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Logical meaning in the discourse on Refugee: A systemic functional analysis of Rohingya's arrival rejection news in Indonesia

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Abstract

The Rohingya's arrival rejection in Aceh, Indonesia has been reported and become headlines in Indonesia and the world. Understanding how linguistic choices contribute to constructing the identity of the Rohingya within the news media is crucial for a nuanced analysis of the rejection narrative in Indonesia, this study explores the linguistic portrayal of the Rohingya in Indonesian media, particularly focusing on the rejection of Rohingya arrivals in Indonesia during 2023 through logical meaning based on systemic functional linguistic perspective. This research employed a qualitative content analysis design to investigate the linguistic portrayal of Rohingya rejection in Indonesian media during 2023, specifically focusing on 10 English news articles from The Jakarta Post. The selection of as the primary data source is based on its societal significance and popularity in Indonesia. The data were in the form of clause complexes. The findings show that the clauses are represented in paratactic and hypotactic in taxis system. In logico-semantic relation, expansion were realized in the form of extension, elaboration, and enhancement, while projection is realized in the form of locution and idea. Those variation shows of the objectivity and the fact presented in the news regarding Rohingya's refugee condition.

Keywords: Clause Complexes, Expansion, Logico-semantic Relation, Projection, Rohingya, Taxis



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Public Interest Statement

This study examines how Indonesian media portrays the rejection of Rohingya arrivals in 2023, using a systemic functional linguistic approach to analyze the logical meaning in news coverage. By focusing on clause structures and relationships in 10 English articles from *The Jakarta Post*, the research highlights how linguistic choices shape the narrative of rejection. The findings reveal that the media presents the news using both paratactic and hypotactic clauses, with objective facts conveyed through logical relations of extension, elaboration, and projection. This study provides insights into how media discourse influences public perceptions of the Rohingya refugee crisis in Indonesia.

Introduction

Rohingya issue was a crucial international issue (Al-Zaman & Rashid, 2024). On November 2023, residents flocked to a beach in Bireuen, Aceh, to prevent a Rohingya refugee ship from landing and dismounting passengers, in the latest incident amid a series of arrivals of the refugees on Sumatran shores. As news coverage regarding refugees have increased in the past decades, the media representation of refugees in the host countries tend to more or less portray them as national security risk (High, 2019). The media's role in shaping public perception cannot be overstated, and the portrayal of marginalized communities often becomes a critical element in constructing narratives. In the case of Rohingya, media coverage can influence how the international community understands and responds to their displacement. The available research on media portrayal of Rohingya focuses on global media or national newspapers from the main recipient countries, Myanmar and Bangladesh (Aldamen & Abdul Jaleel, 2024; Al-Zaman & Rashid, 2024; Cagape, 2019; Hassan, 2019, 2019; Hermawan & Hamdani, 2023; Irom, 2023; Isti'anah, 2019; Mandarani et al., 2018; Masud-Un-Nabi, 2021; Rahman & Nova, 2020), and about refugee (Isti'anah, 2019; Mandarani et al., 2018; Munandar & Akmal, 2023; Samsi, 2019). Although the Rohingya crisis has affected neighbouring countries and played an important role in the crisis including Indonesia especially in Aceh (Alwi et al., 2024; Hasanah & Binti Ibrahim, 2024).

News is the primary source for audiences around the world to form an understanding of the Rohingya crisis (Kanaker et al., 2020). The Rohingya's portrayal in news discourse intersects with issues of agency, human rights, and global responsibility. Understanding how linguistic choices contribute to constructing the identity of the Rohingya within the news media is crucial for a nuanced analysis of the rejection narrative in Indonesia. One of the previous studies dealing with Rohingya in Media done by Sari & Indarti (2020). Differently, they do not discuss the rejection of Rohingya people and the theory used is critical discourse analysis.

This study used SFL theory as the main theory for data analysis. Referring to SFL theory, ideational or experiential function is part of metafunction of language (Darong, 2022; Humaizi & Yusuf, 2024b; Moulita, 2021; Nurlela et al., 2024; Pratiwi, 2016). Logical Meaning is part of ideational function (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014; Saragih, 2006; Yusuf et al., 2021; Zein et al., 2019). It deals with clause complex (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014; Othman & Qutob, 2022; Saragih, 2006; Tãm, 2013). The organization of the clause complex involves two systemic dimensions: the first is the syntactic dimension, represented by the interdependency or taxis system, which applies to all complexes; the second is the semantic dimension, which pertains to the logico-semantic system and specifically deals

with interclausal relationships ((Andersen & Holsting, 2018; Li, 2018; Rasool et al., 2023; Tãm, 2013) as presented in table 1.

