How to Cite:

Salliyanti, S., Sibarani, R., Susilo, H., & Harahap, N. (2022). Semantic study of the use of association, ambiguity, and lexical meanings, daily news headlines of Sinar Indonesia Baru Medan. Linguistics and Culture Review, 6(S2), 258-274. https://doi.org/10.21744/lingcure.v6nS2.2055

Semantic Study of the Use of Association, Ambiguity, and Lexical Meanings, Daily News Headlines of Sinar Indonesia Baru Medan

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Abstract---This research was field research taken from the Daily News Sinar Indonesia Baru, Medan. The problems to be discussed were association, ambiguity, and lexical meaning. The purpose of this study was to explore or find out the meanings contained in the Daily News headlines in the Sinar Indonesia Baru Medan. To analyze the meaning of the Daily News headlines of the Sinar Indonesia Baru, a structuralsemantic theory was used which referred to Abdul Chaer's view. The method used in data collection was the listening method by listening to the collection of existing materials on the daily news headlines of the Medan Sinar Indonesia Baru, then proceeding with the notetaking technique. After that, they were grouped based on the uses of association, ambiguity, and lexical meanings found in the headlines. The equivalent method was a method whose determination tool was outside and did not become part of the language in question. In this case, the basic technique used was the determining element sorting technique. As a continuation, a qualitative description method was used. This means that this qualitative method as a whole makes use of interpretive ways of presenting in the form of a description.

Keywords---ambiguity, association, headlines, lexical, semantic study.

Introduction

The study of language is a study that never runs out to talk about because, in everyday life, humans are always related to language. So, language is very important and plays a role in human life such as conceptual development (Shukla & de Villiers, 2021), academic emotional development (Wang et al., 2021), strengthening language identity in association (Jiao et al., 2022), and so on. Language is used by humans as a communication tool that aims to convey ideas, ideas, and intentions to others. Language is also the embodiment of human behavior both spoken and written so that people can hear, understand and feel what is meant (Sibarani et al., 2021; Savytska et al., 2021). As a verbal communication tool, language is an arbitrary sound-symbol system. That is, there is no mandatory relationship between the symbol as a signifying thing in the form of a word or lexeme and the object or concept that is marked, namely the reference of the word or lexeme (Chaer, 1995).

One of the language activities used to convey messages or communicate meaning is through newspapers. To get a good and correct meaning of language, of course, as early as possible, children must be equipped with adequate linguistic skills (Sibarani & Fachry, 2020). Marušič et al. (2021), show evidence that young children can get pragmatically precise meanings. Meanwhile, pragmatic language can be found in various mass media headlines. In newspapers, for example, there are language symbols that contain meaning that is used to convey information to readers. Language symbols or signs of the sound of the language can be in the form of words, phrases, or sentences contained in the headlines and news content (Silaban et al., 2020). The meaning of words, phrases, and sentences is actually what readers are trying to understand in receiving information from the news contained in the newspaper (Kuswanda et al., 2021).

The headline and its content are an inseparable part of the newspaper. From a practical point of view in receiving information, the most important thing is to understand the meaning contained in the headline. Because the core purpose of information conveyed through newspapers lies in the headline. This headline is usually located above the content of the news (news column) and at the beginning of the news which is a certain group of words that are very influential on the reader's brain activity, especially on situational semantic representation (Zaidelman et al., 2021).

Newspapers, as a source of information, are very important for society. Every day, people read newspapers to find out the news that develops. Without newspapers, of course, people do not get news, knowledge, and events that exist today. (Octavianna et al., 2020). Especially at this time, many events are very worrying about law, economy, corruption and terrorism. So, without newspapers, of course, people will be blind to the news or events that have happened (Sibarani et al., 2021). On this occasion, the researcher discusses the use of association meanings, ambiguity meanings, and lexical meanings in the daily headlines of the Sinar Indonesia Baru Medan. The daily headlines were taken as research material or data starting from March 2021 to August 2021. More else, the Sinar Indonesia Baru has never been studied by others (Carminati et al., 2002; Chaer, 1995; Hashem & Muhi, 2021). Examples of using the meaning of association.

