



**REALIZATIONS OF PROJECTION IN NEWS STORY  
AND EDITORIAL TEXTS**

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**ABSTRACT**

*This research deals with projection that is used in news story and editorial texts. Projection is well defined as representation of a linguistic experience in another linguistic experience. Projection is equivalent to direct and indirect or reported speech in traditional or formal grammar. As projection is an element of the logical function, it is realized as a clause complex, where there are at least two clauses. With reference to some theories, projection is also potentially realized in the form of single clause and phrase. The aim of this research is to describe similarities and differences with reference to the realizations of projection used in the 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 newspapers. The sources of data are taken from news story and editorial texts of four newspaper publications, namely the daily Kompas, Republika, Waspada and Sinar Indonesia Baru (SIB). The four daily newspapers are assumed to represent national and provincial or local newspapers. 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 interactive model in which the clause complexes are analyzed with reference to systemic functional linguistic (SFL) theory about projection. The findings indicate that there are similarities and differences with reference to the realizations of projection in the news story and editorial texts of Indonesian newspapers.*

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

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## INTRODUCTION

Projection is essential in both written and oral communication. It also often causes problems in society. 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. The misinterpretation triggered subsequent protests against him. One of Indonesian newspaper 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, 20<sup>th</sup> October 2016). The writer of the news story interpreted what ICMI said during the protest. 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.

Moreover, in a live interview series in 2019, a mixed-race Indonesian singer was interviewed and controversially stated, *“I actually don’t have Indonesian blood whatsoever. I’m actually German, Japanese, Chinese. I was just born in Indonesia”*. The controversial statement became the headlines of entertainment news section in many Indonesian newspapers. The headline triggered public to give comment about the news. One of the newspapers wrote: *‘netizens commented that she is not a nationalist and ashamed of her origins’* (Kompas, 26<sup>th</sup> November 2019). The writer of the newspaper imported and repackaged the statement into an opinion about not being a nationalist. 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 (Saragih, 2015). Therefore, projection urgently needs studying, especially in newspaper discourse.

The term projection is derived from Halliday’s systemic functional linguistic (SFL) theory (Halliday, 2014; Eggins, 2004; Thompson, 2014; Saragih, 2015), 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 (Halliday, 2014), 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 (Saragih, 2015). 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.

With respect to its appearance with quotation marks (“...”) in written mode such as “*Saya akan pergi ke pesta itu*”, *katanya* ‘“I’ll go to the party”, his saying’, a quasi-projection looks like a paratactic projection but principally it is not. The realization of quasi-projection in a text makes its appearance different from a paratactic locution. Thus, the idea of analyzing the realizations of projection is important to study. As stated previously, projection is an element of the logical function that is commonly realized as a clause complex where there are at least two clauses. However, it is found that projection is also potentially realized by a single clause and phrase. Thus, with reference to Halliday (2014: Chapter 7), Thompson (2014) and Saragih (2015), projection is potentially realized in the form of clause complex, single clause and phrase. The realization of clause complex as a projection is exemplified in the following:

#### 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’

Then, projection is realized by a single clause in the form of quasi-projection. Quasi-projection as elaborated by Saragih (2015, 83-94) is a single clause as exemplified below.

#### Example 2

*“Soal pilkada prinsipnya Pak Presiden sebagai kepala pemerintahan menegaskan ulang tentang posisinya yang tetap netral, objektif, dalam pilkada ini di mana saja. Tidak memihak calon mana pun, artinya tetap menjaga netralitas”, tutur Haedar seusai bertemu dengan Presiden (Kompas 14 Feb. 2017, p. 1 c.1-2)*  
“As for the local election, principally the President as the head of government reemphasized his neutral and objective position in any local election. Taking no side with a candidate means maintaining neutrality”, uttering Haedar after meeting with the President’

Projection is also potentially realized by phrase where a clause is condensed into a phrase as Circumstance of Angle (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014: 313). Semantically, angle construes only the projecting part of projection without the projected part because the speaker becomes the ‘messenger’ to forward the information (Chen, 2016). Therefore, angle is circumstantiation of a reporting clause. As exemplified below, the Circumstance of Angle *menurut laporan* ‘according to the report’ is really derived from a clause *laporan menyatakan* ‘the report said’ where *laporan menyatakan* is a clause which is rankshifted to a phrase *menurut laporan* or *berdasarkan laporan* ‘based on the report’.

Example 3

*menurut laporan orang itu telah ditangkap*  
‘according to the report the man has been arrested’

*berdasarkan laporan orang itu telah ditangkap*  
‘based on the report the man has been arrested’

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 similarities and differences with reference to the realizations of projection in news story and editorial texts of Indonesian newspapers.

