

THE PHENOMENON OF USING LOCAL LANGUAGES ON ONLINE NEWS CHANNELS

Umi Yawisah

yawisah.umi@gmail.com
Institut Agama Islam Negeri Metro
Lampung, Indonesia

Abstract: In this digital era, local language extinction, especially in Indonesia, should become a main concern in a linguistic field. The fact that the increasing number of people using Indonesian for their daily communication rather than their respective local languages indicates a paradigm shift towards local language amongst Indonesian society. This study aims at analyzing the extent to which local languages are used in writing articles or news in online news channels. By using a qualitative study, this paper seeks to find out the use of local language in headline news and its contents. The data were collected and documented from several news written in online media platform, then selected and classified by tabulating the relevant data before analyzing them comprehensively. The findings of this study reveals that the use of local language in online news channels occurs in the title and content of the news. Local languages are used because of the difficulty in finding the right equivalents and translations that are not familiar to many people. At the end of this paper, it is concluded that local languages must be preserved because the diversity of languages increases the creativity of one's thinking.

Keywords: local languages; extinction; online news channels

INTRODUCTION (Cambria 11 Capital Bold) (no numbering)

The concerns about the extinction of local languages in Indonesia have been increasing in recent years. The increasing number of people using Indonesian instead of their local languages, including millennials, proves this. The concerns were heightened when the Language Development and Guidance Agency of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology reported that of the 718 local languages in Indonesia, 25 languages were endangered, 6 languages were critical, and 11 languages were declared extinct (Gandhawangi, 2022). The causes of extinction include because local languages are no longer used, not passed on to the next generation, and because the speakers think that local languages are neither important nor urgent.

To prevent the extinction of local languages, various efforts have been made; including: inviting children and adolescents to use local languages in daily interactions (Abdin, 2021) using local languages in public places by writing them on banners, notice boards, and graffiti on public transportation facilities (Benu et al., 2023) through song lyrics, poems, or proverbs (Gaho, 2022); and through applications (Hadiwijaya et al., 2023). The various ways of preventing the extinction of local languages are not only documentation, but also used as teaching materials for language development for the entire community; as knowledge to students of the importance of local language conservation efforts; and foster a sense of love and preserve local languages from an early age. This research was conducted using data derived from articles and news in which there are elements of local language. The articles and news were published online through the following news channels: *liputan6.com*, *cnbcindonesia.com*, *tvOnenews.com*, *detik.com*, *kompas.id*, *tempo.co*, *antaranews.com*, *idntimes.com*, *viva.co.id*, and *grid.id*. Data collection through online news

channels is based on the following reasons: practicality, articles and news in them are varied, and not many people are interested in making them as data.

This research was conducted to find out the extent to which local languages in Indonesia are used in writing articles on online news channels, and which local languages are widely used in writing the news. The term 'language contact' was first introduced by A. Martinet (Abduvaxobovich, 2022). According to Thomason, language contact is the use of more than one language in the same place at the same time. Language contact can take place between individuals in one group joining another group through exogamy, slavery, or immigration. Language contact can occur anywhere and be more intense in several places at one time. The effect of language contact is to change some or all of the languages; at least one of the languages will have an influence on one of the others. The most common type of influence is word borrowing. In a language contact situation, there are several parts that are assembled in it; namely: *language shift*, *language loss*, and *language maintenance*.

Weinreich stated that language shift is the change from the habitual use of one language to another (Mufwene, S.S. (2021); whereas Fishman said that, 'language shift' refers to a situation where a population gives up their heritage language because of another language that then serves as their everyday language (Mufwene, S. S. (2021). This is also known as 'language transfer', 'language replacement', or 'language assimilation'; the process by which a speech community shifts to a different language, usually over a long period. Language shift that occurs in the community gradually becomes a habit for every generation that causes language loss.

Language loss or language attrition is when a speaker loses their first language. This usually happens when the speaker is isolated from others who speak their mother tongue, so a second language is learned to replace the first language. Of course, the use of a second language reduces recognition and proficiency in the first language. Dastgoshadeh & Jalilzadeh depicts how losing a native tongue can affect the sense of identity. Since language and identity are intricately intertwined, it is imperative that we make every effort to preserve it (Ahmed, I. A., et.al. (2023). Language serves as the identity of a community. All the important factors that make the community unique like culture, heritage, rites, rituals, etc. are based on language. When a language is lost or endangered, it is the whole community, which suffers from an identity crisis (Ahmed, I. A., et.al. (2023). The cause of language loss is a complex network of factors, particularly those associated with colonization, globalization, and social and economic change. While identifying correlates of endangerment does not provide a full picture of the loss or erosion of any particular language, it does contribute to a general 'theory of language loss' (Bromham, L., et al. (2022). Different from language death which occurs when a language loses its last speakers; language loss occurs when a language is not recognized by anyone, even by its second language speakers.