Data 1.OJK Dukung Pemulihan Ekonomi dan Awasi **Pencucian Uang** [OJK Supports Economic Recovery and Supervises **Money Laundering**] (SIB, 7 April 2021)

The headline above contains a word that means association or connotation, namely *money laundering*. The word money laundering has changed its meaning which has been influenced by subjective and non-objective values (not the real meaning). The phrase *money laundering* means 'the process of laundering money (KBBI, 1988). This is the real meaning, but the headline above has changed its meaning to an association or connotation, namely 'a series of activitia which are processes carried out by a person or organization against illicit money originating from crime'. So, it is clear that the headline above uses the meaning of association, namely *money laundering*.

Examples of using the meaning of ambiguity.

Data 2.Tabrak Mobil Parkir di Pinggir Jalan, Seorang Pelajar Tewas di Pematang Siantar [Car crashes parked on the side of the road, a student dies in Pematang Siantar]

(SIB, 5 April 2021:8)

The headline above uses the meaning of ambiguity because the meaning is not clear and there are two meanings, namely first (1) Someone hit a car parked on the side of the road. Second (2) A student died in Pematang Siantar. So, the headline above is not clear or has a double meaning. If the headline above becomes 'A student died in Pematang Siantar after hitting a car parked on the side of the road', then ambiguity will not occur because the wording has been changed to the headline.

Methodology

This research was conducted at the Daily News Sinar Indonesia Baru Office, Medan. The method used to provide data in this study was to use the listening method, namely listening to the use of language (Sudaryanto, 1993). In the case of researchers and members and several students listening to the use of the meaning of association, the meaning of ambiguity, and the lexical meaning contained in the Daily news headlines in the Sinar Indonesia Baru through:

- Carefully read all the headlines of the Daily News Sinar Indonesia Baru Medan at random to get a better understanding.
- The technique that supports this research was the note-taking technique, namely recording on a data card using certain writing instruments (Sudaryanto, 1993).
- After the data was collected, the next step was to select or classify the data according to the problem (Muda & Hasibuan, 2018).

After collecting data, the next step was to analyze the data. The existing data were classified according to the type of problem, then analyzed one by one based on the theory that had been determined to reveal the meaning contained in the headline (Schwarz, 2007; Issa et al., 2021; Putrayasa, 2017). To analyze the data, the

equivalent method is used. The equivalent method is a method whose determining tool is outside and does not become part of the language concerned (Sudaryanto, 1993). In this case, the basic technique used was the determining element sorting technique. In line with the referential equivalent method, this technique used referential sorting to divide the lingual word unit into various points designated by the word that must be known in advance; and to find out the difference between the referents, the researcher must have a mental sorting power. Then the power of sorting is seen as a tool while the use of tools is seen as a technique (Parera, 2004; Salliyanti, 2019; Kozlova et al., 2021).

In addition to using the equivalent method, to analyze the data, the *Agih* method is also used. The *Agih* method is a method whose determining tool is in the form of a part or element of the language that is the object of the research itself (Sudaryanto, 1993; Mahsun, 2005). The technique used was the substitution technique, which was to determine the level of similarity of the class or element to be replaced with a substitute element, especially if the replacement level was the same as the replaced level (Geurts & van Der Slik, 2005; Leech, 2003).

In addition to the above methods, the author also used quantitative methods, namely the decision method that used numbers (Muchlis, 1993). Solving with a quantitative model will produce a value or number for the decision variable. To calculate the number of uses of the most dominant meaning in the Daily News Sinar Indonesia Baru Medan, a simple formula was used as follows:

Number of Meaning Occurrences	X 100%
Total Data	
Example:	
Number of occurrences of association meaning	= 13
Total Data	= 25
So:	
13	
—— X 100%	= 52%
25	

So, the number of occurrences of association meaning is 52%

Results and Discussion

The use of meaning of the association of headlines of newspapers of the Sinar Indonesia Baru Medan

Data 3. Kasus **Suap Anggaran** Mantan Bupati Laura Khairuddin Syah Sitorus Divonis 1 Tahun 6 Bulan Penjara [Case of **Budget Bribery** of Former Regent Laura Khairuddin Syah Sitorus Sentenced to 1 Year 6 Months in Prison] (SIB, 9 April 2021: 1)

The headline above has a word that means association or connotation, namely suap anggaran. The phrase suap anggaran has changed its meaning which has

been influenced by subjective and non-objective values (not the real meaning). The phrase suap anggaran means 'rice that is picked up with the fingers and put into the mouth when eating' (KBBI 1988: 816). This is the true meaning, but the headline above has changed its meaning to an association or connotation, namely 'an act of bribing budget money or giving money. So, it is clear that the headline above uses the meaning of association, namely suap anggaran.

