



MORPHOLOGICAL, SEMANTIC, AND SYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF VERBS IN POLITICAL NEWS ARTICLES

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ABSTRACT

Verbs are vital in political news for representing actions and shaping events, yet previous research rarely analyzes their morphological, semantic, and syntactic aspects comprehensively. This study examines these integrated dimensions using a qualitative content analysis approach. The data consists of 92 verbs extracted from the political news text "Violence by Authorities Is Not Easily Resolved," published in *Kompas* (April 16, 2026). Data were collected via observation and note-taking. The results show that the verbs comprise base and inflected forms, convey meanings of action, process, state, and attitude, and consistently function as sentence predicates. By integrating morphological, semantic, and syntactic analysis, this study contributes a holistic framework, concluding that verbs play a central role in constructing structure and meaning in political news reporting.

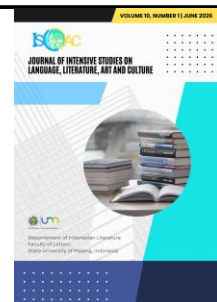
INTRODUCTION

Language is a means of communication that plays a vital role in human life, including in mass media. In the mass media, language is used to convey information, shape public opinion, and influence how the public perceives an event (Rosita & Jannah, 2020). One widely consumed form of mass media is political news. Political news texts contain

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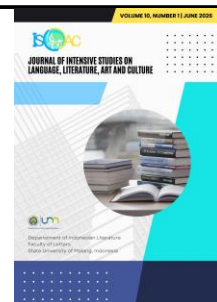


information regarding policies, power, conflicts, and the activities of political figures; thus, the language used within them is strategic and persuasive (Sari & Suryadi, 2020). Therefore, linguistic elements in political news are important to examine as they reveal how the media constructs meaning and represents political reality to the public.

One of the dominant linguistic elements in political news texts is the verb. Verbs are a part of speech whose primary function is as the predicate in Indonesian sentence structures (Mahajani et al., 2021). In their usage, verbs express actions, processes, states, or specific activities related to political events. According to Mawa et al. (2020), verbs possess linguistic characteristics that distinguish them from other parts of speech, both in terms of form and their distribution within a sentence. In political reporting, the choice of verbs not only conveys information but also shapes how readers understand and interpret an event.

In linguistic studies, verbs can be analyzed through three main aspects: morphology, semantics, and syntax. Morphological analysis examines the processes of verb formation; semantic analysis examines the meaning contained within verbs; while syntactic analysis examines the function of verbs within sentence structure. From a morphological perspective, Indonesian verbs can undergo affixation processes that result in specific variations in form (Simpén, 2021). Mustikasari et al. (2022) explain that verb formation in news texts is heavily influenced by derivational processes that result in changes in word class and specific grammatical meanings. Nugraha (2024) also explains that derivational affixes, particularly the {ber-} prefix, are closely related to the morphosyntactic features of Indonesian verbs.

In addition to form, the semantic aspects of verbs are also important to analyze. Semantic studies examine the relationship between language and the meaning it conveys (Butar-butur, 2021). In political news texts, the selection of specific verbs can influence readers' interpretations of an event. Herlina and Hendrokumoro (2024) found that news verbs in online news exhibit specific variations and semantic components that shape the news perspective. Eliastuti and Aisyah (2025) also emphasize that semantic aspects play



a crucial role in understanding language use in digital media.

In terms of syntax, verbs play a vital role in sentence structure formation. Mahajani et al. (2021) explain that verbs serve as the core of the predicate, determining the relationships among sentence components in Indonesian. Herpindo et al. (2022) state that verbs serve as predicates based on their categories, functions, and syntactic roles in Indonesian. Therefore, a syntactic analysis of verbs in political news is essential to understand the position and function of verbs in constructing the information structure of news texts.

Research on media language and political news continues to evolve on an international scale. Various recent studies indicate that linguistic elements in news texts play a crucial role in shaping representations of social and political reality. Chen and Liu (2024) demonstrate that the selection of linguistic elements in news reporting can shape distinct news values across different media outlets. Elsoufy (2024) found that collocations in news texts can reflect media bias toward a political issue. Li et al. (2023) and Pei and Cheng (2024) also demonstrate that news reporting practices are closely linked to the construction of discourse and the ideological representations produced by the media. Furthermore, Javadinejad (2024) asserts that a corpus approach can reveal linguistic patterns that contribute to meaning formation in news texts. These findings indicate that the study of news language remains a relevant and important field in contemporary linguistic research.

Nevertheless, there are several limitations in previous research. Most studies on verbs still focus on a single aspect of linguistic analysis in isolation, such as morphology, semantics, or syntax. Mustikasari et al. (2022), for example, examined verbs from a morphological perspective, while Herpindo et al. (2022) placed greater emphasis on syntactic function. Meanwhile, Sari and Suryadi (2020) examined the semantic microstructure in political news without linking it to the morphological forms and syntactic functions of verbs. On the other hand, research on political news generally emphasizes aspects of discourse, media framing, ideology, or social representation rather

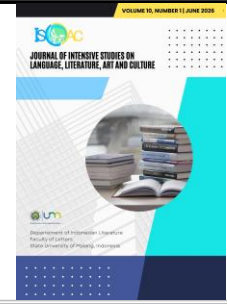


than linguistic analysis that specifically examines verbs as the primary elements shaping news information (Chen & Liu, 2024; Li et al., 2023; Malkawi et al., 2024).

