PROJECTIONS IN INDONESIAN NEWSPAPER TEXTS

Amrin Saragih[1]

[1]Universitas Negeri Medan, Medan, Indonesia, ✉ amrin_saragih@yahoo.com

Abstract

Projection is a representation of linguistic experience to other linguistic experiences. This research paper finding about the projection of expressions from a news source into the Indonesian newspaper based on systemic functional linguistic theory (LFS). This paper examines the types of projections in reporting, and examines the social context that triggers the use of dominant projections. Sources data are national news newspaper texts (*Harian Kompas, Republika*) and local or provincial levels (*Waspada, Analisa*). Twenty eight of newspapers from the four newspapers were analyzed based on the LFS theory with a focus on projection analysis. The research findings on the prevalence of use of projection, such as parataxis locus (1 "2) as he said," I will go ", like he said he would 'βleave, hypothetical idea" "hypothetical locus (□ '□) like he thought he would leave, quasi projection like "I will go", he said dominantly used in Indonesian newspapers. Quasi projection shows that, sounds, words, phrases, clauses, complex clause, paragraphs, and texts can function as phrases in the newspaper coverage. The quasi projection findings imply a revision of phrases commonly known and related to the Indonesian social context.

Keyword: Projections, Newspaper, Texts

Introduction

Projects are the coding of linguistic experiences into other linguistic experiences. The term projection used in systemic functional linguistics (Halliday 2014: 508; Eggins 2004; Martin 1992; and Martin and Rose 2007) are the terms of direct sentences and indirect sentences. Projection is the element of logical function, which is an element of metaphor in the LFS theory. As a function or logical relationship, the clause projection consists of at least two clauses. In other words, projections occur in complex clauses. The two clauses are projected clauses and projected clauses, such as Ali said, "I will go home now." The relationship between projecting and projected clauses can be a relationship to known status as parataxis relationships or non-status relationships known as hypothetical. Using 28 news texts from 4 national and local or provincial level were dominated by quasi projection, i.e pseudo projections. Quasi projection is not a projection because quasi projection is only built from one clause. The following are outlined in the text of the Indonesian newspaper coverage based on the LFS theory.

This study is based on the LFS theory developed by Halliday (2014) and other systemizes, such as Martin (1992), Thompson (2014), Eggins (2004), Bloor and Bloor (2013) and Martin and Rose (2007). Projection clauses are realized in complex clauses, which occur at least from two clauses, namely the projecting clause and the projected clause. For example, "Ali said," I will go home now, "the projecting clause is Ali saying and the clause I will go home now is a projected clause.

The relationship of interdependence between projecting and projecting is termed as taxis. Based on its taxis in the projection, parataxis and hypothetical relationships occur. In the parataxis projection the status relationship is the same as each projecting clause element and projected to be independent, because the status is the same. In other words, each clause that builds a parataxis projection is independent. For example, in Ali's projection, he said, "The eagle flies in space", Ali's projecting clause says it can stand alone and so does the Eagle's projected clause flying in space. As an indicator or consequence of the same or equal status, the clauses position that builds the parataxis projection can be exchanged. For example, the clause position that builds Ali's projection says, "The eagle flies in space" can be exchanged with the initial clause moved back or vice versa as "The eagle flies in space" Ali said or "The eagle flies in space" said Ali.

In contrast to parataxic projections, elements of hypothetical projection occur from two types, namely stand-alone clauses known as independent clauses and clauses that cannot stand alone or depend on that independent clause known as the dependent clause. In projection Hypothesis Ali told them that the eagle flew in the space of the clause Ali told them they could stand alone while that the eagle flew in space could not stand alone. Furthermore, the position of the two clauses that build the projection cannot be exchanged. The * clause that eagles fly in Ali's space tells them they are not acceptable in Indonesian Dictionary.

In addition to taxis, projecting and projecting are described by meaning termed logical semantic relations. Operationally the logical semantic relationship questions if there is a projection of what is the meaning or function of clause 2, or □ □ toward 1 or □ Two types of relationship of meaning or function are based on logical semantic relations, namely quoting locution and projection of meaning or reporting meaning.

Projection of wordings shows that projections are expressions, sayings or direct expressions of the words of a source. Projection of meaning (projection of meaning) or an idea report shows that projected is the meaning or meaning conveyed by a source or less than the actual words said by the source.