There are some definitions about language maintenance. Baker and Jones, for instance, said that Language maintenance is the promotion or protection of the native language of an individual or of a speech community (Charo & Ong'onda, 2022); while Coulmas stated that it is a situation where a speech community, under circumstances that would seem to favor language shift, holds on to its language. According to Batibo, the maintenance of a language occurs when a language retains its vitality even when placed under pressure. Language maintenance is the continuing use of a language in the face of competition from a locally and socially more powerful language (Mesthri & Leap, 2000) (Charo & Ong'onda, 2022).

Moreover, Myers & Scotton (Medjedoub, 2015) listed the factors influencing language maintenance as; (1) demographic factors, relates to the large numbers of speakers of the same first language or home language living together; (2) occupational factors, it make sense when working with fellow speakers of the first language, with restrictive socio-economic mobility; (3) educational factors which refers to official provision of the first language as a medium of instruction; (4) social networks and group attitudes about the first language as an ethnic symbol; and (5) psychological attachment to the first language for self-identity.

Hinton et al. define language revitalization as the rejuvenation of a language that has been decreasing or fallen out of use, and Costa defines it as the linguistic emancipation of a language to reinforce its structure and use and the position of its speakers (Ghanbari in Odivi, 2020). Language revitalization involves the restoration or strengthening of a particular language in regions where it prevailed before being displaced by other, more powerful or prestigious languages. Overall, language revitalization has much to do with languages that are no longer used in everyday communication, as well as with those that are restricted to use only in certain contexts (Comajoan-Colomé & Coronel-Molina, 2021). Language revitalization program revitalizes the Indigeneity of the people through a holistic implementation of Indigenous stories, environmental topics, songs and traditions (Ghanbari in Odivi, 2020).

According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 24 of 2009 Article 1 Paragraph 6, the definition of Local Language is a language used for generations by Indonesian citizens in regions in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Budiwiyanto, 2022). Local language revitalization is an effort to increase the use of local languages whose conditions are increasingly endangered. Revitalization is also a form of activity carried out to increase the vitality of local languages. This consists of efforts to develop and protect the language as well as fostering language speakers. According to the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Language Development and Development Agency (, the purpose of revitalizing local languages is so that young speakers will become active speakers of local languages and learn local languages with joy through preferred media; maintaining the survival of local languages and literature; creating space for creativity and independence for local language speakers to maintain their language; and finding new functions and domains of a local language and literature. The efforts to revitalize local languages certainly require the participation of various parties, be it the central government, local governments, and the younger generation.

Local language is one of the nation's wealth that needs to be preserved. As the ancestral heritage of a nation, local languages are the roots where the speakers of a local language live. Of course, these roots should not be forgotten, because it is an identity that must be maintained and serves as a medium in understanding the history and culture of a nation. Parents who do not teach local languages as the first language to their children and offspring have a major effect on the continuity of local language transition between generations. This is exacerbated by the lack of local language learning resources that can be accessed by the community. Language protection is an effort whose results are not tangible in material-economic terms, but it is a struggle to make a significant contribution to the protection and management of the nation's inner wealth. The extinction of a language is not just the extinction of vocabulary or grammar, but the loss of the nation's precious cultural heritage. Therefore, the protection of local languages is the responsibility of the government and the people who own the language and literature.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach to find out and understand more about the use of local language in news writing published online, as well as the causes (Na'imah et al., 2023). The reason for using qualitative as an approach is because of its relevance in three ways: (1) qualitative research data sources are displayed in the form of writing on news texts that are observed by researchers and objects that are observed in detail so that the meaning implied in the data can be captured; (2) qualitative research is a tradition that fundamentally relies on human observation; (3) researchers are also research instruments, so they can interpret the phenomenon of using local language in writing texts on online news channels.

The data of this study was written in local language words or phrases in Indonesian news headlines and its content published in online media. There were 37 data collected found from ten news and media publisher websites, they are: *liputan6.com*, *cnbcindonesia.com*, *tvOnenews.com*, *detik.com*, *kompas.id*, *tempo.co*, *antaranews.com*, *idntimes.com*, *viva.co.id*, and *grid.id*. Following (2014), the data in the form of sentences were documented and tabulated to ease the researcher in following further steps of research analysis. The data in the form of local

language words or phrases were then selected and classified. The data were translated and interpreted into English before being analyzed by using a theoretical framework.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

From the 37 data collected, news writing using local languages on online news channels is found in two places, namely in the news headlines and the news contents. The following table is the news writing in the headlines.