Based on this discussion, a research gap remains regarding the use of verbs in political news texts, which have not been analyzed comprehensively in morphological, semantic, and syntactic terms. Yet, verbs are linguistic elements that play a central role in representing actions, processes, states, evaluations, and the conveyance of information in political reporting. There has been little research examining the relationship between the morphological forms of verbs, their meanings, and their syntactic functions in constructing representations of political reality in the mass media. Therefore, this study is important for enriching media linguistic research, particularly regarding the use of verbs in political news texts, and for providing a more comprehensive understanding of the relationship between the form, meaning, and function of verbs in the construction of political information.

Theoretically, this study is expected to expand linguistic research, particularly in the fields of morphology, semantics, and syntax of the Indonesian language. Additionally, this study can contribute to the development of media linguistics and journalistic language studies, which are currently advancing through corpus-based approaches and discourse analysis. Practically, the research results can be utilized as a reference in Indonesian language education, particularly regarding word classes, syntactic analysis, semantic studies, and linguistic analysis in news texts.

Based on the above, this study aims to analyze the use of verbs in political news texts through morphological, semantic, and syntactic analysis. Specifically, this study aims to identify the morphological forms of verbs, describe their meanings in the context of political reporting, and analyze their syntactic functions within the sentence structures of political news. This study is based on the hypothesis that the use of verbs in political news texts can be analyzed by examining their morphological forms, syntactic functions, and meanings to reveal how events, actors, and political dynamics are represented in mass-media reporting.



METHOD

This study employs a qualitative approach, specifically qualitative content analysis. The qualitative approach was chosen because the research data consists of linguistic units that are analyzed in depth based on their contextual usage within political news texts (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). Qualitative content analysis was chosen because the study focuses on the systematic and contextual identification, classification, and interpretation of verb usage in mass media texts (Krippendorff, 2018). Thus, this study is not a pure library research study but rather a linguistic study based on media text analysis.

This study integrates three linguistic perspectives: morphology, semantics, and syntax to analyze verb usage in political news texts comprehensively. This integrated approach was used because the morphological forms of verbs are related to their semantic meaning and syntactic functions within sentence structure (Chaer, 2008; Alwi et al., 2017).

This study focuses on the use of verbs in political news texts, analyzing them in terms of their morphological forms, semantic meanings, and syntactic functions as they represent political events in the mass media.

The research data consists of linguistic units in the form of verbs found in a political news article titled "Violence by State Officials Is Not Easily Resolved," published in the April 16, 2026, edition of the daily newspaper Kompas. The unit of analysis in this study is the verb token that appears in each sentence of the political news article. Based on the data identification results, a total of 92 verbs were identified and analyzed based on their morphological form, semantic meaning, and syntactic function.

The selection of this news text was based on several considerations. First, the text addresses political issues and state violence, depicting actions, processes, circumstances, and socio-political assessments through verbs. Second, Kompas was chosen because it is a nationally credible media outlet that consistently produces political news using formal, informative language structures. Third, the news text exemplifies the use of mass-media



language, featuring a variety of verbs, making it relevant for analysis in media linguistics.

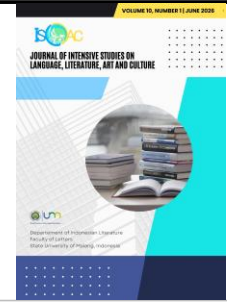
In this study, verbs are analyzed through three main aspects. First, the morphological aspect involves identifying base and inflected verbs through affixation in Indonesian. Second, the semantic aspect, which involves analyzing the meaning of verbs based on their context of use in political news sentences. Third, the syntactic aspect, which covers the function of verbs in sentence structure as predicates that connect the subject with other syntactic elements in the sentence (Alwi et al., 2017).

The data collection methods used were the reading and note-taking techniques. The reading technique involved reading the news text intensively and repeatedly to identify the use of verbs in each sentence (Sudaryanto, 2015). The note-taking technique involved recording all verb data into a data classification table according to the research categories.

The data collection procedure was conducted in several stages. First, the researcher read the entire political news text thoroughly to understand the context of the reporting. Second, the researcher marked all verbs found in each news sentence. Third, the verb data was classified based on the research focus, which included the morphological form of the verb, the meaning of the verb, and the syntactic function of the verb. Fourth, each data point is assigned a classification code to facilitate the data analysis and interpretation process. The BV code is used for verb forms (Verb Form), the MV code is used for verb meanings (Verb Meaning), and the FV code is used for verb functions (Verb Function). For example, code BV-01 indicates the first verb form data, code MV-01 indicates the first verb meaning data, and code FV-01 indicates the first verb function data. Fifth, the coded data is then entered into an analysis table according to the research categories. These steps are carried out systematically to ensure that the data obtained aligns with the objectives of qualitative linguistic research (Mahsun, 2017).

The data analysis technique employs content analysis. Content analysis is used to identify verb usage, categorize linguistic forms, and interpret the meaning and function of verbs in political news texts (Krippendorff, 2018).

