LEXICO-SEMANTIC ANALYSIS OF NEWS REPORTS IN OKEZONE.COM AND TRIBUNNEWS.COM ABOUT WORLD WAR III ISSUES

Melati Nuraini Putri[1], Fitrawati[2]

English Department

Faculty of Languages and Arts

Universitas Negeri Padang

email: melatinurainip@gmail.com

Abstract

Although there have been some studies about lexico-semantic features analysis of news, the study of lexico semantic features such as lexical relations and meaning properties of Indonesian news reports is not common. This research purposes to know the lexical relations and meaning properties of two news websites in Indonesia. It used descriptive-qualitative method of research. Eighteen news reports from Okezone.com and Tribunnews.com were studied by using lexical relations theory proposed by Saeed (2009) and meaning properties theory proposed by Siregar (1992) and Leech (1981). After completing the analysis, it was found that there are no many differences between the news reports in Okezone.com and Tribunnews.com viewed from the lexical relations and meaning properties despite the length of the news report.

Key words: news, lexico-semantic, lexical relations, meaning properties

A. INTRODUCTION

Newspaper is one of many media that can be used to deliver ideas and information. Many types of information can be found in newspaper. From national to international information, from sport to politic information, all of them can be read in newspaper. Moreover, newspaper is the quickest way to know about what happen in the world, esspecially in this digital era where news can be accesed online.

In newspaper, language can be called as its main core because language is needed to transmit everything that is written in newspaper. Without language, the information that the journalist wants the readers to know cannot be achieved. The language of news is definitely different from other types of language such as business and academic language. Since academic writing is used in academic field, the wrting style will have no room for ambiguity. Academic articles also include some works from others to verify the authors' ideas. On the other hand, journalists

sometimes apply ambiguity to make their writing catch the reader's interest. In order to support the news stories, the journalists will not cite sources

In analyzing lexico-semantic, lexical relations and meaning properties can be used. Lexical relations will not only help to understand the relationship between words and meaning, but also how those words relate to each other (Saeed, 2009). Lyons (1977) and Leech (1981) stated that the basic lexical relations are synonymy, antonymy, and hyponymy. Siregar (1992) and Keraf (1994) classified lexical relation into five categories. Siregar said that they are hyponyms, meronyms, homonyms, synonyms, and antonyms, while Keraf mentioned that they are hyponyms, polysemy, homonyms, synonyms, and antonyms. However, Saeed (2009) gave another opinion. He said that lexical relations are hyponyms, polysemy, homonyms, synonyms, antonyms, and metonymy. Hyponym refers to the relation of inclusion, for example the word rose is a hyponym of flower. Polysemy refers to one word that have several meanings that are all related by extension, such as head that can be used as the top of human body or head master as the top position in a school. Homonym refers to two or more words that have the same pronunciation but have different meaning, for example bat can be defined as an animal or a tool in a baseball. Synonym refers to the two or more words with similar meaning, such as beautiful and pretty that although have different words but the meaning is similar. Antonym refers to two or mord with contradictory meaning,for example the word close has contradictive meaning with the word open.The last one is metonymy which refers to a word that can describe all entities, for example pen can be defined as a schoolar.

Beside the lexical relation, in lexico-semantic there are several types of meanings properties. These meaning properties will give more understanding about the meaning of words in a text. Siregar (1992) and Leech (1981) stated that there are five types of meanings properties: meaningfulness, ambiguity, redundancy, anomaly, and contradictory. Meaningfulness means that a word or sentence has a value or meaning. Ambiguity means that a word or sentence can be interpreted in some meanings. Redunduncy means the unnecessary repetition in a sentence. Anomaly means the incompibility of meaning in a sentence. The last is contradictory which means there is a contradictive meaning from the general truth.

In recent years, there are many studies of lexico-semantic. In 2018, Tosin C. Conducted a research about lexico-semantic analysis to find out the role of language in Nigerian sport magazine. Based on that research it can be seen that lexico-semantic not only employed the conventional categories in sport, but also some dictinc forms. Another study is from Kolobe (2019). In the research, Kolobe tried to find out the relationship between newspaper's name and slogan. In the end, the result of the research shows that newspaper's name and slogan are chosen carefully as the ambassador of that newspaper.

There are also some researches that choose lexical relaion and meaning properties as the topic. Febriasari (2018) and Husein (2019) did a research to find out the lexical relations in song lyrics. Febriasari chose Amnesia song, while Husein chose song lyrics from Muse. Their research shows a different result. Husein concluded that in Muse's songs lyrics there are six lexical relations, the dominant is polysemy (12) and the least are hyponym and meronym (1). On the other hand,

in Amnesia song there are 243 cases of lexical relation with synonym (99 cases) as the dominant. Another one is from Ilahiyah (2020). The reaserch aims are to find out the lexical relations: synonymy, hyponymy, antonymy, homophone, homonymy polysemy, prototype, and metonymy, and meaning properties: meaningfulness, redundancy, ambiguity, anomaly, and contradictory.

