Devia Mutiara Jayanti

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DEVELOPMENT OF CHARACTER-BASED VIDEO LEARNING MEDIA TO ENHANCE ANECDOTE TEXT WRITING SKILLS AMONG MA STUDENTS

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THE FORM AND MEANING OF IDIOMS IN ONLINE NEWS OPINION COLUMNS OF NARASI TV

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh adanya penggunaan idiom dalam opini Narasi Tv yang menimbulkan problematika tersendiri karena tidak semua pembaca memiliki pemahaman yang sama terhadap idiom yang digunakan. Penggunaan idiom dalam opini dipakai penulis sebagai bentuk ekspresi untuk menyampaikan opininya. Bentuk idiom juga digunakan untuk mempersingkat tulisan agar lebih padat dan lugas. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendefinisikan dua bentuk idiom yakni idiom berdasarkan tingkat keterpautan dan unsur pembentuknya, serta menjelaskan maknanya agar dipahami oleh pembaca. Penelitian ini memakai pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan pengumpulan data menggunakan metode simak dan catat. Lalu, teknik analisisnya menerapkan metode dari Miles dan Huberman. Adapun sumber data yang dipakai untuk penelitian ini bersumber pada opini berita daring Narasi Tv yang berjumlah 16 artikel. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan dari 16 artikel opini, terdapat 14 artikel yang memuat ungkapan idiom dengan total 22 ungkapan. Dari jumlah 22 yang ditemukan, bentuk idiom berdasarkan tingkat keterpautanya terdiri atas 6 idiom penuh dan 16 idiom sebagian. Sementara itu, berdasarkan unsur pembentuknya terdiri atas 6 idiom nama tubuh, 1 idiom warna, 2 idiom nama binatang, dan 13 idiom kelas kata. Temuan tersebut menunjukkan bahwa idiom sebagian dan idiom kelas kata banyak dipakai dalam artikel opini Narasi Tv. Hal itu menunjukkan bahwa penulis opini Narasi Tv ingin menyampaikan kritik maupun pesan menggunakan bahasa yang menarik tetapi masih bisa dipahami oleh pembaca. Penelitian ini dapat menambah kajian semantik idiom pada ranah media opini berita daring yang saat ini masih terbatas.

Kata Kunci: *idiom, semantik, opini, narasi tv*

Abstract

This study is motivated by the use of idioms in TV Narrative opinions, which causes its own problems because not all readers have the same understanding of the idioms used. The author uses idioms in opinions as a form of expression to convey his opinion. Idioms are also used to shorten the text so that it is more concise and straightforward. This study aims to define two forms of idioms, namely idioms based on their level of connection and their constituent elements, as well as to explain their meanings so that they can be understood by readers. This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach with data collection using the observation and note-taking methods. Then, the analysis technique applies the method from Miles and Huberman. The data sources used for this study are based on 16 online opinion articles from Narasi TV. The results show that out of 16 opinion articles, 14 articles contain idiomatic expressions with a total of 22 expressions. Of the 22 idioms found, based on their level of attachment, there were 6 full idioms and 16 partial idioms. Meanwhile, based on their constituent elements, there were 6 body name idioms, 1 color idiom, 2 animal name idioms, and 13 word class idioms. The findings show that idioms and word class idioms are widely used in Narasi TV opinion articles. This indicates that Narasi TV opinion writers want to convey criticism and messages using language that is interesting but still understandable to readers. This research can contribute to the study of idiom semantics in the realm of online news opinion media, which is currently still limited.

Keywords: idiom, semantics, opinion, narasi tv

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1. INTRODUCTION

The presence of increasingly developed technology has caused the presentation of news information to shift from print media to digital-based online media. The presence of digital-based platforms greatly facilitates mass media companies in distributing news content to various media channels (Suryawati & Irawan, 2022). This transformation has given rise to a phenomenon in the use of journalistic language in the opinion columns of the online media outlet Narasi TV. In presenting opinions on current issues, it is not uncommon for writers to use expressions that are indirectly conveyed to readers, commonly known as idioms. Tsania et al. (2024) explain that journalists use idioms as a strategy to make the information they convey more interesting and to pique readers interest.

