

Kinds of Projection in Indonesian News Story and Editorial Texts

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ABSTRACT

Projection is the logico-semantics of quoting and reporting speech or thoughts. The objectives of this research are to investigate the kinds or categories of projection and to derive the dominant kind of projection used in Indonesian news story and editorial texts. This research is conducted by using descriptive qualitative design. The data of this research are clause complexes containing projection in news story and editorial texts of Indonesian-language newspapers. The sources of data are taken from news story and editorial texts of four Indonesian newspaper publications, namely the daily *Kompas*, *Republika*, *Waspada* and *Sinar Indonesia Baru (SIB)*. Each of the newspapers is represented by seven headlines for news story texts and seven leading articles for editorial texts. The data are analyzed by using content analysis technique in which the clause complexes are analyzed and categorized with reference to systemic functional linguistic (SFL) theory about projection. The findings indicate that there are three kinds of projection used in news story texts, namely hypotactic locution, hypotactic idea and quasi-projection; while there are four kinds of projection used in editorial texts, namely paratactic locution, hypotactic locution, hypotactic idea, and quasi-projection. It is also found that hypotactic locution is dominantly used in both Indonesian news story and editorial texts.

Keywords: *Projection, News Story, Editorial, Newspaper, Systemic Functional Linguistic*

1. INTRODUCTION

Projection is essential in both written and oral communication. It also often causes problems in society. The blasphemy case of the former governor of Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia, is a good example to show that quoting something for a certain purpose can cause different interpretations to other people. In 2016, there was controversial news in which in a formal gathering in the *Kepulauan Seribu*, the former governor quoted the verse of 51 al-Maidah of al-Quran while he was also on the campaign trail for local leader of the capital Jakarta. The governor quoted the verse of al-Quran and misinterpreted the meaning (by the public audience), which caused a legal case in the South Jakarta court. The misinterpretation triggered subsequent protests against him. One of Indonesian newspaper, *Republika*, wrote that the Indonesian Association of Muslim Intellectuals (ICMI) assessed the case involving the former governor of Jakarta was a blasphemy of the Quran (*Republika*, October 20th 2016). The writer of the news story interpreted what ICMI said during the

protest. This indicates that what people say or think can be recoded or represented into an original saying or interpretation of the saying and possibly cause problems too [1]. Therefore, projection urgently needs studying, especially in newspaper discourse.

The term projection is derived from Halliday's systemic functional linguistic (SFL) theory [2,3,4,1], which refers to representation of a linguistic experience in another linguistic experience. In traditional or formal grammar, projection is equivalent to direct and indirect or reported speech. As projection is an element of the logical function, it is realized as a clause complex, where there are at least two clauses [2], namely the primary clause as the projecting clause and the secondary clause as the projected one. The relation between the two clauses is described with reference to the status (axis) of the two clauses and the logical-semantic relation that forms between the two clauses. Based on the status and logical-semantic relation between the projecting and projected clause, four kinds

of projection are derived, which are paratactic locution, hypotactic locution, paratactic idea and hypotactic idea.

However, there is a quasi-projection in Bahasa Indonesia [1]. Quasi-projection seems to be a projection, but in principle it is not. Since a projection is lexicogrammatically constituted by at least two clauses, quasi-projection is a single clause on the basis of its elements. It is very common to find quasi-projection in Indonesian newspapers as the writers usually maintain the originality of the statement of the source. Thus, as it is related to projection, in this research quasi-projection is included as a category of projection, along with the four kinds of projection.

