

Semantic Analysis of Hyponymy in the Short Story “My Hero is You (How Kids Can Fight Covid-19)” By IASC

Lailan Syafrina Dewi

*Program Pascasarjana, Jurusan Lingusitik Terapan Bahasa Inggris Universitas Negeri Medan
Jl. Willem Iskandar Pasar V Medan Estate, North Sumatera. Postal code: 20371 Indonesia
Corresponding author. Email: E-mail: lailansyafrinadewi23@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The goals of the study were to determine which hyponymy category was the most frequent and which was the infrequent in the short tale of “My Hero is You (How Kids Can Fight Covid-19)” created by IASC. The descriptive qualitative method was used in this study. The data was examined by breaking down substance and then researching different types of hyponymy and classifying the hyponymy. In the short tale of “My Hero is You (How Kids Can Fight Covid-19)” There are seventeen kinds of hyponymy category. Those hyponymy are transportation, occupation, place, room, disease, body parts, size, appearance, planet, male, female, flower, age, distance, toiletries, virus, and number. In view the goal of examination to discover the most frequent kinds of hyponymy category and the infrequent kinds of hyponymy category, it was uncovered that the most frequent one type of hyponymy category is "appearance" with a sum of 13 words and the infrequent one type of hyponymy category are "virus", "toiletries", "flower", "room" and "transportation" with a sum of 5 and 1 words in every class. The examination inferred that for students aged 16 years and over who want to improve their English skill. It was ideal to recall words through hyponymy. In this way, understudies be able to develop their jargon, compose and talk in English unquestionably.

Keywords: *Semantic analysis, Hyponymy, Short Story, IASC*

1. INTRODUCTION

Communication is a significant component throughout everyday life. Henceforth, everyone is needed to decide communication with one another to prevail in the objective of a unique society. Communication are regularly conveyed orally, in composed, and by signals. Discourse is addressed by dialects as acquired by the predecessors. Dialects are covered of some exceptional words which are once in a while double dealing to non-local speakers of it. Various dialects have various designs and language additionally as setting.

Language is exact strategies for giving contemplations or feelings using the utilization such as: signs, voices, and movements. As indicated Cruse (1986) Language could be a medium of communication between individuals. Language might be an arrangement of discretionary vocal images utilized for correspondence of people. This recommends that language assumes critical part during a general public and has an impression of the general public itself. [1] [P: 3].

Language is applying to convey between one individual and others individuals. Language resembles a thought, feelings, and wants that can be delivered a few

images. As indicated by Verderber (1999) language is the assemblage of words and the framework for their utilization in conveying that are normal to individuals of a similar local area or country, a similar topographical region, or a similar social practice. [2] [P: 52] There are the employments of language as follows:

1. We use to assign, name, characterize, and limit. As we use language we not just assign and characterize, we additionally limit implying that will be perceived.
2. We use language to assess. Since there is an assess part to a lot of our language decision, we need to choose our words cautiously so we don't unexpectedly annoy others.
3. We use language to examine things outside our nearby experience. Language empowers us to talk speculatively, to discuss past and future occasions, and to impart about individuals and things that are absent.
4. We can utilize language to discuss language. We can utilize language to talk about how we expressed an inquiry and regardless of whether better stating would

have brought about more exact inquiry and in this way a more instructive reply.

Besides Richards and Platt (1992) state language the arrangement of human correspondence which comprises of the organized game plan of sounds (or their composed portrayal) into bigger units. [3] [P: 196] Then, at that point, language is a specific framework human correspondence. In some cases a language is spoken by a great many people in a specific nation, yet at times a language is spoken by just piece of the number of inhabitants in a country, for instance Tamil in India.

Lexicology might be a science in language perspectives to discover. Lexicology includes phonology, morphology, semantics and even punctuation. The area of lexicology : a) the investigation of lexical designs and relations (for instance word fields, synonymy, collocations); b) the examination of word suggestions (for instance lexical semantics); the investigation of the morphological construction of words and in this way the authoring of most recent words (for instance word-development).

