

# **HYPONYMY ANALYSIS USED ON THE NEW YORK TIMES**

**THESIS**

By:

**Azinuddin Ghassan Siompu**

NIM 16320180



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM**

**MALANG**

**2021**

# **HYPONYM ANALYSIS USED ON THE NEW YORK TIMES**

## **THESIS**

Presented to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements For the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S. S)

By:

Azinuddin Ghassan Siompu

NIM 16320180

Advisor:

**Zainur Rofiq, S.S., MA**

NIPT 19861018201802011180



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM**

**MALANG**

**2021**

## STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**Hyponym Analysis on The New York Times**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously published and written by any other people, 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, April 20<sup>th</sup> 2021

The Researcher



Azinuddin Ghassan Siompu

NIM 16320180

## APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Azinuddin Ghassan Siompu's thesis entitled **Hyponym Analysis on The New York Times** has been approved for thesis examination at Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.).

Malang, April 20<sup>th</sup> 2021

Approved by


Advisor,



Zamur Rofiq, S.S., MA

NIPT 19861018201802011180

Head of Department of English Literature,



Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph. D.

NIP 198112052011011007

Acknowledged by

Dean,



Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag.

NIP 197411012003121004

## LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Azinuddin Ghassan Siompu's thesis entitled **Hyponym Analysis on The New York Times** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) in Department of English Literature.

Malang, April 20<sup>th</sup> 2021

### Board of Examiners

1. Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, S.Pd., M.Pd  
NIP. 197705032014112002
2. Vita Nur Santi, S.Hum., M.Pd  
NIP. 19830619 201101 2 008
3. Zainur Rofiq, S.S., MA  
NIPT. 19861018201802011180

### Signatures



Approved by  
Dean of Faculty of Humanities



Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag.  
NIP. 197411012003121004

## **MOTTO**

*“Dan barang siapa yang bertakwa kepada Allah, niscaya Allah menjadikan baginya kemudahan dalam urusannya”*

*~ Q.S. At – Talaq: 4~*

## DEDICATION

This thesis is devoted to my parents, my sisters, my friends, and all of my families  
who help and support me through pray.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise to Allah who has helped provide assistance and guidance for me. Therefore, I can be able to complete my thesis entitled “Hyponym Analysis on The New York Times”. This thesis is the final requirements in order to get Bachelor degree of Literature at the English Literature, Faculty of Humanities Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

I comprehend that this thesis would not possible to accomplish without help, guidance, and pray of various parties. I would like to thank provusely to various parties, notably to:

1. Mr. Prof. Dr. Abdul Haris, M.Ag., as Rector of Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.
2. Mrs Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A., as Dean of Faculty of Humanities Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.
3. Mrs Rina Sari, M.Pd. as chief of English Letter Department Faculty of Humanities Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.
4. Mr. Zainur Rofiq, S.S., MA, as thesis advisor who has provided me direction, guidance, morally as well as technically and theoritecally. Therefore, this thesis can be completed properly.
5. Dr. Mundi Rahayu, M. Hum, as academic advisor who had helped me through academic field.
6. My parents and my sisters who provided me support and prayer through out my entire life.
7. My close friends Rahmat Mughni Zarsaddin and Sani Aswari who have given a support and prayer.

May Allah gives reward to those who provided help, support, and prayer that had been given to the author. The author comprehended that this thesis might have deficiency in term of knowledge. Therefore, a constructive and suggestions will highly expect in order to accomplish a good thesis. Hopefully this thesis can be useful and provide a good contribution to those in need.

Malang, April 20<sup>th</sup> 2021

The reseacher



## ABSTRACT

**Siompu, Azinuddin Ghassan** (2021) *Hyponym Analysis Used on New York Times*. Undergradutae Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Zainur Rofiq, S.S., MA

*Key words : News, Semantic, Hypernym, Hyponym.*

---

The aim of this research is to analyze and investigate the types of hyponym and hyponym categories that are dominant in the news based on semantic theory. In this study, the focus is on news texts in the New York Times on political topics. The theory used is Chaer (2009) about the analysis of hyponyms in the text. The first step in this research is to find the various types of hyponym used in the news. Furthermore, this study provides a description and exposure of the hyponym type analysis data that is most dominant in the news.

Methodologically, qualitative descriptive is used in this study as a research design because the purpose of this study is to provide in-depth data analysis. All text discourses in news within the period 1-30 January 2020 were selected as data, which were explained in the linguistic unit to finally discuss the main topic of research which was a hyponym in a text, especially news. For data collection, data is collected from news texts. In this study, there were 22 categories of hyponym found in the news. Hyponym categories include Place, Building, Color, Number, Time, Day, Month, Year, Size, Parts of Body, Occupation, Discrimination, Family, Weapon, Food, Education, Start Up, Ethnics, Economic, Politic, Disease, and animal.

Subsequently, the dominant categories within these hyponym types were analyzed. Place is the most widely used category, with 26 words scattered in the article. In this case, it shows that the place category is used more as a form of factual and very important information in a news component, so that the information conveyed becomes more accurate and acceptable to readers. Conversely, month, weapon and start-up were the least likely to appear with 2 words each. This provides information that the components of the hyponym category are conditional in a news depending on the topic of information to be conveyed.

سيومبو، عزين الدين عسان. (2021). تحليل هاييونيم المستخدمة في المجلة *New York Times*. البحث العلمي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف زين النور رفيق الماجستير.

### الكلمات المفتاحية: الأخبار، علم الدلالة، هاييرنيم، هاييونيم

يهدف من هذا البحث لتحليل والتحقق أنواع هاييونيم التي تستخدم في الغالب في الأخبار على أساس نظرية علم الدلالة. في هذه الدراسة، التركيز على النصوص الأخبارية في المجلة *New York Times* التي تحتوي على مواضيع سياسية. النظرية المستخدمة هي خير (2009) حول تحليل هاييونيم في النص. الخطوة الأولى في هذا البحث، يبحث عن أنواع مختلفة هاييونيم المستخدمة في الأخبار. بعد ذلك، هذا البحث يقدم وصفًا وعرضًا لبيانات التحليل الخاصة بالأنواع هاييونيم الأكثر انتشارًا من النطاقات المستخدمة في الأخبار.

من الناحية المنهجية، تم استخدام الوصف النوعي في هذه الدراسة كتصميم بحث لأن الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو توفير تحليل متعمق للبيانات. تم اختيار جميع الخطابات النصية في الأخبار خلال الفترة من 1 إلى 30 يناير 2020 كبيانات، تم شرحها بالوحدات اللغوية لمناقشة الموضوع الرئيسي للبحث وهو المنوال في النص، وخاصة الأخبار. لجمع البيانات، تم جمع البيانات من النصوص الأخبارية. في هذه الدراسة، تم العثور على 22 فئة هاييونيم وجدت في الأخبار. تشمل فئات هاييونيم يعني المكان، والبناء، واللون، والرقم، والوقت، واليوم، والشهر، والسنة، والحجم، وأجزاء من الجسم، والمهنة، والتميز، والأسرة، والسلاح، والغذاء، والتعليم، والبدء، والأخلاق، والاقتصاد، والسياسة.

بعد ذلك، فإن الفئة أكثر في هذه الأنواع هاييونيم تحليلها. المكان هو الفئة الأكثر استخدامًا، حيث يوجد 26 كلمة مبعثرة في المقالة. في هذه الحالة، يُظهر أن فئة المكان تُستخدم بشكل أكبر كشكل من أشكال المعلومات الواقعية والمهمة جدًا في مكونات القصة الأخبارية، بحيث

تصبح المعلومات المنقولة أكثر دقة ومقبولة للقراء. من ناحية أخرى، من المرجح أن يظهر الشهر والسلاح وبدء التشغيل بكلمتين لكل منهما. يوفر هذا معلومات تفيد بأن مكونات فئة هاييونيم مشروطة في الأخبار اعتماداً على موضوع المعلومات المراد نقلها.

## ABSTRAK

**Siompu, Azinuddin Ghassan.** 2021. *Hyponym Analysis Used on New York Times*. Skripsi Sarjana. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Zainur Rofiq, S.S., MA

*Kata Kunci* : *Berita, Semantik, Hipernim, Hiponim*

---

Tujuan dari penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dan menyelidiki tipe-tipe hiponim dan kategori hiponim yang dominan digunakan dalam berita berdasarkan teori semantic. Dalam studi ini, fokusnya adalah pada teks berita dalam New York Times dengan topik politik. Teori yang digunakan adalah Chaer (2009) tentang analisis hyponym dalam teks. Langkah pertama dalam penelitian ini yakni mencari macam-macam tipe hiponim yang digunakan dalam berita tersebut. Selanjutnya, penelitian ini memberikan deskripsi dan paparan data analisis tipe hiponim yang paling dominan digunakan dalam berita.

Secara metodologi, deskriptif kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini sebagai desain penelitian karena tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk memberikan analisis data yang mendalam. Semua wacana teks dalam berita dalam kurun waktu 1-30 Januari 2020 dipilih sebagai data, yang dijelaskan dalam unit linguistik untuk akhirnya membahas topik utama penelitian yang merupakan hiponim dalam sebuah teks, khususnya berita. Untuk pengumpulan data, data dikumpulkan dari teks berita. Dalam penelitian ini, ditemukan 22 kategori hiponim yang ditemukan dalam berita tersebut. Kategori hiponim tersebut yakni antara lain Place, Building, Color, Number, Time, Day, Month, Year, Size, Parts of Body, Occupation, Discrimination, Family, Weapon, Food, Education, Start Up, Ethnics, Economic, Politic, Diseases, and Animal.

Selanjutnya, kategori dominan dalam tipe-tipe hiponim tersebut dianalisis. Place menjadi kategori yang paling banyak digunakan yakni sebanyak 26 kata yang tersebar dalam artikel tersebut. Dalam hal ini, menunjukkan bahwa kategori place lebih banyak digunakan sebagai bentuk informasi yang faktual dan bersifat sangat penting dalam komponen sebuah berita, sehingga informasi yang disampaikan menjadi lebih akurat dan dapat diterima oleh pembaca. Sebaliknya, month, weapon dan start up menjadi yang paling sedikit muncul dengan masing-masing 2 kata. Hal ini memberikan informasi bahwa komponen kategori hiponim tersebut bersifat kondisional dalam sebuah berita tergantung pada topik informasi yang ingin disampaikan.

