
The Use of Lexical Relation in Newspaper Headline of the Jakarta Post

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Abstract

The lexical meaning was the smallest meaning unit in the meaning system of language that could be distinguished from other similar units. A lexeme was an abstract unit that occurred in many different forms of spoken or written sentences. Lexical associations were considered more important in the headline in the newspaper because they formed a semantic relationship and related to the most problematic coherence as open-word in the form of noun and verb since the lexical meaning of the words had the same meaning in the context. This research aimed to examine the use of lexical meaning in the headline newspaper of the Jakarta Post. The result found that there were few words whose lexical meaning correlated to certain semantic roles. As two semantic roles were used in analyzing the data, it was obtained that synonym words existed in 13 words, its percentage toward the article was 3.01%; and hyponymy words existed in 10 words, its percentage toward the article was 2.32%. This result indicated that lexical relations such as synonymy and hyponymy might vary to perform functions between sentences and clauses. Choosing the correct definition of a lexical word could avoid misinterpreting the proposition of the reader's interpretation. It was determined that the Jakarta Post, especially in the headline entitled "*Jokowi highlights tolerance at cultural congress conclusion*," contained mostly synonym words, which meant most of the lexical meaning of the words had the same meaning in the context.

Keywords: Lexical Relation; Newspaper; Jakarta Post

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1. Introduction

Lexical relation is the study of word meanings. There are two distinct kinds of classes. Lexical relationships reflect inclusion and opposition between word meanings in the first place and identity and inclusion between word meanings in the second, Cruse (2000). The lexical significance is to be deciphered as the importance of lexemes relying upon the sense of sentences where they happen. Lexical importance worried about the connection between words and implications. Connected with lexical matter includes Denotation and Connotation. The meaning of a word that references this current reality is called denotation. This kind of definition is frequently provided in word references (Ahmadin, 2008:28). Equivalent words are synonymous words with at least two closely similar meanings (Yule, 2008:104). Every semantic element or comparable-meaning articulation is represented with a word with similar properties (Ahmadin, 2008) as in the word “big” or “large”. Antonyms are words with two different meanings (Yule, 2008:104). According to Ahmadin (2008:26), synonyms are words that have similar or equivalent meanings.

Lexical relations feature the same types of similarity and contrast elements; for instance, synonyms and antonyms have opposing positions on the same dimension yet are synonymous in their meanings. "Lexical relations are relationships between the meanings of different words." "Meaning property is one of many characteristics or elements that, taken together, can be said to constitute the meaning of a word or utterance." Examining all the words or sentences makes it possible to distinguish between all lexical relations and meaning characteristics. Lexical relations come in a wide variety and can be identified by their usage in any text or context. Examples of lexical relations include repetition, Synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and collocation.

A conversation of importance frequently starts by drawing a differentiation between the 'reference' of a word and the 'sense' of a word. There are several semantic connections a specific lexeme might be all the while in some of these relations, with the goal that it could be more exact to consider the vocabulary an organisation, as opposed to a posting of words as in a distributed word reference. The lexical field is a significant hierarchical guideline in the dictionary (Huneety et al., 2019). Word references perceive the impact of lexical fields by including section names like banking, medication, and so on. Meanwhile, articulations with similar importance are interchangeable. It doesn't confine the connection of synonymy to lexemes and makes character, not just likeness, of significance to the standard of synonymy (Mirzapour & Ahmadi, 2011). Yulfi et al. (2019) characterise at least two articulations are equivalent if and provided that they fulfil these three circumstances, such as (a) all their meanings are identical; (b) they are synonymous in all contexts; (c) they are semantically equivalent (their meaning or meanings are identical) on all dimensions of meaning, descriptive and non-descriptive.

According to Khamahani and Tahirov (2013), synonymy is a semantic relation that has undergone a lot of research. The ability of two words to be swapped for one another without changing their meaning is the ultimate test of synonymy. For instance, the verb assist is used in the example below. Help should be interchangeable with an assist in the example above if it is a synonym without altering the meaning. There are no words which identically the same in meaning; if it exists, it is quite rare. When words were synonymous, they would need to “be able to be substituted one for the other in any context in which their common sense is denoted with no change to truth value, communicative effect, or ‘meaning’ (however ‘meaning’ is defined) (Zakiyah & Zakrimal, 2020).” Additionally, hyponymy is a relationship in which a word's meaning is incorporated into the meaning of a word with a broader connotation (e.g., daisy, rose, and tulip is examples of flowers; desk, table, and sofa are examples of furniture; sparrow, robin, and crow are examples of birds). Because poodle is incorporated into the more generic meaning of dog, the poodle is a hyponym of the dog (Priadi, 2014). The more particular word in the hyponymy relationship is referred to as a hyponym, and the more general word is a hypernym. Because the meanings of terms like "poodle," "basset hound," and "golden retriever" are all included in the meaning of "dog," as well as the fact that each of these phrases is equally specific—they are all "kind of" dogs—they are all regarded as co-hyponyms. Dog would be seen as a hypernym of poodle or basset hound because it is more generic than either of those nouns (Butkuvienė, 2012).