The study of projection itself is very limited because it is often studied along with expansion as two types of logico-semantic relation. Therefore, as projection is unavoidable in newspaper discourse, two elements of newspaper publications, namely news story texts and editorials, are used as the source of the research. In regarding to the explanation above, this research aims to investigate the kinds or categories of projection and to derive the dominant kind of projection used in news story and editorial texts of Indonesian newspaper publications.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Projection is the term used in systemic functional linguistics (SFL) which is equivalent to the terms direct and reported speech in traditional or formal grammar. Projection refers to representation of linguistic experience in another linguistic experience where it is well described as one clause anchors the complex by telling other people who said or thought something, which is then linked to a quoting or reporting of what someone said or thought [2,3]. This is to say that at one time firstly there is a linguistic experience. Then the linguistic experience is recoded in another linguistic experience. For example, the president as the news source in a newspaper publication said, “the government has to work extraordinarily” (SIB 29 June 2020 p.11 c.1). The clause *the government has to work extraordinarily* is a linguistic experience. Further, the linguistic experience is reported by the journalist in his newspaper as *the president said*, “*The government has to work extraordinarily*” or *the president said that the government had to work extraordinarily*. Both the clause complexes of *president said*, “*The government has to work extraordinarily*” and *the president said that the government had to work extraordinarily* are the cases of projection.

2.1. Projecting and Projected Clause

A projection is realized as a clause complex, where there are at least two clauses [2], namely the primary clause as the projecting clause and the secondary clause

as the projected one. The projected clause as phenomena of one order of experience (linguistic phenomena) recoded to a higher order phenomenon in the projecting clause (semiotic phenomena—what people say and think). In the previous example, projecting clause *the president said* the verb or process ‘said’ links the projecting and projected clauses. The verb or process is termed as the projecting process, which may be either verbal or mental process. If the projecting process is verbal the projection is termed as locution and is marked conventionally in SFL by double quotes (“”) and if the projecting process is mental the projection is termed idea and is marked by single quote (‘’) in SFL convention.

2.2. Interdependency Relation

The relationship of clauses interdependency between the projecting clause and the projected clause is termed as taxis [2]. The taxis system relationship has two different levels in which the relation of the clauses can be equal or unequal. In other words, with reference to the taxis a projection may be parataxis or hypotaxis. In a paratactic projection, the projecting and the projected clause relate to each other as equals. The two clauses are independent and can be swapped. Meanwhile, in a hypotactic projection, the projecting and the projected clause relate to each other in a modifying or dependency relationship. The two clauses also cannot be swapped as the clauses will be grammatically unacceptable in language. In the convention of SFL the paratactic projection is distinguished from hypotactic one, by using (Arabic) numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, . . .) for parataxis and Greek alphabets or letters (α , β , γ , χ , δ , ϵ , ϕ ...) for hypotaxis.

2.3. Logico-Semantic Relation

The system of logico-semantic relations describes the semantic relations. It is the ways in which clauses that are either independent or dependent build on the experiential meanings of the clauses they relate to [3].

In projection, the relation between the projecting (1 or α) and projected clause (2 or β) is also described with reference to the meaning made by clause 2 or β in its relation to 1 or α . In other words; the logico-semantic relation describes semantic relation between 1 and 2 or between α and β .

In terms of projecting clause, the projection by their nature is originally either quoting or reporting and with respect to projected element, the projected aspect is at the first place either wording or meaning. If the two aspects of projection (quoting or reporting and locution or idea) are intersected, or cross-selected, four kinds of projection are derived, namely quoting locution or paratactic locution, quoting idea or paratactic idea,

reporting locution or hypotactic locution, and reporting idea or hypotactic idea.

2.4. Quasi-Projection

A quasi-projection is a single clause that seems to be a projection but it is not. The appearance of quasi-projection is with quotation marks (“...”) in written mode. Thus, it looks like a paratactic projection but in principle it is not as a quasi-projection only consists of a single clause whereas a projection is lexicographically constituted by at least two clauses. The existence of quasi-projection is absent in English whereas the use of quasi-projection is dominant in Bahasa Indonesia particularly in the register of newspaper [1].