## TABLE OF CONTENT

<b>THESIS COVER</b> .....	i
<b>STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP</b> .....	ii
<b>APPROVAL SHEET</b> .....	iii
<b>LEGITIMATION SHEET</b> .....	iv
<b>MOTTO</b> .....	v
<b>DEDICATION</b> .....	vi
<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENTS</b> .....	vii
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	ix
<b>TABLE OF CONTENT</b> .....	<b>xiii</b>
<b>CHAPTER I</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
A. Background of the study .....	<b>1</b>
B. Problems of the Study.....	7
C. Objectives of the Study.....	7
D. Significance of the Study.....	7
E. Scope and Limitation .....	7
F. Definition of Key Terms.....	8
G. Research Method .....	8
a. Research Design .....	8
b. Data Sources .....	9
c. Research Instrument .....	9
d. Data Collection .....	9
e. Data Analysis .....	10
H. Previous Study .....	11
<b>CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE</b> .....	<b>14</b>
A. Semantics .....	14
B. Types of Meaning in Semantics.....	16
C. Lexical Relation.....	<b>16</b>
D. Definition of Hyponym.....	16
E. Definition of Newspaper and Headline .....	21
F. Headline .....	24
<b>CHAPTER III</b> .....	<b>26</b>
A. Findings .....	26
1. Place.....	26
2. Building .....	31
3. Color .....	33
4. Number .....	33
5. Time .....	35
6. Day.....	36
7. Month.....	36
8. Year.....	37
9. Size.....	39
10.Parts of Body .....	40
11.Occupation.....	41

12. Discrimination .....	43
13. Family .....	44
14. Weapon .....	45
15. Food .....	45
16. Education .....	47
17. Start Up .....	47
18. Ethnics .....	48
19. Economic .....	49
20. Politic .....	50
21. Disease .....	51
22. Animal .....	52
B. Discussion .....	53
<b>CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION .....</b>	<b>63</b>
A. Conclusion .....	63
B. Suggestion .....	65
<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>CURRICULUM VITAE</b>	

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

The background of the study, research question, objectives of the study, significance of the study scope and limitation, and definition of key terms are all covered in this chapter, as well as research methods such as research design, research instrument, data and data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

### **A. Background of the study**

Language is the process of conveying ideas or feelings via the use of standardized signs, sounds, gestures, or markings that have a systematic meaning. “Language is a means for communication between people,” according to Cruse (1986). Language is a system of arbitrary verbal symbols used for human communication. Language plays an important part in society and has an effect on it. Memorizing a list of vocabularies under a given category has been offered as one method of learning a language, and this is known as hyponym. In hyponym, mastering the ease group of words will lead a language learner to success on speaking language. Verhar (2012) states that hyponymy is an expression “usually in the form of words, but presumably, it can also be a sentence or phrase which considered to be part of another expression.

Newspaper becomes a source of media which gives much information from around the world. Newspaper gives information to reader in many topics including politics, health, sports, crime, and many more.

According to Chaer (2009), Semantics has an important role in linguistics, in particular, relating to meaning. Semantic science has several things

that need to be studied mainly lies in the meaning of a word. He assumes that semantic is part of linguistics while meaning is part of language. Further, Chaer (2009) explains that the concept of hyponym and hypernym presupposes a subordinate class and a superior class. Therefore, there is a possibility of a word which is the hyponym of a number of other words, which will be a hyponym to other words that are hierarchical above it.

Hyponymy is a relationship in which one word's meaning incorporates the meaning of another. Hyponymy is a relation of inclusion, according to Saeed (2003, P68). The sense of a hyponym is included in the meaning of a more general term. "The superordinate is the general lexical object. The superordinate is a general word in a specific semantic field, and the upper term's hyponymy is made up entirely of semantic fields. View a dog as a hyponym for the dominant species. A hyponym is a subordinate, a particular word whose referent is included in the superordinate term referent, according to Finngan (2014, Pp.189-190). "We make regular use of hyponymy in our everyday language," says Cruse (1986, P91). In everyday speech, we use hyponyms such as "an X and some other Ys," where X is the hyponym and Y is the subordinate. Defining a word often necessitates having the hyponymous subordinate.

Hyponymy can also be used in other sections of the lexicon. Cooking, for example, has a lot of hyponymy. For example, toasting, boiling, frying, grilling, roasting, baking, and so on. The higher word *ika* (roughly, "fish") in Tuvaluan (a Polynesian language) has a hyponymy not only with terms for fish that English speakers would be familiar with terminology for dolphins and whales (which they would identify as mammals) as well as sea turtles (which are reptiles). It's



about folk categories here, not scientific categories (Finnegan, 2014, P190). For instances Magoo (shark), Aaseu (trevally), Nofu (trurtle), and Tfolaa ika (fish) (white dolphin).

From semantic understanding and discourse, this research examines the use of hyponym and hypernym, an expression whose meaning is considered part of the meaning of another expression. This research might be precise taking hyponyms and hypernym in semantics study, because of the objects in this research is in The New York Times. The objectives of this research is to investigate how hyponym and hypernym are used and operate in The New York Times. News has evolved into a source of current and timely information on events or concerns in social life. It can take the shape of a paper, an essay, or a digital file, but it is still essentially a written text. In order to present a picture of the news, the news presents some topics. The New York Times is a news and information institution that creates, collects, and distributes news and information. Newspapers, print, digital products, and investment are all included.

The first previous study was done by Zainal (2018) who analyzed the *hypernymy and hyponymy found on headline news in Padang express newspaper*. The writer used the theory of Chaer who described the form of hypernymy and hyponymy, she used qualitative research. The data resource from headline news in Padang express newspaper on 2-31 of January, she found two types of meaning they are denotative and connotative. She chose techniques nonparticipant method supported by Kotharani (2004, p.95) in collecting the data. For the technique of data analysis, she used the distributional method by Sudaryanto (1993, p.13). She found 11 data about hypernymy and hyponymy

words in Padang Express Newspaper. She also found the two meanings of using hypernymy and hyponymy words, which are seven for hypernymy and hyponymy with denotative meaning and 4 hypernymies and hyponymy with connotative meaning.

The second previous study was done by Telaumbnua and Sihombing (2017), “*Semantic Analysis of Hyponymy in The Short Story “The Voyage”*”. The researchers analyzed the hyponymy categories found in the Voyage short story and discovered that there are 22 different types of hyponymy categories. The most common type of hyponymy category is parts of the body, which has 14 words under the headings, followed by animal, and finally two words in each category. The researchers employed a descriptive qualitative technique to examine the data, which they did by examining the content first.

The third previous study was proposed by Indah Yuspita (2020) with the study entitled “*Hyponymy Analysis on The Happy Prince Short Story by Oscar Wilde.*” The researcher looked at the most common hyponymy categories in The Happy Prince short story, how hyponymy is utilized in The Happy Prince short story, and why the most common hyponymy category is used in The Happy Prince short story. The researcher employed Chaer's (2009) theory to examine hyponymy words, and the qualitative descriptive research approach was applied. The researcher discovered 60 hyponymous terms in the data, which was divided into 19 categories, including number, reptile, mammals, bugs, bird, color, sex, male, woman, fruit, occupation, size, sense, body part, appearance, place, season, time, and flower. Because the text employs human as the objects, the researcher discovered part of body as the major category of hyponymy with 10 terms in this

short narrative.

Then, next study carried by Fanadia (2017) with the study entitled “*An Analysis of The Use of Hyponym in The Novel Hell’s Corner by David Baldacci*”. The hyponymy terms were evaluated using Chaer's (2009) theory and descriptive qualitative content analysis. The goal of this study was to discover the many varieties of hyponym employed in David Baldachi's novel *The Hell's Corner*, as well as why they were utilized. The researcher discovered three forms of hyponyms in the novel *Hell's Corner* as a result of his investigation. David Baldacci is the author of this piece. In the novel *Hell's Corner*, there is a form of hyponym. By David Baldacci, noun, verb, and adjective are utilized systematically hyponymy in the sentences of the novel *Hell's Corner* to generate material that seems semantically richer and literally more significant.

Lastly, the study proposed by Zakiyah & Zakrimal. (2020) *Semantic Analysis of Hyponym in the Fate and Furious 5*. The Chaer (2009) theory was utilized to examine hyponymy words, and the study was carried out utilizing descriptive qualitative methods that included observations and non-participatory data collection, as well as informal approaches for presenting the findings. The goal of this study was to figure out the hyponym hierarchy and connections in *Fate and Furious 8*. The researcher discovered 50 terms in hyponym as a result of his investigation. Hyponyms may be found in a variety of categories, including family, transportation, color, appearance, number, item, nation, size, animals, and bodily parts. Then separated into (8) hyponyms of the family, (7) hyponyms of transportation, (3) hyponym color, (1) hyponym of appearance, (11) hyponyms of numbers, (6) hyponyms of things, (4) hyponyms of nation, (2) hyponyms of size,

(3) hyponyms of animal, and (5) hyponyms of bodily parts. Based on the findings, it can be concluded that the hyponym of number is the most prevalent of the hyponym categories.

The researcher draws on a variety of data sources based on past study. The research will employ The New York Times as a reference, almost same to Zainal (2018). For 168 years, The New York Times has meticulously examined key national and international topics and written about them with sophistication for an interested and cultured readership as long as it may include hyponym, the researcher picks it as a resource. The researcher found a gap in this topic is how hypernym and hyponym arrange and organize sentences. Basically, the research aims to continue the research in hypernym and hyponym and news as the data source. The data will be selected from The New York Times online news on January 1-30, 2020. The reason why the researcher chose January of 2020 because in that month, there have been so many political issues and the coronavirus outbreak as it might become a world pandemic. After then, the chosen term will be picked as the research's object, and the research's object will be answered. The researcher will classify hypernyms and hyponyms after examining them.

The researcher decided to choose The New York Times. The online newspaper has always been good data for the researcher to do research because of the freshness topic or headline news that happened all around the world. The reason I choose this news because people exciting to read headline news that happens all around the world especially politics, they might be curious about what is happening recently. Besides, I want to know how hypernym and hyponym take part in the newspaper.

## **B. Problems of the Study**

The following are the study's concerns, as stated in the title:

1. What are the forms of hyponym found in The New York Times?
2. Which category of hyponym are least and dominantly found in The New York Times?

## **C. Objectives of the Study**

The following are the study's aims in relation to the study's problems:

- a. To describe the form of hyponym and hypernym in The New York Times.
- b. To classify the word types using hyponym and hypernym and verify the references.

## **D. Significance of the Study**

The study's purpose is to provide theoretical and practical contributions. Theoretically, this research should help to advance and expand the field of hyponym and hypernym research. This study might theoretically be a continuation of a prior study in the same topics, providing the reader with knowledge of hyponym and hypernym. This study, according to the researcher, will be valuable for linguist students, particularly those studying semantics, to learn about hyponym and hypernym.

## **E. Scope and Limitation**

Because this research is connected to the words and sentence grouping in The New York Times, the scopes of this study are hyponym and hypernym. Chaer will be employed as a hyponym hypothesis. Hypernym and hyponym

constructs from The New York Times from January 1 to 30, 2020 are the study's restriction.

#### **F. Definition of Key Terms**

The writer included some explanations of essential terminology that will be used often in this research to help readers comprehend the study. The following are the main terms:

- a. News: A report from recent events. (Merriam-Webster 1898)
- b. Semantics: The term "semantic" refers to the discipline of linguistics that deals with meaning. (Katz, pp.1; Katz, 1972)
- c. Hyponym: The concept of hyponym presupposes a subordinate class and a superior class. Therefore, there is a possibility of a word which is the hyponym of several other words, which will be a hyponym to other words that are hierarchical above it. Chaer (2013, p.100)

#### **G. Research Method**

##### **a. Research Design**

The researcher will undertake a linguistic analysis of hyponym in The New York Times using descriptive qualitative methodologies in this study. It is classified as qualitative since the researcher used text from The New York Times from January 1 to December 31, 2020. The New York Times Company is a media company that creates, collects, and distributes news and information. It works through The New York Times, NYTimes.com, and a mobile application and encompasses newspaper, print, digital product, and investment. Henry Jarvis Raymond and George Jones formed the corporation on September 18, 1851, and

it is based in New York, NY. The qualitative technique is used in this study since the goal is to detect hypernyms and hyponyms in the data that has been gathered. In addition, the researcher will investigate the role of hypernym and hyponym in the newspaper.

#### **b. Data Sources**

The New York Times is the major source of information for this study. Words, phrases, utterances, and sentences are all included. From January 1 through January 30, 2020, the news will be derived from The New York Times' online site. Journals, papers, theses, books, and other sources will be used to gather secondary data.