Data 4. Jual ABG 17 Tahun ke Pria **Hidung Belang** Seorang Wanita Ditangkap Polisi [Selling 17-year-old teen to a man with **a masher**, a woman arrested by the police] (SIB, 4 April 2021: 4)

The headline above contains a word that means association or connotation, namely hidung belang. The phrase hidung belang has changed its meaning which has been influenced by subjective and non-objective values (not the real meaning). The phrase hidung belang means 'smell or inhaler' (KBBI 1988). This is the real meaning, but the headline above has changed its meaning into an association or connotation, namely 'naughty men like to play with women'. So, it is clear that the headline above uses the meaning of association, namely hidung belang.

Data 5. Bambang Brodjonegoro Pamit Usai Kemenristek **Dilebur** [Bambang Brodjonegoro Says Goodbye After Kemenristek Is **Melted**] (SIB, 12 April 2021)

The headline above contains a word that means association or connotation, namely to be *dilebur*. The word *dilebur* changes its meaning which has been influenced by subjective and non-objective values (not the real meaning). The word *dilebur* means 'to melt (heated metal)' (KBBI 1988: 507). This is the real meaning, but the headline above has changed its meaning to an association or connotation, namely 'melt of Kemendikbud and Kemenristek'. So, it is clear that the headline above uses the meaning of association, which is to be *dilebur*.

Data 6. Singapore Marah Disebut **Surga Koruptor**, KPK Minta Maaf [Angry Singapore Called **paradise of corruptors**, KPK Apologizes] (SIB, 11 April 2021: 1)

The headline above contains a word that means association or connotation, namely the *surga koruptor*. The phrase "*surga koruptor*" has changed its meaning which has been influenced by subjective and non-objective values (not the real meaning). The phrase "*surga koruptor*" means "*the afterlife that makes the human spirit happy who wants to live in it in eternity*" (KBBI 1988: 873). This is the real meaning, but the headline above has changed its meaning to an association or connotation, namely '*a hiding place for corruptors for fun*'. So, it's clear that the headline above uses the meaning of association, namely the *surga koruptor*.

Data 7. Biden Akui Rasisme Telah Menjadi **Racun** yang Hantui Bangsa Amerika [Biden admits racism has become a **poison** that haunts Americans] (SIB, 21 Maret 2021:1)

The headline above contains a word that means association or connotation, namely *racun*. The word *racun* has changed its meaning which has been influenced by subjective and non-objective values (not the real meaning). The word *racun* means 'a substance or gas that causes illness or death when eaten or inhaled' (KBBI 1988: 718). This is the real meaning, but the headline above has changed its meaning into an association or connotation, namely 'which is a scourge (which is scary)'. So, the headline above uses the meaning of association which is *racun*.

Data 8.Hakim Nyatakan Praperadilan Kasus Kerumunan Habib Rizieq *Gugur* [Judge Says Pretrial of Habib Rizieq Crowd Case *Falls*] (SIB, 18 Maret 2021:1)

The headline above contains a word that means association or connotation, namely gugur. The word gugur has changed its meaning which has been influenced by subjective and non-objective values (not the real meaning). The word gugur means 'fall before ripening (fruits, born prematurely (babies)' (KBBI 1988: 285). This is the true meaning, but the headline above has changed its meaning into association or connotation, namely 'not used anymore or not being questioned'. So, it's clear that the headline above uses the meaning of association, namely gugur.

Data 9.Bakamla **Tangkap Basah** 2 Kapal Berbendera Malaysia Curi Ikan di Laut RI [Bakamla **Caught red-handed** 2 Malaysian-Flag Boats Stealing Fish in Indonesian Seas] (SIB, 25 Maret 2021:12)

The headline above has a word that means association or connotation, namely tangkap basah. The phrase tangkap basah has changed its meaning which has been influenced by subjective and non-objective values (not the real meaning). The phrase tangkap basahmeans 'caught in a wet state' (KBBI 1988: 900). This is the real meaning, but the headline above has changed its meaning to an association or connotation, namely 'caught, and caught committing a crime or prohibited act'. So, it is clear that the headline above uses the meaning of association, namely tangkap basah.

