

Condition may be positive, negative or concessive. Positive condition is introduced by *and then, and in that case*, negative condition is introduced by *otherwise, or else* and concessive condition is introduced by *yet, still, though, nevertheless*.

|||*1 Towards the end of last year and at the beginning of this year, the cedi has been experiencing a free fall,* |x *2 and then compounding the cost of doing business in the country.*|||(*positive condition*)

|||*β Although in other places in the world, consumers usually take on the service providers* |*β when they do not fulfill their part of the bargain,* |*α Ghanaians have been tolerant to a fault*|*α and not demanded answers to or compensation for the break in service.* ||| (*concession*)

||| *1 This means that more needs to be done,* | *2 otherwise more parents will not be able to afford their children's fees.*||| (*negative condition*)

Hypotactic Enhancement (*α x β*)

Hypotactic enhancing clauses are traditionally called adverbial subordinate clauses. In other words, as pointed out by Thompson (1996: 204), they 'correspond very closely in function to Adjuncts, specifying aspects of the dominant process such as *time, reason, condition*, etc." As with elaboration and extension, a hypotactic enhancement clause may be finite or non-finite.

Finite

As with paratactic enhancement, hypotactic enhancing clauses embrace temporal, spatial, manner, and causal-condition. Temporal relation can refer to *same time, later time or earlier time*. Conjunctions used to introduce this relation include such subordinators as *after, before, since, until, when* etc. Temporal clauses are common in

initial position. However, it can be found in the middle or at the end of the complex. For example:

|||*β Thus, **when** Ghana made the decision in 1992 to return to constitutional rule, ||α many citizens and indeed, the international community was of the view that it would bolster our development efforts.* |||

|||*α The perennial fall of the cedi is not strange in our economy |β that depends on the importation of every conceivable merchandise, including toothpick, peanuts, used clothing, electrical parts and even furniture into the country |β **once** which was a net exporter of lumber.*|||

Spatial clauses are introduced by *where, wherever, as far as* as in:

|||*β In most countries **where** public transport especially is well-structured, |α bus stop designs include shelter and seats for would-be passengers.*|||

|||*α However, in Ghana, especially in metropolitan cities such as Accra, bus stops have rather been turned into lorry stations |**where** taxis and 'trotros' park for minutes on end |β as their drivers' mates cry themselves hoarse for unavailable passengers.*|||

Clauses of manner are introduced by *as, as if, as though, like* etc.

|||*α **As** a nation, we need to recognise that our destiny lies in our own hands |β and it is only in unity of purpose and convergence of ideas |β that we will be able to achieve the development we desire.*|||

The causal-conditional relation consists of cause and condition. Clauses of cause can be introduced by *because, as, since, seeing that*, etc.

|||*α Driving on the motorway, which used to be a pleasurable experience, is today a hazardous exercise |β **because** of the dangerous nature of the road.*|||

|||*α The value of the cedi is said to have been at an all-time low against all the major currencies in the last four years|β **because** every businessman or woman goes to the forex market with the cedi |β to transact business.*|||

|||*α The Minister of Transport, Mrs. Dzifa Aku Attivor, [| β who spoke at the launch of the system,] said |β **since** transportation was a major contributor to the development of any economy, |α there was the need for the DVLA |β to inject efficiency and reliability into its operations.*|||

Clauses of condition might be positive, negative, or concessive, which can be introduced by *if, as long as, provided that* (positive condition), *unless* (negative condition), *even if, even though, although* (concession).

|||*α It is instructive |β that once again the Ashanti Regional Fire Officer, Mr. Philip Arhin-Mensah, has warned |β that more fires are likely to gut the Kumasi Central Market |β **if** no concrete steps are taken to attain safety standards at the market.*||| **(positive condition)**

|||*β **Unless** the officials tell us the censuses do not capture the unemployment rate, |α it is difficult to appreciate |β why the state will spend money to count people |α but will not capture unemployed people in society, |β although figures on the employed are known.*||| **(negative condition)**

|||*β **Although** in other places in the world, consumers usually take on the service providers |β when they do not fulfill their part of the bargain, |α Ghanaians have been tolerant to a fault|β and not demanded answers to or compensation for the break in service.* ||| **(concession)**

