

Research Article

Logical meaning analysis in probe into the death of Medan Judge

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Abstract.

This study focused on logico-semantic relation. Logico-semantic divided into two types; Expansion and Projection. Expansion is the relation that includes Elaboration, Extending and Enhancing in the content of language. Projection is the relation of statement in language use, namely Locution and Idea. The research design is qualitative due to the descriptive data which is in the form of words or clauses. The aim of this research is to find out the types of logical meaning and the context of the situation used in the written texts text on The Jakarta Post Newspaper. The data of the research is the clause complexes texts of The Death of Medan Judge. In analyzing the data, the technique used is Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) Analysis. There are sixteen (16) clauses of Extension types were found in this research as the dominant logical function. It shows that sixteen (16) from ten types of logico-semantic relations in are used in the newspaper.

Keywords: Logico-semantic; SFL; systemic functional linguistic

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1. Introduction

Language is used in three different functions known as the three metafunctions of language. These metafunctions are the ideational, the interpersonal and the textual. [1] observes that the ideational function is language as representation or reflection, in which the speaker as an observer of reality construes 'natural' reality. The interpersonal function is language as exchange or action, in which the speaker as an intruder of reality contrues intersubjective reality. The textual function is language as message or relevance, in which the speaker contrues semiotic reality by relating the realities to the contexts within which meaning are made and logical functions is relation between two variables, relation of clauses in clasuse complex of related words or it is realised by the transitivity system and the logical function is realised by the clause complexity system of language.

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Halliday and Matthiessen [2] maps out two basic systems that determine how one clause is related to another; they are: (i) the degree of interdependency, or taxis; (ii) the logico-semantic relation. The system of interdependency [3] is usually called taxis in SFL which is classified into two classes: parataxis and hypotaxis.

Regarding to the study, the analysis of logico-semantic relation is presented on the media reports or newspaper, especially news story in newspaper. It can be found three (3) previous studies which discussed about logico-semantic relation of texts.

Firstly, [4] Khon Kaen University and Kornwipa Poonpon, Khon Kaen University, Thailand. Analysis of Linguistic Features and Functions in News Editorial Discourse Related to Human Trafficking in the ASEAN Community. This study sought to shed some light on the linguistic features and functions employed in news editorial discourse related to one critical issue – human trafficking – that has been found in many countries in ASEAN and has been widely discussed in different ASEAN presses. The study revealed that news editorials mostly contained ideational function, logical function and experience.

News editorial discourse contained all types of processes under ideational metafunction. The most employed process was material process while behavioral process was not found in some news editorials. In addition, the interpersonal function was found in different forms of mood. The declarative mood, imperative mood, and interrogative mood were included in each news editorials. However, identifying the exact meaning of interpersonal function carried some difficulties since news editorials were a written text with oneway communication.

In the study, the researchers focus on What linguistics features and functions are employed in news editorials related to human trafficking published in ASEAN countries' online newspaper. The present study revealed the use of discourse in news editorials into two points: 1) linguistic features and linguistic functions and 2) The linguistic features found in news editorial can be described into two categories. That is the discourse use through ideational metafunction and interpersonal metafunction. The features were used to identify the process representing the act of an individual country. Table 1 presents the percentage of each process found in news editorials. There were the same trends of processes found in each news editorials. The study demonstrated that of all processes, material process was mostly found with the highest percentage which can imply that most of the used discourse contained the information of doing words, e.g. flee, abandon, take, allow, which were the action or response toward the issue on human trafficking.

In addition, the result revealed that the interpersonal function found in news editorials was expressed through different kinds of mood. The most found mood was declarative

mood, followed by imperative mood, and interrogative mood respectively. However, there were some differences. Even if the findings showed the common trend of the moods found in news editorials, the mood in News Straits Times Online was different. Inferior to declarative mood, the highest imperative mood found in The Nation's news editorial with the use of demand or request sentences toward Rohingya issue.

This study analyzed the use of discourse in news editorials related to human trafficking – a co-occurring issue between Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand – based on Systemic Functional Linguistics. From the overview, news editorial content, it mostly contained ideational function which provided the logical or experience of that topic. News editorial discourse contained all types of processes under ideational metafunction that revealed linguistic features and functions in news editorials. In addition, in the ideational view, the result revealed the same trend among five news editorials. The most employed process was material process, followed by relational process while mental process, verbal process, and behavioral process were not found in some news editorials. In addition, the interpersonal function was found in a different form of expression. There were some questions and references included in news editorials. For instance, there were the questions for the action of an individual country as well as the references that referred to others' words or others' incidents related to Rohingya. However, there were some difficulties to understand the meaning of interpersonal function as news editorials are written texts. It is available for oneway communication. It can be concluded that there were different functional uses of language found in the collected news editorial discourse. All of them provides critical meaning to the readers. Each news editorial from different presses has its own stylistic use of language to convey its viewpoint.

Secondly, An Analysis of Logico-Semantic Relation of Clause Complexes in Breaking News of Voa [5]. The objective of this research is to discover the use of logico-semantic relation of clause complexes in entertainment news of breaking news' VOA in 2013 edition. That main objective involves two further objectives are to discover the types of taxis used in entertainment news of breaking news' VOA in 2013 edition and to discover the kinds of logico-semantic relation used in entertainment news of breaking news' VOA 2013 edition.

Based on the finding of this research, the types of logico-semantic relation that mostly use in the entertainment news of breaking news' VOA is Elaboration which the reporter of the entertainment news of breaking news' VOA elaborates on the meaning of another by further specifying or describing. To report a news, we should give a clear information by elaborating it to avoid misunderstanding. And the least use is idea. Idea is what the someone thought and sense. It means that if we give information to the listener, it should

be be fact. And the truth that someone thought and sense is not sure yet. The listener will be doubt if we give information use projection idea.