Data 10. Covid Malaysia **Tembus** 6.000 3 Hari Berturut, Lockdown Makin Ketat [Malaysia's Covid **Breaks** 6,000 for 3 Days in a row, Lockdown is getting tighter] (SIB, 3 Juli 2021:1)

The headline above contains a word that means association or connotation, namely *tembus*. The word *tembus* has changed its meaning which has been influenced by subjective and non-objective values (not the real meaning). The word *tembus* means 'a hole to the other side (wall, bullet)' (KBBI 1988: 922). This is the real meaning, but the headline above has changed its meaning to an association or connotation, namely 'the most covid'. So, it is clear that the headline above uses the meaning of association, namely *tembus*.

Data 11. Bisnis Belum Bangkit, Duit Masih **Ngendap** di Bank [Business Hasn't Rise, Money Still **Settling** in the Bank]

(SIB, 3 Juli 2021:5)

The headline above contains a word that means association or connotation, namely *ngendap*. The word *ngendap* has changed its meaning which has been influenced by subjective and non-objective values (not the real meaning). The word *ngendap* means 'bent down so that it is not visible' (KBBI 1988: 230). This is the real meaning, but the headline above has changed its meaning to an association or connotation, namely 'to survive, not to be used'. So, it is clear that the headline above uses the meaning of association, which is *ngendap*.

Data 12. Pengusaha Mall Teriak UMKM Akan **Hancur Lebur**[Mall Entrepreneurs Shout MSMEs Will **Be Destroyed**] (SIB, 2 Juli 2021:1)

The headline above contains a word that means association or connotation, namely hancur lebur. The phrase hancur leburhas changed its meaning which has been influenced by subjective and non-objective values (not the real meaning). The phrase hancur leburmeans 'destroyed, damaged (building)' (KBBI 1988: 295). This is the true meaning, but the headline above has changed its meaning into an association or connotation, namely 'MSMEs are not progressing or not developing'. So, it's clear that the headline above uses the meaning of association, which is to hancur lebur.

Data 13. Kapolri: Jangan Mau **Dipecah Belah** [Head of Indonesian Police: Don't want to **be divided**] (SIB, 11 April 2021:1)

The headline above contains a word that means association or connotation, which is dipecah belah. The word split has changed its meaning which has been influenced by subjective and non-objective values (not the real meaning). The word dipecah belah means 'split (not united anymore) like plates, bowls' (KBBI 1988: 656). This is the real meaning, but the headline above has changed its meaning into an association or connotation, namely 'incitement or slander'. So, it is clear that the headline above uses the meaning of association, which is dipecah belah.

Data 14. Ketum BKAG Medan Serukan Umat Kristiani Jangan **Terpancing** Profokasi Bom Makasar [Head of BKAG Medan Calls for Christians not to be **Provoked** by the Makassar Bombing] (SIB, 30 Maret 2021:2)

The headline above contains a word that means association or connotation, namely *terpancing*. The word *terpancing* has changed its meaning which has been influenced by subjective and non-objective values (not the real meaning). The word *terpancing* means 'caught with a fishing rod, caught by a fishing rod' (KBBI 1988: 642). This is the real meaning, but the headline above has changed its meaning to an association or connotation of 'affected'. So, it is clear that the headline above uses the meaning of association, which is *terpancing*.

The use of ambiguity in the daily news headlines of the Sinar Indonesia Baru Medan

Ambiguity means the lack of clarity of meaning that gives rise to various interpretations. The meaning of ambiguous language is certainly different from the meaning of pragmatic language. It is known that young children can get the right meaning pragmatically while adults tend to receive the right meaning by vocalization. However, Powell et al. (2019), show that 'reasoning about pragmatic language use intentions is more dependent on access to self-referential memory' so it can be understood that ambiguous language is not self-referential but rather 'activates the medial prefrontal cortex to facilitate decision making, posterior cingulate cortex for correlation neural activity and deactivation of excessive cognitive tasks, and the temporoparietal junction to link spoken and written language with knowledge, memory, and emotion' (Powell et al., 2019), and 'potentially ambiguous language has become common and potentially harmful' (Liu et al., 2021).

