

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Language is central to human activity. It is used to mean things and to do things that relate not only to the immediate context of speaker-text-audience but also to the wider socio-political, cultural and historic contexts which bound the communicative act (Richardson, 2007). Therefore, language use is assumingly always active. One of the discourses showing language as active language use is newspapers. Newspaper is a written media of communication in which the language used in newspapers must be clear in meaning and do not have any ambiguous information as they determine positive significances (Hilmiyatun, 2017).

In newspaper discourse, there are two publicly-consumed parts containing speech and thought which are news story and editorial text. News story is the account of an incident or event written by the reporter (Pape and Featherstone, 2005). Meanwhile editorial text of newspaper discourse is an opinion pages that serve the purpose of influencing the readers and are also known for explicit articulation of the political beliefs of owners and editors (Masroor and Ahmad, 2017).

As news items, both news story and editorial text obviously include quoted and reported speech of individuals as source to make the content more credible. Projection is the term used in systemic functional linguistics (SFL) which is equivalent to the terms direct/quoted and indirect/reported speech in traditional or

formal grammar. It is commonly used to attribute to sources in news discourse (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014). Projection is a representation of linguistic experience in another linguistic representation. Halliday and Matthiessen (2014: 508) explain the notion of projection as the logical-semantic relationship whereby a clause comes to function not as a direct representation of (non-linguistic) experience but as a representation of a (linguistic) representation. It is expected that the projection of a source of information in another mode represents the same or related meaning.

The differentiation of the kinds of projection is divided into three systems in which the level of projection, the mode of projection and the speech function. The level of projection includes ideas and locutions, while the mode of projection contains hypotactic reporting and paratactic quoting. The level of projection and mode of projection intersect to define four kinds of projection nexus. The four kinds of projection nexus are paratactic locution, hypotactic locution, paratactic idea and hypotactic idea. Paratactic locution deals with direct or quoted verbal clause, while hypotactic locution is indirect or reported verbal clause. Moreover, paratactic idea deals with direct or quoted mental clause, while hypotactic idea is indirect or reported mental clause. These kinds of projection are the focus of this research as well as the quasi-projection (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014; Saragih, 2015).

As projection is essential in both written and oral communication, it often causes problems. For example, in a formal gathering in the *Kepulauan Seribu* in 2016 there was a problem in quoting the verse of 51 al-Maidah of al-Quran by the

former governor of Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia. 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. Another example is the Youtube publications in the contexts of Indonesia. The Youtube has released publications with simulacrum texts which are often considered as hoax texts. President of Indonesia Joko Widodo himself has warned Indonesians to be alert and cautious of the hoax publication. In both examples the core aspect is projection. Specifically, the projection is a source of information in another mode. Thus, projection becomes problematic in Indonesian society. This implies that projection urgently needs studying.

As it is stated previously, projection is inherent in newspaper publication. In other words, projection is unavoidable in newspaper publications. Gravells (2017) stated that the purposes of direct/quoted and indirect/reported speech (in traditional grammar) in news reports are varied, including to add credibility, to personalize a story, to invite reader identification with the quoted and reported individual and to distance the writer from the propositions made in the quotation and report. The following text is the examples of projection in the news story text of the daily Kompas.

Example 1

*Presiden **menyatakan** tidak akan memihak calon mana pun yang bertarung dalam pilkada serentak pada 15 Februari besok (Kompas 14 Feb. 2017 p.1 c.1)*

‘The President stated that he would not take side with any candidate in the tomorrow-election on 15 February’

Projection is also used in the editorial texts as seen in the following publication of the daily Analisa.

Example 2

JPU menyebutkan beberapa item tujuan pemberian “uang ketok” itu antara lain yakni persetujuan Laporan Pertanggungjawaban Pelaksanaan (LPJP) Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah (APBD) Sumut Tahun 2012 dengan total Rp1.550.000.000 dan menyetujui Perubahan APBD Sumut 2013 senilai Rp2.550.000.000 (Analisa 14 Feb. 2017 p.1 c.1)

‘The Attorney General uttered some items as the purposes of bribery for “knocking approval” among which is to obtain agreement for the Responsibility Report for Implementation (LPJP) of the Local Budget (APBD) of the 2012 Sumut totaling Rp1.550.000.000 and the approval of the 2013 Local Budget Amendment of 2.550.000.000’

Beside the examples of projection in both news story and editorial text, some instances of projection containing projection nexus and quasi-projection are also stated as the following.

Example 3

Bambang berkata, “Perkara yang paling banyak akhir-akhir ini karena keberatan masyarakat terkait nilai besaran ganti rugi tanah untuk pembangunan infrastruktur jalan tol Tebingtinggi-Kuala Tanjung dan Tebingtinggi-Pematangsiantar” (Analisa 3Des. 2019 p.1 c.1).