Data analysis was conducted in several stages. First, data reduction by selecting



verbs relevant to the research focus. Second, data classification based on morphological, semantic, and syntactic aspects. Third, presentation of data in the form of distribution tables and analysis results tables. Fourth, data interpretation by linking research findings to linguistic theory and previous research. Fifth, drawing conclusions based on the results of the analysis of verb usage in political news texts (Miles et al., 2014).

In terms of morphology, the analysis focused on the forms of base verbs and affixed verbs formed through the process of affixation, such as the prefixes *meN-*, *ber-*, and *ter-* (Chaer, 2008; Ramlan, 2009). In the semantic aspect, the analysis was conducted by identifying the meanings of verbs, such as the meanings of actions, processes, states, evaluations, and the conveyance of information based on the context of their use in political news (Butar-butur, 2021). In terms of syntax, the analysis was conducted by identifying the function of verbs within sentence structures as predicates that establish relationships among syntactic components in political news sentences (Alwi et al., 2017).

The validity of the data in this study was ensured through theoretical triangulation. Triangulation was conducted by integrating several linguistic perspectives namely, morphological, semantic, and syntactic theories—to analyze each verb (Denzin, 2017). Morphological analysis was used to identify verb forms and formation processes; semantic analysis was used to interpret verb meanings based on sentence context; and syntactic analysis was used to determine the function of verbs within sentence structures. The flow of theoretical triangulation in this study is illustrated in Figure 1.

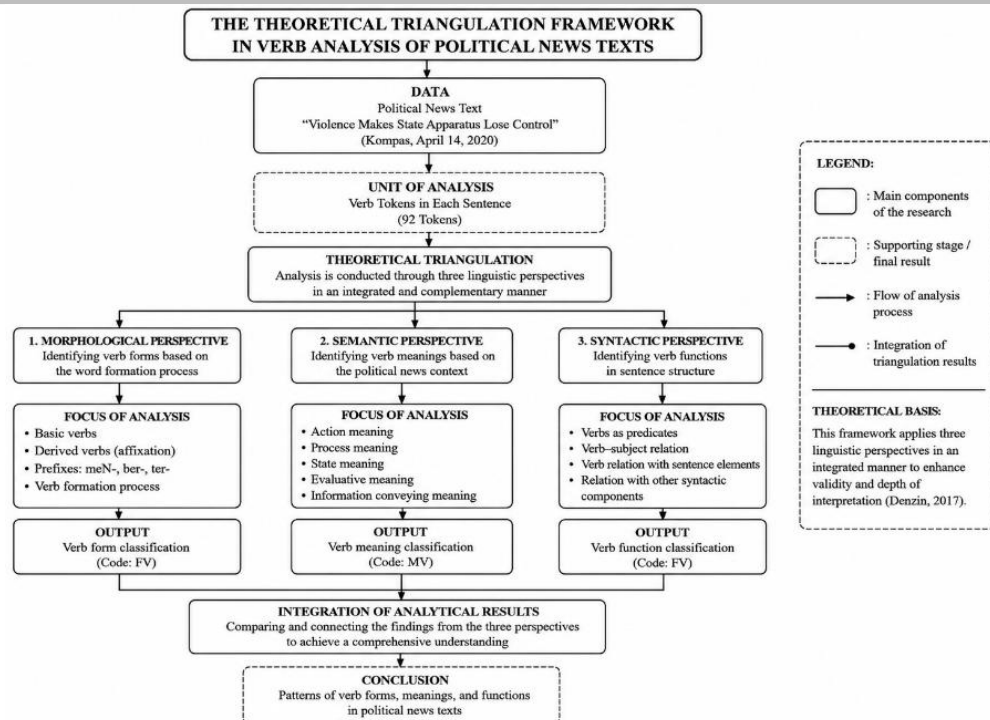
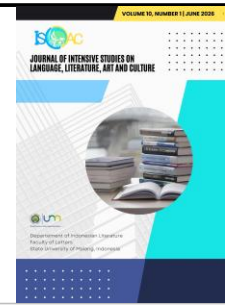


Figure 1. Theoretical Triangulation Flowchart in the Analysis of Verbs in Political News Texts

The figure shows that the data analysis was conducted in an integrated manner through three complementary linguistic perspectives. Each perspective was used to analyze verbs based on its respective focus, resulting in a more in-depth interpretation of the data. Furthermore, the results of the analysis from these three perspectives were integrated to gain a comprehensive understanding of verb usage in political news texts.

In addition to theoretical triangulation, this study also employs persistent observation through repeated data analysis to ensure the consistency and accuracy of data interpretation. Thus, the research findings are expected to possess adequate validity and credibility in the field of media linguistic.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

This study identified 92 verb instances used in a political news text titled "State



Violence Is Not Easily Resolved.” These verbs were analyzed in three respects: morphological form, semantic meaning, and syntactic function. The analysis results are presented as follows.

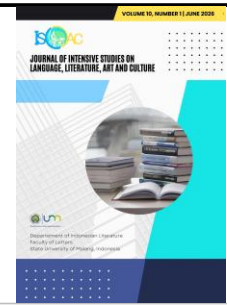
The identification results show that the verbs in the political news text consist of both base and inflected forms. The data distribution is shown in Table 1.