Waridah (2018) identifying that journalistic language has characteristics that are more concise, dense in content, and simple in form. To fulfill these characteristics, journalists use idioms to convey messages that are more concise but still powerful in content. In line with this, Narasi TV journalists also use idioms in writing their opinions. This can be seen in the opinion column in narasi.tv's online news, where idioms are used to criticize the Indonesian government. These idioms are not conveyed directly with straightforward words, but through expressions such as *tubuh partai* and *narasi hitam*. This situation creates its own problems because not all readers have the same understanding of the idioms used. This has the potential to create a communication gap that can hinder the effectiveness of conveying opinions in online media.

Verhaar (2016) explains that idioms are phrases whose meanings cannot be conveyed logically based on the meanings of the words that form them. Theoretically, Alwasilah in Pratiwi (2018) explains that idioms are a collection of several words that have their own meanings and are different from each other. This understanding is also in line with Agustinalia (2018) view, which explains that idioms are a collection of

words with new meanings that cannot be inferred from the meanings of the words that compose them. Furthermore Nunberg et al. (1994) explain that not all idioms have their original meanings. For example, second thought in Indonesian means *pikiran kedua* (second thought), but the actual meaning of the idiom is *mempertimbangkan kembali* (to reconsider).

Studies on idioms are still quite significant, even though there have been many studies on idioms in a general context. Among these studies is one conducted by Gusti (2021), who researched idioms in the student press magazine of Sebelas Maret University using the theoretical framework of Edi Subroto and Boatner. This research produced idioms that were categorized based on grammar (such as verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs) and based on their structure. The distribution method was used to analyze the data in this study. Then, the technique used to collect data was the observe and record technique.

Junadi & Nisa (2021) Through her study of the novel Dua Barista by Najhaty Sharma, she found 22 idioms, namely 11 complete idioms and 11 partial idioms. This study also emphasizes the importance of readers understanding the linguistic and cultural context of the work. To identify and classify idioms, this study used qualitative methods. The strategy used was to read the novel carefully and note down texts containing idioms.

Dewi & Wahyudi (2021) found 70 idioms in Andrea Hirata's novel Orang-Orang Biasa (Ordinary People), 20 of which were partial idioms and 50 were complete idioms. The research was used as teaching material in Grade XII Indonesian language lessons to analyze the language of the novel. The distribution and matching methods were used to analyze the data, while data collection was carried out through observation and recording of texts containing idioms.

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Then, Silaban & Mulyadi (2020) research examined idioms using data sourced from the Batak Toba language. The method used in this study was qualitative descriptive, with data collection techniques including interviews, conversations, and recordings. This study produced idioms that were divided into two categories, namely complete idioms and partial idioms. These idioms function as a means of criticizing, advising, and teaching.

Sumiyati (2022) researching idioms in Tempo magazine using descriptive qualitative methods and reading and note-taking techniques. The main source of data to be studied is the August 28-September 4, 2021 edition of Tempo magazine. The results obtained from this study found 34 idioms divided into two categories, full idioms and partial idioms. The author uses idioms in Tempo magazine to soften sarcastic expressions in political news. These expressions are used as criticism, aspirations, and opinions that the public wants to express regarding the performance of the Indonesian government.

Lida (2022) analyzes the form of idioms in Dee Lestari's novel *Supernova* using Sudaryat's theory. This study found a total of 30 idioms, namely fifteen full idioms and fifteen partial idioms. The method used was descriptive qualitative, with data collection techniques using literature, observation, and notes.

Arisa et al. (2024) used a collection of essays entitled *Menunggu Rakyat Bunuh Diri* (Waiting for the People to Commit Suicide) as their data source for analysis. This study was motivated by the use of idioms in the collection of essays. The purpose of this study was to describe the meaning of idioms and their relevance to essay learning materials in high school. The results of this study divided idioms into two types, namely partial idioms and full idioms. A qualitative descriptive method was used in this study. Then, to analyze the data, several stages were carried out, such as data identification, data classification, data

interpretation, describing the research results with essay material, and drawing conclusions from the research results.

Fadhilasari & Hardiyanti (2022) found 25 idiomatic expressions in the Jawa Pos newspaper. Based on the newspaper editions, nine idioms were found in the March 22 edition, eight idioms in the March 23 edition, and eight idioms in the March 24 edition. Meanwhile, based on type, there were 15 idioms from different parts of speech, including 4 from body parts, 1 from the senses, 3 from colors, and 2 from natural phenomena. This study used Miles and Huberman's qualitative descriptive method, with data collection conducted through note-taking and library research.