#### **c. Research Instrument**

This study's instrument is a human being, who is also the subject of the study. Because the researcher will achieve the study's goal and gather and evaluate data from the newspaper, this is the case.

#### **d. Data Collection**

The researcher use the observational approach to gather data. The observational approach, according to Sudaryanto (1993, p.133), is a way of gathering data through seeing how people use language. Purposive sampling is a strategy that the writer use while picking a sample for data collecting. According to Sutopo (2006, p.45), in purpose sampling, the researcher chooses the units with specific goals in mind. In The New York Times, the writer chooses particular phrases or sentences that include hypernym and hyponym.

In order to acquire data, the researcher took numerous measures. Data searching, data gathering, and data sorting are the three methods. The researcher

will start by looking for news that includes the hypernym and hyponym. Following that, the researcher went to a news site and took the news that had been chosen. The researcher will then hunt for probable terms that contain hypernym and hyponym. Once the words that include hypernym and hyponym have been found, the researcher will gather them and organize them according to the chart created.

Following the data collection, the researcher will determine what sorts of hypernyms and hyponyms are present in these terms. The highlighted words or sentences will then be segregated from the other words or phrases and used as the main data for this thesis's complete analysis. The samples were chosen based on the writer's opinion that they are the best for the research. As a consequence, the researcher can categorize them according to their type. As a result, the reader's understanding of hypernym and hyponym will be enhanced by this research.

#### **e. Data Analysis**

The researcher creates many processes to analyze and identify data in the instance of analyzing and identifying data, as follows:

- a. Each phrase or sentence containing hypernym and hyponym is examined by the researcher..
- b. Distinguish each hypernym and hyponym discovered, as well as the sort of hypernym or hyponym it belongs to, and label it accordingly.
- c. Arrange the information according to the kinds that have been identified.
- d. Identify the hypernym and hyponym word based on the analysis that was done before in order to find out why the writer rather uses either



hypernym or hyponym based on the researcher's understanding.

- e. The researcher makes a conclusion from the data that has been analyzed.

## H. Previous Study

To perform the research, the researcher consults a previous study on the subject. Zainal (2018) was the first to investigate *the hypernymy and hyponymy discovered in headline stories in the Padang Express newspaper*. The writer used the theory of Chaer who described the form of hypernymy and hyponymy, she used qualitative research. The data resource from headline news in Padang express newspaper on 2-31 of January, she found two types of meaning they are denotative and connotative. She chose techniques nonparticipant method supported by Kotharani (2004, p.95) in collecting the data. For the technique of data analysis, she used the distributional method by Sudaryanto (1993, p.13). She found 11 data about hypernymy and hyponymy words in Padang Express Newspaper. She also found the two meanings of using hypernymy and hyponymy words, which are seven for hypernymy and hyponymy with denotative meaning and 4 hypernymies and hyponymy with connotative meaning.

The second previous study was done by Telaumbnua and Sihombing (2017), "*Semantic Analysis of Hyponymy in The Short Story "The Voyage"*". The researchers analyzed the hyponymy categories found in the Voyage short story and discovered that there are 22 different types of hyponymy categories. The most common type of hyponymy category is parts of the body, which has 14 words under the headings, followed by animal, and finally two words in each

category. The researchers employed a descriptive qualitative technique to examine the data, which they did by examining the content first.

The third previous study was proposed by Yuspita (2020) with the study entitled “*Hyponymy Analysis on The Happy Prince Short Story by Oscar Wilde.*” The researcher looked at the most common hyponymy categories in The Happy Prince short story, how hyponymy is utilized in The Happy Prince short story, and why the most common hyponymy category is used in The Happy Prince short story. The researcher employed Chaer's (2009) theory to examine hyponymy words, and the qualitative descriptive research approach was applied. The researcher discovered 60 hyponymous terms in the data, which was divided into 19 categories, including number, reptile, mammals, bugs, bird, color, sex, male, woman, fruit, occupation, size, sense, body part, appearance, place, season, time, and flower. Because the tale employs human as the objects, the researcher discovered part of body as the major category of hyponymy with 10 terms in this short narrative.

Then, next study carried by Fanadia (2017) with the study entitled “*An Analysis of The Use of Hyponym in The Novel Hell's Corner by David Baldacci.*” The hyponymy terms were evaluated using Chaer's (2009) theory and descriptive qualitative content analysis. The goal of this study was to discover the many varieties of hyponym employed in David Baldacci's novel The Hell's Corner, as well as why they were utilized. The researcher discovered three forms of hyponyms in the novel Hell's Corner as a result of his investigation. David Baldacci is the author of this piece. The types of hyponyms featured in David Baldacci's work Hell's Corner include noun, verb, and adjective, and in Hell's

Corner, hyponymy was utilized methodically in the sentences to generate language that seemed semantically richer and literally more significant.

Lastly, the study proposed by Zakiyah & Zakrimal. (2020) “*Semantic Analysis of Hyponym in the Fate and Furious 5*”. The Chaer (2009) theory was utilized to examine hyponymy words, and the study was carried out utilizing descriptive qualitative methods that included observations and non-participatory data collection, as well as informal approaches for presenting the findings. The goal of this study was to figure out the hyponym hierarchy and connections in Fate and Furious 8. The researcher discovered 50 terms in hyponym as a result of his investigation. Hyponyms may be found in a variety of categories, including family, transportation, color, appearance, number, item, nation, size, animals, and bodily parts. Then separated into (8) hyponyms of the family, (7) hyponyms of transportation, (3) hyponym color, (1) hyponym of appearance, (11) hyponyms of numbers, (6) hyponyms of things, (4) hyponyms of nation, (2) hyponyms of size, (3) hyponyms of animal, and (5) hyponyms of bodily parts. Based on the findings, it can be concluded that the hyponym of number is the most prevalent of the hyponym categories.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

The researcher will evaluate related literature in this chapter, which is divided into six subtopics. They are semantics research definition, semantics type of meaning, lexical connection and meaning, hyponymy definition, newspaper and headline definition, and headline.

#### **A. Semantics**

In 1948, semantics based on a thorough description was discovered. Two historical semantics were present. First, the divination of the term semantick in the phrase semantick philosophy in the seventeenth century, which was first introduced in a paper delivered to the American Philological Association in 1894 titled "Reflected meaning: a point in semantics." Second, according to M. Bréal of France, the term *sémantique* was coined in the preceding years from the Greek. Bréal's book *Semantics: Studies in the Science of Meaning* was published in 1900, and it was a remarkable small book that was overlooked. He considered semantics as a "science" of meaning in the book, and it wasn't concerned with changing meaning from a historical perspective, which is the study of changing meaning over time.

According to Chaer (2009), Semantics has an important role in linguistics, in particular, relating to meaning. Semantic science has several things that need to be studied mainly lies in the meaning of a word. Chair assumes that meaning becomes part of language then, semantics is part of linguistics.

The field of linguistics known as semantics studies the meaning or substance of language in morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences. Lyons (1968: P.54) stated “.... And the expression-plane of language can be described in terms of (at least) two levels: that of sounds and that of words”. To begin, linguists use the terms phonology, grammar, and semantics to define the sound of a language, the form of its words, and the method in which they are combined in phrases, clauses, and sentences, and the meaning, or content, of the words (and the units formed of them). Each discipline of linguistics has its own set of requirements.

Semantics, according to Hurford and Heasley (1983: p. 1), is the study of meaning in language. The aims of semantic are to explain and to clarify of the nature meaning. For instance, the meanings of words ladder, staircases, stairs and step. They have a similar meaning. The following are meaning of them by Cambridge Advanced Learner Dictionary. 1) A ladder is a piece of climbing equipment that consists of two vertical bars or pieces of rope connected by a sequence of horizontal steps and is used for ascending and descending. 2) A series of steps within a building with a bar connected to the wall or onto vertical poles on the side for you to grasp on to is referred to as a staircase. 3) A set of steps leading from one level of a structure to another is referred to as stairs. 4) A step is one of the surfaces you tread on when ascending or descending steps. They're a good illustration of a synonym. According to Kreidler (1998: 3), semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings, and linguistic semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings.

## **B. Types of Meaning in Semantics**

Language conveys its dictionary meaning, connotations have a large portion than dictionary meaning, the social context of language use with its information, feeling of speaker and rubbing off of the attitude. When a word has two meanings and habitual occurrence determines the meaning, the meaning shifts from one to the other. Meaning refers to the communication of information through language, phrases, words, and sentences from a set of data that has been researched in semantics. Leech (1974) breaks down meaning into seven types or ingredients in his “Semantic- A study of meaning,” with conceptual meaning taking precedence. The seven types of meaning, according to Leech, are conceptual or denotative meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective or emotive meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning.

## **C. Definition of Hyponym**

A hyponymy is a word or phrase whose semantic area is encompassed inside that of another word, its hyperonym or hypernym (from Greek hupo, under, and onoma, name) (from Greek huper over and onoma, name). In plain words, a hyponym and its hyponymy have a link. Pigeon, crow, eagle, and seagull, for example, are all hyponyms of bird (their hyperonym), which is a hyponym of animal. (Hyponymy and hypernymy are two synonyms for the same condition.) A hyponym is a word used in linguistics and lexicography to denote a specific member of a larger class. Daisy and rose, for example, are hyponymy of flower, which is also known as a subtype or a subordinate noun, and its adjective is hyponymic. Nordquist (Nordquist, 2017).

Co-hyponymy refers to words that are hyponyms of the same wider term (i.e., a hypernym). Hyponymy or inclusion refers to the semantic link between each of the more particular words (such as daisy and rose) and the larger term (flower). Nordquist (Nordquist, 2017). The use of hyponyms is not limited to nouns. For example, the verb to view contains multiple hyponyms: glimpse, stare, gaze, ogle, and so on. Although “hyponymy is prevalent in all languages,” Edward Finnegan points out that “the ideas that have words in hyponymic connection vary from one language to the next” (Finnegan, 2008). Hyponymy is a less well-known term than synonymy or antonymy, but it relates to a far more significant sense relationship. It explains what we mean when we say, "An X is a type of Y." A daffodil, for example, is a kind of flower or just a flower. Crystal (Crystal, 2003).

### **1. Types of hyponymy**

This study backs up Elhaj and Gawi's (2015) findings that it is optimal for EFL learners to recall words through hyponymy since it allows them to expand their vocabulary and comfortably write and talk in English.

The following are some examples of hyponymy types:

#### **a. Type of hyponymy: transportation**

Example sentences:

- 1) At half past eleven, the Picton ferry was scheduled to depart.
- 2) When they got out of the cab

A boat, according to the Merriam Webster dictionary, is a small watercraft used for water navigation. The word "vessel" means "transport" in

this context. While cab is synonymous with taxis, it is undeniably a mode of transportation. As a result, these two terms are regarded as hyponyms for transportation.

b. Type of hyponymy : Animal

Example Sentences:

- 1) The cranes standing up so high
- 2) And a cart with a small drooping horse.

