

AN ANALYSIS OF SEMANTIC CHANGES IN JAKARTA POST

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Abstract: This study is designed to produce and provide information that will help the researcher enhance their writing skills. Changing the shape of the meaning, as seen on the online news website "Jakarta Post," is ideal because there are several types of meaning change. This study employed qualitative research methodologies to identify and describe semantic changes identified in the Jakarta Post's headlines from May to July 2021, to improve writing skills and abilities through semantic analysis. The researcher discovered all forms of semantic alterations in the Jakarta Post from May to July 2021. In data analysis, the researcher employed qualitative research methodologies to detect and describe semantic changes observed in The Jakarta Post headlines from May to July 2021, to improve writing skills and abilities. This study's population consists of all COVID-19 headlines from the Jakarta Post, which may number up to 20. Researchers found that there were three headlines of generalizations, eight headlines of specialization, one of amelioration, one of pejoration, two of synesthesia, and five of association.

Keywords: *Headlines; Jakarta Post; semantic changes*

INTRODUCTION

Inside the world, human beings use language to speak with others. It is far and away the most important means of verbal exchange between human beings. Human beings use language as a means of expressing thoughts, feelings, and minds. Language, as a device of social interplay, has a big role to play. Nearly no human hobby takes place in the region without the presence of language. Language seems necessary for all sports activities, including training, alternative, spiritual, political,

army, and so on. Language is also utilized in communicating orally and in writing.

Eugenio Coseriu cited in ONLINE JOURNAL FOR LINGUISTICS, LANGUAGE PHILOSOPHY AND HISTORY OF LINGUISTICS (Winter-Froemel, 2014) stated that language is not a product, but a process which exists inside of the speaker's mind. Every time people communicate, they actually carry out what is verbally present in their mind. Bailey CJ (Bailey, 2011) as quoted by Eisenstein & O'Connor (in 2014) has emphasized this

idea by stating that the movement of linguistic innovation depends on the density of interaction between people from different regions. Many linguists believe that language changes through the years because the need of human to adapt to the new world. Yet quoting from Steven R. Holtzman (Holtzman, 2020), Noam Chomsky seems to have another idea on the matter. Chomsky believes that rather than a product of natural adaptation, language change is “emergent physical properties associated with the specific structure of the brain”.

Language approaches a communication experience with citizens in order to convey messages directly and, additionally, impersonally. With language, it is easy for citizens to express a message in order that the intention may be conveyed through the use of language. Anam and Nirmala (Anam and Nirmala, 2019) It was discovered that language is virtually a formless symbol used in everyday lifestyles to record empirical sight, sound, feeling, experience, execution, or even human ideas. In language there is a science of language called linguistics. A linguistic characteristic is an accent of speech to the extent that the given language is familiar with it. In terms of the degree of penetration into numerous spheres of the existence of the man or woman and society (the sphere of regular members of the family, science, faith, manufacturing, management, education, jurisprudence, art, within the media, and so forth.), spoken and written languages are generally the same, regardless of the truth that they are represented in them in several proportions. (Khodjanizyazova, 2021)

For linguists and the functions of the field of the study of language, meaning that became the center of interest in semantic research. Then the means of language is studied and analyzed from some specific perspective (Rafida, 2018).

Then, there is a derivative of linguistics, namely semantics, which can also be referred to as one of the branches of linguistics. Semantics is the linguistics department devoted to the study of linguistic meaning, the translation of statements in a

language device. Chomsky stated the importance of semantics in the study of linguistics; semantics research as a part of linguistic research has become increasingly considered (Corballis, 2019).

Inside the branch of linguistics, semantics is the look at all the components, which means that outside the language's grammar, which is distinctive with morphology and syntax concern language. Semantics is the branch of linguistics dedicated to the research of linguistics, which means the translation of expressions in a language device. (Rafida, 2018).

In the study that the researcher brought in, one of the sub-subjects of science in semantic teaching, namely semantic change, is discussed. According to some publications, semantic modifications can be defined as an alteration in one of a word's connotations that expands or replaces the original meaning of words inside the preparation by either elevating or reducing the word's value. (Qiu, 2014).

Changes in meaning are influenced by various factors such as advancements in science and technology, shifts in social and cultural contexts, variations across different fields of use, associations formed, exchanges of sensory responses, differing reactions, the use of abbreviations, grammatical processes, and the evolution of terms.