A quasi-projection in BI consists of two phrases or nominalizations such as the clause “*Saya akan mengunjungi mereka*”, and *katanya*. A relational process adalah ‘is’ is implied between the two phrases as such that the clause explicitly reads as “*Saya akan mengunjungi mereka*” (adalah) *katanya* ‘I’ll visit them (is) his/her saying’. One of the phrases which is the element to be identified in the clause is termed **Token** and the other phrase which functions to be the identification is termed **Value** [2].

2.5. Categories of Projection

With respect to the previous descriptions theoretically there are four kinds of projection, namely paratactic locution (1 “2), hypotactic locution (α “ β), paratactic idea (1 ‘2) and hypotactic idea (α □ β). As it is related to projection, in this research quasi-projection is included as a category of projection. Thus, in categorizing projections in Indonesian newspaper story and editorial texts, five categories are used in the analysis.

3. METHODOLOGY

The research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative design. The sources of the data were Indonesian news story and editorial texts of four newspaper publications, which are the daily *Kompas*, *Republika*, *Sinar Indonesia Baru (SIB)* and *Waspada*. The daily *Kompas* and *Republika*, which are published in Jakarta are assumed to represent national newspaper publications, whereas the daily *SIB* and *Waspada* which are published in Medan are assumed to represent provincial or local newspapers. Each of the newspapers is represented by seven news story texts and seven editorial texts representing publications for one week started in June 29th 2020 to July 13th 2020. Thus, there were 28 news story texts and 28 editorial texts as the sources of the data. The headline news story texts and editorials are taken as the representative for each

newspaper publication. This gives 28 headline news story texts and 28 editorials as the sources of the data.

The data of this research were clause complexes derived from 28 headline news story texts and 28 editorials that contained projection and quasi-projection. The data were analyzed by using content analysis technique where the projections were identified, analyzed and categorized with reference to systemic functional linguistic (SFL) theories and the five categories of projections as previously described.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of the research shows that there are three out of the five categories of projection used in Indonesian news story texts which are hypotactic locution, hypotactic idea and quasi-projection. Meanwhile, there are four categories of projection found in Indonesian editorial texts, namely paratactic locution, hypotactic locution, hypotactic idea and quasi-projection. One category of paratactic idea is not used in Indonesian news story and editorial texts. It is found that hypotactic locution is dominantly used in both texts with proportion of 51% in news story texts and proportion of 47.8% in editorial texts. The proportion of each category in Indonesian news story texts is presented in Table I, while the one in editorial texts is presented in Table II.

Table 1. Proportions of projection in Indonesian news story texts

No	Newspapers	Categories of Projection				
		(1 “ 2)	(α “ β)	(1 ‘ 2)	(α □ β)	(token^ value)
1.	Kompas	0	70	0	23	34
2.	Republika	0	87	0	26	46
3.	Waspada	0	35	0	9	25
4.	SIB	0	85	0	18	85
	Total	0	277	0	76	190
	Percentage	0	51%	0	14%	35%

Table 2. Proportions of projection in Indonesian editorial texts

No	Newspapers	Categories of Projection				
		(1 “ 2)	(α “ β)	(1 ‘ 2)	(α □ β)	(toke value)
1.	Kompas	0	16	1	16	2
2.	Republika	0	21	0	15	1
3.	Waspada	0	16	0	21	2
4.	SIB	0	23	0	21	4
	Total	0	76	0	73	9
	Percentage	0	47.8 %	0.6 %	46%	5.6%

4.1. News Story Texts

4.1.1. Hypotactic Locution

More than a half (51%) of the total occurrences of projection in Indonesian news story texts is hypotactic locution. Hypotactic locution is the most dominant projection used in news story texts. The following text in (1) is an example of hypotactic locution in the text with projecting processes *menyatakan* 'state'. It is a verbal process. The projecting process is printed in bold italic letters.

