Lexical and Grammatical Meanings in Selected of The Jakarta Post Headlines: Semantic Analysis

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Abstract

The present study aims to analyze the lexical and grammatical meanings in selected headlines from The Jakarta Post. The research employs a qualitative approach with a descriptive design, aiming to explore and describe the semantic phenomena in the use of language within news headlines. The data consists of 75 headlines from The Jakarta Post published in December 2024. These headlines were selected based on their relevance and their representation of clear lexical and grammatical meanings. The data collection technique used in this study is documentation, where news headlines are systematically gathered for analysis. Data analysis follows the interactive model, which involves three stages, i.e. data reduction, data categorization, and conclusion drawing. In the first stage, relevant data are filtered and summarized. In the second stage, the data are categorized into lexical and grammatical meaning categories. Finally, conclusions are drawn based on the analysis results. The study reveals that lexical meanings in The Jakarta Post headlines provide clear, context-independent word interpretations. While grammatical meanings, shaped through affixation, composition, abbreviations, and acronyms, modify word forms to convey specific grammatical roles. Headlines effectively utilize these meanings to deliver concise and impactful messages. Understanding lexical and grammatical meanings is essential for decoding the semantic intricacies in news headlines. These meanings enhance clarity and efficiency in communication, making headlines more accessible and engaging for readers.

Keywords: *meaning, lexical, grammatical, headlines, The Jakarta Post*

INTRODUCTION

The headline of a news article plays a crucial role as the first element that captures the reader's attention (Mehawesh & Al-Allawi, 2024). In journalism, the headline serves as the gateway for readers to grasp the core of a story (Ansell, 2010). As the most prominent part of the article, it is designed to leave a strong first impression while conveying essential information briefly and clearly. Thus, a headline must pique the reader's curiosity, encouraging them to read the full article. Beyond its introductory function, a headline also provides readers with an initial context about the content of the news (Kuiken et al., 2017). Clarity and accuracy are essential to ensure that readers receive correct and reliable information. An effective headline typically contains key elements of the story, such as who, what, where, when, why, and how, albeit in a concise form. In the competitive media landscape, the ability to attract readers' attention is increasingly critical (Jeganathan & Szymkowiak, 2020). Crafting an engaging yet informative headline requires precise word choice, an appealing tone, and an efficient structure.

Semantic analysis plays a vital role in understanding how news headlines convey information effectively. Headlines are crafted to encapsulate the essence of a story in a concise yet impactful manner,

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relying on specific word choices and structures to deliver key messages. In headlines, semantics ensures that each word contributes to the overall clarity, coherence, and impact (Colla et al., 2022). For example, a carefully selected verb can convey urgency, while the use of an abbreviation can make information more concise without losing meaning. These semantic choices influence how readers interpret and engage with the content, even before reading the full article (Song et al., 2023). Through semantic analysis, researchers can uncover the strategies behind effective headline construction, highlighting how meaning is shaped and delivered. This focus on semantics provides valuable insights into the interplay between language and communication. It ensuring that headlines fulfill their role as concise yet powerful conveyors of information.

Semantic analysis examines how meanings are constructed and conveyed through language, focusing on both lexical and grammatical meanings. By examining lexical and grammatical meanings, semantic analysis reveals how individual words and their combinations contribute to the clarity, emphasis, and tone of the headline. Lexical meaning refers to the basic meaning of a word that can be understood independently of context (Winter, 2020). It represents the core definition found in a dictionary, such as a noun indicating a specific object, a verb describing an action, or an adjective outlining a characteristic. Grammatical meaning, on the other hand, arises from changes in word forms through processes like affixation, composition, abbreviations, and acronyms (Khanetnok et al., 2023). These changes modify or clarify the grammatical function of a word within a sentence, adding layers of meaning or making communication more efficient.

In semantic analysis, the interplay between lexical and grammatical meanings reveals how words and structures interact to produce coherent and nuanced communication. This relationship is particularly significant in compact forms of language, such as headlines, where precision and brevity are paramount. Understanding this interaction allows researchers to decode how language is used strategically to convey layered information in limited textual space, making semantic analysis a vital tool for studying effective language use. In news headlines, the relationship between lexical and grammatical meanings is crucial for crafting concise and impactful messages. Lexical meaning ensures clarity and specificity, while grammatical meaning allows for the flexibility and structural coherence necessary to fit complex ideas into limited space. Together, these meanings work to deliver headlines that are both dense in information and easily understood, meeting the demands of modern communication.

