



Research Paper

## Linguistic Review on Journalistic Language in the News Heading on *Indonesiaalyoum.com* during January-June 2024

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### Abstract

*Indonesiaalyoum.com* is the first Indonesian news portal to provide news in Arabic to offer comprehensive information about Indonesia to the Arab and Islamic nations. However, there is no previous study on journalistic language on this website. This research is providing significant academic and practical contributions to Islamic studies. Academically, it deepens the knowledge of Arabic journalistic practices in Indonesia, discloses how Islamic and national issues are represented. Practically, it entails the roadmap of Muslim communicators in productizing ethical and effective headlines, translating news, offering editorial advice, fostering media literacy among Muslim readers. The study represents a notable advancement in Islamic social science as it addresses an issue of cross-cultural communication and media ethics through the lens of linguistic analysis of Arabic-language news headlines within the wider frameworks of intercultural communication and media ethics in Islamic contexts. Working in the area where Arab and Indonesian Muslim cultures meet, *Indonesiaalyoum.com* is not only a source of information but also a means of cross-cultural engagement in the global Muslim society. The method utilized in this study is descriptive research with error analysis technique using semantic and syntactic analysis. The process began with collecting data, which consisted of 25 articles from January to June 2024, making notes, and then analysing it using semantical and syntactical approaches. The results of the research can be concluded that the articles on *Indonesia.com* are based on two main sources: journalist correspondence and translations of other publications. The translated news source is particularly mentioned at the end of the articles, which are published until February 15, 2024. Afterwards, some subsequent publications simply implied it tacitly. This study also discovered errors in the use of journalistic language, such as spelling errors, mistranslation, and misinformation. In addition, the most common translation technique employed in these articles is the literal translation.

**Keywords:** *Cross-Cultural Communication; Islamic Studies; Indonesian Media; Linguistic*

### INTRODUCTION

Since the nineteenth century, media has evolved into a rapidly developing medium of distributing information and knowledge. Newspapers and publishing became major factors in the resuscitation of literary passion in several Arab countries, including Egypt, Iraq, Syria, and Algeria. At that point in time, the newspaper industry served as intermediary for scholars, poets, and leaders seeking to raise nationalism and social awareness of the importance of knowledge and their country's independence. Indirectly, the public's media contributed significantly to Egypt's independence. Not just in Egypt, but also in Indonesia, the media plays a crucial role in spreading information regarding the Republic of Indonesia's independence to remote regions throughout the country.

As technology has advanced, the modern media has expanded beyond print media to include digital platforms. Newspapers and magazines is often exclusively distributed in a particular geographic area; however, with the advancement of technology and the development of online media, anyone across anywhere in the world is able to access news released via online platforms. Considering this, and the close relationship which is shared by the Republic of Indonesian and Arab countries, it is not surprising that the first electronic Arabic media platform in Indonesia launched

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in 2014 thru website *Indonesiaalyoum.com*.

The online newspaper page provides news, information, and events from Indonesia. However, the volatility of news posting times makes it difficult for readers to find the most recent news. However, it is interesting looking into the language of the journalism demonstrated on the page, as this is the first electronic media in Indonesia to present news in Arabic. In this study, the author selected a sample of news articles published during January-June 2024 which produce 25 articles written in Arabic.

Studies on Arabic journalism and transnational Arabic media provides the foundational framework for analysing Arabic-language news production outside the Arab world. Research on media and religion highlights how journalistic language both constructs and contests religious identities and public meanings. Recent studies in Islamic media ethics and practice argues that media in Muslim contexts are interpreted through normative frameworks that foreground values such as truthfulness and justice, and that ethical norms must be considered when assessing media effects and responsibilities. Accordingly, this literature defines media language (choice of frames, scriptural allusions, and evaluative lexis) as indecent for social cohesion and religious authority. (Alnuaimi & Azzi, 2022; Ullah & Rafiq, 2024).

Studies in intercultural communication provide tools for reading media which are present in various cultural and linguistic areas. The research on Islamic intercultural communication supports the idea of the "third way" model which accommodates the different communicative norms prevailing in Muslim communities but at the same time recognizes the global media dynamics thus pointing out how the Arab media employed far from the Arab world facilitate communication between the religious, linguistic, and cultural publics. It assists us to understand how the Arabic press based in Indonesia manages to deal with local religious sensibilities, national norms, and transnational Islamic reference frames. (Basyouni, 2014; Piwko, 2020).

These data represent three academic demands which are the reasons for the present research: (1) the proposition to write about Arabic journalistic styles in non-Arab situations as part of transnational media studies; (2) the requirement of detailed speech and linguistic analysis to comprehend how media as a religious theme can shape ethical accountability in Muslim publics; and (3) the notion of questioning headline rhetoric and translation practices as areas where intercultural communication and media ethics meet. The work presented in this paper is thus an effort of bridging the gap of research by using corpus evidence, discourse analysis, and ethical reflection to follow the contours of Arabic journalistic language as it converges on the issues of local Indonesian Islam and wider Arab-Islamic media traditions. Thus, the aim of this study is to improve translation and communication practices in Islamic media.

The research questions of this study are:

1. What is the Profile of *Indonesiaalyoum.com*?
2. How is the semantic and syntactic analysis of Arabic news in *Indonesiaalyoum.com*?

This research is providing significant academic and practical contributions to Islamic studies. Academically, it deepens the knowledge of Arabic journalistic practices in Indonesia, discloses how Islamic and national issues are represented. Practically, it entails the roadmap of Muslim communicators in productizing ethical and effective headlines, translating news, offering editorial advice, fostering media literacy among Muslim readers. The study represents a notable advancement in Islamic social science as it addresses an issue of cross-cultural communication and media ethics through the lens of linguistic analysis of Arabic-language news headlines within the wider frameworks of intercultural communication and media ethics in Islamic contexts. Working in the area where Arab and Indonesian Muslim cultures meet, *Indonesiaalyoum.com* is not only a source of information but also a means of cross-cultural engagement in the global Muslim society.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Several earlier studies which deal with the field of Arab journalism and the media mass that is outside the Arab countries but talks in the Arab language provides a basic scheme for the study of the production of news in the Arabic language out of the Arab world. The research works on the language of journalism in the Indonesian press have revealed a pattern of strengths and weaknesses with regard to compliance with the principles of language usage as laid down in the national linguistic code, which forms the basis of the present study. Several works point out that the inconsistencies in the language of journalism found in various extents and types of sources are so widespread that they cannot be limited to one single type of platform or scale of publication. Illustratively, [Listari \(2021\)](#), by analyzing the Datariau.com's criminal law category, came across as many as 65 journalistic language errors, among which redundant and incomplete conformity to the recognized features of characteristics were the most frequent. The research based on the social responsibility press theory indicated that errors in linguistic accuracy led to the impairment of the clearness, effectiveness, and the ethical accountability of news reporting ([Listari, 2021](#)). Correspondingly, [Sari, et al. \(2022\)](#) have researched criminal news in Tribunnews.com and have discovered nine significant inconsistencies. They are uncommunicative phrases, overused clichés, and redundancy, i.e., mentioned issues that result in the weakening of the communicative function of news headlines and articles ([Sari et al., 2022](#)).

Within the scope of education, [Aulia, et al. \(2024\)](#) dealt with the e-bulletin Unis Weekly (Vol. 2, Ed. 9) of Syekh-Yusuf Islamic University and surveyed the journalistic standards applied both locally and globally. The results showed not only the absence of coherent stylistic and structural aspects but also the careless handling of religious terminology like using Arabic or foreign words without quotation marks or italics, typos, and disorganized news writing ([Aulia et al., 2024](#)). This is a typical example of how the precision of journalism intertwines with religious literacy, thus indicating that linguistic carelessness in an Islamic university's publication could be the direct cause for its loss of credibility and the distortion of the intended meanings.

Studies of print media show the same range of compliance with the norms of journalistic language. [Puspitasari \(2017\)](#), while reviewing the Priangan Newspaper, observed that the articles had kept the four communicative aspects of clarity, specificity, simplicity, and non-repetition or non-cliché, which are indicators of having a communicative function. These kinds of results demonstrate that high linguistic quality can be reached when editorial control is in place ([Puspitasari, 2017](#)). As a comparison, the Banyuasin Daily analysis conducted by [Handayani, et.al. \(2024\)](#) revealed that the newspaper adhered to some principles of journalism sentence effectiveness but it contained misspelled and unclear words, reflecting the necessity of editorial refining and polishing ([Handayani et al., 2024](#)). The study conducted by Syukriady and Prada discovered that the news industry has a significant role in the advancement of language as well as functions within a variety of journalistic languages, which should be investigated further. Employing a semantic approach to linguistic analysis, emphasizing the usage of diction, including words, phrases, expressions, clauses, conjunctions, sentences, and language styles, this study demonstrates that the headline of the Republika daily newspaper which analysed using a semantic viewpoint employs the vocabulary of social rules, particularly general and special words, as well as scientific and popular words, and mixes the usage of standard and non-standard words. Another important aspect to consider is the usage of foreign, absorbed, and new terminology. ([Syukriady & Pada, 2022](#)).

