LEXICAL RELATIONS AND MEANING PROPERTIES OF CORONAVIRUS IN THE JAKARTA POST MOST VIEWED NEWS

THESIS

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THESIS

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I state that the thesis entitled "Lexical Relations and Meaning Properties of Coronavirus in the Jakarta Post Most Viewed News" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 13 July 2020

The researcher,

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MOTTO

If your dreams don't scare you, they are too small.

-Richard Branson

DEDICATION

This thesis proudly dedicated to

My Beloved Father, Mukhammad Mujib,

and My Beloved Mother, Herin Astutik,

My life is so blessed to have some pretty amazing people who stood right by my side through it all.

Thanks you from the bottom of my heart.

I am extremely grateful.

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Thanks to Allah's help, finally the writing of the thesis entitled "**Lexical Relations and Meaning Properties of Coronavirus in the Jakarta Post Most Viewed News**" can be completed well as a piece of writing intentionally reviewed from the Islamic law. to meet the completeness and requirements to obtain a degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) at the State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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Hopefully, this thesis will be useful for both the writer and the readers who are interested in this topic. Suggestions, corrections, and critics are welcome for making this thesis better.

Malang, 13 July 2020

Sabela Firdausil Ilahiyah

ABSTRACT

Ilahiyah, Sabela Firdausil (2020) Lexical Relations and Meaning Properties of Coronavirus in the Jakarta Post Most Viewed News. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Agwin Degaf, M.A.

Key words: Lexical Relations, Meaning Properties, Corona Virus, The Jakarta Post Most Viewed News

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Lexical relations and meaning properties are one of the most important semantic relations that exploring the meanings of words. They are mainly used to analysis the meanings of words in terms of their relations to each other within sentences. Semantic, especially lexical relations and meaning properties is powerfully useful for all people because they can understand the exact meaning of the language. In the field of mass media, for journalists, reporters, news writers, etc., it is essential aims to make it easier for them to sort and process the right words in providing information to the public. On the other hands, a good word choices give the positive impact for the readers in order to avoiding a negativity such as a fear about Coronavirus.

This study investigates lexical relations and meaning properties in The Jakarta Post news online especially on The Most Viewed News part. The Jakarta Post official website used to collect the data in The Most Viewed news part. This study focuses on words, phrases and sentences that include on lexical relations and meaning properties. Methodologically, descriptive qualitative design applied for analyzing the object to provide a deep analysis of the data. In analyzing the data, this study used the theory of lexical relations by Yule (2010, p.116) and Kreidler (1998, p.96-99) which divided into eight types; *hyponymy, synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, prototype, homophone, homonyms, and metonymy*. In the theory of meaning properties by Leech (1977) divided into *ambiguity, redundancy, meaningfulness, anomaly, and contradictory*.

The result from this study found in six types of lexical relations based on Yule (2010) and Kreidler (1998), such as *hyponymy, synonymy, antonymy, homophone, homonyms, and polysemy*. In the result, *synonymy* become the dominant (41%) data. Two types of data do not appear in the article; *prototype, and metonymy*. While in the meaning properties, there four types found such as *ambiguity, redundancy, meaningfulness* and *anomaly*. The dominant data found is meaningfulness (55%) data, while *contradictory* do not appear on the five articles that already analyzed.

ABSTRACT

Ilahiyah, Sabela Firdausil (2020) Hubungan-hubungan leksikal dan Komponen-komponen Makna tentang Virus Korona pada Berita The Jakarta Post Most Viewed. Jurusan Satra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Agwin Degaf, M.A.

Key words: Semantik, Hubungan-hubungan Leksikal, Komponen-komponen Makna, Virus Korona, The Jakarta Post Most Viewed News

Hubungan-hubungan leksikal dan komponen-komponen makna adalah salah satu relasi semantik terpenting yang mengeksplorasi makna kata-kata. Mereka, terutama digunakan untuk menganalisis makna kata-kata dalam hal hubungan satu sama lain dalam suatu kalimat. Semantik, terutama hubungan-hubungan leksikal dan komponen-komponen makna sangat berguna bagi semua orang untuk dapat memahami makna bahasa yang sebenarnya. Dalam ranah media massa, bagi jurnalis, wartawan, penulis berita, dan lain-lain, sangat penting agar mempermudah mereka menyortir dan memproses kata-kata yang tepat dalam memberikan informasi yang baik kepada publik. Di sisi lain, pilihan kata yang baik juga dapat memberikan dampak positif bagi pembaca untuk menghindari negativitas seperti ketakutan terhadap Virus Korona.

Penelitian menyelidiki hubungan-hubungan leksikal dan komponen-komponen makna dalam berita The Jakarta Post online, terutama pada bagian The Most Views News. Situs web resmi Jakarta Post digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data di bagian The Most Viewed News. Penelitian ini berfokus pada kata-kata, frasa, dan kalimat yang termasuk pada hubungan leksikal dan komponen makna. Secara metodologis, desain kualitatif deskriptif diterapkan untuk menganalisis objek untuk memberikan analisis data yang mendalam. Dalam menganalisis data, penelitian menggunakan teori hubungan leksikal oleh Yule (2010, p.116) dan Kreidler (1998, p.96-99) yang dibagi menjadi delapan jenis; *hiponimi, sinonim, antonim, polisemi, prototipe, homofon, homonim, dan metonimi*. Dalam teori properti makna oleh Leech (1977) dibagi menjadi *ambiguitas, redundansi, kebermaknaan, anomali, dan kontradiktif.*

Hasil dari penelitian ini ditemukan dalam enam jenis hubungan leksikal berdasarkan Yule (2010) dan Kreidler (1998), seperti *hiponimi, sinonim, antonim, homophone, homonim, dan polisemi*. Hasilnya, *sinonim* menjadi data dominan (41%). Dua tipe data tidak muncul dalam artikel; *prototipe, dan metonimi*. Sementara dalam sifat makna, ada empat jenis yang ditemukan seperti *ambiguitas, redundansi, kebermaknaan, dan anomali*. Data dominan yang ditemukan adalah kebermaknaan (55%) data, sedangkan *kontradiktif* tidak muncul pada lima artikel yang sudah dianalisis.

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مستخلص البحث

سبيل فردوسل الهية (2020) العلاقات المعجمية ومكونات معنى فيروس كورونا في جاكرتا بوست أكثر الأخبار مشاهدة وأدهبا جامعة موالنا مالك إبراهيم اإلسالمية احلكومية ماالنج

املشرف : الدكتورم اغوين ديغاف

الكلمات املفتاحية : دلالات ، العلاقات المعجمية ، مكونات المعنى ، فيروس كورونا ، جاكرتا بوست الأخبار الأكثر مشاهدة

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العلاقات المعجمية ومكونات المعنى هي واحدة من أهم العلاقات الدلالية التي تستكشف معنى الكلمات. يتم استخدامها بشكل رئيسي لتحليل معنى الكلمات من حيث علاقتها ببعضها البعض في جملة. تعد الدلالات اللغوية ، وخاصة العلاقات المعجمية ومكونات المعنى مفيدة جدًا للجميع لفهم المعنى الحقيقي للغة. في مجال الإعلام الجماهيري ، بالنسبة للصحفيين والصحفيين وكتاب الأخبار وغيرهم ، من المهم جدًا تسهيل عملية فرز الكلمات الصحيحة ومعالجتها في توفير معلومات جيدة للجمهور. من ناحية أخرى ، يمكن أن يكون للاختيار الجيد للكلمات تأثير إيجابي على القارئ لتجنب السلبية مثل الخوف من فيروس كورونا.

تبحث هذه الدراسة في العلاقات المعجمية ومكونات المعنى في أخبار جاكرتا بوست على الإنترنت ، خاصة في قسم أخبار معظم المشاهدات. يتم استخدام موقع جاكرتا بوست الرسمي لجمع البيانات في قسم الأخبار الأكثر مشاهدة. يركز هذا البحث على الكلمات والعبارات والجمل التي يتم تضمينها في العلاقة المعجمية ومكونات المعنى. من الناحية المنهجية ، يتم تطبيق التصميم النوعي الوصفي لتحليل الكائنات لتوفير تحليل بيانات متعمق. في تحليل البيانات ، تستخدم هذه الدراسة نظرية العلاقة المعجمية التي كتبها Yule (2010 ، p.116) و Kreidler (1998 ، p.96-99) والتي تنقسم إلى ثمانية أنواع ؛ اختفاء الهوية ، مرادف ، متناقض ، تعدد الزوجات ، النموذج الأولى ، المثلية الجنسية Leech (1977)، الاسم المختلف ، الكناية. في نظرية معنى الملكية بواسطة ينقسم إلى الغموض والتكرار والمعنى والشذوذ والتناقض.

تم العثور على نتائج هذه الدراسة في ستة أنواع من العلاقات المعجمية على أساس Yule (2010) ، مثل اختفاء الهوية ، والمرادف ، والمتضاد ، والمتجانس ، والمتجانسة ، Kreidler (1998) ونتيجة لذلك ، تصبح المرادفات البيانات السائدة (41٪). لا يظهر نوعان من البيانات. فوليسيمي و

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في المقالة ؛ النموذج الأولي ، والكناية. بينما في طبيعة المعنى ، هناك أربعة أنواع موجودة مثل الغموض والتكرار والمعنى والشذوذ. كانت البيانات السائدة التي تم العثور عليها هي دلالة (55 ٪) من البيانات ، في حين لم تظهر التناقضات في المقالات الخمس التي تم تحليلها ز

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation, definition of the key term, research methodology, previous study, and theoretical framework.

A. Background of the Study

News about the Coronavirus is a trending topic of conversation throughout the world. The virus that began in Wuhan, China, has become a worldwide concern because of its rapid spread. Indonesia, nowadays, becomes one of the countries infected by Coronavirus. Because this attracts the attention of the world, there is a lot of news taking up the coronavirus topic. In various online and offline news portals, the issue of Coronavirus is also trending to discuss. Even on news websites, such as The Jakarta Post, news about the Coronavirus is also always on the Most Viewed News by taking even five out of ten parts. Therefore, research on the topic of Coronavirus is interesting to be conducted. This study is aimed at investigating the language used in the Jakarta Post News under the topic of Coronavirus that become a global interest. This study is disposed to analyze semantic features, especially lexical relations and meaning properties, about Coronavirus on official website of The Jakarta Post Most Viewed News.

Lexical relations are the essential semantic relation to examining meaning of the word. A lexical relation is an approach used in semantic, which deals with the

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purpose of the words in terms of their relationships (Yule, 2010, p.116). Subsequently, meaning properties identified as the features or components that establish a sense or utterance (Lyons, 1997). Moreover, it is a component that determines purpose of a word (Leech, 1981). The presence of meaning properties completes the lexical relations between words as well. This study focuses on exploring various types of lexical relations and meaning properties in The Jakarta Post Most Viewed News about Coronavirus.

There various type could be found in lexical relation, for example, the word *'conceal'* might only the equal as *'hide'* or present the significant of *'shallow'* which have the opposite meaning *'deep'*, or the word *'daffodil'* classified as a kind of flower. Here try to characterized meaning of word in terms of their association to other words, not in terms of component feature (ibid). The lexical relations are a variety of meanings contained in words, and the connections are *synonyms, hyponyms, antonyms, polysemy, and homonyms* (Keraf, 1994, p.34). According to Kreidler (1998, p.96-99), lexical relations, have several types, such as *hyponymy, synonymy, and antonyms.*

Hyponymy describes as the meaning of one form is comprehend in the sense of the superordinate. For example; *'collie'* is a hyponym of *'dog'* and *'tulip'* is the hyponym of *'flower'*, the words *'dog'* and *'flower'* is the superordinate of *'collie'* and *'tulip'*. Second, *synonymy* is two or more words on account of identical carefully affiliated meanings (Yule, 2010, p.116); for example, the term *'sailor'* has the same meaning as *'seaman'*. The others example is the use of words *'films', 'movies,' 'flick,' and also 'motion picture'*. Third, *antonyms* are two forms with the opposite meaning (Yule,

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2010, p.116). Kreidler (1998) stated that there are *binary and non-binary antonyms*. *Binary antonyms* mean that there is no middle ground, such as *'on'* or *'off'*. Whereas, *non-binary antonyms* are opposite ends of a scale that include various intermediate terms, for example, Mr. Adams may be neither *'old'* nor *'young'*.

Forth, based on Yule (2006, p.116), *Prototypes* could be defined of the particular representative of a category. The most specific representative of the category *'bird'* could be represent as *'robin'*. Fifth, *homophones* are when several words have different (written) forms yet have the same pronunciation. For examples *'bear/bare'*, *'by/buy/bye', 'tide/tied', tail/tale', 'week/weak', 'role/roll'*. Next, *homonyms* are when one form have two or more unrelated meanings. For examples, *'bank'* (of a river) and *'bank'* (financial institution), *'bat'* (fling creature) and *'bat'* (used in sport), *'mole'* (on the skin), and *'mole'* (small animal). Furthermore, *polysemy* can define as one form having multiple meanings that are all related by extension. For example, *'foot'* (of person, of bed, of a mountain) or *'run'* (the person does, water does, colors do). Last, *metonymy* is a speech figure in which one word or phrase is a substitute for another with which it is closely associated. For example, the *'head'* of a company similar to the 'head' of the person on top of and controlling their body.

Besides the lexical relations, there are parts of meaning properties; *ambiguity, redundancy, anomaly, and contradictory, and meaningfulness* (Leech, 1981, p.29). First, *ambiguity* is a word or sentence with several interpretations of meaning, and its means in a word or sentence, there are two or more meaning. Second, *redundancy* is unnecessary repetitions in a sentence. Third, the *anomaly* is strangeness or peculiar

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condition from the reasonable requirement that diverse with the universal condition around. Forth, *contradictory* is contrary to the general truth. Lastly, *meaningfulness* is quality, which has essential value or meaning in a sentence.

As the object of this study, the news is a mass media which announce news or gives information about someone's opinion (Danesi, 2002, p.83). News taken for this study is trending worldwide in various mass media either online or offline. Besides being global trending, this news is firmly up to date. This study focuses on analyzing five articles from The Jakarta Post because there a significant degree of lexical relation aspect which uses to make the news more exciting and well accepted on society. The Jakarta Post has been chosen because it is the biggest online news portal from Indonesia using English, which means that it has a target of global citizens, not only Indonesians with average circulation 25,000 copies. This study takes the news about Coronavirus by The Jakarta Post that stated in Indonesia. This news leads to a commotion on local and global society. Furthermore, this study takes up this topic because it often becomes part of the most viewed news in May 2020. Interestingly, from all of ten news contained in the most viewed news that is frequently updated, news with Coronavirus topic dominate by taking five parts out of ten pieces.