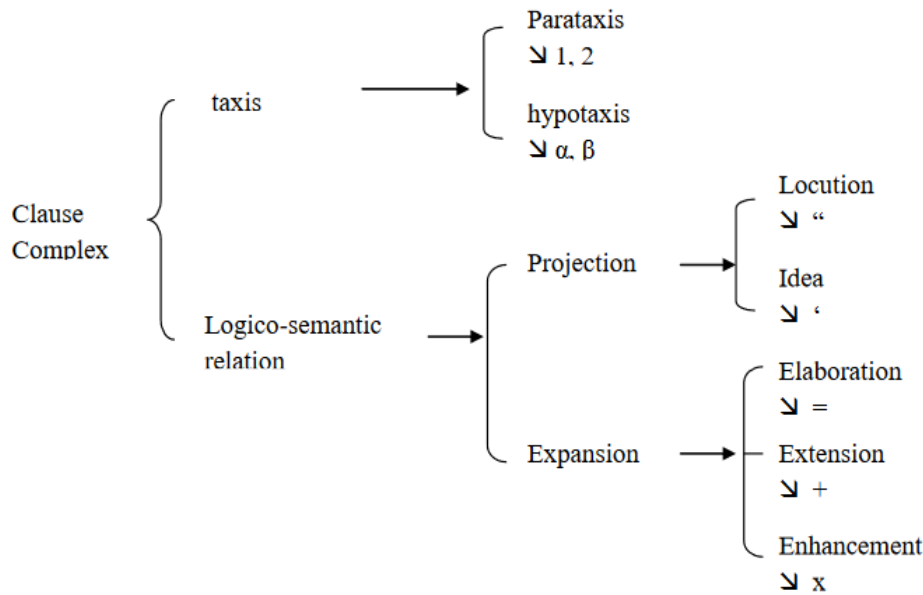


Figure 1. The System of Clause Complex (Egins, 2004; as cited in Sunardi, 2017).

Taxis is divided into two namely parataxis and hypotaxis. Parataxis shows the equal status of the clauses and the hypotaxis shows the unequal status of the clauses (Lubis & Lubis, 2018; Uswar & Harahap, 2022; Zhou & Abidin, 2023). Logico-semantic relation of the clauses are expansion and projection. The expansion system enables us to build on the experiential meanings of a clause in three key ways: by elaborating, extending, and enhancing its meaning while projection is divided into locution and ideas (Lindenberg, 2023; Rasool et al., 2023; Saragih, 2006; Tãm, 2013; Yusuf et al., 2021).

In line with the background, this study explores the linguistic portrayal of the Rohingya in Indonesian media, particularly focusing on the rejection of Rohingya arrivals in 2023 through logical meaning based on systemic functional linguistic perspective. The previous studies did not discuss much related to Rohingya’s rejection arrival in Indonesia and this study fills out this gap. The findings of this study are expected to contribute to linguistic study and also communication study.

Method

This study employed qualitative content analysis as the research design. In the process of data collection, 10 English news articles sourced exclusively from The Jakarta Post, a reputable Indonesian English-language newspaper dealing with the topic of Rohingya Rejection Arrival in Indonesia during 2023. The selection of The Jakarta Post as the primary data source was motivated by its prominence in Indonesian media and its potential influence on shaping public discourse regarding the Rohingya’s arrival rejection. The criteria for the newspaper comprise of [1] societal and [2] popularity in Indonesia. The chosen newspapers are one of the most common read and popular ones in the countries. The articles were collected from a range of publication dates to ensure a representative and diverse sample as presented in table 1. The data itself were in the form of clause complexes that were analyzed through logical meaning based on systemic functional linguistic perspective theory.

Table 1. The Source of the Data

No	News title
1	Acehnese protest against Rohingya refugees, clash with police
2	Rohingya refugees rejected everywhere as countries grapple with COVID-19 concerns
3	More than 100 Rohingya refugees land in Indonesia: officials
4	About 250 Rohingya refugees in Aceh sent back to sea
5	Indonesian police, fishers start patrols to stop Rohingya boats
6	President Jokowi suspects human trafficking behind increased Rohingya arrivals
7	Govt under pressure to welcome more Rohingya
8	Rohingya refugees stranded on Sabang beach to be moved after local rejection
9	Nearly 200 Rohingya refugees land in Aceh
10	Aceh residents reject Rohingya refugees ship in Bireuen shores

Results and Discussion

Results

This section presents the findings of the systemic functional analysis, focusing on the logical meaning realized in the news discourse surrounding the rejection of Rohingya refugees' arrival in Indonesia. The analysis uncovers how inter-clausal relations and logical structures are utilized in the media reports to shape narratives. The results are presented as the followings.

3.1 Expansion

Expansion connects two phenomena as part of the same experiential category, linking processes by organizing supplementary information. This additional information is conveyed through secondary clauses (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014; Manalu et al., 2021; Saragih, 2006). It encompasses three types of relationships: elaboration, extension, and enhancement. The realization of expansion is presented in the next section.

A. Paratactic Elaboration

Paratactic elaboration (1=2) is the combination with parataxis divided into the first and two of which could be regarded as apposition between clauses (Manalu et al., 2021).

T2-33 Indonesia's representative to the ASEAN Intergovernmental Human Rights Commission (AICHR), Yuyun Wahyuningrum, pointed out **that** the bloc had already established COVID-19 health protocols requiring people entering the country to undergo a 14-day quarantine in designated places.