A crane, according to Merriam Webster, is any of a family (Gruidae of the order Gruiformes) of tall wading birds that look like herons but are structurally more closely related to rails. Meanwhile, a horse (Equus caballus, family Equidae, the horse family) is a big solid-hoofed herbivorous ungulate mammal that has been domesticated since prehistoric times and employed as a beast of burden, a draft animal, or for riding. Birds and mammals, as defined by the definitions, are two distinct animal species. As a result, these two nouns are considered animal hyponyms.

c. Type of hyponymy: Clothes

Example Sentences:

- 1) put on her flannel dressing-gown grandma was quite read
- 2) an old sailor in a jersey standing by gave her his dry

A dressing gown, according to Merriam Webster, is a robe used specifically for dressing or relaxing. A jersey, on the other hand, is any of a number of close-fitting, generally circular-knitted clothing designed specifically for the upper body. In the explanation, the terms "worn" and "close-fitting"



refer to the characteristics of clothing. As a result, the phrases "dressing gown" and "jersey" are categorized as clothing hyponymy.

d. Type of hyponymy: Occupation

Example Sentences:

- 1) and an old sailor in a jersey standing by gave her his dry
- 2) Such a very nice stewardess came to meet them

A sailor, according to Merriam Webster, is a person who travels by water. A stewardess, on the other hand, is a woman who performs the tasks of a steward, particularly one who attends to passengers (as on an airplane). The terms "sailor" and "stewardess" refer to two different occupations. As a result, occupation hyponymy applies to these two nouns.

e. Type of hyponymy : Women

Example Sentences:

- 1) Besidehim her grandma bustled a long in her crackling black
- 2) Your little granddaughter"s in such a beautiful sleep These two words are clear-cut in definition.

f. Type of hyponymy: Part of body

Example Sentences:

- 1) only his little black arms
- 2) She unclasped her hand

g. Type of hyponymy: Room

Example Sentences:

- 1) and along a passage that had cabins on either side
- 2) She pushed Fenella gently into a small dusky sitting room

A cabin is a private room aboard a ship or boat, as well as a compartment below deck on a boat used for living accommodation, according to Merriam Webster dictionary. A sitting room, on the other hand, is the same as a living room. As a result, these two terms are considered room hyponymy.

#### h. Type of hyponymy: Appearance

Example Sentences:

- 1) it was a beautiful night
- 2) but their sweet smell was part of the cold morning

Both the adjectives lovely and sweet plainly reflect a person's or something's condition of quality. As a result, these two words are considered hyponymous in terms of look.

#### i. Type of hyponymy: Distance

Example Sentences:

- 1) am I near to ladder?
- 2) She could see far off some rocks

The meanings of the terms "far" and "near" are self-evidently distance-related. As a result, distance hyponymy applies to these two nouns.

#### j. Type of hyponymy: Appearance

Example Sentences:

- 1) your little granddaughter's in such a beautiful sleep
- 2) but their sweet smell was part of the cold morning

The examples above demonstrate how close one word is to another in terms of hyponymy. They are, however, employed in different ways depending on the situation.

#### **D. Definition of Newspaper and Headline**

The modern city can be defined as a newspaper, there is no one demand to make it just what it is. Besides, individual men and generation of men have put so much effort to control it and make it something really valuable, it is still growing and changing on its own incalculable ways. The newspaper which still exists in modern life is the type of newspaper which has survived. James Gordon Bennett, Charles A. Dana, Joseph Pulitzer, and William Randolph Hearst, the men who found the sort of paper that men and women would read and had the bravery to print it, are considered to be the fathers of the modern newspaper.

One of the histories of the press is the natural history of surviving in the digital era's growth. The current newspaper is a reflection of the circumstances in which it was born and raised. Something printed must be disseminated and read before it can be considered a newspaper. In the case of newspapers, it is not a newspaper if it does not fight for its existence. It's been fighting for a foothold in the market. The newspaper's influence in the community should be ceases if it is not read. The number of people who read newspaper roughly may be measured as the power of press. The enormously size of reading public is increased by the growth of great cities. Reading become a necessity in the city and a luxury for the

great generations of a country. Literacy is becoming almost as useful as speaking in the urban setting. This explains why there are so many foreign-language newspapers available.

What is the definition of a newspaper? There have been several responses. It is the people's tribune, the fourth estate, and the Palladium of our civic freedoms, among other things. The great sophist, on the other hand, is a character from the same publication. In truth, what the popular instructors achieved for Athens during the time of Plato and Socrates is similar to what the press has done for the average man in current times. The contemporary newspaper has been accused of operating like a business. "Yes," the newspaper guys answer, "and news is what they sell." It's the shop that tells it like it is. (The editor is a former philosopher who now works as a merchant.) They are creating information about what is currently making headlines around the world, where everyone has access to it and can get it for less than the cost of a phone call, and it is urged even in the complicated life of what Graham Wallis refers to as the "Great Society" some sort of working democracy. The advertising manager had a different perspective, believing that the newspaper is a means for him to create advertising values.

The advertising guys received information about the envelope that encloses the space for anything they sell from the company's editor. The post office, train, and courier are all examples of common carriers for newspapers. The newspaper is a crime, according to the author of the Brass Check. The brass check is seen as a sign of prostitution. "The brass check is found in your pay envelope every week-you who write and print and distribute our newspapers and magazines. The brass check is the price of your shame-you who take the fair body

of truth and sell it in the market place, who betray the virgin hopes of mankind into the loathsome brothel of big business." Upton Sinclair, a moralist and socialist, came up with this idea. Evidently, the newspaper is still a poorly understood institution. Our varied points of view dictate what it is, or appears to be, for each of us at any given time. We don't know much about the publication, to be honest. It's never been investigated. One of the reasons we know so little about the newspaper is that it is a relatively young invention. Aside from that, it has undergone a remarkable series of transformations throughout its comparatively short existence.

Today's press, on the other hand, is all it used to be and more. To comprehend it, we must look at it from a historical standpoint. The original newspapers were written or printed letters, which were referred to as newsletters. English rural gentlemen employed correspondents in the seventeenth century to write them once a week from London the gossip of the court and the metropolis. The Boston News-Letter was America's first newspaper, or at least the first newspaper that lasted past its initial issue. The postmaster was the one who published it. The village post office has traditionally been a public meeting place where all of the nation's and community's affairs were discussed. It was to be assumed that a newspaper would pop up somewhere near the intelligence sources, if not everywhere. For a long time, the postmaster's job and the editor's job were seen to be inextricably linked. The early newspapers were merely methods for arranging gossip, and they have stayed that way to a greater or lesser extent. Horace Greeley's counsel to a friend who was ready to establish a country newspaper is still relevant today.

## **E. Headline**

Although their purpose to summarize has been questioned, evidence has been presented that headlines do not adequately represent the articles in which they convey information (Smith, 1999). It's also been proven that they don't help readers understand what they're reading and don't offer enough information (Smith, 1999). In the cases mentioned above, it was determined that headlines serve as a sloppy, ineffective, or misleading substitute for full-text news reports in a variety of ways, including directing the reader's attention to a specific aspect of the story, highlighting the topic in a non-objective but intriguing way, oversimplifying the full-text content, and so on, while consistently masking other 'relevant' information.

Readers' prior knowledge and advanced reading skills are stated to be crucial in retrieving the explicit or implicit meaning transmitted information, precisely because headlines continually underrepresent, or overrepresent, and so misrepresent, news articles (Smith, 1999). If headlines lack information value in relation to the material being introduced, attracting attention may be a more promising objective to achieve. So far, the attraction of headline elements to readers has been overlooked in favor of criteria authors use to construct "acceptable" headlines. To this end, mastery of headline writing is said to be the result of a set of principles that should be followed by headline writers. Among the twenty-five principles given by the author are to "use simple, short, concrete, and suitable terms," "avoid auxiliary verbs," "do not use articles," "use verbs," "use verbs appropriately," and, strangely, "do not imply meanings" (author's emphasis) (Smith, 1999). The attributes of 'creativity' and 'imagination' have been

identified as desirable qualities for headline writers to seek (Smith, 1999). However, no specific methodological or linguistic characteristics are provided. The mechanical, restricted, and oftentimes uninspired approach to headline construction is evident in such lists of particular guidelines. Whether readers' perceptions of "successful" headlines and reading patterns align with authors' conceptions of headline design is also unexplored. Building an account of newspaper headlines on the opinions of copy editors will almost certainly result in a prescriptive account, rather than a description of readers' expectations or preferences, which could contribute to a realistic definition of "effective" headlines and a plausible explanation of how headlines are interpreted. In truth, it's unclear if "the maximum number of the following requirements" can be filled without resulting in self-contradictory headline kinds.

## CHAPTER III

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The findings and discussion are presented in this chapter. The first is the presentation of information based on Hyponymy in data collection and analysis. Second, the discussion explains the analytical results.

#### **A. Findings**

The data of this research were taken from words which included hyponymy in *New York Times*. The researcher found totally 22 types of hyponymy in the data from 7 News in the *New York Times* which divided into types of category based on the theory of Cruse (2002). Data gathering, data reduction, data presentation, and generating conclusions were some of the phases described by Miles and Huberman theory in the description of data. Those steps were used to describe the objective of this research; to find out the category of hyponymy dominantly used in *The New York Times* and figure out how hyponymy is used in *The New York Times* and to explain why The New York Times uses the main category of hyponymy Occupation

##### **1. Place**

A location, according to the Longman dictionary, is a space or area, such as a specific spot on a surface or within a room, building, town, or city. There are 26 words which classified as place categories that found in the news. The words and the definition shows in the table below:



No.	Data	Definition
1.	Massachusetts	A state in the northeast of the US which has Boston as its capital city, and was the place where the Pilgrim Fathers first landed in America.
2.	Southern Virginia	a term for a part of the state of Virginia in the United States that is located in the south.
3.	America	A name commonly used for the US
4.	South Carolina	A state in the southeast of the United States, located between North Carolina and Georgia and bordering the Atlantic Ocean.
5.	Caswell County	a county in the United States of America's state of North Carolina
6.	Piedmont	a region in northwest Italy that is one of the country's 20 regions
7.	Hong Kong	A region on China's south coast made up of many islands and a tiny portion of the mainland..
8.	China	Baking a sort of clay at a high temperature produces a hard white material.
9.	Beijing	The People's Republic of China's capital city. It was once known as Peking in English, and this term is still used sometimes.
10.	New York	A significant city and port on the southeast coast of New York State, east of the Hudson River, in the northeastern United States.
11.	London	The capital city of the UK, in southeast England on the River Thames, which is also an important port and centre for tourists.
12.	United states	A North American country made up of 50 states and the District of Columbia, which

		serves as the capital.
13.	Washington	The United States' capital, located on the Potomac River along the country's east coast..
14.	California	San Francisco and Los Angeles are the largest cities in this state, which is located in the southwest of the United States and borders the Pacific Ocean.
15.	Ukraine	A country located between Poland and Russia in Eastern Europe.
16.	Kyiv	Ukraine's capital and most populated city. It is located along the Dnieper River in north-central Ukraine..
17.	Russia	The Russian Federation is a huge country in Eastern Europe and northern Asia that is officially known as the Russian Federation.,
18.	Switzerland	A nation in western Europe bordered by France, Germany, Austria, and Italy, with numerous mountains and lakes.
19.	Wuhan	The Yangtze and Han rivers split the expansive capital of central China's Hubei Province, which is a commercial hub.
20.	South Korea	The Republic of Korea (ROK), officially the Republic of Korea, is an East Asian republic that occupies the southern half of the Korean Peninsula and shares a land border with North Korea.
21.	Japan	Part of the Ring of Fire, an island country in East Asia located in the northwest Pacific Ocean, bounded by the East China Sea and Taiwan.
22.	Thailand	It is a Southeast Asian country located in the heart of the Indochinese Peninsula.
23.	Jakarta	It is Indonesia's capital and is located on the northwest coast of the island of Java. It is the country's economic, cultural, and

		political hub.
24.	Borneo	Kalimantan, the world's third-biggest island and Asia's biggest, is situated to the north of Java, west of Sulawesi, and east of Sumatra.
25.	Iran	Persia is another name for Persia, a nation in Western Asia. Armenia and Azerbaijan border it in the northwest. It is the Middle East's second-largest country.
26.	Iraq	Turkey, Iran, and Saudi Arabia all border the nation in Western Asia. Iraq has a diversified ethnic population.