Data 15. Seorang Pria Sekap dan Rantai Leher Pacarnya Selama 3 Hari di Medan [A Man Holds His Girlfriend's Neck Chain for 3 Days in Medan] (SIB, 24 April:4)

The headline above uses the meaning of ambiguity because it can be interpreted in multiple ways (1) A man holds his girlfriend (2) The neck chain of his girlfriend for 3 days in Medan. So, the headline above is not clear what meaning there is ambiguity. If the headline above becomes 'A man holds captive and chains his girlfriend's neck for 3 days in Medan', then ambiguity will not occur because the words dan and the prefix-me have been added to the word rantai to become merantai.

Data 16.nAir Danau Toba Dekati Level Minimum, Rekayasa Cuaca Dilakukan 20 Hari [Lake Toba Water Approaches Minimum Level, Weather Engineering Performs 20 Days]

(SIB, 31 Maret 2021:1)

The headline above uses the meaning of ambiguity because it can be interpreted in multiple ways (1) Lake Toba water is near the minimum level (2) Weather engineering is carried out for 20 days. So, the headline above is not clear what meaning there is ambiguity. If the headline above becomes 'Lake Toba water is approaching the minimum level and weather engineering is carried out for 20 days', then ambiguity or ambiguity will not occur because a conjugation or words dan phrases have been added.

Data 17. Artis Unjuk Rasa, Hollywood Apresiasi Hukuman pada Polisi Pembunuhan Warga Kulit Hitam [Artists of Protest, Hollywood Appreciate Sentences to Police Killing Black Citizens] (SIB, 22 April 2021:5)

The headline above uses the meaning of ambiguity because it can be interpreted in multiple ways (1) Artists demonstrate an appreciation of punishment for the police killing black citizens (2) Hollywood appreciates punishment for police killing black citizens. So, the headline above is not clear what meaning there is ambiguity or ambiguity. If the headline above was 'The artist protesting in Hollywood appreciates the punishment for the police who kill black citizens, then ambiguity will not occur because the preposition *di*- has been added and the word *pembunuhan* (murder) is replaced with *membunuh* (to murder).

Data 18. Honda Ajak Generasi Millenial - Cari Aman Dulu Baru Cari Ilmu [Honda Invites Millennial Generation - Find Safe First Then Seek Knowledge] (SIB, 9 April 2021)

The headline above uses the meaning of ambiguity because it can be interpreted double (1) Honda invites the millennial generation, the meaning is not clear, Honda is a motorcycle brand (2) Look for safety first then seek knowledge. So, the headline above is not clear what meaning there is ambiguity or ambiguity. If the headline above became 'The leader of PT Indako invites the millennial generation and says it's safe to drive first then seek knowledge', then the meaning of ambiguity will not occur because the sentence has been replaced in the headline above.

Data 19. Ditabrak Lari di Pematang Siantar, Erikson Saragih Luka Parah [Hit and run in Pematang Siantar, Erikson Saragih was seriously injured] (SIB, 14 April 2021)

The headline above uses the meaning of ambiguity because it can be interpreted in multiple ways (1) A person who hit Erikson Saragih ran away (2) Erikson Saragih was run over by someone in Pematang Siantar resulting in serious injuries. So, the headline above is not clear what meaning there is ambiguity. If the headline above becomes 'Erikson Saragih was hit by someone who hit him and ran so badly in Pematang Siantar', then the meaning of ambiguity will not occur because the sentence has been changed and replaced in the headline above.

Data 20. 2 Terdakwa Penggelapan Akui Terima Transfer Dari Korban [*Two Convicts of Embezzlement Admit Receiving Transfers from Victims*] (SIB, 14 April 2021)

The headline above uses the meaning of ambiguity because it can be interpreted in multiple ways (1) 2 defendants of embezzlement, in this case, what is embezzlement? unclear (2) 2 defendants of embezzlement admit to receiving transfers from victims. So, the headline above is not clear what meaning there is ambiguity. If the headline above becomes '2 defendants of car embezzlement admit to receiving a transfer from the victim', then the meaning of ambiguity will not occur because the sentence has been changed and replaced by the sentence in the headline above. The word penggelapan is added to penggelapan mobil and the word akui (admit) is added with the affix me-ng- becomes mengakui (to admit).

