

**THE USE OF LEXICAL DEVICES IN HEADLINE OF THE JAKARTA  
POST NEWSPAPER**



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APPROVAL

THE USE OF LEXICAL DEVICES IN HEADLINE OF  
THE JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER

PUBLICATION ARTICLE

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### THE USE OF LEXICAL DEVICES IN HEADLINE OF THE JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER

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Surakarta, 3 April 2018

The researcher,



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## **THE USE OF LEXICAL DEVICES IN HEADLINE OF JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER**

### **ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini tentang analisis tentang perpaduan kata yang digunakan dalam headline di Koran Jakarta Post. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis jenis lexical cohesion yang ada pada Jakarta Post dan menjelaskan referensi pengertian makna pada perpaduan kata yang ada di Jakarta Post. Jenis penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif karena data yang digunakan akan mendeskripsikan perpaduan kata dengan teori. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori teori koheisi yang dinyatakan oleh Halliday dan Hasan dalam Rankema (1993). Data penelitian ini menggunakan teks dalam headline surat kabar Jakarta Post. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan dokumentasi dan observasi. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini ditemukan 144 lexical cohesion pada headline Koran Jakarta Post. Jenis lexical cohesion yang ditemukan meliputi 97 pengulangan, 26 sinonim, 18 hyponymy, 2 metonymy 1 antonymy. Sedangkan persentase kemunculan pada lexical cohesion adalah, 67,63% pada pengulangan, 18,0% pada sinonim, 12,5% pada hiponimi, 1,38% pada metonimi 0,69% pada antonimi. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan pengulangan sebagai jenis lexical cohesion yang dominan. Hal ini berarti penulis teks pada headline Koran menggunakan kata pengulangan untuk menekankan kata maksud dari gagasan utama dalam teks. Kata yang diulang adalah kata kunci dalam ide teks, karena ide yang berulang membuat pembaca memahami konteks teks. Sementara itu, ada juga sinonim, hiponim, metonim, antonim.

Kata Kunci: koheisi, padanan kata, pokok berita

### **ABSTRACT**

This research is about the analysis of lexical devices used in the headline of Jakarta Post Newspaper. The objectives of this study are to identify the kinds of lexical devices, which are applied in the headline of Jakarta Post, and to describe the meaning of lexical devices, which relates to the ideas in the text found of the headline in Jakarta Post. This research uses descriptive qualitative because the data will be analyzed descriptively based on the lexical devices theory. This research uses theory of cohesion as stated by Halliday and Hasan in Rankema (1993). The data are texts containing lexical cohesion found in the headline of Jakarta Post newspaper. The technique of collecting the data uses documentation and observation. Based on the result of this research, there are 144 lexical devices used in the headline of Jakarta Post Newspaper. Those lexical devices are classified into 97 repetitions, 26 synonyms, 18 hyponymy, 2 metonymy, and 1 antonymy. While the percentage of occurrence of the lexical devices are, 67,63% of repetitions, 18,05% of synonyms, 12,5% of hyponymy, 1,38% of metonymy, and 0,69% of antonymy. Moreover, repetition is also found as the dominant type of lexical devices. It means that the author of the data uses repetition word to

stress the intent word of the main ideas in the text. The repeated word is a keyword in ideas of the text, because the idea that is repeated makes the reader understand the context of the text. Meanwhile, the writer found synonymy, hyponymy, metonymy, and antonymy.

Keyword: cohesion, lexical cohesion, headline

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Language is a device for human to communicate each other. People use language to express the purpose, to show the feeling, and to convey the message. The function of language is to connect the interaction between the people. For conveying the message, especially in written language, people should be taken into the comprehensiveness of text. It takes the meaningful and understandable that refers on the ideas such as, the language that is used by mass media. As mass media has a big role in influencing of human thinking.

By mass media, human likes following the emerging issues from around the world. Topics of the issues are government, economic, education, social and cultural issues. Mass media is one of tool in finding the information. That is why mass media helps the people to get the information.