=1 Indonesia's representative to the ASEAN Intergovernmental Human Rights Commission (AICHR), Yuyun Wahyuningrum, pointed out

=2 **that** the bloc had already established COVID-19 health protocols requiring people entering the country to undergo a 14-day quarantine in designated places.

The data T2-33 shows this clause complex is included in the parataxis clause. In terms of taxis, the first clause (1) is called as the initiating clause, and the second clause (2) is the continuing clause. The second clause (2) intends to give additional information to the first clause (1). In addition, there is clause that shows the characteristics of the dependent clause and continues the first clause. The clauses are considered to have an equal status. On the other hand, this clause complex is indicated as elaboration

in the term of logico-semantic relation. The continuing clause causes (2) *that the bloc had already established COVID-19 health protocols requiring people entering the country to undergo a 14-day quarantine in designated places*, elaborates the initiating clause (1) *Indonesia's representative to the ASEAN Intergovernmental Human Rights Commission (AICHR), Yuyun Wahyuningrum, pointed out*. It can be concluded that this clause complex can be called as paratactic elaboration.

T3-45 “If within the time limit **that** we have given until this afternoon, there is no action, **then** we will return the Rohingya refugees back to their boat.”

=1 If within the time limit

=2 **that** we have given until this afternoon

=3 there is no action

x4 **then** we will return the Rohingya refugees back to their boat

T3-45 shows the form of clause complex. In this example data has 4 clauses that contain four different logical relations, namely: additive elaboration and upgrading enhancement. The second clause, *that we have given until this afternoon* is a continuing clause by adding and elaborating more information to the first clause. The fourth clause here is upgrading the three preceding clauses. There is an explanation that provides additional information in the form of time.

T5-72 More than a million Rohingya have fled Myanmar since the 1990s, most in the wake of a 2017 military crackdown **that** forced many to settle in camps in Bangladesh.

=1 More than a million Rohingya have fled Myanmar since the 1990s, most in the wake of a 2017 military crackdown

=2 **that** forced many to settle in camps in Bangladesh

T7-103 More than a million from the ethnic group have fled Myanmar since the 1990s, most in the wake of a 2017 military crackdown **that** forced the bulk of them to settle in camps in Bangladesh.

=1 More than a million from the ethnic group have fled Myanmar since the 1990s, most in the wake of a 2017 military crackdown

=2 **that** forced the bulk of them to settle in camps in Bangladesh

Similar with the T2-33, T5-72 and T7-103 also indicate to the form of clause complex which are categorized as paratactic elaboration. In form of taxis. The second clause is called as continuing clause, and the first clause is initiating clause. The second clauses cannot stand alone without the first clauses. Because they have incomplete meaning. In addition, the word ‘that’ in both clause complexes indicate to the used of elaboration type. The word ‘that’ here is used to elaborate the first clause and connect the first and the second clause.

B. Hypotactic Elaboration

Hypotactic elaboration ($\alpha=\beta$) is the combination of the elaboration with hypotactic gives the category off nondefining relatives clause (non-restrictive, descriptive). It is a strategy to give the background information (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014; Manalu et al., 2021; Saragih, 2006).

T1-11 Many Acehnese, **who** themselves have memories of decades of bloody conflict, have long

been sympathetic to the plight of their fellow Muslims.

= α Many Acehnese have long been sympathetic to the plight of their fellow Muslims

= β **who** themselves have memories of decades of bloody conflict

In term of taxis, this clause complex is categorized as hypotactic clause. The second clause (β) *who themselves have memories of decades of bloody conflict*, is called as the dependent clause. Meanwhile the first clause (α) *Many Acehnese have long been sympathetic to the plight of their fellow Muslims*, is called as independent clause. The first clause can stand alone without the second clause because it has the complete meaning. These clauses have unequal status.

In term of logico-semantic relation, this clause complex is indicated into elaboration. The second clause is elaborating the first clause. It is also marked by the use of subordinate conjunction 'who' that refers to the characteristic of hypotactic elaboration.

T4-56 By Friday, the vessel, **which** some on board said had sailed from Bangladesh about three weeks ago, was no longer visible from where it had landed on North Aceh's shores, residents said.

= α By Friday, the vessel was no longer visible from where it had landed on North Aceh's shores, residents said

= β **which** some on board said had sailed from Bangladesh about three weeks ago

In term of taxis, T4-56 is also clause complex which is categorized as the hypotactic. These clauses have unequal status. The second clause (β) *which some on board said had sailed from Bangladesh about three weeks ago, is initiating as the dependent clause*. Meanwhile, the first clause (α) *By Friday, the vessel was no longer visible from where it had landed on North Aceh's shores, residents said*, is called as the independent clause.

In term of logico-semantic relation, this clause complex is called as elaboration type. It is marked by the used of subordinate 'which'. The second clause (β) or dependent clause is indicated to elaborate the first clause (α) or independent clause. In addition, the subordinate conjunction 'which' is also used to connect the two clauses. Thus, this clause complex is concluded as hypotactic elaboration

T7-87 But they were rejected by locals **who** threatened to put them back to sea.