The Jakarta Post is an English-language daily newspaper based in Indonesia, recognized as one of the country's leading sources of news for both local and international audiences (Hendrayani, 2020). Established in 1983, it has become a key platform for delivering accurate and timely information on politics, economy, culture, and global affairs. With its readership spanning expatriates, diplomats, and English-speaking Indonesians, The Jakarta Post plays a crucial role in bridging communication between Indonesia and the global community (Sitio et al., 2023). Known for its high editorial standards, the newspaper emphasizes balanced reporting and insightful analysis, providing readers with in-depth coverage of current issues. Its headlines, crafted with precision, reflect the importance of concise and meaningful language in capturing readers' attention while conveying essential information. As a major player in media, The Jakarta Post contributes significantly to promoting English literacy and fostering an informed society in Indonesia.

Research related to lexical and grammatical meanings has been studied by several scholars. Sinambela et al. (2022) explore the concepts of lexical and grammatical meanings within Batak Toba proverbs, explaining that lexical meaning refers to the standalone meaning of a word, while grammatical meaning emerges from the interactions between grammatical components. Puspita and Ratini (2024) examine the short story *Surat Rahasia dari Tuhan* by Amelia Bunga Nofitasari, highlighting the intricacies

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of lexical meaning and the significance of sentence structure in delivering messages. Their study also delves into the connections between story elements through the analysis of referential and non-referential meanings. Similarly, Gani and Nelfi (2022) analyze lexical and grammatical meanings in the headlines of the *Padang Ekspres* newspaper, employing a descriptive method to identify forms of these meanings, such as affixation and reduplication. Additional studies on lexical and grammatical meanings in news headlines have been conducted by Irawan et al. (2022) and Rahmawati and Nurhamidah (2018).

This study aims to analyze the lexical and grammatical meanings contained in the headlines of The Jakarta Post. Although many studies have been conducted on lexical and grammatical meanings in various linguistic contexts, research focusing on the use of lexical and grammatical meanings in The Jakarta Post headlines is still limited. This study fills this gap by specifically examining how these two types of meaning influence how information is conveyed to readers. The novelty of this research lies in the application of semantic analysis that combines lexical and grammatical meanings within the context of news headlines, an area often overlooked in other semantic studies. This research will also provide new insights into the role of sentence structure and word choice in creating clear and efficient meaning in news articles. The benefit of this research is to offer a deeper understanding of how lexical and grammatical meanings are used in headline construction, which can help both readers and news writers more effectively understand and convey information through concise and meaningful language. This study is expected to contribute to the development of semantic theory, particularly in the analysis of lexical and grammatical meanings in the context of mass media.

METHOD

The approach used in this study is qualitative with a descriptive design. This approach aims to explore and describe the lexical and grammatical meanings found in the headlines of The Jakarta Post. The study does not aim to test hypotheses, but rather to understand the semantic phenomena in language use within news headlines. The data used in this study consists of 75 headlines taken from The Jakarta Post. The selection of news headlines is based on the criteria of relevance and the representation of words with clear lexical and grammatical meanings. The data collection technique used is documentation study. The researcher collects news headlines from The Jakarta Post published within a specific period, namely throughout December 2024. The data analysis technique used is the interactive analysis model based on Miles and Huberman (1994), which includes three stages, i.e. data reduction, data categorization, and drawing conclusions. In the first stage, relevant data is filtered and summarized. Next, the data is categorized into lexical and grammatical meaning categories. In the final stage, conclusions are drawn based on the findings. The research results presented narratively, with explanations of the findings related to lexical and grammatical meanings in the headlines of The Jakarta Post. Each meaning category will be explained with examples from the collected data.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Lexical Meaning in Noun Form

The lexical meaning of a noun refers to the fundamental meaning inherent in the word itself, independent of its grammatical role or function within a sentence. Nouns carry lexical meanings that point to specific objects, ideas, or entities, which can be comprehended on their own. Below are examples of lexical meanings in noun form, drawn from selected headlines of The Jakarta Post:

(1) **Police** to block some traffic from entering Jakarta on New Year's Eve
(2) Fire in **Senen** kills two elderly residents

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(3) Bali's tallest broadcasting **tower** opens to public