‘Bambang said, “Most cases recently relate to people’s objection about the amount of land acquisition compensation which is to build Tebingtinggi-Kuala Tanjung and Tebingtinggi-Pematangsiantar highway” ’

According to the example, the clauses are paratactic locution. The analysis of the example is as follow.

1 ^ “2	<hr/> <i>Bambang berkata, ‘Perkara yang paling banyak akhir-akhir ini karena keberatan masyarakat terkait nilai besaran ganti rugi tanah untuk pembangunan infrastruktur jalan tol Tebingtinggi - Kuala Tanjung dan Tebingtinggi - Pematangsiantar’</i> <hr/>
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> 1 “2 </div> <hr/>

From the analysis above, the projecting clause *Perkara yang paling banyak akhir-akhir ini karena keberatan masyarakat terkait nilai besaran ganti rugi tanah untuk pembangunan infrastruktur jalan tol Tebingtinggi-Kuala Tanjung dan Tebingtinggi-Pematangsiantar* has a function as the projected clause representing that which is said. Meanwhile, the second clause *kata Bambang* is the projecting clause that functions as a verbal process clause. In a quoting nexus, the type of dependency is parataxis in which the two parts have equal status. The projected clause retains all the interactive features of the clause as exchange.

Another example of projection in editorial text is shown as the following.

Example 4

Ketua Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK) Agus Rahardjo menyebutkan tahun 2019 merupakan tahun terberat bagi lembaga antirasuah di Indonesia ini (Analisa 10 Des. 2019 p.39 c.1)

‘The chairman of Indonesia’s Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) Agus Rahardjo mentioned that 2019 is the hardest year for this government agency’

According to the example, the complex clause above is hypotactic locution. The analysis of the example is as follow.

α ^ “ β	<i>Ketua Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK) Agus Rahardjo menyebutkan</i>	<i>tahun 2019 merupakan tahun terberat bagi lembaga antirasuah di Indonesia ini</i>
	α	β

The first clause *Ketua Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK) Agus Rahardjo menyebutkan* is a projecting clause in which it reports a saying of the source, which is the chairman of Indonesia’s Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) Agus Rahardjo in this clause. Meanwhile, the clause *tahun 2019*

merupakan tahun terberat bagi lembaga antirasuah di Indonesia ini is the projected clause in which it is the meaning or the gist of what was said by the source. In this clause, the type of dependency is hypotactic as it represents a verbal event that is not in fact, being presented as true to the wording that is possibly quite different from the original. This lies the difference between paratactic and hypotactic structure in which the paratactic form always repeats the exact words, while the hypotactic one functions to represent the sense or gist.

This study is specified to study projection in two aspects of newspaper publication, namely the projection in the news story texts and the editorial texts. The reasons for choosing the two aspects is that the newspaper story texts are concerned with the facts about what really happens in the society. In other words, the newspaper story texts are the facts. On the contrary, the editorial texts are opinions of the newspaper authority about the facts in the news paper story texts. In other words, editorial texts are the opinions or voices of the newspapers. Both the newspaper story texts and editorial texts constitute the main parts of the newspaper publications.

Projection is not only found in newspaper discourse but also in many discourses. However, the study of projection is very limited because it is often studied with expansion as two types of logico-semantic relation. One of the researches discussing about projection was conducted by Najim and Tawfiq (2015). The research was to investigate projection in Arabic literary text. As a narrative discourse, it was found that paratactic projection was used dominantly in the text followed by hypotactic locution and paratactic idea. It means that in

narrative discourse, the dialogues of the story's characters are important to develop the plot of the story. The findings of this research can be different from other discourses.

Another research conducted by Rodríguez-Vergara (2015) showed a very different finding from the previous research. The research was to analyze a systemic-functional analysis of clause connections in introductions and conclusions from Spanish and English research articles. The findings of both Spanish and English corpus showed that hypotactic locution was the most dominant type of projection followed by hypotactic idea and paratactic locution. However, paratactic idea was only found in the Spanish corpus. Therefore, the most frequent use of hypotactic locution in both Spanish and English research articles means that the writers used hypotactic locution to cite other authors by paraphrasing as it is common in writing a research article in passive form.

Comparing to this research, a newspaper discourse will have a different finding related to the study of projection. Both of the previous researches used English and other language as the data. However, quasi-projection as another way of projecting a clause is found in Indonesian language. Quasi-projection seems to be a projection but is not (Saragih, 2015). There is no quasi-projection in English whereas the use of quasi-projection is dominant in Indonesian language particularly in the register of newspaper. Thus, it is expected that the findings of this research will present a new one compared to the previous studies as quasi-projection is possible to appear in newspapers.