= α But they were rejected by locals

= β **who** threatened to put them back to sea

The example data T7-87 is similar with the T1. This clause complex is categorized as hypotactic elaboration. The second clause (β) *who threatened to put them back to sea*, is called as the dependent clause. Meanwhile the first clause (α) *But they were rejected by locals*, is called as independent clause. The second clause cannot stand alone without the first clause because it has incomplete meaning. These clauses have unequal status. Moreover, this clause complex is indicated into elaboration. The second clause is elaborating the first clause. It is also marked by the use of subordinate conjunction 'who' that refers to the characteristic of hypotactic elaboration.

T8-118 Images shared with AFP showed tired-looking refugees, **including** women holding babies in their arms, waiting on the beachside for help.

α Images shared with AFP showed tired-looking refugees

β **including** women holding babies in their arms,

γ waiting on the beachside for help

The example data T8-118 above is also clause complex that is indicated into hypotactic elaboration. There are three clauses in the data above. These clauses have unequal status. The second clause (β) **including** women holding babies in their arms, is called as the dependent clause. And, the first clause (α) Images shared with AFP showed tired-looking refugees is called as independent clause. In addition, the third clause (γ) is upgrading by the preceding clause. In addition, there is preposition 'including' that shows the use of hypotactic elaboration. It is also used to connect the first and the second clause by elaborating the information in the first clause.

C. Extension

This type is intended to expand the meaning of the clause by introducing something new, typically through the use of conjunctions like "and" or "or." For example, "Nidiya eats apple, and Elvira drinks orange juice." This type of expansion is indicated with the symbol (+) (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014; Manalu et al., 2021; Saragih, 2006; Yusuf et al., 2021). It is comprised into paratactic extension (1+2), and hypotactic extension ($\alpha+\beta$).

D. Paratactic Extension

In the data, paratactic extension clauses (1+2) were also found. The example of the data are presented as the followings.

T1-2 the mostly Muslim Rohingya are heavily persecuted in Buddhist-majority Myanmar, **and** thousands risk their lives each year on sea journeys to try **and** reach Malaysia or Indonesia.

- +1 The mostly Muslim Rohingya are heavily persecuted in Buddhist-majority Myanmar
- +2 **and** thousands risk their lives each year on sea journeys to try
- +3 **and** reach Malaysia or Indonesia

The data T1-2 is indicated into clause complex that is categorized as the paratactic clause. There are three clauses that have equal status. The first clause is called as the initiating clause, meanwhile the second and the third clause are called as the continuing clause. The second and the third clause cannot stand alone without the first clause because they have incomplete meaning. In addition, this clause complex uses the coordinating conjunction 'and' that refers to the characteristic of paratactic term.

In term of logico-semantic relation, this clause complex can be categorized as extension. The second and third clause are extending the information in the first clause. In addition, the used of conjunction 'and' shows the characteristic of extension and becomes the connection between clauses.

T2-30 He cited ASEAN leaders' commitment to ensure joint action **and** a whole-society approach in handling the pandemic.

- +1 He cited ASEAN leaders' commitment to ensure joint action
- +2 **and** a whole-society approach in handling the pandemic

T3-46 UNHCR protection associate Faisal Rahman confirmed more than 100 refugees had landed in Sabang **and** said officials were on their way to the island.

- +1 UNHCR protection associate Faisal Rahman confirmed more than 100 refugees had landed in Sabang
- +2 **and** said officials were on their way to the island.

T4-53 Some refugees then swam ashore **and** collapsed with exhaustion on the beach.

- +1 Some refugees then swam ashore
- +2 **and** collapsed with exhaustion on the beach

T5-71 But some say their patience has been tested, claiming the Rohingya consume scarce resources **and** occasionally come into conflict with locals.

- +1 But some say their patience has been tested, claiming the Rohingya consume scarce resources
- +2 **and** occasionally come into conflict with locals.

T7-107 “The latest wave of new refugees shows there is an emergency **and** humanitarian crisis experienced by the Rohingya.”

- +1 The latest wave of new refugees shows there is an emergency
- +2 **and** humanitarian crisis experienced by the Rohingya

The data T2-30, T3-46, T4-53, T5-71, and T7-107 are indicated into paratactic clause. It can be said that the clauses have equal status. The first clause is called as initiating clause and the second clause is called as continuing clause. It means that the first clause can stand alone without the second clause because all the first clause has the complete meaning. In addition, the used coordination conjunction ‘and’ shows the characteristic paratactic extension. It is used to connect the first and the second clause. The second clause is expanding the first clause by adding new information. Thus, these clause complexes can be concluded as the paratactic extension.

E. Hypotactic Extension

This type of extension is marked ($\alpha+\beta$). The example of the clauses containing this type is presented as the followings.

T1-3 The last month has seen a spike in journeys to Indonesia’s westernmost province of Aceh from Rohingya refugee camps in Bangladesh; a voyage of about 1,800 kilometers **with** more than 1,000 arrivals in the biggest such wave since a 2017 Myanmar military crackdown.