The elements influencing the shifts in meaning associated with pejoration and amelioration for these words and phrases encompass sociocultural development, variations in usage contexts, connotations, and differing reactions.

Research results found that the use of language by the Jakarta Post contained a change in meaning. There are various types of changes in meanings, such as (1) changes in the meaning of generalizations, (2) changes in the meaning of specialization, (3) changes in the meaning of amelioration, (4) changes in the meaning of pejoration, (5) changes in the meaning of synesthesia, and (6) changes in the meaning of associations. (Hidayati and Ilham, 2019). Changing the shape of the meaning that occurs on the online news page "Jakarta Post" is perfect

because there are different types of meaning changes.

Yushchenko (DASHCHENKO, 2021) In his journal, he describes the meaning of English loanwords in Indonesian articles (In this case, the Jakarta Post is an online news outlet in Jakarta that uses English for the headlines and the content of the news). So it can also contain loanwords which are also called loanwords), and headlines are usually narrow, elongated, and pejorative. They saw that the semantic modifications and the motives for using loanwords that had occurred in the headlines of the Jakarta Post newspaper or online news pages had not been carried out. However, it changes meaning, as mentioned in the previous paragraph.

Numerous linguist have developed their own models of semantic alternative typology; however, as indicated by (Ariani et al., 2020), the most dominant typology was established by Bloomfield in 1933. Bloomfield in *Journal of Suping Duan* (Duan, 2017) and Andreas Blank in *Journal of Rianne Subijanto* (Subijanto, 2021) simplify described semantic change, as any change in the meaning of words over the time whilst Henings defined the term as a change which occurs when the sense of the word expands or contracts with the original meaning.

Employing a comparative methodology, we have always sought to address four significant sources and effects of this change: intrinsic language aspects, historical components or cultural transformations, social influences, and cognitive characteristics that may aid in comprehending the true meaning of a term. We exemplify these issues with pertinent illustrations from both the English and Albanian languages. (Daiu, 2015).

This study contains the topic of semantic change contained in the Jakarta Post, which has a research period time of 3 months. The topic is raised because today; several issues are raised about semantic studies, such as in several studies that examine semantics in public opinion, semantic studies in text forensic linguistics,

and so on. One of the basic things related to the choice of this topic is the phenomenon that exists in society. Researchers distinguish existing phenomena between two types of society. In this case, the readers of the Jakarta Post became the object of this research.

This semantic phenomenon exists at the upper-middle level of society (the level of society that usually has a good quality education) and the lower-middle level of society (the level of society that usually has a below-average quality education). Indonesia itself has a phenomenon of semantic change that is different from other countries, especially when compared to developed countries. Changes in people's interest in speaking English (because Jakarta Post uses English), Indonesia, which has many types of languages and regional languages, causes some differences in linguistic interest, especially being aware of semantic changes in a sentence in news, news in English).

The population of this research is all COVID-19 headlines on Jakarta Post, with as many as 20 headlines. Researchers found the results that there were three generalization headlines, eight specialization headlines, one amelioration headline, one pejoration headline, two synesthesia headlines, and five association headlines. This research provides insights into semantic analysis, particularly regarding semantic changes observed in the Jakarta post from May to July 2021. It aims to support college students in their studies of semantics, grammar, and writing instruction, which are essential components of English studies and require significant effort.

As a result, this study is valuable for teaching the audience about semantic changes in news headlines from the Jakarta Post. It is also useful for further researchers who are interested in linguistics, especially the science of semantics and changes. This research, which lasted three months (May to July 2021), focused on a phenomenon that was raised, namely news from COVID-19. The first relevant research was titled "Semantic Change And Meaning Shift

Analysis On Narrative Texts' Dialogue Among The Characters in The Second Year English Textbook Of Senior High School" with the author Dede Narawaty. Moreover, the second relevant research is titled "Semantic Change Analysis Of Unrecorded Words And Meanings Used By English Speaking Community On Twitter" with the author Erwan Kustriyono.

The research gap from previous research is how researchers who have not previously been able to answer the problem of study and who will benefit from the research results on a small or large scale (in terms of influence) have not been able to provide answers to the question: What types of semantics are founded in headlines of Jakarta Post?