Several related studies discuss lexical relations and meaning properties, including Malik (2017), who discusses the significance of lexical relations in the English language and uses Yule's theory (2006). Moreover, Zakiyah (2018) also examines lexical relations and meaning properties contained in a website journal. This researcher also uses descriptive qualitative as a method. Researcher analyzed five

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journals from the Lingua journal in UIN Malang. The researchers use the theory of Leech (1981) about meaning properties and Palmer's (1976) about lexical relation by analyzing *hyponyms, synonyms, and antonyms*. Azizah (2016) also conducts lexical relations and conceptual meaning analysis with the script movie "An Education" by Nick Hornby as an object of the research. The theory used is also different; here using Yule (2006) and Saeed (1997). this research found *homonym, polysemy, synonym, antonym, hyponym, and also meronym.*

Futhermore, Rosmaidar & Purnamasari (2011) analyzed lexical relation in 15 verses Jason Mraz's song lyrics. The researcher uses Saaed's (2003) theory about lexical relations. The method of this research is descriptive qualitative because it analyzes the object in the form of phrases. Aginta (2009) investigates about the lexical relations and meaning properties in an online news portal, The Jakarta Post. The researcher conducted a literature study that collected the data about lexical relation and meaning properties to find the most dominant data from the object. The theory is F.R Plamer (1976) about lexical relations and Leech (1981) about meaning properties. Gultom (2009) discusses meaning properties and lexical relation in the Rainbow novel by D.H Lawrence. The researcher tried to find the meaning properties and lexical relation from the book and found the dominant one. The data collection uses the method of systematic random sampling with descriptive quantitative.

As we know, previous studies above analyze lexical relation and meaning properties in various ways. They use multiple objects such as songs, movies, journals, and news. Moreover, there is also a different theory used by the researcher. After

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reading the previous study above, this study decided to use Kreidler's (1998) theory about lexical relation, which is rarely used, and extended by Yule (2010, p.116). This study also uses Leech's (1981) theory about meaning properties. This study used online news as an object of research because news seldom uses for analyzing lexical relation and meaning properties based on the previous review above.

There are some differences of this study with the previous studies, first, the theory of lexical relation by Kreidler (1998) is rarely used because of the limitedness aspect. With the result, this study combines the theory of Kreidler's (1998) and Yule's (2006) theory about lexical relations. Second, the object used in this study is rarely analyzed before because of mostly the analysis about lexical relation and meaning properties done on the purpose of the song or a movie as in the previous studies above.

B. Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study explained above, the research questions are formulated as follows:

1. What are the lexical relations found in these articles?

2. What are the types of meaning properties found in these articles?

C. Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems of the study above, the purpose of these studies are:

1. To identify the lexical relations found in these articles.

2. To identify the meaning properties found in these articles.

D. Significances of the Study

There are two significances from this study, based on theory and practice. Theoretically, on semantics field, especially lexical relations expected to be able to increase a rich data and provide new information about *hyponymy, synonymy, and antonyms* in Kreidler's (1998) theory Yule (2006) about *prototypes, homophones, and homonyms, polysemy, and metonymy*. Besides, there is *also ambiguity, redundancy, anomaly, contradictory, and meaningfulness on Leech's* (1981) theory of meaning properties. This study also expected to be able to give a further contribution to introduce deeper into lectures teaching of semantics and UIN Malang students especially English language department students about lexical relations theory by Kreidler (1998), Yule (2006), and Leech's (1981) theory of meaning properties, so that readers can gain more in-depth knowledge and understanding. Practically, this research is expected to be able to contribute to further researchers. They are also interested in examining lexical relations and meaning properties to get more precious data.

E. Scope and Limitations

This study conducts semantics research, especially about the lexical relation theory of Kreidler (1998) in *Hyponymy, Synonymy, and Antonyms.* It is extended with Yule's theory (2006) *prototypes, homophones & homonyms, polysemy, and metonymy*. Then, meaning properties theory of Leech (1981) in *ambiguity, redundancy, anomaly, contradictory, and meaningfulness* which contained in the Most Viewed News about Coronavirus in The Jakarta Post which reported the development of Coronavirus in

Indonesia that is a concern in worldwide as the biggest cases of Coronavirus in Southeast Asia, reported by The Jakarta Post.

This study does not discuss the news other than Coronavirus, even though it included in the most viewed news. Moreover, it does not examine about Corona Virus, which is not in the most viewed news. On the theory used, this study is not analyzed the wordplay (Yule, 2006) because of this feature used in humor condition.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. A lexical relation is an approach used in semantic, which analyzed meaning of the word based on their relationship. Lexical relations are divided into several components, such as *hyponymy, synonymy, antonyms, prototype, homophone, homonyms, polysemy and metonymy*.

2. Meaning properties is semantics features or components that can determine the meaning of the word or utterance together. Meaning properties are divided into several components, such as *ambiguity, redundancy, anomaly, contradictory,* **and** *meaningfulness*.

3. Coronavirus is a piece of worldwide trending news. This virus starts from Wuhan, China, which is quickly spread in another country. Reported by *worldometers.info* countries which have confirmed cases of Coronavirus about 213 countries and territories with the large case in USA.

G. Previous Studies

There Several related studies discuss lexical relations and meaning properties, including Malik (2017), who presents lexical relations on the use of English, which is

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considered the domain of language study. This study uses the theory from Yule (2006) by analyzing the significance of the use of lexical relations in English. This researcher investigates *Synonyms, Antonyms, and Hyponyms*. The results of this study indicate that lexical relations are considered as an efficient way of understanding the meaning of the right words. Besides, lexical meaning in communication considered an effective way to explain the meaning of words in various ways. So, better communication can be achieved.

Zakiyah (2018) also discusses lexical relations and meaning properties contained in Lingua journals. This researcher also uses descriptive qualitative for the research methods to get a more prosperous and in-depth analysis of the data. The researcher analyzes five journals from Lingua Journal in UIN Malang. Researchers use Palmer's (1976) theory about lexical relation by analyzing *hyponyms, synonyms, and antonyms*. Moreover, the researcher also uses the theory of Leech (1981) to investigate the meaning properties. The result from this study found there are 5 *hyponyms* data, 3 *synonyms* data, 18 *antonyms* data, 1 *meaningfulness*, and 2 *redundancies* from the Lingua Journal above.

Besides, Azizah (2016) also conducts lexical relations and conceptual meaning analysis with the object of research on movie script "an education" by Nick Hornby. The researcher uses six types of eight types that already exist in theory. The theory used is also different; here using Yule (2006) and Saeed (1997). This research found *homonym, polysemy, synonym, antonym, hyponym, and also meronym*. The researcher found 12 *antonyms* data, 11 *synonyms* data, 9 *hyponyms* data with 4 superordinate, 5

homonyms data, 4 *polysemy* data, and 3 *meronym* data. The conceptual meaning found is, first, all the data already found categorized as a type of lexical relation. Second, the data classification based on the sound and the form of the word found in *homonyms* and *polysemy*. Third, the data classification based on word similarities and differences found in *synonymy* and *antonyms*. Lastly, the use of a hierarchy diagram for grouping the word which becomes the part of an object and the type of something.

Rosmaidar & Purnamasari (2011) analyze lexical relation in 15 verses Jason Mraz's song lyric. Here, the researcher uses the theory of Saeed (2003) about lexical relations. The method uses descriptive qualitative because it examines the data in the form of word, phrase, and sentence. The result of this study indicates that lexical relation, which contains *hyponyms, meronyms, synonyms, and antonyms* used in Jason Mraz' song lyric that show each type of Lexical relations has their function which different each other.

Aginta (2009) analyzed lexical relation and lexical meaning The Jakarta Post online news portal. The researcher conducted a literature study that collected the data about lexical relation and meaning properties to find out the most dominant data from the object. The theory is F.R Palmer (1976) about lexical relation and Geoffrey Leech (1981) about meaning properties. The result of the study found 18 lexical relations; 8 *antonyms* data (44,4%), 8 *synonyms* data (44,4%), 2 *hyponyms* data (11,1%), 0 *homonym* (0%), 0 *meronym* (0%). besides that, there are also 321 meaning properties; 319 *meaningfulness* (99,37%), 1 *contradictory* (0,31%), 1 *anomaly* (0,31%), 0 *ambiguity* (0%), 0 *redundancy* (0%).

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Gultom (2009) thesis discuss meaning properties and lexical relation in the "Rainbow" novel by D.H Lawrence. The researcher tried to find the meaning properties and lexical relation from the novel and found the dominant one. The data collection uses the method of systematic random sampling with descriptive quantitative. The result of this study found 43 *redundancies* (60,56%), 14 *anomalies* (19,71%), 10 *ambiguities* (14,08%), 4 *contradictory* (5,63%) for meaning properties. While for the lexical relations, 57 *synonyms* (44,88%), 50 *antonyms* (39,37%), 13 *hyponyms* (10,32%), and 7 *homonyms* (5,51%).

There are some differences between this study and the previous such as; first, the theory of lexical relation by Kreidler (1998) is rarely used because of the limitedness aspect (*synonymy, antonyms, and hyponymy*). With the result, this study combines the theory of Kreidler (1998) with Yule's (2006) approach, which added *prototype, homophone, homonyms, polysemy, and metonymy*. About lexical relations. Second, the object used in this study is rarely analyzed before because of mostly the analysis about lexical relation and meaning properties done on the purpose of the song or a movie as in the previous studies above

H. Research Methodology

1. Research Design

Research design needed for conducting research. Research design means the arrangement to embody different elements of research projects in a cohesive and coherent way. Based on Creswell's (2009) research design defined as plans and the procedures for research for the particular methods of the data collection and analysis.

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This study analyzes the lexical relation based on the theory oh Kreidler (1998) and Yule (2006). Besides that, this study also analyzed meaning properties based on Leech (1981) theory that contained in the article about the Corona Virus in The Jakarta Post Most Viewed News. The news that would be analyzed is the news which reported the development of Coronavirus in Indonesia. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method. Sherman and Webb (1988) stated that qualitative research dealt with meaning as they appear or achieved by persons in lived social situations. Moreover, Bogdan & Biklen (1982) said that qualitative research is descriptive in which the data collected in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. The researcher chose to use a descriptive qualitative method because it aims to describe the lexical relations and the meaning properties of the Jakarta Post news with the detailed analysis. Moreover, the descriptive qualitative approach is the most suitable and relevant to the study that is expected to get more precious data about lexical relation and meaning properties.

2. Research Instrument

In the study of the qualitative method, the human investigator becomes the primary instrument for gathering and analyzing data. Based on Denzin & Lincoln (2000), qualitative research is a situated activity that locates the observer in the world. This study used the researcher herself for the instrument of the study to directly observed the data from the Most Viewed News on the topic of Coronavirus in the Jakarta Post.

3. Data and Data Sources

Data is the material that needs to be analyzed to give information. On the other hand, data is the material information about the object of study. The data can be found in many different ways. Hence, the data of this study in kind of word, phrase, and sentence in the Jakarta Post news about Coronavirus.

Meanwhile, data sources in this study are news about Coronavirus, which contained in the online news website entitled The Jakarta Post. This study only takes up news on the Most Viewed News part in The Jakarta Post website on May, 2th-7th 2020 entitled "*Travelers Hide in Truck Containers, Bus Trunks to Escape 'mudik' ban, COVID-19: Not all hand sanitizers work against it – here's what you should use, Bali hamlet put under lockdown after tests indicate over 400 people 'reactive' to virus, Thousands rebuked, 16 face trial for violating PSBB in Pekanbaru,* and *Mobile phones are covered in germs. Disinfecting them daily could help stop diseases spreading"*. Most viewed news The Jakarta Post is a feature in The Jakarta Post online website, which mostly updated. In that part, there is five articles in a day which dominated with Coronavirus in this time. This study only focuses on taking up Coronavirus news on the most viewed news and does not take this topic if it isn't included in those parts.

4. Data Collection

This study observes the data using several steps, first, open the website of The Jakarta Post, especially on the Most Viewed News parts (*www.thejakartapost.com*). Second, this study only takes the news about Coronavirus that includes in the most viewed news. This matter does not affect by the ranking of which the news located. As

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of all the news with the topic of Coronavirus on the most viewed news which located in Indonesia was taken.

Third, move on the news from the website to the word document, which classified based on the date of the news that has been taken to do the analysis finally.

    5. Data Analysis

Analysis of the data to be done classified as the noun, verb, adjective, and adverb, which are contained in each news to analyze the lexical relation base on the theory of Kreidler (1998) and Yule (2006). Afterward, find out meaning properties contained in each news based on the method of Leech (1981) about meaning properties. Finally, draw a conclusion of each data that has been obtained. This study conducted the analysis through some steps as follow:

First, reading and understanding the news about Coronavirus which already taken from the most viewed news on the Jakarta post as explained above on data collection. Second, classifying and categorizing the lexical relation based on theory of Kreidler (1998) and Yule (2006) which divided into *hyponymy, synonymy, antonyms, prototype, homophone, homonym, polysemy, and metonymy*. After that, classifying and categorizing the meaning properties based on the theory of Leech (1998) which divided into *ambiguity, redundancy, anomaly, contradictory, and meaningfulness*. After classifying and categorizing both of lexical relations and meaning properties, the data laid out on the table based on their types in terms of to make a classification to answer the problems of the study. Next, make a percentage chart to identify the dominant data

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of both lexical relations and meaning properties. Last, make a conclusion based on the analyzed data above.

6. Triangulation

Triangulation is essentially a multimethod approach conducted by researchers when collecting and analyzing data. The basic idea is that the phenomenon under study can be well understood so that a high level of truth or validity of the data is obtained if approached from various points of view (Rahardjo, 2010). This study used triangulation between researcher. This triangulation is done by using more than one person in data collection and analysis. This technique is recognized to enrich the treasury of knowledge about information extracted from research subjects. But it should be noted that the person invited to explore the data must have research experience and be free from conflicts of interest so as not to harm the researcher and give birth to a new bias from triangulation (ibid). in this case, the researcher had chosen Mr. Agwin Degaf as a validator of the findings and discussion data by reason of he is the lecturer of English Literature major in UIN Malang who though in semantic class, moreover he is also as my advisor to finish this thesis.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the explanation of semantics, lexical relations include the types and examples, and meaning properties include the types and examples, and previous studies.

A. Lexical relations

1. The types of lexical relations

Based on Kreidler (1998) and Yule (2006), lexical relations divided into eight types;

a. *Hyponymy* describes as the meaning of one form is included in the purpose of the superordinate, it is dealing with the term to refer to a set or a group of words that are included to the higher condition of the word, and the lower term is called *hyponym*. Superordinate is higher-level terms. Lyons (1963) found in classical Greek, and there is a superordinate term to cover a variety of professions and crafts such as *carpenter, doctor, flute player, helmsman, and shoemaker*. The other example is '*collie'* is a hyponym of '*dog'*, and '*tulip'* is the *hyponym* of *'flower,' 'dog'*, and '*flower'* is the superordinate of *'collie' and 'tulip'*.