Code	Morphological Form of Verbs	Number of Data	Percentage
BV-01	Base Verbs	5	5.43%
BV-02	Derived Verbs	87	94.57%
Total		92	100%

Table 1. Distribution of Data on the Morphological Forms of Verbs in Political News Texts

Based on Table 1, the morphological forms of verbs in political news texts fall into two categories: base verbs and affixed verbs. Base verbs are found in words such as selesai (finished), tampak (looks), hilang (is lost), baca (read), and tenggelam (sink). These verbs are used without affixation. For example, in the sentence “Legal cases related to violence involving state officials tend not to be fully resolved,” the verb selesai indicates the end of a process. In the sentence “Andrie Yunus appears to exhibit the same symptoms,” the verb tampak (looks) is used to indicate a visible state. Additionally, the verb hilang (is lost) is found in the sentence “A pattern that has not entirely disappeared from the reform era to the present.” The verb tenggelam (sink) is used in the sentence “in reality, it continues to sink into a pit of law enforcement that is never fair or trustworthy.”

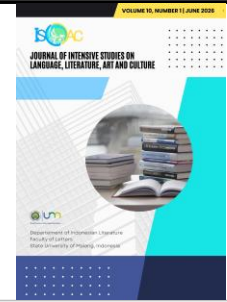
Meanwhile, affixed verbs are found in the majority of the data. This form arises through affixation, particularly with the prefixes meN-, ber-, and ter-. Examples include the verbs melibatkan (involve), mengatakan (say), mempertanyakan (question), menilai (evaluate), and menemukan (find). In the sentence “cases of violence, especially those



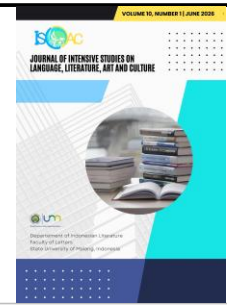
involving law enforcement,” the verb “involving” demonstrates the prefixation process with the prefix “meN-” on the base form “libat.” The same pattern is also found in the verbs “saying,” “questioning,” “deciding,” “protecting,” and “fighting for.”

These findings indicate that the morphological forms of verbs in political news texts reflect the use of verbs formed without affixes as well as through the process of affixation. Both forms are used to describe various events, actions, and conditions that are the focus of political reporting. The following is the data from the analysis of verb morphological forms in political news.

Code	Subcategory	VerbData	Morphological Form	Data Citation
BV-01	Verbswithout affixes	completed	BaseVerb	“State relatedcases tend not to be fully resolved.” The cases are closed or concluded without beingabletouncover
BV-02	Verbswithout affixes	appear	BaseVerb	“AndrieYunusseems to show the same pattern that cases of violence”
BV-03	Verbswithout affixes	missing	BaseVerbs	“Apatternthathasnot entirely disappeared fromthe reformera to thepresent.”
BV-04	Verbswithout affixes	read	BaseVerbs	“At least this is what wecanobserveduring the ten-year term of President Joko



				Widodo.”
BV-05	Verbswithout affixes	sink	BaseVerb	“In truth, we continue tosinkintoapitoflaw enforcement that is never fair or trustworthy.”
BV-06	prefixmeN-	involve	DerivedVerbs	“casesofviolence, especially those involving law enforcement.”
BV-07	prefixmeN-	tosay	DerivedVerbs	“Head of the Jakarta MilitaryAuditOffice II-07, Colonel (Chk) Andri Wijaya, said, basedonthenews.”
BV-08	prefixmeN-	toquestion	DerivedVerbs	“Kontras also questionedthemotive of‘personalvendetta’ raised in the investigationfile.”
BV-09	prefixmeN-	toassess	DerivedVerbs	“Kontrasassessesthat the narrative of ‘ ‘s personal vendetta’ has thepotentialtobecome an attempt to sever the chainofcommand.”
BV-10	prefixmeN-	tofind	DerivedVerbs	“Bothphysicalforms and



				restrictions on expression will continuetofindtheir space”. space”.
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Table2. Analysis Results

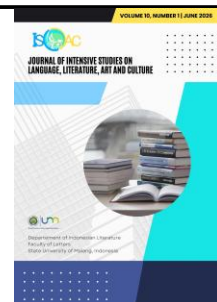
The verb analysis examples presented here represent the overall findings. The complete analysis matrix for the 92 verb data points is available in Appendix 1 at the end of this article.

Verb Meanings in the Context of Political News Semantic

Analysis shows that verbs in political news texts contain four categories of meaning: action, process, state, and the conveyance of information or attitude. The data distribution is presented in Table 3.