(4) Authorities struggle against **tsunami** complacency

(5) **Government** promises to lower haj prices in 2025

(6) Hundreds of motorists injured from chemical spill in **West Java**

(7) Convicts get sentence cuts during **Christmas**

(8) NASA probe makes closest ever pass by the **Sun**

(9) Indonesia in talks with US, Russia for **nuclear** power technology

(10) Hotels expect drop in **occupancy** during year-end holidays

(11) Bahlil discusses reliance on foreign labor in **nickel** downstreaming

The analysis of lexical meanings in noun forms in the data reveals variations in meaning based on their contextual use. The word *police* (1) lexically refer to an institution or officers responsible for maintaining order, used in the context of traffic regulation in Jakarta on New Year's Eve. Place names such as *Senen* (2) and *West Java* (6) have lexical meanings as specific areas in Indonesia, referring to the locations of a fire and a chemical spill incident, respectively. The word *tower* (3) means a tall building, used here to describe the tallest broadcasting tower in Bali. Furthermore, *tsunami* (4) lexically denotes a large wave caused by tectonic activity, referring in this context to the challenge of combating apathy toward tsunami dangers. The word *government* (5) lexically means a governing body, used to describe the government's promise to reduce Hajj costs. Religious celebrations like *Christmas* (7) carry the meaning of a Christian holy day, during which inmates receive sentence reductions. The term *Sun* (8) refers to the central star of the solar system, used in the context of NASA's research mission. Technical terms such as *nuclear* (9) mean relating to energy derived from nuclear reactions, referring in this context to nuclear power technology being discussed by Indonesia. The word *occupancy* (10) lexically means the rate of space usage, used in the sentence to describe hotel occupancy expected to decrease during the year-end holidays. Finally, *nickel* (11) lexically denotes a corrosion-resistant metal, related in this context to downstreaming and the use of foreign labor.

Lexical Meaning in Verb Form

The lexical meaning of verbs pertains to their fundamental or inherent sense, which conveys the actions, conditions, or processes they describe. Lexical meaning in verbs emphasizes the general representation of these verbs without taking sentence context into account. Verbs can express diverse meanings, including actions, states, and transitions. Below are examples of lexical meanings in verb form, drawn from selected headlines of The Jakarta Post:

(12) The Fed's hawkish tone: Will Bank Indonesia **follow** suit?

(13) Catering businesses **fall** victim to free meal program fraud

(14) Japanese, Indonesian businesses **see** potential in air mobility

(15) Govt to **build** irrigation systems on 2 million hectares across nation

(16) Vietnam to **build** $67 billion high-speed railway

(17) Govt to **allocate** 8 million ha of land to support free meals, reach food self-sufficiency

(18) Indonesia, UAE **ink** MoUs on energy, minerals cooperation

(19) Japan government to **approve** $140b stimulus

(20) **Boost** renewable-based electrification in remote regions, solar NGO urges

The verbs in the sentences above express various grammatical meanings that reflect their specific functions and roles in context. The verb *follow* (12) indicates the action of following or aligning with another party's steps, in this case, Bank Indonesia potentially aligning its policy with the Fed's. The verb

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fall (13) signifies a change in status, where catering businesses become victims of fraud, emphasizing the negative impact experienced. Meanwhile, *see* (14) refers to the perception or recognition of potential, illustrating the business opportunities between Japan and Indonesia. The verb *build* (15 and 16) denotes the process of construction, whether in building irrigation systems to support national agriculture or large-scale infrastructure projects such as the high-speed railway in Vietnam. The verb *allocate* (17) shows the action of arranging or designating resources, in this context, the allocation of land to support food programs and self-sufficiency. The verb *ink* (18) metaphorically means signing an agreement, often used in formal contexts like the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Indonesia and the UAE. Additionally, *approve* (19) represents the official action of the Japanese government approving the economic stimulus, while *boost* (20) depicts efforts to enhance renewable-based electrification in remote areas. Thus, these verbs reflect various actions, processes, and decisions within social, economic, and environmental contexts.

Lexical Meaning in Adjectival Form

Lexical meaning refers to the fundamental meaning of a word, and for adjectives, it pertains to the qualities or traits associated with nouns. Adjectives serve to specify or elaborate on nouns, offering extra details that aid readers or listeners in gaining a clearer understanding of the subjects being described. Below are examples of lexical meanings in adjectival form, drawn from selected headlines of The Jakarta Post:

(21) Yearender: Hope for KPK's new leaders to remain **independent**
(22) **'Dangerous** new era': Climate change spurs disaster in 2024
(23) Not all **extra** budget requests will be met, says Prabowo
(24) **Sharp** slowdown pushes New Zealand into recession
(25) RI identifies 29 **potential** nuclear power plant sites
(26) COP29 $300b funding pledge remains **elusive** for Indonesia
(27) Prabowo wants Indonesia to be '**free** of all food imports'
(28) **Strong** US data feeds doubts about Fed December rate cut
(29) **Small** businesses see sales sink 40-60%: BRI
(30) Rupiah **down**, IDX Composite drops as Trump wins US election