In this study, the language used to introduce occasions has enlightening capability since it illuminates the news to the individuals. Moreover, it likewise has expressive power since the selection of words can address the columnists' sentiments and mentalities toward the occasions. The paper has many words and articulations, language styles, and phonetic designs. These distinctions in the phonetic decisions, the language styles and the semantic designs lead to various renditions and perspectives on a similar occasion in various papers (Malah et al., 2016). In this way, individuals who read papers about a similar occasion will get various discernments about the occasion in light of the columnists' utilisation of phonetic decisions and etymological designs. As such, the sentences about a similar occasion written in various papers are, in every case, grammatically and semantically unique (Zakiyah & Zakrimal, 2020).

Additionally, Imran mentioned that lexical relations are patterns of association that occur between lexical items in a language in *The Investigation and Importance of Sense-Relations and Semantics in the English Language* (2016). Additionally, Saeed (2003) explains, "Lexical relations show how word meanings relate to one another. It examines how lexicon is organised and how lexical elements' lexical meanings are connected." Based on the three statements above, it can be concluded that lexical relations study word meaning and how it relates to other words and existing information. Even though the word is unfamiliar, its meaning can be grasped by examining its relationships with other words.

The headline is a fundamental piece of the report. It is intended to excite the user's advantage and make him read the entire article (Puspita et al., 2019). As it were, the title needs to "offer" the story to the user. Since the title is normally the main thing an individual use in a news story, it gives a structure to the understanding system of information to the news readers in a specific way. The definition of headlines is not quite the same as the reminder of the newspaper as an autonomous unit to present a subjective attitude of the newspaper's writers toward the topic. In contrast, newspaper writers always use headlines as the first taste of the news story to generate interest, catch direct attention, and satisfy the need for information for news readers (Oktavianti & Ardianti, 2019).

The Jakarta Post is one of the most popular national newspapers for the people of Indonesia. It is a daily newspaper that uses the English language. It existed 34 years ago, in 1983, by PT. Bina Media Tenggara at Jakarta. In the beginning, The Jakarta Post is a collaboration of four mass media from Indonesia, including Kompas, Tempo, Sinar Harapan, and Suara Karya. Still, some parts may be personal ownership, and most stockholders are Kompas. On the other hand, it was published on April 25, 1983, with eight pages and a large paper. In the old version, the report contains only photos and text in black and white colours. Nowadays, it contains many graphics, photos, and text with colourful. In addition, the size is smaller than the previous version, with 24 pages in each edition. It consists of headlines, national, city, archipelago, opinion, sports, world, business, focus issues, international, entertainment guide, technology, images, and features. It is published in two ways which are printed and electronic.

The writers chose "Jakarta post newspaper" to be analysed because the newspaper is the best seller in Indonesia, and this newspaper is full English. Thus, the language used must be suitable to the language used in this time. It was important and interesting to analyse its lexical relation because the reader or the writer does not know about the meaning of the word of the meaning itself from every word that has a lexical relation structure, and the reader usually does not know about the types of lexical relation in articles the Jakarta post newspaper in every sentence. Besides, little is known about the choice of synonym and hyponymy types and the relation with the characteristics of opinion texts.

The previous researchers used some theories of experts to review the related literature. Some experts, such as Saeed (2003), explained the definition of lexical relations. Then, the definition of semantics is based on H.G Wells in Plamer (1976). Moreover, He also explained headlines from Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary 3rd Edition.

The writers' interest is to examine how the use of Lexical meaning in the Jakarta Post. This research was conducted to answer research questions: "How is the analysis of the lexical meaning in the headline newspaper of The Jakarta Post?"

This study perhaps provides further insight into the meaning of each word, particularly useful for the lexical relation. This research especially helps with the lexical relationships in the articles of the Jakarta Post newspaper. It is hoped that the study's findings may benefit readers of the Jakarta Post newspaper. The readers of this research will learn more about the structure of the lexical relations, and hopefully, they will be able to recognise the meaning of each word, and the reader will be aware of the noun and verb in each sentence. Finally, this research could be a starting point for those interested in conducting similar studies.

2. Methodology

This research used a descriptive research case study type to identify, classify, and describe the lexical relation of the words “*Jokowi highlights tolerance at cultural congress conclusion*” taken from the Jakarta Post newspaper. The writers chose this article newspaper because the selected words had different meanings and forms; however, in the newspaper, they were used to refer to the same person, represent the same object, or describe the same event. A descriptive study tried to find an exact description of all the events, objects, processes, and people (Gusti & Zabadi, 2017). The writers used the descriptive qualitative method because this study intended to describe lexical relations in the Jakarta Post, especially in the headline “*Jokowi highlights tolerance at cultural congress conclusion*”. Using descriptive qualitative, the writers analysed the two types of lexical meaning related to semantic relation (synonymy and hyponymy).

