

Word Meaning Relations in Sindo Newspaper Editorial Text

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ABSTRACT

News in the form of editorial texts or headlines in the Sindo Newspaper on semantic meaning relations. This study aims to describe the variety of word-meaning relationships in the editorial text of the April 2023 edition of the Sindo Newspaper. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method with text analysis research. The data of this study are words and phrases in sentences in the headline that show the relationship of meaning. The words and phrases in question are the words and phrases contained in the news content. The data source for this research is the headline in the April 2023 edition of the online-based Sindo Newspaper. The data collection technique in this study uses documentation and literature study techniques. Based on data analysis, various word-meaning relationships were obtained in the form of synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms, hyponyms, economies, metonyms, polysemia, collocation, and redaction.

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1. Introduction

Mass media's important role is in increasing literacy at the individual, community, and state institution levels to build collective awareness. News media serve as both a forum and tool for mass communication, embodying the principle of openness. In the digital era, which is so fast in conveying information. Information is rampant, and maintaining the credibility of the mass media is becoming an increasingly difficult challenge (Pickard, 2019).

The type of news referred to in this study is editorial text. Editorial text is also called headline. According to Kosasih (2014), the headline is a text in mass media that expresses the views of the media concerned with the problems that exist in society—agreeing with Djuroto's statement (2002, p 7) in (Firmstone, 2019; Rafiq, 2016) that the headline is the attitude, view, or opinion of the publisher towards the issues that are being discussed by the public. Editorial text is written as facts and opinions by newspaper publishers and media editors. Editorial text is a series of sentences or paragraphs that respond to events or phenomena happening in society more wisely, objectively, and

logically. Discussions with the latest themes, hot news, and viral that are being highlighted by the public. Writings that contain responses and attitudes from media editors are called headlines. The creation of editorial articles in various mass media aims to respond to essential issues circulating in the community, inviting readers, exposing the material to be discussed, helping readers better understand the current situation, and providing constructive opinions and suggestions.

Halliday and Hasan (in Mulyana, 2004, p 31) (Mandia, 2017) stated that the structure of discourse is not something related to syntax but a semantic structure, namely sentence semantics that contains propositions. So, a set of sentences in discourse can be considered if they have a meaningful relationship between one sentence and another. Given the importance of the relationship of meaning contained in discourse, this study chooses an online-based Sindo Newspaper, especially editorial texts or headlines, as a source of research data. The reason for choosing Koran Sindo as a data source is that the daily newspaper published in Jakarta was first published on June 29, 2005. "Sindo" stands for the name of the previous news program on RCTI, namely Seputar Indonesia, according to a report issued by the Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism and the University of Oxford in 2021. Koran Sindo is the most trusted media by the public, with a trust score of 9%. The distribution target of Koran Sindo is significant cities throughout Indonesia, and it has the processing of 336,000 readers—newspapers with affordable and cheap prices for local people and easily accessible to online media.

Meaning relations or meaning relationships are the relationship of meaning between one form of language and another. The relationship of meaning in the concept of discourse has a position similar to coherence. According to Tarigan (2009), coherence also contains the meaning of 'relationship' of the meaning or content of a sentence. In written discourse, the meaning between sentences of a paragraph will be solid and can be conveyed well if they are interconnected.

In the literature review found by the author, several studies of semantic relations focus on inter-ideas in the headline, such as research by Habibi & Martutik (2019) titled "Meaning Relations between Ideas in the Headline of Kompas Daily Articles." The research discusses the variety and principles of meaning relationships between ideas contained in the January 2019 edition of the Kompas daily headline. In addition, a study on song lyrics by Herman Wijaya and Laila Sufi Wartini (2019) entitled "Relation of Meaning in the Lyrics of the Song of Struggle Nahdatul Wathan by TGKH. M. Zainuddin Abdul Majid (Semantic Studies)." Furthermore, a study of semantic relations that focuses on the speeches of public officials, namely the minister of education by Semantics Nico Harared and Irfan Hadi (2021) entitled "The Narrative of Nadiem Makarim's Speech on National Teacher's Day 2019: A Study of Relations". In this study, the author will provide something different. The author will discuss the study of semantic relations in editorial texts or headlines in the Sindo Newspaper.

In addition, previous research has also found forms of meaningful relationships. The meaning relations in question are meaning relations between clauses in sentences, meaning relations between sentences, and meaning relations between sentences. In this study, the researcher focuses on the meaning relationship between sentences in this research paragraph, called the meaning relationship. Therefore, this research can be more focused on a narrower level. I also look for various meaningful relationships in the headlines of Sindo's daily articles.