Research by Triska et al (2020) found 108 idioms in political news articles in the Kompas newspaper from November 2019 to February 2020. These idioms were categorized based on their constituent elements, with sensory elements being the most common in this study. The method used was qualitative, with a read and note strategy for data collection. This study focused on 45 news articles discussing politics.

Then, research relevant to the object of opinion columns in news, namely research conducted by Fitri (2020) who examined the meaning of idioms in the opinion columns of Kompas newspaper. In his study, the researcher only described the meaning of the idioms, while this study presents a more in-depth explanation of the forms and meanings of idioms in the opinion columns of Narasi.Tv online news.

Based on a review of previous studies, several research gaps (GAP) were identified. Research on idioms in Indonesian focuses on various contexts, such as novels, magazines, newspapers, and regional languages. Meanwhile, there is still no research on the use of idioms in the context of online news, particularly opinion columns on the Narasi Tv news portal. Narasi Tv itself is known as a news media that presents social and political issues in a critical and

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educational manner (Oktavia, 2025). These characteristics make it unique and different from conventional media and other literary works. Furthermore, previous studies tended to focus more on the identification and classification of idiom forms and general meaning analysis.

In addition to its subject matter, which has never been studied before, this research will also combine two theories, namely the theoretical framework of Chaer (2014) and the research of Hasriah et al. (2022). Chaer (2014) explains the classification of idioms based on their level of cohesion, namely full idioms and partial idioms. Full idioms are idioms in which all elements have merged and no longer have lexical meaning, such as *membanting tulang* (breaking one's back), which means to work hard. Meanwhile, partial idioms are idioms in which one of the words still has its original meaning, such as *meja hijau* (green table), which refers to a court, where the word *meja* (table) still retains its original meaning. Meanwhile, research by Hasriah et al. (2022) classifies idioms based on the type of elements that form them, namely (1) body name idioms, (2) five senses idioms, (3) color idioms, (4) natural object name idioms, (5) animal name idioms, (6) plant part name idioms, and (7) word class idioms. Then, this study will analyze the meaning of idioms found in Narasi.tv opinions so that readers can easily understand the context of the opinions written. The results of this study are expected to contribute to linguistic studies, particularly in understanding the form and meaning of idioms in online news opinions.

2. METHOD

This study applies a qualitative descriptive method. It is qualitative descriptive because the data is described through narrative words (Djadjasudarma, 1993). According to Agustinova (2015) the purpose of qualitative research is to emphasize an in-depth understanding of an issue. This means that the research must be consistent with the facts and

linguistic phenomena that have been discovered. The data source consists of 16 opinion articles written by Narasi journalists. The data in this study was taken from a total of 16 opinion articles published between 2023-2025 on the online news site Narasi Tv.

This research was conducted using Chaer (2009) theory, which classifies idioms based on their level of attachment, namely partial idioms and full idioms, and is also supported by Hasriah et al. (2022) which sorts idioms according to their constituent elements. The technique used to provide data is the read and record technique. According to Sudaryanto (2015), the read and record technique is a text-based data collection technique. This technique is carried out by reading the entire opinion text, identifying sentences that contain idioms, sorting and recording idiom data for later analysis. The data analysis stage is carried out using the qualitative method developed by Miles and Huberman (Miles et al., 2018). The data analysis stages include data reduction by sorting relevant data, followed by presenting the data in tabular form divided according to its idiomatic meaning, and the final stage of drawing conclusions (Salim & Syahrum, 2012).

Data validation strategies are used to maintain the validity of research data. Therefore, in accordance with the theory of Husnullail et al. (2024), data validation in this study was carried out using credibility techniques through persistent observation and triangulation. The data validation process was carried out thoroughly and consistently.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research results on online news opinions on narasi.tv show the use of idioms. This is evidenced by the findings of 22 idioms. The following table classifies the idioms that have been found