From the theoretical preceding description there are four types of projections, namely parataxis locus, hypothetical locus, paracetical ideas, and hypothetical ideas. However, quasi project is also related to projections. Thus there are five categories used in reviewing projections in the reporting of Indonesian newspapers. The five types are four categories of projections, namely parataxis locus, hypothetical locus and parataxis ideas and one pseudo projection category termed quasi project. In Table 2 the following five categories are displayed.

Table. 1. Projection Category

No	Category	Notation	Example and Anlaysis
1	Parataxis Locus	1 "2	Beny said, "I have to go now." 1 "2
2	Hypothaxic Locus	□ "□	Beny said he had to leave at that time. □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ "□
3	Idea Parataxis	1 '2	Beny thought, "I must go now." 1 ,2
4	Hypothaxic idea	□ ,,□	I think I have to go now. Beny thought he had to leave at that time. □ □ □ □ □ □ □ ,,□
5	Quasi projection	□	"I have to go now," he said. He said "I have to go now."

Method

The data source in this study is the news text of four newspapers, namely Kompas, Republika, Waspada and Analisa. The Kompas and Republika newspapers are assumed to represent the publication of newspapers at the national level because the two newspapers are distributed in almost all parts of Indonesia. Waspada and Analisa newspapers are also widespread in the North Sumatra province. Each newspaper is represented by 7 headlines. Thus 28 news texts were collected from the four newspapers. The news used in this study was news that did not come from the news agency. With this limitation all the texts used are original coverage by each of the newspapers.

The data in this study are complex clauses concerning projections from the 28 fourth news texts of the newspaper. At first the main news text was taken on the first page of the 28 newspapers. Then from the text only complex clauses are taken. The complex clause covers two things, namely the complexity of expansion and projection. Finally, the data is focused on complex clauses regarding projection.

This study is a qualitative study that uses the five categories in Table 2 as a projection grouping. The data analysis technique used is the text analysis technique used in LFS. The projection complex clause is analyzed using notation as in Table 1.

Results and Findings

Results

Of the five potential types or categories that occur and become a reference in this study, three are used in the reporting of Indonesian newspapers. The three categories are hypothetical locus, hypothetical and quasi-projection ideas. The dominant projection in the Indonesian newspaper news text is quasi projection. Two types of projections, namely parataxis locus and parataxis ideas are not used in a sequence based on proportion.

Table 2. Projection Proportion

No	Types of Projection	Total	Percentage
1	Parataxis Locus (1 "2)	0	0
2	Hyphotaxis Locus (□ "□)	28	27,18
3	Idea Parataxis (1 ,2)	0	0
4	Idea Hipotaxis (□	19	18,45

	„□)		
5	Quasi projection	56	54,37
	Total	103	100

1) Hypothaxic Locus

The proportion of hypothetical locus is 27.18%. The following are examples of the use of hypothetical locus projections. The projecting process is italicized. The projecting process is the Verbal Process.
- The President *stated* that he would not side with any candidate who competed in the simultaneous local election on February 15 tomorrow (Kompas Feb. 14, 2017 p. 1 coll. 1).
- The prosecutor *said* that some of the items for the purpose of "tap money" included approval of the 2012 North Sumatra Regional Budget (APBD) with a total of Rp1,550,000,000 and approved the Amendment to the 2013 North Sumatra Regional Budget valued at Rp2,550,000 .000 (Analisa Feb. 14, 2017 p. 1 col.1).
- Members of the House of Representatives Commission IV from the Gerindra Faction Endro Hermono *said* that they would consolidate with other factions regarding the implementation of the inquiry right ... (Waspada Feb. 14, 2017 p. A2. Col. 6)

2) Hypothetical Ideas

The proportion of the hypothetical idea projection is around 18.45%. The projecting process is Mental Process, which in the following example text is italicized.
- ACTA (Homeland Love Advocate) *believes* that Mendgari should dismiss Ahok because the blasphemy case registration number already exists (Waspasa Feb. 14, 2017 p. A2 col.7).
- The government *realizes* the strength of Indonesia's image which is currently still weak (Kompas 14 February 2017 p. 18, col.3)
- However, it is *believed* that the Indonesian people are intelligent and mature people (Analisa Feb. 14 p. 9 col 4).
    - 13/12) (*Waspada* 14 Feb. 2017 hal.1 kol.3)