Animal: Dog, Cow, Monkey, Sheep, and Crocodile

In that example, animal is a superordinate and the other *dog, cow, monkey, sheep*, and *crocodile* is the *hyponyms*. Afterward, *dog, cow, monkey, sheep,* and

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crocodile called as co-hyponyms which means two or more words that share the same superordinate terms.

> *Violations: not wearing a face mask, using a private vehicle*
> *with number of passengers exceeding the limit and opening*
> *businesses without complying with health protocols. held*
> *birthday party.*

There is some *violation* done by violators that mentioned above. These words classified as co-hyponyms for the superordinate *violations*

b. *Synonymy* is two or more words with very carefully related meanings (Yule, 2010). So, *synonymy* is the sameness of purpose, which is not associated with the conceptual meaning of words but relations of words which have the same conceptual meaning.

> *"synonyms are words of identical or nearly identical meaning" (French,*
> *2004:146)*

For example, the term '*sailor'* has the same meaning as '*seaman*.' The other case *is evaluator and lift, gala and festivity, or Marvis and thrush* (palmer, 1982). Finegan (2004) stated that two words are said to be *synonymy* if they have a sense of the same thing. An example is the use of words '*films', 'movies,' 'flick,' and also' motion picture.'*.

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Authorities – government

Authorities and government are a noun which refer to 'lawful control over the affairs of a political unit (as a nation). They have precisely the same meaning and classified as synonymous words.

c. *Antonyms* are two forms with the opposite meaning (Yule, 2010). In the other hand, Crystal (2003) used the term *antonym* refer to the study that discuss the oppositeness of meaning. Kreidler (1998) stated that there are *binary and non-binary antonyms*. Besides, the other term used by Yule (2010) is *gradable and non-gradable*. *Binary antonyms* mean that there is no middle ground, such as *'on'* or *'off'*. Whereas, *non-binary antonyms* are opposite ends of a scale that include various intermediate terms; for example, Mr. Adams may be neither *'old'* nor *'young.'* *Gradable antonyms* are opposites along with a range, the pair of *big/small* can be used in comparative constructions like *'I am bigger than you, and a pony is smaller than a horse'*. Also, the negative of one member of a gradable pair does not necessarily imply the other. For example, *'my car isn't old'* does not necessarily mean *'my car is new'*. *Non-gradable antonyms* (complementary pairs) comparative constructions are not normally used. For example, *'my grandparents aren't alive'* does indeed mean *'my grandparents are dead'*. The negative of one member of a *non-gradable* pair does imply the other member. The *non-gradable* earlier list is a pair of *male/female, married/single, true/false*.

After >< before

After is an adverb, which means 'following in time or place'. While *before*, is an adverb which means 'so as to precede something in the order of time. These words have the opposite meaning of each other. So, they are classified as *antonymous*. These *antonymous* words classified as *binary antonyms* because they have no middle ground between them. Moreover, this study is equipped by Yule (2006), which added *prototypes, homophones and homonyms, polysemy, wordplay, and metonymy.*

d. *Prototypes* the idea of "the particular instance of a category. The concept of a *prototypes* helps explain the meaning of certain words, like a '*bird'*, not in terms of its component features (has swing, has feathers), but in terms of resemblance to the clearest example. For example, the most specific instance of the category '*bird'* is '*robin'*. Besides, for the category label furniture, a '*chair'* is a better example than a '*bench'* of '*stool'*. In clothing, people recognize *'shirts'* quicker than '*shoes'*, and for the vegetable, '*carrot'* accepted before '*potato'* or '*tomato'*. It is clear that there is some general pattern to the categorization process involved in *prototypes*, and it determines our interpretation of word meaning. On the other hand, the categorization of a word '*avocado'* or '*tomato'* has substantial variation in interpretation and leads people to disagree over the categorization as fruit or

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vegetable. These words seem to be treated as co-hyponyms of both fruit and vegetable in different context

e. *Homophones* are when two or more different (written) forms have the same pronunciation, for example

Bear (an animal) – Bare (lacking a natural, usual, or appropriate covering),

Meat (food) – Meet (to come into the presence)

Flour (a product consisting of finely milled wheat) – flower (a plant)

Pail (a usually cylindrical container with a handle) – pale (intensity of color)

Right (conforming to facts or truth – write (writing)

Sew (to unite) – so (in a manner)

To (indicate movement) – too (to an excessive degree) – two (number)

The other example is;

   By – buy

Based on Merriam Webster dictionary, *by* /'bī/ is a preposition 'in proximity to'. While *buy* /'bī/ is a verb 'to acquire possession ownership, or right to use or services of by payment especially of money'. They have exactly different form and meaning but same pronunciation as explain in phonetic symbols above. So that, it could be classified as *homophone*.

f. *Homonyms* are when one form (written or spoken) have two or more unrelated meanings, but have accidentally come to have exactly the same form. For example;

bank (of a river) and bank (financial institution),

bat (fling creature) and bat (used in sport),

mole (on the skin), and mole (small animal).

Pupil (at school, and pupil (in the eye)

Race (contest of speed) – race (ethnic group)

The other example is:

Central

Central \ˈsen-trəl\ (adjective) means 'situated at, in, or near the center'.

Central \ˈsen-trəl\ (adjective) means 'of primary importance'.

g. *Polysemy* can be defined as one form (written and spoken) having multiple meanings that are all related by extension. For example, '*foot*' (of person, of bed, of the mountain) or '*run*' (a person does, water does, colors do). It is possible for two forms to be distinguished via *homonymy* and for one of the forms also to have various uses via *polysemy*.

> *"Polysmey could be defined morphologically as the phenomenon that a word acquires new usages which, over time, are likely to become more like new meanings. And it could be defined semantically as the phenomenon*

that a word has several different meanings which are closely related to each other." (Kalakattawi, 2005, p.4)

The other example is;

> *"The operational head of the National Police traffic corps Sr. Comr. Benyamin said travelers had used containers on the back of the trucks to transport themselves and their vehicles, knowing that officers prioritized monitoring of private vehicles, buses and minibuses."*

The word '*head'* can be refers to object on top of your body, froth on top of the glass, or person at the top of company or department, and many others. The word '*head'* above classified as a person at the top of company or department, then become a polysemy

h. *Metonymy* is a kind of non-literal language in which one entity is used to refer to another form which is associated with in in various way. In other words, there is another type of relationship between words, based merely on a close connection in everyday experience. That intimate connection can be found on *container-contents relation* (Bottle – water, Can – juice), *a whole-part relation* (car-wheels, house-roof), and *representative-symbol relationship* (king-crown, the president-the white house). Many examples of metonymy are highly conventionalized and accessible to interpret. However, another example depends on the ability to infer what the speaker has in mind because making sense of such expressions often depends on context, background knowledge, and inference.

B.   Meaning properties

Meaning properties is a component which establishes the meaning of the word. Lyons (1977) stated that meaning properties is one of several features or component which together can be make up the meaning of a word.

1. Types of meaning properties

Leech (1981) used to analyze the meaning properties which contain *ambiguity, redundancy, anomaly, and contradictory, and meaningfulness* (Leech, 1981:29).

a.   *Ambiguity* occurs when a word, a phrase, or a sentence can be understood or interpreted in more than one meaning, or another word has unclear meaning (Bustam, 2012). Meaning can be unclear for some reason, such; (a) the word or sentence is common (general). For example, the term '*book'* has multiple meanings. (b) the word or sentence interpreted differently with speaker's/writer's intention. The interpretation should depend on the context though the context is unclear. (c) the boundary of meaning connected to language and non-language is unclear; for example, there is no boundary to said that someone is clever at something. (d) the unfamiliar word or sentence to use (Djajasudarma, 1999, p.55). For example;

e.g. '*Daniel met tall boys and girl'*

The adjective '*tall*' can be interpreted either to both boys and girls or only the former (boys)

b. *Redundancy* is unnecessary repetitions in a sentences. In linguistics, redundancy refers to information that is expressed more than once. It is characterized by amplification, repetition, restatement, or the presence of comparable alternatives. For example;

> *ATM Machine - Automated Teller Machine Machine.*
>
> *HIV Virus – Human Immunodeficiency Virus Virus.*
>
> *PIN Number – Personal Identification Number Number.*

Semantics redundancy might be cause by ignorance. That is to say that redundancy mostly occurs in unintentionally. The speaker/writer dies not know that the word used express the same meaning. The drawback of redundancy is that it reduces efficiency (Peter, 2015, p.27)

c. *Anomaly* is strangeness or peculiar condition from the reasonable requirement that diverse with the universal condition around. In other word, anomaly is an expression when the meanings of its individual words are incompatible. For example;

> *The table likes basketball*
>
> *Colorless green idea*

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Dream diagonally

A strange phrase, because it is semantically *anomalous*. (illogical) it does not make a sense. It is important to notice that a semantically *anomalous* expression can be syntactically well formed, and this may be a major factor that makes it feasible for speakers to invent meaning for such anomalous expression.

d. *Contradictory* is contrary to the general truth. In other word, is the sentence that is necessarily false, as a result of the senses of the word in it.

> "Contradictory sentences are just the opposite of analytic sentences. While analytic sentences are necessarily true as a result of the words in them, contradictory sentences are necessarily false for the same reason." (Bagha, 2011, p. 1418)

> *e.g. The rich man cannot buy a food.*

This sentence contains a *contradictory* statement because it is most impossible if the rich man cannot buy food.

e. *Meaningfulness* is quality, which has essential value or meaning in a sentence. In order to be meaningful, an expression must obey he semantics rule of the language as obeying the syntactic rule alone cannot end up with a meaningful expression and should be represent their meaning. In other word, *meaningfulness* is an expression which has meaning and it is not strange or contradiction.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter first, analyze lexical relations based on Kreidler (2002, p.85) and Yule (2005, p.116) theory. Second, analyze meaning properties based on Leech (1981) theory.

A. Findings

According to Kreidler (1998) and Yule (2006) theory of lexical relations, there are hyponymy, synonymy, antonym, homophone, homonym, and polysemy appears in these five articles. Whereas, prototype and metonymy do not appear on all of the articles. On the other hand, based on Leech (1981) theory of meaning properties, there are ambiguity, redundancy, meaningfulness, and anomaly found in the five articles. Yet, contradictory do not appear on all of the articles.

After classifying the type of lexical relation and meaning properties in the Jakarta Post most viewed news, there are findings of each type of Lexical Relations and Meaning properties:

1. Article I *"Travelers Hide in Truck Containers, Bus Trunks to Escape 'mudik' ban"*

   a. Lexical Relations

      1) Hyponyms

         - Day: Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday (Hyponymy/1)

- Compartment: Truck containers, Bus trunks, Bus luggage compartments. (Hyponymy/2)

- Transportation: Bus, Truck, Minibus, Car (Hyponymy/3)

- Animal: Cat, Mouse (Hyponymy/4)

- Province: East Java, West Java, Central Java (Hyponymy/5)

- Month: April, may (Hyponymy/6)

Hyponymy is particular words or phrases which include in the meaning of another or a specific group. When examining *hyponymy* connections, it primarily looks at the meaning of the words in some hierarchical relationships. They have *horizontal relations and part-whole relationships*. In this article, there are six superordinate of *hyponymy*. Here, such; *day, compartment, transportation, animal, province, month*. First, the *hyponyms* of superordinate '*day'* are *Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday*. These words classified to be superordinate and hyponyms because they have horizontal relationships with each other. Second, this article explains about some compartment in transportation; the superordinate is '*Compartment'* with the hyponyms *truck containers, bus trunks, and bus luggage compartments*. These words also classified as superordinate and *hyponyms* because there is a horizontal relation between each word.

Third, there is some type of transportation mentioned in this article, which is used by travelers to return home. '*transportation'* becomes the superordinate

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and hyponyms *bus, truck, minibus, and car*. They also have a horizontal relation of each superordinate and hyponyms. Forth, in line two, there are parable use *cat and mouse*. This parable becomes hyponyms with '*animal*' as their superordinate. Fifth, this article shows some '*provinces*' in Indonesia, making it a superordinate from *East Java, West Java, and Central Java hyponyms*. Last, the use of *April* and *May* become *hyponyms* from the superordinate '*month*'.

These words above show their relationship as a part-whole relation of horizontal relation, which makes them classified as *hyponymy*. Here, the news writer is trying to use more specific data rather than general data. The use of particular data can be caused to show more detailed information for the reader. The co-hyponym *bus, truck, and car* could be an example of how the news writer delivers the news for transportation users. Besides that, it is also avoiding misinterpretation and make the news more clearly. The passengers can also be more obedient because of the news with precise delivery.

2) Synonyms

- Escape – dodge – avoid – evade (synonymy/1)

- Traveling home – returning to their hometowns – go back to their hometown (synonymy/2)

- Containers – trunks (synonymy/3)

- Stop – arrest (synonymy/4)

- Insist – claim (synonymy/5)

- Private – inside (synonymy/6)

- Operate – run (synonymy/7)

- Security posts – check point (synonymy/8)

- Oversee – operate (synonymy/9)

Synonymy is two or more words with very carefully related meanings (Yule, 2010 p. 116). They can often, though not always, be substituted for each other in sentences. There are ten synonyms found in this article. First, Based on Merriam Webster dictionary, *Escape, dodge, avoiding, and evade* are synonymous words. They are a noun which have the same meaning as 'to get or keep away from something'. Second, *Travelling home, returning to their hometowns,* and *go back to their hometown* have the same meaning as 'Mudik'. Third, Base on Merriam Webster dictionary, *Containers and trunks* means 'something into which a liquid or smaller object can be put for storage or transportation'.

The words *stop* and *arrest* are synonymous which means 'to bring (something) to a standstill'. Next, *insist and claim* are synonymous with the meaning 'to state as a fact usually forcefully'. *Private and inside* are synonymous word have meaning 'not know or meant to be knows by the general populace'. Next, the words *operate and run* has synonymous meaning 'to control the mechanical operation'. The phrases *security posts and check point* has the same meaning as 'a place to check the health during Covid-19'.

Last, based on Merriam Webster dictionary, *oversee and operate* are synonymous words which mean 'to look after and make decisions about'.

These words and phrases above show the typical of *synonymous* words. They have a relation and exactly same meaning of each other. The words 'sameness' can be a characteristic of *synonymous* words. The news writer used a lot of *synonymy* in this article could be caused to avoid unneeded repetition in a paragraph. Besides that, it can be used for avoiding the negative word that can raise fear of the reader pertaining to Coronavirus news. As we know, there are a lot of news which used a negative connotation to raise the readers fear or to make the news more interesting to read.

3) Antonyms

- Inside >< outside (antonym/1)

- Increased >< decreased (antonym/2)

- Hide >< show (antonym/3)

- Stop >< Continue (antonym/4)

Two sentences that differ in polarity like these are mutually contradictory, if one true, the other must be false is called *antonyms*. *Antonym* is a word that has opposite meaning of another. There are four antonyms found in this article. First, *Inside* (adjective) means *'an interior or internal part'* have the opposite meaning with *outside* (adjective)*, which means *'an outer part or layer'*. These two words also including as *binary antonyms* because they have no middle ground between them. Second, *Increase* (verb) means *'to make greater in size,*

amount, or number' which have the opposite word *decreased* (verb) that means *'to make smaller in amount, volume, or extent'*. These two words including as *non-binary antonyms*, because they are opposite ends of a scale that include various intermediate terms such *regular*.