- (1) *Sementara itu, Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Yasonna H Laoly **menyatakan**, sistem keimigrasian tidak menemukan data masuknya buronan kasus pengalihan hak tagih utang atau cession PT Bank Bali tersebut ke Indonesia (Kompas 2nd July 2020 p.15 c.1).*

'Meanwhile, The Minister of Law and Human Rights Yasonna H Laoly states the immigration system did not show the arrival record of the fugitive of PT Bank Bali cession case in Indonesia'

4.1.2. Hypotactic idea

The proportion of hypotactic idea of all kinds of projection occurring in Indonesian news story texts is 14%. The projecting process is obviously mental process. As an exemplification of the hypotactic idea, the projecting process is printed in bold italic letters in (2).

- (2) *Presiden **menyayangkan**, sejauh ini tak ada kemajuan atau pergerakan yang signifikan yang dilakukan pemerintah dalam menangani Covid-19 (Republika 30th June 2020 p.1 c.1).*

'The President regretted there was no significant progresses or moves so far done by the government in handling the Covid-19'

4.1.3. Quasi-projection

The proportion of quasi-projection in news story texts is 35%. The following text in (3) is an example of quasi-projection. The projected clause functioning as phrase or nominalization is underlined.

- (3) *"Hati-hati, Organisasi Kerjasama dan Pembangunan Ekonomi (OECD) terakhir menyampaikan bahwa growth atau pertumbuhan ekonomi dunia berkontraksi 6 sampai 7,6 persen minusnya," ujar*

Jokowi (Waspada 29th June 2020, p.A2 c.4).

'Be careful, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) recently stated that global economic growth contracts by 6% to 7,6%," saying Jokowi'

4.2. Editorial Texts

4.2.1. Paratactic Locution

It is quite rare to find paratactic locution in an editorial text. However, paratactic locution is used one time in the editorial text of *Kompas* in June 29th 2020. As an exemplification of the paratactic idea, the projecting process is *mengatakan* 'say' and is printed in bold italic letters in (4).

- (4) *Sementara Mahatma Gandhi **mengatakan**, "Kemiskinan adalah bentuk kekerasan terburuk." (Kompas 29th July 2020 p.6 c.1).*

'Meanwhile, Mahatma Gandhi said, "Poverty is the worst form of violence'

4.2.2. Hypotactic Locution

Similar to news story texts, hypotactic locution is the most dominant projection used in editorial texts with proportion of 47.8%. The following text in (5) is an example of hypotactic locution in the text with projecting process *mengatakan* 'say' that is a verbal process. The projecting process is printed in bold italic letters.

- (5) *Menteri Keuangan Sri Mulyani **mengatakan**, pencairan anggaran kesehatan bukan hanya tanggung jawab dari Kemenkes karena banyak jalurnya dari anggaran Rp 87,5 triliun itu.(Republika 1st July 2020 p.5 c.1).*

'The Minister of Finance Sri Mulyani said that the disbursement of healthcare budget was not only the responsibility of the Health Ministry because'

4.2.3. Hypotactic idea

The proportion of hypotactic idea of all kinds of projection occurring in editorial texts is 46%. The projecting process is obviously mental process. As an exemplification of the hypotactic idea, the projecting process is printed in bold italic letters in (6)

- (6) *Kapolri Jenderal Idham Azis mengingatkan anggota Polri untuk tidak terlibat dalam kasus penyalahgunaan narkoba (SIB 4th July 2020 p.2 c.1).*

‘National Police Chief General Idham Azis reminded all police officers for not getting involved in drug case’

4.2.4. Quasi-projection

The proportion of quasi-projection in news story texts is 5.6%.. The following text in (7) is an example of quasi-projection. The projected clause functioning as phrase or nominalization is underlined

- (7) *“Itu bukan masalah dan bukan kategori yang perlu (diberi) atensi oleh kepolisian,” kata Rikwanto (Kompas 2nd July 2020, p.6 c.1).*

“It is not a problem and something that should be given attention by the police,” saying Rikwanto’

Even though hypotactic locution is less successful at bringing characters to life, the dominancy of hypotactic locution in Indonesia news story and editorial texts reveals that the import of what the source said is more effective in writing the news and editorials as it only repackages and summarizes the words into the indirect form. This reason is practical and economical. Meanwhile, paratactic locution is considered good to keep the originality of what the source said. In paratactic locution, what someone said is presented as if it were exactly his/her words.