- + α The last month has seen a spike in journeys to Indonesia’s westernmost province of Aceh from Rohingya refugee camps in Bangladesh
- + β a voyage of about 1,800 kilometers **with** more than 1,000 arrivals in the biggest such wave since a 2017 Myanmar military crackdown

This clause complex above is indicated into hypotactic clause. It is marked by the clauses have unequal status. The second clause (β) *a voyage of about 1,800 kilometers with more than 1,000 arrivals in the biggest such wave since a 2017 Myanmar military crackdown*, is called as the dependent clause and the first clause (α) *the last month has seen a spike in journeys to Indonesia’s westernmost province of Aceh from Rohingya refugee camps in Bangladesh*, is called independent clause. The second clause needs the first clause to obtain the complete meaning.

In term of logico-semantic relation, this clause complex is categorized as the extension type. It is marked by the used of preposition ‘with’ that connects the two clauses. The second clause or dependent clause expanding the news information from the first clause or independent clause. The word ‘with also shows the characteristic of hypotactic extension.

F. Enhancement

Enhancement involves a circumstantial relationship in which the circumstantial information is expressed in a separate clause rather than within the main clause. It deals with separating or intensifying the clause, typically marked with the symbol (x) (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014; Manalu et al., 2021; Saragih, 2006).

Paratactic enhancement is the circumstantial feature which a kind off co-ordination ((Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014; Manalu et al., 2021; Saragih, 2006). The examples of the clauses are presented as the followings.

T3-45 “If within the time limit **that** we have given until this afternoon, there is no action, **then** we will return the Rohingya refugees back to their boat.”

=1 If within the time limit

=2 **that** we have given until this afternoon

=3 there is no action

x4 **then** we will return the Rohingya refugees back to their boat

The data T3-45 shows the clause complex that is categorized as paratactic clause. This clause complex has four clauses. The first three clauses are indicating as additive elaboration, meanwhile the fourth clause is upgrading enhancement. These clauses have equal status. However, the fourth clause upgrades the three preceding clauses. The use ‘then’ in the clauses shows the characteristic of enhancement in form of information temporal.

T1-5 They were then relocated to a dock **where** they were kept in tents.

x α They were then relocated to a dock

x β **where** they were kept in tents

From the example above, this clause complex is indicated in the hypotactic clause. In terms of taxis, these two clauses have unequal status. The first clause or dominant clause, *they were then relocated to a dock*, can stand alone without the second clause, *where they were kept in tents*. This is because the second clause of the dependent clause must have an incomplete meaning. In terms of logico-semantic relation, this clause complex is categorized as an enhancement. It is caused by the second or dependent clause enhancing the first or dominant clause by giving the information in form of place. It is marked by the subordinate “where” to amplify the meaning of the first clause. Therefore, this clause complex is indicated in the hypotactic enhancement clause.

T2-15 As countries scramble to contain the spread of COVID-19 in their territories **while** prioritizing the well-being of their citizens, Rohingya refugees are again facing widespread rejection.

x α As countries scramble to contain the spread of COVID-19 in their territories

x β **while** prioritizing the well-being of their citizens

x γ Rohingya refugees are again facing widespread rejection.

From the data T2-15 can be seen as the clause complex that is also categorized as hypotaxis clause. This clause complex has three clauses. In this clause complex, the third clause, *Rohingya refugees are again facing widespread rejection*, is called as the independent or dominant clause. Meanwhile, the first and the second clause are the dependent clause. The dependent clause is marked by the use of conjunction “as”

and “while”. This type of conjunction shows the characteristic of hypotactic clause. These clauses have unequal status. In term of logico-semantic relation, this clause complex is including into enhancement type. The first and second clauses or dependent clause, enhances the third clause or dominant clause. *The conjunction “as”* is used to show the cause of the event and the conjunction “while” is used to show the temporal information. Thus, this clause complex refers to the enhancement’s characteristic.

T4-54 After they were forced to return to the decrepit boat, it travelled dozens of kilometres to the coast of North Aceh, **where** the refugees landed on a beach.

x α **After** they were forced to return to the decrepit boat

x β it travelled dozens of kilometres to the coast of North Aceh

x γ **where** the refugees landed on a beach

The data T4-54 shows the form of clause complex which is categorized as hypotactic clause. There are 3 clauses in this clause complex. The first and the third clause is indicated into dependent clause. Meanwhile, the second clause is the dominant clause. It can be seen that the first and the third clause use the conjunction ‘after’ and ‘where’. It is also referring to the characteristic of enhancement.