2. Materials and Methods

This research project aims to describe the variations and principles of word meaning relations in the Koran Sindo headlines. In alignment with this objective, the subjects to be described are the variations of word-meaning relations and the principles of word-meaning relations in Sindo's daily headlines. Accordingly, this research employs a descriptive qualitative approach and methodology. The rationale for employing a qualitative approach is as follows: (1) The researcher serves as a primary instrument for data collection and analysis through document study, examining the nuances of word meanings, phrases, and clauses in Koran Sindo headlines; (2) The data set for this research comprises words and/or phrases within sentences in headlines, illustrating meaning relationships; (3) The data source for this research is the April 2023 online edition of Koran Sindo headlines. This type of research is text analysis, which emphasizes the analysis of written materials such as books, online newspapers, articles, and the like. The data collection techniques employed in this study were documentation and literature study. According to Sukmadinata (2010, p. 221) (Fitriya & Latif, 2022), a documentary study represents a data collection technique. In contrast, a literature study constitutes data collection involving reading, recording, and managing research materials. The data analysis method utilized in this research was a flow model comprising the stages of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing.

3. Result and Discussion

The discussion in this study was carried out concurrently and pertained to the relationship of meaning, including antonyms, synonyms, polysemes, hyponyms/hyponyms, and redundancy. This discussion was based on an analysis of a specific newspaper article, "KPK Internal Noise in the Middle of the RAT Case," by Bastian and published in the Sindo Newspaper on April 12, 2023. The research yielded several findings regarding the meaning relationships and theoretical alignments embedded within the selected words, phrases, and clauses. The author selected the editorial text or headline for analysis due to its significance in the linguistic landscape, particularly within the context of politics. Consequently, a comprehensive investigation into its semantic aspects is imperative. The ensuing section presents the study's findings on the semantic relationships embedded within the news article published on April 12, 2023, in the Sindo Newspaper.

1. Synonyms

In the editorial text in the Sindo Newspaper, the researcher found 5 data with the same meaning or synonym. Data (1) is found in the first sentence, namely the word [noise], which means fight, and in the third sentence, namely the word [chaos], which means noise. The word [noise] in the 1st sentence has a basic word, namely [rowdy], which means riot; the words [rowdy] and [riot] have the same meaning because the word means riot due to a fight. Data (2) is found in the 3rd sentence [anti-corruption agency] and the 1st sentence [KPK scope], which can be interpreted as the same anti-corruption institution or agency. Data (3) is found in the 4th sentence and 3rd sentence, namely in the words [controversy] and [conflict]. The words [controversy] and [conflict] have the same meaning, which is a form of contentious activity. Then the data (4) is found in the 32nd sentence, namely the words [stamina] and [strength]. The data

has the same meaning: a person's endurance and physical energy at work. Data (5) is found in the 16th sentence of the word [chairman], which is synonymous with [leader].

2. Antonym

Several words are opposite or antonymous in the title of the Sindo article above, namely (1) found in the 3rd sentence. The word [weakening] means to do weakening, and the antonym relationship is found in the 28th sentence, meaning sleep, while the word [strength] means energy. Data (2) of the words [pro] and [con] are reflected in the 24th sentence, which has antonyms; the meaning relationship between two words with antonyms is two-way. Data (3) is found in the 25th sentence of the word [direct] antonym with [indirect]. Data (4) is found in sentence (21) in the word [complete] anonymized with [stalled]. Data (5) is found in the 22nd sentence of the word [conductive] with antonyms [not conductive].

Uniformity has a uniform root word that means the same, and diversity, which has a diverse root word that means not the same and is assorted, are also antonyms. Other data, such as today and tomorrow, start with those with the initial root word and end with the final root word.

3. Hyponyms and Hypnosis

Suppose the relationship between antonyms and synonyms is a two-way relationship. In that case, the relationship between hyponyms and hypnosis is unidirectional, as seen in the editorial below: in the 3rd and 4th sentences, the word [public] means the public (public) and [attention]. Thus, the word [public] in the 3rd above is hypnotized with the word [attention] in the 12th sentence, but the word [attention] is not hypotonic to the word [public] because the word [public] encompasses the whole. The word [public] includes; public attention, public spaces, etc. So, if the word [attention] is hypotonic to the word [public], then the word [public] is hypothetical to public attention, public space, etc. The next data in the 3rd and 22nd sentences is on the words [conflict], [chaos], [circles], [anger] with the word [internal].

In the 12th sentence, namely;

It even has the potential to become more violent than lizard vs crocodile conflicts in the past.

The hypnotic of the word [reptile] to the hyponym [crocodile] and the word [lizard]. Both words include hyponyms and hyponyms. In the sentence above, using the words [crocodile] and [lizard] in the lexical meaning is a type of animal. However, in the discourse of the Sindo Newspaper, it is identified metaphorically and sarcastically the behavior of the officials involved in the case is associated with animal behavior.

4. Polisemi

Data that has more than one meaning (polysemia) in the newspaper above is found in the 15th and 16th sentences, namely the word [removed] as in the quote below:

Endar was removed because his term of service from the National Police ended on March 31, 2023.