Data 21. Pimpinan Komisi II Terima Info 68 Daerah Tak Anggarkan Insentif Nakes [Commission II Leader Receives Information on 68 Regions Not Budgeting for Health Workers Incentives] (SIB, 2 Juli 2021)

The headline above uses the meaning of ambiguity because it can be interpreted in multiple ways. (1) The head of commission II received information from 68 regions (2) the head of commission II did not budget for the health worker incentive. So, the headline above is not clear what meaning there is ambiguity. If the headline above becomes 'The head of commission II receives information from 68 regions for not budgeting for the health worker's incentive, then the meaning of ambiguity will not occur because the sentence has been changed and the sentence in the headline above is added by adding the prefix me- to the word terima becomes menerima and add the word karena (because) the word anggarkan is added with the prefix me-ng- and the suffix-kan becomes menganggarkan.

The use of lexical meaning of the headline news of the Sinar Indonesia Baru Medan

Data 22. Jokowi: Buruh Aset Besar Bangsa [Jokowi: Labor is a Great Asset of the Nation] (SIB, 2 Mei 2021:1)

The words contained in the headline above are a series of words that have lexical meaning because their meanings are following the dictionary and have not received affixes. The word buruh lexically means 'a person who works for others for wages' (KBBI 1988). The word is lexically meaning 'there is (at the beginning of the story) to express the relationship of the subject of the sentence with the nominal predicate which is explanatory' (KBBI 1988). The word aset lexically means 'capital, wealth' (KBBI 1988). The word besar lexically means 'more than medium size' (KBBI 1988). The word bangsa lexically means 'unity of people who are of the same descent, custom, language and history' (KBBI 1988). So, all the words in the headline above are lexical meanings.

Data 23. Jalan di Sergai Rusak Parah Warga Dambakan Perbaikan [Roads in Sergai are badly damaged Residents want repair] (SIB, 3 April 2021:3)

The headline above contains several words which have lexical meanings. The word *jalan* lexically means 'a place for people (vehicles) to pass by (KBBI 1988: 345). The word *Sergei* lexically means 'name of the district'. The word *rusak* lexically means 'is not perfect anymore' (KBBI 1988: 761). The word *parah* lexically means 'severe' (KBBI 1988: 648). The word *warga* lexically means 'member (family, association)' (KBBI 1988: 1008). So, the word *jalan*, *Sergei*, *rusak*, *parah*, and *warga* are lexical meanings.

Data 24. Ma'ruf Ajak Masyarakat Tidak Berfikir Sempit [*Ma'ruf Invites People Not to Think Narrowly*] (SIB, 5 April 2021:1)

The headline above contains several words which have lexical meanings. The word *ajak* lexically means 'to ask, to order' (KBBI 1988: 12). The word masyarakat lexically means 'a group of individuals who live together to obtain a common interest' (KBBI 1988: 562). The word tidak lexically means 'particle to express denial' (KBBI 1988: 943). The word sempit lexically means 'cannot accommodate

something' (KBBI 1988: 810). So, it is clear that the words ajak, masyarakat, tidak, and sempit are lexical meanings.

Data 25. Warga Limaq Simalungun Benahi Jalan [Limaq Simalungun Residents Improve Roads] (SIB, 2 Mei 2021:8)

The headline above contains several words which have lexical meanings. The word warga lexically means 'member (family, association' (KBBI 1988: 1008). The word Limaq lexically means 'name of a village in Simalungun'. Word Simalungun which lexically means 'name of the district'. The word jalan lexically means 'a place for passing people (vehicles)' (KBBI 1988: 345). So, it is clear that the word warga, Limaq, Simalungun, and jalan are lexical meanings.

