

PROJECTIONS IN INDONESIAN NEWSPAPERS' HEADLINES

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Abstract

People cannot attain a communicative goal unless their words address specific cultural or contextual challenges. Thus, language is viewed as a social tool to assist humans in conveying meaning; but, this meaning cannot be obtained if words are conveyed in isolation. As a result, we require contexts or settings in which more phrases and words can be placed in order for listeners or readers to comprehend the meaning behind utterances and words. By applying Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics Theory, this study aims to observe one of three types of meanings, it was ideational meanings. It focuses on language which is used by people in both types of local and regional newspapers to convey information or messages about the experiences of the speakers. Each speaker used different clauses which contained dependent and independent clauses that we call clause complex. To analyze the aspect of projection; Hypotactic Locution, Paratactic Locution, Hypotactic Idea, Paratactic Idea, and Quasi-Projection which were used or appeared in Indonesian newspapers' story texts. The significance of the study is to improve students' linguistic knowledge and their writing skill by mastering text structures.

Keywords – Language, EFL, Projection, Systemic Functional Linguistics, Halliday.

Introduction

Language is a meaningful and articulate system of sound symbols (produced by utterances) that is arbitrary and conventional, which is used as a means of communicating by a group of people to produce feelings and thoughts (Wibowo: 2001). Language is learned by a process that takes place in a child's brain when he/she acquires his/her first language from his/her mother and has many functions that are used for communication to give information or as a tool to interact with other people. However, people do not only give information of a concrete nature to each other that has some inherent 'truth' about it. They put their own 'spin' on the information they give to either create an entertaining or emotive story, a convincing argument, a diplomatic inquiry, and so on. In this sense, speakers are creating interpersonal meaning (Eggins & Slade, 1997/2004; Halliday, 1994; Martin & Rose, 2003).

People cannot achieve a communicative purpose if words are not addressing

specific cultural or contextual issues. Thus, language is seen as social means to help humans convey meaning, but this meaning cannot be achieved if words are conveyed in isolation. As a result, we need contexts or situations in which more sentences and words can be placed so that listeners or readers can understand the reasoning behind utterances and words.

According to Malinowski (as cited in Martin, 1984), "You cannot understand the meaning of what someone says or writes unless you know something about the context in which is embedded". This assumption is very important since it highlights relevant issues regarding teachers' roles in the learning process. It is necessary to involve students in the analysis of language in contexts so that they learn how language achieves communicative objectives by seeing it playing useful roles in situations where culture and context are key issues.

Additionally, it is fundamental to teach students that each situation requires variety

and different language choices according to the purpose of the conversation and the context provided. The study which is learned about context from the text is known as Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). SFL offers tools for conducting text analysis that can inform the work of educators, especially those responsible for teaching ELLs (English Language Learners). This linguistic theory offers ways to focus on lexico-grammatical features and their realization of particular social contexts.

Language is the primary resource to achieve educational goals. An understanding of how language is used in texts is important for educators. Halliday (1994) describes three types of meanings, or language metafunctions: *textual meanings* (clause as a message), *ideational meanings* (clause as a representation), and *interpersonal meanings* (clause as an exchange). These three kinds of meaning – *textual*, *ideational*, and *interpersonal* – are integrated into the structure of a clause; the structure as a whole construes, or realizes the meaning. *Textual meanings* organize “the language into coherent and meaningful spoken and written texts” (Droga & Humphrey 2002:11). *Textual meanings* correspond to the register variable *mode* (concerns the idea of a channel of communication can be by both written or oral means; nowadays, we have a variety of channel of communication such as Facebook, blogs, Skype, email, telephone, mobile-phone, videos, films, etc.). The parts of the grammar realizing textual meanings are *thematic structures* and *nominalizations*. Another important part of textual metafunctions is cohesion analysis. Cohesion analysis refers to the analysis of cohesive ties, i.e. pairs of cohesively related items, within a text.