T6-77 They take to the sea mostly between November and April **when** seas are calmer.

x α They take to the sea mostly between November and April

x β **when** seas are calmer

In term of taxis, the data T6-77 can be seen as the clause complex that is categorized as hypotaxis. The first or dominant clause, they take to the sea mostly between November and April, can stand alone without the second or dependent clause, **when** seas are calmer. It is caused the second clause needs the first clause to acquire the complete meaning. This clause complex also shows the characteristic of hypotaxis through the subordinate “when”. So, this clause complex can be said as the hypotactic clause. In term of logico-semantic relation, this clause complex is included into enhancement. The second clause or dependent clause, **when** seas are calmer, enhances the meaning in the first or dominant clause, they take to the sea mostly between November and April. The subordinate conjunction “when” is used to enhance the event specifically mentioned in the first or dominant clause. The word “when” here shows additional information that relate to the temporal clause. It relates to the enhancement characteristic. Thus, this clause complex is categorized as hypotaxis enhancement.

T7-83 More than 200 Rohingya refugees were huddled on the beaches of Sabang island, Aceh, Wednesday **after** weeks adrift on a wooden boat, **as** authorities rejected locals’ efforts to push the members of the persecuted Myanmar minority back to sea.

x α More than 200 Rohingya refugees were huddled on the beaches of Sabang island, Aceh, Wednesday

x β **after** weeks adrift on a wooden boat

x γ **as** authorities rejected locals’ efforts to push the members of the persecuted Myanmar minority back to sea.

The data T7-83 can be seen as the clause complex which is categorized as the hypotactic clause. This clause complex has three clauses. The first clause is called as the dominant clause. Meanwhile, the second and the third clause are indicated into the dependent clause. Thus, these clauses have unequal

status. In term of logico-semantic relation, this clause complex is called as enhancement type. It is caused the second and the third clause enhance the first clause by giving more information towards the first clause. It is marked by the used of conjunction ‘after’ and ‘as’. The conjunction ‘after’ is utilized to show information in form of time, meanwhile the conjunction ‘as’ is giving information in form of ‘cause’. Thus, this clause complex can be concluded as hypotactic enhancement.

3.2 Projection

This type consists of two parts, the projecting (clause) and the projected (clause). Projecting process projections divided into two types namely locution and idea (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014; Manalu et al., 2021; Saragih, 2006). The representation of projection in the data are presented as the followings.

A. Locution

A locution refers to a clause that is projected by another clause, presenting it as a specific wording or phrasing (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014; Lubis & Lubis, 2018; Saragih, 2006; Yusuf et al., 2021). It represents either quoted or reported speech, typically indicated by the use of quotation marks (“). This is projected from a verbal process. In the data, both paratactic and hypotactic locution were found as the followings.

T1-7 “We directed our personnel for security,” **said** Sabang police chief Erwan.

- 1 “We directed our personnel for security,”
- 2 **said** Sabang police chief Erwan

T2-23 “Bangladesh has shouldered a heavy burden as the result of the Myanmar military’s atrocious crimes, but this is no excuse to push boatloads of refugees out to sea to die,” he **said** in a statement.

- 1 “Bangladesh has shouldered a heavy burden as the result of the Myanmar military’s atrocious crimes, but this is no excuse to push boatloads of refugees out to sea to die,”
- 2 he **said** in a statement.

T3-44 “We, the residents of Ie Meulee, strongly reject the arrival of the Rohingya refugees,” he **said**.

- 1 “We, the residents of Ie Meulee, strongly reject the arrival of the Rohingya refugees,”
- 2 he **said**.

From the data T1-7, T2-23, T3-44 can be seen as the clause complex which are categorized as the paratactic clause. It is caused the first clause is initiated as the initiating clause. Meanwhile the second clause is initiated as the continuing clause. The first clause or the initiating clause projects the second or continuing clause. It is marked by the use verbal verb ‘said’ to show the characteristic of locution. In addition, this clause complex is served as direct speech as the paratactic term. Thus, this clause complex is said as the paratactic locution.

T4-58 “We’re fed up with their presence because when they arrived on land, sometimes many of them ran away. There are some kinds of agents that picked them up. It’s human trafficking,” Saiful Afwadi, a traditional community leader in North Aceh, **told** AFP on Friday.

- 1 “We’re fed up with their presence because when they arrived on land, sometimes many of them ran away. There are some kinds of agents that picked them up. It’s human trafficking,”
- 2 Saiful Afwadi, a traditional community leader in North Aceh, **told** AFP on Friday.

From the data T4-58 above, this clause complex belongs to paratactic locution. It is caused by the used of direct speech marked by a double quotation (“”) to show that the clause complex is indicated in locution type. So, it indicates a paratactic clause. The first clause, or initiating clause, projects the second clause, or continuing clause. In addition, these clauses are marked by verbal representation ‘told’ which indicates locution. This type of clause can also be reversible in their position. Therefore, this is included in paratactic locution.

T5-64 “The police are patrolling 24/7 to prevent Rohingya immigrants from landing in East Aceh,” said police chief Andy Rahmansyah.

- 1 “The police are patrolling 24/7 to prevent Rohingya immigrants from landing in East Aceh,”
- 2 said police chief Andy Rahmansyah

T6-79 “There is a strong suspicion that human trafficking networks are involved Indonesia will take firm action against them,” President Jokowi said in a livestreamed video, without elaborating.