By mass media, people can share information about what is going on. Mass media covers the messages, which are important to be read by readers, so the message becomes actual news. Language that is used on mass media is commonly simple. It helps the reader understand about the content. The language contains appropriate word that is related to the column of theme. As in newspapers, there are several columns that the reader can choose to be read. Jakarta post is one of newspaper that have some categorized of column. They are headline, nationality, opinion, world, etc. All of them are written in the form of discourse.

Discourse is a continuous stretch of (especially spoken) language larger than the sentence, often constituting a coherent unit, such as sermon, argument or narrative (Crystal 2008:148). The language that is used in discourse needs a verbal record of the communicative act. It refers to deliver a message to be known by someone. It serves into two forms. They are spoken and written discourse. As

we know, the forms of spoken discourse are conversation, debate, speech. Whereas written discourse is news, story, etc. Discourse is a set that's not only grammatical unit like clause and sentence, therefore to keep cohesiveness in discourse is required. Discourse consists of grammatical and lexical cohesion. It is beneficial to keep cohesiveness in a discourse. The concept of cohesion is to make a unity that has a related meaning to the text. Analyzing grammatical and lexical cohesion will assist someone to understand the context.

According to Halliday (1976:4) the types of cohesion are divided into two parts. The first one is grammatical cohesion and the latter is lexical devices. The previous types of grammatical cohesion are reference, substitution, ellipsis, and conjunction. However, lexical device is the cohesive function of the class of general noun (Halliday and Hasan 1976:274). It refers to the selection of vocabulary. The types of lexical devices are reiteration and collocation.

According to Halliday and Hasan (1976:278) reiteration is a form of lexical cohesion which involves the repetition of a lexical item, at one end of the scale. Reiteration are divided into five terms (a) hyponymy (b) synonymy (c) repetition (d) metonymy (e) antonymy. First hyponymy is the words having a general meaning than specific. Second, synonymy is the words having the sameness of meaning. Repetition is the same word repeats in the term of lexical cohesion. Metonymy is covering the relation of words in whole context into part. Antonymy is the words expressed opposite meaning. The second type of lexical cohesion is collocation. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976) collocation is cohesion between any pairs of lexical items that stand to each other in some recognizable word meaning relation.

By knowing the explanation above, the researcher is interested in doing this research. The reason of researcher chooses this topic because the researcher wants to analyze discourse analysis especially in lexical devices only in reiteration. As knowing, lexical devices is the one of important part in cohesion. It helps the reader understand the content of the text and the meaning of word. When the reader reads newspaper, the first thing that they want to read is the headline. The headline of newspaper is still being curious by public. In the

headline, the author makes the news into actual. Therefore, the reader should concern the cohesion of the news if they want to understand it. Through the headline of Jakarta Post newspaper, the researcher finds the lexical cohesion. Jakarta Post is a daily newspaper. Jakarta Post is a newspaper that is published in Indonesia using English language. This newspaper is familiar among the public, both of foreigners and Indonesians. Jakarta Post has several columns of news that can be chosen by the reader.

Many researchers have previously conducted the study of cohesion devices, such as: Adelia (2016) who conducted the research entitled *Analysis of Cohesion in Disney English Comics Rapunzel*. Laeli (2015) who conducted the research entitled *An Analysis of Lexical and Grammatical Cohesion on Advertisements of the Jakarta Post Newspaper*. Wulandari (2011) who conducted the research entitled *Analysis of Cohesion in The Main Articles in Jakarta Post Newspaper*. Faizah (2014) who entitled *A Grammatical Analysis on The Articles Published in The Jakarta Post Newspaper*. The previous studies that have been conducted by many researchers focused both of grammatical and lexical devices. In this paper, the writer wants to examine by only focusing on lexical devices study in headline of Jakarta Post Newspaper.

This is the example of the study of lexical devices in the headline of Jakarta Post Newspaper:

In Medan, hundreds celebrated Islamic New Year by taking part parade on Thursday. Jakartans, meanwhile, commemorated the Islamic New Year with prayers.