Table 1. The Use of Local Language in Writing News Headlines

No.	Sentences	Local Language words	Sources
1.	David Yulianto Sang Koboi Jalanan yang tak lagi Gahar, Melempem Saat Ditangkap Polisi	<i>Melempem</i>	liputan6.com.
2.	Ekonomi Masih Tumbuh Kencang Tapi Investasi Malah Megap-Megap	<i>megap-megap</i>	cnbcindonesia.com
3.	Dinilai Bisa Terawang Masa Depan, Ini 9 Ucapan 'Nyeleneh' Gus Dur yang Jadi Kenyataan, Apa itu?	<i>Nyeleneh</i>	tvOnenews.com
4.	Harga Dunia Ambles, Emas Pegadaian Diobral!	<i>Ambles</i>	cnbcindonesia
5.	Tambang Freeport Longsor Bikin Ekonomi Maluku dan Papua Anjlok ke 1,95%	<i>Anjlok</i>	detikFinance
6.	Beri Pujian Jokowi Datang ke Lampung, Vonny Cornellya Meradang Dirujuk Seorang Warganet soal Belum Menikah: Kok Jari Anda Jahat Asal Jeplak	<i>Jeplak</i>	liputan6.com
7.	Brasil Percaya Diri Bisa Boyong Carlo Ancelotti Jadi Manajer Baru	<i>Boyong</i>	liputan6.com,
8.	Duh, Hacker Jajakan Jasa Jebol Aplikasi Google Play Store	<i>Jebol</i>	detikInet
9.	Tampilan dan Spek Google Pixel 7a Bikin Kepincut	<i>Kepincut</i>	detikInet
10.	Alasan Pelatih Thailand Keok saat Lawan RI di Final SEA Games	<i>Keok</i>	cnbcindonesia.com
11.	Sengit! War Tiket Coldplay Presale BCA Ludes dalam 10 Menit	<i>sengit, ludes</i>	cnbcindonesia.com
12.	Christian Sugiono Diisukan Selingkuh, Ini 6 Potret Dirinya dan Titi Kamal yang Kerap Umbar Kemesraan	<i>Umbar</i>	liputan6.com
13.	Studi: Ini yang Membuat Pasanganmu 3 Kali Lebih Mungkin Berselingkuh	<i>Berselingkuh</i>	liputan6.com
14.	Ibunya Gagal Menyalip, Bocah 12 Tahun Tewas Terlindas Bus TNI di Bekasi	<i>Menyalip</i>	tempo.co
15.	PPKM Dicabut, Kebutuhan Makanan dan Minuman di Hotel Bakal Melonjak	<i>Bakal</i>	tempo.co

16.	Sambangi Boediono, Cak Imin Ngaku Tak Dapat Wejangan Politik	<i>Sambangi</i>	tempo.co
17.	Polres Tabalong ciduk pelaku kekerasan pada anak	<i>Ciduk</i>	antaranews.com
18.	Surya Paloh Terenyuh Johnny Plate Diborgol: Bayangkan Anak-Cucunya	<i>Terenyuh</i>	idntimes.com
19.	Rampung Diperiksa, Menkominfo Johnny G Plate Ditahan	<i>Rampung</i>	idntimes.com
20.	Respons Surya Paloh Pernah Sebut NasDem Bubar Bila Terlibat Korupsi	<i>Bubar</i>	idntimes.com
21.	Wanti-Wanti Pangdam Brawijaya Farid Makruf agar Anggotanya Netral saat Pemilu 2024	<i>wanti-wanti</i>	liputan6.com
22.	Mobil Sekwan DPRD Jeneponto Nyemplung di Got, Seorang Anak Patah Tulang	<i>Nyemplung</i>	detik.com
23.	Kementerian ATR/BPN genjot investasi lewat kebijakan pertanahan baru	<i>Genjot</i>	antaranews.com
24.	Perwira Polisi di Sulteng Palsukan Akte Cerai Demi Nikahi Janda Lalu Pelorotin Hartanya	<i>Pelorotin</i>	viva.co.id
25.	Maling Gondol Ratusan Juta Rupiah dan Perhiasan di Rumah Mewah, Kerugian Rp 1 Miliar	<i>Gondol</i>	viva.co.id
26.	Ruang Keluarga di Rumah Bella Saphira Bikin Melongo Saking Mewahnya	<i>Melongo</i>	grid.id
27.	Plek Ketiplek Bella Saphira, Inilah Sosok Mertua Komut PT. Antam, Cantik Awet Muda dan Punya Hobi Plesiran ke Luar Negeri Sejak Muda	<i>plek ketiplek</i>	grid.id
28.	PDIP Masih Godok Nama Pendamping Ganjar di Pilpres 2024	<i>Godok</i>	cnnindonesia.com

The data above shows the use of local languages in news headlines consisting of various forms: *monomorphemic* (a word that contains just one morpheme), *polymorphemic* (words that contain more than one morpheme), and *reduplicative words* (words that contain two identical or very similar parts; a morphological process in linguistics where the root word or a part of it is repeated, perhaps with a slight change, to form a new word). The monomorphemic words used here are: *melempem*, *nyeleneh*, *ambles*, *anjlok*, *jeplak*, *boyong*, *jebol*, *kepincut*, *keok*, *sengit*, *ludes*, *umbar*, *bakal*, *sambangi*, *ciduk*, *terenyuh*, *rampung*, *bubar*, *nyemplung*, *genjot*, *gondol*, *melongo*, *godok*. The polymorphemic words in this data are: *berselingkuh*, *menyalip*, *sambangi*, *pelorotin*. The reduplicative words here are: *megap-megap*, *wanti-wanti*, and *plek ketiplek*.