- 1 “There is a strong suspicion that human trafficking networks are involved Indonesia will take firm action against them,”
- 2 President Jokowi said in a livestreamed video, without elaborating.

The data T5-64 and T6-79 is seen as the clause complex that is categorized as the paratactic clause. So, the two clauses have equal status. The first clause is called as initiating clause and the second clause is called as the continuing clause. In this example data shows the used of direct speech that refers to paratactic term. In addition, there is verbal process marked by verb ‘said’ to show this clause complex as the locution type. Then, this clause complex is concluded as the paratactic locution.

T7-88 “how can we go anywhere?” 15-years-old Rohingya refugee Abdul Rahman asked.

- 1 “how can we go anywhere?”
- 2 15-years-old Rohingya refugee Abdul Rahman asked

Similar with the preceding clause complex, this data is also seen as the clause complex which is categorized as paratactic clause. It is marked by the used of direct speech and double quotation. The second clause projects the first clause. In addition, this clause complex uses the verbal process ‘asked’ that is one of characteristic of locution type.

T2-22 HRW’s Asia director Brad Adams said Bangladesh should continue to help those at grave risk and preserve the international reputation it had gained in recent years for helping the Rohingya.

- α HRW’s Asia director Brad Adams said
- β Bangladesh should continue to help those at grave risk and preserve the international reputation it had gained in recent years for helping the Rohingya.

T3-43 Fadhli said the latest refugees would be pushed back to sea if they were not relocated but would give them aid in the meantime.

- α Fadhli said
- β the latest refugees would be pushed back to sea if they were not relocated but would give them aid in the meantime

From the data T2-22 and T3-43 can be seen as the clause complex which are categorized as hypotactic locution. Both the clause complexes have the same formation. The first clause is called as the dominant clause then the second clause is called as the dependent clause. These clause complexes have unequal status. The dominant clause doesn't need the dependent clause because it has complete meaning. In addition, these clause complexes use of verbal verb 'said' to show the characteristic of locution. It is also marked by the used of indirect speech to serve these clauses. Therefore, these example data can be initiated as hypotaxis locution.

T4-51 About 250 Rohingya refugees in an overcrowded wooden boat have been turned away from Aceh and sent back to sea, residents **said** Friday.

“α About 250 Rohingya refugees in an overcrowded wooden boat have been turned away from Aceh and sent back to sea
β residents **said** Friday

T5-62 Police in East Aceh, a regency of more than 350,000 people that saw 36 Rohingya arrive on Sunday, **said** they have now imposed round-the-clock patrols.

“α Police in East Aceh, a regency of more than 350,000 people that saw 36 Rohingya arrive on Sunday
β **said** they have now imposed round-the-clock patrols

T6-80 Indonesia will also give temporary humanitarian aid to Rohingya but keep prioritising local residents, he **said**.

“α Indonesia will also give temporary humanitarian aid to Rohingya but keep prioritising local residents
β he **said**

T7-89 Local authorities then agreed to their relocation by ferry later on Wednesday to a temporary shelter in one of Aceh's biggest cities, the UN refugee agency (UNHCR) **said**.

“α Local authorities then agreed to their relocation by ferry later on Wednesday to a temporary shelter in one of Aceh's biggest cities
β the UN refugee agency (UNHCR) **said**.

T8-113 The group of 196 landed Tuesday morning in a remote part of Pidie region, local navy commander Lt. Col. Andi Susanto **said** in a statement.

“α The group of 196 landed Tuesday morning in a remote part of Pidie region
β local navy commander Lt. Col. Andi Susanto **said** in a statement.

The data T4-51, T5-62, T6-80, T7-89, and T8-113 can be seen as the clause complex which are categorized as hypotactic locution. These clause complexes have the same formation. The second clause is called as the dominant clause then the first clause is called as the dependent clause. These clause complexes have unequal status. The dependent clause needs the dominant clause because it has incomplete meaning. These clause complexes use the verbal verb 'said' and double quotation (“”) to show the characteristic of locution. They also use the indirect speech to serve these clauses. So, these example data can be included into hypotaxis locution.

B. Idea

Idea in projection clause complex deals with quoted or reported thought (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014; Lubis & Lubis, 2018; Saragih, 2006). It is quoted or reported thought which is projected from a mental process. The representation of this type is presented as the followings.

T1-14 More than 3,500 Rohingya are believed to have attempted the risky journey to Southeast Asian countries in 2022 with nearly 350 dying or going missing, **according to** the UNHCR.

‘ α More than 3,500 Rohingya are believed to have attempted the risky journey to Southeast Asian countries in 2022 with nearly 350 dying or going missing
 β **according to** the UNHCR.

T3-38 The arrival comes after more than 1,000 Rohingya refugees landed in Aceh last month, the biggest wave of Rohingya refugee arrivals in Indonesia since 2015, **according to** the United Nations refugee agency (UNHCR).

‘ α The arrival comes after more than 1,000 Rohingya refugees landed in Aceh last month, the biggest wave of Rohingya refugee arrivals in Indonesia since 2015
 β **according to** the United Nations refugee agency (UNHCR)

T6-81 A demonstration took place at a Rohingya shelter in Sabang in Aceh on Thursday, with local people seeking their relocation elsewhere soon, **according to** local media, **which** showed video footage of the protest.