In regarding to the explanation above, this research emerges a question whether the newspaper projects the news source in the same manner as it does in the editorial texts. In other words, is projection in the news story texts same as that in the editorial texts? This needs further investigation. Therefore, this is the main reason for the present reasearch for studying both projection in the news story texts and the editorial texts. It is expected that findings of the study can be used as guidelines for regulating and controlling the press as the press can be used to change social and political problems.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

In relation to the background of the study, the problems of the study are formulated as the following.

- (1) What categories of projection are used in the news story and editorial texts?
- (2) How are projections realized in the news story and editorial texts?
- (3) Why are the projections in the news story and editorial texts realized in the ways they are?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

Related to the problems, the objectives of the study are

- (1) to investigate similarities and differences of the categories of projection used in the news story and editorial texts,

- (2) to describe similarities and differences of realizations of projection used in the news story and editorial text, and
- (3) to explain similarities and differences on the reasons for the use of projection in the news story and editorial texts.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

The use of projection covers large areas. Projection is used in news papers, novels, review of literature, court rooms, prays. A newspaper publication is constituted various parts, such as texts of newspaper, opinion, advertisement, editorial. This study is concerned with the texts of news story texts and those of editorials. The texts of news story are restricted to those covered by journalists of the newspaper not by the texts derived from the news agencies. The reason for the restriction is to maintain the originality of the newspaper style of writing.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

Findings of the paper are expected to offer theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, findings of the study are expected to

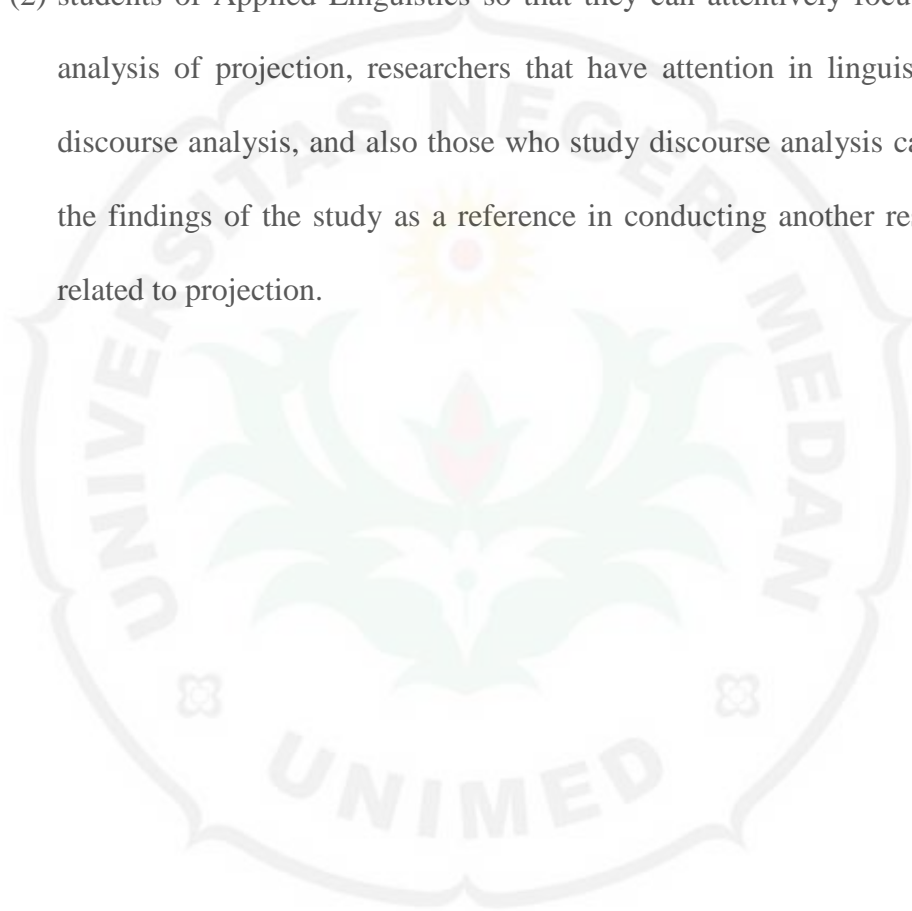
- (1) add up new theories in linguistics, particularly in the field of discourse analysis and pragmatics and
- (2) be references for further studies bby other reseachers.

Practically, findings of the study will be very useful for

- (1) journalists who would like to create a news story or an editorial text in which by understanding the theory of projection, the regulation and the

control of the press is able to maintain so that the social and political problems are possibly changed,

- (2) students of Applied Linguistics so that they can attentively focus on the analysis of projection, researchers that have attention in linguistics and discourse analysis, and also those who study discourse analysis can apply the findings of the study as a reference in conducting another researches related to projection.



THE
Character Building
UNIVERSITY