The word [removed] above means to be dismissed, which in its true meaning is to be released or revoked. The bond that is released (1) is the actual meaning or that corresponds to the reference or also the lexical meaning of the word [remove] itself. Then dismissed from his position and not fired (2) is a meaning that develops into a separate meaning to declare a position. In addition to the word [removed] above, the words [explode], [hunt] and [puddle] are

found in sentences (4) and (25). Exploding means making a very loud sound (KBBI). Hunting means looking for or chasing animals. Pubaran means clear, colorless, and odorless liquid (KBBI). It is found in the 7th sentence with the word [megascandal] and the word [superjumbo]. The data in the 28th sentence of the word [chole], the word [perjeckokolan], and the 31st sentence in the word [hands]. The use of the word has more than one meaning intended in the context of the headline. The sentences that include polysemia are

There is a smell of a hidden mission behind Brigadier General ENdar's removal, which means that Frili is now directly facing the institution of the National Police.

... The KPK can "gaspol" overcome the black fog behind the RAT case, which will be difficult to fulfill.

... but now they are held hostage by internal conflicts, which will be a blessing for those unhappy when the KPK opens the veil behind the RAT case.

Alternatively, rather, this is part of an effort by invisible hands to obscure the direction of the completion of the Rp349 trillion mega scandal...

5. Meronym

Meronym is a relationship between the meaning of inclusiveness and the meaning of a part of the whole. In this study, data showed the category of meronymies, which means relationships. Based on this data, the relationship of meaning found in the April 2023 edition of Koran Sindo is an integral part of the whole, has a functional motivation, and has a conformity that includes phases and types. The data on the meaning relationship in the 6th and 8th sentences include the meaning relationship of the functional motivational part. In this data, the word criminal is a consonant of the law, LAW: CRIMINAL. In addition to criminal, there is also civil, so the law is a superordinate of criminal and civil, LAW: CRIMINAL, CIVIL. Functional motivation is important for parts with vague and inseparable characteristics (Djajasudarma, 2016, p. 122; González Rey, 2015).

The word criminal refers to a part of the law that Habibihat handles in criminal cases, such as corruption, murder, etc. Based on the data in the sentence, the Ministry of Finance environment is postponing the investigation of alleged criminal law violators, even though the delay can be detrimental to the community.

6. Metonymy

Metonymy, according to Suparto (2015), is a form of symbolic expression used by language speakers in their everyday language. This is related to using a lingual unit to refer to other things as a reference. Metonymy is considered similar to hyponymy; that is, both have a hierarchical meaning relationship. However, the methodology does not imply unidirectional involvement. The meaning of the relationship here can be analogized, such as "A is part of B." An example of metonymy can be found in washing as a cleaning activity; money means a means of payment transactions.

Metonymy, according to Suparto (2015), is a form of symbolic expression often used by language speakers in their everyday language. This is related to using a lingual unit to refer to other things as a reference. One example of such a methodology can be seen in its use. The word case investigator can be associated with a KPK investigator. The word law enforcement is a

symbol of the police and prosecutors. From this illustration, it appears that the metonymic expression is referential.

7. Collocation

According to Hartono in Anggraeni (2018), collocation is elements that have the same semantic network and appear regularly in a discourse. Collocation, as a combination of several words based on an unwritten agreement, becomes a match. The combination of these words can be verbs (KK) + nouns (KB), nouns (KB) + nouns (KB), nouns (KB) + adjectives (KS) and so on. The data contained in the Sindo Newspaper for the word collocation is the leak of documents. Leakage refers to a perforated roof used in an activity, such as leaking questions, documents, and funds. In addition, in the 11th and 13th sentences, the words *masa* are used along with the words past, the period of duty, and the future. The word *masa* means time, when, and when—said the residents side by side. Integrity always goes hand in hand with high. Said the people side by side with corruptors.

8. Redudansi

The term redundancy or excessive meaning in the headline of the Sindo Newspaper above is found in the 2nd sentence, namely: "What happened? Is this all part of the scenario?..." The word [what or whether] in the sentence is considered an exaggerated word because even if the word [what] is omitted, it will not change the headline's meaning.

4. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussions that have been submitted, it can be concluded that the use of meaning relations in the headline of the Sindo Newspaper, at the semantic level, the apparent meaning relations are the use of synonyms, antonyms, hyponyms, meronyms, metonyms, polynomials, meronyms, collocations and reductions. It can be said that the title of this article was conveyed with the same intention and purpose. The title of the Sindo Newspaper also contains the use of certain meaning relationships. Based on the data obtained, the headline uses eight semantic relations types: synonymy, antonymy, metonymy, polysemy, hyponymy, hyponym, meronym, reduce, and collocation. The existence of this writing can give the view that semantic enrichment is important for meaning in an editorial text. It is hoped that there will be many similar studies with different objects and data in the future to make semantic research more prosperous.

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