



The application of Logico-Semantics in news and editorial texts

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ABSTRACT

Systemic Functional Grammar, introduced by Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday in 1985, is a social semiotic approach to language. It focuses on the relationship between language and culture and the development of grammatical systems for people to interact with each other. Functional grammar is a social theory that focuses on the relationship between language and culture, interpreting linguistic theory as a semiotic system. The study aims to investigate the similarities and differences of logical functions used in news and editorial texts of Indonesian newspapers. The researchers will investigate the similarities and differences of logical functions used in these texts and the reasons for their similarities and differences. In summary, Systemic Functional Grammar is a social semiotic approach to language that focuses on the relationship between language and culture. It is divided into three types: ideational function, experience interpersonal function, and textual function. Understanding the similarities and differences of logical functions in news and editorial texts can help improve the understanding of language and its role in communication.

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INTRODUCTION

Systemic Functional Grammar or Systemic Functional Linguistics is a theory introduced by Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday. This theory was published in 1985 under the title "*Systemics Background*". In 1994, Halliday published his book entitled "*An Introduction to Functional Grammar*" which is widely used by linguists in the world. Generally, Systemic Functional Grammar is a grammar method that is part of a social semiotic approach to language called systemic linguistics.

Functional in terms of linguistics explains that every element of language units such as clauses, phrases, words, morphemes has a function. In other words, a unit functions in a larger unit above it and finally the function of each unit is determined by the function of using language (Saragih, 2006). However, all types of grammar can be grouped into two categories, namely logical-philosophical or known as formal grammar and ethnographic-descriptive or known as functional grammar.

Suhadi (2012) said that the language used is divided into three different functions called language metafunctions. Where language metafunctions are also divided into three types, namely Ideational function, Interpersonal Function and Textual Function. These three terms have their respective meanings according to their function. Halliday (1979) observed that the ideational function is language as representation or reflection, in which speakers as observers of reality naturally interpret reality. Then, the interpersonal function is language as an exchange or action, in which speakers as intruders of reality contract with the intersubjective reality. Furthermore, the textual function is language as message or relevance, in which the speaker contrasts semiotic reality by relating reality to the context in which meaning is made.

Regarding this study, the logical relation analysis function is presented in the news text and editorial text. According to Assegaf based on Sumadiria (2005), news is about new facts or ideas chosen by the editor of a daily broadcast, which can attract the attention of readers. Meanwhile, according to Syarifudin (in Yunus; 2010: 34) says that an editorial text is an opinion or opinion or an official attitude of a media as a publishing institution on actual, phenomenal, or controversial topics that are of public concern.

News delivery involves using language to organize the text itself. News story text are read by the public because they provide information. Therefore, news story text have a structure for how a story is structured using logical functions, especially in forming compound sentences or complex sentences where the form of the sentence will show how the writer conveys this information to the reader. The same is the case with editorial text. Editorial text aims to explain to readers about the assessment of events as well as provide solutions by presenting objective facts that can be proven. Therefore, editorial texts must be presented with the principles of clarity, perfection and accuracy in presenting facts and ideas objectively and following existing grammar.

In general, many people read news story text or editorial text without understanding the logico-semantic relationship. The reason is because it is difficult to interpret it in more than one meaning. Therefore, news story text and editorial text have a structure for how both of the two texts

are arranged using logical functions, especially in forming compound and complex sentences. Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in investigating "The application of Logico-Semantics to news story text and editorial text". There are two problems to be investigated, they are: (1) what are similarities and differences of logical function used in editorial and news story texts of Indonesian newspaper?, (2) Why are the similarities and differences available in the two kinds of text?

METHOD

This study use descriptive qualitative method. The data were taken from The Jakarta Post –both the editorial and news texts. The data were analyzed by breaking the sentences into clauses, then based on the analysis the dominant category was found in percentage.

FINDINGS

The followings are the analysis of the Editorial and News texts

4.1 Analysis of Editorial Text: *Ending the Stigma*

1	One of the challenges Indonesia has faced in its decades-long fight against HIV/AIDS is the stigma	that accompanies the disease.
	α	$x \beta$
2	Often, the public takes things into its own hands by sending those	who test positive into exile, branding them as a source of problems and a burden.
	α	$= \beta$
3	A similar phenomenon is occurring as the country struggles to contain the spread of COVID-19,	which since early March has infected more than 378,000 and killed nearly 13,000.
	α	$= \beta$
4	In some countries, the stigma has even developed into prejudice against Asians,	simply because the pandemic began in Wuhan, China.
	α	$x \beta$
5	A survey conducted in August by the LaporCOVID-19 (Report COVID-19) community, in collaboration with researchers from the University of Indonesia (UI) Faculty of Psychology, discovered	that stigma surrounding COVID-19 patients and survivors did not subside.
	α	$x \beta$
6	Needless to say,	ending the pandemic is impossible without addressing the stigmatization and prejudice COVID-19 patients face.
	1	+ 2