A tie includes the cohesive element and what presupposes it (Halliday & Hasan 1976). Ideational meanings express what is

going on and the participants and circumstances surrounding events (Droga & Humphrey 2002). *Ideational meanings* correspond to the register variable *field* (refers to the subject matter of discussion at any situation “what is going on in the text”/ “what are people doing”). The part of the grammar that realizes ideational meanings is the *transitivity system* (participants, processes, and circumstances). *Interpersonal meanings* express ways of instituting relationships with others. Interpersonal meanings correspond to the register variable *tenor* (refers to relationships of main characters and roles of people in social status). The parts of the grammar that realize interpersonal meanings are *mood structures*, *modality*, and *appraisal system*. Mood alternatives in English are declarative, interrogative, and imperative. Modality facilitates the representation of probability, necessity, usuality, inclination, and certainty.

This research observed one of three types of meanings, it was ideational meanings. It focuses on language which is used by people in both types of local and regional newspapers to convey information or messages about the experiences of the speakers. Each speaker used different clauses which contained dependent and independent clauses that we call clause complex. To analyze the aspect of projection; Hypotactic Locution, Paratactic Locution, Hypotactic Idea, Paratactic Idea, and Quasi-Projection which were used or appeared in Indonesian newspapers’ story texts. This research focused on identifying what kind of projection people used in Indonesian newspapers. Furthermore, this research observed and analyzed every clause complex which was appeared in the headlines of local and regional newspapers in Indonesia.

This research aimed to answer the questions of what kind and how are the projection used in Indonesian newspaper

story texts. It is hoped that this study can improve students' linguistic knowledge and their writing skills by mastering text structures as well as can be used as a reference in order to study projection, especially for students in the linguistic department.

Theory

Status refers to the interdependence of clauses, which is technically referred to as taxis. Taxis are classified into two types: parataxis and hypotaxis (similar adjectives are paratactic and hypotactic). The term parataxis refers to two clauses having the same or equal status. To establish equality, at least two criteria are used: independence and reversibility. Figure 1 shows that each of the two clauses can stand alone or in conjunction with one another.

Thus, it is grammatically correct to say "My father sells the car." It is likewise grammatically correct to say "My sister grows flowers." The phrase "The director was absent from the meeting." "His staff arrived earlier" is a grammatically valid clause, as is "His staff arrived earlier." The criteria of reversibility confirm that the derived clause complex is grammatically accurate and acceptable if the two clauses are reversed or swapped in their locations. As a result, it is grammatically correct to say, "My sister grows flowers, and his staff arrived earlier, but the director was absent from the meeting."

"My father sells the car and my sister grows flowers."

"The director was absent from the meeting but his staff arrived earlier."

Figure 1

The numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) represent paratactic associations. The first clause is represented by 1 and the second by 2. More numerals are used when the clause complex has more than two clauses. As a

result, the numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 show that the clause complex has four equal clauses, such as "... on their visit to South Australia they went to the beach, joined the tour to the winery at Chateau Yaldara, visited the museum, and had dinner with the lectures at the Flinders University club."

Hypotaxis refers to an unequal or different status between two clauses: one independent and the other dependent. The dependent clause should come before or after the independent clause. In relation to the two criteria, as shown in Figure 2, the clause "His brother graduated from Oxford University" is independent in the sense that expressing the clause in isolation is grammatically valid, acceptable, or accurate. The clause "which gives a good reputation to the family" is dependent on the previous clause and it is grammatically incorrect to say "which gives a good reputation to the family" as the clause cannot stand individually in isolation. In other words, the clause should be in the accompany of the clause "His brother graduated from Oxford University." Similarly, the clause "last year we went to Medan" is independent whereas "where my mother was born" is a dependent clause. In terms of reversibility, both the structures of "which gives a good reputation to the family, his brother graduated from Oxford University" and "where my mother was born, last year we went to Medan" are grammatically incorrect and unacceptable.

Conventionally, hypotactic relations are labeled using the Greek alphabet symbol: α - Alpha; β - Beta; γ - Gamma; ε - Epsilon, etc. From the symbolic perspective, α - Alpha marks the dominant clause; however, it is important to note that it is possible for the position of the secondary clause of a hypotactic structure to precede the primary clause. Thus, the α - Alpha does not necessarily come first in

the clause complex, that is, ‘ β - α ’ may be correct.

“His brother graduated from Oxford University, which gives a good reputation to the family.”

“Last year we went to Medan, where my mother was born.”