The words found in the sentence:

- a. Regional campaign staff for Senator Elizabeth Warren of **Massachusetts**.
- b. Ten minutes into a small community meeting between black farmers from **Southern Virginia**.
- c. He stood, delivering an off-the-cuff pitch for Ms. Warren's plan to help rural black **America**.
- d. Late last year, Mr. Sanders replaced his **South Carolina** state director.
- e. Selena Thornton, 45, who works in nearby **Caswell County** in North Carolina.
- f. Mr. Crisp, of the progressive farmers group in **Piedmont**, is undecided in the Democratic primary.
- g. **Hong Kong** is color-coded — and bitterly divided.
- h. Mostly entrepreneurial immigrants who left **China** for better prospects in the former British colony.

- i. While a nearby snack food store considered to be pro-**Beijing** was damaged.
- j. Senator Chuck Schumer of **New York**, the Democratic leader.
- k. Ranks behind only New York and **London** as a nexus of global finance.
- l. Yet months of unrest, along with the trade war between the **United States** and China.
- m. According to a recent nationwide poll of black voters from The **Washington Post** and Ipsos.
- n. Representative Adam B. Schiff of **California**, the lead House prosecutor.
- o. He accused the president of a corrupt scheme to pressure **Ukraine** for help “to cheat” in the 2020 presidential election.
- p. While withholding as leverage nearly \$400 million in security aid for **Kyiv**.
- q. The special counsel who investigated **Russia** interference in the 2016 election.
- r. At a news conference in Davos, **Switzerland**, where he was attending the World Economic Forum.
- s. The virus emerged in the city of **Wuhan**.
- t. **South Korea** confirmed its first case of the coronavirus on Monday in a 35-year-old Chinese woman from Wuhan who arrived on Sunday at Incheon International Airport, which serves Seoul.
- u. In **Japan**, a Chinese man who returned from Wuhan on Jan. 6 was also confirmed to have the disease. He was discharged after five days in a hospital.
- v. Cases have been reported outside China. The authorities in **Thailand** detected the new coronavirus last week in two Chinese women who had

flown from Wuhan to Bangkok on separate trips. The Government said the women, aged 74 and 61, we are in good condition.

- w. A State Department spokesman said the United States Embassy in **Jakarta** had been in frequent communication with Mr. Jacobson since he was first contacted by Indonesian immigration authorities and that it was following his case closely.
- x. The journalist, Philip Jacobson, 30, who works for the nonprofit news site Mongabay and is known for exposing environmental damage and corporate misconduct, was arrested on the island of **Borneo** after attending a public meeting between officials and indigenous leaders.
- y. Throngs of Iraqis gathered on the streets of the capital, Baghdad, on Friday to protest the United States military presence at the behest of a leading populist cleric and armed forces with ties to **Iran**.
- z. Protesters Mass in Baghdad, Demanding U.S. Leave **Iraq**

## 2. Building

According to Longman dictionary building is a structure such as a house, church, or factory, that has a roof and walls. There are 7 words which are classified as building categories to this hyponym. The words and the definition shows in the table below:

No	Data	Definition
1.	Office	A building that belongs to a company or an organization, with rooms where people can work at desks

2.	Restaurant	A place where you can buy and eat a meal
3.	Homes	The house, apartment, or place where you live
4.	Room	A part of the inside of a building that has its own walls, floor, and ceiling
5.	Hospital	A healthcare institution providing patient treatment with specialist medical, nursing staff and medical equipment.
6.	Incheon International Airport	The largest airport in South Korea, the primary airport serving the Seoul Capital Area.
7.	School	An educational institution designed to provide learning spaces and learning environments for the teaching of student under the direction of teachers.

The words found in the sentence:

- a. Removing him from **office** on charges of abuse of power and obstruction of Congress.
- b. “I was at their **restaurants**. I played football. I stayed in their **homes**.”
- c. “I was at their restaurants. I played football. I stayed in their **homes**.”
- d. He was the only white person to speak in a **room** of older black voters seated in an old beauty salon.
- e. In Japan, a Chinese man who returned from Wuhan on Jan. 6 was also confirmed to have the disease. He was discharged after five days in a **hospital**.
- f. South Korea confirmed its first case of the coronavirus on Monday in a 35-year-old Chinese woman from Wuhan who arrived on Sunday at **Incheon International Airport**, which serves Seoul.
- g. China sealed off cities, shut down businesses and **schools**, and ordered residents to remain in their homes.

### 3. Color

According to Longman dictionary color is a certain spectrum contained in perfect light. There are 4 words which are classified as color categories to this hyponym. The words and the definition shows in the table below:

No	Data	Definition
1.	Black	Having the darkest color, like coal or night
2.	White	Having the color milk, salt, or snow
3.	Yellow	Having the color of butter or the middle part of egg
4.	Blue	Having the color of ocean and sky

The words found in the sentence:

- a) She understood the challenges **black** farmers faced, he said.
- b) He was the only **white** person to speak in a room of older black voters seated in an old beauty salon.
- c) Both are members of the so-called **yellow** economy.
- d) A middle ground between the **blue** and yellow factions barely exists.

### 4. Number

No	Data	Definition

1.	One	The number 1
2.	Two	The <u>number</u> 2
3.	Three	The <u>number</u> 3
4.	Six	The <u>number</u> 6
5.	Seven	The <u>number</u> 7
6.	Ten	The <u>number</u> 10
7.	Hundred	The number 100
8.	Million	The number 1,000,000

According to Longman dictionary number is a word or sign that represents an exact amount or quantity. There are 8 words which classified as number categories to this hyponym. The words and the definition shows in the table below

The words found in the sentence:

- a. Plans and rhetoric are **one** thing, but to trust a candidate to deliver.
- b. Tear gas has been unleashed in all but **two** of Hong Kong's 18 districts.
- c. Amanda Leung's family has sold dried seafood for **three** generations.
- d. Mr. Schiff and the **six** other impeachment managers asserted that the president pressured Ukraine.
- e. After **seven** months of street protests against Beijing's assault on these liberties.
- f. **Ten** minutes into a small community meeting between black farmers from Southern Virginia.
- g. "President Trump withheld **hundreds** of millions of dollars in military.
- h. "President Trump withheld hundreds of **millions** of dollars in military.



## 5. Time

According to Longman dictionary time is the thing that is measured in minutes, hours, days, years etc using clocks. There are 4 words which classified as time categories to this hyponym. The words and the definition shows below:

No	Data	Definition
1.	Minutes	A unit for measuring time. There are 60 minutes in one hour
2.	Hours	A unit for measuring time. There are 60 minutes in one hour, and 24 hours in one day
3.	Today	On the day that is happening now
4.	Now	At this time

The words found in the sentence:

- a. Ten **minutes** into a small community meeting between black farmers from Southern Virginia.
- b. The House managers have 24 **hours** over three days to present their case.
- c. **Today**, the territory, which was returned to Chinese rule in 1997.
- d. You escaped China, but **now** you're supporting them.

## 6. Day

According to Longman dictionary day is a period of 24 hours. There are 5 words which classified as day categories to this hyponym. The words and the definition shows in the table below:

No	Data	Definition
1.	Wednesday	The day between Tuesday and Thursday
2.	Thursday	The day between Wednesday and Friday
3.	Sunday	The day between Saturday and Monday
4.	Monday	The day between Sunday and Tuesday
5.	Tuesday	The day between Monday and Wednesday

The words found in the sentence:

- a. Mr. Schiff said before the trial commenced **Wednesday**.
- b. The Democrats will continue to lay out their now-familiar case on **Thursday**.
- c. On **Sunday** the violence flared again as two police officers were beaten.
- d. WUHAN, China — The mysterious coronavirus that has killed at least four people and sickened more than 200 in China is capable of spreading from person to person, a prominent Chinese scientist said on **Monday**, adding to fears of a broader epidemic.
- e. On **Tuesday**, the authorities confirmed a fourth death from the illness in the central Chinese city of Wuhan.

## 7. Month

According to Longman dictionary month is one of the 12 named periods of time that a year is divided into this/last/next month. There are 4 words which

classified as month categories to this hyponym. The words and the definition shows in the table below:

No	Data	Definition
1.	Month	One of the 12 named periods of time that a year is divided into
2.	November	The 11 <sup>th</sup> month of the year, between October and December
3.	December	The 12 <sup>th</sup> month of the year, between November and January
4.	January	The 1 <sup>st</sup> month of the year, between December and February

The words found in sentence:

- a. In **Month**, Google removed the app from its online store.
- b. But in **November**, pro-democracy candidates won a landslide victory in district council elections.
- c. A novel respiratory virus that originated in Wuhan, China, 1<sup>st</sup> **December** has spread to six continents.
- d. Researchers in China identified the mysterious pneumonia illness in early **January** as a new coronavirus.

## 8. Year

According to Longman dictionary year is a period of about 365 days or 12 months, measured from any particular time. There are 7 words which classified as year categories to this hyponym. The words and the definition shows in the table below:

No	Data	Definition
1.	2016	Two thousand sixteen
2.	1984	One thousand nine hundred eighth four
3.	1988	One thousand nine hundred eighth eight
4.	2020	Two thousand twenty
5.	2002	Two thousand and two
6.	2003	Two thousand and three
7.	2012	Two thousand twelve

The words found in the sentence:

- a. The special counsel who investigated Russia's interference in the **2016** election.
- b. The Rev. Jesse Jackson's presidential campaigns in **1984** and 1988 succeeded in bringing a message of systemic upheaval to black voters.
- c. The Rev. Jesse Jackson's presidential campaigns in 1984 and **1988** succeeded in bringing a message of systemic upheaval to black voters.
- d. The reluctance to back her candidacy stemmed from forces that predate **2020** or modern politics itself.
- e. The memory of how China initially covered up the extent of a deadly SARS outbreak that infected more than 8,000 people in **2002** and 2003 has not completely faded
- f. Another coronavirus that circulated in China in **2003** caused a more dangerous condition known as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, or SARS. The virus was contained after it had sickened 8,098 people and killed 774.

g. Middle East Respiratory Syndrome, or MERS, first reported in Saudi Arabia in **2012**, is also caused by a coronavirus.

## 9. Size

According to Longman dictionary size is how big or small something is. There are 6 words which are classified as size categories to this hyponym. The words and the definition shown in the table below:

No	Data	Definition
1.	Small	Not large in size or amount
2.	Big	Of more than average size or amount
3.	Large	Big in size, amount, or number
4.	High	Measuring a long distance from the bottom to the top
5.	Long	Measuring a great length from one end to the other
6.	Miles	A unit for measuring distance, equal to 1,760 yards or about 1,609 metres

The words found in the sentence:

- a. **Small**-business owners, whose operations make up the bulk of Hong Kong's enterprises.
- b. A general belief that **big** change promised by elected officials.
- c. But look at the silent majority that spoke in **large** peaceful marches or in the district council elections.
- d. **High** income inequality could further weaken economic activity and negatively affect the city's competitiveness in the long term.
- e. Rocky Siu watched as an orderly column of demonstrators, miles **long**.