The Use of Local Language Monomorphemic Words in The News Headlines

The word *melempem* is an adjective derived from the Javanese language that means 'damp,' 'not properly dry,' 'unable to make a sound,' 'lackluster,' and 'not actively working.' About the headline *'David Yulianto Sang Koboi Jalanan yang tak lagi Gahar, Melempem Saat Ditangkap Polisi,'* the word *melempem* in the sentence states that David Yulianto's appearance is not as fierce as before he was arrested by the police.

Nyeleneh is a Javanese adjective that means 'strange,' 'unusual,' and 'uncommon.' Thus, the word *nyeleneh* in the headline *'Dinilai Bisa Terawang Masa Depan, Ini 9 Ucapan 'Nyeleneh' Gus Dur yang Jadi Kenyataan, Apa itu?'* states that Gus Dur's sayings are strange, uncommon/unusually spoken, but have become reality.

Ambles is a Javanese verb that means 'to go down (into the ground),' and 'to sink.' The word *ambles* in the news title *'Harga Dunia Ambles, Emas Pegadaian Diobral!'* explains the condition of the gold price in the world market which has dropped sharply, so the Pegadaian (*Pawnshop*) office sells gold at a very cheap price.

The word *anjlok* is a Javanese verb that means 'to jump down (from a high place),' 'to drop from its original position,' and 'to drop sharply in a short time.' In the headline: *'Tambang Freeport Longsor Bikin Ekonomi Maluku dan Papua Anjlok ke 1,95 %,'* the word *anjlok* describes the economic conditions in Maluku and Papua that have declined sharply after the Freeport mine landslide.

Jeplak is a Javanese verb meaning 'to open quickly'. In the headline: *'Beri Pujian Jokowi Datang ke Lampung, Vonny Cornellya Meradang Dirujuk Seorang Warganet soal Belum Menikah: Kok Jari Anda Jahat Asal Jeplak,'* the word *jeplak* used by an artist named Vonny Cornellya expressed a rebuke to netizens who responded to her post regarding Jokowi's arrival in Lampung. She objected and was disappointed with the netizen who did not think first before responding to her post.

The word *boyong* also comes from the Javanese language which means 'to move (with all belongings),' 'to move with one's family and belongings,' 'to bring home,' and 'to reach.' The verb *boyong* in the headline: *'Brasil Percaya Diri Bisa Boyong Carlo Ancelotti Jadi Manajer Baru,'* explains the Brazilian team's confidence in bringing Carlo Ancelotti as their new manager.

Jebol is a Javanese verb that means 'to be lifted from where it is embedded to its roots,' 'to be severely damaged to the point of dysfunction because it is unable to withstand the hard impact that hits,' 'unable to defend the opponent's attack,' 'unable to maintain its cultural values in the face of other (foreign) cultural currents that hit.' The word *jebol* in the headline: *'Duh, Hacker Jajakan Jasa Jebol Aplikasi Google Play Store'* describes the services offered by hackers to forcefully/illegally open or damage the Google Play Store app so that it can be used.

Kepincut is a Javanese adjective that means 'to be attracted to something (person or thing).' Thus, the word *kepincut* in the headline: *'Tampilan dan Spek Google Pixel 7a Bikin Kepincut'* states the advantages of a certain brand of cellphone compared to other brands, so that it can make people/ potential buyers interested in owning it.

Keok means 'defeat,' and 'imitation of the sound of a chicken when it is caught/in pain'. The word '*keok*' in the headline: *'Alasan Pelatih Thailand Keok saat Lawan RI di Final SEA Games'* describes the defeat of the Thai team against the Indonesian team, and the Thai team's coach suggests the reason.

The word *sengit* means 'great and fierce,' 'sharp and hard,' 'spicy;' while the word *ludes* means 'completely exhausted,' and 'perished.' In the headline: *'Sengit! War Tiket Coldplay Presale BCA Ludes dalam 10 Menit,'* the words *sengit* and *ludes* describe the competitive conditions during the sale of tickets for the idol band's concert, which sold out in just 10 minutes.

Umbar is a Javanese verb meaning 'to let loose (freely),' 'to let someone do as he pleases,' and 'to let loose/open.' In the headline: *'Christian Sugiono Diisukan Selingkuh, Ini 6 Potret Dirinya dan Titi Kamal yang Kerap Umbar Kemesraan,'* the word *umbar* describes the intimacy of the actor and his wife through several photos shown to the public.

The word *bakal* means 'candidate,' 'something to be made,' and 'goods/materials.' The word *bakal* in the news title: *'PPKM Dicabut, Kebutuhan Makanan dan Minuman di Hotel Bakal'*

Melonjak refers to the possibility of increased food and beverage needs when the PPKM Community Activity Restrictions are revoked or no longer enforced.