In all of these studies, the researchers demonstrate the same methodological pattern, which is the main use of qualitative descriptive or descriptive-analytic approaches. These methods usually consist in the direct collection of texts, the pinpointing of the deviations from the norms of journalism, and the systematic categorization of the errors. This common methodological base

among the studies provides a solid foundation for the present research to use the same tools, thus achieving comparability, while still being able to adapt to the specific difficulties of analyzing Arabic-language headlines.

One of the major thematic issues in several works most prominently in the *Unis Weekly* study is the understanding that journalistic language is not only a matter of grammar and style but is also very much related to the socio-cultural and, in some cases, the religious background. Inaccurate expression of religious terms, cultural references, or theological concepts may not only make communication less efficient but may also lead to the distortion of the meaning, the losing of trust, and ethical breaches in representation (Aulia et al., 2024). This point of view is essential for the current study because *Indonesiaalyoum.com* publishes in Arabic, which is considered the language of religious authority for Muslims, but it is located within the Indonesian culture, so intercultural communication.

Despite the wide range of research that has been done, a major gap in this area is that most of the studies have centered on the media in the Indonesian language, whether it be in the national online portals, local newspapers, or academic bulletins. There is a conspicuous lack of research on Arabic-language journalism that is carried out in non-Arab communities, especially those places where Arabic is not only the language of news but also a symbol of Islamic studies and the global religious discourse. Besides, the combining of journalistic language with faith-based media ethics which are derived from Qur'ānic ideals such as truth and justice, is a greatly overlooked area.

A parallel area of research focuses on Arabic-language journalism, albeit such studies are scarce in Indonesia. A study in this area is the paper of Suparno et al. (2024) which dealt with the lexical and grammatical cohesion in Arabic media. The researchers applied thematic analysis and word frequency analysis to detect the patterns of cohesion by verifying the presence of recurring terms and the application of connecting indicators for grammatical fluency. Their results showed a close association of form and meaning, specifying 58 structures using *fi'l māḍī* and 14 using *jumlah ismiyyah*, thus giving an insight into the structural features of Arabic news discourse. (Suparno et al., 2024) Moreover, the studies on the language of the journalistic broadcast can also serve as an additional means to unveil the versatility of media language. Herawati, et al. (2023) dissected The Journalistic Language Style in Broadcasting and News at RRI Palembang, as well as the stylistic features of language use in radio broadcasts, along with the news production process. Their study found that some RRI programs were able to use journalistic language effectively, while others seemed to rely on the use of contemporary or local dialects to such an extent that standardization was limited. The main features of radio news language, which were identified, could be summarized as its auditive quality, interrupted delivery, and engaging listener attentiveness (Herawati et al., 2023).

Monika (2024), in a similar vein, has looked into how Harley Prayudha's journalistic language theory can be applied in the Journalistic Language Application of the "Halo Bharabas" Program on Radio Bharabas FM Pekanbaru. By using a descriptive qualitative approach, the study has gone through economics news on radio and has found that out of the twelve characteristics of the theory, only five of them were consistently implemented- limited vocabulary, frequent abbreviations, underutilized basic sentence structures, absence of transitional words, and the overuse of voice prompts. The leading most common problem was the use of excessive abbreviations that were found in twelve of the thirteen broadcasts taken as samples (Monika, 2024).

Generally, those studies are examining the way Arabic journalism changes the languages and styles of the characters of the new socio-political contexts it deals with while not totally cutting off parts of its rhetorical heritage. Studies on media and religion show how language of the press contributes to the formation of religious identities and the ideas public holds about them at the same time challenges these perceptions, in particular, when we talk about Muslim-majority and

diaspora settings. New research on Islamic media ethics and practice indicates that the media scene in Muslim areas is most likely to be understood through normative frameworks that emphasize values such as truthfulness, justice, and communal responsibility. Ethical concerns, e.g., related to the use of frames, scriptural allusions, and evaluative lexis, are highlighted as equally important in securing social cohesion and the preservation of religious teachings (Alnuaimi & Azzi, 2022; Ullah & Rafiq, 2024).

On the other hand, such a point of view is supported by studies in intercultural communication such as that one, which offer various tools that might be useful for understanding the media, which is diverse not only culturally but also linguistically, as it operates in multiple cultural and linguistic areas. The research on Islamic intercultural communication, especially the "third way" model, significantly characterizes the interdependence between sticking to the communicative principles most common in Muslim communities and dealing with the dynamics of global media. This guideline is very much applicable to that kind of media which is in the Arabic language and is very far from the Arab world as those media can only survive if they successfully manage the combination of religious sentiments, the cultural norms of a particular country and the Islam reference frame which is not limited geographically but is universal. For instance, the Arabic press in Indonesia is a case in point showing how the journalistic discourse can become a medium through which religious, linguistic, and cultural publics communicate with each other and at the same time it can still both maintain its credibility and be culturally resonant (Basyouni, 2014).

With the aim of filling these gaps, the current research has moved on with the examination of the characteristics of journalistic language in the Arabic media space in Indonesia, specifically focusing on *Indonesiaalyoum.com* during the period from January to June 2024. This research is a different thing in the way news of linguistic and rhetorical framing have to navigate these two requirements: be in line with the standards of professional journalism and at the same time be in accordance with the socio-religious values of the diverse audience. By maintaining methodological consistency with the previous studies in the Indonesian language and also including the two new aspects of intercultural communication and Islamic ethical responsibility, the present research not only tracks the changes of the different trends within the country, but it also extends the range of the inquiry to become a significant contributor in the field of Islamic social science.

Although there have been several previous studies on journalistic language within both imprinted and internet-based media, there has been no research on *Indonesiaalyoum.com*. As the first digital platform to publish information in Arabic, the platform plays an important role in providing clear and accurate information about Indonesia to the world, particularly Arabic nations. Thus, this study applied semantic and syntactic approaches to analyze the structure of the language components in sentences, while also identifying how information is set up and the relationships between phrases elements, and how structure of sentences influences reader comprehension. The purpose of this study is to review word selection, connotations in regard to denotation, phrases, and the accuracy of the information presented., the focus of this study is to analyze journalistic language on *Indonesiaalyoum.com* using semantic and syntactic approaches to analyse the organisation and structure of the language components in sentences, while also identifying how information is set up and the relationships between phrases elements, and how structure of sentences influences reader comprehension. The purpose of this study is to review word selection, connotations regarding denotation, phrases, and the accuracy of the information.

## RESEARCH METHOD

The method utilized in this study is descriptive research, which is conducted with the purpose of presenting an in-depth analysis of something. (Pradopo, et al., 2003) Utilizing descriptive qualitative research design to provide an in-depth analysis of the linguistic and stylistic features of



Arabic-language journalism, focusing especially on semantic and syntactic structures. The primary focus of this study is on news articles published from January to June 2024 on the news website *Indonesiaalyoum.com*. Hence, the main data set consists of news articles published on *Indonesiaalyoum.com* from January to June 2024. This time frame was chosen to represent a consistent temporal frame that shows recent editorial practices and language use. This is a qualitative study, which employs a natural background approach with the goal of interpreting the phenomena that occur and is carried out using several established methods. Qualitative research focusses on the element of gaining a thorough grasp of a topic. Qualitative research is also known as a naturalistic research method since it is conducted naturally. It was primarily employed in cultural anthropological research to examine the innermost meaning. (Baxter & Jack, 2015; Creswell, 2007; Fiantika et al., 2022; Given, 2008; Sugiyono, 2013)

Descriptive qualitative research is used to describe the characteristics of content in news columns published on news websites such as *Indonesiaalyoum.com* from January to June 2024, without examining the relationship or effect. A content analysis approach is used for analyzing news articles to identify the patterns, themes, meanings, and characters of journalistic language contained in these contents.

In this study, the researcher gathered research materials, the primary goal of which was to analyze content and addressing errors to ensure accuracy, increase the credibility of news reporting, and preserve citizen trust in the media. The first step was to create research notes and then process them using content analysis methods to provide an interpretation of the meaning discovered, as well as implicate it in a broader context.

A purposive sampling strategy was employed in selecting the texts for study, with a total of twenty-five (25) news articles chosen for this purpose. This method was preferred because it allows for the deliberate selection of texts that suit the relevance criteria the most and thus reflecting the linguistic and thematic diversity of the Arabic-language news output of *Indonesiaalyoum.com* sample. Articles were considered for inclusion if they were original news reports, written in Arabic, published during the specified six-month period, and categorized under primary news headings. To concentrate on the central news narratives, opinion pieces, editorials, advertisements, press releases, and duplicated content were removed. The sample was designed to present a balanced range of socio-cultural, political and religious topics related to the Indonesian context, i.e. to ensure that the study dealt with the material of both linguistic and socio-cultural significance.