It means that the study of the words that make up the vocabulary of a language, the set of lexical units of a language, has to do with two objects: words on the one hand and meanings on the other. These two objects are complex enough that you must define them yourself beforehand before you start defining lexicology. But these two objects must be examined separately and on their own terms. Words and meanings form two easily identifiable objects. Speakers can easily recognize words and meanings, at least intuitively. But the study of the lexicon of a language cannot begin with the primary identification of these objects. It is necessary to first examine certain assets that have been identified in both relation.

Semantics is that the science studying meaning generally. Sense relations may be a paradigmatic relation between words, they are; synonymy: rich = wealthy; hyponymy: flower = tulip; and oppositeness.

This study focused on semantic and sense relation in hyponymy of words. One presented technique for gaining a particular importance of language is remembering list strategy for vocabularies in particular classification section. It is usually called hyponymy. With the existence of hyponymy, a student who learns a language has accommodation for dominating a gaggle of words which can ultimately cause the accomplishment in communicating in the language.

2. ANALYSIS OF DATA RESEARCH

The data of this research taking the hyponymy found in the short story of “My Hero is You (How Kids Can Fight Covid-19)” created IASC There are seventeen hyponymy of the story involve vehicle, occupation, place, room, disease, body parts, size, appearance, planet, male, female, flower, age, distance, toiletries, virus, and number.

The instruments of this research used the short story about COVID-19. The story will be administered to find out the dominant type of hyponymy category and the least dominant type of hyponymy category. The data were analyzed by using descriptive qualitative method. The technique that used to collect the data in this research is based on some steps, they are:

1. Prepare the story will be analysis
2. Divide two kinds of hyponymy (the dominant and the least hyponymy)
3. Make the table of kinds hyponymy based on each category.
4. Analyze the dominant and the least hyponymy which is contained in the story.
5. Calculate the total number of the dominant and the least hyponymy.

In this stage, the result of this study is presented. The fundamental goals of this study are to find the most frequent and the infrequent categories of hyponymy found in the short story “My Hero is You (How Kids Can Fight Covid-19)” as the data analysed. The analysis of this study is presented in results and discussion.

After recognizing the data, the researcher analysed short story and then found 17 types of hyponymy category in the book of “My Hero is You (How Kids Can Fight Covid19)”. These included vehicle, occupation, place, room, disease, body parts, size, planet, male, female, flower, age, distance, toiletries, virus, and number. This study used Longman Dictionary to identify the meaning of words analyzed also to find the category of hyponymy to complete the data. Below the table shows the meaning of each word that is used as the main word to expand its part (Longman Active Study Dictionary, 2004). [4]

Table 1. The hyponymy category and its definition (Longman Active Study Dictionary, 2004)

Hyponymy Category	Definition (Longman Dictionary)
Transportation	a system or method for transporting passengers or goods from one place to another.
Occupation	job (profession).
Place	area with definite whether indefinite boundaries ; a portion of space.
Room	a space in abuilding that is separated from the rest by walls and door.
Disease	a condition of abnormality of a part, organ, or systems of an organism from various causes, such as infection, inflammation, environmental factors, or genetic defects, and is characterized by an identifiable group of signs, symptoms, or both.

Body Parts	a part of a <u>human</u> body or an <u>animal</u> body.
Size	measurement of the size of an object such as for clothes, shoes, etc.
Appearance	a way that someone or something looks or seems.
Planet	the traditional solar system model setting, a celestial body larger than an asteroid or comet, illuminated by light from a star.
Male	including the sex that cannot have babies.
Female	sex whose cell nucleus contains both X chromosomes and which is usually capable of bearing and bearing young; a girl or woman.
Flower	a plant that is cultivated or appreciated for its blossoms.
Age	the number of years someone or something has existed.
Distance	the amount space between two places or things.
Toiletries	an article, such as toothpaste or a hairbrush, used in personal grooming or dressing.
Virus	A type of virus of various sub microscopy that infects living organisms, often causes disease, and consists of single or double strands of RNA or DNA surrounded by a protein coat. Unable to replicate without a host cell, viruses are not usually considered living organisms.
Number	a symbol or word used to represent a number.