In those sentences above, there are lexical devices found on it. First is word Islamic New Year repeated twice. In the context of the text, Islamic New year is the turning of year based on Islamic calendar. Second is the word celebrated and commemorated are synonymous. It has a meaning to show an honor of tradition. Synonymous word is used to raise vocabulary of the text.

Based on the phenomena delivered above, the researcher wants to analyze the phenomena that are found. The phenomenon is the study of lexical cohesion in the headline of Jakarta Post newspaper. The researcher gives the title



of this research that is THE USE OF LEXICAL DEVICES IN HEADLINE OF JAKARTA POST NEWSPAPER.

## 2. METHOD

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative because the writer wants to find lexical cohesion and the meaning of the lexical devices. The object of this research is the headline of Jakarta Post newspaper in edition of month September in 2017, October in 2017, and February in 2018. The data of this research are text that consist of lexical devices. There are 76 of 9 headlines which are selected by researcher. In the collecting the data, the researcher uses documentation and observation. For analyzing the data, the researcher uses cohesion theory stated by Rankema to identify the kinds of lexical cohesion and uses co-textual context by Cutting to describe the meaning of the lexical devices related to the idea.

## 3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

To analyze the data of lexical devices the researcher is making the list integrated in the table. In addition, the findings answer the research questions of the kinds of lexical devices are used in headline of Jakarta Post Newspaper and the meaning of lexical devices relate to the idea in the text. The data shows the kinds of lexical devices and the reference of lexical devices related to the idea. There are five kinds of lexical devices in reiteration that found by the researcher. They are repetition, synonym, hyponymy, metonymy, and antonymy. The result of this research presents types of lexical devices. There are 144 lexical cohesions found in data. It consists of 97 repetition, 26 synonymy, 18 hyponymy, 2 metonymy, and 1 metonymy.

Table 1. Kinds of lexical devices in repetition

No	Types	Edition	The word	Occurrences	Meaning	Percent age
1.	Repetition	September 27, 2017	Evacuee	S7, S8, S10, S13, S15, S16, S17	To stress the intent word	67,63%
			Evacuated	S6, S9, S19, S33, S34		
			Torrential rain	S4, S14		

			Shelters	S9, S15		
			People	S9, S25, S26		
			Around	S6, S26, S27		
			Mt Agung	S6, S8, S26, S27, S29		
			Tent	S4, S7, S11		
			Volcano	S9, S24		

The description of table 1:

The news is published on September 27, 2017. There are nine repetition words found on the news. The word *evacuee* repeated 7 times, on context the word *evacuee* means a person who evacuated from the natural disaster. The word *evacuated* repeated 5 times, this word means release someone to the safe place. The word *torrential rain* repeated twice, on the context it means as the problem for the evacuee while stay in the shelters because it makes flooded around there. The word *shelters* repeated twice and the word tents repeated 3 times, those word means the temporary place to stay from natural disaster. The word *people* repeated 3 times, this words means a particular group who stay in shelters. The word *around* repeated 3 times, the word means located on the side or near the place. The word *MtAgung* repeated 5 times, the word means the place of natural disaster. The word *volcano* repeated twice, this word related to Mt. Agung erupted soon.

Table 2. Kinds of lexical devices in synonymy

No	Types	Edition	Occurrences in sentence	Meaning	Percent age
1.	Synonymy	Septem ber 22, 2017	33 In Medan, hundreds <b>celebrated</b> Islamic New Year by taking part in parade on Thursday. 34 Jakartans, meanwhile, <b>commemorated</b> the Islamic New Year with prayers 31 They enjoyed the <b>parade</b> of the Ta'aruf Festival, a	To raise vocabulary and avoid of using repeated word.	18,05%

			traditional <b>ceremony</b> involving hundreds of students.		
			23 It is believed that those who <b>getudik-udik</b> will <b>receive</b> blessings from the Surakarta Palace.		

The description of table 2:

The news is published on September 22, 2017. There are three synonym words found on the news. The word *celebrated* in (S.33) are synonymous with *commemorated* in (S.34), because those words are meant 'coming in the same place to show an honor of tradition'. The word of *parade* and *ceremony* in (S31) are synonymous. Those words are meant 'an action of gathering together to show traditional celebration'. The word *get* and *receive* in (S.33) are synonymous. Those words mean 'an action of accepting something'.