7	To avoid the stigma,	many have resisted testing and tracing, refused hospitalization and seized the dead bodies of loved ones from the hospital to prevent them from being buried under COVID-19 protocols.
	$x \beta$	α
8	On Nov. 19, the Jakarta administration will begin enforcing a new bylaw that stipulates a maximum fine of Rp 7.5 million for obstructing measures to tackle contagion,	such as refusing polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests, COVID-19 treatment, vaccination or isolation.
	α	$+\beta$
9	The city government previously issued a gubernatorial regulation that outlined punishments for people	who did not wear masks in public and business owners who failed to enforce social distancing in workplaces.
	α	$=\beta$
10	The penalties ranged from one hour of community service	and progressive fines to the withdrawal of business permits.
	1	+ 2
11	But according to the 2011 Regional Government Law,	only regional by laws or higher levels of regulation can legally establish fines.
	$x 2$	1
12	West Sumatra and now Jakarta are the only provinces that have enacted bylaws	to deter people from undermining the government's efforts to win the battle against COVID-19.
	α	$x\beta$
13	The 2018 Health Quarantine Law also stipulates punitive measures,	which include imprisonment, to ensure public compliance with health protocols, but the law has been enforced only once,
	α	$=\beta$
14	Against Tegal legislative council deputy speaker Wasmadi Edi Susilo,	for holding a dangdut concert that attracted a huge crowd last month.
	α	$=\beta$
15	The Jakarta government has less than one month to familiarize people with the new bylaw,	but doubts have already emerged about whether it will be an effective deterrent.
	1	$x 2$
16	Problems with laws and regulations	often rest with their inconsistent

		implementation.
	1	= 2

17	Perhaps people do not follow the health protocols	because they know little about the virus in the first place.
	1	+ 2

1	The government expects to spend around 95 percent of the total COVID-19 stimulus budget by year-end,	Less than the initial target, as it struggles to ramp up state spending to support an economy still badly hit by the coronavirus outbreak.
	α	$x \beta$

18	It is the incomplete understanding of the disease,	in addition to misinformation circulating on social media and in social interactions that has allowed the COVID-19 stigma to persist.
	1	+ 2

19	Health workers, formal and informal leaders, academics and other elements of society need to join forces	to end the stigma and win the war on the pandemic.
	α	$x \beta$

4.2 Analysis of News Story Text: *Indonesia to Spend Less than Expected of COVID-19 Budget by Year-End*

2	The government is planning to spend only Rp 644 trillion (US\$47 billion),	95.5 percent of the COVID-19 stimulus budget totaling
	α	= β

3	The government had spent 62.1 percent of the total budget,	At Rp 431.54 trillion as of the end of November, with the remainder expected to be spent in December.
	α	$x \beta$

4	We will continue to disburse the budget including allocating reserve funds for vaccines,”	She told reporters in a press briefing on Monday.
	α	“β”

5	“This will support the economy in the last month of 2020	after we accelerated spending in the third quarter.
	1	+ 2

6	Southeast Asia’s largest economy	as the government struggled to contain the
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	plunged into recession for the first time in two decades	outbreak and its economic fallout.
	α	$\times \beta$
7	The gross domestic product (GDP) is expected to shrink	by 0.6 percent to 1.7 percent this year.
	α	$+\beta$
8	Government expenditure saw a 9.76 percent year-on-year (yoy) increase in the third quarter,	A recoup from the second-quarter contraction of 6.9 percent yoy, driven by higher social and capital spending on efforts to fight the impact of the pandemic.
	1	=2
9	The government had been widely criticized	for slow budget disbursement by health expert, economists and businesspeople during the early days of the pandemic.
	α	$=\beta$
10	Sri Mulyani stated in July	That administrative issues had added challenges to the government's efforts to disburse COVID-19 funds swiftly.
	β	α
11	According to the Finance Ministry,	the government had only spent 41.4 percent, or 40.32 trillion, of the Rp 97.26 trillion healthcare budget for the pandemic response as of Nov. 30.
	β	α
12	The low spending is against the backdrop of Indonesia's continuous rise in COVID-19 cases,.	Having passed the half a million cumulative coronavirus cases on Nov. 23
	α	$=\beta$
13	If the healthcare budget is not fully disbursed, then it will be used to finance vaccine procurement,,"	Sri Mulyani said.
	α	β
14	There is no set date to	when Indonesia will conduct mass vaccinations