- f. As the protests gathered force last year, Rocky Siu watched as an orderly column of demonstrators, **miles** long.

#### 10. Parts of Body

According to Longman dictionary Parts of body is any part of an organism such as an organ or extremity. There are 3 words which classified as parts of body categories to this hyponym. The words and the definition shows in the table below:

No	Data	Definition
1.	Skin	The natural outer layer of a person's or animal's body
2.	Eyes	One of the two parts of the body that you use to see
3.	Face	The front part of your head, where your eyes, nose, and mouth are

The words found in the sentence:

- a. "I want a world where the color of your **skin** doesn't matter, you get the same opportunities".
- b. Offering half-price bowls of noodles and free saline solution to wash the tear gas from protesters' **eyes**.
- c. Telling reporters he would like to personally attend the Senate trial in order to "sit right in the front row and stare into their corrupt **faces**."

No	Data	Definition
----	------	------------

1.	Staff	The people who work for an organization staff of 10/50 etc
2.	Farmer	Someone who owns or manages a farm
3.	Senator	A member of the Senate or a senate
4.	Vice President	The title given to the person in various organizations who is directly below the president in status in American English. After three years as vice president, he was promoted to CEO..
5.	President	A country's formal leader if it does not have a monarch or queen.
6.	Public Services	A service, such as transport or health care, that a government provides
7.	Managers	Someone whose job it is to manage a company or other organization's finances, sales, or projects, for example.
8.	Police	People who work for a government agency whose goal it is to detect criminals and ensure that people follow the law.
9.	Entrepreneurial	Someone who launches a new business or organizes business arrangements in order to generate money, frequently in a risky manner.
10.	Doctor	A qualified practitioner of medicine
11.	Scientist	A scientist who does study to increase knowledge in a particular field.
12.	Director	An elected individual, responsible for a company's corporate policy
13.	Minister	In a parliamentary or semi-presidential system, the head of the cabinet and the leader of the ministers in the executive arm of government.
14.	Journalist	A person who has been taught to collect or acquire information in the form of text, audio, or photos, convert it into newsworthy form, then disseminate it to the general public.
15.	Embassy	A group of people from one state, the main office of a county's diplomatic representatives to another country

## 11. Occupation

According to Longman dictionary occupation is a job or profession. There are 9 words which classified as occupation categories to this hyponym. The words and the definition shows in the table below:

The words found in the sentence:

- a. Regional campaign **staff** for Senator Elizabeth Warren of Massachusetts, an aide took the floor.
- b. Before he could finish his appeal for their support. Instead, the black **farmers** had a message for him.
- c. Especially, to win over black voters — a vital force in the Democratic primary. **Senator** Bernie Sanders.
- d. Former **Vice President** Joseph R. Biden Jr. and his son, Hunter Biden.
- e. The Senate proceeding, the third impeachment trial of a **president** in the nation's history was fraught with partisan rancor.
- f. In a community all too familiar with legal discrimination and unequal access to **public services**, believing in “big, structural change”.
- g. On the floor, the **managers** sought to place Mr. Trump's Ukraine pressure campaign in the context of what they called a broader impulse by the president to cede America's foreign policy to Russia.
- h. That is in contrast to blue businesses, which support the **police**.
- i. Mostly **entrepreneurial** immigrants who left China for better prospects in the former British colony.
- j. The C.D.C. announced that anyone who wanted to be tested could, if a **doctor** approves the request
- k. “Now we can say it is certain that it is a human-to-human transmission



phenomenon,” Dr. Zhong Nanshan, a **scientist** who is leading a government-appointed expert panel on the outbreak, said in an interview on state-run television on Monday.

- l. Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, **director** of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, said a preliminary clinical trial might get off the ground in as little as three months
- m. The **minister** set no timetable for deporting Mr. Jacobson and indicated that the authorities were still investigating whether he had broken any laws.
- n. An American environmental **journalist** accused of violating the terms of his visa has been freed after three days in jail and is likely to be deported soon, a top Indonesian government minister said.
- o. A State Department spokesman said the United States **Embassy** in Jakarta had been in frequent communication with Mr. Jacobson since he was first contacted by Indonesian immigration authorities and that it was following his case closely

## 12. Discrimination

According to Longman dictionary discrimination is the practice of treating one person or group differently from another in an unfair way. There are 4 words which classified as discrimination categories to this hyponym. The words and the definition shows in the table below:

No	Data	Definition
1.	Racism	People are treated unfairly or are subjected to violence because they are of a different race than you.
2.	Discrimination	The practice of treating one individual or group unfairly in comparison to another.
3.	Unequal	Used to denote an unjust situation or social structure in which certain organizations or individuals have greater power than others.
4.	Disrespect	a lack of regard for another person or object

The words found in the sentence:

- a. **Racism** “contributes to black people’s lack of support for mass federal programs,” Mr. Johnson said.
- b. “**Discrimination** has been around how long? Since the beginning of time. And just inviting black people to events is not the answer to that.”
- c. **Unequal** access to public services, believing in “big, structural change.”
- d. “No **disrespect**,” called out Lauren Hudson, a 62-year-old hemp farmer.

### 13. Family

According to Longman dictionary family is a group of people who are related to each other, especially a mother, a father, and their children. There are 4 words which classified as family categories to this hyponym. The words and the definition shows in the table below:

No	Data	Definition
1.	Father	A male parent
2.	Family	A group of people who are connected to one another, particularly a mother, father, and their offspring.
3.	Parents	The father or mother of a person or animal
4.	Son	Someone’s male child

The words found in the sentence:

- a. Mr. Siu’s **father** was born in China and came to Hong Kong to seek a better life.
- b. Amanda Leung’s **family** has sold dried seafood for three generations.
- c. “I’m yellow, but my **parents** are blue,” said Ms. Lau, the fish ball noodle

seller. “A lot of families are like that.”

- d. Announce an investigation of former Vice President Joseph R. Biden Jr. and his **son**, Hunter Biden.

#### 14. Weapon

According to Longman dictionary weapon is something that you use to fight with or attack someone with, such as a knife, bomb, or gun. There are 2 words which classified as weapon categories to this hyponym. The words and the definition shows in the table below:

No	Data	Definition
1.	Bullets	A small piece of metal that you fire from a gun
2.	Firebombs	A bomb that makes a fire start burning when it explodes

The words found in the sentence:

- a. Which enter recession last year, in the central business district, police officers fired live **bullets**.
- b. Arrested unarmed students. On university campuses, students lobbed **firebombs** with homemade catapults.

#### 15. Food

According to Longman dictionary food is a thing that people and animals eat, such as vegetables or meat. There are 8 words which classified as food categories to this hyponym. The words and the definition shows in the table below:

No	Data	Definition
1.	Fish maw	One of the organs in fish, contains gases such as oxygen and has varying pressure.
2.	Mollusks	A soft-bodied animal with a hard shell that lives in the water or on land.
3.	Abalone	A kind of shellfish which is used as food and whose shell contains mother-of-pearl
4.	Sea cucumber	Holothuroidea invertebrates are edible. It may be found in a variety of marine settings, from tidal zones to deep oceans, particularly in the Indian Ocean and Western Pacific Ocean.
5.	Snack	A little portion of food consumed in between meals or in place of a meal.
6.	Fish balls	"Fish paste" is a common cuisine in southern China and abroad Chinese cultures.
7.	Bowls of soup	A mostly liquid dish served in a bowl, usually warm or hot (but can also be chilled or cold).
8.	Dried seafood	Food in the form of marine animals and plants that are caught, fished, taken from the sea or from cultivation in serving in a dry dish

The words found in the sentence:

- a. They bought **fish maw** and mollusks, abalone and sea cucumber.
- b. They bought fish maw and **mollusks**, abalone and sea cucumber.
- c. They bought fish maw and mollusks, **abalone** and sea cucumber.
- d. They bought fish maw and mollusks, abalone and **sea cucumber**.
- e. While a nearby **snack** food store considered to be pro-Beijing was damaged.
- f. The tapioca pearls at Fred Liu's bubble teahouse are springy and fresh, just like the **fish balls** at Elaine Lau's noodle shop.
- g. As diners slurped down **bowls of soup**. "So I can do what I want here.
- h. Amanda Leung's family has sold **dried seafood** for three generations.

## 16. Education

According to Longman dictionary education is the process of teaching and learning, usually at school, college, or university. There are 3 words which are classified as education categories to this hyponym. The words and the definition are shown in the table below:

No	Data	Definition
1.	University	A university is a high-level educational institution where you can pursue a degree.
2.	Campuses	A university or college's property and structures, including residence halls for students.
3.	Student	Someone who is studying at a university, school etc

The words found in the sentence:

- a. On **university** campuses, students lobbed firebombs with homemade catapults.
- b. On university **campuses**, students lobbed firebombs with homemade catapults.
- c. On university campuses, **students** lobbed firebombs with homemade catapults.

## 17. Start Up

According to Longman dictionary Start Up is if you start up a business, company etc, or it starts up, it begins to exist. There are 2 words which are classified as Start Up categories to this hyponym. The words and the definition are shown in the table below:

No	Data	Definition
1.	Google	To use the Google™ search engine to find information on the Internet by entering a term or words.
2.	Apple	A US computer company, whose best-known products include the iPod, iPad, and iPhone

The words found in the sentence:

- a. This month **Google** removed the app from its online store, saying it violated its policies related to sensitive events.
- b. **Apple** pulled a similar service from its app offerings last year.

### 18. Ethnicity

According to Longman dictionary ethnicity is relating to a particular race, nation, or tribe and their customs and traditions. There are 3 words which are classified as ethnic categories to this hyponym. The words and the definition shows in the table below:

No	Data	Definition
1.	Chinese	Relating to China, its people, or its language
2.	British	Relating to Britain or its people
3.	American	Relating to the US or its people

The words found in the sentence:

- a. Even real estate or shipping tycoons. Today, the territory, which was returned to **Chinese** rule in 1997.
- b. Mostly entrepreneurial immigrants who left China for better prospects in the

former **British** colony.

- c. Todd Darling, an **American** restaurateur who has lived in Hong Kong for 16 years.

## 19. Economic

According to Longman dictionary economic is relating to trade, industry, and the management of money. There are 6 words which classified as economic categories to this hyponym. The words and the definition shows in the table below:

No	Data	Definition
1.	Economic	Relating to trade, industry, and the management of money
2.	Business	Making money via the production of commodities, the purchase and sale of things, or the provision of services.
3.	Customer	A person who purchases products or services from a store, firm, or other establishment.
4.	Seller	Someone who sells something
5.	Company	A company that manufactures or sells goods or services.
6.	Money	What you earn from working and can put towards purchases. Money can be held at a bank and comes in the form of notes, coins, or checks.

The words found in the sentence:

- a. The move is having a big **economic** impact.
- b. Families and **businesses** have cleaved, sometimes forcefully.
- c. Maps and apps showing businesses' perceived leanings help guide **customers** their way.
- d. "I'm yellow, but my parents are blue," said Ms. Lau, the fish ball noodle

**seller.** “A lot of families are like that.”

- e. Saying it violated its policies related to sensitive events, but critics said the **company** might have been acting to placate China.
- f. “I’m losing **money**, but that’s not the point,” he said. “We have to support our young people.”