Table 1. Idioms in online news commentary on Narasi TV

Opinion	Idiom	Form of idiom Based on the level of cohesion	Based on the constituent elements
OPINI: Kita Sebal dengan Kecurangan Pemilu 2024, Tapi Jangan Biarkan Demokrasi Mati di Tangan Begundal (17 Januari 2023)	Menodai asas	partial idioms	word class idioms
	Tubuh partai	partial idioms	Body name idioms
OPINI: Teropong Republikanisme dalam Perseteruan Luhut Versus Fatia-Haris (18 Maret 2023)	Senjata makan tuan	Full idioms	word class idioms
OPINI: Erick Thohir Gagal Total Cetak Gol	Membunuh sejarah	partial idioms	word class idioms
(31 Maret 2023)	Menyuntikkan dana	partial idioms	word class idioms
	Membunuh banyak mimpi	partial idioms	word class idioms
Opini Zen RS: Kulminasi Politik Oligarkis di Indonesia	Gajah di pelupuk	Full idioms	Animal name idioms
(21 Oktober 2023)	Duduk perkara	partial idioms	word class idioms
Menolak Homogenisasi Mode Sebuah Catatan Kritis tentang Stigma 'Outfit Anak Kabupaten' (5 Juni 2024)	Mengkotak-kotakkan orang	partial idioms	word class idioms
Opini: Pembunuhan Ismail Haniyeh, Titik Mosad, & Aib Iran (6 Agustus 2024)	Jantung Kota	partial idioms	Body name idioms
Opini: Ilusi Kemenangan dalam Serangan Israel ke Lebanon (6 Oktober 2024)	Memadamkan perlawanan	partial idioms	word class idioms
Dilema Prabowo di Tengah Perseteruan Jokowi Vs PDIP: Menyederhanakan Negosiasi Politik di Parlemen atau Menjaga Stabilitas Birokrasi (9 Desember 2024)	Jatah kursi	Full idioms	word class idioms
Opini: Antrean Pembeli Gas LPG 3KG, Buktikan Kebijakan Pemerintahan yang Minim Perencanaan Cuma Menyusahkan Rakyat Kecil (3 Februari 2025)	Mata pencaharian	partial idioms	Body name idioms
Dari Bumi Manusia ke Kabinet Oke-Gas, 100 Tahun Pramoedya vs 100 Hari Pertama Pemerintahan Prabowo-Gibran (27 Februai 2025)	Sejarah berdarah	partial idioms	word class idioms
Opini: Prabowo, Kekuatan Asing, dan Retorika Populis yang Mengancam (9 April 2025)	Campur tangan	Full idioms	Body name idioms
	Mengadu domba	Full idioms	Animal name idioms
	Memupuk jalan pikiran	partial idioms	word class idioms
OPINI: Ekosistem Buzzer dan Kiamat Digitalisasi di Indonesia (29 April 2025)	Narasi hitam	partial idioms	Color idioms
Opini: Refleksi Transmigrasi Baru, ITB, dan Panggilan Bangsa (28 Mei 2025)	Denyut ekonomi	partial idioms	Body name idioms
Dari Tsunami 2004 ke Banjir 2025: Mandat Jurnalisme Tetap Sama	Wajah bencana	partial idioms	Body name idioms
	Ingatan panjang	Full idioms	word class idioms

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| *(11 Desember 2025)* | *Memikul mandat* | partial idioms | word class idioms |

Based on the idiom form table above, it can be explained that there are 22 idioms divided into two forms, namely idioms based on the level of attachment and idioms based on their constituent elements. The form of idioms based on their level of attachment is divided into partial idioms, which number 16 data, and full idioms, which number 6 data. Then, based on their constituent elements, they are divided into body name idioms, which number 6 data points, color idioms, which number 1 data point, animal idioms, which number 2 idioms, and word class idioms, which number the most, at 13 data points.

Based On The Level Of Cohesion Idiom

Full Idioms

(1) *"Pelanggaran HAM akan menjadi **senjata makan tuan** bagi warga dan aktivis saat berhadapan dengan pejabat negara."*

In the above opinion piece, there is an idiom, *senjata makan tuan* (weapon eats its owner), which is considered a full idiom because the meanings that arise are not related to each other. Literally, *senjata makan tuan* means a weapon that eats its owner, which is illogical because weapons cannot eat people.

In the context of the above opinion, the idiom *senjata makan tuan* refers to an action that is detrimental to the perpetrator. Thus, the context of the opinion is that human rights violations originally committed by state officials to silence the people will ultimately backfire and become a tool for the people and activists to demand justice.

