

# Lexical and Grammatical Meanings in Solopos Newspaper Headlines July—September 2024 Edition

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## Abstract

The lexical and grammatical meanings in newspaper headlines play an important role in ensuring the accuracy of information, attracting readers' attention, and building narratives. The present research aims to analyze the lexical and grammatical meanings in the headlines of Solopos newspaper editions from July to September 2024. The approach used in the present research is qualitative descriptive, with data taken from 77 headlines of the newspaper. Data collection techniques are conducted through observation and note-taking, while data analysis is performed using an interactive model consisting of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results of the research indicate that the lexical meanings in the headlines are identified into the word classes of nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Additionally, grammatical meanings are found in the forms of affixation, reduplication, composition, conversion, abbreviations, and acronyms. The conclusion of the present research is that the lexical and grammatical meanings in the headlines of Solopos newspaper editions from July to September 2024 are generally quite appropriate, although there are several words that have the potential to cause misinterpretation.

**Keywords:** meaning, lexical, grammatical, headlines, Solopos

## 1. Introduction

Language plays a crucial role in media communication as it is the primary tool used to convey information to the public (Oktania et al., 2023; Satriani et al., 2023; Syaputri & Dharma, 2023). In the context of media, language not only functions as a means of communication but also serves as a way to shape the public's views and understanding of current issues. Through the use of appropriate language, the media can present news clearly and concisely, allowing the audience to comprehend the message being conveyed without confusion (Gold & Gold, 2021; Stevani, 2024). Furthermore, language holds the power to shape public opinion (McCombs & Valenzuela, 2020). The words chosen by journalists can influence how society perceives an event or issue, whether positively or negatively. Therefore, proficiency in language use is essential for media communicators to ensure that the information presented is not only accurate but also capable of provoking critical thinking and constructive discussion among the public.

In today's digital era, with the rapid development of information technology, language proficiency has become increasingly vital. Social media and online platforms allow information to spread quickly, and the language used in media communication must be able to capture the attention of audiences with short attention spans (Alamsyah et al., 2024; Nurhaipah & Ramallah, 2024; Prasetya, 2024). Therefore, the choice of words, writing style, and effective sentence structure are key to ensuring that the message can be received and understood well. Additionally, the use of inclusive language that is sensitive to the cultural diversity and backgrounds of the audience is also very important for creating effective and harmonious communication (Gómez-Hurtado et al., 2021; Huda et al., 2020; Weda et al., 2022). In this context, language not only serves as a means of conveying information but also acts as a bridge connecting various perspectives and experiences within society.

Headlines play a crucial role in the world of journalism, as they are the first element seen by readers (Maurilla et al., 2024). As the gateway to news content, a headline must be able to capture attention and spark the audience's curiosity (Ifantidou, 2023; Janét et al., 2022). In many cases, readers only have a brief moment to decide whether to continue reading or not, making an engaging headline a determining factor. The use of strong words, rhetorical questions, or eye-catching numbers in headlines can help create greater interest while providing a quick glimpse into the news content that will be presented. Thus, an effective headline not only attracts attention but also serves as a tool to encourage readers to engage further with the content.

In addition to capturing attention, headlines also serve an equally important informative function (Aslam et al., 2020). News headlines should provide a clear and concise overview of the essence of the content to be read (Mehawesh & Al-Allawi, 2024; Singh et al., 2021). This is increasingly relevant in today's fast-paced information era, where readers tend to seek information efficiently. A good headline must convey the essence of the news so that readers can quickly understand the context without having to read the entire article. Furthermore, headlines also serve to differentiate one news piece from another, helping readers determine which stories are relevant to their interests (Blom, 2021; Hagar et al., 2022). Thus, the role of headlines in media communication is not only limited to attracting attention but also encompasses the aspect of effective information delivery, making it an essential element in news presentation.