Third, *Hide* (verb) which means *'to put into a hiding place'* that have the opposite meaning *show* (verb) which means *'to make known (something abstract) through outward'*. They are included as *binary antonyms* because they have no middle ground between them. Last, *stop* (verb) means *'to bring (as an action or operation) to an immediate end'* which have the opposite words *continue* (verb) which means *'to remain indefinite in existence or in the same state'*. They are classified as *binary* antonyms because they have no middle ground between them.

The words above classified as *antonym* because are mutually contradictory. *Antonyms* classified as two types, *binary antonyms and non-binary antonyms* (Kreidler, 2002, p.85). *Binary antonyms* are when there is no space between each words, from the analysis above the words *inside and outside* are classified to be a *binary antonym* because the is no middle ground between them. The other type of antonyms is *non-binary antonyms* which defined as the opposite ends of a scale that includes various intermediate term. The words *increased and decreased* are classified as *non-binary antonyms* because it could be neither *increased* nor *decreased*. The intermediate term between that words in *regular*.

4) Homonyms

Back (homonymy/1)

- Back \'bak\ (noun) means 'a behind part or surface'.

- Back \'bak\ (adverb) means 'toward the opposite direction'

Homonyms are when one form (written or spoken) have two or more unrelated meanings, but have accidentally come to have exactly the same form. The only have the same form and the same pronunciation which classified as *homonymy*. In this article the use of the word *back* has the different meaning. first, the word '*back*' on "*travelers had used containers on the **back** of the trucks to transport themselves and their vehicle*" have meaning (noun) "*a behind part of surface*". While, in the "*for those wishing to go **back** to their hometowns*" have meaning (adverb) "*towards the opposite direction*". These two words have an exactly unrelated meaning, yet they have a same form.

5) Polysemy

"*The operational **head** of the National Police traffic corps Sr. Comr. Benyamin*" (polysemy/1)

Thie sentence above classified as *polysemy*. *Polysemy* can be defined as one form (written and spoken) having multiple meanings that are all related by extension. The word *'head'* above can be refers to object on top of your body, froth on top of the glass, or person at the top of company or department, and many others. Depend on the context of the sentences above, the word 'head'

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defined as a person at the top of company or department, then become a *polysemy*.

b. Meaning properties

    1) Ambiguity

> *"Travelers have played **cat and mouse** with law enforcement personnel as they insist on traveling home despite the government's ban on this year's Idul Fitri mudik."* (ambiguity/1)

This sentence classified as *ambiguity* because it has more than one meaning. The phrase *'played cat and mouse'* can be interpreted as playing with cat and mouse as an animal or it just a metaphor which describe about how cat and mouse act when they are together.

    2) Redundancy

- *"The buses were full of people, but **they** were not on seats, **they** were in the luggage compartment," he added.* (redundancy/1)
- *"Since Monday, the number of **vehicles** on toll roads in Bekasi, West Java, and Tangerang, Banten, has decreased as travelers avoid security posts, but the number of **vehicles** intercepted on arterial roads has increased, Jakarta Police reported."* (redundancy/2)
- *"Despite being caught ignoring the mudik ban, the motorists were only reprimanded by officers with no legal **punishment**. Violators will be subject to the maximum **punishment** starting May 7."* (redundancy/3)

Unnecessary repetitions in a sentence. In linguistics, *redundancy* refers to information that is expressed more than once. It is characterized by amplification, repetition, restatement, or the presence of comparable alternatives. These sentences classified as a *redundancy* because there are repetitions of pronoun '*they*', noun '*vehicles*', and noun '*punishment*'.

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Basically, without the repetition of the words '*they*', '*vehicles*', and '*punishment*' does not influence the meaning of the sentence.

3) Meaningfulness

- *"A police officer stops a car suspected to be participating in 'mudik' (exodus) at a checkpoint in Kediri, East Java on Sunday"* (meaningfulness/1)
- *"The operational head of the National Police traffic corps Sr. Comr. Benyamin said travelers had used containers on the back of the trucks to transport themselves and their vehicles, knowing that, officers prioritized monitoring of private vehicles, buses and minibuses"* (meaningfulness/2)
- *"Benjamin said that, in addition to trucks, there were also those who hid in bus trunks in order to evade law enforcement"* (meaningfulness/3)
- *"After previously only advising residents against participating in mudik, President Joko 'Jokowi' Widodo finally announced an outright ban on April 21, following a Transportation Ministry survey in which 24 respondents still insisted on traveling home during Ramadan."* (meaningfulness/4)

Meaningfulness is quality, which has essential value or meaning in a sentence. These sentences above become meaningful because easy to recognize and does not reflected any other meaning. besides that, these sentence does not contain anomalous or contradictory statement and follow the rule nicely.

2. Article II *"COVID-19: Not all hand sanitizers work against it – here's what you should use"*

   a. Lexical relations

   1) Hyponyms

      - Illnesses: cold and flu, sneezing or coughing (hyponymy/7)

      - Part of body: mouth, nose, face, hand (hyponymy/8)

- Bacteria: "*MRSA and E coli, Cryptosporidium (a parasite that can cause diarrhea), and Clostridium difficile (bacteria which cause bowel problems and diarrhea).*" (hyponymy/9)

- Viruses*: "Influenza A virus, rhinovirus, hepatitis A virus, HIV, Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV), and Norovirus.*" (hyponymy/10)

- Part of hand: "*knuckles, wrists, palms, back of your hand and fingernails.*" (hyponymy/11)

As we know, *hyponymy* involves the nation of inclusion. It is referred to a set or a group of word that are include in a higher term or word. The higher of upper term word called *superordinate* and the lower term called *hyponym*. After analyzed the article, there are found five hyponyms. First, *"cold and flu, sneezing or coughing"*. These word classified as the hyponyms of *illness*. *Illness* itself is a noun which mean *'an unhealthy condition of body or mind'*. The *hyponyms* of *illness* include "*cold and flu, sneezing or coughing". Cold* is a noun which mean *'bodily sensation produced by loss of lack of heat'. Flu* is a noun which mean *'any of several virus diseases marked especially by respiratory or intestinal symptoms'. Sneezing* is a verb which mean *'to make a sudden violent spasmodic audible expiration of breath through the nose and mouth especially as a reflect act'. Coughing* is a verb *'to expel air from the lungs suddenly with a sharp, short noise'*. From these definition of whole

words, "*cold and flu, sneezing or coughing"* can be classified as a co-hyponyms of the superordinate *illness* because they have a horizontal relation.

Second, the co-hyponyms *mouth, nose, face, and hand* have a superordinate part of body. *Mouth* is a noun which means '*the natural opening through which food passes into the body of an animal and human'. Nose* is a noun which mean *'the anterior part of the head at the top or end of the muzzle'. Face* is a noun which means *'the front part of the head that in human extends from the forehead to the chin and includes the mouth, nose, cheeks, and eyes'. Hand* is a noun which means *'the body part at the end of the arm'.* From those definitions of each word, it can be classified as a co-hyponyms of the superordinate *part of body.* As we know, "*mouth, nose, face, and hand"* have the horizontal relation as part of human or animal body in their respective places. Third, "*MRSA and E coli, Cryptosporidium (a parasite that can cause diarrhea), and Clostridium difficile (bacteria which cause bowel problems and diarrhea)"* have superordinate *bacteria.* They are a kind of *bacteria* which can be caused illness for human.

Forth, besides *bacteria*, there is also *viruses* as a superordinate of co-hyponyms "*influenza A virus, rhinovirus, hepatitis A virus, HIV, and Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV), norovirus". Virus* is a noun which means any of a large group of "*submicroscopic infectious agents that are usually regarded as nonliving extremely complex molecules, that*

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typically contain a protein coat surrounding an RNA or DNA core of genetic material but no semipermeable membrane, that are capable of growth and multiplication only in living cells, and hat cause various important diseases in humans, animals, and plants". "*influenza A virus, rhinovirus, hepatitis A virus, HIV, and Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV), and norovirus*" have the horizontal relation as a type of *viruses*.

Last, the co-hyponyms "*knuckles, wrists, palms, back of your hand and fingernails*" have a superordinate the part of human hand. *Knuckles* is a noun which mean *'the rounded prominence formed by the ends of the two adjacent bones at a joint –used especially of those at the joints of the fingers'*. *Wrists* is a noun which mean *'the joint or the region of the joint between the human hand and the arm or a corresponding part on a lower animal'*. *Palms* is a noun which mean *'the somewhat concave part of the human hand between the bases of the fingers and the wrist or the corresponding part of the forefoot of a lower mammal'*. *Back of your hand* is a noun which mean *'the rear part of the human body especially from the neck to the end of the spine'*. *Fingernails* is a noun mean the nail of a finger. From those definitions can be conclude that '*knuckles, wrists, palms, back of your hand and fingernail'* are the co-hyponyms of superordinate part of human hand with horizontal relations.

Here, the news writer trying to use the more specific data rather than general data. The use of specific data can be caused to show more detail

information for the reader. The co-hyponym *knuckles, wrists, palms, back of your hand and fingernail* could be an example for how the news writer deliver the news for how the works of hand wash in ours hand in case to make it more efficient. Besides that, it is also avoiding the misinterpretation and make the news more clearly. The readers can also be more effectively wash their hand and reduce the bacteria and viruses from their hand.

2) Synonyms

- Some – certain (synonymy/10)

- Become – get (synonymy/11)

- Including – containing (synonymy/12)

- Often – much (synonymy/13)

Based on Merriam Webster dictionary, *some and certain* have a related meaning and classified as a *synonymous* word. They are adjectives which mean 'known but not named'. Second, *Become and get* have the same meaning and could be classified as a synonymous word. They are a verb which have meaning 'to eventually have as a state or a quality'. Third, *Including and containing* is classified as a synonymous. They have the exactly same meaning 'to have as part of a whole'. The last, *often and much* as a synonymous with related meaning of the words. They are adverb which have meaning 'many times'.

These words above show the typical of synonymous words. They have a relation and exactly same meaning of each other. The words 'sameness' can be

a characteristic of synonymous words. The news writer used a lot of synonymy in this article could be caused to avoid unneeded repetition in a paragraph. Besides that, it can be used to make a simpler word that easier to understand. So that, the reader can understand the instruction from the news writer and applying it in the daily life.

3) Antonyms

- Available >< aren't available (antonym/5)

- Less >< more (antonym/6)

In this article found some antonymous words which have opposite meaning each other. First, *available* is an adjective which have meaning 'possible to get'. While *aren't available* is an adjective which mean 'hard or impossible to get to or get at'. So that, they are classified as an antonymous word with opposite meaning of each other. These antonymous words classified as binary antonyms because they have no middle ground between them. Third, *less* is an adjective which mean 'having not so great importance or rank as another'. While *more* is an adjective which means 'resulting in an increase in amount or number'. From those definitions of each words, it can be concluded that *less and more* are antonymous word. They have opposite meaning of each other. These antonymous words classified as non-binary antonyms because they are opposite ends of a scale that include various intermediate terms.

The words above classified as antonym because are mutually contradictory. Antonymy classified as two types, binary antonyms and non-binary antonyms

(Kreidler, 2002, p.85). Binary antonym is when there is no space between each words, from the analysis above the words *Available and aren't available* are classified to be a binary antonym because the is no middle ground between them. The other type of antonyms is non-binary antonyms which defined as the opposite ends of a scale that includes various intermediate term. The words *less and more* are classified as non-binary antomyms because it could be neither *less* nor *more*.

4) Homophones

- To – two (homophone/1)

- By – buy (homophone/2)

- Its – it's (homophone/3)

Homophones are when two or more different (written) forms have the same pronunciation and meaning. If the sound is the same, but the spelling is different it called homophone. First, *Two* /'tü/ is an adjective which have meaning *'being one more than one in number'*. While *to* /'tü/ is a preposition *'used as a function word to indicate movement or an action or condition suggestive of movement toward a place, person, or thing reached'*. Second, *by* /'bī/ is a preposition 'in proximity to'. While *buy* /'bī/ is a verb *'to acquire possession ownership, or right to use or services of by payment especially of money'*. Last, *its* /'əts/ is an adjective *'of or relating to it of itself especially as possessor, agent, or object of an action'*. While *it's* /'əts/ is contraction 'it is. Based on the definition above, these words have exactly different form and meaning but same pronunciation

as explain in phonetic symbols above. So that, it could be classified as homophone.

b. Meaning properties

1) Redundancy

"Though **hand sanitizers** can help reduce our risk of catching certain infections, not all **hand sanitizers** are equally effective against coronavirus". (redundancy/4)

This sentence uses unneeded repetition 'hand sanitizer' in a sentence, Basically, without the repetition of the words 'hand sanitizer' it does not influence the meaning of the sentence.

3. Article III *"Bali hamlet put under lockdown after tests indicate over 400 people 'reactive' to virus"*

a. Lexical relations

1) Hyponyms

- Day: Thursday, Friday (hyponym/12)

- Village: Abuan Village, Padang Kerta Village (hyponym/13)

- Regency: Bangli Regency, Karangasem Regency (hyponym/14)

- Spreading of virus: Local transmission, imported case (hyponym/15)

From the data above found, First, the superordinate *'day'* have the hyponyms *Thursday and Friday*. These words classified to be superordinate and hyponyms because they have horizontal relation. Second, the superordinate

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'*village'* have the part-whole relation with hyponyms *Abuan Village* and *Padang Kerta Village*. *Abuan Village* and *Padang Kerta Village* are the part of villages in Bali. Same as the relation before, the superordinate 'Regency' have a part-whole relation as a hyponyms *Bangli Regency, Karangasem Regency*. Last, in this article found some ways *virus spreading*, such as *Local transmission and imported case*. Its mean that they have a part-whole relation between superordinate spreading of virus with the way the spread; *Local transmission and imported case.*

Here, the news writer trying to use the more specific data rather than general data. The use of specific data can be caused to show more detail information for the reader. The co-hyponym *local transmission and imported case* could be an example for how the news writer deliver the news for how the spread of Coronavirus to make the readers awareness increased. The used of specific name of regency and village also give the readers more detail information. Besides that, it is also avoiding the misinterpretation and make the news more clearly. The readers can also be more increase their awareness of the rapidity spreading of virus.

2) Synonyms

- After – subsequently (synonymy/14)

- Further – more (synonymy/15)

- Authorities – government (synonymy/16)

- Prepared – set (synonymy/17)

After analyzing article above, there are found four synonyms. Frist, *after* is an adverb which mean 'following in time or place'. And *subsequently* is adverb which is synonymous with 'after'. Second, *further and more* are an adjective which mean 'resulting in an increase in amount or number. Third, *authorities and government* are a noun which refer to 'lawful control over the affairs of a political unit (as a nation). The last, *prepared and set* is an adjective which means 'being in a state of fitness for some experience or action". Because of their sameness of meaning, they are classified as a synonymous word.