Code	Verb Meaning	Number of Data	Percentage%
MV-01	Action	54	58.70%
MV-02	Process	12	13.04%
MV-03	Condition	20	21.74%
MV-04	Communication of information or attitude	6	6.52%
Total		92	100%

Table 3. Distribution of Verb Meanings in the Context of Political News



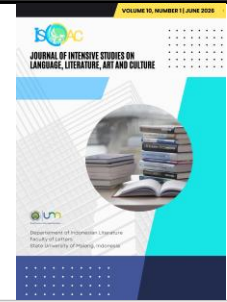
Based on Table 3, the meaning of an action is found in verbs that describe activities or deeds carried out by individuals or groups in political events. This meaning is evident in verbs such as involving, severing, protecting, planning, commanding, discovering, closing, fighting for, creating, and demonstrating. In the sentence "Kontras assesses that narratives of personal vendetta have the potential to become an attempt to sever the chain of command and protect the intellectual author," the verbs "sever" and "protect" describe actions taken against specific objects. In the sentence "This team discovered that there were four perpetrators of the acid attack," the verb "discover" indicates the act of obtaining facts from the results of an investigation.

The process meaning is found in verbs that indicate a change or development in a state. This meaning is evident in verbs such as menguat (strengthen), bergerak (move), menuju (going to), berulang (repeated), and berjalan (walk). In the sentence "rasanya makin menguat," the verb menguat (strengthen) indicates a change toward a stronger state. Meanwhile, the verbs bergerak (move) and menuju (going to) in the sentence "Indonesia is moving toward a more open and democratic political system," indicate that a process of change is underway.

The meaning of a state is found in verbs that describe conditions experienced by a particular party or event. Verbs such as "completed," "appeared," "disappeared," "opened," "threatened," "recorded," and "left behind" are used to indicate states that arise in news reports. In the sentence "what is threatened is not just artistic freedom," the verb "threatened" indicates a condition of being under threat. Meanwhile, the verb "recorded" indicates a state that has been documented.

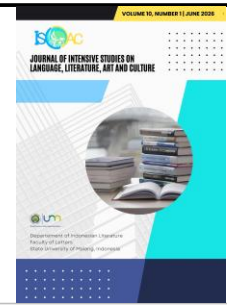
The meaning conveyed by information or attitudes is found in the verbs used to convey information, views, judgments, or doubts regarding an event. This meaning is evident in verbs such as "say," "judge," "question," "affirm," "doubt," and "provide." In the sentence "Andri Wijaya said," the verb "said" is used to convey information. The verbs "judge" and "question" are used to indicate an attitude toward the issue discussed in the news report.

These four categories of meaning appear in interrelated news contexts. Action-based meaning is used to describe activities that are taking place; process-based meaning indicates changes that are occurring; state-based meaning describes conditions experienced by certain



parties; while meaning related to the conveyance of information or attitudes is used to present the statements and views of various parties in the news text. The following are the results of the analysis of verb meanings in political news.

Code	Verb Meaning	Verb Data	Verb Meaning
MV-01	action	involve	to include a party (authority) in an event
MV-02	action	to sever	to declare an action to terminate a specific relationship or process
MV-03	action	to	to state an action of safeguarding or securing a specific party
MV-04	action	to design	to indicate the activity of formulating a plan or strategy
MV-05	action	to command	to indicate the act of giving orders or instructions
MV-06	action	to	to express the act of obtaining facts or



			data
MV-07	action	mention	to express the act of conveying information clearly
MV-08	action	to close	to refer to the act of blocking or hiding something
MV-09	action	to fight for	to demonstrate actions to defend or strive for something
MV-10	action	to create	to express the act of producing or bringing about something

Table 4. Analysis Results

The verb analysis examples presented here represent the overall findings. The analysis matrix for 92 verb data points is available in full in Appendix 2 at the end of this article.

Syntactic Functions of Verbs in Sentence Structure

Syntactic analysis shows that all verbs found in the data function as predicates in sentences. The data distribution is shown in Table 5.



Code	Syntactic Function of Verbs	Number of Data	Percentage
FV-01	Predicate	92	100%
Total		92	100%

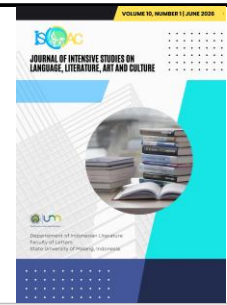
Table 5. Distribution of Syntactic Functions of Verbs in Sentence Structures

Based on Table 5, all verbs found in the political news texts serve the syntactic function of a predicate. No verbs were found functioning as other syntactic elements. The predicate function is evident in various types of verbs that express actions, processes, states, or the conveyance of information.

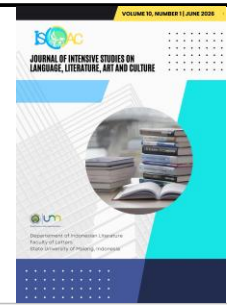
In the sentence “Legal cases related to violence involving state officials tend not to be fully resolved,” the verbs “involve” and “resolved” function as predicates that describe actions and states within the sentence. In the sentence “Head of the Jakarta Military Prosecutor’s Office II-07, Colonel (Chk) Andri Wijaya, stated,” the verb “stated” functions as a predicate expressing the conveyance of information. Meanwhile, in the sentence “This team discovered that there were four perpetrators involved in the dousing,” the verb “discovered” functions as a predicate expressing the action of obtaining facts.

The predicate function is also found in verbs that express processes, such as “grow stronger” in the sentence “it seems to be growing stronger” and “move” in the sentence “Indonesia is moving toward a more open and democratic political system.” Additionally, verbs that express states, such as “appear” and “be threatened,” also occupy the predicate position in sentence structure.