The adjectives in the headlines reflect various lexical meanings that describe the qualities or conditions of the subjects in the context. The adjective *independent* (21) expresses the desired quality of KPK's new leaders, emphasizing their freedom from external influences in their decision-making. *Dangerous* (22) describes the risky nature of the new era triggered by climate change, indicating potential harm. *Extra* (23) refers to an additional amount beyond what is usual, in this case, extra budget requests that may or may not be approved. *Sharp* (24) describes the sudden and drastic economic slowdown leading New Zealand into a recession. *Potential* (25) refers to the possibility or capacity of certain locations to become nuclear power plant sites, highlighting their latent ability. *Elusive* (26) describes the difficulty in achieving the pledged funding, portraying it as something hard to obtain. *Free* (27) expresses the desire for Indonesia to be independent of food imports, aiming for self-sufficiency. *Strong* (28) signifies the significant impact of US economic data, which raises doubts about the Fed's interest rate cut. *Small* (29) illustrates the size of businesses suffering a significant drop in sales, highlighting the severity of their financial struggles. Lastly, *down* (30) describes the decline in the value of the Rupiah and the IDX Composite following Trump's election, signaling a negative change in the market. Thus, these adjectives provide additional information that helps to clarify the actions, conditions, and situations in the sentences.

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Grammatical Meaning of Affixation

The grammatical meaning of affixation pertains to the meaning that results from attaching affixes (such as prefixes, suffixes, infixes, or circumfixes) to a root word in a language. This process not only alters the word's form but also frequently changes its grammatical meaning. Below are examples of grammatical meanings in affixation form, drawn from selected headlines of The Jakarta Post:

(31) **Universities** skeptical over govt's commitment to lecturers' welfare

(32) Aceh marches on with lingering grief 20 **years** after tsunami

(33) Ministry **evaluates** regulation on lecturer allowances

(34) Death and **rebirth**: Aceh marches on, slowly, after 2004 tsunami

(35) Siren rings as Aceh mourners mark 20 years after **deadly** tsunami

(36) China manufacturing activity **grows** for third straight month

(37) As the world ages, Indonesia sees business **opportunities**

(38) Coordinating Economic Minister Airlangga: No one celebrates the holidays without **shopping**

(39) Qatar to help financing Prabowo's **housing** program: Deputy minister

(40) **Developments** of Indonesia's OECD accession journey

(41) Govt to pursue **taxes** from 'shadow economy', Sri Mulyani says

(42) China consumer prices rise at **slower** rate in October

Affixation in these headlines plays a significant role in altering the grammatical meaning of the root words, providing more specific nuances related to time, action, or state. For example, the word *universities* (31) with the suffix *-es* indicates the plural form of *university*, referring to more than one university. Similarly, *years* (32), using the suffix *-s*, refers to multiple years, denoting a period of time longer than one year after the tsunami. In the sentence *evaluates* (33), the suffix *-es* on the verb indicates an action that is currently being carried out. The word *rebirth* (34) uses the suffix *-re*, signifying a recovery or renewal after the disaster. The suffix *-ly* in *deadly* (35) describes the lethal nature of the tsunami, while *-s* in *grows* (36) shows an ongoing growth in manufacturing activity. *Opportunities* (37) with the suffix *-ies* refers to multiple business opportunities, and *shopping* (38) with the suffix *-ing* denotes an activity that is currently taking place. *Housing* (39) also uses the *-ing* suffix, referring to a housing program that is being funded. The word *developments* (40) with the suffix *-ments* indicates various advancements in Indonesia's journey toward OECD membership. *Taxes* (41) with the suffix *-es* refers to multiple taxes, while *slower* (42) uses the suffix *-er* to indicate a comparison, showing a slower rate of price increases compared to before. Through affixation, these headlines not only change the form of the words but also add grammatical dimensions that clarify their meanings and context.