These words above show the typical of synonymous words. They have a relation and exactly same meaning of each other. The words 'sameness' can be a characteristic of synonymous words. The news writer used a lot of synonymy in this article could be caused to avoid unneeded repetition in a paragraph. Besides that, it can be used to make a simpler word that easier to understand. So that, the reader can understand and enjoy reading that news.

3) Antonyms

- After >< before (antonym/7)

After is adverb which means 'following in time or place'. While *before,* is adverb which means 'so as to precede something in order of time. These words have opposite meaning of each other. So that, they are classified as *antonymous*. These *antonymous* words classified as binary antonyms because they have no middle ground between them.

4) Homonyms

Central (homonym/2)

- Central \'sen-trəl\ (adjective) means 'situated at, in, or near the center'.

  Central \'sen-trəl\ (adjective) means 'of primary importance'.

These two word basically does not have related meaning and separate history. The only have the same form and the same pronunciation which classified as homonymy. The sentence "*according to the **central** government's official tally on Friday.*" Means 'of primary importance person'. While "*located in the **central** part of Bali, was put under lockdown on Thursday after rapid tests*" means 'situated at, in, or near the center.'

b. Meaning properties

1) Redundancy

- *"We have followed up the rapid test results by taking swab samples for further PCR [polymerase chain reaction] tests to get accurate results on whether they are positive for COVID-19 or not. Of course, we will use the swab test **results** as the final **results**," the task force's executive chairman, Dewa Made Indra, said."* (redundancy/5)
- *"Starting Thursday, Serokadan hamlet in Abuan village is **isolated, closed**. No one is allowed to enter or leave the hamlet" he said."* (redundancy/6)
- *"Concerns have been raised over Balinese migrant workers who **returned home** from abroad, including those employed on international cruise liners, as 134 out of 137 imported cases were those of migrant workers who **returned to Bali**."* (redundancy/7)

These sentences classified as a redundancy because there are repetitions of noun '*result*', adjective '*isolated* and *closed*', and phrases '*returned home*' and '*returned to Bali*'. Basically, without the repetition of those words does not influence the meaning of the sentence. So that, the use of word can be more

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effective. Yet, the writers used the repetition because they want to emphasize the word or sentences to take the readers attentions.

2) Meaningfulness

- *"Serokadan hamlet in Abuan village, Bangli regency, located in the central part of Bali, was put under lockdown on Thursday after rapid tests indicated it was probable that hundreds of its residents were infected by the coronavirus".* (meaningfulness/5)

- *"The Bali provincial COVID 19 task force team took 1,200 blood samples from residents of the hamlet on Thursday, of which more than 400 returned 'reactive' results after rapid testing."* (meaningfulness/6)

- *"The rapid tests in Abuan village took place following findings that eight of the village's residents contracted the virus through local transmission after reportedly coming into contact with a migrant worker who had just returned from abroad but ignored self-quarantine protocol."* (meaningfulness/7)

- *"Some 200 residents of Padang Kerta village in Karangasem regency also took part in COVID-19 rapid testing after authorities found that six villagers tested positive for the coronavirus."* (meaningfulness/8)

- *"The infected villagers were identified following contact tracing of a migrant worker who tested positive for COVID-19 after returning from overseas."* (meaningfulness/9)

These sentences above become meaningful because easy to recognize and does not reflected any other meaning. besides that, these sentence does not contain anomalous or contradictory statement and follow the rule nicely.

4. Article IV "Thousands rebuked, 16 face trial for violating PSBB in Pekanbaru"

   a. Lexical relations

   1) Hyponyms

      - Day: Thursday, Wednesday (hyponym/16)

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- Sanction: warnings, tickets and sending to trial, receive punishment (hyponym/17)

- Violations: "*not wearing a face mask, using a private vehicle with number of passengers exceeding the limit and opening businesses without complying with health protocols and held birthday party*." (hyponym/18)

From the data above found, First, the superordinate *'day'* have the hyponyms *Thursday and Wednesday*. These words classified to be superordinate and *hyponyms* because they have horizontal relation. Second, there are some sanction explained in this article such as *warnings, tickets and sending to trial, receive punishment*. The word *sanction* is superordinate for *warnings, tickets and sending to trial, receive punishment*. This relation classified as *part-whole hyponymy*. The last, there are some violation done by violators such as "*not wearing a face mask, using a private vehicle with number of passengers exceeding the limit and opening businesses without complying with health protocols and held birthday party*". These words classified as co-hyponyms for the superordinate *violations*.

Here, the news writer trying to use the more specific data rather than general data. The use of specific data can be caused to show more detail information for the reader. The co-hyponym *warnings, tickets and sending to trial, receive punishment* could be an example for how the news writer deliver

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the sanction for people who violate the rule. The used of specific kinds of violations also help the readers to make their own boundary in order to nor breaking the rule. Besides that, it is also avoiding the misinterpretation and make the news more clearly. The readers can also be more increase their awareness of the violations and sanction.

b) Synonyms

- Fined – Imposed – charged (synonym/18)

- Rebuked – reprimanded (synonym/19)

- Using – operating (synonym/20)

- Chief – presiding (synonym/21)

Fined, Imposed, and charged in this article have the same meaning as verbs which means 'to establish or apply as a charge or penalty'. They have exactly same meaning and classified as *synonymous* words. The words *rebuked and reprimanded* in this article show the same meaning as a verb 'to criticize (someone) so as to correct a fault. From this sameness of the meaning of the word, they are classified as synonymy. The words *using and operating* in this article shows the sameness of meaning as verb which means 'to put into action or service'. Then, they are classified as *synonymy*. *Chief and presiding* is an adjective which means 'highest in rank or authority'. They have exactly same meaning ad classified as *synonymous* words.

These words and phrases above show the typical of *synonymous* words. They have a relation and exactly same meaning of each other. The words 'sameness' can be a characteristic of synonymous words. The news writer used a lot of *synonymy* in this article could be caused to avoid unneeded repetition in a paragraph. Besides that, it can be used for avoiding the negative word that can raise fear of the reader pertaining to Coronavirus news. The writer also used words which is more easy to understand. So that, the readers will be understand the article easily to get more information about PSBB.

c) Antonyms

- Violating >< complying (antonym/8)

- Required >< unessential (antonym/9)

Violating is a verb which means 'to fail to keep'. While *complying* is a verb means 'to do what is required by the terms of'. From that definition so the opposite meaning of each other and can be classified as *antonym*. *Required* is an adjective which means 'impossible to do without'. While *unessential* is an adjective means 'not needed by the circumstances or to accomplish an end'. From that definition so the opposite meaning of each other and can be classified as *antonym*. They are included as *non-binary antonyms* because they are opposite ends of a scale that include various intermediate terms.

b. Meaning properties

1) Meaningfulness

- *"Officials from Riau province's communications and information agency wear superhero costumes to raise awareness on the prevention of COVID-19 transmission at a market in Pekanbaru, Riau, on April 23."* (meaningfulness/10)

The sentence above become meaningful because easy to recognize and does not reflected any other meaning. besides that, these sentence does not contain anomalous or contradictory statement and follow the rule nicely.

5. Article V *"Mobile phones are covered in germs. Disinfecting them daily could help stop diseases spreading"*

   a. Lexical relations

   1) Hyponyms

      - Infectious pathogens: bacteria and viruses (hyponym/19)

      - workplaces: *"medical and food-handling settings, and in public transport, cruise ships and aeroplanes."* (hyponym/20)

      - touchscreen systems: *"airport check-in counters and in-flight entertainment screens"* (hyponym/21)

      - servicing industries: *"food-handling businesses, schools, bars, cafes, aged-care facilities, cruise ships, airlines and airports, healthcare".* (hyponym/22)

   Bacteria and viruses is things which carry infectious pathogens and can be classified as co-hyponyms. They are classified as *hyponyms* because have the *part-whole relation* with the superordinate is *infectious pathogens*. Second,

superordinate *workplaces* have hyponyms "*medical and food-handling settings, and in public transport, cruise ships and aeroplanes"*. They are also classified as *hyponymy* because they have *part-whole relation* between each other. Third, the superordinate *touchscreen systems* have hyponyms "*airport check-in counters and in-flight entertainment screens"*. They are also have *part-whole relation* and classified as *hyponymy*. Last, superordinate *servicing industries* have hyponyms "*food-handling businesses, schools, bars, cafes, aged-care facilities, cruise ships, airlines and airports, healthcare"*. They are also have *part-whole relation* and classified as *hyponymy*.

Here, the news writer trying to use the more specific data rather than general data. The use of specific data can be caused to show more detail information for the reader. For, example, the co-hyponym *food-handling businesses, schools, bars, cafes, aged-care facilities, cruise ships, airlines and airports, healthcare* give a strongly detailed data about serving industry. Besides that, it is also avoiding the misinterpretation and make the news more clearly. The readers can also be more increase their awareness of the violations and sanction.

2) Synonyms

   - Pose – suggest (synonym/22)

   - Present – contribute (synonym/23)

   - Via – by (synonym/24)

   - Assist – help (synonym/25)

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- Contaminated – infected (synonym/26)

- Further – other – more (synonym/27)

- World – globe (synonym/28)

- Especially – particularly (synonym/29)

After analyze this article, there eight *synonyms* found. First, *pose and suggest* is a verb which means 'to set before mind for consideration'. Second, *present and contribute* is a verb which means 'to make a present of'. Third, *via and by* is preposition which means 'along the way of'. Fourth, *assist and help* is a verb which means 'to provide (someone) with what is useful or necessary to achieve an end'. Fifth, *contaminated and infected* is a verb which means 'to pass something harmful (such as a disease) to someone or something else'. *Further, other, and more,* is and adjective which means 'resulting in an increase in amount or number'. Next, *world and globe* is a noun which means 'the celestial body on which we live. Last, especially and particularly is an adverb which means 'in the specific case of one person or thing as distinguished from others'.

These words above show the typical of synonymous words. They have a relation and same meaning of each other. The words 'sameness' can be a characteristic of synonymous words. The news writer used a lot of *synonymy* in this article could be caused to avoid unneeded repetition in a paragraph. Besides that, it can be used to make the news easier to understand by the readers. As we

know, there are a lot of news which used much of connotation to make the news more interesting in negative ways.

3) Antonyms

- Contaminated >< decontaminated (antonym/10)

- Direct >< indirect (antonym/11)

- Often >< rarely (antonym/12)

- Unlike >< like (antonym/13)

From the article above, there are found four antonyms. First, *contaminated* is verb which means 'to make unfit for use by the addition of something harmful or undesirable'. While *decontaminated* is a verb which means 'to remove dirty or dangerous substances (such as radioactive material) from (a person, thing, place, etc.,). Basically, they have an opposite meaning with binary antonyms because they have no middle ground between them. Second, *Direct* is an adjective means 'done or working without something else coming in between'. While *indirect* is an adjective means 'not straightforward or direct. These words have opposite meaning and they have no middle ground between them. So that, they are classified as binary antonyms. Third, *often* is adverb which means 'many times'. While *rarely* is adverb which means 'not often'. These words have opposite meaning and they have no middle ground between them. So that, they are classified as binary antonyms. The last, *like* is an adjective means 'having qualities in common. While *unlike* is an adjective which means 'being

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not of the same kind'. These words have opposite meaning and they have no middle ground between them. So that, they are classified as binary antonyms.

b. Meaning properties

1) Redundancy

   - *"There are billions of mobile phones in use around the globe. They are present on **every single** continent, in **every single** country and in **every single** city."* (redundancy/8)

   These sentences classified as a redundancy because there are repetitions of phrase 'every single'. Basically, without the repetition of the words 'every single' does not influence the meaning of the sentence.

2) Meaningfulness

   - *"We advise public health authorities to implement public awareness campaigns and other appropriate measures to encourage disinfection for mobile phones and other touch screen devices."* (meaningfulness/11)

   - *"Mobile phones and other touchscreen systems – such as at airport check-in counters and in-flight entertainment screens – may have contributed to the rapid spread of COVID-19 around the globe."* (meaningfulness/12)

   These sentences above become meaningful because easy to recognize and does not reflected any other meaning. besides that, these sentence does not contain anomalous or contradictory statement and follow the rule nicely.

3) Anomaly

   - *"Phones are almost ideal carriers of disease. We speak into them regularly, depositing microbes via droplets."* (anomaly/1)

   These sentence classified as anomaly because there are strangeness or peculiar condition from the reasonable requirement that diverse with the