‘ α A demonstration took place at a Rohingya shelter in Sabang in Aceh on Thursday, with local people seeking their relocation elsewhere soon
 β **according to** local media,
= γ **which** showed video footage of the protest.

T8-119 More than 2,000 Rohingya are believed to have attempted the risky journey to Southeast Asian countries in 2022, **according to** the UN refugee agency.

‘ α More than 2,000 Rohingya are believed to have attempted the risky journey to Southeast Asian countries in 2022
 β **according to** the UN refugee agency

From the data T1-14, T3-38, T6-81, and T8-119 can also be seen as the clause complex which are categorized as hypotactic idea. In term of taxis, these clause complexes have the same formation. The first clause is called as the dependent clause. And the second clause is called as the dominant clause. Two clauses in each data have unequal status. The dependent clause cannot stand alone without the dominant clause because it must have incomplete meaning. The dominant clause projects the dependent clause in these clause complexes. In addition, there is the word ‘according to’ that indicates to mental process or someone’s thought. It refers the characteristic of idea type. This clause complexes also show the used of indirect speech which is included into hypotactic type. Then, these data can be concluded as hypotaxis idea.

Discussion

The results highlight significant patterns in the logical meaning of the news discourse, revealing how language is strategically used to construct the rejection of Rohingya refugees. In the data, the taxis found were in the form of parataxis and hypotaxis. It means that the journalist uses variation of clause statuses including both equal (parataxis) and unequal (hypotaxis). In relation to its logico-semantic relation, this leads to the appearance of elaboration, extension, enhancement for expansion clauses, as well as locution and idea for projection clauses. It is also relevant to statement mentioning that hypotaxis is more common in written text because it involves complex sentence structures, where one clause depends on another ((Eggins, 2004; Eid, 2016).

The division of expansion clauses into elaboration, extension, and enhancement is based on the use of some markers. It is also relevant to the research done by Manalu et al. (2021) clarifying that realization of logico-semantic relation can be in the form of preposition, conjunction, and adverbial clause. The use of conjunction “and” in the data is one of the example presented in the following.

T1-2 The mostly Muslim Rohingya are heavily persecuted in Buddhist-majority Myanmar, **and** thousands risk their lives each year on sea journeys to try **and** reach Malaysia or Indonesia.

- +1 The mostly Muslim Rohingya are heavily persecuted in Buddhist-majority Myanmar
- +2 **and** thousands risk their lives each year on sea journeys to try
- +3 **and** reach Malaysia or Indonesia

The conjunction “and” is one of the markers of the clause complex (built by 3 clauses) and marked as 1,2,3 since those clauses have equal status.

Related to projection clauses, locution and idea appears in the data. Journalists present the facts by elaborating on phenomena that follow a sequence of similar experiential information, which then conveys ideas, statements, and arguments through reported speech (Lubis & Lubis, 2018). The use of locution clause in projection clause can be used as a marker for subjectivity (Humaizi & Yusuf, 2024a). If locution clauses are dominantly used in the data, it means that the fact is given objectively. The findings of this study is quite different from research done by Noviandari & Yuwono (2020) that they do not find any projection idea clauses in their research. The findings of this study can also fill the gap for the research done by Al-Zaman & Rashid (2024) that do not include Indonesian newspaper in their study regarding Rohingya case.

Conclusion

From the analysis, it can be concluded that the clauses are represented in paratactic and hypotactic in taxis system. In logico-semantic relation, expansion is realized in the form of extension, elaboration, and enhancement, while projection is realized in the form of locution and idea. Based on the findings of this study, several recommendations can be proposed for future research in the field of linguistics and media discourse. First, future studies should consider expanding the dataset to include news articles in both English and Indonesian to examine whether linguistic choices differ across languages when representing sensitive issues such as refugee crises. A comparative analysis between local and international media would further enrich the understanding of cross-linguistic variations in discourse strategies. Second,

researchers might apply other linguistic frameworks, such as Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) or Appraisal Theory, to complement the systemic functional linguistic approach. These frameworks could provide additional insights into how evaluative language and power dynamics are embedded in the media's portrayal of the Rohingya.

The other recommendation includes exploring multimodal discourse analysis that could reveal how images, headlines, and other semiotic resources interact with textual content to construct the Rohingya's identity. Finally, linguistic research could focus on the pragmatic aspects of reported speech in news media, examining how direct and indirect speech serve different communicative functions in shaping readers' perceptions of credibility, authority, and empathy in news narratives. Such studies could deepen the understanding of how specific linguistic features influence the framing of social and political issues in media discourse.

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Authorship and Level of Contribution

Muhammad Yusuf and Fikry Prastya Syahputra collected the data, analyzed the data, write the draft of manuscript, and revised it. Hamamah and Sahiruddin revised the manuscript. All the authors agreed the final version of the manuscript.

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GJHSSCVOL20IS7PG49

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