Tabulation of the use of association meaning, ambiguity meaning and most dominant lexical meaning in the daily news Sinar Indonesia Baru Medan

Table 1
Tabulation of lexical meaning

No	Headlines	Meaning	Total
1	OJK Dukung Pemulihan Ekonomi dan	Association	1
	Awasi Pencucian Uang [OJK Supports		
	Economic Recovery and Supervises Money		
	Laundering]		
	(SIB, 7 April 2021: 5)		
2	Kasus Suap Anggaran Mantan Bupati	Association	1
	Laura Khairuddin Syah Sitorus Divonis 1		
	Tahun 6 Bulan Penjara [Case of Budget		
	Bribery of Former Regent Laura Khairuddin		
	Syah Sitorus Sentenced to 1 Year 6 Months		
	in Prison]		
3	(SIB, 9 April 2021: 1) Jual ABG 17 Tahun ke Pria <i>Hidung Belang</i>	Association	1
3	Seorang Wanita Ditangkap Polisi [Selling 17-	ASSOCIATION	1
	year-old teen to a man with a masher , a		
	woman arrested by the police		
	(SIB, 4 April 2021: 4)		
4	Bambang Brodjonegoro Pamit Usai	Association	1
	Kemenristek Dilebur [Bambang		
	Brodjonegoro Says Goodbye After		
	Kemenristek Is Melted		
	(SIB, 12 April 2021: 22)		
5	Singapore Marah Disebut Surga Koruptor ,	Association	1
	KPK Minta Maaf [Angry Singapore Called		
	paradise of corruptors, KPK Apologizes]		
_	(SIB, 11 April 2021: 1)		
6	Biden Akui Rasisme Telah Menjadi Racun	Association	1
	yang Hantui Bangsa Amerika [Biden admits		
	racism has become a poison that haunts		

	Americans]		
7	(SIB, 21 Maret 2021 :1) Hakim Nyatakan Praperadilan Kasus	Association	1
1	Kerumunan Habib Rizieq Gugur Judge	Association	1
	Says Pretrial of Habib Rizieq Crowd Case		
	Falls		
	(SIB, 18 Maret 2021 :1)		
8	Bakamlah Tangkap Basah 2 Kapal	Association	1
O	Berbendera Malaysia Curi Ikan di Laut RI	Association	1
	[Bakamla Caught red-handed 2 Malaysian-		
	Flag Boats Stealing Fish in Indonesian Seas		
	(SIB, 25 Maret 2021:12)		
9	Covid Malaysia Tembus 6.000 3 Hari	Association	1
J	Berturut, Lockdown Makin Ketat	Association	1
	[Malaysia's Covid Breaks 6,000 for 3 Days		
	in a row, Lockdown is getting tighter		
	(SIB, 3 Juli 2021:1)		
10	Bisnis Belum Bangkit, Duit Masih Ngendap	Association	1
10	di Bank [Business Hasn't Rise, Money Still	11000001411011	-
	Settling in the Bank		
	(SIB, 3 Juli 2021:5)		
11	Pengusaha Mall Teriak UMKM Akan	Association	1
	Hancur Lebur Mall Entrepreneurs Shout		
	MSMEs Will Be Destroyed		
	(SIB, 2 Juli 2021:1)		
12	Kapolri : Jangan Mau Dipecah Belah [Head	Association	1
	of Indonesian Police: Don't want to be		
	divided]		
	(SIB, 11 April 2021:1)		
13	Ketum BKAG Medan Serukan Umat	Association	1
	Kristiani Jangan Terpancing Profokasi		
	Bom Makasar [Head of BKAG Medan Calls		
	for Christians not to be Provoked by the		
	Makassar Bombing]		
	(SIB, 30 Maret 2021 :2)		
	er of occurrences of association meaning	= 13	
Total I		= 25	
_	13 × 100%	- FOO/	
	X 100% 25	= 52%	
	40		

So, the number of occurrences of association meaning is 52%

 $\label{eq:Table 2} \begin{tabular}{ll} Table 2 \\ The number of occurrences of association meaning \\ \end{tabular}$

No	Headlines	Meaning	Total
14	Tabrak Mobil Parkir di Pinggir Jalan,	Ambiguity	1
	Seorang Pelajar Tewas di Pematang Siantar		