Table 2. The hyponymy category and its example

No.	Hyponymy Category	Words (In the Text)	Total
1.	Transportation	plane	1
2.	Occupation	scientist, doctors, nurses	3
3.	Place	school, houses, streets, sky, village, garden, sea, island, mountains, small town, hospital	12
4.	Room	bedroom	1
5.	Disease	coughs, sneezes, fever	3
6.	Body Parts	eyes, heart, elbows, hands, wings, toes	6
7.	Size	small, big, biggest, little	4
8.	Appearance	wonderful, strange, better, special, superpower, normal, relax, scary, slowly, amazed, best, amazing, upset	13
9.	Planet	world, moon, sun, stars	4
10.	Male	Ario, salem, brothers, kim, dad	5
11.	Female	Sara, Mum, Sasha, Leila	4
12.	Flower	Rose	1
13.	Age	children, older	2
14.	Distance	far, one metre apart	2
15.	Toiletries	Soap	1
16.	Virus	coronavirus	1
17.	Number	one, a few, some	3
	Total		66

To distinguish the dominant and least dominant types of hyponymy categories contained in the short story “My Hero is You (How Kids Can Fight Covid-19)”, the following table describes the accumulation of all data.

Table 3. Recapitulation of hyponymy category

Category of Hyponymy	Number	Percentage (%)
Transportation	1	1,5
Occupation	3	4,5
Place	12	18
Room	1	2
Disease	3	4,5
Body Parts	6	9
Size	4	6

Appearance	13	19
Planet	4	6
Male	5	7,5
Female	4	6
Flower	1	1,5
Age	2	3
Distance	2	3
Toiletries	1	1,5
Virus	1	2
Number	3	4,5
Total	66	100%

Based on the tables, this study focus on the two problems which will be elaborate sequentially. The explanations are displayed as follow:

The results of this study represent “Appearance” is dominantly hyponymy category found in the short story with title *My Hero is You*, it can see from sentences or words from the story for instance from excerpt “There are many heroes who keep people safe from the coronavirus, such as wonderful doctors and nurses”. From this sentence it can see there is a word shows its part of appearance that is wonderful.

Afterward it can be seen virus, toiletries, room and transportation as the least dominantly of hyponymy category in the text. Such as from transportation category there is a sentence “Above there a cloud flew an airplane, and the passengers looked at it in awe” then other example it can find the sentence “*ario asked* there is anything safe to make a trip in the presence of corona virus an so on. In this research we can conclude that in a text there are many types of hyponyms that we need to know and that we usually only see hyponyms without knowing their functions and parts.

3. SEMANTIC

In historical underpinnings, semantics is gotten from the Greek *semantikos*, which means huge. It very well may be from the Greek *semantikos*, which means critical. It very well may be from the Greek thing “*sena*” which means sign or signal, and from the action word “*semaino*” which means signal. The word semantic shows up in French as *sémantique*, as utilized by Michel Bréal during the 19th century, in his 1897 book distributed in Paris, *Essay de sémantique*, considered the primary utilization of the term semantics in the cutting edge sense.

Hurford and Heasley (1984) says that semantics is the investigation of importance in language. Along these lines, semantics can't be isolated from the alleged word. [5][P: 1] In this century, the investigation of significance has extended to incorporate the images referent relationship conventional semantic as well as the conduct that outcome from our language propensity.

Hanna Filip, (2008) Semantics is the investigation of significance communicated by components of any language, characterizable as a representative framework. It is the objective of phonetic semantics to portray the importance of etymological components and to concentrate on the standards which permit and bar the task of significance to mixes of these components. [6] [P: 8]

Crystal (1997) characterizes semantics as “the investigation of significance in language”. Previously, which means was managed as an idea on its own right. In current etymology, in spite of better approaches for investigating implications arose. [7] [P: 100]

As peer Lyons (1977) embrace the comparable meaning of semantics. Indeed, is language specialists differ upon isn't the definition however the understanding of the expression “which means”. Etymologists see semantics in the wide scope of contemplations. Various strategies are followed to free the mark of the understanding of 'signifying' from debate. [8] [P: 201]

3.1 Semantic analysis

In phonetics, semantic analysis is the method related to syntax design such as: representations, provisos, sentences and paragraphs to all levels of compositions, to their language-autonomous connections. It additionally belongs eliminating highlights explicit to characteristics of etymological and charitable dispositions, to the level that such an endeavor is possible. The non-literal components of expression and discourse, which are social, are often also transformed into unchanging general implications in semantic examination.