Thirdly, Logico Semantic Relation Analysis of Clause Complex Based on SFL in CNN News [6]. The research of the study revealed that (1) The types of Logico Semantic Relation used in the five news texts of CNN were Expansion (Elaboration, Enhancement, and Extension) and Projection (Locution). The total number of Logico Semantic Relation was 201 or 100% which consisted of 153 items or 76,10% of expansion and 48 items or 23,90% of projection. (2) Expansion (Elaboration) was the most dominant type among all kinds of Logico Semantic Relation which appeared in 92 times or 45,80%. The second rank was projection (locution) that was 48 times or 23,90%. The third position was expansion (Enhancement) which occurred 33 times or 16,40%. Meanwhile, Expansion (Extension) appeared 28 times or 13,90%, and the last one was projection (idea), which had no percentage (0 times or 0.00%).

The researcher concludes that there are two types of Logico Semantic Relation used in the CNN news text, those are Expansion (Elaboration, Enhancement, and Extension) and Projection (Locution). The most dominant type of Logico Semantic Relation that appears in the text is Expansion (Elaboration).

The contribution the previous studies for this research can support the developing of linguistics theories. In other hand, this research is expected to rich the knowledge and references of Logico Semantic Relation, provide more advantages to readers, especially English Applied Linguistics students or researchers, who want to do the depth research about clause complex. Moreover, the writer hopes that this research will provide a lot of information about functional grammar, especially in the case of clause complex.

2. Methods

The design of the research is a qualitative descriptive method. This design is related to grounded-theory, data analysis, and qualitative research method. The research design is qualitative due to the descriptive data which is in the form of words, in this analysis, newspaper texts. [7] argues that qualitative research is all about exploring issues, understanding phenomena, and answering questions. These things will eventually lead to the goal of the research.

The data of the research is the clause complexes consists of logical meaning in newspaper. News Story texts of The Death of Medan Judge. The sources of data is Indonesian Newspaper (The Jakarta Post). The data only text that is taken from the Newspaper on the 2nd December 2019. The reason why the researcher takes this

field is to help the crime investigator to investigate crime scene in linguistics scope in the future. The researcher chooses The Jakarta Post as the data and Data Sources refer to it is the only Official English Newspaper version in Indonesia and its English of course will be better than Indonesian Language Newspaper which is translated from Bahasa Indonesia into English. The texts analysis will be affected by the source language (Indonesia) to the target language (English) and the researcher decides to choose English Language Newspaper.

In analyzing the data, the techniques used are based on procedures for a Systemic Functional Linguistic analysis, an investigation into clause complexing relations. [8] mentions the steps taken in logical function analysis are as the following: (1) Separating the text into clauses. (2) Analyzing each clause in terms of the categories of logical functions such as taxis relation and logico-semantic relation. (3) Classifying elements of the logical function used in the texts. (3) Evaluating the characteristics of the text based on logical semantic relation and its interdependence.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. The Types of Logico Semantic Relation

The researcher presents the dominant types of logico semantic relation used in The Jakarta Newspaper texts. There are sixteen (16) texts of extension type is used in this research as the dominant logical function. It shows that sixteen (16) from ten types of logico-semantic relations in are used in the newspaper. It can be seen in the following table.

3.2. The context of the Logico Semantic Meaning

Discourse analysis lays an emphasis on the relations of how people express or exchange thoughts through the messages. In attention to discourse, the meaning of delivered message is beyond the text or sentence influenced by different backgrounds in social context further pointed out that discourse is an important tool to connect the meaning of text with the expression of ideas as well as to understand the systemic use of language in different contexts, e.g. social and cultural context.

Context of situation consists of three aspects: field, tenor and mode. Field refers to what is happening, to the nature of social action that is taking place. It answers such questions as what it is that the participant is engaged in. Tenor refers to who is taking

TABLE 1: Logical Meaning of News Story Texts.

No	News Story Text		
	Log. Fucnt.	N	%
1	1=2	2	6,46
2	1+2	16	51,61
3	1x2	-	0
4	1 “2	-	0
5	1’2	1	3,22
6	$\alpha = \beta$	-	
7	$\alpha + \beta$	7	22,58
8	$\alpha \times \beta$	1	3,22
9	$\alpha “\beta$	3	9,7
10	$\alpha ‘\beta$	1	3,22
	Total	31	100

part, to the nature of the participants, their status and roles: what kind of role relationship obtain among the participants, including permanent and temporary relationships of one kind or another, both the types of speech role that they are taking on in the dialogue and the whole cluster of socially significant relationships in which they are involved. Mode refers to what part the language is playing, what it is that the participants are expecting the language to do for them in that situation: the symbolic organization of the text, the status that it has, and its function in the context, including the channel and also the rhetorical mode, what is being achieved by the text in terms of such categories as persuasive, expository, didactic and the like. Collectively the three aspects of situational context are called register

4. Conclusions

Based on the results of the data analysis, it is found that the types of logico-semantic relations are used in News Story “Police step up probe into death of Medan judge” show: paratactic elaboration (1=2), paratactic extension (1+2), paratactic idea (1’2), hypotactic extension ($\alpha + \beta$), hypotactic enhancement ($\alpha \times \beta$), hypotactic locution ($\alpha “\beta$), and hypotactic idea ($\alpha ‘\beta$). It can be concluded that the journalists prefer to use expansion, especially paratactic extension (1+2) type as the primary clause. It indicates that the journalists show the facts by expanding the phenomenon that has the sequence of same experiential information than realise the ideas, statement and argument realized in reported speeches.

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