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universal condition around. In other word, it is show the expression when the

meanings of its individual words are incompatible.
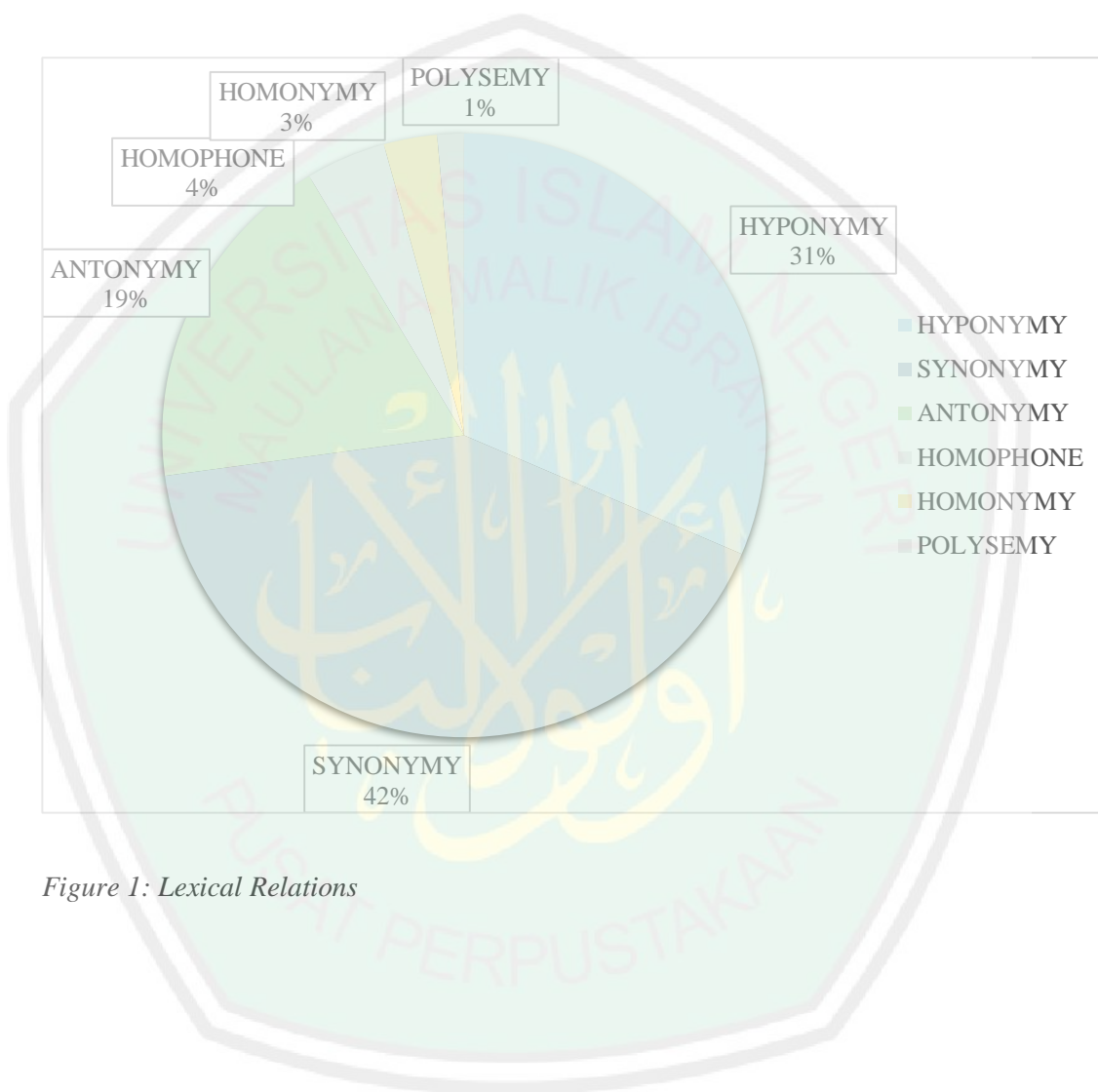
Figure 1: Lexical Relations
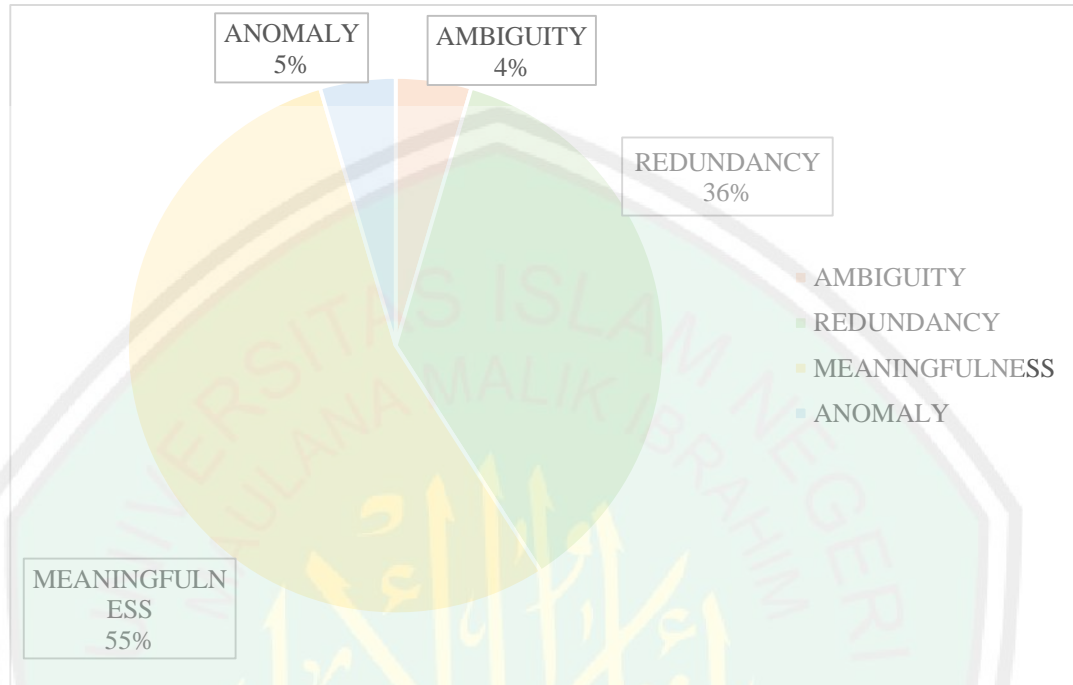
Figure 2: Meaning Properties

From the analysis data above, *hyponymy* involve the nation of inclusion. *Hyponymy* used to refer to a set or a group of words that are included in higher term or called as *superordinate*. On the other hand, *hyponymy* also have meaning as a word which have meaning included in the other word. Based on the analysis above, there are 22 (31%) data of *hyponymy* found. They are found in all of the five articles that have been analyzed before. Second, *synonymy* is the sameness meaning of the word or phrases with the another word and phrase. In this analysis, *synonymy* become the dominant data of lexical relations with 29 (41%) data. This data found on all the five news that have been analyzed.

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Third, *antonym* is the opposite meaning of word with the other one. *Antonymy* divided into two kinds; *binary antonym* and *non-binary antonym* (Kreidler, 1981). *Binary antonyms* when they have no middle ground between them. While *non-binary antonym* is when they are an opposite ends of a scale that include various intermediate terms. In these five articles found all types of *antonyms* with 13 (20%) data. *Homophone* is when two or more different forms have the same pronunciation. From these five articles only found two *homonyms* (3%). the first *homonym* found in the first article, and the second *homonym* found in the third article.

The last type of lexical relations that already found is *polysemy*. *Polysemy* can be defined as one form having multiple meanings that are all related by extension. It is possible for two form to be distinguished via *hyponymy* and for one of the forms also to have various uses via *polysemy*. From the five articles, only found a polysemous word (1%) in the first article. The other article does not contain polysemous word.

There are four types of meaning properties based on the theory of Leech (1981) found in the five article. First, *ambiguity* is when a word, phrase, or a sentence can be understood or interpreted in more than one meaning. they have unclear meaning of the word which caused by several reasons. There are only one (4%) *ambiguity* found in the first article out of the five articles. Next, *redundancy* is unnecessary repetitions in a sentences. It refers to information that express more than once. There are 9 (36%) *redundancy* found from the five articles caused by unneeded repetitions. They are appears in article 1,2,3, and 5. In the fourth article, there is no *redundancy* found.

Meaningfulness is when a sentence obey the semantics rule. In other word, *meaningfulness* is an expression which has meaning and it is not strange or contradiction. *Meaningfulness* become the dominant data of meaning properties. From the five articles, *meaningfulness* become the dominant data 12 (55%). They are found in 1,3,4, and 5 articles and does not found in second article. The last, *anomaly* is a strangeness or peculiar condition from the reasonable requirement that diverse with the universal condition around. From the five articles that have been analyzed, there is only one (5%) anomalous found. This anomalous found in the last article.

B.   Discussion

The discussion explains about the data that already found and analyze in the chapter before. This part also answers the research question from the first chapter. Here, mention six types of lexical relation based on the theory of Yule (2006, p.116) and Kreidler (1998) which found in the five articles from The Jakarta Post most viewed news; *hyponymy, synonymy, antonyms, homophone, homonym,* and *polysemy*. It is also explained about four types of meaning properties (Leech, 1981) that already found; *ambiguity, redundancy, meaningfulness, anomaly*. After doing the analysis, there are a type of lexical relation that is not appear in the article; *prototype* and *metonymy*. Besides that, there also a type of meaning properties which is not appear in the article; *contradictory*.

There are six types of lexical relations found from the five articles that already analyzed;

1) Hyponymy

After analyzed the five articles, there are 22 (31%) data of *hyponymy* found. The data found on all of five articles. For example;

Violations: *"not wearing a face mask, using a private vehicle with number of passengers exceeding the limit, opening businesses without complying with health protocols, and held birthday party."*

Violations is the *superordinate* of the *hyponyms "not wearing a face mask, using a private vehicle with number of passengers exceeding the limit, opening businesses without complying with health protocols, and held birthday party.".* it caused of *violations* is the higher level and have whole-part relations with the *co-hyponym* above. The large percentage of *hyponyms* that found in the articles could be caused that the news writers trying to give the detailed information for the readers. The detail information can make the reader easier to gain information which means by the news writer. It could be minimized the ambiguous information between them.

2) Synonymy

After analyzed the five articles, there are 29 (41%) data of *synonymy* found. The data found on all of five articles. For example;

Traveling home – returning to their hometowns – go back to their hometown

These phrases have the same meaning as a '*mudik*' based on the five articles that already analyzed and classified as a synonymous phrase. *Synonymy* become the dominant data of lexical relations found in the articles. In the example above, the use

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of synonymous word could be caused to minimize the unneeded repetition. The use of many repetitions could make the readers bored to read the whole news. The use of synonymous word also could show the richer vocabulary of the news readers.

3) Antonyms

After analyzed the five articles, there are 14 (20%) data of *antonyms* found. The data found on all of five articles. For example;

Inside >< outside

Inside is an adjective means 'an interior or internal part' which have the opposite with *outside* as an adjective means 'an outer part or layer'. This example classified as *binary antonym*. *Binary antonym* is when there is no middle ground between them.

Increase >< decrease

Increase is a verb means 'to make greater in size, amount, or number' which have the opposite meaning with *decrease* as a verb which means 'to make smaller in amount, volume, or extent'. They are classified to be *non-binary antonym* because they have opposite end of a scale that include various intermediate terms such *standard/regular*. It could be neither *increased* nor *decreased*.

4) Homophone

After analyzed the five articles, there are 3 (4%) data of *homophones* found. The data found only on the second article and does not found on the other four articles. For example;

To – two
By – buy
Its – it's

Homonyms are when two or more different forms have the same pronunciation and meaning. they have same sound, yet different in spelling. From the example above *to and two* have the same pronunciation as /'tü/. Meanwhile they have a different meaning, *to* /'tü/ means *'used as a function word to indicate movement or an action or condition suggestive of movement toward a place, person, or thing reached'.* While *two* /'tü/ is an adjective which have meaning *'being one more than one in number.*

5) Homonymy

After analyzed the five articles, there are 2 (3%) data of *homonymy* found. The data found only on the first and third articles and does not found on the other articles. For example;

Central \'sen-trəl\

There are found two *central* \'sen-trəl\ words, basically does not have related meaning and separate history. The only have the same form and the same pronunciation which classified as *homonymy*. The sentence "*according to the **central** government's official tally on Friday.*" Means 'of primary importance person'. While "*located in the **central** part of Bali, was put under lockdown on Thursday after rapid tests*" means *'situated at, in, or near the center.'*

6) Polysemy

After analyzed the five articles, there are only 1 (1%) data of *polysemy* found. The data found only on the first article and does not found on the other four articles. For example;

*"The operational **head** of the National Police traffic corps Sr. Comr. Benyamin"*

Polysemy can be defined as one form having multiple meanings that are all related by extension. The word *'head'* above can be refers to *'object on top of your body, froth on top of the glass, or person at the top of company or department, and many others'*. Depend on the context of the sentences above, the word '*head'* defined as a person at the top of company or department, then become a *polysemy*.

There are the for types of meaning properties that found from the five articles that have been analyzed above;

1) Ambiguity

After analyzed the five articles, there are only 1 (4%) data of *ambiguity* found. The data found only on the first article and does not found on the other four articles. For example;

*"Travelers have played **cat and mouse** with law enforcement personnel as they insist on traveling home despite the government's ban on this year's Idul Fitri mudik."*

This sentence classified as *ambiguity* because it has more than one meaning. The phrase *'played cat and mouse'* can be interpreted as playing with cat and mouse as an animal or it just a metaphor which describe about how cat and mouse act when they are together.

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2) Redundancy

After analyzed the five articles, there are 8 (36%) data of redundancy found. The data found on all articles, except the fourth article. For example;

*"The buses were full of people, but **they** were not on seats, **they** were in the luggage compartment," he added.*

In semantics, *redundancy* refers to information that is expressed more than once. These sentences classified as a *redundancy* because there are repetitions of pronoun '*they*'. Basically, without the repetition of the words '*they*', does not influence the meaning of the sentence. The use of "*The buses were full of people, they were not on seats, but in the luggage compartment," he added.* this sentence more effective and minimize the use of unneeded repetition.

3) Meaningfulness

After analyzed the five articles, there are 12 (55%) data of *meaningfulness* found. The data found on all articles. For example;

"A police officer stops a car suspected to be participating in 'mudik' (exodus) at a checkpoint in Kediri, East Java on Sunday".

This sentence above become meaningful because it is easy to recognize and does not reflected any other meaning. besides that, these sentence does not contain anomalous or contradictory statement and follow the rule nicely.

4) Anomaly

After analyzed the five articles, there are only 1 (5%) data of meaningfulness found. The data found only found on fifth article. For example;

> *"Phones are almost ideal carriers of disease. We speak into them regularly, depositing microbes via droplets."*

This sentence classified as anomaly because there are strangeness or peculiar condition from the reasonable requirement that diverse with the universal condition around. In other word, it is show the expression when the meanings of its individual words are incompatible

Based on the tables above, there are 93 cases related to the types of lexical relations and meaning properties. The dominant type of lexical relation is *synonymy* with 29 (41%) data. The least data found is *polysemy* with only one (1%) data. For meaning properties, the dominant data is *meaningfulness* with 12 (55%) data, and the least data is anomaly and ambiguity with only one (5%) data. Unfortunately, *prototype, metonymy* and *contradictory* does not appear on five articles that already analyze.

Synonymy that becomes the dominant type of lexical relation in this study could be because of, first, the news writer does not want to spread fear about Coronavirus so that it's uses the word choice, which has a positive connotation. Second, it could be to avoid unneeded repetition in a sentence or paragraph. Third, to gain the best word choices that would not raise a pros and cos in society when the news already published. Last, to emphasis the word in order to make the reader underlined that words. As a

result, the readers would not be disturbed with Coronavirus's negative word, which is excessive fear and enjoyment of reading the effective use of the phrases. It could be raise the positive perception about The Jakarta Post Image and also gives the positive perception for the readers.

For meaning properties, *meaningfulness* becomes the dominant type that already found. This result shows how effective the word used in The Jakarta Post articles. The Jakarta Post news writer try to represent the news which is easy to recognize, and avoid the strangeness and contradictory meaning. There are only a few ineffective words or sentences that not supposed to be. For example, the used of anomalous word only appear once in the whole articles that have been analyzed. On the other hand, The Jakarta Post represents a piece of decent news that is well-wrote, exciting, and also easy to understand.

There are some similarities and differences with the previous studies. First, Zakiyah (2018), found lexical relation with palmer (1976) theory; *synonymy, hyponymy, and antonymy*. And there are found *redundancy and meaningfulness*. While the difference is, in this study there are found the other type of lexical relation such as; *homophone, homonym, and polysemy*. For meaning properties, this study also found *anomaly and ambiguity* which is not found in the previous study.