3) Quasi projection

More than half or around 54.37% of the projection in the Indonesian newspaper news text is quasiproject. The following is an example of quasiproyeksi used in the reporting of Indonesian newspapers.
- ACTA (Homeland Love Advocates) *thought* that Mendgari should dismiss Ahok because the blasphemy case registration number already exists (Waspasa Feb. 14, 2017 p. A2 col.7)
- "The principle of the principle election, the President, as head of government, reaffirmed his position which remained neutral, objective, in this election everywhere. It does not take sides for any candidate, which means maintaining neutrality, "Haedar said after meeting with the President (Kompas Feb. 14, 2017. Page 1 col.1-2)
- "Why other regional heads can dismiss other regional heads. This is legal injustice. Therefore we have agreed to propose a inquiry right. We believe there will be a bright spot, "Yandri said. (Was on Feb. 14, 2017 p. A2. col.6)
- "We have prepared a number of steps to continue tax reform, namely Article 18 of the Tax Amnesty Act, the implementation of programs to facilitate access to bank customer data, and a service improvement program to taxpayers," said Tax Director General Ken Dwijugiasteadi at a press conference in Jakarta, Monday (12/13) (Waspada Feb. 14, 2017 p.1 col.3)
- "This recording is a comparative data when there are problems when voting recapitulation," said a member of the Bawaslu, Nasrullah (Kompas 14 February 2017, p. 15 col. 5).

Discussion

Two types or categories of projections, namely parataxis locus and paracetical ideas are not used in the text of the Indonesian newspaper. Projections of parataxis locus or quotations of form locus in other tunings within BI. For example, in the novel Babad Mangkubumi's literary work the following projection of the parataxis locus is used. In that example the projecting process is the Verbal Process asking, responding, saying and answering in italics.

Sri Paduka Kangjeng Sultan asked: "What do you think of Overste about the arrival of the guest, Mr. Commissioner General? Brother Overste knows that there is nothing here. Apart from that it was clear that I was under the authority of the Company General. I ask that there be no disappointment that will embarrass us. "

Mr. Overste Iseldhik responded: "Forgive the Kangjeng Sultan, I myself am not very clear what is the main purpose of the visit of Mr. Koomektur General. However I don't know the certainty, because I haven't

received the letter. However, even though I had not received the letter and later it was true that there was also a visit from Mr. Commissioner General, what caused Kanjeng Sultan's doubt? I believe that the oneness of the company with the Javanese kings is already so good ".

Sri Paduka Kangjeng Sultan said again: "How should I behave to adjust the courtesy? If I have to pay tribute to the Governor, I must have sat to the left of the Governor. For the visit, Mr. Commissioner, where will I sit next? To his left or to his right? "

Mr. Overste Iseldhik replied as making fun of Sri Paduka kanjeng Sultan, "Surely Kangjeng Sultan acknowledged that the position of the Company was older. And it should be noted that the position of the Company was older. And please note that the guests of Kangjeng Sultan will later, even though he is the Commissioner General, he certainly does not want to sit on the left of Kangjeng Sultan. (Sastronaryatmo 2009: 151-152)

The absence of parataxis locus in the reporting of Indonesian newspapers is suspected for practical purposes. If in the news the newspaper parataxis locus was used, the news text would have the nuances of the literary language as in the Babad Mankubumi novel. Newspaper texts prioritize facts and practicality. Space or column limitations also affect the use of parataxis locus.

The emergence of parataxis ideas is caused by the type of projection that is not found in BI. (Based on the author's experience, this projection has not been found in BI. In English this projection is manifested, like he thought, "I will go now")

Quasiproyeksi is a false projection. Based on grammar criteria, clause projections occur from at least two clauses, namely projecting and projecting. Quasiprojection occurs from just one clause. For example, quasiprojections in (5a, b) occur from only one clause and thus do not represent logical functions or meanings. In other words, quasiproject does not meet the grammatical criteria that make up the projection, ie there are no two clauses as elements and there is no logical meaning in all the texts.