Ciduk is a Javanese noun that means 'a tool / dipper for fetching water made of coconut shell. The word '*menciduk*' means: 'to take something with a *ciduk*,' 'to take/capture people for detention (by the police).' Thus, the word *ciduk* in the headline: *Polres Tabalong ciduk pelaku kekerasan pada anak* narrates the success of Tabalong police in arresting child abusers.

The word *terenyuh* is a Javanese adjective that means 'moved and very sad.' In the headline: *Surya Paloh Terenyuh Johnny Plate Diborgol: Bayangkan Anak-Cucunya*, the word *terenyuh* explains Surya Paloh's condition who was touched and very sad to see his colleague in handcuffs; so he imagined the feelings of his colleague's children and grandchildren.

Rampung is a Javanese adjective that means 'finished,' 'ready,' 'complete,' or 'perfect.' The word *rampung* in the headline: *Rampung Diperiksa, Menkominfo Johnny G Plate Ditahan* describes Johnny G. Plate's detention after his examination was completed.

The word *bubar* is a Javanese verb meaning 'finished,' 'scattered everywhere,' or 'finished/stopped serving.' In the title: *Respons Surya Paloh Pernah Sebut NasDem Bubar Bila Terlibat Korupsi*, the word *bubar* is used by Surya Paloh to emphasize that the party will cease to exist if its management is involved in corruption.

The word *nyemplung* is a Javanese word that means 'plunged/entered into the water'. In the headline: *Mobil Sekwan DPRD Jeneponto Nyemplung di Got, Seorang Anak Patah Tulang*, the word *nyemplung* indicates that the car of the Secretary of the DPRD went into the gutter, causing a child's bone to break.

Genjot is a Javanese verb that means 'to pedal a bicycle/ becak,' and 'to activate/intensify so that the results will increase.' The word *genjot* in the headline: *Kementerian ATR/BPN genjot investasi lewat kebijakan pertanahan baru* means 'through the new land policy, the Ministry of ATR/BPN is trying to increase investment'.

Gondol is a Javanese verb meaning 'to carry away,' 'to steal,' and 'to get a trophy/award as a sign of victory.' The word *gondol* in the headline: *Maling Gondol Ratusan Juta Rupiah dan Perhiasan di Rumah Mewah, Kerugian Rp 1 Miliar* describes the actions of thieves who carried out their actions in a luxury house so that money and jewelry worth Rp 1 billion disappeared.

The word *melongo* is a Javanese verb meaning 'to open one's mouth in astonishment'. In the headline: *Ruang Keluarga di Rumah Bella Saphira Bikin Melongo Saking Mewahnya*, the word *melongo* describes the astonishment/feeling of amazement of people who enter the family room at the house of a senior artist named Bella Saphira. This is because the family room in the house is very luxurious.

Godok is a Javanese verb that has the meaning of 'to boil,' and 'to ripen the process/process.' The word *godok* in the news title: *PDIP Masih Godok Nama Pendamping Ganjar di Pilpres 2024* explains the process of selecting Ganjar Pranowo's companion in the 2024 Presidential Election.

The Use of Local Language Polymorphemic Words in News Headlines

Berselingkuh is a polymorphemic word derived from the word *selingkuh* plus the prefix *ber-*, which means: 'like to cheat,' 'like to hide something for one's benefit,' 'dishonest,' 'cheating,' 'perverse.' In the headline: *Studi: Ini yang Membuat Pasanganmu 3 Kali Lebih Mungkin Berselingkuh*, the word *berselingkuh* expresses the result of the things that will be described in the body of the news.

The word *menyalip* comes from the word *salip* given the prefix *me-*, which is a polymorphemic word that means 'to precede (on a journey).' In the headline: *Ibunya Gagal Menyalip, Bocah 12 Tahun Tewas Terlindas Bus TNI di Bekasi*, the word *menyalip* explains the activity carried out by a mother who failed to overtake the car in front of her so that her 12-year-old child fell and was run over by a TNI bus.

Sambangi is a Javanese polymorphism of the word *sambang* which takes an *i*-ending, and means 'to visit.' The word *sambangi* in the headline: *Sambangi Boediono, Cak Imin Ngaku Tak*

Dapat Wejangan Politik, explains Cak Imin's activities in visiting Mr. Boediono's house, but he did not get any political advice.

The word *pelorotin* is a polymorphism derived from the word *pelorot* with the suffix-*in*, which means 'to lower'. In the headline: *Perwira Polisi di Sulteng Palsukan Akte Cerai Demi Nikahi Janda Lalu Pelorotin Hartanya*, the word *pelorotin* describes the actions taken by a police officer who married a widow to control her property, by forging a divorce certificate.

The Use of Reduplicative Words in News Headlines

Megap-megap is a Javanese whole-word repetition (*dwilingga*) that means 'to breathe haltingly, to breathe shallowly while opening the mouth,' 'to be in a very difficult situation because of bankruptcy or shortage.' In the headline: *'Ekonomi Masih Tumbuh Kencang Tapi Investasi Malah Megap-Megap'*, the word *megap-megap* refers to the unstable condition of investment, despite very good economic growth.