The underlying principle behind delving into twenty-five articles was the concept of information-rich cases in qualitative research, where the depth of the analysis is more important than the number of cases. Following qualitative sampling guidelines, a dataset of this size is enough to reach thematic saturation, i.e., the number of new articles is unlikely to provide significantly new linguistic or thematic patterns (Creswell, 2007). The sample not only allows for detailed semantic and syntactic examination of each text but also remains methodologically manageable, thus the researcher can perform close reading, nuanced coding, and iterative comparison without compromising the analytical depth or rigour. Additionally, this volume corresponds to the precedent in prior studies of journalistic discourse, where similar corpus sizes have been employed to draw credible and contextually grounded conclusions.

The trustworthiness of this descriptive qualitative study was ensured through systematic strategies addressing credibility, dependability, confirmability, and transferability, in line with established qualitative research standards. Credibility was enhanced through both data and methodological triangulation. The corpus comprised news articles drawn from diverse thematic domains such as political, socio-cultural, and religious published on *Indonesiaalyoum.com* within a clearly defined six-month period (January–June 2024). Methodological triangulation was achieved

by integrating content analysis with semantic and syntactic analyses, allowing cross-validation of linguistic patterns and interpretive meanings across analytical levels. This multi-layered approach reduced interpretive bias and strengthened the robustness of the findings. Peer debriefing with experts in Arabic linguistics and journalism helped refine the coding framework, while member checking with Arabic-language specialists ensured that interpretations accurately reflected the texts' contextual meanings. Detailed archival documentation and thick descriptions of linguistic and cultural settings further strengthened internal validity. (Creswell, 2007; Given, 2008)

Further credibility was established through peer debriefing and expert consultation. The coding framework covering lexical selection, syntactic complexity, semantic framing, and error typologies which was reviewed by scholars in Arabic linguistics and journalism to ensure conceptual clarity and analytical relevance. In addition, member checking was conducted by consulting Arabic-language specialists familiar with Indonesian Arabic journalistic discourse, ensuring that interpretations accurately reflected contextual meanings and editorial conventions. The use of detailed archival documentation and thick linguistic and cultural description further supported interpretive accuracy and transparency.

Dependability, as the qualitative equivalent of reliability, was ensured through transparent and replicable analytical procedures. An explicit audit trail was maintained, documenting data collection, sampling criteria, coding decisions, and analytical stages. Articles were archived in their original digital formats, accompanied by systematic metadata recording. The coding process followed a code-recode strategy implemented in two consecutive rounds, enabling consistency checks over time. To strengthen analytical stability, inter-coder reliability was addressed by involving a secondary coder who independently reviewed 20% of the dataset, with discrepancies discussed and resolved. The analytical categories were grounded in established frameworks of Arabic syntax and journalistic discourse (Suhartono & Sodik, 2010) contributing to methodological rigor and consistency. Error analysis procedures including fact-checking, bias identification, and source verification supported reliability by maintaining accuracy and ethical balance in data interpretation (Kovach & Rosenstiel, 2007).

Confirmability was addressed through reflexive documentation that recorded analytical decisions and interpretive reasoning, ensuring that findings were grounded in textual evidence rather than researcher predispositions. Finally, transferability was supported through detailed descriptions of the research context, corpus selection, analytical framework, and socio-cultural setting of Arabic-language journalism in Indonesia. Although the study is context-specific, the transparency of procedures and richness of contextual detail enable readers to assess the applicability of the findings to comparable linguistic and media contexts (Sugiyono, 2013).

Articles were gathered in their original digital format and archived. Metadata such as publishing date, headline, thematic category, and section placement were also recorded. Preliminary readings were conducted to generate research notes capturing initial observations about thematic content, tone, and structural features. These notes facilitated the coding process which was mix of both deductive and inductive reasoning. This coding was based on for main categories that were derived from the previous research studies in the language of the news media: lexical selection, syntactic complexity, semantic framing, and error typologies by the use of deductive approach. Meanwhile, the use of the inductive approach allowed for the recognition of the press's Indonesian Arabic context-specific patterns. The stages of coding were done twice, consecutively. There was an initial round concentrating on news brevity, rhetorical schemes, and semantic followed by an elaboration of the second round in which the complete texts for syntactic structures, cohesive and culturally embedded expressions were examined.

The analytical framework combined content analysis with semantic and syntactic analysis to

open up the aspects of both form and meaning. Content analysis served to provide an overall view of typical patterns, thematic clusters, and even certain features of the language of the journalistic discourse that can be extracted from the dataset. In syntactic analysis the investigators looked through the aspect of sentence construction, relation between clauses, and grammatical cohesion to seek out how the linguistic structures influences the conveyance of the idea. Semantic analysis was performed by looking into lexical choice, the changes of the word meanings, and the relationships of the words in phrases, also if some words are from the Qur'an or have special cultural meanings. This dual perspective clearly aligns with the theoretical framework of [Suhartono and Sodiq \(2010\)](#), who put forward the idea of the close connection between the structural and interpretive aspects([Suhartono & Sodiq, 2010](#)).

The rationale for this research to implement semantic and syntactic analysis lie in the understanding that the journalistic language is not just a simple means of conveying information but a cultural product that reflect the values, the identities and the relationship pf the society. *Indonesiaalyoum.com*, a news agency that writes in Arabic language and reports on the world's largest Muslim-majority nation non-Arab countries, is a model for the interplay between linguistic form and cultural meaning which makes it become more important. Arabic journalism in Indonesia is a very special place among the different communication methods as it has to follow Modern Standard Arabic on the one hand, and on the other hand, it has to be close to the religious, political, and media expectations of a Southeast Asian Muslim audience.

Semantic analysis allows researchers to trace the road from the surface to the deeper layers where more of the content becomes apparent. These layers represent facets of meaning hidden in the lexical choice. The international Muslim media environment, slight changes in connotation and even the use of Qur'anic intertextuality can make a huge difference in how news is accepted and understood by Muslim public of various sorts.

The syntactic analysis in this study was consistent with recognized categories of traditional Arabic grammar as modified for the standards of journalistic prose. Properties of each sentence were defined in terms of whether it was a *jumlah ismiyyah* (nominal clause, consisting of a canonical subject–predicate structure) or a *jumlah fi'liyya* (verbal clause, consisting of a finite verb followed by a subject). The ruling on the choice was quite clear: sentences starting with a finite verb were considered to be *fi'liyya*, while those where the first word was a noun, pronoun, or a particle from the *inna* class were as *ismiyyah*. Each verb was marked for tense/aspect (*fi'l māḍī*, *fi'l muḍāri'*), voice (active vs. passive/*majhūl*), polarity (affirmative vs. negative), and transitivity (mono- or di-transitive). The presence of modality markers such as *yajibu*, *yanbaghī*, *qad*, *rubba*, and *la'alla* was systematically recorded as an indication of modal operators, with scope specified for whether they appeared in the headline, lead, or body. The points where complementizers (e.g., *anna*, *li-*, *ḥattā*) and conjunctions (e.g., *wa*, *fa*, *thumma*, *lākin*) were found determined subordination and coordination structures, while those from which subordination and coordination indices that were calculated to measure the number of such ties per sentence were automatically derived.

In order to depict stylistic conciseness typical of the news, further compression metrics were determined which include the length of the sentence, clause density (clauses per sentence), and average unit length. Syntactic analysis of each article were highlighted in the research reports. Syntactic analysis lead to identifying the structural patterns of Arabic news discourse such as clause types, subordination patterns, and information sequencing that, in turn, can unveiled construction authority, agency assignment, and the methods of linguistically facilitated objectivity or persuasion. In an Islamic context outside the Arab, the deviations from or the modifications of the standard Arabic journalistic syntax may anticipate the deliberate attempts to harmonize the cultural and cognitive information processing styles between Arab and Indonesian audiences.



These scientific methods achieve more than just the presentation of language form alone; it offer a diagnostic framework that shows how language influences the interaction between cultures, and how it deals with social and political authority in media, and how it allows worldwide Arabic language to be changed so that fit in with the local socio-political landscape.

In addition to stylistic analysis that has been made, the research included an error analysis elements that was aimed to assessing factual accuracy of the text, the balance writers' point of view, and editorial precision taking into consideration that these mistakes may be cause of both journalistic credibility and public trust decrement (Kovach & Rosenstiel, 2007). This referred to information being checked against trustworthy sources, quotes coming from appropriate contexts and being balanced, and reviewing the balance of the report. By combining linguistic scrutiny and accuracy of the text, the results can show not only in stylistic tendencies but also the ethics and reliability of the media.

Error analysis in journalism refers to the process of identifying, analyzing, and correcting mistakes made in news reporting. These errors can range from factual inaccuracies, misattributions, and bias to structural or editorial issues like poor writing, logical fallacies, or the mishandling of sensitive topics. Error analysis in journalism is vital for maintaining credibility, trust, and accuracy in the media.