## **METHODOLOGY**

This 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 were the daily *Kompas*, *Republika*, *Sinar Indonesia Baru (SIB)* and *Waspada*. The daily *Kompas* and *Republika*, which are published in Jakarta were assumed to represent national newspaper publications, whereas the daily *SIB* and *Waspada* which are published in Medan were assumed to represent provincial or local newspapers. Each of the newspapers was represented by seven news story texts and seven editorial texts representing publications for one week started in July 6th 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 were taken as the representative for each newspaper publication. Then, 28 headline news story texts and 28 editorials were gathered 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 interactive model (Miles, Huberman, and Saldana, 2014) where the projections were analyzed with reference to systemic functional linguistic (SFL) theories and the realizations of projection as previously described.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

It is found that the projection found in news story and editorial texts is realized by the three realizations of projection as previously described; they are clause complex, single clause and phrase. The proportion of each realization is presented in Table 1. It is found that clause complex is dominantly used as the realization of projection in both texts with proportion of 50.2% and 87.6%.

**Table 1 Realizations of Projection in News Story and Editorial Texts**

No.	Realizations of Projection	News Story		Editorials	
		N	%	N	%
1	Clause Complex	231	50.2	185	87.6
2	Single Clause	171	37.2	13	6.1
3	Phrase	58	12.6	14	6.6
Total		460	100	212	100

Table 1 shows that clause complexes are the most frequent realization of projection in news story texts with the portion of 50.2% of the total realization. It is followed by single clauses with the portion of 37.2% of the total realization and phrases with the portion of 12.6% of the total realization. In editorial texts, clause complexes are still the most frequent realization of projection with the portion of 87.6% of the total realization. It is followed by phrases with the portion of 6.6% and single clauses with the portion of 6.1% of the total realization.

The projection of paratactic locution, paratactic idea, hypotactic locution and hypotactic idea is realized in the form of clause complex. The example of clause complex as the realization of projection is exemplified in Data 1.

Data 1

*koordinator Masyarakat Anti Korupsi Indonesia Boyamin Saiman mengatakan, Joko berada di luar negeri hingga Mei 2020 dan tidak melakukan rekam data KTP elektronik.* (Kompas 11<sup>st</sup> July 2020 p.6 c.1)

‘the Indonesian Anti-Corruption Community coordinator, Boyamin Saiman, said that Joko was abroad until May 2020 and did not issue the e-ID card’

Data 1 is realized in the form of clause complex. Data 1 is a hypotactic locution with the projecting process *mengatakan* ‘say’. It consists of one projecting clause *Koordinator Masyarakat Anti Korupsi Indonesia Boyamin Saiman mengatakan* and one projected clause *Joko berada di luar negeri hingga Mei 2020 dan tidak melakukan rekam data KTP elektronik*. The projected clause *Joko berada di luar negeri hingga Mei 2020 dan tidak melakukan rekam data KTP elektronik* even consists of two clauses which are *Joko berada di luar negeri hingga Mei 2020* and *(Joko) tidak melakukan rekam data KTP elektronik*. Thus, there are three clauses in that clause complex. Therefore, the example is obviously realized in clause complex as projection consisted of two or more clause complexes. This realization of projection is the common and dominant one in the texts.

Although clause complex is the realization of paratactic projections and most hypotactic projections, paratactic idea is not found in this research. In Bahasa Indonesia, the mental process cannot project linguistic experience paratactically (Saragih, 2015; Hajar and Sinar, 2019; Nasution, 2019, Nurlela, 2002). It is not common to use paratactic idea in speech and writing. 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* (Ernst, 2007). Thus, it makes paratactic idea and its realization absent in both kinds of text.

Quasi-projection is realized in the form of single clause. As stated previously, the appearance of quasi-projection is usually with quotation marks (“...”) in written mode that makes it look like a paratactic projection. It is found that there are some quasi-projections that look like a hypotactic locution in written mode. The realization of the two appearances of quasi-projection in news story texts ie exemplified in Data 2 and Data 3.

