SEMANTICS ANALYSIS OF HYPONYMY ON “HANK AND THE HORSE” SHORT STORY ON YOUTUBE

Paramita Kusumawardhani
University of Bina Sarana Informatika
paramita.pmi@bsi.ac.id

Received: 26/11/2021

Accepted: 05/12/2021

Publication: 06/12/2021

Abstract

This study aimed to know about the use and the most dominant of hyponymy as the semantics features through a story Hank and The Horse. In linguistics, a hyponym is a word or phrase whose semantic field is included within another term, its hypernymy. A hyponym shares a type-of relationship with its hypernymy. Hyponymy is part of semantics, and it is sometimes referred to as meaning inclusion. The research was done by using short stories on YouTube. Technology development has been very significant lately, making it easy for educators to find sources for teaching, learning, and other activities. One of them is a short story. Many short stories on YouTube can be used as the teaching-learning media, depending on the subject that is going to discuss. The method in this research was descriptive qualitative methods in presenting the results. Data were analyzed based on the association with hyponyms by semantic analysis. The study participants were the 5th-semester students of the University of Bina Sarana Informatika. The hyponymy was classified into nouns, pronouns, adverbs, verbs, and adjectives, with a total, were 40 hyponymies. The study's findings were 40 hyponymies found in the short story, then classified into nouns, pronouns, adverbs, verbs, and adjectives. Then they were divided into: (1). 13 nouns; (2). 4 pronouns; (3). 7 adverbs; (4). 12 verb; and (5). 4 adjective and the most dominant is hyponymy in the noun.

Keywords: Semantics, Hyponymy, Short Story

Introduction

The language which is used to communicate has many meanings. It also has many ways to communicate, whether written or spoken. Language relates to semantics. Semantics is a part of linguistics. There are 3 aspects study of linguistics; language form, language meaning, and language in context. Semantics (the study of meaning) is central to communication, and as communication becomes more and more a crucial factor in social organization, the need to understand it becomes more and more pressing. Semantics is also at the center of the study of the human mind – thought processes, cognition, conceptualization - all these are intricately bound up

with how we classify and convey our world experience through language. Semantic is the study of the meaning of communicated language (Saeed, 2016).

Technology has entranced into almost every home and school. It makes the educators consider the way of its usage in education. It also makes the changing of the way of teaching-learning. Technology has become common in use, and it cannot be excluded from teaching or learning. The activity of teaching-learning has also got an impact on them. It means that the learners and the teachers or educators should adapt to this change. The researcher can find short stories with various titles and purposes on YouTube. Technology should be helpful in classroom settings by encouraging inquiry, helping communication, constructing teaching products, and assisting students' self-expression. (Rashid Abdul Majeed Iman Muwafaq Muslim Mra, 2016) States that teaching and learning via technology engage learners in active situations of critical thinking to solve problems, share ideas with others, and reflect what they have known. Classes that use technology shift from teacher-centered to student-centered courses. (Rashid & Majeed, 2017) refers to the advantages of using technology in ranks; they state that it enhances learning and understanding and encourages students to participate in the learning process. It also has a positive impact to shift education from being teacher-centered to student-centered.

The short story is now common media that can be used to describe hyponymy. (Handayani, 2013) said that grammatical rules and vocabularies items are available in short stories. They can be used based on the needs of the subjects. Short stories can be found on YouTube. YouTube has become popular as it can use of in the teaching and learning process.

Moreover, in this pandemic, technology supports the teachers in teaching many things, especially English. Technology is created to ease people's life. It is also designed for the people who do not want to leave behind. The need for technology in our everyday and academic lives has increased. Technology provides so many options for making teaching interesting and making teaching more productive in terms of improvements. Technology is one of the most significant drivers of social and linguistic change.

Short story in the research related to hyponymy in the sentences. Hyponymy is a part of semantics that recognizes the words in the sentences. Hyponymy can be used to identify the details of the phrase then classify them into some classification. The classifications themselves depend on the subject that is analyzed. The previous researches showed some types of hyponymy. The examples are, Iman Mingher Obied (2017) explained about the acquisition of hyponymy then classified them based on the relation, whether they are hypernymy or meronymy; Lalilatul Zakiyah and Zakrimal (2020) showed the classifications based on the lexical respect, Ahmed Hoshan (2020) conducted his research about hyponymy and its connection such as inclusion and entailment.