	1	x 2
15	State-owned pharmaceutical company PT Bio Farma is currently waiting for result	from the phase three clinical trials of a COVID-19 candidate vaccine produced by Chinese pharmaceutical company Sinovac Biotech for the vaccine to be authorized for public use.
	α	x β
16	Meanwhile, the government has spent 88.7 percent, or Rp 207.8 trillion, of a total Rp 234.3 trillion budget allocated for social protection programs.	Because they know little about the virus in the first place.
	1	+ 2
17	“we expect to spend 100 percent of the social protection budget by December this year,”	Sri Mulyani added.
	1	‘2
18	The government has also spent Rp 98.76 trillion, 86 percent, of the Rp 114.8 trillion budget	to support micro, small and medium enterprise.
	α	x β
19	It has also spent 54.9 percent of the total Rp 65.9 trillion budget	to support regional administration.
	α	x β
20	However, the government has spent only 38.5 percent,	Rp 46.4 trillion, of the Rp 120.6 trillion in tax incentives.
	α	=β
21	The lowest spending is recorded in the budget for corporate financing,	which includes state capital injections and loans to state-owned enterprises (SOEs).
	α	=β
22	The government has only spent Rp 2 trillion,	3.2 percent, of the Rp 62.2 trillion budget for this purpose.
	α	=β
23	For next year, the government will focus on healthcare spending,	According to Sri Mulyani.
	α	“β

24	“We are focusing on healthcare spending next year so that people can go about their businesses while the virus still exists,”	The finance minister said.
	α	“ β ”
25	The government will also ramp up funding to conduct virus testing, tracing and treatment to better detect the virus spread in 2021,	while also maintaining social protection programs so that people can be sufficiently protected while waiting for vaccinations during the outbreak, according to Sri Mulyani
	α	+ β
26	Bank Central Asia (BCA) economist David Sumual stated that the government should be open to the option of carrying over the stimulus to 2021 and should not necessarily aim to spend all of the stimulus this year	as this may prove to be ineffective.
	1	=2
27	“The key question is no longer the size of the stimulus, but which sectors to support to make the stimulus more effective,”	David told <i>The Jakarta Post</i> on Tuesday.
	1	“2”
28	Separately, Indonesia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Kadin) deputy chairwoman Shinta Kamdani said recently that the government would need to continue providing the stimulus next year in a bid	to support businesses and households.
	α	x β
29	“Any cut in the stimulus could have a detrimental effect on economic recovery in 2021,”	she said.
	α	“ β ”

The result of the analysis can be seen through table 1 below.

Table 1 Comparison of Logical Function

Editorial Text				News Story Text		
No	Logical Function	N	%	Logical Function	N	%
1	1=2	1	5,3 %	1=2	2	6,9%
2	1 + 2	4	21%	1 + 2	2	6,9%

3	1×2	2	10,5%	1×2	1	3,4%
4	$1 \text{“} 2$	0	0%	$1 \text{“} 2$	1	3,4%
5	$1 \text{' } 2$	0	0%	$1 \text{' } 2$	1	3,4%
6	$\alpha = \beta$	5	26,3%	$\alpha = \beta$	7	24,2%
7	$\alpha + \beta$	1	5,3%	$\alpha + \beta$	2	6,9%
8	$\alpha \times \beta$	6	31,6%	$\alpha \times \beta$	6	20,7%
9	$\alpha \text{“} \beta$	0	0%	$\alpha \text{“} \beta$	7	24,2%
10	$\alpha \text{' } \beta$	0	0%	$\alpha \text{' } \beta$	0	0%
Total		19	100%	Total	29	100%

4.3 The similarities and differences of logical function used in the editorial and news story texts

The similarities of logical function used in the editorial and news story texts are in the category of $\alpha = \beta$ and $\alpha \times \beta$. In the first category ($\alpha = \beta$), there 5 clauses (26,3%) in editorial text and 7 clauses (24,2%) in news story text. While the latter category ($\alpha \times \beta$) consist of 6 clauses (31,6%) in editorial text, and 6 clauses (20,7%) in news story text.

The difference of logical function used in the editorial and news story texts lies in the category of $\alpha \text{“} \beta$. There is no clause in this category in editorial text and there are 7 (24,2%) clauses in news story text.

4.4 The reason why the similarities and differences are available in the two kinds of text

The similarities are available in the two kinds of text because both of the texts express about opinion and fact. Meanwhile, the differences are available in the two kinds of text because editorial text usually consists of opinion which is expressed indirectly, but news story texts contain one's opinion directly quoted by a writer.

CONCLUSION

Editorial and news story texts have similarities and differences. They have similar logical function in terms of $\alpha = \beta$ and $\alpha \times \beta$ category. Both categories are dominant in both texts. However, they also have differences. It lies category of $\alpha \text{“} \beta$. There is no clause in this category in editorial text and there are 7 (24,2%) clauses in news story text.

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