Figure 2

Logico-semantic or logical-semantic relation refers to the meaning that exists between paratactic or hypotactic relations. Operationally this is to say that if there is a 1 2 or α β relation what kind of meaning does 2 make to 1 or β make to α ? There are two kinds of meaning in the relations, namely expansion, and projection. Each of these is further subdivided. Expansion is subdivided into the meaning of elaboration, extension, and enhancement with each giving the meaning of saying the same meaning, adding new meaning, and intensifying the meaning and being indicated by = (equal marker), + (plus or addition marker), and x (multiplication marker) respectively. The logical-semantic relation of projection is further subdivided into locution and idea. The projection of locution is about wording and that of idea is about meaning. The projection of locution is indicated by a “double quotation marker” and that of an idea is represented by a “single quotation marker”.

Table 1. Logical Function in English

Logico-Semantic Relation		Taxis	
		Parat-act-ic	Hypota-ct-ic
		1, 2, ..	α , β , ..
Expan-sion	Elaboration =	1 = 2	$\alpha = \beta$
	Extension +	1 + 2	$\alpha + \beta$

		Enhancement x	1 x 2	α x β
Projec-tion	Locution “		1 “2	α “ β
	Idea ‘		1 ‘2	α ‘ β

According to Saragih (2014), there are ten types of logical functions in English. These categories are derived from the intersection or cross-classifying of the criteria of taxis and logical-semantic relations. Table 1 above summarizes the categories of logical functions or meanings in English. The categories differ between languages. For instance, there is no category of paratactic concept (1 ‘2) in Bahasa Indonesia instead, Bahasa Indonesia has a quasi-projection, which is not recognized in English.

Halliday’s Introduction to Functional Grammar (Halliday, 2014), stated that projection is a different kind of relationship from expansion. It is a relationship between processes – between a mental or verbal process on the one hand, and another process (of any kind) that is mentalized or verbalized (projected) by it. In simple words we can say projection is the presentation of a linguistic experience into another linguistic experience, it can be a direct or indirect clause.

Nevertheless, it is not inappropriate on grammatical grounds to treat some projections as verbal group nexuses, on the analogy of the types of expansion to which they are somewhat similar in meaning. To go all the types of projections that cluster around this area would be beyond our present scope. Clause complexes as even of the projecting verbal group “desideration”, gives some analyses for purposes of comparison. Circumstances augment the configuration of process + participants in the clause in terms of either projection or expansion; these two types of

relation correspond, in turn, to different process types: projection corresponds to verbal and mental clauses, and expansion corresponds to relational clauses. Projection and expansion are also manifested as the logico-semantic relations that link clauses together to form clause complexes.

Thomson (2014) in *Introducing Functional Grammar* argued that the relationship of projection is clearly very different from expansion: for one thing, it is always an essential part of the meaning of a projected clause that is projected, whereas typically an expanding clause would not change its meaning radically if it no longer stood in a relationship of expansion to another clause. Compare the following examples and rewordings:

- He got up hastily // and plunged down the bank
He plunged down the bank
- When he thought of this / he felt a pang of admiration
He thought of this (then)
- He repeated, // 'It's impossible.
'It's impossible
- He made it clear / that she had suffered
She had suffered

The effect of projection comes from this double layer of representation: on the one hand, the language is signaled as, in some sense, not our own; but on the other hand, it clearly differs from the original utterance (even if we quote it verbatim/word by word) in that, it is now incorporated into our present message rather than coming straight from the original source.

This characterization of projection applies most clearly to the prototypical kind: a report of what someone else said or thought at a different time from the present. However, it underlies all the functions of projection, even where no other language event can be identified to be 'reported'. In the finite clauses in the first example, the tense choices are made

in relation to the context of the report, not of the original speech event.

- I asked Moody / *if he thought / other businesses could use Microsoft as a model*
- He told me / *to give you the following instructions*

So far, the examples have all involved speaking; but we can also report thoughts. For convenience, we can distinguish between locutions (project verbal events) and ideas (project mental events). In the case of ideas, there is normally no actual stretch of language to represent – certainly none in the outside world, since the thinking went on inside someone's mind. Since there is no original wording, the norm for projecting thoughts is by means of reports:

- Anne was about to refuse the drink // *but then thought / she had better accept it*

The example above could be understood to mean that something like the words 'I'd better accept it' passed through Anne's mind. In other cases, however, it is at least likely and at most certain that no original wording exists.