Semantics, although identified with pragmatics, there is no mistaking that the prior arrangement with the decision of words or sentences in some random arrangement, while pragmatics considers the extraordinary or special importance obtained from the arrangement or tone. To repeat in various terms, semantics is about meaning encoded in general, and pragmatics of importance is encoded in words which are then deciphered by a group of people.

As Manning and Scheutze (1999) says semantic analysis can start from connection between personal words. It takes a comprehension of literal progression, containing hyponymy and hypernymy, meronymy, polysemy, equivalents, antonyms, and homonyms. It likewise identifies with ideas like meaning and combination of words this is the specific blend of terms which can be or as often as possible are encompassing a solitary word.[9]

Then Antonio and Javier (2012) states this can incorporate sayings, illustration, and metaphor, similar to white as a phantom. By the accessibility of good material to break down, verification of semantic may be used for list then follow the way towards composing of explicit creators. [10] [P: 390]

3.2 Sense Relation

Kreidler (1998) says sense relation is a way of dealing on the portrayal of lexical relationship endeavoring on group lexemes as indicated by sharing also separating highlights. It used to represent the relationship of significance between the various articulations in a language. [11] [P: 86]

Simultaneously, Jeffries (2006) reports that singular feelings of a lexeme have various arrangements of relationship in other words detect. The connection of the faculty of words is all known as the relationships of senses. Given the relationships between words, there is an imaginable scope of sense relationships in which word meanings can enter. This distinctive sense relation share all intents and purposes from the name of the show they encourage. [12] [P: 168]

Trask and Stockwell (2007) confirm lest there are several ways by implications on words can be linked. In the word disconnection has no implication; all things being equal, the significance of a word is generally relates to the significant implications of the different words. Perhaps the dominant striking of these important relationships are called the sense relations. [13] [255]

Finally, Riemer (2010) sees portraying book keeping and also realizing the articulation's importance include its definition as well as its connection to different expressions of language and it is the key objectives of relationship of lexical. [14] [P :136] As relations, analyze connections between words implications, as far as similitude (synonymy), contrasts (antonymy), a section entire connection (meronymy), class incorporation (hyponymy, etc. The last connection is the focal point of this work.

There are many kinds of sense relations that hold between include:

- a) Synonymy Having a similar importance for example rich - well off;
- b) Antonymy Being inverse in importance for example alive - dead;
- c) Hyponymy One is a model or kind of another for example furniture - seat;
- d) Interpretation Familiarity with specific contrasts and likenesses between the local and the unknown dialect for example bogus cognates.

3.3 Hyponymy

In phonetics and etymology, a hyponym is a term used to designate a particular individual from a wider class. For example, daisies and roses are hyponyms of bloom also called subtypes or subordinate terms and their descriptors are hyponyms.

As indicated by Nordquist (2017) words that are hyponyms of a similar more extensive term (that is, a hypernym) are called co-hyponyms. The semantic connection between every one of the more explicit words (like daisy and rose) and the more extensive term (blossom) is called hyponymy. It actions word to view, for example, Having a few hyponyms-glimpse, gaze, look, stare, etc. [15]

Edward Finnegan (2008) calls attention to that in spite of the fact that "hyponymy can be found in dialects, ideas have words in hyponym relationships shift from one language to the next language. [16]

Crystal (2003) argues that the hyponymy connection alludes thought of consideration in one class in another class, one might say that " X is kind of Y", for example, a car is hyponym of transportation. From other heading it very well might be said that transportation is a superordinate or hyponym of car. It can be perceived from this that few lexemes (car, train, truck) will be subordinate of hyponyms. [17] [P: 176] Another relationship which characterizes the importance of words to one another is that of hyponymy, where words like banana, apple, orange, lemon, and so forth are for the most part hyponyms of the superordinate natural product. Also, organic product itself is a hyponym of different things which are individuals from the food family. We can communicate this relationship in the accompanying graph:

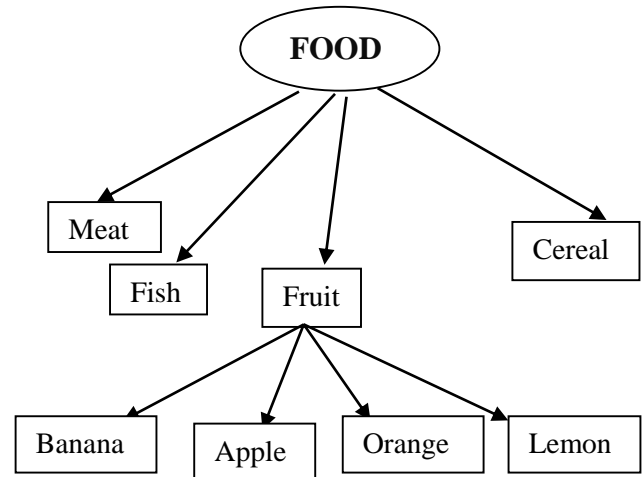


Figure 1. Hyponym (Jeremy Harmer, 2001:19)

In addition Cruse (1986) characterize that hyponymy is the lexical connection comparing to the consideration of one class in another. [18] [P: 88] In a straightforward word we can characterize hyponym as a word that portrays things all the more explicitly, for example: a. Carrot and cabbage are hyponym of vegetable b. Rose and jasmine are hyponyms of bloom if the importance of one structure is remembered for the importance of another, the relationship is described as hyponymy. The model is a set: animal/dog, dog/poodle, vegetable/carrot also bloom/rose. The notion of "inclusion" associated with this relationship is the possibility that assuming the item is a rose, it essentially blooms, so the importance of bloom is remembered for the importance of roses. Or again, rose is a hyponym of bloom. Basically, when we consider hyponymous associations, we are basically checking out the importance of words in some kind of various leveled relationship.

This research takes the short story with title My Hero is You as data analysis. This story created by IASC Group. [19] The venture upheld on the worldwide, provincial also nation based on specialists from Part Offices of the IASC Group notwithstanding guardians, parental figures, instructors and youngster as many as 104 countries. A worldwide reviews spread in Arabic, English, Italian, French and Spanish to evaluate the psychological health and psychosocial needs of children during the coronavirus outbreak. A point system that will tend through story created utilizing the results of the study.

The book delivered from narrating for youngsters in a few nations influenced by Coronavirus. Criticism from youngsters, guardians and parental figures was then used to audit and refresh the story. More than 1,700 kids, guardians, parental figures and educators from all the world set aside effort for impart to us how they are adapting with Coronavirus pandemic. Big thanks to children, their parents, guardians and instructors for completing our overview and influencing this story. The

story created to and close to youngster all throughout by young people all over the planet.

This group acknowledges Helen Patuck for composing the script of story and makes an outline of book. It does not urged for kids to peruse this book freely without help of parents, guardian and educator. The valuable guide known as "Actions for Heroes" tenders contribute for addressing points identified with Coronavirus, assisting kids with overseeing sentiments and feelings, just as beneficial exercises for youngsters to do dependent on the book.

4. CONCLUSION

From the results of the study, It can be concluded that there are seventeen kinds of the most dominantly hyponymy categories contain in the short story My Hero is You. Appearance be the category that appears most often in the text with 13 parts. And from the data analyzed showed the least dominant kind of hyponymy category is 1 in each category is "virus", "toiletries", "flowers" , "room" and "transportation". This study assisted the research conducted by Elhaj and Gawi (2015) that for EFL learners, it is best to remember words through hyponymy in a text because there are many types of hyponyms that we need to know and that we usually only see hyponyms without knowing their functions and parts. Thus, students can enrich their vocabulary and can write and speak English with confidence.

Further examination should be possible on various information source like books, magazines, news, news, discourse and melodies, etc. To improve the discoveries and along these lines make an assortment of word class have a place with a specific word bunch.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

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Concept & Research Question:	Anni Holila Pulungan, Widya Andayani, Lailan Syafrina Dewi
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Conducting Research:	Lailan Syafrina Dewi
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Statistical Analysis:	Anni Holila Pulungan, Widya Andayani,
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Report Writing:	Lailan Syafrina Dewi
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