The word *wanti-wanti* is a Javanese full reword that means 'a message conveyed earnestly to be carried out,' 'a solemn message.' In the headline: *Wanti-Wanti Pangdam Brawijaya Farid Makruf agar Anggotanya Netral saat Pemilu 2024*, the word *wanti-wanti* refers to the Pangdam's order that his members must obey, to be neutral during the 2024 Election.

Plek ketiplek is a reword that means 'similar,' and 'exactly.' The word *plek ketiplek* in the headline: *Plek Ketiplek Bella Saphira, Inilah Sosok Mertua Komut PT. Antam, Cantik Awet Muda dan Punya Hobi Plesiran ke Luar Negeri Sejak Muda*, refers to the similarity of the mother's face with her daughter (Bella Saphira), who is still beautiful.

From the data shown, it reveals that local language in news headlines maintains cultural and linguistic history (Smith, 2021) while also giving reporting more depth, nuance, and focus (Johnsong, 2022). It permits the expressing of thoughts and feelings that would be difficult to express in the country's standardized language. Additionally, it promotes a sense of cultural pride and identity because local languages are still essential for preserving local nuances and crafting narratives as it has been mentioned by Garcia (2022).

The use of local languages in news reporting acts as a reminder of linguistic diversity and cultural richness in a globalized society where standardized languages frequently predominate (Wilson, 2022). It adds to a more thorough and accurate portrayal of events, ultimately improving our comprehension of the intricacies of the environment we live in. Languages spoken in certain regions serve as windows into the distinctive cultures and life experiences of various communities. Local languages give news reporting richness, nuance, and authenticity. They make it possible for journalists to effectively portray the ideas, feelings, and experiences of local populations. This linguistic diversity enables a more thorough understanding of events, especially those with a strong local context.

Additionally, media organizations provide access to different viewpoints and opinions by translating news headlines into local languages (Patel, 2023). This inclusion guarantees that the stories from many locations are fairly reflected, enabling a more comprehensive understanding of the world. It promotes empathy and understanding between cultures. Local languages also foster a sense of cultural pride and community identification (Gonzalez, 2021). Their languages' use in popular culture validates the importance of their cultures. Speakers of these languages may feel more confident and proud of themselves as a result, strengthening their cultural roots. When articulated in a standardized language, complicated local issues may be missed or misinterpreted. Local languages assist clarifies these issues. This greater comprehension may be essential for solving local problems successfully.

Local languages are used in news headlines as a counterweight to the often-dominant use of standardized languages in a globalized environment (Chen, 2023). It promotes a more inclusive linguistic landscape by serving as a reminder of the value of linguistic diversity and battling language standardization. Local languages are used in news reporting to show respect for local populations and cultural awareness. It demonstrates how media organizations are aware of the

variety in their audience and work to meet their informational needs. The relationship between media companies and their audiences may become stronger as a result. The usage of local languages, on the other hand, promotes multilingualism within cultures. When people see their local languages being actively used in the media, they are more likely to keep them alive and pass them on to future generations. This, in turn, contributes to linguistic diversity.

Table 2. The Use of Local Language in Writing News Contents

No.	Sentences	Words	Sources
1.	Padahal, pemerintah sudah jor-joran menyalurkan anggaran infrastruktur dan belanja modal.	<i>jor-joran</i>	cnbcindonesia.com
2.	Investasi pada mesin dan perlengkapan yang merupakan barang modal ambles dari tumbuh 18,36% (yoy) pada kuartal IV-2022 menjadi 4,62% (yoy).	<i>Ambles</i>	cnbcindonesia.com
3.	Menkominfo, Johnny G Plate ditetapkan sebagai tersangka dan ditahan Kejaksaan dalam dugaan korupsi BTS. Bendum Partai NasDem, Ahmad Sahroni mengaku pihaknya legowo jika ada reshuffle.	<i>Legowo</i>	Detiknews
4.	Beruntung Indonesia tetap meraih kemenangan 5-2 dan mengakhiri paceklik 32 tahun emas sepak bola SEA Games. Atas keberhasilan ini, Jokowi mentraktir jajaran menteri serta bawahannya menikmati durian di Medan, Sumatera Utara.	<i>Paceklik</i>	liputan6.com
5.	Satuan Reserse Narkoba Polres Tabalong, Kalimantan Selatan menciduk dua warga Kecamatan Jaro YA dan BD warga Kecamatan Muara Uya atas kepemilikan sabu-sabu.	<i>Menciduk</i>	antaranews.com
6.	Bendahara Umum DPP Partai NasDem, Sahroni mengatakan partainya legawa jika Menteri Komunikasi dan Informatika (Menkominfo) Johnny G Plate di- <i>reshuffle</i> Presiden Joko "Jokowi" Widodo. Johnny telah ditetapkan sebagai tersangka kasus dugaan korupsi oleh Kejaksaan Agung (Kejagung).	<i>Legawa</i>	idntimes.com
7.	Raut muka pelatih Timnas Indonesia U 22 Indra Sjafri terlihat semringah saat memasuki lokasi konferensi pers usai pertandingan Indonesia melawan Thailand pada laga final SEA Games 2023 di Olympic Stadium, Phnom Penh, Kamboja, Selasa 16 Mei 2023 malam.	<i>Semringah</i>	viva.co.id
8.	Luna dan Maxime terlihat duduk bersebelahan sambil mendekatkan wajahnya. Luna bahkan tak	<i>menyenderkan</i>	grid.id