	[Car crashes parked on the side of the road, a student dies in Pematang Siantar]		
15	(SIB, 5 April:8) Data 15. Seorang Pria Sekap dan Rantai Leher Pacarnya Selama 3 Hari di Medan [A Man Holds His Girlfriend's Neck Chain for 3 Days in Medan]	Ambiguity	1
16	(SIB, 24 April:4) Data 16. Air Danau Toba Dekati Level Minimum, Rekayasa Cuaca Dilakukan 20 Hari [Lake Toba Water Approaches Minimum Level, Weather Engineering Performs 20 Days] (SIB, 31 Maret 2021:1)	Ambiguity	1
17	Data 17. Artis Unjuk Rasa, Hollywood Apresiasi Hukuman pada Polisi Pembunuhan Warga Kulit Hitam [Artists of Protest, Hollywood Appreciate Sentences to Police Killing Black Citizens] (SIB, 22 April 2021:5)	Ambiguity	1
18	Data 18. Honda Ajak Generasi Milenial Cari Aman Dulu Baru Cari Ilmu [Honda Invites Millennial Generation - Find Safe First Then Seek Knowledge] (SIB, 9 April 2021:10)	Ambiguity	1
19	Data 19. Ditabrak Lari di Pematang Siantar, Erikson Saragih Luka Parah [Hit and run in Pematang Siantar, Erikson Saragih was seriously injured] (SIB, 14 April 2021: 8)	Ambiguity	1
20	Data 20. 2 Terdakwa Penggelapan Akui Terima Transfer Dari Korban [Two Convicts of Embezzlement Admit Receiving Transfers from Victims] (SIB, 14 April 2021: 4)	Ambiguity	1
21	Data 21. Pimpinan Komisi II Terima Info 68 Daerah Tak Anggarkan Insentif Nakes [Commission II Leader Receives Information on 68 Regions Not Budgeting for Health Workers Incentives] (SIB, 2 Juli 2021: 1)	Ambiguity	1
NUM	BER OF MEANINGS APPROVED		8
	ber of occurrences of ambiguity meaning Data 8	= 8 = 25	
-	25 X 100%	= 32%	

So, the number of occurrences of ambiguity meaning is 32%

Table 3
The number of occurrences of ambiguity meaning

No	Headline	Meaning	Total
22	Data 22. Jokowi : Buruh Aset Besar Bangsa	Lexical	1
	[Jokowi: Labor is a Great Asset of the Nation]		
	(SIB, 2 Mei 2021:1)		
23	Data 23. Jalan di Sergai Rusak Parah	Lexical	1
	Warga Dambakan Perbaikan [Roads in		
	Sergai are badly damaged Residents want		
	repair		
	(SIB, 3 April 2021:3)		
24	Data 24. Ma'ruf Ajak Masyarakat Tidak	Lexical	1
	Berfikir Sempit [Ma'ruf Invites People Not to		
	Think Narrowly]		
	(SIB, 5 April 2021:1)		
25	Data 25. Warga Limaq Simalungun Benahi	Leksikal	1
	Jalan [Ma'ruf Invites People Not to Think		
	Narrowly]		
	(SIB, 2 Mei 2021:8)		
NUM	IBER OF MEANINGS APPROVED		4
Num	ber of occurrences of lexical meaning	= 4	
Tota	l Data	= 25	
	4		
	—— X 100%	= 16%	

So, the number of occurrences of lexical meaning is 16%

If the total use of meaning is added, namely the meaning of association, meaning of ambiguity, and lexical meaning = 52% + 32% + 16% = 100%. So, the overall use of meaning is 100%.

More details can be seen in the Table below:

Table 4
The total use of meaning

No	Meaning	Total	%
1	Use of Association Meaning	13	52%
2	Use of Ambiguous Meaning	8	32%
3	Use of Lexical Meaning	4	16%
Tota	1	25	100%

Conclusion

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The conclusion from this research:

- The use of the meaning of association or connotation found in the daily news Sinar Indonesia Baru Medan is 52%.
- The use of ambiguity found in the daily news Sinar Indonesia Baru Medan is 32%.
- The use of lexical meaning found in the daily news Sinar Indonesia Baru Medan is 16%.

So, the most dominant among the three uses of the meaning of the headline above is the meaning of association or connotative meaning. The meaning of association and the meaning of ambiguity greatly affect the content because the meaning is not immediately known by the reader, is no longer what it is, and has changed its meaning. Likewise, the meaning of ambiguity, the information conveyed has a double meaning and does not use affixation so that it is not clear (Lyons & John, 1995; Zavolzi, 2021; Suryasa et al., 2019).

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