METHOD

In data analysis, the individual employed document qualitative research methods to identify and describe semantic changes found in headlines of The Jakarta Post from May to July 2021 based on semantic analysis to enhance writing skills and abilities. Qualitative research serves as a method for examining social phenomena, encompassing various genres that are both naturalistic and interpretative, utilizing diverse methods of inquiry.

Qualitative research is characterized by its occurrence in natural settings, the use of diverse interactive and humanistic methods, and its emergent nature, which is fundamentally interpretative rather than predetermined. Qualitative research serves several purposes, including the description and reporting of key concepts, the generation of theories, and their subsequent testing. Moleong defines qualitative research as a form of inquiry that does not involve calculations or numerical data. This study is descriptive in nature.

It does not serve the objective of verifying a certain hypothesis, but rather explains some variables and conditions naturally. Descriptive qualitative research aims to objectively describe a condition. The researcher uses document studies or

documentation studies to reach the goals/aims of the purposes. Documentation study is a strategy for gathering qualitative data through the examination and analysis of documents created by the subject or by others regarding the subject.

Cresswell, in "Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design" (1998), as referenced in the Qualitative Procedures Journal (Cresswell, 2008), asserts that data analysis employs the Creswell model, which commences with data preparation, comprehensive reading, coding, thematic connection, and interpretation of themes. The study's findings indicate that some students struggle with semantic changes, particularly in transforming word classes from verb to noun, noun to adjective, adjective to verb, and adjective to adverb. The study employs qualitative research to explore semantic changes in the headlines of The Jakarta Post from May to July 2021, contributing to the understanding of semantics and enhancing students' writing skills.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The semantic changes are found in the Headlines of The Jakarta Post. In certain journals, semantic modifications may involve modifying a word's connotation to either enhance or diminish its original meaning (Qiu, 2014).

Research results found that the use of language by the Jakarta Post contained a change in meaning. There are various types of changes in meanings, such as (1) changes in the meaning of generalizations, (2) changes in meaning specialization, (3) changes in the meaning of amelioration, (4) changes in the meaning of pejoration, (5) changes in the meaning of synesthesia, and (6) changes in the meaning of associations.

a.1. Generalization

In this type the researcher found three words indicating this type in the headlines. The following words represent this type of analysis:

1) Braces (Headlines, May 22 2021)

In the headline "Jakarta braces for post-Idul Fitri virus surge," which is linked on <https://www.thejakartapost.com/paper/2021/05/21/jakarta-braces-for-post-idul-fitri-virus-surge.html> the word "braces" undergoes a change in meaning which is included in generalization in semantic changes. The word "braces," which is underlined, is one example that in every headline, there must be a change in the meaning of the word, which could be shifted due to one factor.

In the context of changes in word meaning, generalization is a phenomenon that occurs when a word that initially has a singular meaning expands to encompass additional meanings due to various influences such as grammatical processes, term development, and other factors. Therefore, generalization is also called an expansion of meaning. Braces in Indonesian means "large brackets (tanda Tanya besar)," but in a state of combining words in headlines, it means "getting ready (bersiap)."

2) Travel Corridor (Headlines, May 27 2021)

In the headline "Indonesia in travel corridor talks with seven countries," which is linked on <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2021/05/27/indonesia-in-travel-corridor-talks-with-seven-countries.html>. The word "travel corridor" undergoes a change in meaning which is included in generalization in semantic changes. The word "travel corridor," which is underlined, is one example that in every headline, there must be a change in the meaning of the word, which could be shifted due to one factor.

In the context of changes in word meaning, generalization is a phenomenon that occurs when a word that originally has a singular meaning expands to encompass additional meanings due to various influences such as grammatical processes, term development, and other factors. Therefore, generalization is also called an expansion of meaning. The word Travel

Corridor has a generalized meaning from the original meaning "travel corridor (corridor perjalanan)" to "inside (di dalam)."

3) Tsunami (Headlines, June 21, 2021)

In the headline "Indonesia sticks with 'micro-lockdown' amid COVID-19" which linked on <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2021/06/21/indonesia-announces-stricter-covid-19-restrictions-amid-public-pressure.html>. The word "tsunami" changes meaning, which is included in generalization in semantic changes. The word "tsunami," underlined, is one example of how, in every headline, there must be a change in the word's meaning, which could be shifted due to one factor.