	malu untuk menyenderkan tubuhnya ke bahu Maxime.		
9.	Sekretaris Jenderal PDIP Hasto Kristiyanto mengatakan parpol masih menggodok nama calon wakil presiden pendamping Ganjar Pranowo di Pilpres 2024.	Menggodok	cnnindonesia.com

The data above shows the use of local languages in the news content consisting of various forms: *monomorphemic*, *polymorphemic*, and *reduplicative* words. The monomorphemic words used here are: *ambles*, *legawa*, *legowo*, *selingkuh*, *paceklik*, *semringah*. The polymorphemic words in this data are: *menyenderkan*, *menciduk*, *menggodok*. The reduplicative word here is *jor-joran*.

The Use of Local Language Monomorphemic Words in The News Contents

Ambles is a Javanese verb that means 'to go down into the ground,' and 'to sink.' The word *ambles* in the news content: *Investasi pada mesin dan perlengkapan yang merupakan barang modal ambles dari tumbuh 18,36% (yoy) pada kuartal IV-2022 menjadi 4,62% (yoy)*, describing the sharp decline in investment in machinery and equipment as capital goods, from 18.36% to 4.62% in the fourth quarter of 2022.

The word *legowo/legawa* is a Javanese adjective that means 'sincere,' 'willing,' and 'able to accept a situation or something that happens with a sincere heart.' Both the word *legowo* and *legawa* are used in writing two news articles with the same substance. The first news item is written as follows: *Menkominfo, Johnny G Plate ditetapkan sebagai tersangka dan ditahan Kejaksaan dalam dugaan korupsi BTS. Bendum Partai NasDem, Ahmad Sahroni mengaku pihaknya legowo jika ada reshuffle.*

In the second news, the sentence is as follows: *Bendahara Umum DPP Partai NasDem, Sahroni mengatakan partainya legawa jika Menteri Komunikasi dan Informatika (Menkominfo) Johnny G Plate di-reshuffle Presiden Joko "Jokowi" Widodo. Johnny telah ditetapkan sebagai tersangka kasus dugaan korupsi oleh Kejaksaan Agung (Kejagung).* The use of the words *legowo* and *legawa* in the two news contents refers to the Nasdem Party's attitude of sincerely and willingly accepting the court decision that was handed down to the Minister of Communication and Information, Johnny G. Plate, as a suspect in the alleged BTS corruption.

The word *paceklik* comes from a Javanese noun meaning 'a season of food shortage;' 'a time of loneliness;' 'a time of hardship.' The word *paceklik* in the following news content: *"Beruntung Indonesia tetap meraih kemenangan 5-2 dan mengakhiri paceklik 32 tahun emas sepak bola SEA Games. Atas keberhasilan ini, Jokowi mentraktir jajanan menteri serta bawahannya menikmati durian di Medan, Sumatera Utara,"* explaining the difficult conditions experienced by the Indonesian soccer team at the Sea Games, which had not won a match for 30 years.

Semringah is a Javanese adjective meaning 'radiant,' 'fresh.' In the news written as follows: *'Raut muka pelatih Timnas Indonesia U 22 Indra Sjafri terlihat semringah saat memasuki lokasi konferensi pers usai pertandingan Indonesia melawan Thailand pada laga final SEA Games 2023 di Olympic Stadium, Phnom Penh, Kamboja, Selasa 16 Mei 2023 malam,'* the word *semringah* refers to the appearance of Indra Sjafri, coach of the Indonesian U-22 national team, when going to conduct a press conference after the final match of the 2023 Sea Games at the Olympic Stadium Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Tuesday night May 1, 2023.

The Use of Local Language Polymorphemic Words in The News Contents

The word *menciduk* is a Javanese verb derived from the word *ciduk* (= 'a tool for taking water, dipper, spoon'). *Menciduk* means: 'to take to be put in prison,' 'to take with a ciduk.' Thus, in this news: *'Satuan Reserse Narkoba Polres Tabalong, Kalimantan Selatan menciduk dua warga Kecamatan Jaro YA dan BD warga Kecamatan Muara Uya atas kepemilikan sabu-sabu,* the word

menciduk describes the action taken by Tabalong Police against two residents of Muara Ulya for possession of methamphetamine.