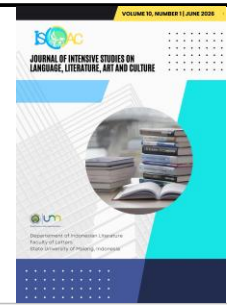
This finding indicates that verbs are a core element in the formation of information in political news texts, as all verbs function as predicates that connect the subject to other elements in the sentence. Thus, the syntactic function of verbs in the research data demonstrates their consistent role as the center of the predicative structure in political news texts. Below is the data from the analysis of syntactic functions in political news.



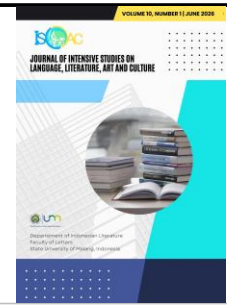
No.	Sentence	Code	Verb	Syntatic Function	Analysis
1	Legal cases involving violence by state officials tend not to be fully resolved. The cases are dropped or closed without identifying the mastermind behind the perpetrators of the violence.	FV-01	Related	Predicate	Indicates a relationship between one thing and another.
		FV-02	Involves	Predicate	Indicates the act of including another party in an event.
		FV-03	Completed	Predicate	Indicates the conclusion of a process or event.
		FV-04	Stop	Predicate	Indicates a process or a state that is not ongoing.
		FV-05	Reveal	Predicate	Refers to the act of revealing or uncovering hidden facts.
2	The same anxiety regarding the resolution of the acid attack case against Kontras activist Andrie Yunus seems to be growing stronger after the Head of the Jakarta Military Prosecutor's Office II-07, Colonel	FV-06	Strengthening	Predicate	Indicating that the process has become stronger
		FV-07	Saying	Predicate	Indicates the act of conveying information or an opinion.
		FV-08	Based on	Predicate	indicates the



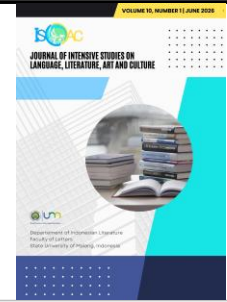
	(Chk) Andri Wijaya, stated that, based on the interrogation report, the motive of the four TNI soldiers accused of the acid attack on Andrie Yunus was limited to personal vendetta (<i>Kompas</i> , 4/16/2026).				presence of a basis or reference to something in a sentence.
3	Kontras also questions the motive of “personal vendetta” raised in the investigation file.	FV-09	Questioning	Predicate	Indicates an action of seeking clarification.
4	Contrary to the assessment, the narrative of personal vendetta has the potential to be an attempt to sever the chain of command and protect the mastermind who both planned and ordered the acid attack against Andrie Yunus.	FV-10	Assessing	Predicate	Contrary to the assessment, the narrative of personal vendetta has the potential to be an attempt to
		FV-11	Potential	Predicate	indicates a state that has the possibility of something occurring and functions as a predicate in a sentence.
		FV-12	To become	Predicate	Indicates a



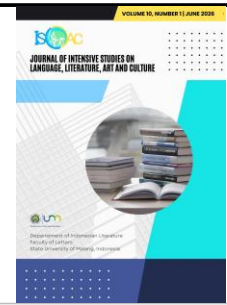
					change in state or function.
		FV-13	To cut	Predicate	Indicates the action of terminating a relationship or a specific flow ().
		FV-14	Protect	Predicate	Indicates the act of safeguarding or securing a specific party.
		FV-15	Design	Predicate	Indicates the activity of formulating a plan or strategy.
		FV-16	To command	Predicate	Indicates the act of giving a command or instruction.
5	The team discovered that there were four people involved in the water-throwing incident.	FV-17	To find	Predicate	Refers to the act of obtaining facts or data.
6	Kontras itself refers to the results of an independent investigation conducted by the	FV-18	Refers	Predicate	Indicates an action based on a specific source.
		FV-19	Mentioning	Predicate	Indicates the act of



	advocacy team. These findings differ from the Puspom's statement, which has so far only named four perpetrators without transparently disclosing them to the public.				conveying information clearly.
7	Kontras has not yet confirmed the motive behind the attack on Andrie Yunus, but has found evidence from the investigation that the attack was carried out in an organized manner.	FV-20	Confirm	Predicate	Indicates an action that affirms the certainty of something.
		FV-21	To find	Predicate	Indicates the act of obtaining facts or data.
		FV-22	Organized	Predicate	describes a state or process that is systematically arranged within an action or event.
8	For this reason, Kontras assesses the claim that the motive for the attack was personal revenge	FV-23	Assessing	Predicate	The act of evaluating something.
		FV-24	Close	Predicate	The act of obstructing or concealing



	as an attempt to cover up the identity of the intellectual author in the case of the acid attack on Andrie Yunus.				something.
9	Based on the latest developments in the handling of Andrie Yunus's case, there appears to be a recurring pattern: cases of violence involving law enforcement officials tend to simply be dropped without ever identifying the masterminds behind such acts of violence.	FV-25	Based	Predicate	Indicates an action based on a condition or line of reasoning.
		FV-26	Appears	Predicate	The visible state.
10	If we refer to periodic surveys conducted by <i>Kompas</i> Research and Development, a public perception trend that cannot be ignored is evident: the	FV-27	Involves	Predicate	Indicates the act of including another party in an event.
		FV-28	Stop	Predicate	Indicates a process that has ceased.
		FV-29	Reveal	Predicate	Refers to the act of



public's level of confidence in the state's ability to resolve cases of violence by state officials and human rights violations tends to be fluctuating and fragile.				uncovering or revealing hidden facts.
	FV-30	Recorded	Predicate	Indicates a recorded or documented state.
	FV-31	Refers	Predicate	Indicates an action referring to a specific source.
	FV-32	Completed	Predicate	The act of completing something until the end.