Grammatical Meaning of Composition

The grammatical meaning of composition pertains to the meaning generated when two or more words are combined to create a compound word. Unlike affixation, which involves adding prefixes or suffixes, composition focuses on merging complete words. Below are examples of lexical meanings in composition form, drawn from selected headlines of The Jakarta Post:

(43) Five dead in flooding, landslides amid **year-end** holidays

(44) Discourse: Flexible, rapid **decision-making** at heart of 2004 tsunami response

(45) **Yearender**: Problematic election agency at heart of declining election integrity

(46) **Month-long** school holiday for Ramadan under discussion

(47) Govt still seeking **face-to-face** negotiations with Apple

(48) Indonesia sees **second-largest** trade surplus since Covid era amid strong exports

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(49) Developers to focus more on **low-segment** homes amid govt incentives: Consultant

(50) Prabowo pitches Java's giant **seawall** project to Japanese firms: Rosan

(51) Indonesia, China ink $10b in deals for **high-tech**, renewable energy

(52) OECD Secretary General: Indonesia **membership** supports Golden Indonesia 2045 vision

(53) Years later, Indonesian tourism still below **pre-pandemic** level

(54) No more **'trickle-down'** economy: Prabowo

(55) Prabowo promises food **self-sufficiency** within four years

In the analysis of grammatical meaning through composition, compound words formed by combining two or more words provide specific, nuanced meanings that can convey more detailed concepts. For example, *year-end* (43) refers to the period at the conclusion of the year, highlighting the timing of the events. Similarly, *decision-making* (44) signifies the process of making decisions, emphasizing the activity itself. The term *yearender* (45), created by combining "year" and "ender," points to an event or report marking the close of a year, often used in summaries. *Month-long* (46) describes the duration of something lasting for a month, here referring to the school holiday. *Face-to-face* (47) refers to direct, in-person interactions, highlighting the type of negotiations sought with Apple. *Second-largest* (48) indicates the size or importance of something in comparison to other similar entities, specifically the trade surplus. The term *low-segment* (49) refers to a category of homes targeting the lower economic segment of society, demonstrating the specific market being referred to.

Seawall (50) combines "sea" and "wall" to refer to a large barrier built to protect the land from sea-related issues. *High-tech* (51) implies advanced technology and innovation, referring to the nature of the deals signed between Indonesia and China. *Membership* (52) combines "member" and "ship" to signify being part of an organization, emphasizing Indonesia's role in supporting the Golden Indonesia 2045 vision. *Pre-pandemic* (53) indicates the state or level of tourism before the pandemic, offering a comparison to current conditions. *Trickle-down* (54) critiques the economic model, highlighting the idea that benefits should flow from the top to the lower levels. Finally, *self-sufficiency* (55) refers to the ability to produce what is needed without relying on external sources, here referring to food production goals. Through these compound words, the meaning is shaped by the combination of simple words, adding a layer of specificity and clarity to the concepts.

Grammatical Meaning of Abbreviations

The grammatical meaning of abbreviations involves shortening longer words or phrases into more compact forms, primarily to enhance communication efficiency. This includes acronyms, initialisms, and other types that streamline language use in daily conversations. Below are examples of lexical meanings in abbreviations form, drawn from selected headlines of The Jakarta Post:

(56) 18 cops to face ethics probe for allegedly extorting Malaysians at **DWP** festival

(57) **PDI-P** to mount defense against graft case

(58) **KPK** arrests two suspects in Lombok tsunami shelter graft case

(59) **NASA** spacecraft 'safe' after closest-ever approach to Sun

(60) **IDX** falters in 2024 as global markets soar to record highs

(61) **BKPM** reveals '2024 Strategic Investment Downstreaming Research'

(62) Nippon Steel offers **US** government veto power in bid for US Steel approval, source says

(63) Jakarta announces Rp 1 public transportation fare for **NYE**

(64) Nestlé Indonesia wins silver at **ICSA** 2024 for strong partnership with local dairy farmers

(65) **UK** study warns of perils in AI-driven 'intention economy'

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(66) Independent smallholder group from Indonesia awarded **RSPO** certification in Thailand

(67) China revises up 2023 **GDP**, World Bank raises forecast for 2024, 2025

(68) Consumers upbeat on **RI** economy in November, but spending boost unlikely

(69) Inflation drops further to just above low end of **BI** target range

(70) Norway faces **WWF** in court over deep sea mining

In analyzing the grammatical meaning of abbreviations or acronyms, these shortened forms convey specific and precise meanings by representing longer terms or names, often used to enhance brevity and clarity. For example, *DWP* (56) stands for *Djakarta Warehouse Project*, a well-known music festival, referring to a specific event. *PDI-P* (57) is the abbreviation for *Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan* (Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle), signifying a prominent political party in Indonesia. *KPK* (58) refers to *Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi* (Corruption Eradication Commission), a government agency responsible for combating corruption in Indonesia. *NASA* (59) stands for *National Aeronautics and Space Administration*, representing the U.S. space agency, particularly in reference to the spacecraft's safety after a close encounter with the Sun. *IDX* (60) stands for *Indonesia Stock Exchange*, representing the stock market in Indonesia, highlighting its performance. *BKPM* (61) stands for *Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal* (Investment Coordinating Board), indicating a government body that deals with investment activities in Indonesia.