This study focuses on research the lexical relations and meaning properties in news reports from Okezone.com and Tribunnews.com. These both news websites were chosen because they Okezone.com has short news reports while Tribunnews.com has long news reports. Therefore, the formulation of the reserch problem of this study is "What are the differences between news reports in Okezone.com and news report on Tribunnews.com related to World War III issues viewed from the lexical relations and meaning properties?"

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B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research applied descriptive qualitative method of research. G. Ramesh Babu (2008) stated that qualitative reseach method was developed in the social science to enable researchers to study social and cultural phenomena such as observe feelings, thoughts, behaviors, and belief of the mass society. This study observed the lexical relations and meaning properties that are applied in writing news report of both news website and explain them. Hence, qualitative method was suitable for this research.

The source data of this research were sixteen news reports on Okezone.com and news reports on Tribunnews.com related to World War III issues, while the data were all the words, phrases. and sentences in the news reports.The researcher only used the news report from 1st January, 2020 until 31th January, 2020 (the time when the topic was popular). Fisrstly, the researcher selected the news about World War III in Okezone.com and Tribunnews.com with key words: perang dunia 3 and perang Amerika Serikat-Iran. After that, the news report were saved in MS. Word. Then, those news reportswere printed, since it waseasier for the researcher to analyze them in printed form. Lastly, the researcher sorted out the data based on the table of indicators.

After collecting the data, the data weregrouped based on the news website. The first news website is Okezone.com and the second one is Tribunnews.com. After that, the data were classifiedaccording to the types of lexical relations: hyponymy, polysemy, homonym, synonymy, antonym, and metonymy, and meaning properties: meaningfulness, ambiguity, redundancy, anomaly, and contradictory.So, all of the data from eight news reports were presented in each types. Then, the data were analyzed by using Saeed (2009) and Siregar's (1992) theory about lexical relations and meaning properties.After analyzing all the data from both news websites, the researcher compared those results to see the differences between them.

In comparing them, the researcher calculated the percentage of the data to know the most and the least of the lexico-semantic features by using Nawawi's formula:

$$\frac{X}{Y} \text{X } 100\% = N$$

X : Number of the subcategories of lexical relations and meaning properties.
Y : Total number of all data
N : Percentage of lexical relations and meaning properties.

After knowing the most and the least of the lexical relations and meaning properties of the two news websites, the result were described. Finally, the conclusion were drawn based on the discussion.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
1. Research Finding
a. Lexical Relations and Meaning Properties in News Reports of Okezone.com Related to World War III issues

Based on the data, there are 86 cases of lexical relations from eight news reports in Okezone.com and 113 data of meaning properties. From those news report there are only five types of lexical relations that can be found, 70 cases of hyponymy, 1 case of polysemy, 9 cases of synonymy, and 6 cases of antonymy. According to the data there are no cases of homonymy and metonymy. The meaning properties in Okezone.com can be divided into five categories, 107 data for meaningfulness, 1 datum for ambiguity and redundancy, 4 data for anomaly, and 0 data for contradictory.

Table 1.2 List of Lexical Relations in News Reports in Okezone.com

Lexical Relations	Okezone.com									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total	%
Hyponymy	10	9	9	7	7	11	6	11	70	81,40
Polysemy	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1,16
Homonymy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Synonymy	-	2	1	-	1	2	1	2	9	10,46
Antonymy	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	6	6,98
Metonymy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Total									**86**	**100**

From the table 1.1, it can be seen that there are only four types of lexical relations found in Okezone.com. The types of the lexical relations are hyponymy, polysemy, synonymy, and antonymy. There is no homonymy, and metonymy found in Okezone.com.

The data of lexical relation from Okezone.com is dominated by hyoponymy. It holds 81,40% (70 cases) of the data. Almost all the news reports have hyponyms under superordinate such as countries, goverment ranks, military ranks, weapons, dates, days, and cities. It explains that most of the news talk about the same thing. As in this case, the topic is about World War III, so it is not unexpected to see hyponyms of countries, governments ranks, military ranks, and weapons in the news reports. Moreover, in order to avoid hoax, a news report must be written clearly. It should have a clear explanation about when an event is happen. So it is expexted to have hyponyms scuh days and dates.