Error analysis, which includes data source verification, is an important step in ensuring that the information provided is precise, equitable, and trustworthy. Fact-checking, source verification, bias identification, journalistic surveillance, and post-publication analysis are all crucial techniques for identifying and addressing errors, enhancing journalistic methods, and ensuring the integrity of news. Error analysis plays significant role as error in articles can erode credibility and emphasize the requirement for accuracy in information. (Kovach & Rosenstiel, 2007)

A syntactic approach can be implemented to understand the meaning of a sentence based on its structure, which includes the sounds, words, and phrases contained within it. Comprehension through a semantic approach entails presenting an interpretation of the meaning of the sentence statement received based on context, facts, and functions, followed by the identification of sounds, words, and constituents that support the interpretation. (Suhartono & Sodik, 2010)

Semantic and syntactic analysis are important when examining articles due to their contribute comprehend the author's language's meaning and structure. Syntactic analysis discusses sentence structure and how linguistic components (words, phrases, and clauses) are structured in sentences. The analysis of syntax assists with identifying how information is set up, what relationships exist between sentence elements, and how sentence structure influences the reader's understanding. Meanwhile, semantics addresses the meaning of words and sentences in a particular context. It evaluates vocabulary selection, connotation in comparison to denotation, and the intersection between the meanings of words in phrases.

Confirmability was achieved through reflexive documentation that recorded analytical reasoning and researcher assumptions, ensuring interpretations were data-driven rather than subjective. Although the focus of this study is Arabic-language journalism in Indonesia, the provision of rich contextual data and detailed procedural description enhances transferability, allowing future researchers to apply similar approaches to comparable linguistic or media contexts (Sugiyono, 2013)

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

News is a compilation of articles or papers that contain vital information from numerous sources and are intended to be communicated to the public. As result, news must have expressed the truth about an event or provide a visual representation of a reality which media produce in response to the event. News sources are numerous and can be easily collected from anyplace so

that journalists can process and disclose facts to the public.(Arief, 2016) In contrast to the widespread dissemination of news from the 18th to mid-20th centuries, when news was only provided and spread through printed publications, nowadays news can be presented digitally through online sites due to technological advancements.

Online news has been active in Indonesia since 1990, and as technology and the internet have evolved, the news has begun to be provided online and spread rapidly via the internet. In addition to easier and wider access, another advantage of online news is that the information offered is not only in the form of written form, but also in the form of video and audio streaming, which is captured and distributed live via the internet. Its quick growth is also aided by the potential of numerous elements that are a combination of digital media communication. Another advantage of online news is the simpleness accessibility and ability to be constantly updated with interaction, text, and audiovisual.

The *Indonesialyoud.com* page represents one of the sites which delivers news online, and it was launched on April 29, 2014. The main characteristic that distinguishes this media from other online media in Indonesia is its implementation of Arabic as the primary medium of news presentation. As the first media website in Indonesia to publish news in Arabic, it is interesting to review the news presented on this site, especially since there are not currently numerous research studies on it. However, due to time and resource constraints, the investigation in this paper focusses on articles contained in the news section category on *Indonesialyoud.com* websites from January to June 2024.

The journalistic values offered encompass the major elements of a news article; these values serve as a balance sheet for the viability of publishing news. These journalistic qualities are: (1) rapid and actual; (2) true or real in relation to the events that occurred, rather than just fiction; in this case, news consists of real occurrences, opinions, and observations. (3) significant that affects the interests of many people, (4) appealing.(Kusumaningrat, 2012)

Prior to the development of the science of information and communication, the press or journalism was closely related to the study of literature. Journalism as a distinct area of science was first examined in 1869 at Washington College, one of the top colleges in the United States. Awareness of the need for news broadcasting media as a news media and information transmitter increased in Europe following World War I, prompting Germany, Norway, and Bolonia to investigate this science topic, which has since expanded throughout the continent.(La'qōb, 2010)

Journalistic language is typically classified as routine speech, scientific language, literary language, or informatics language, with characters that are simple to grasp, straightforward, and captivating.

### **The Profile of *Indonesialyoud.com***

*Indonesialyoud.com* is a website that was launched on April 24, 2014, with its first news article published on April 29, 2014. It later became the first Indonesian news portal to provide news in Arabic. The fundamental purpose of electronic media is to offer the Arab and Islamic nations with a completer and more feasible picture of Indonesia, including its government and culture. The description is carried out by bringing Indonesia's development closer and introducing it through translation, as well as presenting important recent Indonesian news on a regional and international scale, particularly in terms of politics, economy, religion, tourism, and international relations established between Indonesia and Arab countries. This website also includes articles and information about Indonesia's history and culture. Another goal of this website is to strengthen the Islamic solidarity between the Indonesian and Arabs. To carry out this aim, Muhammad Anas leads *Indonesialyoud.com* media with a 14-personal team.(“*Indonesialyoud.com*,” 2024)

This news portal was established to meet the demands of the Arab community and users seeking accurate information about Indonesian current events and news. This has been influenced by the movement of other Asian countries, such Malaysia, South Korea, and China, which already have Arabic online media platforms. ([Indonesiaaalyoum.com](http://Indonesiaaalyoum.com), 2024)

During its development, the editors of the *Indonesiaaalyoum.com* web collaborated with several Middle Eastern news organisations, including the Arakan news agency in Saudi Arabia and New Media TV in Egypt. In addition to growing cooperation with Arab media, the *Indonesiaaalyoum.com* portal strengthens its identity by establishing PT. Bina Media Indonesia, which legitimately became a legal corporation on August 4, 2017. The media sustainably developing, hence the *Indonesiaaalyoum.com* published a mobile application wich compatible with both Android and iOS in December 2017. ([Indonesiaaalyoum.com](http://Indonesiaaalyoum.com), 2024)

The Vision and Mission upheld by this portal is to serve as a resource for Indonesian news in Arabic, as well as an educational, legitimate, and entertaining media. To continue to meet the needs of readers in Southeast Asia, such as Malaysia and Brunei Darussalam, the site is available in both Arabic and Indonesian. The website is organized into 12 directories: tourism, arts and culture, lifestyle, technology, sports, economics and business, politics, health, articles, Asian, international, and viral. ([Indonesiaaalyoum.com](http://Indonesiaaalyoum.com), 2024)

### News Analysis

The News presented in the first half of 2024 is dominated by political news, as is the circumstance with presidential election. As a first step to systematic analysis of the translation quality of Arabic journalistic text, the classification of the observed challenges into categories that are logically and operationally distinct mut be identified. The categories utilised in this research such as syntax errors, semantic errors, typographical mistakes, and instances of literal translation which rely on the theoretical background of translation studies and adapted to the linguistic and cultural aspects of the Arabic news. This categorization ensures that the intervention strategies are compatible with the issue thereby improving the accuracy, clarity, and cultural appropriateness of the translated output. This classification as shown in table 1.

**Table 1.** Error patterns and suggested correction

Classification	Date	Article Title/Content	Suggested Correction
Syntax Errors	Feb 1, 2024	أعلن تقديمه استقالته من منصبه	أعلن تقديمه للاستقالة من منصبه
	Feb 9, 2024	أضاف ويجايا: "وصف المشاركون في الاستطلاع بربابو بأنه يمتلك الخبرة والقدرة على قيادة الحكومة، كذلك وصف بأنه ملتزم وجاد في عمله ولا يستسلم بسهولة"	أضاف ويجايا: "وصف المشاركون في الاستطلاع بربابو بأنه يمتلك الخبرة والقدرة على قيادة الحكومة، كذلك وصفوا بأنه ملتزم وجاد في عمله ولا يستسلم بسهولة"
	Feb 14, 2024	"بدأت الانتخابات الرئاسية الإندونيسية اليوم الأربعاء 14/2/2024 وقد أدلى الرئيس الإندونيسي المنتهية ولايته، جوكو ويدودو، والسيدة عقيلته، إريانا جوكو ويدودو، بأصواتهم في الانتخابات مع بداية التصويت، في اللجنة رقم 10 في جامبير بوسط العاصمة جاكارتا. وكانت من أهم الأسئلة التي طرحت على الرئيس جوكوني هو هل يعتقد أن تحسم نتيجة الانتخابات من أول جولة؟ أم ستكون هناك جولة إعادة"	"بدأت الانتخابات الرئاسية الإندونيسية اليوم الأربعاء 14/2/2024 وقد أدلى الرئيس الإندونيسي المنتهية ولايته، جوكو ويدودو، والسيدة عقيلته، إريانا جوكو ويدودو، بأصواتهما في الانتخابات مع بداية التصويت، في اللجنة رقم 10 في جامبير بوسط العاصمة جاكارتا. وكانت من أهم الأسئلة التي طرحت على الرئيس جوكوني هل يعتقد أن تحسم نتيجة الانتخابات من أول جولة؟ أم ستكون هناك جولة ثانية"