In "*An Introduction to Systemic Functional Linguistics*" (2004), Eggins stated that clause complex divides into two; locution and logico-semantic relation. For the locution, it divided into two again becoming 1,2 paratactic and α, β hypotactic. From logico-semantic relation is divided into Projection and Expansion. In projection, Eggins divided it into two which are 'locution (example for the word *said, scream, shout, etc.*), and Idea (example for the word *think*)'. For example:

- He said, "I'm beautiful" → 1,'2 paratactic locution
- He said I am beautiful → α, β hypotactic locution
- He thinks "I am beautiful" → 1'2 idea

Methodology

The methodology adopted in this research was descriptive qualitative methods. Qualitative description is a label used in qualitative research as stated by Saldana (2011) is an umbrella term for a wide variety of approaches to and methods for the study of natural social life. The information or data collected and analyzed is primarily (but not exclusively) non-quantitative in character, consisting of textual materials such as interview transcripts, field notes, and documents, and/or visual materials such as artifacts, photographs, video record, and internet sites, that document human experiences about others and/or one's self in social action and reflective state. It is a widely cited research tradition and has been identified as important and appropriate for research questions focused on discovering the who, what, and where of events or experiences and gaining insights from informants regarding a poorly understood phenomenon.

The research sources of this study are in line with those of Gibson and Zillmann (1998), who sought to ascertain the power of quotation and paraphrasing in print journalism. Based on it, the writer chose newspapers as the source of data in this research. There were six newspaper story texts that were classified into two groups; local publications and national publications. Each clause in the story texts becomes data.

1. Nation-wide Publication:

- Jawa Pos
- Kompas
- Republika

2. Local Publication:

- Sumut Pos
- Tribun Medan
- Waspada

These Newspapers are periodical publications containing written information about current events. It can cover a wide variety of fields such as politics, business, sports, and arts, and

often include materials such as opinion columns, weather forecasts, reviews of local services, obituaries, birth notices, crosswords, editorial cartoons, comic strips, and advice columns. There are two types of newspaper: (1) Broadsheet; measured 11 or 12 inches wide and 20 inches long, is the most common format of newspapers. Broadsheet papers typically utilize six columns and are employed by serious newspapers, such as The New York Times and The Wall Street Journal. Such newspapers are also referred to as "heavy" due to the serious nature of the content published. (2) Tabloid; a tabloid newspaper measures 11 inches wide and 17 inches long. It is generally filled with celebrity-focused articles and photos and seldom features serious news articles that are found in broadsheets (Harrower, 2008).

Data collection techniques were carried out in three stages, namely description, reduction, and selection (Spradley 1980). "Planful and self-aware observers use observation systematically", (DeWalt, 2001). As a research instrument, the writer described everything seen, all data was documented where the results of this stage of observation were not yet organized (Sugiyono, 2021). The next phase is called phenomenological reduction; here, the researcher identifies the essence of the phenomenon (Patton, 1990). The data were collected from the newspapers' headlines and story texts, then observed if they were containing projections. After that, the writer selected or classified each of the clauses which one was hypotactic locution, paratactic locution, hypotactic idea, paratactic idea, or quasi-projection in newspapers' headlines story texts.

Finding and Discussion

Table 2. Data Analysis Local & National Aspect of Projection

Aspect of Projection	Data Analysis					
	Local Publication			National Publication		
	A	B	C	D	E	F

a	11	4	8	1	4	4
b	-	-	-	-	-	-
c	3	2	-	-	-	-
d	-	-	-	-	-	-
e	13	8	7	4	7	3
Total	27	14	15	5	11	7

Note:

A=Sumut Pos a=Hypotactic Locution
 B=Waspada b=Paratactic Locution
 C=Tribun Medan c=Hypotactic Idea
 D=Jawa Pos d=Paratactic Idea
 E=Kompas e=Quasi-Projection
 F=Republika