The data of this study was obtained from the words that existed in the Jakarta Post, especially in the headline entitled “*Jokowi highlights tolerance at cultural congress conclusion*”. The data was taken from The Jakarta Post website. The writers chose the Jakarta Post newspaper because it had many commentators and texts arranged by different writers and styles. The writers chose the headline “*Jokowi highlights tolerance at cultural congress conclusion*” because it was a national representation circulating in a society at a particular time and situation. Thus, the writers were interested in finding the types of lexical relations used in the text since the lexical relation varied from semantic to classify the topic, words, and the balancing clause given in each paragraph.

The total number of words that occurred in the newspaper was 431 words, which became the study population. The words to be analysed were those with lexical meaning related to semantic relations. There were two semantic relations to be analysed: synonymy and *hyponymy* (Chaerunnisah, 2020). While exploring the data, the writers described the lexical meaning using the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary to know the lexical meaning of the unclear words and choose one of the lexical meanings that could relate to the whole news (Setianingrum et al., 2021).

In analysing the data of the study, there were four stages applied by the writer, they were: first, the writers counted the total number of words that occurred in the newspaper, and then,

the writers listed the words which are included in synonymous words and hyponymy words, after finding out the words which have semantic relations, the writers started to look up the lexical meaning of each word in the dictionary which has been selected as resources. Fourth, the writer put all the words on table to make writers easier to analyse them. Finally, the writers counted the total number of semantic relation words and their percentage toward the whole words in the newspaper (Rohani & Arsyad, 2018).

3. Findings

3.1. Synonymy

There were 13 synonymous included in the Jakarta Post, especially in the headline, “*Jokowi highlights tolerance at cultural congress conclusion.*” Synonymy is a word or expression with the same meaning. It doesn’t restrict the relation of synonymy to lexemes and makes identity, not merely similarity, of meaning the criterion of synonymy. To find out the percentage number, the writers used this formula:

$$P_{sr} = \frac{N}{T} \times 100 \quad 3.01 = \frac{13}{431} \times 100$$

Where: P_{sr} = Percentage of semantic relation
 N = Number of total semantic relation
 T = Total number of whole words in the article

The result can be seen in table 1 as follow:

Table 1. The Synonym and Lexical Meaning of Synonymy in the Jakarta Post

No	Synonymy Word	Lexical Meaning	Amount
1	Closing Conclude	Bringing something to an end; final. Bring or come to an end.	2
2	Advancement Development	A development or improvement The process of developing or being developed	2
3	Said b. Speaking expressed	Used in legal language or humorously to refer to someone or something already mentioned or named. Used to indicate the degree of accuracy intended in a statement or the point of view from which it is made.	3

No	Synonymy Word	Lexical Meaning	Amount
		Convey (a thought or feeling) in words or by gestures and conduct.	
4	Artist Performers	A person who practices or performs any creative arts, such as a sculptor, film-maker, actor, or dancer, to entertain the audience. A person who entertains an audience	2
5	Congress Event	A formal meeting or series of meetings for discussion between delegates, especially those from a political party, trade union, or within a particular sphere of activity. A thing that happens or takes place, especially one of importance.	2
6	Enable Allowed	Give (someone) the authority or means to do something; make it possible. Let (someone) have or do something	2
Total number of synonymy words			13
Percentage of synonymy toward the population of words			3.01%

3.2. Hyponymy

There were ten hyponymy words included in the Jakarta Post, especially in the headline entitled “*Jokowi highlights tolerance at cultural congress conclusion*”. Hyponymy defines a relation in which a word’s meaning is included in a more general word (e.g. *daisy, rose, tulip* → *flowers*; *desk, table, sofa* → *furniture*; *sparrow, robin, crow* → *birds*). *Poodle* is a hyponym of *dog* because the meaning of *poodle* is included within the more general meaning of *dog*. To find out the percentage number, the researcher used this formula:

$$P_{sr} = \frac{N}{T} \times 100 \qquad 2.32 = \frac{10}{431} \times 100$$

Where: P_{sr} = Percentage of semantic relation
 N = Number of total semantic relation
 T = Total number of whole words in the article

The result can be seen in table 2 as follow:

Table 2. The Hyponymy and Lexical Meaning of Hyponymy in the Jakarta Post

No	Hyponymy Word	Lexical Meaning	Amount
1	Picture, Video	Kinds of Media	2
2	Artist	Entertainer	2
3	Hubertus Sadirin, Ismijono, Putu Wijaya and D. Zawawi Imron.	Litterateur	4
4	Ceremony, Congress	Event	2
Total number of hyponymy words			10
Percentage of hyponymy toward the population of words			2.32%