	Apr 24, 2024	"ولاعبات المتأهلات هن 4 لاعبات من منتخب إندونيسيا...."	"واللاعبات المتأهلات هن 4 لاعبات من منتخب إندونيسيا...."
	Apr 30, 2024	"وقال يقوت أن "هناك شروط يجب أن تلتزم بها الحجاج الإندونيسيين، أن التأشيرة المسموح باستخدامها لأداء فريضة الحج هي التأشيرة الرسمية التي تصدرها المملكة العربية السعودية، ولا يحق استخدام غيرها".	"وقال يقوت: "هناك شروط يجب أن تلتزم بها الحجاج الإندونيسيين، أن التأشيرة المسموحة باستخدامها لأداء فريضة الحج هي التأشيرة الرسمية التي تصدرها المملكة العربية السعودية، ولا يحق استخدام غيرها".
Semantic Errors	Feb 9, 2024	"...يبدو أن حيل المرشحين المسرحية، وليس أفكارهم، هي التي تركت انطباعا دائما لدى عامة الناس..."	"...يبدو أن حيل المرشحين المسرحية، وليس أفكارهم، هي التي تركت انطباعا دائما لدى الجمهور..."
	Feb 15, 2024	"... أي لجنة الانتخابات العامة، لكي تقوم بمهمتها".	"... أي لجنة الانتخابات العامة، لكي تقوم بمهمتها".
	Apr 12, 2024	"...إن مسار انضمام بلاده إلى منظمة التعاون الاقتصادي والتنمية سيستغرق وقتا طويلا، مشيرا إلى أنه يفترض تبني خارطة طريق بهذا الخصوص الشهر المقبل..."	"...إن مسار انضمام إندونيسيا إلى منظمة التعاون الاقتصادي والتنمية سيستغرق وقتا طويلا، مشيرا إلى أنه يفترض تبني خارطة طريق بهذا الخصوص الشهر المقبل..."
	Apr 24, 2024	"وقال المرشد السياحي للزوجين إن السيدة كانت تقف على بعد 2 إلى 3 أمتار من حافة الحفرة، وبعد ذلك اقتربت من قطعة خشبية ورائها من أجل الحصول على صورة أفضل"	"وقال المرشد السياحي عن الزوجين إن السيدة كانت تقف على بعد 2 إلى 3 أمتار من حافة الحفرة، وبعد ذلك اقتربت من قطعة خشبية ورائها من أجل الحصول على صورة أفضل"
	June 3, 2024	"...يجب على حكومة إندونيسيا أن تبادر بتقديم المساعدة العسكرية بالتعاون مع دول أخرى..."	"...يجب على حكومة إندونيسيا أن تبادر في تقديم المساعدة العسكرية بالتعاون مع دول أخرى..."
Typographical Mistakes	Feb 5, 2024	قال محفوظ: "بالتأكيد سأقدم باستقالي من الحكومة في الوقت المناسب وبطريقة لائقة. وبالتالي لا يوجد تضارب مع الترشح بجانب جانجر"	قال محفوظ: "بالتأكيد سأقدم باستقالي من الحكومة في الوقت المناسب وبطريقة لائقة. وبالتالي لا يوجد تضارب مع الترشح بجانب جانجر"
	Feb 15, 2024	"... بأن الانتخابات الإندونيسية بالأمس دليل على التزام الشعب الإندونيسي بالعملية الديمقراطية والمؤسسات الانتخابية..."	"... بأن الانتخابات الإندونيسية بالأمس دليل على التزام الشعب الإندونيسي بالعملية الديمقراطية والمؤسسات الانتخابية..."
	Feb 15, 2024	"...ثم أسرد الآيات، وأفسرها إجمالاً..."	"...ثم أسرد الآيات، وأفسرها إجمالاً..."
	Apr 24, 2024	"وقد اعترف السيد جنجار ونائبه السيد محفوظ أم دي بالهزيمة وقبلًا حكم المحكمة. وهنا المرشح الرئاسي للحزب الحاكم PDIP السيد برايو"	"وقد اعترف السيد جنجار ونائبه السيد محفوظ أم دي بالهزيمة وقبلًا حكم المحكمة. وهنا المرشح الرئاسي للحزب الحاكم Gerindra السيد برايو"
	Apr 25, 2024	"تعهد رئيس إندونيسيا المنتخب حديثا باروبو سوبيانتو، في أول خطابه يوم الأربعاء، بالعمل من أجل جميع الإندونيسيين ومكافحة الفقر والفساد وتحقيق الوحدة"	"تعهد رئيس إندونيسيا المنتخب حديثا باروبو سوبيانتو، في أول خطابه يوم الأربعاء، 24 أبريل 2024، بالعمل من أجل جميع الإندونيسيين ومكافحة الفقر والفساد وتحقيق الوحدة"

	Apr 25, 2024	"وقال:«نشارك من اندونيسيا بوفد رفيع المستوى لأهمية المواضيع التي يتم التطرق إليها، ومنها مواجهة تداعيات تغير المناخ، والطاقة النظيفة، ومواجهة الفقر»"	"وقال:«نشارك من إندونيسيا بوفد رفيع المستوى لأهمية المواضيع التي يتم التطرق إليها، ومنها مواجهة تداعيات تغير المناخ، والطاقة النظيفة، ومواجهة الفقر»"
	Apr 27, 2024	وتأمل منصة "نسك" أن يسهم اللقاء التعريفي، في تعزيز الشراكة الاستراتيجية بين ممثلي القطاع الخاص...	وتأمل منصة "نسك" أن يسهم اللقاء التعريفي، في تعزيز الشراكة الاستراتيجية بين ممثلي القطاع الخاص...
	Apr 30, 2024	وتمتاز البطاقة بأنها تحوي معلومات شاملة عن الحاج..."	وتمتاز البطاقة بأنها تحتوي معلومات شاملة عن الحاج..."
	Apr 30, 2024	"عقد وزير الشؤون الدينية الإندونيسي يقوت خليل قوماس مؤتمرا صحفيا مع وزير الحج والعمرة المملكة العربية السعودية معالي الوزير توفيق بن فوزان الربيع وكبار موظفيهم في فندق فور سيزون، جاكارتا الجنوبية، أمس الثلاثاء للحديث عن استعدادات حج عام 1445 هـ / 2024 م."	"عقد وزير الشؤون الدينية الإندونيسي يقوت خليل قوماس مؤتمرا صحفيا مع وزير الحج والعمرة المملكة العربية السعودية معالي الوزير توفيق بن فوزان الربيع وكبار موظفيهم في فندق فور سيزون، جاكارتا الجنوبية، أمس الثلاثاء للحديث عن استعدادات حج عام 1445 هـ / 2024 م."
	Jun 21, 2024	"زيارة مؤسسة الصداقة للسيد يوسف كالا لمناقشة آثار العدوان الإسرائيلي على قطاع غزة"	"زيارة مؤسسة الصداقة للسيد يوسف كالا لمناقشة آثار العدوان الإسرائيلي على قطاع غزة"
Omissions of Literal Translation	Feb 9, 2024	"تبدأ الجولة الأخيرة من الدعاية الانتخابية بالنسبة للثنائي الرئاسي أنيس باسويدان – مهيمن إسكندر يوم 10 فبراير الجاري، في إستاند جاكارتا الدولي، في شمال جاكارتا"	"تبدأ الجولة الأخيرة من الدعاية الانتخابية لجميع المرشحين يوم 10 فبراير الجاري، في إستاند جاكارتا الدولي، في شمال جاكارتا"
	Feb 15, 2024	"وكذلك الأمر بالنسبة لرئيس حزب جيرندرا، حيث أجاب عندما سئل عن استراتيجية معسكرهم الانتخابي في إحصاء الأصوات: "أنا أثق في قوة الشعب"	"وكذلك الأمر في إحصاء الأصوات حيث أجاب الرئيس حزب جيرندرا، حيث أجاب عندما سئل عن استراتيجية معسكرهم الانتخابي في إحصاء الأصوات: "أنا أثق في قوة الشعب"
	Feb 17, 2024	"قدم سعادة السفير ودادي ولد سيدي هيبة الخميس أوراق اعتماده..."	"قدم سعادة السفير ودادي ولد سيدي هيبة الخميس 15 فبراير أوراق اعتماده..."
	Feb 17, 2024	"الأرخبيل الغني بالموارد"	إندونيسيا
	May 27, 2024	"...وزير السياحة والاقتصاد الإبداعي السيد سانتياغو أونون..."	"...وزير السياحة والاقتصاد الإبداعي السيد ساندياغو أونو..."

The first news published on Indoneisaalyoum.com in 2024 was on February 1, 2024, when Prof. Mahfud MD announced his departure from his position as Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs to run for Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia. The news was sourced from CNN Indonesia and translated by Mukmin Assaifi.