Analyzing the lexical and grammatical aspects of headlines is crucial for understanding their impact on readers because news titles serve as the initial determinant of audience engagement with the content. Lexical aspects include the choice of words used, which can affect the nuances, emotions, and meanings received by readers (Suhendra & Patriani, 2021). For example, sensational or emotive words can capture attention and spark curiosity, while more neutral words tend to convey an informative impression. On the other hand, grammatical aspects, such as sentence structure and punctuation, also play a significant role in conveying the message clearly and effectively (Puspita & Ratini, 2024). A concise and straightforward headline structure can accelerate readers' understanding, whereas complex sentences can lead to confusion or loss of focus. By analyzing these two aspects, we can identify the communication strategies employed to influence readers' opinions, emotions, and responses to the news. Additionally, this analysis helps journalists and media communicators craft headlines that are not only engaging but also accurate and informative, thus enhancing the quality of news delivery to the public.

Sinambela et al. (2022) examines the lexical and grammatical meanings in Batak Toba proverbs. This research explains that lexical meaning is the meaning of a word that stands alone, while grammatical meaning arises from the relationships between grammatical elements. Puspita & Ratini (2024) analyzes the short story "Surat Rahasia dari Tuhan" by Amelia Bunga Nofitasari. This research emphasizes the complexity of lexical meaning as well as the role of sentence structure in conveying messages. It also explores the relationships between story elements through the analysis of referential and non-referential meanings. Gani and Nelfi (2022) describes the lexical and grammatical meanings in the headlines of the Padang Ekspres newspaper. The method used includes descriptive analysis to identify various forms of lexical and grammatical meaning usage, including affixation and reduplication. Lexical and grammatical meanings have also been studied in the context of news headlines by Irawan et al., (2022) and Rahmawati & Nurhamidah (2018).

This research aims to analyze the lexical and grammatical meanings in the headlines of the Solopos newspaper from July to September 2024, emphasizing how these two types of meanings contribute to effectively conveying messages. Although previous studies have discussed lexical and grammatical meanings, there is a gap in research related to the specific context of news in Solopos. The novelty of this research lies in its specific focus on local newspaper headlines that reflect contemporary issues and societal dynamics, as well as its comprehensive analytical approach, which combines both lexical and grammatical aspects. The contribution of this study is expected to provide new insights into how lexical and grammatical meanings function within the context of print media, as well as to lay the groundwork for further research on language and communication in news. Thus, this research not only enriches the field of linguistics but also serves as a reference for journalists and other researchers in understanding the importance of meaning in effectively conveying information.

## 2. Research Methods

This research employs a descriptive qualitative approach to analyze the lexical and grammatical meanings in the headlines of Solopos newspaper from July to September 2024. The data used in this research consists of 77 editorial headlines selected based on their relevance and the diversity of topics discussed. Data collection techniques involved direct observation of the newspaper editions, followed by recording significant headlines. This observation aims to identify the language structure used, allowing the researcher to gain a deep understanding of how language conveys meaning in the context of news. Additionally, note-taking was utilized to document language patterns and grammatical elements that appear in the headlines, aiding in the further analysis process. Once the data was collected, analysis was conducted using an interactive model consisting of three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. In the data reduction stage, the researcher filters relevant information and categorizes the headlines based on lexical and grammatical meaning categories. Data presentation is carried out through tables and narrative descriptions that illustrate the relationships between words in the headlines. Finally, the conclusion drawing involves interpreting the analysis results to reveal the richness of language in the media and its significance in conveying information to the public.

## 3. Results and Discussion

In this study, the researcher presents findings that include an in-depth analysis of the lexical and grammatical meanings contained in the headlines of the Solopos newspaper from July to September 2024. These findings not only demonstrate how words create meanings that can be understood independently but also how grammatical structures influence interpretation within a broader context. Therefore, this analysis aims to illustrate the richness of the language used in the media and its significance in conveying information to the public.