## 20. Politic

According to Longman dictionary politic is ideas and activities relating to gaining and using power in a country, city etc. There are 4 words which is classified as politic categories to this hyponym. The words and the definition shows in the table below:

No	Data	Definition
1.	Presidential election	The election of any head of state whose official title is President.
2.	Parties	A political organization with particular beliefs and aims, which you can vote for in elections
3.	Corrupt	Using your power in a dishonest or illegal way in order to get an advantage for yourself
4.	Law	The system of rules which a particular country or community recognizes as regulating the actions of its members and which it may enforce by the imposition of penalties

The words found in the sentence:

- a. He accused the president of a corrupt scheme to pressure Ukraine for help “to cheat” in the 2020 **presidential election**.
- b. For the two **parties** grappling over his future.
- c. Telling reporters he would like to personally attend the Senate trial in order



to “sit right in the front row and stare into their **corrupt** faces.”

- d. The minister set no timetable for deporting Mr. Jacobson and indicated that the authorities were still investigating whether he had broken any **laws**.

## 21. Disease

According to Longman dictionary disease is an illness which affects a person, animal, or plant. There are 2 words which are classified as disease categories to this hyponym. The words and the definition shows in the table below:

No	Data	Definition
1.	SARS	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome is a viral respiratory illness caused by coronavirus, called SARS-associated coronavirus (SARS-CoV)
2.	Covid-19	A novel coronavirus (CoV) is a new strain of coronavirus. The COVID-19 virus is a new virus linked to the same family of viruses as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and some types of common cold

The words found in the sentence:

- a. Local officials have pledged to handle the outbreak with transparency.  
But the memory of how China initially covered up the extent of a deadly **SARS** outbreak that infected more than 8,000 people in 2002 and 2003 has not completely faded.
- b. China Confirms New **Coronavirus** Spreads From Humans to Humans.

Both SARS and Coronavirus attack a respiratory system whose part of Biological system, Biological system is the hyponym and respiratory system as hypernym.

## 22. Animal

According to Longman dictionary animal is any living that is not a plant or a person. There are 4 words which are classified as animal categories to this hyponym. The words and the definition shows in the table below:

No	Data	Definition
1.	Poultry	Poultry covers a wide range of birds, from indigenous and commercial breeds of chickens to ducks, turkeys, geese, quail, pigeons, ostriches and pheasants.
2.	Chicken	A subspecies of the red jungle fowl, rooster or cock is a term for an adult male bird while the adult female bird is called hen, chicken was originally a term only for an immature or at least young.
3.	Duck	The common name for numerous species in the water fowl family Anatidae which also includes swans and geese.
4.	Quail	A collective name for several genera of mid-sized birds generally placed in the order Galliformes.
5.	Pigeon	Columbidae, a bird family consisting of pigeons and doves.
6.	Ostrich	Struthio is a genus of birds whose members are the ostrich, a diverse group of flightless birds.

7.	Bat	The only group of mammals that capable of flight with the ability to navigate at night by using a system of acoustic orientation.
----	-----	---

The words found in the sentence:

- a. Many of the cases were connected to the Huanan Seafood Market, which also sold live **poultry** and exotic animal meats. Considered a likely source of the virus, the market was closed and disinfected. Poultry is a hyponym while chicken, duck, quail, pigeon and ostrich is a hypernym of poultry.
- b. **Bats** are considered a possible source, because they have evolved to coexist with many viruses, and they were found to be the starting point for SARS.

## B. Discussion

After the data has been evaluated, the goal of this subchapter is to give clarification on research topics. In this debate, there are two research issues that must be addressed. For starters, it has to do with the many forms of hyponyms that may be found in the New York Times news. Second, it discusses the dominant and least category of hyponym found in the *New York Times* news. The discussion is organized based on Chaer (2009) theory who described the form of hyponymy.

After analyzing all of the data, the writer the most dominant hyponym and the less dominant hyponym from 22 hyponymy and 100 words that found in the 7 articles of politic in *New York Times* online from 1 until 30 in January 2020. The

table below shows the classification of the words that belong to each hyponymy.

**Table 3.1 List of Hyponymy and Definition**

No	Data	Definition
1.	Place	a space or area, for example a particular point on a surface or in a room, building, town, city etc
2.	Building	a structure such as a house, church, or factory, that has a roof and walls
3.	Color	red, blue, yellow, green, brown, purple etc
4.	Number	a word or sign that represents an exact amount or quantity
5.	Time	the thing that is measured in minutes, hours, days, years etc using clocks
6.	Day	a period of 24 hours
7.	Month	one of the 12 named periods of time that a year is divided into  this/last/next month
8.	Year	a period of about 365 days or 12 months, measured from any particular time
9.	Size	how big or small something is
10.	Parts of Body	Any part of an organism such as an organ or extremity
11.	Occupation	a job or profession
12.	Discrimination	the practice of treating one person or group differently from another in an unfair way
13.	Family	a group of people who are related to each other, especially a mother, a father, and their children
14.	Weapon	something that you use to fight with or attack someone with, such as a knife, bomb, or gun
15.	Food	things that people and animals eat, such as vegetables or meat
16.	Education	the process of teaching and learning, usually at school, college, or university

17.	Start Up	if you start up a business, company etc, or it starts up, it begins to exist.
18.	Ethnics	relating to a particular race, nation, or tribe and their customs and traditions
19.	Economic	relating to trade, industry, and the management of money
20.	Politics	ideas and activities relating to gaining and using power in a country, city etc
21.	Disease	an illness which affects a person, animal, or plant
22.	Animal	any living that is not a plant or a person.

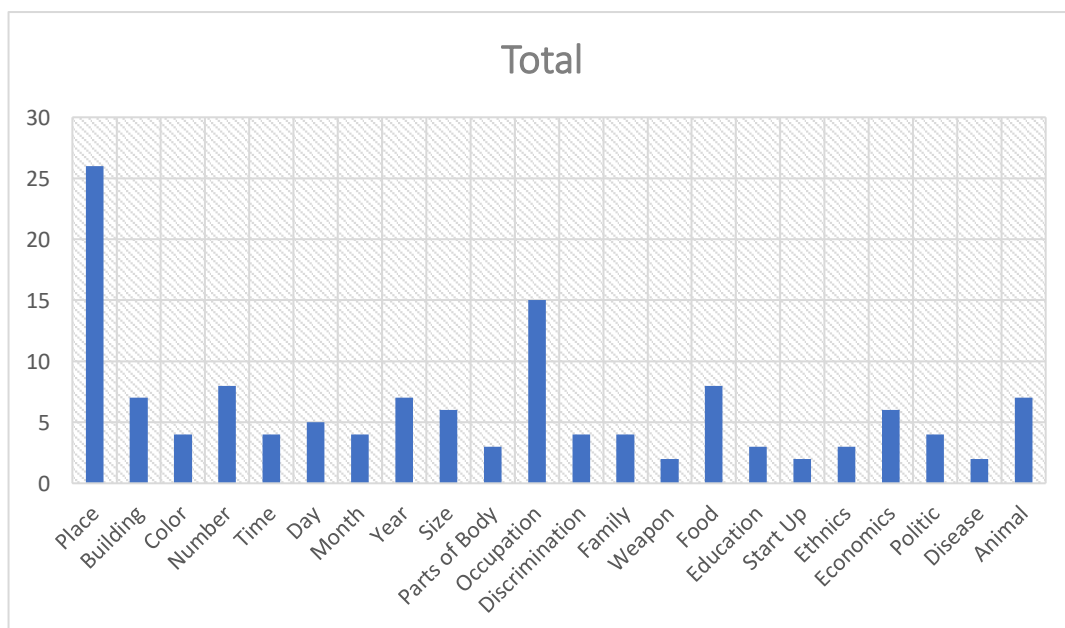
In the table above, 22 types of hyponymy are found in New York Times articles that are focused on political topics from 1 to 30 January 2020. In this case, there are several classifications that are not always related but have implied meanings, so that the conveying of the meaning in the news can be conveyed well to the reader. The researcher can next categorise the words that belong to each of the hyponymy categories described above using the aforementioned definitions.

**Table 3.2 List of Hyponymy and its words in the article of *New York Times* in 1-30 January 2020**

No	Category of Hyponym	Words	Total
1.	Place	Massachusetts, Southern Virginia, America, South Carolina, Caswell County, Piedmont, Hong Kong, China, Beijing, New York, London, United states, Washington, California, Ukraine, Kyiv, Russia, Switzerland, Wuhan, South Korea, Japan, Thailand, Jakarta, Borneo, Iran, Iraq	26
2.	Building	Office, Restaurant, Homes, Room, Hospital, Airport, school	7
3.	Color	Black, White, Yellow, Blue	4

4.	Number	One, Two, Three, Six, Seven, Ten, Hundred, Million	8
5.	Time	Minutes, Hours, Today, Now	4
6.	Day	Wednesday, Thursday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday	5
7.	Month	Month, November, December, January	4
8.	Year	2016, 1984, 1988, 2020, 2002, 2003, 2012	7
9.	Size	Small, Big, Large, High, Long, Miles	6
10.	Parts of Body	Skin, Eyes, Face	3
11.	Occupation	Staff, Farmer, Senator, Vice President, President, Public Services, Managers, Police, Entrepreneurial, Doctor, Scientist, Director, Minister, Journalist, Embassy	15
12.	Discrimination	Racism, Discrimination, Unequal, Disrespect	4
13.	Family	Father, Family, Parents, Son	4
14.	Weapon	Bullet, Firebombs	2
15.	Food	Fish maw, Mollusks, Abalone, Sea cucumber, Snack, Fish balls, Bowls of soup, Dried seafood	8
16.	Education	University, Campuses, Student	3
17.	Start Up	Google, Apple	2
18.	Ethnics	Chinese, British, American	3
19.	Economic	Economic, Business, Customer, Seller, Company, Money	6
20.	Politic	Presidential election, Parties, Corrupt, Law	4
21.	Disease	SARS, Coronavirus	2
22.	Animal	Poultry, Chicken, Duck, Quail, Pigeon, Ostrich, Bat	7
Total			134

The quantity of data collected in the New York Times article is 134 words, which are grouped into 22 groups according to the proper hyponym in the table. Hyponyms found in the article data are Place, Building, Color, Number, Time, Day, Month, Year, Size, Parts of Body, Occupation, Discrimination, Family, Weapon, Food, Education, Start Up, Ethnics, Economic, Politic, Disease and Animal. In the classification, each hyponym has a different number of hyponym words and most of them have dominant occurrences and the least that are used in the news. The following picture depicts the accumulation of the entire data in order to distinguish the dominant and least dominant kind of hyponym category identified in the article of politics in the New York Times news:



**Figure 3.1 recapitulation of hyponymy category.**

The hyponymy category of "Place" is dominantly found in the article of politics by employing 18 terms, as can be seen in the hyponymy category of "Place.". It shows that the politic have many effects in various places, especially in America and the information about place is importantly needed. Whereas the

least dominant hyponymy category found are Month, Weapon, and Start Up. Of the three categories, each displays the two words that appear in the news. In Hyponymy Month, this shows that the moments that occur in the news are not too long and tend to be close together, because the news displays the latest information and is updated over a period of time. In the weapon category, this shows that the politics that occur in the news cause conflict turmoil for some of the parties involved in it. As for the Start Up category, it shows how politics can influence and be influenced by big companies in the world, in this case Google and Apple.