The translation certainly would assist Arab readers comprehend the content reported by the CNN Indonesia portal. However, in the translation process, the accuracy and clarity of meaning must be provided close consideration to. For example, the translation to the sentence "Declaring resignation from office" which translated:



أعلن تقديمه استقالته من منصبه

It has a word structure that might lead to interrupt its meaning. Syntactically, the sentence would be better translated as:

أعلن تقديمه للاستقالة من منصبه

In addition, there is a typo in the eighth paragraph, which states:

قال محفوظ: "بالتأكيد سأقدم باستقالتي من الحكومة في الوقت المناسب وبطريقة لائقة. وبالتالي لا يوجد تضارب مع الترشح بجانب جانجر"

that should have been written:

قال محفوظ: "بالتأكيد سأقدم باستقالتي من الحكومة في الوقت المناسب وبطريقة لائقة. وبالتالي لا يوجد تضارب مع الترشح بجانب جانجر"

The next article was published on February 5, 2024, and was translated from Republika with the title "Survey Reveals Reasons for Millennials to Favour Prabowo-Gibran in the 2024 Presidential Election". This article's translation fails to include the following sentence: "Hal ini dikarenakan Prabowo-Gibran dapat meraih minat anak muda." In addition to it, there is slight syntax error in the sixth paragraph which translator writes:

أضاف ويجايا: "وصف المشاركون في الاستطلاع براوو بأنه يمتلك الخبرة والقدرة على قيادة الحكومة، كذلك وصف بأنه ملتزم وجاد في عمله ولا يستسلم بسهولة"

As syntactically it should be written:

أضاف ويجايا: "وصف المشاركون في الاستطلاع براوو بأنه يمتلك الخبرة والقدرة على قيادة الحكومة، كذلك وصفوا بأنه ملتزم وجاد في عمله ولا يستسلم بسهولة"

The afterwards news is not a translation, but an article of news composed by Muhammad Faris Ibrahim and published on February 9, 2024, which discusses gimmicks that occurred during the debate between the Republic of Indonesia's presidential and vice-presidential candidates. When selecting diction, the author should consider the effectiveness of words and the harmony of meaning with the word that reflects it, such as:

"...يبدو أن حيل المرشحين المسرحية، وليس أفكارهم، هي التي تركت انطبعا دائما لدى عامة الناس..."

There are other terms that can represent words with an underscore, namely:

"...يبدو أن حيل المرشحين المسرحية، وليس أفكارهم، هي التي تركت انطبعا دائما لدى الجمهور..."

A more appropriate word to express the public is pronunciation (الجمهور) which can narrowly mean an audience or a group of people who are present and involved in an event and in a wider context means the public. (Para Pakar Linguistik Di Kairo, 1972)

The next article is about the schedule and peak location of the campaigns of the three pairs of presidential and vice-presidential candidates in the 2024 presidential election, as translated from the Kabar 24 channel. This news was released on February 9, 2024. In contrast to the translations of the previous two articles, this article is translated casually and amusingly by avoiding literal translation, although there are few things in the translation that can be improved to the seek of reader's understanding, such as the translation of the following paragraphs:

"Puncak kampanye akbar terakhir akan berlangsung pada tanggal 10 Februari 2024. Pada hari puncak itu paslon no urut 1 Anies Baswedan – Muhaimin Iskandar (AMIN) dijadwalkan berkampanye di Jakarta International Stadium (JIS) di Jakarta Utara."

Which translated with:

"لتبدأ الجولة الأخيرة من الدعاية الانتخابية بالنسبة للثنائي الرئاسي أنيس باسويدان – مهيمن إسكندر يوم 10 فبراير الجاري، في إستاند جاكرتا الدولي، في شمال جاكرتا"

According to the article's source, the peak of the campaign, which occurred on February 10, 2024, was comprehensive for all presidential and vice-presidential candidate pairs; however, due to the sentence's order in Arabic, readers comprehend that the only candidate who will hold the peak of the campaign on February 10 is the presidential and vice-presidential candidate pair Anies Baswedan - Muhaimin Iskandar of JIS.

Four days after, on 14 February 2024 there are two news published regarding to presidential election. The first news was about the answer of the president of the republic of Indonesia Mr. Joko Widodo about the election round. The source of the news is Detik News and translation technique used in this article mostly word to word translation, therefore there are some errors in syntactical dan semantics. Such as the first paragraph stated:

"بدأت الانتخابات الرئاسية الإندونيسية اليوم الأربعاء 14/2/2024 وقد أدلى الرئيس الإندونيسي المنتهية ولايته، جوكو ويدودو، والسيدة عقيلته، إريانا جوكو ويدودو، بأصواتهم في الانتخابات مع بداية التصويت، في اللجنة رقم 10 في جامبير بوسط العاصمة جاكرتا. وكانت من أهم الأسئلة التي طرحت على الرئيس جوكووي هو هل يعتقد أن تحسم نتيجة الانتخابات من أول جولة؟ أم ستكون هناك جولة إعادة"

that paragraph supposedly written:

"بدأت الانتخابات الرئاسية الإندونيسية اليوم الأربعاء 14/2/2024 وقد أدلى الرئيس الإندونيسي المنتهية ولايته، جوكو ويدودو، والسيدة عقيلته، إريانا جوكو ويدودو، بأصواتهما في الانتخابات مع بداية التصويت، في اللجنة رقم 10 في جامبير بوسط العاصمة جاكرتا. وكانت من أهم الأسئلة التي طرحت على الرئيس جوكووي هل يعتقد أن تحسم نتيجة الانتخابات من أول جولة؟ أم ستكون هناك جولة ثانية"

The other news was about the answer of the presidential candidate Mr. Prabowo Subianto about the upcoming result of the election. The source of this news is the article released in Republika. There was ambiguous information in the third paragraph which stated:

"وكذلك الأمر بالنسبة لرئيس حزب جيرندرا، حيث أجاب عندما سئل عن استراتيجية معسكرهم الانتخابي في إحصاء الأصوات: "أنا أثق في قوة الشعب"

It supposedly written:

"وكذلك الأمر في إحصاء الأصوات حيث أجاب الرئيس حزب جيرندرا عندما سئل عن استراتيجية معسكرهم الانتخابي مختصرا: "أنا أثق في قوة الشعب"

On a day after or February 15, 2024, two political articles released, the first one translated article from Republika about the respond of presidential candidate Ms. Anies Baswedan according to the upcoming result of the election. There is misspelling in the second paragraph which may cause different meaning, it is written:

"... أي لجنة الانتخابات العامة، لكي تقوم بهمها".

which should be written:

"... أي لجنة الانتخابات العامة، لكي تقوم بمهمتها".

The second article was also translated from Republika regarding the congratulatory from the other countries such as United States of America, England and Singapore for the success of direct general election which held on February 14, 2024. There was a typo in the second paragraph:

"... بأن الانتخابات الإندونيسية بالأمس دليل على التزام الشعب الإندونيسي بالعملية الديمقراطية والمؤسسات الانتخابية..."

which supposedly be written:

"... بأن الانتخابات الإندونيسية بالأمس دليل على التزام الشعب الإندونيسي بالعملية الديمقراطية والمؤسسات الانتخابية..."

On February 17, 2024, Nasruddin Idris Jauhari wrote a report about the launching event of the book "Hidāyat Al-Qurān fī Tafsīr Al-Qurān bi Al-Qurān" by KH. Dr. Muhammad Afifudin Dimyathi Ramli, published by Dār An-Nibrās in Cairo. The event took place on February 10, 2024, in Jombang, East Java. The journalist described how the event proceeded and the characteristics of the book. There is a tiny error in the fifth paragraph where he wrote:

"...ثم أسرد الآيات، وأفسرها إجمالاً..."

it is theoretically should be written:

"...ثم أسرد الآيات، وأفسرها إجمالاً..."

On the same day, another article was published on the site; as opposed to the previous one, this one was about politics, as the ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Mr. Weddady Ould Sidi Haiba, presented the Letter of Credence to the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Mr. Joko Widodo. The information was provided effectively, but to avoid reader confusion in the first paragraph, the journalist should specify the date of the event after noting the day of the event, as this report was not published live during the event. It was written:

"قدم سعادة السفير ودادي ولد سيدي هيبة الخميس أوراق اعتماده..."

it should be written:

"قدم سعادة السفير ودادي ولد سيدي هيبة الخميس، 15 فبراير 2024 أوراق اعتماده..."

The other article discusses the challenges which will be faced by Mr. Prabowo Subianto when he officially become the eighth president of the Republic of Indonesia in October 2024 specifically to maintain international relationship with China and United States of America. There are attractive phrases in the article, such as expressing Indonesia with the phrase:

"الأرخبيل الغني بالموارد"

Following that, no article was published until April 12, 2024, in which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs denied rumours that Indonesia will establish diplomatic relations with Israel in order to join the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. The rumour was spread by several Israeli media outlets, who said that Israel, Indonesia, and the OECD had secret meetings to discuss the scheme. However, a spokesman from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs disputed the claim, stressing that Indonesia has no plans to establish diplomatic relations with Israel and will continue to support Palestine. This page relied heavily on literal translations, such as:

"...إن مسار انضمام بلاده إلى منظمة التعاون الاقتصادي والتنمية سيستغرق وقتاً طويلاً، مشيراً إلى أنه يفترض تبني خارطة طريق بهذا الخصوص الشهر المقبل..."

contextually it should be written:

"...إن مسار انضمام إندونيسيا إلى منظمة التعاون الاقتصادي والتنمية سيستغرق وقتا طويلا، مشيرا إلى أنه يفترض تبني خارطة طريق بهذا الخصوص الشهر المقبل...."