### 3.1. Lexical Meaning in Noun Form

The lexical meaning in noun form refers to the basic meaning inherent in a word, regardless of its grammatical function or role in a sentence. Nouns have a lexical meaning that refers to specific objects, concepts, or entities that can be understood independently. Here are examples of lexical meanings in noun form from the headlines of the Solopos newspaper, July-September 2024 edition:

- (1) Jalan Panjang **Aglomerasi**
- (2) **Menteri** Baru di Sisa Waktu
- (3) **Skenario** jika Kotak Kosong Menang
- (4) Jumlah **Calon** Tunggal
- (5) Siap Adu **Program** Demi Solo
- (6) Kolaborasi 9 **Provinsi** untuk Negeri
- (7) **Peta** Pilkada Bisa Berubah
- (8) Butuh **Cerita** Soal Rasa
- (9) **Koalisi** Gemuk Picu Kotak Kosong
- (10) Kenali **Turis**, Tingkatkan Produk
- (11) Tunggu Dampak Pelarangan **Rokok** Eceran
- (12) Ahmad Luthfi Tunggu **Rekomendasi**
- (13) Terima Kasih Mas **Wali**
- (14) **Skenario** Solo Pasca-Gibran
- (15) 2 **Sisi** Mangkunagoro X di Pilkada

In the first headline, the noun "Agglomerasi" refers to the process of merging or uniting regions, and grammatically functions as a subject or object that describes the phenomenon of urban or regional planning. Similarly, the word "Menteri" in the second headline refers to a person holding an important position in the government and functions as a subject, emphasizing the importance of the actor within the context of the remaining time. The noun "Skenario," both in the third and fourteenth headlines, carries the meaning of a plan or projection of potential events. Grammatically, this word functions as a subject or object, providing a depiction of hypothetical situations or future planning, whether it pertains to the empty ballot box winning or the post-leadership planning of Gibran. Next, the word "Calon" in the fourth headline refers to an individual registered for a position in an election, and grammatically functions as a subject, highlighting the presence of a single candidate. The noun "Program" in the fifth headline refers to a plan or activity being contested, functioning as an object in the competition of ideas or strategies between candidates. In the context of collaboration, the word "Provinsi" in the sixth headline serves as a subject that represents the cooperation of nine administrative regions united for a

specific purpose. Meanwhile, in the seventh headline, "Peta" grammatically functions as a subject, depicting changes in the political representation of regional elections.

The word "Cerita" in the eighth headline functions as an object, referring to the narrative or explanation needed in relation to taste, while "Koalisi" in the ninth headline functions as a subject that signifies a coalition of political forces, triggering the empty ballot phenomenon in the election. In the tenth headline, "Turis" grammatically functions as an object, referring to people who must be identified so that product quality or marketability can be improved. Meanwhile, the word "Rokok" in the eleventh headline serves as the object of prohibition, referring to a tobacco product that is banned from being sold in single units. "Rekomendasi" in the twelfth headline is a noun functioning as an object, referring to the official advice awaited by the subject (Ahmad Luthfi). On the other hand, the word "Wali" in the thirteenth headline refers to someone with authority in a particular context and grammatically functions as the object receiving expressions of gratitude. Finally, in the fifteenth headline, the noun "Sisi" functions as a subject, describing two perspectives or viewpoints from Mangkunagoro X within the context of the regional elections. Overall, each noun analyzed here plays a crucial role in providing clarity of meaning in these headlines, whether referring to entities, positions, concepts, or events relevant to the given context. Grammatically, these nouns serve to build a clear sentence structure, thus helping to convey the intended message accurately in line with the ongoing discussion or narrative being presented.