A word that has one meaning at the outset but acquires additional meanings due to factors like term formation, grammatical processes, and other similar processes is said to have generalized in the context of changes in word meaning. Therefore, generalization is also called an expansion of meaning. In Indonesia, a tsunami is a disaster with large waves, or you could say it has a meaning associated with the word "tsunami" itself. However, in reality, in some cases, the sentence, a tsunami, can also be interpreted as "major danger/disaster."

a.2 Specialization

In this type the researcher found eight words indicating this type in the headlines. The following words represent this type of analysis: There are eight words in the headlines from May to July. They are : (1) Jeopardize, (2) Jakartans, (3) Pandemic, (4) Emergency, (5) Recovery, (6) Data, (7) Red Cross (8) Cases. One of them can be found at <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2021/06/29/indonesias-covid-19-situation-nears-catastrophe-red-cross.html>.

Specialization or purpose meaning is a shift in meaning from a broader/general meaning to a narrower/special meaning. That is, a word/term used to have a broad meaning but now has a narrower meaning and is only used for a particular thing. The

opposite of specialization/or superiority of meaning is a generalization or extension of meaning. Examples of specialization/narrowing of meaning: For example, the word odor was used to refer to all kinds of odors, but now the word odor is only used to describe bad smells. For example, in the sentence, "The water in the river is cloudy and smells,"

It should be noted that the term specialization we are discussing is used in semantics and not in other fields such as logic; of course, different fields have different meanings.

As previously discussed, the words in the Jakarta Post headlines have a narrower meaning. We will explore one by one.

(1) Jeopardize means dangerous for a general nature in Indonesian. When, in fact, Jeopardize has a specific meaning for really desperate situations like war

(2) Jakartans, this word has the meaning of designation for residents of Jakarta only. What is special is the way you say "Surabaya." No longer using citizens of Jakarta

(3) Pandemic. A pandemic was previously defined as an epidemic of a disease that can be worldwide. One of them is a virus that causes death. However, since the COVID-19 virus has spread and exists in the world, the pandemic has been defined as a term for COVID-19.

(4) Emergency. The word emergency, which means it is only used for something emergency

(5) Recovery. Recovery is one of the methods of recovery that is commonly used to refer to the sick. However, we can also call it more specialized for the economy. For example, economic recovery

(6) Data. Data is used to refer to what we can analyze in the form of statistics and others

(7) Red Cross. Red crosses used to be used for more general things such as red marks, red crosses, and others. The Red Cross is now also interpreted as a sign of danger

(8) Cases. In the past, we called cases, such as cases in society, law, etc., with "cases." However, now, the use of cases in a

sentence can emphasize the meaning. For example, in the news headline about health, the case discussed is only specifically about health cases

a.3. Amelioration

In this type, the researcher found one word indicating this type in the headlines. The following words represent this type of analysis:

1) Close to (Headlines, May 06, 2021)

In the headline "Indonesia close to following India's COVID-19 surge," which is linked on <https://www.thejakartapost.com/paper/2021/05/05/indonesia-close-to-following-indias-covid-19-surge.html>. In contrast to pejoration, amelioration is a change that makes meaning have a positive meaning. An example is the word *sahaya*, which comes from the Malay language. This word means 'servant,' 'servant,' or 'slave.' However, at this time, *Yahaya* transformed into me and stood as a caste-free single-person pronoun. Another example of amelioration is the word *helper*, which refers to a household assistant.

It should be noted that amelioration has two more groups, namely euphemisms and dysphemisms. Kridalaksana writes that euphemism is the use of words or other forms to avoid prohibitions or taboos, such as death to death and defecation to defecate. In fact, there is also an assumption that securing is a euphemism for arresting.

The second group, dysphemism, is an expansion of meaning with a coarser, more offensive meaning. An example is a thief who is described as a thief. In this sentence, the writer uses a euphemism because it means almost overtaking, which is a more subtle choice of words than near. The close connotation here can be interpreted by following a death case like the tragedy in India, but we in Indonesia do not experience it.

a.4. Pejoration

In this type, the researcher found one word indicating this type in the headlines. The following words represent this type of analysis:

1) Surge (Headlines, May 06, 2021)

In the headline “Indonesia close to following India’s COVID-19 surge,” which is linked on the Jakarta Post: <https://www.thejakartapost.com/paper/2021/05/05/indonesia-close-to-following-indias-covid-19-surge.html>. Pejoration refers to a change in the meaning of a word that results in it becoming less favourable or more unpleasant compared to its earlier connotation. For instance, the term wife, who undergoes peyorasi, transforms into a wife, specifically a husband or mother of children.