Menyenderkan is a Javanese verb, derived from the word *sender*, which means: 'to support, to rest on, to lean on something so that it stands upright or stands firmly.' In the news content: '*Luna dan Maxime terlihat duduk bersebelahan sambil mendekatkan wajahnya. Luna bahkan tak malu untuk menyenderkan tubuhnya ke bahu Maxime*, the word *menyenderkan* describes the position of the body of the artist named Luna Maya who made the shoulder of the actor named Maxime Bouttier as a support for her body.

The word *menggodok* is a Javanese verb derived from the word *godok*, which means 'to boil,' 'to ripen, to process.' In the news written as follows: : '*Sekretaris Jenderal PDIP Hasto Kristiyanto mengatakan parpol masih menggodok nama calon wakil presiden pendamping Ganjar Pranowo di Pilpres 2024*,' the word *menggodok* refers to the activities of political parties that are trying to determine the right name as a vice presidential candidate to accompany Ganjar Pranowo in the 2024 presidential election.

The Use of Reduplicative Word in the News Contents

Jor-joran is a verb in the form of a Javanese rephrase that means 'to outdo (more negatively),' 'to do something to the maximum.' In the following news content: '*Padahal, pemerintah sudah jor-joran menyalurkan anggaran infrastruktur dan belanja modal*,' the word *jor-joran* describes the government's maximum effort in channeling the infrastructure and capital expenditure budget.

The use of local languages in news content provides important information about the preservation of linguistic and cultural heritage. In addition to preserving a connection to historical roots, this method gives news reporting a depth, nuance, and emphasis that may be difficult to attain with the nation's standardized language. In this conversation, we'll go into more detail about the ramifications of employing local languages in news coverage, their importance in expressing local thoughts and feelings, and the richness of cultural diversity it highlights.

Local languages serve as archives for linguistic and cultural history. They preserve the long-evolving customs, ideologies, and narratives of particular communities. Media organizations actively help to preserve this rich cultural history by using these languages in news headlines. It emphasizes the need to preserve and appreciate linguistic traditions that may otherwise disappear in the face of globalization and acts as a constant reminder of the multiplicity of languages within a nation.

Local languages enable news reporting to go deeper and explore the nuances of local events and feelings. These dialects frequently feature distinctive phrases and idioms that effectively convey feelings that might need detailed explanations in the standardized national tongue. The variety of languages available gives journalists a toolset they can use to communicate the thoughts, emotions, and experiences of the local populace. For instance, the Javanese word "ambles" effectively conveys a significant fall in investment, giving the news more depth.

Local language integration in news coverage aids in a more thorough understanding of events, especially those with significant local settings. It enables media outlets to acquire varied perspectives and thoughts, resulting in a more complete representation of many locations. By authentically reflecting stories from various regions, this inclusive approach promotes empathy and understanding amongst various cultures and communities. Readers can relate to issues and events more deeply when local viewpoints are offered in their native tongues.

The fostering of cultural pride and identity is one of the biggest effects of employing local languages in news reporting. The value of the cultures they represent is validated when local languages are given a voice in the media. Speakers of these languages may feel more self-assured and proud after receiving this certification, which will enhance their cultural roots. Additionally, it makes sure that local identities aren't masked by the predominance of standardized languages, allowing for the thriving and flourishing of various cultures.

Local languages are frequently better suited to accurately express complicated local issues. In the standardized language, several terms and expressions might not have direct equivalents, which could cause misunderstandings. The use of local languages can help to make these challenges clearer, improving understanding and, in some cases, successfully resolving local issues.

The use of local languages in news headlines provides a counterpoint to the tendency of standardized languages to predominate in a globalized environment. It helps prevent the homogenization of languages and acts as a reminder of the importance of linguistic diversity. Additionally, it encourages people to retain and pass on their local languages to future generations, promoting multilingualism within cultures. The overall richness of linguistic diversity is a result of this.

CONCLUSION

For the purpose of maintaining cultural and linguistic legacy, connecting to historical origins, and enhancing the depth and authenticity of news reporting, it is essential to include local languages. These languages allow for the expression of unusual thoughts and emotions that are frequently difficult to express in official languages. They serve as a reminder of the language variety and cultural diversity in the era of globalization. The use of local languages improves comprehension, boosts cultural pride, and promotes empathy. Thus, utilizing regional languages in news headlines not only undermines the supremacy of standardized languages but also encourages multilingualism, protecting linguistic variety for the future.

This research highlights the following findings: First, the local language used in news writing, both in the title and content of the news, is mostly Javanese. This is possible because Javanese has words that are able to accommodate the concept being reported, which is not available in other local languages. Second, local language is used because it is difficult to find the right equivalent in Indonesian and the translation is not well known/understood (unfamiliar) to the wider community. Third, the local languages must be preserved because the diversity of languages increases the creativity of one's thinking.

This study only discusses the use of local language in writing news texts published online; there are still many concepts of local language that can be the source of the future research; both orally and in writing.

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