### **3.2. Lexical Meaning in Verb Form**

The lexical meaning in the form of verbs refers to the basic or intrinsic meaning contained in verbs, which allows for an understanding of the actions, states, or processes expressed by those verbs. In the form of verbs, lexical meaning focuses on what is generally represented by the verbs without considering the context of the sentence. Verbs can depict various types of meanings, such as actions, states, and changes. Here are examples of lexical meanings in verb form from the headlines of the Solopos newspaper, July-September 2024 edition:

- (16) Nomor Urut **Jadi** Awal Perjuangan
- (17) Presiden Minta **Jaga** Stabilitas saat Transisi
- (18) **Bangkit** atau Kian Terpuruk
- (19) Gerindra **Usung** Luthfi-Taj Yasin
- (20) **Rombak** Kabinet Muluskan Transisi
- (21) **Beri** Ruang Menentukan Pilihan
- (22) **Cari** Skema Makan Siang Gratis
- (23) Teguh Prakosa segera **Pimpin** Solo

In headline (16), the verb "jadi" functions as a predicate indicating transformation, suggesting that the order number changes its status to become an important starting point in the struggle. Furthermore, in headline (17), the verb "jaga" serves as an imperative predicate that indicates the responsibility to maintain stability, reflecting the president's expectations during the transition period. In headline (18), the verb "bangkit" signifies a positive action, namely the rise from a state of decline, implying a choice to return to a better condition or remain in adversity. The verb "usung" in headline (19) functions as a predicate expressing the action of supporting a candidate by a party, depicting the political backing provided. In headline (20), the verb "rombak" indicates the action of restructuring the cabinet to facilitate the transition, signaling the need for change in leadership. Additionally, the verb "beri" in headline (21) serves as a predicate that indicates the act of providing opportunities, reflecting a proactive attitude to involve others in decision-making. The word "cari" in headline (22) describes an active effort to find solutions, while the verb "pimpin" in headline (23) indicates a leadership role, where Teguh Prakosa is expected to lead the city of Solo with authority and responsibility.

### **3.3. Lexical Meaning in Adjectival Form**

Lexical meaning is the basic meaning possessed by a word, and in the case of adjectives, it relates to the properties or characteristics that can be applied to nouns. Adjectives function to clarify or describe nouns, providing additional information that helps readers or listeners better understand the objects being discussed. Here are examples of lexical meanings in adjective form from the headlines of the Solopos newspaper, July-September 2024 edition:

- (24) Integritas Pemimpin Paling **Penting**
- (25) Andika Vs Luthfi Bersaing **Ketat**
- (26) Sinyal **Positif** Pembangunan Solo
- (27) **Waspada** Sinyal Daya Beli Turun
- (28) Babak **Baru** Rivalitas di Sukoharjo

In headline (24), the adjective "penting" describes an essential quality indicating that integrity is an attribute that must be prioritized in leadership, reflecting crucial moral values. Furthermore, in headline (25), the adjective "ketat" signifies a very intense level of competition between the two individuals, indicating that the competition is taking place with high intensity where every move is carefully calculated. In headline (26), the adjective "positif" indicates that the signals received regarding development are good and beneficial, reflecting hope and optimism about the ongoing progress. In headline (27), the adjective "waspada" indicates a state of carefulness and attention to potential problems, suggesting that the decline in purchasing power needs to be addressed with caution. Finally, in headline (28), the adjective "baru" signifies a significant change in the dynamics of rivalry, indicating new challenges or opportunities that may arise for the parties involved.

### 3.4. Grammatical Meaning of Affixation

The grammatical meaning of affixation refers to the meaning that arises from the process of adding affixes (prefixes, suffixes, infixes, or circumfixes) to a root word in a language. Affixation not only changes the form of the word but also often modifies the grammatical meaning of the word. Here are examples of grammatical meanings in affixation form from the headlines of the Solopos newspaper, July-September 2024 edition:

- (29) **Hilirisasi** Sektor Pangan Isu Strategis
- (30) Konektivitas demi **Kemajuan**
- (31) Berebut Daerah **Penentu** Pilkada Solo
- (32) **Penghargaan** Atas Persatuan
- (33) **Pembangunan** Berkelanjutan Wujudkan Tujuan Keistimewaan
- (34) Respati-Astrid **Mendaftar** Hari ini
- (35) **Kejutan** Airlangga Hartanto
- (36) Emas **Bersejarah**
- (37) **Peminat** Rusunawa Membeludak
- (38) Ahmad Luthfi **Isyaratkan** Maju
- (39) MN X Segera **Nyatakan** Sikap
- (40) **Nikmati** dan Jaga Balekambang
- (41) MN X Berhitung **Kekuatan**
- (42) **Membaca** Motif Panggung AD 2
- (43) **Menuju** Duel Teguh Vs MN X
- (44) Selamat **Bekerja** Pak Teguh!
- (45) Pekan Depan, Wali Kota **Dilantik**
- (46) Gunung Es **Kejahatan** Seksual
- (47) Biang Keladi Masalah **Zonasi**
- (48) Potensi Kaesang **Satukan** Gerbong Jokowi-PDIP
- (49) Berebut Jadi **Pendamping** MN X
- (50) Kompetensi Negara **Dipertanyakan**

The affixation in the Solopos newspaper headlines provides grammatical meanings that clarify the function and meaning of the words used. The affix *-isasi* in the word *hilirisasi* (downstreaming) (29) indicates a process or the result of an action, namely shifting economic activity to the downstream sector. Meanwhile, the affixes *-an* in the words *kemajuan* (progress) (30) and *kekuatan* (strength) (41) form abstract nouns that describe a condition or state, such as a shift towards improvement or a certain capacity. The affixes *pe- -u* in the word *penentu* (determiner) (31) signify a subject or object playing a crucial role, in this case, regions that determine the outcome of the regional elections. Additionally, the affixes *pe- -an* in the words *penghargaan* (award) (32) and *pembangunan* (development) (33) indicate a process or result of an action, such as giving appreciation or building something. The affixes *me- -kan* in the words *isyaratkan* (signal) (38), *nyatakan* (declare) (39), and *satukan* (unify) (48) show an active action by the subject to signal, express an attitude, or unite something. The affixes *me- -i* in the word *nikmati* (enjoy) (40) also indicate an active action, in this case, to enjoy something. In a passive context, the affix *di-* in the words *dilantik* (inaugurated) (45) and *dipertanyakan* (questioned) (50) indicates a subject that becomes the object of an action, namely being inaugurated or questioned. The use of the affix *ber-* in the words *bersejarah* (historic) (36) and *bekerja* (work) (44) indicates a state of having or performing an action.

### 3.5. Grammatical Meaning of Reduplication

Grammatical meaning of reduplication refers to a linguistic phenomenon in which a word, phrase, or other language element is repeated to create additional meaning, alter meaning, or indicate variation in context. Reduplication can be categorized into several types, such as full reduplication, where the entire word is repeated,

and partial reduplication, where only part of the word is repeated. The syntactic function of reduplication is often used to form plural or collective forms, providing information about the quantity or collectivity of an entity. Here are examples of grammatical meanings in reduplication form from the headlines of the Solopos newspaper, July-September 2024 edition:

(51) **Ramai-ramai** Dukung MN X

In headline (51), the reduplication of the word "ramai" into "ramai-ramai" indicates grammatical meaning. The use of this reduplication shows that the action is performed collectively, signifying that many people are involved in supporting MN X, not just one or two individuals. This creates the impression that the support is strong and involves many parties, reflecting the social and interactive nature of the activity. Additionally, "ramai-ramai" emphasizes the intensity of the support given, indicating that this support is not just ordinary, but a spirited action.

### 3.6. Grammatical Meaning of Composition

The grammatical meaning of composition refers to the grammatical meaning that arises from the process of combining two or more words to form a compound word. This composition differs from affixation because it involves the combination of whole words rather than the addition of prefixes or suffixes. Here are examples of grammatical meanings in composition form from the headlines of the Solopos newspaper, July-September 2024 edition:

(52) **Alut-Alkid** Kembali Berwibawa

(53) **Respati-Astrid** Mendaki Jalan Terjal

(54) **Andika-Hendi** Pendaftar Pertama

(55) Peluang Duet **Andika-Gus Yusuf**

The composition in the Solopos headlines provides grammatical meaning that reflects the interconnection between different entities. In the headline *Alut-Alkid* (52), this composition combines two place names, namely *Alun-Alun Utara* and *Alun-Alun Kidul*, which represent two significant areas in Yogyakarta. This composition highlights the unity between two locations that, while geographically separated, still hold strong symbolic and historical roles, especially in the context of the royal palace's culture and tradition. The phrase *kembali berwibawa* (restoring authority) describes the recovery or strengthening of the position of these two places as respected cultural centers. The composition in *Respati-Astrid* (53) and *Andika-Hendi* (54) emphasizes the collaboration between two individuals who act together in facing a challenge or situation. The merging of names in these headlines suggests that these figures function as a single unit working together, whether in overcoming difficult paths or in registering for the first time in a contest. Meanwhile, the headline *Andika-Gus Yusuf* (55) indicates the potential for cooperation or collaboration between these two parties in a particular context, highlighting the possibility of synergy in achieving shared goals.

### 3.7. Grammatical Meaning of Conversion

The grammatical meaning of conversion refers to the process in which words are changed from one word class to another without the addition of affixes or changes to their physical form. This conversion process allows a single word to function in different contexts, typically by altering its role within a sentence. Here are examples of grammatical meanings in conversion form from the headlines of the Solopos newspaper, July-September 2024 edition:

(56) Semua Proyek **Jalan** Terus

In the headline of the Solopos newspaper (56), there is the use of conversion that results in grammatical meaning. Conversion here refers to the change of word class without the addition of affixes, where the word *jalan* (road), originally a noun, functions as a verb in this context. In the headline, *jalan* does not refer to its literal meaning as a physical road but functions as a verb meaning "to continue" or "to take place." This indicates that all the projects mentioned are ongoing without interruption.

### 3.8. Grammatical Meaning of Abbreviations

The grammatical meaning of abbreviations refers to the process by which longer words or phrases are shortened into a more concise form, typically for the sake of communication efficiency. Abbreviations can include acronyms, initialisms, and other forms that simplify language usage in everyday communication. Here are examples of grammatical meanings in abbreviation form from the headlines of the Solopos newspaper, July-September 2024 edition:

- (57) **SMG** Bukan Sekadar Media
- (58) **SDM** Jadi Unsur Vital
- (59) Pilkada Gunakan Putusan **MK**
- (60) **DPR** Pakai Aturan Lama
- (61) Tema Transisi **RAPBN** 2025
- (62) Kerja Keras Kejar **MN X**
- (63) Gerindra Usulkan 3 Nama ke **DPP**
- (64) Koalisi Minus **PDIP** Usung **MN X**
- (65) Tiket Pertama bagi **MN X**
- (66) Heboh Pengguna Gaid Akun **PPDB**
- (67) Akhir Drama Jebolnya **PDNS**
- (68) **PPDB SMAN** Tak Lekang Masalah

In the headlines of the Solopos newspaper, the use of abbreviations provides clear and efficient grammatical meaning. For example, *SMG*, which refers to *Solopos Media Group*, highlights the significant role of this entity in conveying information and shaping public opinion, rather than merely serving as an ordinary media outlet. The abbreviation *SDM*, meaning *Sumber Daya Manusia* (Human Resources), emphasizes the importance of human quality within the organization, making it a vital element for success. In a legal context, *MK* refers to the *Mahkamah Konstitusi* (Constitutional Court), confirming that regional elections will follow the decisions of this legal body. Additionally, *DPR*, as an abbreviation for *Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat* (House of Representatives), reflects the use of established rules, indicating continuity in policy. Meanwhile, *RAPBN* (Rancangan Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara) highlights the theme of transition in budget management for the year 2025. *MN X*, which stands for *Mangkunegara X*, signifies the important role of this party in a political context. The abbreviation *DPP* (Dewan Pimpinan Pusat) indicates the party's organizational structure authorized to propose candidates, while *PPDB* (Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru) points to issues faced in the student registration process. Finally, *PDNS* (Pusat Data Nasional Sementara) reflects a situation requiring attention in data management. Overall, the use of abbreviations in these headlines not only accelerates readers' understanding but also highlights key aspects relevant to the news being presented.