Table 6. Analysis Results

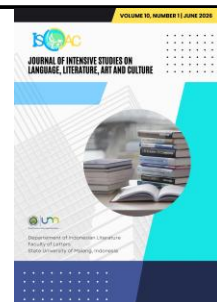
The verb analysis examples presented here represent the overall findings. The analysis matrix for 92 verb data points is available in full in Appendix 3 at the end of this article.

Discussion

Morphological Forms of Verbs in Political News Texts

The results of the study indicate that verbs in political news texts are realized in the forms of base verbs and affixed verbs. The presence of these two forms indicates that the conveyance of political information does not rely solely on basic lexical forms but also utilizes morphological processes to generate more specific meanings and grammatical functions. Through affixation, verbs gain the ability to represent actions, processes, states, and social relationships that arise in political events.

The use of affixes such as meN-, ber-, and ter- indicates that the process of verb formation in political news texts is highly productive. Verbs such as melibatkan (involve),



mengatakan (say), menemukan (find), mempertanyakan (question), and melindungi (protect) demonstrate how affixation is used to form verbs capable of describing actions in greater detail. Meanwhile, verbs such as berpijak (stand) and bergerak (move) indicate processes or developments related to the political dynamics being reported.

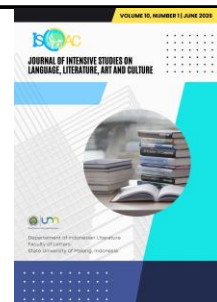
This finding aligns with Chaer's (2008) view that affixation is one of the primary processes in Indonesian word formation. Through affixation, a base form can change category or an expansion of grammatical meaning. The results of this study also support Simpen's (2021) perspective that morphological processes do not merely serve to form new words but also play a role in constructing semantic relationships within an utterance. Furthermore, Nugraha (2024) explains that derivational affixes in Indonesian influence the morphosyntactic characteristics of verbs, so that the resulting forms are not only morphologically distinct but also exhibit distinctive syntactic behavior.

In political reporting, the use of inflected verbs indicates that the media uses the morphological resources of language to construct a clearer, more systematic representation of events. Therefore, the morphological forms of verbs serve not only as word-forming elements but also as linguistic tools that help the media construct political reality through language.

The Meaning of Verbs in the Construction of Political Information

Semantic analysis shows that the verbs found in political news texts convey meanings related to actions, processes, and states, as well as information and evaluations. These four categories of meaning demonstrate that verbs serve as the focal point for representing the experiences conveyed in news texts.

The meaning of an action is evident in verbs such as protect, discover, reveal, decide, and assess. These verbs describe activities carried out by individuals or institutions in a political event. The use of action verbs indicates that political news is constructed by representing activities involving various social actors. Thus, readers gain a clear picture of who is taking action and what actions are being taken.



The meaning of process is evident in verbs such as “move,” “gain strength,” and “stop.” These verbs indicate that changes or developments are occurring in a political event. The presence of process verbs suggests that political news does not merely convey static facts but also depicts evolving social and political dynamics.

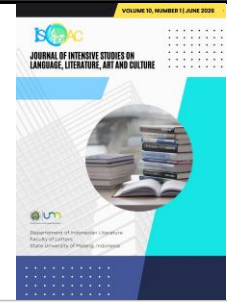
Stative verbs, such as “recorded,” “organized,” and “appeared,” describe specific conditions that serve as the backdrop or context for the reported event. Through these verbs, readers can understand the situation surrounding the actions and processes occurring within a political event.

The act of conveying information and making judgments is reflected in verbs such as “say,” “mention,” “refer to,” “confirm,” and “question.” These verbs serve to present the perspectives, opinions, and interpretations of the parties involved in the news coverage. This finding aligns with Butar-butur (2021), who states that the meaning of a verb cannot be separated from its contextual usage, as every verb carries specific conceptual information. Additionally, Herlina and Hendrokumoro (2024) explain that variations in the meanings of verbs in news texts help shape the perspective and direction of information delivery.

Thus, the meanings of verbs in political news texts not only convey factual information but also help construct a representation of political events that readers can understand and interpret.

The Syntactic Function of Verbs in the Sentence Structure of Political News

The results of the study show that all verbs found occupy the syntactic function of a predicate. This finding demonstrates that verbs are a central element in the formation of political news sentence structures. As predicates, verbs serve to connect the subject with the action, process, or state that constitutes the core of the information in a sentence. Verbs such as “say,” “assess,” and “question” link the agent to the information or opinion being conveyed. Meanwhile, verbs such as “involve,” “discover,” and “protect” link the



agent to specific actions taking place within a political event. These functions demonstrate that verbs play a crucial role in establishing semantic relationships among sentence components.