(2) *"Sebagai partai penentu stabilitas pemerintahan, Prabowo mungkin harus membayar mahal dukungan PDI Perjuangan dengan memberikan **jatah kursi** yang signifikan di kabinet."*

In the above opinion piece, there is an idiom, *jatah kursi* which is considered a full idiom because the meanings that arise are not related to each other. Literally, *jatah kursi* means a predetermined seat, which, when considered logically, does not make sense.

In the context of the above opinion, the idiom *jatah kursi* refers to positions in government. Thus, the context of the opinion is that Prabowo must give the PDI good positions because it supported him after the election.

(3) *"Prabowo justru mengekspresikan kekhawatiran tentang adanya kemungkinan **campur tangan** asing di balik gelombang protes tersebut."*

The sentence contains the idiom *campur tangan* (interfere), which is a full idiom because the meanings that arise are not related to each other. Literally, *campur tangan* means hands that are mixed together, which is illogical when considered rationally.

In the context of the opinion excerpt above, the idiom *campur tangan* refers to the involvement of another party. Thus, the context of the opinion is Prabowo's concern about the involvement of foreign elements in the demonstrations.

Partial idioms

(4) *"Dalam penantian menuju pesta demokrasi ini tersiar kabar dugaan kecurangan yang berpotensi **menodai asas** pemilu bersih, jujur, dan adil."*

The sentence contains the idiom *menodai asas* (defiling the principles), which is classified as a partial idiom. This is because one of its elements still has its original meaning, namely the word *asas* which means the basis of elections. Then, literally, *menodai* means to make something dirty. When these two elements are combined, they form a new meaning, namely damaging the principles of elections due to allegations of fraud. Thus, the context of this opinion is that there are allegations of fraud during the democratic process, which has resulted in the destruction of the principles of elections.

(5) *"Kita sudah **membunuh sejarah,** dengan sangat kejam. Kesempatan yang mungkin sulit dapat kita ulang dalam beberapa tahun ke depan."*

The sentence contains the idiom *membunuh sejarah* (killing history), which is classified as a partial idiom. This is because one of its elements retains its original meaning, namely the word *sejarah* (history), which refers to past events. Then, literally, *killing* means taking someone's life. When these two elements are combined, they form a new meaning, which is to erase past events that have already happened. Thus, the context of this opinion is that Indonesia lost a great opportunity because FIFA rejected its bid to host the event.

(6) *"Kementerian PUPR telah **menyuntikan dana** sebesar Rp314 miliar untuk merenovasi stadion-stadion yang dipersiapkan sebagai Venue pertandingan."*

In the opinion sentence above, there is an idiom, "menyuntikkan dana" (injecting funds), which is classified as a partial idiom. This is because one of its elements still has its original meaning, namely the word *dana* which means money. Then, literally, *menyuntikkan* means to insert a liquid medicine into the body with the help of a needle. When these two elements are combined, they form a new meaning, which is to provide capital assistance in the form of money. Thus, the context of the opinion refers to the ministry providing Rp314 billion in funding to be used to renovate the stadium as a venue for matches.

(7) *"Di titik ini, saya percaya jurnalisme **memikul mandat** yang sama pentingnya seperti dua puluh tahun lalu."*

In the above opinion sentence, there is an idiom, *memikul mandat* (carrying out a mandate), which is classified as a partial idiom. This is because one of its elements still has its original meaning, namely the word *mandat* which means an order. Then, literally, *memikul* means to carry

a load on one's shoulders. When the two elements are combined, they form a new meaning, which is to bear a command. Thus, the context of the opinion is that the author wants to convey that journalism has an important responsibility, just as it did during the disaster in Aceh twenty years ago.

Based On The Constituent Elements idiom

Body name idioms

(1) *"Pemilihan langsung misalnya, dikritik melanggengkan praktik politik uang, memperlebar fraksi dan polarisasi di masyarakat, hingga melunturkan politik ideologi di **tubuh partai**."*

The idiom *tubuh partai* (party body) belongs to the idiom of body parts, because it contains the word *tubuh* (body), which is the main part of the body from head to toe. When the two elements *tubuh* and *partai* are combined, they form a new meaning, namely all the elements within a party. Thus, the context of this opinion is that direct elections are considered to bring negative consequences, such as money politics, to the point of losing the ideology within the party structure itself..