The title of this news article, "Surge," actually has a tempestuous meaning, but it turns into something negative, terrible, and deadly.

a.5. Synesthesia

In this type, the researcher found two words indicating this type in the headlines. The following words represent this type of analysis:

1) Sees (Headlines, May 06 2021)

In the headline “Jakarta sees surge in workplace clusters,” which is linked on Jakarta Post: <https://www.thejakartapost.com/paper/2021/05/05/jakarta-sees-surge-in-workplace-clusters.html> Synesthesia is the process of changing meaning that occurs as a result of an exchange of responses between two different senses. In the pair of words gazing sharply, for example, there is an exchange of the function of the sense of sight (which is represented by the word staring) with the function of the sense of touch (which is represented by the word sharp).

The sentence above indicates the presence of synesthesia because the word "sees" means seeing the senses carried out by the eyes.

2) Calls (Headlines, June 18, 2021)

The headline is “Calls mount for lockdown as Indonesia battles surge in COVID-19 cases,” which is linked on <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2021/06/18/time-to-hit-the-brake-stricter-restrictions-urged-as-covid-19-case-surge-continues.html>.

Synesthesia is the process of changing meaning that occurs as a result of an exchange of responses between two different senses. In the pair of words gazing sharply, for example, the function of the sense of sight (represented by the word staring) is exchanged with the function of the sense of touch (represented by the word sharp).

The sentence above indicates the presence of synesthesia because the word "calls" means the sense of seeing that is done by the ear, which is also our sense of hearing.

a.6. Association

The researcher found one word indicating this type in the headlines. The following words represent this type of analysis.

The association denotes a change in the meaning of a word that occurs due to a shared characteristic with another word, which is linked on <https://www.thejakartapost.com/paper/2021/06/23/jokowis-pandemic-gamble.html>.

(1) Slows. This means slow can also be interpreted as growth, which is considered slow

(2) Shadows. Which has the meaning of shadow in its original meaning, in this case, can also be interpreted as something gloomy or gloomy

(3) Guards. It is the meaning of guard. An example is guardian angels. But in this case, it can also have a meaning with regard to mindfulness

(4) Curbs. It means to restrain. Well, the title of this news/headline has the meaning, namely PPKM or a system of restrictions for the community

(5) Gamble. This means betting can also be interpreted as taking risks.

Results of Analyzing Jakarta Post to Find Conclusions Using Qualitative Research Method. The researcher described and identified semantic changes in The Jakarta Post from May to July 2021 and determined the purpose of each semantic change.

Based on the researcher's analysis of the headlines of The Jakarta Post, which involved identifying specific words, phrases, clauses, or sentences, it was discovered that semantic modifications serve specific goals depending on their context and usage. The identification is an attempt by the researcher to provide a resource for educators and students in the field of English language study who are involved in the process of teaching and learning writing. With the help of solid writing exercises, we can improve our understanding of the material covered in advanced writing. As an example of

sophisticated and communicative writing, the material of The Jakarta Post serves as a model for students to follow as they learn to write well and incorporate their own knowledge to communicate with the reader. This study's author hopes it will have a greater impact on writing classes, semantics, and grammar. This piece is devoted to all students and faculty members of the English Department of the Islamic University of Lamongan's School of Education and Teacher Training who have an interest in writing and who are enrolled in the writing course.

CONCLUSION

The aim is to draw conclusions based on the explanations and discussions presented in the previous chapter. Drawing from the findings of the data analysis discussed in the previous chapter, this study reaches its conclusion.

Semantical involves the exploration of the meanings of words. Observations regarding the structure of words reveal that certain words can be segmented into meaningful components, while numerous words possess intrinsic

meaning on their own. Nevertheless, certain words derive their meaning exclusively from their context with other words; additionally, some components of words can function independently as standalone words. However, some cannot; these components that can only exist in conjunction must be assembled accurately. Languages systematically generate new words through the study of morphemes and the methods of combining them to form a word.

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