Data 2

“Disini kita tidak bisa berkomentar, karena sudah ranahnya pihak kepolisian, yang pasti soal pemulasarannya sudah kita kerjakan,” sebut Edison (Waspada 6<sup>th</sup> July 2020 p.A1 c.1)

‘ “We cannot give a comment about it because the police has a charge on it. However, we have handled the deceased body,” mentioning Edison’

Data 3

- menteri yang tidak memperbaiki kinerjanya, kata Willy, bisa terancam reshuffle (SIB 10<sup>th</sup> July 2020 p.1 c.1)

‘the ministers who did not improve his/her performance in working, saying Willy, was going to be reshuffled

A quasi-projection consists of two phrases or nominalizations such as the clause “*Disini kita tidak bisa berkomentar, karena sudah ranahnya pihak kepolisian, yang pasti soal pemulasarannya sudah kita kerjakan*” and *sebut Edison*, and the clause *menteri yang tidak memperbaiki kinerjanya bisa terancam reshuffle* and *kata Willy*. A relational process *adalah* ‘is’ is implied between the two phrases. 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 was termed Value (Halliday 2014: 212). In this case, the phrase “*Disini kita tidak bisa berkomentar, karena sudah ranahnya pihak kepolisian, yang pasti soal pemulasarannya sudah kita kerjakan*” and the phrase *menteri yang tidak memperbaiki kinerjanya bisa terancam reshuffle* are the Token, while the phrase *sebut Edison* and the phrase *kata Willy* are the Value.

Hypotactic locution and hypotactic idea are also potentially realized in the form of phrase. Projection is also realized by phrase where a clause is condensed into a phrase as Circumstance of Angle. The exemplification of phrase as the realization of projection is in Data 4 below.

Data 4

- **menurut** *epidemiolog dari Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Diponegoro, Ari Udijono, sosialisasi untuk mengatasi penyebaran virus korona baru juga harus dilakukan hingga pimpinan di tingkat RT/RW (Kompas 9<sup>th</sup> July 2020 p.5 c.1)*  
‘according to Public Health Faculty epidemiologist of Diponegoro University, Ari Udijono, the socialization intended to stop the spread of the new Corona virus had to be done by the heads of neighborhoods and hamlets’

As exemplified in Data 4, the Circumstance of Angle *menurut epidemiolog* ‘according to Public Health Faculty epidemiologist’ is derived from a clause *epidemiolog dari Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Diponegoro, Ari Udijono, menyatakan* ‘Public Health Faculty epidemiologist of Diponegoro University, Ari Udijono, stated’ in which *epidemiolog dari Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat Universitas Diponegoro, Ari Udijono, menyatakan* is a clause which is rankshifted to a phrase *menurut epidemiolog* or *berdasarkan epidemiolog* ‘based on the epidemiologist’.

After elaborating the realizations of projection, there are some similarities and differences related to the realizations of projection that are found in the news story and editorial texts. Table 2 specifies the similarities on the use of projection’s realizations in news story texts and that in editorials. The similarities are both qualitative and quantitative.

**Table 2 The Similarities with Reference to the Realizations of Projection**

No.	Aspects of Similarities	Remarks
1	Clause complex, single clause and phrase were used as the realizations of projection in both news story and editorial texts	qualitative
2	Clause complex was dominantly used as the realization of projection in news story and editorial texts	quantitative

On the other hand, Table 3 indicates the differences which are quantitative in nature as described in Table 3 as the following.

**Table 3 The Differences with Reference to the Realizations of Projection**

No.	Aspects of Differences	News Story	Editorial
1	Clause Complex	less frequent	more frequent
2	Simple Clause	more frequent	less frequent
3	Phrase	more frequent	less frequent

Based on the Table 2, qualitatively, the projections used in both kinds of the texts are realized in the form of clause complex, single clause and phrase. Meanwhile, quantitatively, clause complex is dominantly used to realize the projections in news story and editorial texts. Therefore, the two aspects indicate the similarities of projection's realizations in both kinds of texts.

Whereas, it is found in the Table 3 clause complex as the realization of projection is more frequently used in the editorials. However, single clause and phrase as the realizations of projection are more frequently used in the news story texts. Thus, these things indicate the differences of the projection's realizations in the news story and editorial texts.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

There are two similarities with reference to the realizations of projection in both kinds of texts. Firstly, clause complex, single clause and phrase are used as the realizations of projection in both news story and editorial texts. Secondly, clause complex is dominantly



used as the realization of projection in news story and editorial texts. On the other hand, there are three differences with reference to the realizations of projection quantitatively in the news story and editorial texts. Firstly, clause complex is less frequent in news story texts than that in editorial texts. Then, on contrary, single clause and phrase are more frequent in news story than those in editorial texts.

This study was limited to texts of four newspaper publications as the data. This potentially led to limited kinds and realizations of projection in the news story and editorial texts. If the sources for the data were more than four newspaper publications, the findings potentially changed. Therefore, it is suggested that other researchers whose interest on Indonesian newspaper publications 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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