Non-finite

Usually, a non-finite enhancing clause does not have an explicit Subject, and in this case the Subject is also the Subject in the primary clause. When the Subject of the non-finite clause is expressed, it should appear in possessive form. Thus, a non-finite enhancing clause can belong to one of these subtypes: time, manner, or cause.

|||*α Many drivers, be they private or commercial, have had nasty experiences |β **trying** to access the services of the DVLA through the normal and approved channels.*|||

|||*α In 2013, about 4,500 traders were affected by the market fires in Kumasi and Accra, |β **prompting** the government to offer them assistance to restart their businesses.* |||

Results and discussions

The logico-semantic relations of expansion were used in the 158 clause complexes of the editorials (EDTs) under study. However, the distributions were extremely different from EDT1 to EDT10. The results of the analysis of expansion types show that EDT1 had nine (9) occurrences of elaboration, 0 extension, 3 enhancement, EDT2 had 3 elaboration, 4 extension, 4 enhancement, EDT3 had 3 elaboration, 4 extension, 5 enhancement, EDT4 had 2 elaboration, 3 extension, 5 enhancement, EDT5 had 7 elaboration, 3 extension, 6 enhancement, EDT6 had 3 elaboration, 1 extension, 4 enhancement, EDT7 had 9 elaboration, 2extension, 1 enhancement, EDT8 had 4 elaboration, 5 extension, 5 enhancement, EDT9 had 0 elaboration, 5 extension, 8 enhancement, EDT10 had 6 elaboration, 4 extension, 4 enhancement. On the whole, it was found that enhancement, one of the subtypes of expansion was 47 followed by elaboration 45 and extension 31. Although enhancement dominates, it was not the highest in all the EDTs. For instance in EDT7 elaboration was 9 while enhancement was 2. What could have accounted for the variations may be as a result of the editor's attitude towards the issues being discussed. It was found that the addition subtype of the relations of expansion was used 22 times, the condition subtype of enhancement was used 20 times followed by temporal, also a subtype of enhancement, with 16 times.

The use of more addition suggests that one clause adds to the meaning of another.

In the semantic distribution, it was observed that enhancement had high frequency, followed by elaboration with mid frequency and extension with low frequency. It could be pointed out that where there is massive enhancement in terms of semantic relations, elaboration suffers extensively. For example, EDT9 where enhancement has 8 clause complexes, elaboration had 0 and extension had 5 of same. It was also found that enhancement, elaboration and extension were not evenly distributed even though they were all used in the editorials.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

So far, expansion in158 clause complexes taken from 10 editorials have been investigated thoroughly. It can be said that the aim of the analysis has been achieved: some of the features of the genre and the intention of the writers have been discovered through the study of these relations between clauses in the text. First, the fact that the text has little implicit conjunctive structure tells us that the writers narrate the incidents, whose aim is not only to challenge and inform the reader, but to entertain him. Also, the highly frequent use of a type of extension – addition - indicates that the text is mainly organized to extend – to give more information. Moreover, the use of enhancing clauses suggests that the writer is providing the reader with the necessary circumstantial information (mostly temporal) so as to understand the sequence of events in the editorials. Finally, some nexuses in the text have very complicated structures, consisting of different layers showing the degree of grammatical depth between clauses in a clause complex – a feature which tells us that the text belongs to written mode.

There are still many other aspects that have not been touched such as the issue of embedded or down-ranked clauses. Also, the indefinite cases where the relation between clauses is difficult to determine have not been mentioned. In the analysis, the editorials are only investigated in terms of clause complexing. We would have a deeper and more comprehensive interpretation of the text if it were considered from the perspectives of Theme, Mood, Transitivity, Reference, Coherence, Lexical Density and other complexes such as nominal group complexes. Moreover, the text chosen is an editorial text. In the future, a text of another genre might be taken for another analysis. The study would also be comprehensive and meaningful when it is extended and linked with the total consideration of the ideational metafunction to the interpersonal metafunction as well as speech acts which are concerned with establishing and maintaining the interaction between the speaker and the hearer.

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