Approximately 12 days later, on April 24, 2024, another article was published concerning the incident in the blue fire of East Java, Indonesia, where a Chinese woman fell from a cliff while posing for photo. This article was originally published on Kompas.com. In the present text, the translator began to use a communicative approach of translation, making the content more familiar and interactive for the reader. However, there were some syntactical errors and typos in the paragraph: "وقال المرشد السياحي للزوجين إن السيدة كانت تقف على بعد 2 إلى 3 أمتار من حافة الحفرة، وبعد ذلك اقتربت من قطعة خشبية ورائها من أجل الحصول على صورة أفضل"

The underlined word supposedly written:

"وقال المرشد السياحي عن الزوجين إن السيدة كانت تقف على بعد 2 إلى 3 أمتار من حافة الحفرة، وبعد ذلك اقتربت من قطعة خشبية ورائها من أجل الحصول على صورة أفضل"

On the same day, another article of political news appeared. It was about the constitutional court's decision to reject the Presidential Election Results Dispute application filed by Anies Baswedan and Ganjar Pranowo. There was inconsistency in the writing of the names in the article, such as Ganjar Pranowo, which was spelt *gain* in the first paragraph and *jim* in the last section. This article also contained a substantial amount of disinformation. The phrase is written:

"وقد اعترف السيد جنجار ونائبه السيد محفوظ أم دي بالهزيمة وقبلًا حكم المحكمة. وهنا المرشح الرئاسي للحزب الحاكم PDIP السيد براوو"

Mr. Prabowo is the leader of the Gerindra political party rather than the PDIP. Therefore, the paragraph should be written as follows:

"وقد اعترف السيد جنجار ونائبه السيد محفوظ أم دي بالهزيمة وقبلًا حكم المحكمة. وهنا المرشح الرئاسي للحزب الحاكم Gerindra السيد براوو"

In addition to the two aforementioned news, an article in culture was published on April 24, 2024, informing readers of an Indonesian "wayang" exhibition in Russia. The information in the story was incomplete considering the journalist did not specify when or in what venue the event will be conducted.

There was another sports-related article published on April 24, 2024. The ACBS Asian Asian 9-Ball Ladies Championships were held in Riyadh, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Along with the Chinese delegates, four Indonesian contingents advanced to the round of 16. The article contains comprehensive information regarding the tournament. However, there was a minor syntax issue in the third paragraph:

"ولاعبات المتأهلات هن 4 لاعبات من منتخب إندونيسيا...."

it should be written:

"واللاعبات المتأهلات هن 4 لاعبات من منتخب إندونيسيا...."

On April 25, 2024, two articles were published in politics and tourism. The political news headlines focused on President-elect Prabowo Subianto's pledge to alleviate poverty and establish unity. The journalist did not provide a clear date for the event, which could lead to inaccurate information. The first paragraph was written.

"تعهد رئيس إندونيسيا المنتخب حديثا باروبو سوبيانتو، في أول خطابه يوم الأربعاء، بالعمل من أجل جميع"

الإندونيسيين ومكافحة الفقر والفساد وتحقيق الوحدة "

To make the information clearer, it should be written:

"تعهد رئيس إندونيسيا المنتخب حديثا براوو سوبيانتو، في أول خطاباته يوم الأربعاء، 24 أبريل 2024، بالعمل من أجل جميع الإندونيسيين ومكافحة الفقر والفساد وتحقيق الوحدة "

The other article discussed an agreement between Indonesia and the United Arab Emirates to collaborate in the development of the creative economy, which included the Mangrove Alliance for Climate. There was a minor typo in the third paragraph:

"وقال: <<نشارك من اندونيسيا بوفد رفيع المستوى لأهمية المواضيع التي يتم التطرق إليها، ومنها مواجهة تداعيات تغير المناخ، والطاقة النظيفة، ومواجهة الفقر>> "

it was supposedly written:

"وقال: <<نشارك من إندونيسيا بوفد رفيع المستوى لأهمية المواضيع التي يتم التطرق إليها، ومنها مواجهة تداعيات تغير المناخ، والطاقة النظيفة، ومواجهة الفقر>> "

The article was published on April 27, 2024, and discussed the display of "Nusuk" as a unified governmental platform provided by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Jakarta. According to official Sudi statistics, Indonesia is one of the most popular destinations for Umrah performers and visitors. This article is sourced from the Antara News portal. The third paragraph contained a typo, which read: The article was published on April 27, 2024, and discussed the display of "Nusuk" as a unified governmental platform provided by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Jakarta. According to official Saudi statistics, Indonesia is one of the most popular destinations for Umrah performers and visitors in 2023. This article is sourced from the Antara News portal. The third paragraph contained a typo, which stated:

"وتأمل منصة "نسك" أن يسهم اللقاء التعريفي، في تعزيز الشراكة الاستراتيجية بين ممثلي القطاع الخاص..."

There is no need for repetition, and it should be written:

"وتأمل منصة "نسك" أن يسهم اللقاء التعريفي، في تعزيز الشراكة الاستراتيجية بين ممثلي القطاع الخاص..."

However, the translation style utilised in this article is primarily communicative translation, thereby rendering the content more accessible as well as interactive for readers.

The news released on April 30, 2024, also mentioned Hajj. The first one was about launching the first set of Nusuk Cards to first group of Indonesian pilgrims in preparation for the Hajj season. The Nusuk Card serves as essential ID for the pilgrims as it will be required to enter, move, and travel within the holy sites. This card has been simple to use and can be retrieved digitally, with extensive information about the pilgrim. Still, there was a spelling mistake in the final paragraph:

"وتمتاز البطاقة بأنها تحوي معلومات شاملة عن الحاج..."

it should be written:

"وتمتاز البطاقة بأنها تحتوي معلومات شاملة عن الحاج..."

The other article was about the meeting between the minister of religious affairs of Indonesia Mr. Yaqut Cholil Qaumas and the Saudi Arabia's Hajj and Umrah minister Mr. Taufiq Al-Rabí. There are some spelling errors in the first paragraph:

"عقد وزير الشؤون الدينية الإندونيسي يقوت خليل قوماس مؤتمرا صحفيا مع وزير الحج والعمرة المملكة العربية السعودية معالي الوزير توفيق بن فوزان الربيع وكبار موظفيهم في فندق فور سيزون، جاكارتا الجنوبية، أمس الثلاثاء



للحديث عن استعدادات حج عام 1445 هـ / 2024 م."

It must be written:

"عقد وزير الشؤون الدينية الإندونيسي يقوت خليل قوماس مؤتمرا صحفيا مع وزير الحج والعمرة المملكة العربية السعودية معالي الوزير توفيق بن فوزان الربيع وكبار موظفيهم في فندق فور سيزون، جاكارتا الجنوبية، أمس الثلاثاء للحدث عن استعدادات حج عام 1445 هـ / 2024 م."

Also, there is syntactical error and typo in the third paragraph:

"وقال يقوت أن "هناك شروط يجب أن تلتزم بها الحجاج الإندونيسيين، أن التأشيرة المسموح باستخدامها لأداء فريضة الحج هي التأشيرة الرسمية التي تصدرها المملكة العربية السعودية، ولا يحق استخدام غيرها".

It should be written:

"وقال يقوت: "هناك شروط يجب أن تلتزم بها الحجاج الإندونيسيين، أن التأشيرة المسموحة لأداء فريضة الحج هي التأشيرة الرسمية التي تصدرها المملكة العربية السعودية، ولا يحق استخدام غيرها".

On May 27, 2024, an article released on *Indonesiaalyoum.com* about the "nusuk" application. There is a misspelling in the third paragraph:

"...ووزير السياحة والاقتصاد الإبداعي السيد سانتياغو أونون ..."

It is supposedly written:

"...ووزير السياحة والاقتصاد الإبداعي السيد ساندياغو أونو ..."

A week after, on June 3, 2024, there is a news published about Indonesia preparation to send health workers and to build a field hospital in Gaza, Palestine as instructed by the President to the Republic of Indonesia Mr. Joko Widodo to the defense minister Mr. Prabowo Subianto. Alongside, the website shared an article of The Indonesian Ulama Assembly (MUI) suggest Indonesia government along with other countries to send their army to protect Palestinian.

There is syntactical error in the third paragraph:

"...يجب على حكومة إندونيسيا أن تبادر بتقديم المساعدة العسكرية بالتعاون مع دول أخرى ..."

It should be written:

"...يجب على حكومة إندونيسيا أن تبادر في تقديم المساعدة العسكرية بالتعاون مع دول أخرى ..."

There was no news released until June 21, 2024. The article was about the meeting between the former vice-president of the Republic of Indonesia Mr. Yusuf Kalla and the chief of foundation for friendship and civilization studies Mr. Ahed Abu Al-Atta which discuss the atrocity Israeli aggression in Gaza. There was typo in the tittle of the article as it stated:

"زيارة مؤسسة الصداقة للسيد يوسف كالا لمناقشة آثار العدوان الإسرائيلي على قطاع غزة"

It must be written:

"زيارة مؤسسة الصداقة للسيد يوسف كالا لمناقشة آثار العدوان الإسرائيلي على قطاع غزة"

In November there is significant improvement of the website, hence the original sources of translated article which were still be mentioned until the end October 2024 it was all deleted in November 2024.