From the data analysis above, the writer found out that local newspaper publications such as Sumut Pos used 11 Hypotactic Locutions, 3 Hypotactic Ideas, and 13 Quasi-Projections. Waspada used 4 Hypotactic Locutions, 2 Hypotactic Ideas, and 8 Quasi-Projections. Tribun Medan used 8 Hypotactic Locutions and 7 Quasi-Projections. National publications such as Jawa Pos used only 1 Hypotactic Locution and 4 Quasi-Projections. Kompas used 4 Hypotactic Locutions but used 7 Quasi-Projections. The last, Republika used 4 Hypotactic Locution and 3 Quasi-Projection in the use of each projection.

Table 3. Data Analysis Percentage Aspect of Projection in Local and National

Data Analysis				
Aspect of Projection	A	%	B	%
a	23	41	9	39
b	-	-	-	-
c	5	9	-	-
d	-	-	-	-
e	28	50	14	61
Total	56	100	23	100

Note:

a=Hypotactic Locution A=Local Publication
 b=Paratactic Locution B=National Publication
 c=Hypotactic Idea %=Percentage
 d=Paratactic Idea
 e=Quasi-Projection

From the data analysis above, in the Local publication of the newspapers, the writer found that Hypotactic Locution was used in about 41% of the total projections that

were used in local newspapers. Hypotactic Ideas were used in about 9% of the total projections that were used in local publications. The most used were Quasi-Projection, which reached 50% of the total projections which were used in local news.

Moreover, it can be seen from the table that National Publications only used two kinds of projection. Hypotactic Locution was used in about 39% of the total projection which appeared in national newspapers, while Quasi-Projection that mostly used, it was about 61% of its appearance in national publications.

Table 4. Data Analysis Percentage the Aspect of Projection

Data Analysis		
Aspect Of Projection	Number	Percentage
Hypotactic Locution	32	39,5%
Paratactic Locution	-	-
Hypotactic Idea	5	5,3%
Paratactic Idea	-	-
Quasi-Projection	42	55,2%
Total	79	100%

The result of this research can be seen from the table above that Quasi-Projection was mostly used in Indonesian newspaper story texts. It was about 55,2% of the total projections that were used in the news. In the second place, we can see Hypotactic Locution in almost 40% of the total projection which was used in Indonesian newspaper's headline texts.

As we see from the findings, to answer the question which asked what kind of projections are used in Indonesian newspaper story texts, we already found from the results of this research, that is Quasi-Projection was mostly used in

Indonesian newspaper story texts. It was about 55,2% of the total projections that were used in the news. For answering the next question which asked how are the projection used in Indonesian newspaper story texts, we found that it was because Quasi-Projection has a relational process. All of the Quasi-Projections are relational processes. The projection was documented as a relational form. For example, giving a testimonial in grammatical is a relational process. So, the answer to the question of how the projection used, the direct sentences in the newspapers' story texts were delivered in relational projection forms.

Conclusions

After analyzing the issue presented in this study, it is possible to infer that there are numerous techniques of merging clauses in English using the clause complex. There are two types of clause-complex relationships: parataxis and hypotaxis.

Hypotactic relationships including a dependence relation are labeled based on their dependency hierarchies. Greek alphabetic characters - α , β , γ , δ , ε - are commonly used to indicate 'descending' dependency. Thus, β is dependent on α , while α is the dominating clause. However, it is vital to notice that the location of the secondary clause of a hypotactic structure can precede the position of the primary clause.

Based on what the writer found above, it can be firstly concluded that most Indonesian newspaper story texts used Quasi-Projection in their publication. All of the Quasi-Projections are relational processes. The projection was documented as a relational form. For example, giving a testimonial in Grammaticals is a relational process. So, the answer to question number two, the direct sentences in the newspapers' story texts were delivered in relational projection forms.

The findings of this study contribute to a better understanding of the nature of "clause complexes" and the justification of their use in nationwide publications and local publications so far as the literature is available.

As the writer's limitation, it needed further research to explain why the projection in Indonesian newspaper story texts is used in the way they are since it cannot be done without specific procedures. This a subjective opinion by the writer personally, that the writer thought; perhaps it was because in order to maintain the objectivity of the news from the media company.

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