The second previous study is Muslimatin (2015), discussed about lexical relation in Holy Quran, surah Yasin verses 1 to 21. This study found five types of lexical relation; *synonymy, hyponymy, antonymy, polysemy, and homonymy*. with Keraf (1994)

theory. The similarities are, this research found what already found in the previous study. Besides that, the different is there are *homophone* which is not found in the previous study.

There are also some weaknesses from this study. This weakness caused by several aspects such as; first, on lexical relation *prototype* and *metonymy* does not appear on all of the five articles that already analyzed. Second, on the meaning properties, *contradictory* does not appear on all of the articles that already analyzed. This could be caused that the news writers trying an effective word choices which not raise pros and cos. Besides that, news itself need to represent the information very carefully.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion from the result of Findings and Discussion in the chapter above. This chapter has drawn based on research questions that already formulated in the first chapter. Furthermore, this chapter contains suggestions for the next researcher who have an interest in the topic of lexical relations and meaning properties.

A. Conclusion

Hyponymy appears when meaning of one form is included in the meaning of the superordinate (higher-level). The example of *hyponymy* is the superordinate '*touchscreen system*s' have co-hyponyms "*airport check-in counters and in-flight entertainment screens*". Synonymy is two or more words with very carefully related meanings, for example; *Authorities – government* which have the same meaning as 'lawful control over the affairs of a political unit (as a nation)'. Antonymy is two forms with the opposite meaning, for example is; *inside >< outside* which have contrast meaning. Homophones are when two or more different forms have the same pronunciation, for example; *By – buy*.

Homonyms are when one form have two or more unrelated meanings, but have accidentally come to have exactly the same form. For example, *Back* \'bak\ (noun) means 'a behind part or surface. *Back* \'bak\ (adverb) means 'toward the opposite

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direction'. Polysemy can be defined as one form having multiple meanings that are all related by extension. For example; '*Head',* the word 'head' can be refers to object on top of your body or person at the top of company or department.

For the meaning properties, there is ambiguity when a word, a phrase, or a sentence can be understood or interpreted in more than one meaning, for example; *'Playing cat and mouse'* have meaning as playing an animal or like how is they are act. Redundancy is unneeded repetition, for example; *"wab test **results** as the final **results**,".* Basically, without the repetition of that words do not influence the meaning of the sentence. Meaningfulness is an expression which has meaning and it is not strange or contradiction, for example, "*The infected villagers were identified following contact tracing of a migrant worker who tested positive for COVID-19 after returning from overseas*". The sentences become meaningful because easy to recognize and does not reflected any other meaning. Anomaly is strangeness or peculiar condition from the reasonable requirement that diverse with the universal condition around, for example; Colorless green idea.

From the analysis above, there is found 93 data lexical relations and meaning properties. For meaning properties, there are 29 (42%) data of *synonymy*, 22 (31%) data *hyponymy*, 13 (29%) data *antonymy*, 3 (4%) data *Homophone*, 2 (3%) data *homonymy*, and 1 (1%) data *polysemy*. From the five news, there are not found the type of lexical relation: *prototype* and *metonymy*. Whereas, there are found 12 (55%) data *meaningfulness*, 8 (36%) data *redundancy*, 1 (4%) data *ambiguity*, and 1 (5%) data

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anomaly for meaning properties. There is no *contradictory* found from these five article. The dominant data from lexical relations is *synonymy* with 29 (42%) data. Whereas, the dominant data for lexical relations is *meaningfulness* with 12 (55%) data.

Learning semantics becomes an essential part of news writers to make good word choices. Good word choices could be a reason for how the news well accepted in public. It could be caused by several aspects, such as grammatically and meaningfully. Here, the multitude of synonymous data that already found becomes a dominant data which can be generated of the news writer try to avoid unneeded repetition either in words or in sentences. The other reasons could be caused that the news writers try to gain the best word choices, which cannot raise the pros and cons of society. The meaningfulness data, which becomes the dominant data, can be causes that the author wants to convey the intent of the news as well. As a result, the readers can gain a good quality of news and reduce the misinterpretations between writers and readers.

The use of the semantics aspect in Coronavirus news topic becomes an essential aspect. Widespread news about Coronavirus in the form of written or oral in worldwide make the role of mass media very influential. Positive word choices can cause a positive atmosphere for the readers. Meanwhile, the choice of words that have negative meanings can lead to fear in this pandemic period. Moreover, the use of precise terms can make people more comfortable interpreting what the news writers mean. People can also help with information that is detailed and delivered for them to sort and choose the thing that either they should do and not.

B. Suggestion

Based on the analysis of this study, there types of lexical relation and meaning properties that already found in The Jakarta Post most viewed news in the topic of Coronavirus. in the meaning properties, there *are hyponymy, synonymy, antonymy, homonymy, homophone, and polysemy*. In contrast, in the meaning properties, there are *ambiguity, redundancy, meaningfulness, and anomaly* in the articles. On the other hand, there is some type that is not found yet, such *as metonymy and prototype* in lexical relations and *contradictory* in meaning properties.

As a result, the future study could be analyzed lexical relation and meaning in the Coronavirus news from the other news sources. It could be from the Chinese news portal where is Coronavirus was first discovered. Besides that, US news could be a new news source as the most significant cases found. The future study could be used the theory of lexical relation from Yule (2010) and meaning properties from Leech (1987) then extended by the other theory such as; D.A Cruises, John Saeed, Brinton, and Palmer' theory to gain more comprehensive analysis on the topic of Coronavirus as a worldwide concern.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

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Appendix 1: Data of the Research

Article 1 *"Travelers Hide in Truck Containers, Bus Trunks to Escape 'mudik' ban"*

*"Police officer **stops** a **car** suspected to be participating in 'mudik' (exodus) at a **checkpoint** in Kediri, **East Java** on **Sunday**. (Antara/Prasetia Fauzani)*

*Travelers have played **cat and mouse** with law enforcement personnel **as they insist** on **traveling home** despite the government's ban on this year's Idul Fitri **mudik** (exodus).*

*Travelers across Java have tried to **dodge** the police at checkpoints, by **hiding** in **truck containers** or **bus luggage compartments**, **avoiding** toll roads with **strict** security and laying down **passenger** seats to escape monitoring.*

*The operational **head** of the National Police traffic corps Sr. Comr. Benyamin said travelers had used containers on the **back** of the **trucks** to transport themselves and their vehicles, knowing that officers prioritized monitoring of **private** vehicles, **buses and minibuses**.*

*'As for freight **trucks**, they are allowed to **operate** so the economy can **continue** to **run**. These **trucks** were apparently used to transport travelers and their **cars**,' Benyamin said on **Thursday**, as quoted by Antara news agency.*

*The statement echoed **Central Java** Governor Ganjar Pranowo's previous **claim**, in which he said he had received reports and photographs **showing** travelers **returning to their hometowns** across the province, with their **cars inside** the **truck containers**.*

*Benjamin said that, in addition to **trucks**, there were also those who hid **in bus trunks** in order to **evade** law enforcement.*

*'The **buses** were full of people, but they were not on seats, they were **in the** luggage compartment,' he added.*

*He said the police had also gathered information that some travel agencies had offered services for those wishing to **go back to their hometowns**, riding though so-called jalan tikus (alleyways).*

*'They were **arrested** by the Jakarta Police at the Cikarang Barat border,' he said.*

*Since **Monday**, the number of vehicles on toll roads in Bekasi, **West Java**, and Tangerang, Banten, has **decreased** as travelers avoid **security posts,** but the number of vehicles intercepted on arterial roads has **increased**, Jakarta Police reported.*

*On an arterial road in Kedungwaringin, Bekasi, for example, traffic police officers recently discovered a group of travelers heading for Central Java by riding a **bus** with passenger seats laid **back** so as not to be seen from **outside**.*

*'These passengers deliberately reclined their seats and turned off the lights to evade officers,' Jakarta Police spokesperson Sr. Comr. Yusri Yunus said on **Thursday**, as quoted by kompas.com.*

Yusri said the bus driver claimed not to be carrying any passengers when the **bus** was stopped for inspection at the Kedungwaringin integrated security post at 10 p.m. on **Wednesday**.

The **bus** was a double-decker and all passengers were later found hiding on the upper deck, the police reported. In its inspection, the police found out that the passengers paid Rp 450,000 (US$30.40) per person to get on the ride.

Since **April** 24, a total of 171,000 police and military personnel and related agencies have been carrying out the so-called Operation Ketupat 2020 to **oversee** the mudik flow, which will end on May 31, the National Police reported.

'As of the sixth day of the operation on **Wednesday**, we had asked some 15,239 motorists across Java to turn around,' Benyamin told tempo.co on Thursday, **adding** that the Jakarta Police had recorded the majority with 5,834 motorists.

Despite being caught ignoring the mudik ban, the motorists were **only** reprimanded by officers with no legal punishment. Violators will be subject **to the** maximum punishment starting **May** 7.

After previously only advising residents against participating in mudik, President Joko 'Jokowi' Widodo finally announced an outright ban on April 21, following a **Transportation** Ministry survey in which 24 respondents still insisted on traveling home during Ramadan." (JP/02/05/2020)

Article II *"COVID-19: Not all hand sanitizers work against it – here's what you should use"*

*"With shortages leading **some** people **to** try and make their own hand sanitizers, **it's** also important **to** know these might not be as effective as commercially **available** products. (Shutterstock/Elizaveta Galitckaia)*

*Since the outbreak of COVID-19, sales of hand sanitizers have soared. **It's become** such a sought-after product that pharmacies and supermarkets have started limiting the number that people can **buy** at one time. New York state has even announced it will start producing **its** own hand sanitizer **to** meet demand. Though hand sanitizers can help reduce our risk of catching **certain** infections, not all hand sanitizers are equally effective against coronavirus.*

*As with other viral respiratory infections – like the common **cold and flu** – the novel coronavirus (called SARS-CoV-2) is mainly spread when virus-laden droplets from a person's **mouth or nose** are transferred **to** other people. However, a recent study has suggested that it can also spread through faces.*

*Aside from inhaling droplets, you can also **get** respiratory viruses **including** SARS-CoV-2 **by** touching anything contaminated with the virus and then touching your face, in particular your mouth or nose. We touch our **faces** a lot without even realising it. A study from New South Wales found that people touch their **faces** about 23 times an hour*

*Washing with warm water and soap remains the gold standard for hand hygiene and preventing the spread of infectious diseases. Washing with warm water (not cold water) and soap removes oils from our **hands** that can harbour microbes.*

*But hand sanitizers can also protect against disease-causing microbes, especially in situations when soap and water **aren't available**. They're also proven **to** be effective in reducing the number and type of microbes.*

*There are **two** main types of hand sanitizers: alcohol-based and alcohol-free. Alcohol-based hand sanitizers contain varying amounts and types of alcohol, **often** between 60 percent and 95 percent and usually isopropyl alcohol, ethanol (ethyl alcohol) or n-propanol. Alcohol is known **to** be able **to** kill most germs.*

*Alcohol-free hand sanitizers contain something called quarternary ammonium compounds (usually benzalkonium chloride) instead of alcohol. These can reduce microbes but are **less** effective than alcohol.*

*Not only are alcohol-based hand sanitizers found **to** be effective at killing **many** types of bacteria, **including MRSA and E coli**, they're also effective against many viruses, **including** the **influenza A virus, rhinovirus, hepatitis A virus, HIV, and Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV).***

Destroying viruses

*Alcohol attacks and destroys the envelope protein that surrounds **some** viruses, **including** coronaviruses. This protein is vital for a virus's survival and multiplication. But a hand sanitizer needs to be at least 60% alcohol in order to kill most viruses.*

Hand sanitizers with **less** than 60 percent alcohol were also found to be **less** effective at killing bacteria and fungi and may only reduce the growth of germs rather than killing them outright.

And even hand sanitizers **containing** 60 percent alcohol can't remove all types of germs. Studies have found that hand washing is **more** effective than hand sanitisers at removing **norovirus**, **Cryptosporidium (a parasite that can cause diarrhea), and Clostridium difficile (bacteria which cause bowel problems and diarrhea)**.

With shortages **leading some** people to try and make their own hand sanitizers, **it's** also important to know these might not be as effective as commercially **available** products.

Washing **hands** for 20 seconds with warm water works **best**. *(Shutterstock/Hafiez Razali)*

If **hands** are visibly dirty, hand washing with soap and water is **more** effective than using alcohol-based hand sanitizers. Research has found that the detergent effect of soap and the friction of washing work together to reduce the number of microbes on our **hands**, as well as the dirt and organic materials.

Sneezing or coughing into your hands also requires more than just a pump of hand sanitizer to disinfect them. This is because if your hands are contaminated with mucous, the hand sanitizer might not work as well because mucous acts to protect microbes.

As a result, the best and most consistent way of preventing the spread of the coronavirus – and reducing your risk of contracting it – remains washing your hands with soap and water as a first choice, and avoiding touching your face as **much** as possible.

But alcohol-based hand sanitizers (with at least 60 percent alcohol) are a practical alternative when soap and water **aren't available**. If you are using hand sanitizer then, just like when washing with soap and water, you need to make sure you cover your hands (**including** between your **knuckles, wrists, palms, back of your hand and your fingernails**) fully, rubbing it in for at least 20 seconds so it's truly effective." (JP/15/03/2020)

Article III *"Bali hamlet put under lockdown after tests indicate over 400 people 'reactive' to virus"*

"A general view shows a near-empty beach in Kuta on Indonesia's resort island of Bali on March 22, 2020. (AFP/Sonny Tumbelaka)

*Serokadan hamlet in **Abuan village**, **Bangli regency**, located in the **central** part of Bali, was put under lockdown on **Thursday after** rapid tests indicated it was probable that hundreds of its residents were infected by the coronavirus.*

*The Bali provincial COVID 19 task force team took 1,200 blood samples from residents of the hamlet on **Thursday**, of which **more** than 400 returned 'reactive' results **after** rapid testing.*

*'We have followed up the rapid test results by taking swab samples for **further** PCR [polymerase chain reaction] tests to get accurate results on whether they are positive for COVID-19 or not. Of course, we will use the swab test results as the final results,' the task force's executive chairman, Dewa Made Indra, said.*

***Bangli regency subsequently** decided to put the hamlet under lockdown to prevent the virus from **further** spreading. With residents no longer allowed to leave the area, **authorities prepared** on **Friday** public kitchens within the hamlet to serve food.*

*'Starting **Thursday**, Serokadan hamlet in **Abuan village** is isolated, closed. No one is allowed to enter or leave the hamlet,' he said.*

*The rapid tests in **Abuan village** took place following findings that eight of the village's residents contracted the virus through local transmission **after** reportedly coming into contact with a migrant worker who had just returned from abroad but ignored self-quarantine protocol.*

*Medical workers were **set** to continue with **more** rapid testing on **Friday**, targeting tests on **more** than 2,600 residents in the **village.***

*Some 200 residents of **Padang Kerta village** in **Karangasem regency** also took part in COVID-19 rapid testing **after authorities** found that six **villagers** tested positive for the coronavirus.*

*The infected **villagers** were identified following contact tracing of a migrant worker who tested positive for COVID-19 **after** returning from overseas.*

*'We have conducted rapid tests in **Padang Kerta village**. So far, we found 12 people with 'reactive' results,' Dewa Made Indra said.*

*Bali, which has seen its tourism plummet due to the pandemic, has thus far recorded at least 235 coronavirus cases with four fatalities, according to the **central** government's official tally on **Friday**.*

*At least eight of the infected people on the resort island are foreigners, while some 137 cases were imported. The province recorded 57 cases as a result of **local transmission**.*

*Concerns have been raised over Balinese migrant workers who returned home from abroad, including those employed on international cruise liners, as 134 out of 137 **imported cases** were those of migrant workers who returned to Bali.*

More than 10,000 migrant workers have reportedly returned to the island since March. **Authorities** said thousands **more** workers might come home soon.