(2) *"Kabar terbunuhnya Kepala Biro Politik Hamas, Ismail Haniyeh di **jantung kota** Iran pada 31 Juli 2024, lalu segera saja menyentak dunia internasional."*

The idiom *jantung kota* (heart of the city) belongs to the category of body part idioms, because it contains the word *jantung* which is the part of the body that is the center of blood circulation. When the two elements *jantung* and *kota* are combined, they form a new meaning, namely the center of a city. Thus, the context of the opinion is the news of the death of Ismail Haniyeh, the head of Hamas' political bureau, in the center of an Iranian city.

(3) *"Proses ini tidak hanya rumit, tetapi juga berisiko membuat banyak pengecer kecil kehilangan **mata pencaharian.**"*

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The idiom *mata pencaharian* (livelihood) belongs to the category of body part idioms, because it contains the word *mata* (eye), which is a part of the body that functions as a tool for seeing. When the two elements 'mata' and *pencaharian* are combined, they form a new meaning, namely the main activity carried out by a person to meet their daily needs.

Color idioms

(4) "*Buzzer kerap menyamar sebagai pengguna biasa sambil menyisipkan kampanye positif atau **narasi hitam** dan disinformasi yang lebih mengutamakan impresi daripada kualitas atau kredibilitas, bahkan melibatkan key opinion leader demi terkesan valid dan terlihat organik.*"

The idiom *narasi hitam* (black narrative) belongs to the color idioms, because it contains the word *hitam* (black), which means a basic color similar to charcoal. The combination of the two elements *narasi* (narrative) and *hitam* (black) forms a new meaning, namely a bad or negative story. Thus, the context of this opinion is that a buzzer disguises himself as a regular user to spread bad stories that are not in line with reality.

Animal name idioms

(5) "*Gibran adalah faktor-X semacam **gajah di pelupuk** yang terlampau kasat untuk diabaikan dari semesta perdebatan mengenai putusan MK terbaru.*"

The idiom *gajah di pelupuk* (elephant on the eyelid) belongs to the category of animal idioms, because the word gajah refers to an animal that is large and has a trunk. When the two elements of the phrase, *gajah* and *di pelupuk*, are combined, they form a new meaning, namely something that is obvious. Thus, the context of this opinion is that Gibran's presence will not be ignored in the Constitutional Court's decision because his presence is very obvious.

(6) "*Mereka, kata Prabowo, adalah pembuat gaduh yang bekerja untuk*

***mengadu domba** dan memecah belah Indonesia.*"

The idiom *mengadu domba* (pitting sheep) belongs to the category of animal idioms, because the word *domba* (sheep) refers to an animal commonly raised for livestock. When the two elements of the phrase, *mengadu* (to pit) and *domba* (sheep), are combined, they form a new meaning, namely the act of provoking. Thus, the context of the opinion is that Prabowo views the buzzers as provocateurs seeking to divide Indonesia.

Word class idioms

(7) "*Kita sudah **membunuh sejarah,** dengan sangat kejam. Kesempatan yang mungkin sulit dapat kita ulang dalam beberapa tahun ke depan.*"

The idiom *membunuh sejarah* (killing history) belongs to the idiom class of words, because it is formed from a combination of a verb and a noun. The word *membunuh* is a verb, followed by the word sejarah, which is a noun. Thus, the idiom *membunuh sejarah* can be categorized as a verb phrase idiom.

(8) "***Duduk perkara** sulitnya mengakses posisi capres-cawapres bukan terletak pada batas usia*.

The idiom *duduk perkara* belongs to the idiom class of words, because it is formed from a combination of a verb and a noun. The word *duduk* is a verb, followed by the word *perkara*, which is a noun. Thus, the idiom *duduk perkara* can be categorized as a verb phrase idiom.

4. CONCLUSION

The results of this study indicate the use of idioms in Narasi TV opinion articles. There are two types of idioms, namely idioms based on their level of cohesion and their constituent elements. Based on their level of cohesion, partial idioms are found more frequently than full idioms. Then, based on their constituent elements, word class idioms are the most frequently found. This shows that Narasi TV

journalists want to convey criticism and messages using language that is interesting but still easy for readers to understand. The findings of this study teach us that language in journalism is not merely a tool for conveying facts, but also a tool for influencing readers' way of thinking. This study is expected to provide a reference for researchers who will study the form and meaning of idioms.

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