The least type of lexical relations foun in Okezone.com is polysemy. There is only 1,62% of its existence. The polysemy that is found is kepala. Only one news report that use that word. Other news reports prefer use other words to replace it such as pemimpin (leader).

Synonymy is the second highest data found the news reports posted in Okezone.com. It dominates 10,46% of the data. Synonymy in news report is usually used to avoid repetition and to make the writing more creative (BBC, 2003).

The last type of lexical relations found in Okezone.com is antonymy. It has 6,98% exposure of the total data. It can be seen from the data thatthe antonymy used in the news reports show the interaction between protagonist (US and Iran) which is opposite to each other.

Table 1.2 List of Meaning Properties in News Reports in Okezone.com

Meaning Properties	Okezone.com									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total	%
Meaningfulness	12	12	10	7	75	20	11	20	107	94,69
Ambiguity	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	0,88
Redundancy	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0,88
Anomaly	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4	3,55
Contradictory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Total									**113**	**100**

Based on the table 1.2, the types of meaning properties found in Okezone.com are consist of four types. They are meaningfulness, ambiguity, redundancy, and anomaly.ther is no existence of contradictory in the news reports from Okezone.com.

Meaningfulness dominates 94,69% from all the data of meaning properties. It means that the news reports in Okezone.com have values and it it is worthy to read them. As Regina (2016) in her journal said, that a news report must be write accurately. It will lose the public trust if there are so much unmenaingfulness.

Both ambiguity and redundancy hold 0,88% or 1 case from all the data. For news reports that need to be written clearly and accurately, it is a good condition. If there are more ambiguity and redundancy it there, the readers wil be confused and the information that should be delivered to them will not rreach them.

Anomaly is the second highest type of meaning properties found in Okezone.com. there are 4 casses (3,55%) of anomaly. However,all of the anomalyy sentences in the news report are easy to understand. The author might be usse it to make the news reports more interseting.

b. Lexical Relations and Meaning Properties in News Reports of Tribunnews.com Related to World War III Issues

According to the data that have been collected, there are 125 data of lexical relations and 349 data of meaning properties . Data of lexical relations can divided into 88 cases of hyponymy, 4 cases of polysemy, 28 cases of synonymy, and 5 cases antonymy. Same as the data from Okezone.com, in Tribunnews.com there is no cases of homonymy and metonymy. Data of meaning properties can be divided into five categories, 325 data of meaningfulness, 4 data of ambiguity, 8 data of redundancy, 11 data of anomaly, and 1 data of contradictory.

Table 2.1 List of lexical Relations in News Reports in Tribunnews.com

Lexical Relations	Tribunnews.com									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total	%
Hyponymy	13	12	11	8	8	11	15	12	88	70,4
Polysemy	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	3,2
Homonymy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Synonymy	2	1	5	3	6	2	7	2	28	22,4
Antonymy	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	5	4
Metonymy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
Total									**125**	**100**

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the types lexical relations found in news reports in Tribunnews.com are similar to the ones in Okezone.com. There are four types of lexical relations foun in Tribunnews.com. They are hyponmy, polysemy, synonymy, and antonymy. There is no case of honmonymy and metonymy found in there.

Same as in Okezone.com, hyponymy dominates most of the data. It holds 70,4% of the data. Not much different from Okezone.com, most of hyponyms in Tribunnews.com are under superordinate such as countries, govermnet ranks, military ranks, and dates. It is unavoidalbe because those news reports talk the same thing withe the ones in Okezone.com.

There is 3,2% existent of polysemy found in the news reports in Tribunnews.com. All of them are the use of the word kepala. Only two news reports that use this word. The other news reports do not have that word or use other words withe the same meaning to replace it.

The second largest data is synonymy. It dominates 22,4 % of the data. Most of the synonymy case are related to the word 'say'. It is unavoidable because in Tribunnews.com the news reports are written longer. So to avoid repetition and make it more creative, the use of synonymy is applied. It will also make the news report to not become too much plain and boring.

Antonym found in Tribunnews.com has 5 cases (4%). The antonymy in the news reports show the relations between two objects, which is in opposistion relationship.

Table 2.1 List of Meaning Properties in News Reports In Tribunnews.com

Meaning Properties	Tribunnews.com									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total	%
Meaningfulness	45	41	30	35	27	29	62	56	325	93,12
Ambiguity	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	1,15
Redundancy	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	8	2,29
Anomaly	4	2	1	1	-	1	-	2	11	3,15
Contradictory	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	--	1	0,29
Total									**349**	**100**

According to the table above, the meaning properties found in news reports posted in Tribunnews.com are divided into five categories. They are meaningfulness, ambiguity, redundancy, anomaly, and contradictory.