These findings support the view of Alwi et al. (2017), who state that the predicate is a core element in the sentence structure of the Indonesian language. The predicate serves as the focal point that determines the relationships between other elements in the sentence. The results of this study are also consistent with Herpindo et al. (2022), who assert that verbs occupy a central position in the syntactic structure of the Indonesian language because they determine the distribution and function of other elements.

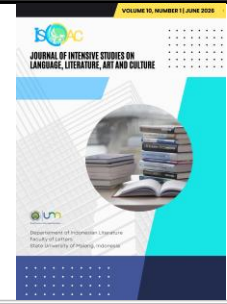
In political news texts, the function of the predicate is to convey information clearly and systematically. Through the predicate, the media can explain who is involved, what actions were taken, and how an event unfolded. Therefore, the syntactic function of verbs plays a crucial role in constructing the informational structure of political news.

The Interrelationship of Morphology, Semantics, and Syntax in Political Representation

One of the key findings of this study is the interconnection between morphological, semantic, and syntactic aspects in the use of verbs in political news texts. These three aspects do not operate in isolation but are interconnected in shaping the meaning and representation of the reported events.

The morphological form of a verb, produced through the process of affixation, influences the meaning conveyed by that verb. Furthermore, this meaning is realized through specific syntactic functions, particularly as the predicate in a sentence. In other words, the form, meaning, and function of verbs constitute a unified whole that collectively constructs the informational structure within news texts.

For example, the verb "melibatkan" is an inflected form that expresses an action and functions as a predicate. The same relationship is also evident in the verbs "menemukan," "mengatakan," and "menilai." These three linguistic aspects work simultaneously to



represent the actions, processes, and perspectives that emerge in political events.

These findings indicate that verb analysis cannot be adequately conducted from a single linguistic perspective. To fully understand the function of verbs in political news texts, an approach that integrates morphological, semantic, and syntactic aspects is required. Thus, this study provides a more comprehensive picture of how verbs function in constructing representations of political reality through the mass media.

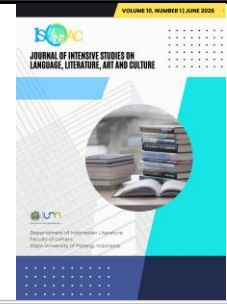
Contributions, Novelty, and Implications of the Research

This study contributes to the linguistic study of Indonesian, particularly in the analysis of verbs in political news texts. Unlike previous studies, which generally address morphological, semantic, or syntactic aspects separately, this study integrates all three aspects into a single, comprehensive analytical framework.

The novelty of this study lies in its attempt to simultaneously link the morphological form, semantic meaning, and syntactic function of verbs. The results show that these three aspects are interrelated in the construction of representations of political events in news texts. Thus, this study not only describes the characteristics of verbs but also explains the relationships among linguistic aspects that shape the construction of meaning in media discourse.

Theoretically, this study enriches the field of media linguistics by demonstrating that verbs are linguistic elements that play a crucial role in representing social and political reality. Practically, the findings can serve as a reference for teaching morphology, semantics, syntax, and media language analysis, as they provide examples of authentic language use in news reporting contexts.

Nevertheless, the results of this study should be interpreted within the context of the data used. The study focused solely on a single political news text; therefore, the findings reflect the linguistic characteristics of that specific text. Consequently, future research could expand the data sources by incorporating various media outlets and different political issues to provide a broader picture of verb usage in political discourse.



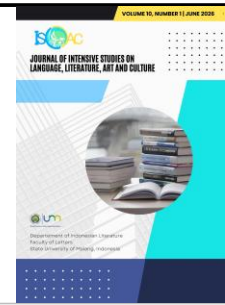
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This study shows that the use of verbs in political news texts exhibits distinctive characteristics in terms of morphology, semantics, and syntax. From a morphological perspective, the verbs identified consist of base verbs and inflected verbs. The presence of inflected verbs indicates that the process of affixation plays a role in the construction of political information. From a semantic perspective, verbs represent actions, processes, and states, as well as the conveyance of information and attitudes related to political events. From a syntactic perspective, all verbs function as predicates that serve as the focal point of information construction in news sentences. The findings of this study indicate that the morphological form, semantic meaning, and syntactic function of verbs are interrelated in the construction of representations of political events in the mass media.

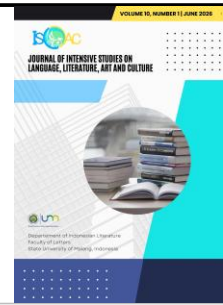
This study is still limited to a single political news text; therefore, the results obtained cannot yet provide a broader picture of verb usage in political discourse. Consequently, future research is recommended to utilize a more diverse range of data sources, including various media outlets, different reporting periods, and distinct political issues. Additionally, future research could combine morphological, semantic, and syntactic analyses with corpus linguistic approaches or critical discourse analysis to gain a more comprehensive understanding of verb usage in political news texts.

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