Based on the news articles analysed above, this online news article is presented in a variety of writing styles, including a formal style that uses standard and professional language, as

translated by Mukmin Assaifi in the first and second articles, and an analytical style, as done by Muhammad Faris Ibrahim. which delves deeply into the issues or gimmick tendencies that emerge during the debating process of Indonesian presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

The analysis of translation errors in Arabic journalistic texts reveals implications beyond linguistic accurateness but directly related to the media credibility, intercultural understanding, as well as the integrity of Islamic media discourse. Among the types of errors, those related to syntax, for example, may give the reader a feeling that the article is not professionally written and interrupt audience trust. Semantic errors, in particular those that involve culturally or theologically loaded terms, can change the original message which lead to misinterpretations that can strain intercultural communication. Moreover, inaccurate translations not only weaken the authority of the media but also challenge its function as a trustworthy platform between different language and cultural publics. Thus, maintaining rigorous translation standards is not merely a matter of linguistic fidelity but also a strategic imperative for the preservation of Islamic media credibility and ethical responsibility in the global information environment.

The dominant translation approach in news translation is literal translation, which translates word for word. However, there are various translation strategies that can be employed to maintain the harmony between the text and the context. These strategies are as follows: (1) Adaptation strategies by replacing cultural components of the source language with cultural elements that have similar qualities in the target language, and these cultural elements are familiar to the target readers, (2) Amplification techniques by paraphrasing latent or explicit information in the source language; (3) Borrowing techniques by borrowing words or idioms from the source language. (4) Calque technique that involves literally translating the source language phrase, and its distinguishing feature is the interference with the source language structure in the target language. (5) Compensation technique, a strategy for introducing stylistic and informational features from the source language into the target language text. (6) Techniques that involve replacing a phrase or statement with a description of its shape and purpose. (7) Discursive creation to display unexpected momentary equivalency or out of context, which is widely utilised in translating book or movie titles, (8) Conventional equivalence techniques through using commonly used phrases or sentences (based on dictionaries or common use, (9) Generalisation by utilising more general or neutral terminology (10) Linguistic amplification techniques which involve incorporating linguistic components into the target language text. (11) Linguistic compression approach: This approach is commonly employed in simultaneous transliteration or video translation by synthesising linguistic features in the target language text. (12) Modulation techniques that include shifting the point of view, whether lexical or structural, focus or cognitive category, with reference to the source text. (13) Particularisation, as antithesis of the generalisation technique, this technique uses more definite or precise terminology. ([Istiqomah et al., 2024](#))

One of the foremost consistent characteristics across various studies on the language of journalism is the occurrence of literal translations in Arabic news reporting. Journalistic language studies systematically report a frequent use of the translation techniques in media that are based on different languages, among which, by far, one of the most widespread is the literal one. The main reason for this is that these media tend to depict the text they use as being the closet to the original and thus speed up their workflow([Ullah & Rafiq, 2024](#)). Nevertheless, this kind of procedure can cause a series of difficulties that include odd syntactic structures, strange collocations and semantic distortions, which not only make reading difficult but also lower the text's communicative goal. Those errors not only express stylistic inconsistencies even in the larger context but are also the symptoms of the deeper issues of both linguistic system and cultural frames of reference that media has to tackle. Through situating the patterns of translation, the study's results become a significant

source of the issues between accuracy, fluency and the understanding of the culture in Arabic journalism.

Similarly to previous research in this field, this paper also detects that literal translation is the major one, especially when complicated syntactic structures and culturally bound terms are the matter of translation. As in earlier works, the practice of literalism in the examined texts frequently is manifested in a variety of ways such as the overly long sentence structures, calqued idioms and semantic drift, these are the problems that contribute to the loss of fluency and make intercultural understanding more challenging. The repetition of these patterns reflects as evidence to the literature's broader conclusions on the issue that literal translation is often the default journalistic practice, especially in fast-paced, resource-lean editing environment. Nevertheless, this study also points out a number of significant differences. While those studies has mainly concentrated on the Arabic news translation in Arab, the present study is about Arabic journalism produced in Indonesia, a non-Arab Islamic environment where the translators and editors have to deal with more layers of culture and religion. Another particular differences is also the variation in the error types. Many studies have claimed that semantic errors are the leading source of misunderstanding of the text, whereas the current findings emphasize that syntactic disruption dominates the error pattern. Thus, the tightly packed and standardized nature of news in Arabic seems to be more susceptible to breaking down of the structures when these are shortened or done under certain time limit. Even though the results largely uphold the tendencies pointed out in the existing literature, they also highlight the different interplay of language, culture and editorial issues that shape the Arabic news translation in the Islamic media across borders.

The contributors recommend the translator and editorial team to implement communicative translation which presents the contextual meaning of the source language in certain ways to provide the ideas with familiar language to target language audiences. (Syafrawi, 2015) Communicative translation is a technique for translation that produces the proper contextual meaning of the source language, allowing the text to be putative by target language audiences which frequently employed to translate phrases or metaphors. The primary goal of communicative translation is to have the same effect on the reader and speaker of the target language as the source language does. (Lahlali & Abu Hatab, 2022) This translation focusses on the major concepts of communication, namely the recipient's audience and the translation's goal. As a result, when using it, a text in the source language can be translated into many versions in the target language while adhering to these rules. (Machali, 2009)

The translation errors in the *Indonesiaalyoum.com* reflect not only structural problem of the newsroom services but also procedural hiccups in newsroom operations. One of the important factor is the lack of editorial reviewing and this is particularly true for in digital newsrooms that operating at fast pace where the usual checks and balances for language, facts, and overall correction or revision process are shortened to just a few minutes. In addition to the prominence of literal translation, among those translators are bilingual and are assumed to have a high level competence but are less exposed to cross-cultural or journalistic norms.

## CONCLUSIONS

This study discovered an inverse correlation between phases and meaning in the news narrative of articles published at *Indonesiaalyoum.com* from analysing 25 articles published between January 2024 and June 2024. This timeframe was picked due to the current events, and this website is entering its tenth year since its inception. These periods' articles are based on two main sources: journalist correspondence and translations of other publications. The translated news source is particularly mentioned at the end of the story, which is published until February 15, 2024. However, some subsequent publications simply implied tacitly. The examination of news

texts revealed that the bulk of the translation approaches employed were literal translations, although there were others that were more contextual and used fascinating terminology. Some articles contain errors in word writing, even if they are minor, such as a lack of spelling or mistyping of letters; in Arabic, even a minor variance might change the meaning. Another issue is that a piece of one article remains untranslated.

This research is providing significant academic and practical contributions to Islamic studies. Academically, it deepens the knowledge of Arabic journalistic practices in Indonesia, discloses how Islamic and national issues are represented. Practically, it entails the roadmap of Muslim communicators in productizing ethical and effective headlines, translating news, offering editorial advice, fostering media literacy among Muslim readers. The study represents a notable advancement in Islamic social science as it addresses an issue of cross-cultural communication and media ethics through the lens of linguistic analysis of Arabic-language news headlines within the wider frameworks of intercultural communication and media ethics in Islamic contexts. Working in the area where Arab and Indonesian Muslim cultures meet, *Indonesiaalyoum.com* is not only a source of information but also a means of cross-cultural engagement in the global Muslim society.

This study honours the editorial team for doing an outstanding job of producing news about Indonesia in Arabic. As well as suggests employing a range of translation strategies to help *Indonesiaalyoum.com* evolve and development, given that the published articles are conquered by translation. Furthermore, to generate articles that adhere to journalism ethics, the author and editorial team must be extremely rigorous.

#### **LIMITATION & FURTHER RESEARCH**

This study focuses on 25 articles published on *Indonesiaalyoum.com* between January and June 2024. A purposive sample technique was used to choose the texts for examination, with twenty-five (25) articles from the media chosen for this purpose. This approach had been selected because it allows for the purposeful selection of texts that best meet the relevance requirements, so capturing the linguistic and subject diversity of the Arabic-language news output of *Indonesiaalyoum.com* sample. The sample was chosen to represent a diverse variety of socio-cultural, political, and religious subjects relevant to the Indonesian setting, ensuring that the study addressed material of both linguistic and socio-cultural value.

It is recommended that future researchers expand the scope of analysis to include journalistic language used in the second half of 2024 or other timeframes. In addition to news articles, research may also explore content across various sections of the website, such as tourism, arts and culture, lifestyle, technology, sports, economics and business, politics, health, opinion pieces, Asian affairs, international coverage, and viral topics. Furthermore, the study of journalistic language would benefit from a multidisciplinary approach, integrating insights from translation studies, communication science, and linguistics. Such an approach may ultimately enrich the understanding of journalism from a range of academic and professional perspectives.

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