Meaningfulness has the highest data. It dominates 93,12% of the data. It is a sign that the news reports are good news reports. Because it means that it all the sentences in a news report have value, the information that the writer want to delivered will be get by the readers. Regina (2016) said that even if a news report can be written in creative and interesting way, it must be accurate to make it worth to be read.

Ambiguity in found in Tribunnews.com is 4 cases (1,15%). It is still acceptable in writing a news report. Most of the ambiguity found are because of the placement of circumstance in a sentence. It sometimes make the readers condused wheteher the circumstance explain the whole sentence or only a particular part of the sentence.

Redundancy found in Tribunnews.com holds 2,29% of the data. Most of the redundancy cases involved with time such as pada tanggal 3 Januari which is literally can be tranlated in English as 'on date 3rd January, 2020' and 2018 silam that can be literally translated as '2018 ago'.

Contradictory is the least of data foun in Tribunnews.com. It only dominate 0,29% of the data or only 1 case. This shows that the news reports are written well.

2. Discussion

According to the findings, news reports in Okezone.com and News Reports in Tribunnews.com if viewed from the lexical relations and meaning properties is not really different. Although there is a case where Tribunnews has more types of meaning properties than Okezone.com, other than it are similar.

Although both of them looks alike, there are some minor details that can differentiate them. In Okezone.com, the highest data of lexical relations is hold by hyponymy. It is the same case with Tribunnews.com, its highest data is from hyponymy. However, the domination they hold is not the same. In Okezone.com, it holds 81,40% of the data, which is higher 11% than in Tribunnews.com. It is the same case with antonymy. Okezone.com is higher 2,98% than the 4% in Tribunnews.com. however, Tribunnews.com is superior in term of polysemy and synonymy. Polysemy in Tribunnews.com takes 3,2% of the data, which is 2,04% higher than in Okezone.com. Furthermore, synonymy in Tribunnews.com is higher 11,94% than in Okezone.com that only takes 10,46% of the data.

The most obvious difference between news reports in Okezone.com and news reporrts in Tribunnews.com viewed from meaning properties is that Okezone.com does not have contradictory while Tribunnews.com has it. Beside that, other categories are not really different. Both of them have most cases of meaningfulness. Yet, meaningfulness in Okezone.com holds 94,69% of the data while meaningfulness in Tribunnews.com hold 93,12% of the data. The frequency of ambiguity and redundancy in Tribunnews.com is higher than in Okezone.com, They are respectiveley higher by 0,27% and 1,41% than in Okezone.com. However, the case of anomaly in Tribunnews.com is lower than in Okezone.com by 0,4%.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the findings and discussion in the chapter before, it can be concluded that viewed from the lexical relations, the exposure of hyponym is the highest in the both news websites. In Okezone.com it dominates 81,40% (70 cases) of the data and in Tribunnews.com it dominates 70,4 % (88 cases) of the data. It follows by the existence of synonymy that is 10,46% (9 cases) in Okezone.com and 22,4% (28 cases) in Tribunnews.com. After that, antonymy is in the third position for both of the news websites. In Okezone.com, there are 6 cases (6,98%) of antonymy, and in Tribunnws.com, there are 5 cases (5%) of antonymy. The least category is polysemy that dominates only 1,16% (1 case) in Okezone.com and 3,2% (4 cases) in Tribunnews.com. There is no homonymy and metonymy found in both of news websites.

From meaning properties point of views, the data of both of the news websites are dominated by meaningfulness. It dominates 94,69% (107 cases) of the data in Okezone.com and 93,12% (325 cases) of the data in Tribunnews.com. The second highest data in Okezone.com and Tribunnews.com is anomaly, 3,33% (4 cases) in Okezone.com and 3,15% (11 cases) in Tribunnews.com. In Okezone.com the exposure of ambiguity and redundancy is the same. They dominate 0,88% (1 case) of the data. On the other hand, ambiguity in Tribunnews.com holds 1,15% (4 cases) of the data and redundancy holds 2,29% (8cases) of the data. In Okezone.com, there is no case of contradictory while Tribunnews.com has one (0,29%).

According to the result and findings above, beside the most obvious difference in meaning properties, which is Tribunnews.com has contradictory while Okezone.com has not, there is no other obvious differences. The differences between the two websites are only about the total or the percentage of exposure of the data.

This study that analyzes a news report from lexico-semantic has some restrictions. It only analyzes the lexical relations and meaning properties in a news report. So, it is suggested for the other or future researches to use others theories in analyzing the news report. In addition, lexical relations and meaning properties is not only for analysing a news report. Thus, other researcher can apply that theories to analyze other literatures such as novel and speech to have more better understanding of lexical relations and news reports.

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