However, it is quite rare to find paratactic locution in Indonesian newspaper. The practical and economical reason is also applied to the use of paratactic locution in news story and editorial texts. Both news story and editorial texts are restricted by space and newspaper column. If paratactic locutions are used, the texts would read like literary texts and take more space like ones in fictional narratives. However, the presence of paratactic locution in an editorial text indicates that the originality of what the source said is important and is maintained because the source of the quote comes from a notable person, Mahatma Gandhi. This is to say that paratactic locution is sometimes used to maintain the originality of what is considered important to be presented as it should be from the source.

Moreover, it is also found that that paratactic idea is not used at all in Indonesian news story and editorial texts. The reason of the absence of paratactic idea is because the mental process cannot project linguistic experience paratactically in Bahasa Indonesia [1,5,6].

However, paratactic idea is available in English as in “*What will be his surprise,*” *thought she,* a direct thought in Jane Austen’s *Pride and Prejudice* [7].

Quasi-projection is the second dominant projection used in Indonesian news story texts. This is contrary to the previous study stated that quasi-projection was dominantly used in newspaper story texts [8]. The reason for the use of quasi-projection is also to maintain originality as paratactic locution does. It is because quasi-projection looks like a paratactic locution since it has quotation marks. The use of quasi-projection in a text also indicates the creativity of the writer or the editor in putting a taste to the original news sources. This is realized by the second part of the quasi-projection. However, quasi-projection does not appear often in Indonesian editorial texts. It is because the nature of the editorial text is an opinion discourse in which the opinion of the newspaper is written more than what the news source said as the reference.

Then, in news story texts, it is obviously common to use hypotactic locution as it summarizes the import of what the source said. Thus, the fact that hypotactic locution is dominantly used in news story texts is unavoidable. Meanwhile, the frequencies of mental process as well as material and relational process are used more in the structural elements of the editorials [9-11]. In a contrary, verbal process, behavioral process and existential process are used less in editorials. As the system of projection involves only the attribution of either locutions or ideas, then, it can be concluded that mental process is supposed to use dominantly in editorial texts rather than verbal process. It is because editorial texts are public, mass types of opinion discourse and count as the opinion of ‘the’ newspaper [9]. However, the new finding of the present study reveals that hypotactic locution is dominantly used in editorial texts, although hypotactic idea comes as the second dominant projection used in editorial texts. This indicates that Indonesian newspapers tend to use hypotactic locution in editorials compared to the ones in English as the previous studies used the data of English-language newspapers.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

There are three kinds of projection used in Indonesian news story texts, namely hypotactic locution, hypotactic idea and quasi-projection. Meanwhile, there are four kinds of projection used in Indonesian editorial texts which are paratactic locution, hypotactic locution, hypotactic idea and quasi-projection. The findings reveal that hypotactic locution is dominantly used in both Indonesian news story and editorial texts. The reason for the use of hypotactic locution is to gain effectiveness in importing and

summarizing what the news source said. The new finding of the present study also indicates that Indonesian-language newspapers tend to use hypotactic locution in editorial texts compared to English-language newspapers that use more hypotactic idea as the nature of editorial texts.

This study is limited to texts of four newspaper publications as the data. This potentially leads to limited types of projections in the news story and editorial texts. If the sources for the data are more than four publications, the findings potentially change. Therefore, it is suggested that other researchers whose interest on Indonesian-language newspapers should conduct further studies on news story and editorial texts with more sources for the data from different angles of projection.

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