### 3.9. Grammatical Meaning of Acronyms

The concept of grammatical meaning of acronyms refers to the meaning generated when an acronym is used in a specific sentence context. An acronym is a shortened form of one or more words, created by taking the initial letters to form a new term. However, in addition to carrying lexical meaning (the basic meaning of the abbreviated words), acronyms can also have grammatical meaning related to their function and structure within a sentence. Here are examples of grammatical meanings in acronym form from the headlines of the Solopos newspaper, July-September 2024 edition:

- (69) Solo Butuh **Perda** Pariwisata
- (70) Efek Pertarungan Pasca-**Pilpres** 2024
- (71) Masyarakat Antusias Bicara **Pilgub**
- (72) Batal Maju **Pilkada** Solo MN X: Ini Awal, Bukan Akhir
- (73) **Fordasi** Siap Berkontribusi Wujudkan Indonesia Emas
- (74) “Tarung Bintang” di Pilkada **Jateng**
- (75) **Gerindra** Usung Ahmad Luthfi
- (76) MN X di Tengah Polarisasi **Pilkada**
- (77) Pengaruh Jokowi di Pilkada **Jateng**

In the headlines of *Solopos* July-September 2024 edition newspaper, there are various acronyms that carry grammatical meaning. One frequently encountered acronym is *Perda*, which stands for *Peraturan Daerah* (Regional Regulation). Grammatically, *Perda* functions as a noun referring to a legal regulation that applies at the regional level, providing a legal foundation for policy implementation and local governance. Its existence is crucial in distinguishing local regulations from national ones, thereby positioning *Perda* as a key regulatory tool in autonomous regions. Furthermore, in the political sphere, acronyms such as *Pilpres* (Presidential Election), *Pilgub* (Governatorial Election), and *Pilkada* (Regional Head Election) are commonly used in discussions related to political contests. Grammatically, these three acronyms act as nouns that refer to political activities concerning the election of officials at various levels, from the president at the national level, governors at the provincial level, to regional heads at the district/city level. The use of these acronyms not only simplifies communication but also

helps create consistency in terminology within the political arena, which often involves routine electoral processes.

In addition, in the field of sports and social activities, the acronym *Fordasi* (Forum Olahraga Rekreasi Masyarakat Indonesia) highlights the important role of organizations in managing recreational sports within the community. Grammatically, *Fordasi* functions as a noun referring to an institution that supports public participation in sports and recreational activities, serving as a means of promoting physical health and social interaction. Such organizations help foster national-level community relations through sports, which can also contribute to national goals like *Indonesia Emas*. In the political context, the acronym *Gerindra* (Gerakan Indonesia Raya) refers to a major political party in Indonesia. Grammatically, *Gerindra* serves as a noun representing a political entity with ideological platforms and programs aimed at championing the aspirations of the people. The use of acronyms in this case not only facilitates pronunciation but also reinforces the party's identity in public discourse, both in mass media and everyday conversations.

#### 4. Conclusion

This research has revealed the lexical and grammatical meanings contained in the editorials of the Solopos newspaper from July to September 2024. Through an in-depth analysis, it was found that lexical meanings, in the form of nouns, verbs, and adjectives, serve to provide clear and specific information, depicting relevant objects, actions, and characteristics within the context of news. Additionally, the use of affixation, reduplication, composition, conversion, and abbreviations in the headlines also enriches grammatical meanings, allowing readers to understand the relationships between words and the broader context. The processes of adding affixes, reduplication, and conversion not only modify meanings but also clarify the roles of words in sentences, while composition highlights the interconnections between different entities. The results of this analysis indicate that the language used in the media possesses richness and complexity, creating an effective channel for conveying information to the public. Thus, this research emphasizes the importance of a deeper understanding of language use in the media as a tool for comprehending ongoing social, political, and cultural phenomena.

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