Each text (6a, b) occurs from two clauses, namely the projected clause "This record becomes comparative data," and says Nasrulla or Nasrullah says and "This record becomes comparative data". The same thing happened in the text "I will go" and said he or "I will go" and he said. Unlike all texts in (6a, b), the text in (5a, b) is just one clause. The Nasrullah element is a phrase and cannot stand alone because the phrase is part of a larger kalusa. Likewise if it is put forward * Nasrullah says unacceptable. Likewise, the word text is a phrase and * is not acceptable.

The text "I will go", he said, is a clause that at the level or lexicogrammar occurs from two phrases (terms based on formal grammar perspective) or occurs from two groups (terms based on systemic functional grammar perspectives), namely he said and I will go. The two phrase elements or nominal groups form one clause which in the clause functions Process: Relational. In other words, "I will go", he said is a relational clause that represents a relational experience. Process: Relational is that which connects I will go and the word is real does not exist but the process is a potential manifest explicitly in BI as in (7) and expressed by (is), which means that Process: Relational can be explicit or implicit .

As shown in (7) the text clause "This record becomes comparative data ...," said ... Nasrullah and "I will go", he said, each of them equal or equal to the doctor Bill and the capital city of Indonesia, Jakarta. Between the two phrases that construct the clause can explicitly be Process: Relational is. Furthermore, as shown in (8) the clause said Nasrullah "This record is a comparative data ..." and he said, "I will go", equivalent to the doctor's Bill and the Indonesian capital Jakarta with the process is a manifestation between the two elements that make up clauses that.

Each quasiproyeksi "This record becomes comparative data ...," said Nasrullah or Nasrullah said, "This record becomes comparative data ..." and "I will go" he said or said "I will go", is a relational clause the potential marked by the Process: Relational, is. The essence or parent of all processes: Relational is the process IS or IT. Process: Relational covers a number of processes such as, is, becomes, is, concerning, shows, states, refers, looks, sounds, feels, emerges, occurs from, lies, covers, covers, valuable, meaningful, meaningful, implicit, heavy , having, obtaining, causing, acting, playing, describing, and other processes whose numbers are unknown but all of which can be returned to their original form or replaced by the process. For example, Bill being a doctor is equivalent to Bill is a doctor, the relational clause of the Bill weighs 78 kg equivalent to Bill (is) 78 kg with Process: Relational potential explicit or implicit. Their clause looks happy as they are happy. In BI as a process it is not commonly displayed, implicit and latent. It is said to be latent because the process, is not visible or is usually not realized. However, existence in a relational clause can be made real and if forced or searched in a relational clause, the process will appear or be identified. For example the doctor's Bill is actually the same as Bill's is a doctor with Process: Relational is implicit. The existence of the process is in the clause can be proven by extending additional information about the participant Bill. If it is engineered with an extension of additional information about Bill as follows: Bill who was born in Tanjungbalai and raised in Medan ... is a doctor, the process is emerging. With this fact the Process: Relational potential.

The relational clause at (8) is an active clause and this is identified by comparing the alignment of the use of the process to play with is. In clause (8a) and (9a) Bill functions as a Token and the doctor is a Value. With an indicator Λ The clause value is an active clause. Contrary to the situation in (8a) if Signs and Values are represented by Values Λ Signs as in (7) the relational clause are passive clauses. By comparing and aligning the role it is reinforced that the doctor's relational clause Bill is a relational passive clause.

The same thing happens in text (9) with (9) a as active clause and (9) b is a relational passive clause. By analogy it can be aligned and classified that the clause, "I will go" at (8) is the relational active clause and "I will go", he said is a relational passive clause. The same thing happens in text (10) with (10a) is the relational active clause and (10b) is passive.

Conclusion

This paper is based on the findings of the study of projections in the Indonesian newspaper text. Using the text of the Kompas, Republika, Waspada and Analysis newspapers as data sources and text analysis techniques based on LFS, it was found that Indonesian newspaper news texts use hypothetical locus, hypothetical and quasi projection ideas. Even though it is used in other language tunnels, such as literature, parataxic locus is not found in the Indonesian newspaper news text. The idea of parataxis is not used because until now the use of this type of projection has not been found in BI. The findings about quasiproyeksi have implications for the potential changes in the definition of phrases commonly known. Quasi projection implies that in BI sounds, words, phrases, clauses, complex clauses and paragraphs or texts can function as phrases and become part of clauses.

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