US (62) refers to the United States, used to denote the country in the context of a legal decision. *NYE* (63) refers to *New Year's Eve*, indicating a specific date or event related to the end-of-year celebrations. *ICSA* (64) stands for *International Corporate Social Responsibility Awards*, used to reference an award event for corporate social responsibility achievements. *UK* (65) refers to the *United Kingdom*, which provides the context of a study concerning AI. *RSPO* (66) stands for *Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil*, which certifies sustainable palm oil production practices. *GDP* (67) refers to *Gross Domestic Product*, indicating the measure of a country's economic performance. *RI* (68) stands for *Republik Indonesia* (Republic of Indonesia), used to refer to the national economy or specific aspects of the country. *BI* (69) refers to *Bank Indonesia*, the central bank of Indonesia, used in relation to inflation and target rates. *WWF* (70) stands for *World Wide Fund for Nature*, representing an international environmental organization involved in legal proceedings. These abbreviations serve to condense complex terms, allowing for easier communication and reference to specific organizations, events, or concepts.

Grammatical Meaning of Acronyms

The grammatical meaning of acronyms refers to the meaning derived when an acronym is employed within a particular sentence context. An acronym is formed by shortening one or more words, typically using their initial letters to create a new term. Beyond its lexical meaning (the fundamental meaning of the abbreviated words), an acronym also carries grammatical meaning based on its role and structure in the sentence. Below are examples of lexical meanings in acronyms form, drawn from selected headlines of The Jakarta Post:

(71) Indonesia's downstreaming policy inspires Asian, African countries: **Binus** research

(72) How social start-up is supporting Jakartan school renovations through **app**

(73) **Govt** to build irrigation systems on 2 million hectares across nation

(74) Investment of US$2.9t expected for 2025-2029: **Bappenas**

(75) US finalizes curbs on investing in Chinese **tech**

The acronym *Binus* (71) stands for *Bina Nusantara University*, an Indonesian educational institution. Here, *Binus* functions as a proper noun referring to the research source. Grammatical meaning is generated

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by using *Binus* as the subject performing the action of conducting research, thus simplifying the full name of the university. The word *app* (72) is an abbreviation for *application*, referring to a software application used for supporting school renovations. In this context, *app* serves as a noun, simplifying the term *mobile application* or *software application*. The grammatical meaning of *app* reflects its function as a tool or medium in the sentence, streamlining communication. The acronym *Govt* (73) stands for *Government*. It functions as the subject of the sentence, indicating the entity responsible for building the irrigation systems. The grammatical meaning of *Govt* is a simplified form of *Government*, providing clarity and conciseness within the sentence structure. The acronym *Bappenas* (74) stands for *Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional* (National Development Planning Agency) in Indonesia. Here, *Bappenas* functions as a subject, representing the institution making the investment forecast. The grammatical meaning of *Bappenas* reflects the formal role of the agency within the context of national economic planning. The word *tech* (75) is a shortened form of *technology*. In this context, *tech* refers to the technology sector, particularly Chinese technological investments. *Tech* functions as a noun, simplifying the longer phrase *technology sector*. Its grammatical meaning highlights the type of investment being discussed.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of lexical and grammatical meanings in selected headlines from The Jakarta Post highlights how words and their combinations convey specific meanings. Lexical meaning refers to the basic meaning of a word that can be understood without considering the context of the sentence. For example, a noun refers to a specific object or entity, a verb describes an action or process, and an adjective elaborates on the qualities or characteristics of an object. Meanwhile, grammatical meaning, derived from affixation, composition, abbreviations, and acronyms, reflects the changes in word forms that can alter or clarify their grammatical function in a sentence. Affixation adds grammatical meaning by attaching prefixes or suffixes, while composition creates new meaning by combining two words. Abbreviations and acronyms, which are forms of word shortening, enhance communication efficiency by converting long words into more concise forms while still carrying clear meaning according to context. Overall, understanding lexical and grammatical meanings is crucial in a news headline, especially for comprehending how words are used in a broader context.

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