It is estimated that around 20,000 Balinese are working abroad, mostly in tourism as crew members of cruise ships.

Bali has implemented special protocol in handling the influx of migrant workers, including by providing special quarantine facilities in hotels and government compounds.

Before the new protocol was implemented, the **government** allowed migrant workers from overseas to return home provided they self-quarantine. Several migrant workers, however, reportedly ignored health protocols, putting local residents at risk" (JP/2/05/2020)

Article IV "Thousands rebuked, 16 face trial for violating PSBB in Pekanbaru"

"Officials from Riau province's communications and information agency wear superhero costumes to raise awareness on the prevention of COVID-19 transmission at a market in Pekanbaru, Riau, on April 23. (Antara/Rony Muharrman)

*At least 16 people have undergone speedy trials and been **fined** for committing 'intolerable mistakes' during the implementation of large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) in Pekanbaru, while thousands of others have been **reprimanded** for **violating** the policy that aims to cut the transmission chain of COVID-19.*

*The Pekanbaru Police said on **Thursday** that they had recorded 14,441 violations since the PSBB was **imposed** on April 17.*

*'The sanctions issued to **violators** range from **warnings, tickets and sending them to trial,**' Pekanbaru Police **chief** Sr. Comr. Nandang Mu'min Wijaya said on **Thursday**.*

*Some of the **violators** were **rebuked** for, among other things, **not wearing a face mask, using a private vehicle with number of passengers exceeding the limit and opening businesses without complying with health protocols**.*

*Nandang said 16 of the **violators** stood **speedy trial and received punishment**.*

***Violator** Rubahri Purba, for instance, was caught **operating** his internet cafe on April 18 after previously being **reprimanded** by authorities. Rubahri was **fined** Rp 750,000 (US\$50) in a speedy trial for light offenses on **Wednesday**.*

*Another 15 **violators** were a group of young residents who **held a birthday party in a karaoke parlor** at around 11 p.m., while the city's PSBB **required** that people refrain from partaking in **unessential** activities outside their homes between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m.*

*The **presiding** judge **fined** 14 of the 15 **violators** Rp 800,000 each. The initiator of the party, meanwhile, was **fined** Rp 3 million.*

*They were all **charged** under Article 216 of the Criminal Code and Pekanbaru Mayoral Decree No. 74/2020 on PSBB.*

*'The law enforcement serves as a last resort in dealing with PSBB **violators**,' Nandang said, adding that authorities would continue to monitor people in hopes of preventing the further spread of COVID-19."* (JP/01/05/2020)

Article V *"Mobile phones are covered in germs. Disinfecting them daily could help stop diseases spreading"*

*"**Contaminated** mobile phones **pose** a real biosecurity risk, allowing pathogens to cross borders easily.*

*There are billions of mobile phones in use around the **globe**. They are **present** on every single continent, in every single country and in every single city.*

*We reviewed the research on how mobile phones carry **infectious pathogens** such as **bacteria and viruses**, and we believe they are likely to be 'Trojan horses' that **contribute** to community transmission in epidemics and pandemics.*

*This transfer of pathogens on mobile phones **poses** a serious health concern. The risk is that **infectious pathogens** may be spreading **via** phones within the community, in **workplaces including medical and food-handling settings, and in public transport, cruise ships and aeroplanes**.*

*Currently mobile phones are largely neglected from a biosecurity perspective, but they are likely to **assist** the spread of viruses such as influenza and SARS-CoV-2, the novel coronavirus responsible for the COVID-19 pandemic.*

What the research shows

We reviewed all the studies we could find in peer-reviewed journals that analysed microbes found on mobile phones. Our conclusions are published in the Journal of Travel Medicine and Infectious Disease.

*There were 56 studies that met our criteria, conducted in 24 countries around the **world** between 2005 and 2019.*

*Most of the studies looked at bacteria found on phones, and several also looked at fungi. Overall, the studies found an average of 68% of mobile phones **were contaminated**. This number is likely to be lower than the real value, as most of the studies aimed to identify only bacteria and, in many cases, only specific types of bacteria.*

*The studies were all completed before the advent of SARS-CoV-2, so none of them could test for it. Testing for viruses is laborious, and we could find only one study that did test for them (specifically for RNA viruses, a group that includes SARS-CoV-2 and **other** coronaviruses).*

Some studies compared the phones of healthcare workers and those of the general public. They found no significant differences between levels of contamination.

What this means for health and biosecurity

***Contaminated** mobile phones **pose** a real biosecurity risk, allowing pathogens to cross borders easily.*

*Viruses can live on surfaces from hours to days to weeks. If a person is **infected** with SARS-CoV-2, it is very likely their mobile phone will be **contaminated**. The virus may then spread from the phone to **further** individuals **by direct** or **indirect** contact.*

*Mobile phones and **other touchscreen systems – such as at airport check-in counters and in-flight entertainment screens – may have contributed** to the rapid spread of COVID-19 around the **globe**.*

*Why phones are so **often contaminated***

*Phones are almost ideal carriers of disease. We speak into them regularly, depositing microbes **via** droplets. We **often** have them with us while we eat, leading to the deposit of nutrients that **help** microbes thrive. Many people use them in bathrooms and on the toilet, leading to faecal contamination **via** the plume effect.*

*And although phones are exposed to microbes, most of us carry them almost everywhere: at home, at work, while shopping, on holidays. They **often** provide a temperature-controlled environment that **helps** pathogens survive, as they are carried in pockets or handbags and are **rarely** switched off.*

*On top of this, we **rarely** clean or disinfect them. Our (unpublished) **data suggests** almost three-quarters of people have never cleaned their phone at all.*

What this means: Clean your phone

*While government agencies are providing guidelines on the core practices for effective hand hygiene, there is little focus on practices associated with the use of mobile phones or **other** touch screen devices.*

*People touch their mobile phones on average for three hours every day, with super-users touching phones **more** than 5,000 times a day. **Unlike** hands, mobile devices are not regularly washed.*

*We advise public health authorities to implement public awareness campaigns and **other** appropriate measures to encourage disinfection for mobile phones and **other** touch screen devices. Without this effort, the global public health campaign for hand washing could be less effective.'*

*Our recommendation is that mobile phones and **other** touch screen devices should be **decontaminated** daily, using a 70% isopropyl alcohol spray or **other** disinfection method.*

*These decontamination processes should be enforced especially in key se**rvicing industries, such as in food-handling businesses, schools, bars, cafes, age**d-care **facilities, cruise ships, airlines and airports, healthcare.** We should do this all the time, but particularly during a serious disease outbreak **like** the current COVID-19 pandemic."* (JP/30/04/2020)

Appendix 2: Tabel Data Analysis

1. Hyponymy

No	Superordinate	Co-hyponyms	Article
1.	Day	Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday	1
2.	Compartment	Truck containers, Bus trunks, Bus luggage compartments	1
3.	Transportation	Bus, Truck, Minibus, Car	1
4.	Animal	Cat, Mouse	1
5.	Province	West Java, Central Java	1
6.	Month	April, May	1
7.	Illness	cold and flu, Sneezing or coughing	2
8.	Part of body	Mouth, nose, face, hand	2
9.	Bacteria	*"MRSA and E coli, Cryptosporidium (a parasite that can cause diarrhea), and Clostridium difficile (bacteria which cause bowel problems and diarrhea)"*	2
10.	Viruses	*"influenza A virus, rhinovirus, hepatitis A virus, HIV, and Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV), norovirus."*	2
11.	Part of hand	*"knuckles, wrists, palms, back of your hand and fingernails"*	2
12.	Day	Thursday, Friday	3
13.	Village	Abuan Village, Padang Kerta Village	3
14.	Regency	Bangli Regency, Karangasem Regency	3

15.	Spreading of virus	Local transmission, imported case	3
16.	Day	Thursday, Wednesday	4
17.	Sanction	warnings, tickets and sending to trial, receive punishment	4
18.	Violation	*"not wearing a face mask, using a private vehicle with number of passengers exceeding the limit and opening businesses without complying with health protocols. held birthday party."*	4
19.	infectious pathogens	bacteria and viruses	5
20.	Workplace	*"medical and food-handling settings, and in public transport, cruise ships and aeroplanes."*	5
21.	touchscreen systems	*"airport check-in counters and in-flight entertainment screens"*	5
22.	servicing industries	*"food-handling businesses, schools, bars, cafes, aged-care facilities, cruise ships, airlines and airports, healthcare."*	5

1. Synonymy

No	Synonymous	Article
1.	Escape – dodge – avoiding – evade	1
2.	Traveling home – returning to their hometowns – go back to their hometown	1

3.	Containers – trunks	1
4.	Stop – arrest	1
5.	Insist – claim	1
6.	Private – inside	1
7.	Operate – run	1
8.	Security posts – check point	1
9.	Oversee – operate	1
10.	Some – certain	2
11.	Become – get	2
12.	Including – containing	2
13.	Often – much	2
14.	After – subsequently	3
15.	Further – more	3
16.	Authorities – government	3
17.	Prepared – set	3
18.	Fined – Imposed – charged	4
19.	Rebuked – reprimanded	4
20.	Using – operating	4
21.	Chief – presiding	4
22.	Pose – suggest	5
23.	Present – contribute	5
24.	Via – by	5
25.	Assist – help	5
26.	Contaminated – infected	5
27.	Further – other – more	5

No		Article
28.	World – globe	5
29.	Especially – particularly	5

2. Antonymy

No	Antonymy	Article
1.	Inside >< outside	1
2.	Increase >< decrease	1
3.	Hide >< show	1
4.	Stop >< Continue	1
5.	Leading >< least	2
6.	Available >< aren't available	2
7.	Less >< more	2
8.	After >< before	3
9.	Violating >< complying	4
10.	Required >< unessential	4
11.	Contaminated >< decontaminated	5
12.	Direct >< indirect	5
13.	Often >< rarely	5
14.	Unlike >< like	5

3. Homophone

No	Homophone	Article
1.	Two – to	2
2.	By – buy	2

3.	Its – it's	2

4. Homonymy

No	Homonymy	Article
1.	Back	1
2.	Central	3

5. Polysemy

No	Polysemy	Article
1.	Head	1

6. Ambiguity

No	Ambiguity	Article
1.	*"Travelers have played cat and mouse with law enforcement personnel as they insist on traveling home despite the government's ban on this year's Idul Fitri mudik."*	1

7. Redundancy

No	Redundancy	Article
1.	*"The buses were full of people, but **they** were not on seats**, they** were in the luggage compartment," he added."*	1

2.	*"Since Monday, the number of **vehicles** on toll roads in Bekasi, West Java, and Tangerang, Banten, has decreased as travelers avoid security posts, but the number of **vehicles** intercepted on arterial roads has increased, Jakarta Police reported."*	1
3.	*"Despite being caught ignoring the mudik ban, the motorists were only reprimanded by officers with no legal **punishment**. Violators will be subject to the maximum **punishment** starting May 7."*	1
4.	*"Though **hand sanitizers** can help reduce our risk of catching certain infections, not all **hand sanitizers** are equally effective against coronavirus."*	2
5.	*"We have followed up the rapid test results by taking swab samples for further PCR [polymerase chain reaction] tests to get accurate results on whether they are positive for COVID-19 or not. Of course, we will use the swab test **results** as the final **results**,' the task force's executive chairman, Dewa Made Indra, said."*	3
6.	*"Starting Thursday, Serokadan hamlet in Abuan village is **isolated, closed**. No one is allowed to enter or leave the hamlet," he said."*	3
7.	*"Concerns have been raised over Balinese migrant workers who **returned home** from abroad, including those employed on international cruise liners, as 134 out of 137 imported cases were those of migrant workers who **returned to Bali**."*	3

8.	*"There are billions of mobile phones in use around the globe. They are present on **every single** continent, in **every single** country and in **every single** city."*	5

8. Meaningfulness

No	Meaningfulness	Article
1.	*"A police officer stops a car suspected to be participating in 'mudik' (exodus) at a checkpoint in Kediri, East Java on Sunday."*	1
2.	*"The operational head of the National Police traffic corps Sr. Comr. Benyamin said travelers had used containers on the back of the trucks to transport themselves and their vehicles, knowing that, officers prioritized monitoring of private vehicles, buses and minibuses."*	1
3.	*"Benjamin said that, in addition to trucks, there were also those who hid in bus trunks in order to evade law enforcement."*	1
4.	*"After previously only advising residents against participating in mudik, President Joko 'Jokowi' Widodo finally announced an outright ban on April 21, following a Transportation Ministry survey in which 24 respondents still insisted on traveling home during Ramadan."*	1
5.	*"Serokadan hamlet in Abuan village, Bangli regency, located in the central part of Bali, was put under lockdown on Thursday after rapid tests indicated it was probable that hundreds of its residents were infected by the coronavirus."*	3

6.	*"The Bali provincial COVID 19 task force team took 1,200 blood samples from residents of the hamlet on Thursday, of which more than 400 returned 'reactive' results after rapid testing."*	3
7.	*"The rapid tests in Abuan village took place following findings that eight of the village's residents contracted the virus through local transmission after reportedly coming into contact with a migrant worker who had just returned from abroad but ignored self-quarantine protocol."*	3
8.	*"Some 200 residents of Padang Kerta village in Karangasem regency also took part in COVID-19 rapid testing after authorities found that six villagers tested positive for the coronavirus."*	3
9.	*"The infected villagers were identified following contact tracing of a migrant worker who tested positive for COVID-19 after returning from overseas."*	3
10.	*"Officials from Riau province's communications and information agency wear superhero costumes to raise awareness on the prevention of COVID-19 transmission at a market in Pekanbaru, Riau, on April 23."*	4
11.	*"We advise public health authorities to implement public awareness campaigns and other appropriate measures to encourage disinfection for mobile phones and other touch screen devices."*	5
12.	*"Mobile phones and other touchscreen systems – such as at airport check-in counters and in-flight entertainment screens –*	

may have contributed to the rapid spread of COVID-19 around the globe.”	

9. Anomaly

No	Anomaly	Article
1.	*“Phones are almost ideal carriers of disease. We speak into them regularly, depositing microbes via droplets.”*	5