In previous studies, the first previous study was done by Zainal (2018) who analyzed the *hyponymy and hypernymy found on headline news in Padang express newspaper*. The writer used the theory of Chaer who described the form of hypernymy and hyponymy, she used qualitative research. The data resource from headline news in Padang express newspaper on 2-31 of January, she found two types of meaning they are denotative and connotative. She chose techniques nonparticipant method supported by Kotharani (2004, p.95) in collecting the data. For the technique of data analysis, she used the distributional method by Sudaryanto (1993, p.13). She found 11 data about hypernymy and hyponymy words in Padang Express Newspaper. She also found the two meanings of using hypernymy and hyponymy words, which are seven for hypernymy and hyponymy with denotative meaning and 4 hypernymies and hyponymy with connotative meaning. By this case, this study describes one aspect that previous research did not explain, namely the dominant and least category from hyponym in the data. In my research, it provides more information on the types of



hyponym found in the articles and also revealed dominant and least category from the articles. From that, it also can give a speculation about why those articles used the dominant and least category of hyponym.

The second previous study was done by Telaumbnua and Sihombing (2017), "*Semantic Analysis of Hyponymy in The Short Story "The Voyage"*". The researchers analyzed the hyponymy categories found in the Voyage short story and discovered that there are 22 different types of hyponymy categories. The most common type of hyponymy category is parts of the body, which has 14 words under the headings, followed by animal, and finally two words in each category. The researchers employed a descriptive qualitative technique to examine the data, which they did by examining the content first. For this case, my study gives additional information about the reason why the dominant and least category of hyponym is used in the articles. Then, my study also has different object that shows more data in finding from the analysis. In my study, it shows 100 words as the data and divided into 20 types based on category.

The third previous study was proposed by Yuspita (2020) with the study entitled "*Hyponymy Analysis on The Happy Prince Short Story by Oscar Wilde.*" The researcher looked at the most common hyponymy categories in The Happy Prince short story, how hyponymy is utilized in The Happy Prince short story, and why the most common hyponymy category is used in The Happy Prince short story. The researcher employed Chaer's (2009) theory to examine hyponymy words, and the qualitative descriptive research approach was applied. The study discovered 60 hyponymous terms in the data, grouped into 19 categories: number, reptile, mammals, bugs, bird, color, sex, male, woman, fruit, occupation, size,

sense, body part, appearance, place, season, time, and flower. Because the tale employs human as the objects, the researcher discovered part of body as the major category of hyponymy with 10 terms in this short narrative. In this example, my research adds to the findings of a prior study. In my research, the data contains 134 terms separated into 22 categories: Place, Building, Color, Number, Time, Day, Month, Year, Size, Body Parts, Occupation, Discrimination, Family, Weapon, Food, Education, Start-Up, Ethnics, Economic, Politics, Disease, Animal. Because in news, location is the actual information that must exist in the news for presenting clear information about the news, the researcher identified place as the main category of hyponym with 26 terms detected in the study.

Then, next study carried by Fanadia (2017) with the study entitled “*An Analysis of The Use of Hyponym in The Novel Hell’s Corner by David Baldacci*”. The hyponymy terms were evaluated using Chaer's (2009) theory and descriptive qualitative content analysis. The goal of this study was to discover the many varieties of hyponym employed in David Baldachi's novel *The Hell's Corner*, as well as why they were utilized. The researcher discovered three forms of hyponyms in the novel *Hell's Corner* as a result of his investigation. David Baldacci is the author of this piece. In the novel *Hell's Corner*, there is a form of hyponym. By David Baldacci, noun, verb, and adjective, and in *Hell’s Corner* novel, hyponymy was utilized systematically in the sentences to generate language that seemed semantically richer and literally more significant. The type of hyponym discovered in this study was distinct. In my research, the focus is more on the type of hyponym which is based on the connected word category of

the same relation of meaning words that are grouped in the same hyponym category.

Lastly, the study proposed by Zakiyah & Zakrimal. (2020) "*Semantic Analysis of Hyponym in the Fate and Furious 5*". The Chaer (2009) theory was utilized to examine hyponymy words, and the study was carried out utilizing descriptive qualitative methods that included observations and non-participatory data collection, as well as informal approaches for presenting the findings. The goal of this study was to figure out the hyponym hierarchy and connections in Fate and Furious 8. The researcher discovered 50 terms in hyponym as a result of his investigation. Hyponyms may be found in a variety of categories, including family, transportation, color, appearance, number, item, nation, size, animals, and bodily parts. Then separated into (8) hyponyms of the family, (7) hyponyms of transportation, (3) hyponym color, (1) hyponym of appearance, (11) hyponyms of numbers, (6) hyponyms of things, (4) hyponyms of nation, (2) hyponyms of size, (3) hyponyms of animal, and (5) hyponyms of bodily parts. Based on the findings, it can be concluded that the hyponym of number is the most prevalent of the hyponym categories. In previous studies, this research has become a supporting idea for the results of previous studies. In my research, 134 data are used from 7 New York Times news articles on the same topic, namely politics. In the results of the data analysis, 22 types of hyponyms are found, namely Place, Building, Color, Number, Time, Day, Month, Year, Size, Parts of Body, Occupation, Discrimination, Family, Weapon, Food, Education, Start Up, Ethnics, Economic, Politics, Disease, and Animal. Based on the result, place as dominant of hyponym

categories from the data and month, weapon, and Start Up as least dominant of hyponym categories.

Finally, any research that is conducted must contain flaws. Similarly, this study has flaws in assessing texts that do not cover the complete contents of the text and investigating additional lexical relationships in a semantic sense. Further study is expected to be able to explore a range of different semantic aspects of lexical relations that have been addressed in depth as research gaps in the context of the text, so that the information obtained will be more-broad, evolving, and valuable for life.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

The theoretical results are summarized and recommendations are made in this chapter. It summarizes the findings from the preceding chapter and offers suggestions to the readers.

#### **A. Conclusion**

Based on the analyzing of the data about hyponym analysis in *New York Times* articles on the discussion, the research concluded that the research found twenty types of hyponym categories are used in the articles. They were Place, Building, Color, Number, Time, Day, Month, Year, Size, Parts of Body, Occupation, Discrimination, Family, Weapon, Food, Education, Start Up, Ethnic, Economic and Politics. From this research, it can be seen that the articles used many types of hyponym category to make sentence more varied and in accordance with the content of the news to be conveyed, so that the reader is not confused with the intent of the news content. For the dominant category of hyponym, place as the dominant category with 18 words found in the articles and least dominant category are month, weapon and Start Up with 2 words in each type.

This study also provides additional information that the prior study did not cover in order to complete the investigation using the same hypothesis. Firstly Atika Zainal (2018) described one aspect that did not explain as my research, namely the dominant and least category from hyponym in the

data. My study revealed that more information on the types of hyponym found in the article and also revealed dominant and least category from the articles. From that, it also can give a speculation about why those articles used the dominant and least category of hyponym. Sadeili Telaumbnua and the categories of hyponymy identified in the short narrative of the Voyage were discovered by Edison Sihombing (2017), who discovered that there are 22 varieties of hyponymy category, the most prominent type hyponymy category being the parts of the body with 14 words under the heads. My research, on the other hand, goes into further detail to explain the findings and provide extra information, such as why the dominant and least categories of hyponym are employed in the articles. Then, my study also has different object that shows more data in finding from the analysis. In my study, it shows 100 words as the data and divided into 20 types based on category. Next, Indah Yuspita (2020) supports this study that every topic or types of each object we use has different results depending on the data used and the complexity of the sentences used. Then, Yogaswara Fanadia (2017) in his research only used 3 types of hyponym analysis such as verb, noun and adjective. From this, my study shows types of hyponym categories in in different variations but still using the same analysis method. Lastly, Zakiyah and Zakrimal, (2020) have a similarity in finding of the study from my own research. My study gives more variation on types of hyponym categories in different context and object.

## **B. Suggestion**

As indicated in the discussion, hyponym analysis is fascinating to examine since it provides the reader with a thorough grasp of hyponym analysis in the study of news, novels, and other topics. It is advised that future scholars exploring the same topic of hyponym analysis fill the gap by using data from various media genres such as novels or others. As a result, they can perform a new hyponym analysis in the future that is relevant to this research, especially in terms of sentence, by employing additional lexical relations in terms of semantic field that haven't been addressed in this study.

It is advised that readers understand hyponym analysis since the data demonstrate that certain news offers the notion of lexical link in a variety of ways. People should be aware that the language employed in the news has a wealth of information and messages that the readers must comprehend and accept.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Atikah, Zainal. (2018). *Hypernymy and Hyponymy Found on Headline News in Padang Express Newspaper*. Thesis English Education Department: STKIP PGRI Sumbar Padang.
- Atikah, Zainal. (2018). *Hypernymy and Hyponymy Found on Headline News in Padang Express Newspaper*. Thesis English Education Department: STKIP PGRI Sumbar Padang.
- Chaer, Abdul. (2009). *Pengantar Semantik Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta.
- Crystal, D. The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language, 2nd ed. Cambridge University Press, 2003 inegan, E. 2008. *Language: Its Structure and Use*, 5th ed.
- Cruse, D. A. (1986). *Lexical Semantic*. Cambridge University Press
- Elhaj, M.K.M And Gawi, E.M.K. (2015). Developing Saudi Students' Lexical Items Through Using Synonymy and Hyponymy-A Case Study Of Taif University Students. *European Journal of English Language and Literature Studies* vol.3, no.3, pp.1-9, July.
- Fanadia. Yogaswara (2017). *An Analysis of the Use of Hyponym in The Novel Hell's Corner by David Baldacci*. Skripsi. The Faculty of Teacher Training and Education: University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara (UMSU).
- Finnegan, Edward. (2014). *Language: structure and usage*. London: Cambridge University Press.
- Hurdcord, James R & Heasley, Brendan. (1983). *Semantics: A Coursebook*. London: Cambridge University Press.
- Khotari, C R. (2004). *Research Methodology: Method and Technique*. New Delhi: New Age International.
- Leech, Geoffrey. (1974). *Semantic: A Study of Meaning*. England: Penguin Books Ltd.
- Lyons, Jhon. (1968). *Language arts & disciplines*. London: Cambridge University Press.
- Nordquist, Bridge. (2017). *Literacy and Mobility*. Routledge.
- Saeed, J. I. (1997). *Semantics*, Third Edition. Blackwell Publisher. Retrieved from [https://www.academia.edu/25250981/Saeed\\_john\\_i\\_semantics](https://www.academia.edu/25250981/Saeed_john_i_semantics)
- Smith, E. J. (1999). *Headlines*. *Newspaper Research Journal*, 20(1), 55.
- Sudaryanto. (1993). *Metode dan Aneka Teknik Analisis Bahasa*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press.
- Sutopo, H. B. (2006). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif (Dasar Teori dan Terapannya dalam Penelitian)*. Surakarta: Sebelas Maret Press
- Telaumbanua, Sadelli & Sihombing, Edison. (2017). Semantic Analysis of Hyponymy in the Short Story "The Voyage". *International Journal of*



*Linguistics, Literature and Culture (LLC)* September 2017 edition Vol.4  
No.3 ISSN 2518-3966.

- Verhaar, J W M. (2012). *Asas Asas Linguistik Umum*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.
- Verhaar, J. (2012). *Asas Asas Linguistik Umum*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.
- Yuly, George. (2006). *Pragmatik*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Yuspita, Indah. (2020). "Semantic Analysis of Hyponymy on *The Happy Prince* Short Story by Oscar Wilde". Thesis English Education Department: University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Medan.
- Zakiah, Lailatuz & Zakrimal. (2020). "Semantic Analysis of Hyponym in the Fate and Furious 5". *Linguistic, English Education and Art (LEEA) Journal*, Volume 4 Nomor 1, Juli-Desember 2020.