4. Discussion

After analysing the data in the Jakarta Post, especially in the headline entitled “*Jokowi highlights tolerance at cultural congress conclusion*”, it was found that few words whose lexical meaning correlated to certain semantic roles. As two semantic roles were used in analyzing the data, it was obtained that synonym words existed in 13 words, its percentage toward the article was 3.01%; and hyponymy words existed in 10 words, its percentage toward the article was 2.32%. It was determined that the Jakarta Post, especially in the headline entitled “*Jokowi highlights tolerance at cultural congress conclusion*”, contained mostly synonym words, which meant most of the lexical meaning of the words had the same meaning in the context.

Previous research on the use of lexical relation and newspaper was first conducted by (Candra & Martiarini, 2018) and examined the complexity of headlines in the Jakarta Post newspaper. They investigated the title complexity and the distinction between the classification of noun phrases in nominal and verbal headings. They found that the distinction between nominal and verbal titles revealed how complexity responded to the stylistic and situational aspects of the situational context. The second research (Oktavianti & Ardianti, 2019) showed that the dominant use of English headlines was 77.54%, and Indonesian headlines were 55.23%. Both headings in the Jakarta Post newspaper favoured active rather than passive speech construct. The third research was conducted by (Zakiyah & Zakrimal, 2020) said that teachers and learners of both languages became more aware and recognised the features of both English and Indonesian titles in terms of lexical aspects such as the usage of nouns and verbs in the sentences in the form of synonyms and hyponyms. Furthermore, this analysis was useful for translators, especially in English and Indonesian. They would notice the different and similar features of titles, such as lexical relationships, when translating. The fourth research (Butkuvienne, 2012) examined that the teachers could use these results as classroom material, especially in a reading journal of relevant languages, and provided them with an overview of the similarity and differences in lexical relations in the

EFL classroom. By recognising and understanding the lexical features of the headline in the newspaper, learners could avoid misunderstandings when reading the title and became familiar with the language style.

Humans understood the meaning and abstract theory primarily through categories. Following Nurzakayah et al. (2019), categories were understood as a collection of "relevant, meaningful" and "similar experiences" to a particular community. In some cases, you could personalise the category, but it would be published in most cases. In other words, this category was understood and shared by most, if not all, of a particular community or society. In addition, categories were usually influenced by multiple factors such as location, culture, education, and beliefs (Ayu et al., 2020). Based on the findings, vocabulary selection achieved a unified effect. This meant that lexical selection established associations within the text and established associations between lexical and textual consistency. Thus, the Jakarta Post newspaper was a relationship between vocabulary and text, so it formed a sentence in the media used by the public containing the news. The reason for choosing the Jakarta Post took into account the latest news, political, social, cultural, and educational issues contained in the reports and opinions of the Jakarta Post columnist. Editors' editorial columns were used to address what was happening now, so the issue was worth publishing, which could also be confused with the editor's thoughts, goals, views, and judgments. News writers in the editorial column must use journalistic language, specifically the language of mass media used in magazines, newspapers, television, and radio.

From the above results, different newspapers could have different ways of constructing headlines when discussing the same issue. The role of headlines was as the primary foundation of news items and often the sole "entry point" for the topics covered by the newspaper. Their function was to attract readers and convince them to click the link and read the full story. Newspaper headlines mostly used sentence structures that differ from standard language because of their role in influencing readers' opinions and attitudes. To achieve this, the reader must be able to interpret semantic relationships in the text. Writers need to master the concept of written texts and the use of semantic relationships through understanding their linguistic functions, such as lexical relationships in texts.

5. Conclusion

After analysing the data in the Jakarta Post, especially in the headline "Jokowi highlights tolerance at cultural congress conclusion" it was found that few words with lexical meaning correlated to certain semantic roles. As two semantic roles were used in analyzing the data, it was obtained that synonym words existed in 13 words, its percentage toward the article was 3.01%; and hyponymy words existed in 10 words, its percentage toward the article was 2.32%. It was determined that the Jakarta Post, especially in the headline entitled "*Jokowi*

highlights tolerance at cultural congress conclusion”, contained mostly synonym words, which meant most of the lexical meaning of the words had the same meaning in the context.

Based on this research, the writers discovered that the journalist could manipulate the text to convey the message to the readers. For this purpose, the use of lexical relations such as synonymy and hyponymy had their functions between sentences and clauses. Meanwhile, choosing the right word would be the main action to avoid the reader misinterpreting the proposition. Accordingly, the author of the short news chose words to give an impression of the topic while the reader received the information from the short news. For further study, the writers proposed that analytical data be collected from a larger number of news samples, not limited to the same topic of accident news in one newspaper but also for the news of similar accidents in more than two different newspapers.

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