Table 3. Kinds of lexical devices in hyponymy

No	Types	Edition	Occurrences in sentence	Meaning	Percentage
1.	Hyponymy	September 22, 2017	15. Just as last year, Surakarta's <b>Mangkunegaran</b> principally celebrated the Javanese New Year one day ahead of the <b>Kasunanan</b> Surakarta Palace, which will celebrate it on Thursday  23. It is believed that those who get udik-udik will receive blessings from the <b>Surakarta Palace.</b>	To clear the word of general noun to the specifics one.	12,5%

The Description of Table 3:

Data 1:

The news is published on September 22, 2017. Some superordinate word found on the news. The word *Mangkunegaran* and *Kasunanan* in (S.15) have superordinate link with the word *Surakarta Palace* in (S.23). In the context of text, Surakarta Palace means group of kingdoms that located in Surakarta. Mangkunegaran and Kasunanan are palace that is located in Surakarta, so Mangkunegaran and Kasunanan included on Surakarta Palace.

Table 4. Kinds of lexical devices in metonymy

No	Types	Edition	Occurrences in sentence	Meaning	Percentage
1.	Metonymy	September 26, 2017	As many as 155 rectors from state-owned and private <b>universities</b> initiated the gathering, entitled “The National Movement of Universities Against Radicalism,” were they invented thousands of <b>rectors, professors, and lecturers</b> from <b>campuses</b> in all 34 provinces.	To cover the whole relation	1,38%

The Description of Table 4:

Data 1:

The news is published on September 27, 2017. There is metonymy found on the news. The word *rector*, *professor*, *lecture*, *campus* in (S.5) are part of whole relation of *universities* in (S.5). The words rector, professor, lecture, campus are the lexical set of universities as the higher level of education

Table 5. Kinds of lexical devices in antonymy

No	Types	Edition	Occurrences in sentence	Meaning	Percent age
1.	Antonymy	September 27, 2017	<p>7 The building is too small and majority of the evacuees have had to <b>stay</b> in tents erected outside.</p> <p>13 Suwirta said that many evacuees had to <b>move</b> to the nearest banjar (traditional helmet).</p>	To deny the semantic relation between two words	0,69%

The description of table 5:

Data 1:

The word stay in (S.7) is antonymous to the word move in (S.13). Those words have contradiction of word in the meaning relation. In the semantic relation, the meaning of stay is containing to live in that place for a while, but move means changing the position of place.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on cohesion theory by Halliday and Hasan stated by Rankema (1993), this research is compatible with this theory of lexical devices in the headline of Jakarta Post Newspaper. The writer identifies and describes 144 lexical devices from nine headlines in the Jakarta Post Newspaper published in September 2017, October 2017, and February 2018. Those lexical devices are classified into 96 repetitions, 26 synonyms, 18 hyponymy, 2 metonymy, and 1 antonymy. While the percentage of lexical devices occurrence are: 67,63% of repetitions, 18,05% of synonyms, 12,5% of hyponymy, 1,38% of metonymy and 0,69% of antonymy. Then the each kind of lexical cohesion has meaning related to the ideas, repetition means to stress the intent word in ideas of the text, synonym means to avoid repeated word and raised vocabulary. Then, hyponymy means to clear the word of general noun to the specifics one. Then, metonymy is

to cover the relation of whole into part and antonymy means to deny the semantic relation between two words.

Based on the finding of the analysis of lexical cohesion in the nine headlines of Jakarta Post Newspaper edition on each month September 2017, October 2017, and February 2018, the researcher found repetition as the dominant type of lexical devices. It proved that the repeated word is as important keyword, which deals with the idea of the text. The keyword aims to stress the word that repeated in main idea; hence, it makes the reader understand about the content of the text. In conclusion, the author, of the news uses repetition, as the dominant type found in the headline of Jakarta Post Newspaper to make the meaning of the idea conveyed by the author.

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