Based on the experts above, it can be concluded that technology development has brought many advantages in the teaching-learning process. There are resources on YouTube that can be used not only to teach but also to describe everything. The short story is one of them. A short story can be used to describe hyponymy to the learners. Hyponymy can be used to recognize the classification of the words in the sentences. The types of the terms can ease the learners in studying and analyzing semantics and is a relation.

Literature Review

Semantics

Semantics as a part of linguistics study, where the meaning of the semantics is the study of meaning and sentence and language. Semantics is the study of meaning and linguistic semantics as the study of meaning in so far as it is systematically encoded in the vocabulary and grammar of natural languages. It means that semantic discuss the importance of every word grammar in the written word. According to (Moeschler, 2012), semantics determine conventional (or literal) meaning. Similarly, (Dr. Leany Nani Harsa, 2014) stated that semantics deals with the literal meaning of words and sentences as determined by the rules of the language.

(Panjaitan Km, 2016) explained that the purpose of semantics is to know the exact meanings of the words and phrases and remove confusion, which might lead the readers to believe a word has many possible meanings. It makes a relationship between a word and the sentence through their meanings. Besides, semantic enables the readers to explore a sense of the meaning. If the people remove or change the place of a single word from the sentence, it will change the entire meaning, or else the penalty will become anomalous. Hence, the sense relation inside a sentence is very important, as a single word does not carry any sense or meaning.

According to (Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2003), the study of the linguistic meaning of morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences is semantics. Subfields of semantics are lexical semantics, which is concerned with the purposes of words and the meaning relationships among words, and phrasal or sentential semantics, which is concerned with the meaning of syntactic units larger than the word. Church in (Syarif, 2016) said that semantics is the branch of linguistics devoted to investigating linguistic sense and interpreting expressions in a language system. He also explained the purpose of language units such as words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and discourse. Language has a level-level analysis, i.e., phonology, morphology, and syntax.

There are seven types of meaning in semantics; (1) Denotative meaning (meaning by dictionary), (2) Connotative meaning (meaning by suggesting of mind), (3) Social meaning (social context), (4) Affective or Emotive meaning (convey about personal feeling), (5) Reflected meaning (multiple conceptual meaning), (6) Collocative meaning (association of words), and (7) Thematic meaning (message of the meaning), (Sari & Kusumawardhani, 2016).

Therefore, semantics study the meaning of words (lexical semantics) and fixed word combinations (phraseology) and how these combine to form the importance of sentences.

Hyponymy

Hyponymy is the relationship between the meaning of one word includes the other. A hyponym also relates one substance to another because it has the same scope. An example of an orchid is a hyponym of a flower, and a flower is a hyponym of a plant. Another example is blue is a hyponym of color, and ears are a hyponym of a part of the body. Thus the hyponym is included in the meaning, which classifies it with the same basic form units in the purpose only it explains the type part of the word itself (Zakiyah & Zakrimal, 2020).

(Mohammed, 2020) hyponym has a form of meaning related to each other and forms a sequence based on the arranged purpose. As an example of mangoes, apples and bananas are hyponyms of fruit, then spinach, mustard greens, and potatoes are hyponyms of vegetables. Fruits and vegetables are hyponyms in the form of plants. The example shows that the hyponym

has a level structure that is interrelated in giving the meaning to form a hierarchical arrangement. In other words, the hierarchical relationship is the meaning identified from the hyponym structure related to each other.

Hyponymy is a relation of inclusion that operates among groups of words. Hyponymy includes the meaning of the more general word. In linguistics and lexicography, hyponymy is a term used to designate a particular member of a broader class. For instance, daisy and rose are hyponyms of flower, also called a subtype or a subordinate term, and its adjective is hyponymic (Choiriningtyas, 2013).

Hyponymy is not restricted to nouns. The verb to see, for example, has several hyponymy-glimpse, stare, gaze, ogle, and so on. Hyponymy is a less familiar term to most people than either synonymy or antonymy, but it refers to a more important sense relation. It describes what happens when we say; An X is a kind of Y (Hasibuan, 2020).

Based on the explanations above, they stated that a hyponym is the translation of meaning by relying on the hierarchy of definitions and words that are owned. Hyponymy also shows the importance of one word on the significance of the other word.

Short Story

A short story is quite effective to be used as teaching-learning media when it is used to teach EFL. (Lasaiba, 2015) affirms that short stories transmit the culture of the people about whom the stories were written. (Alamsyah, 2016) explains that a short story emphasize a certain character portrayal or single effect that its readers can easily understand. He also believes that a short story is an effective medium that can be used for EFL learning due to its unique characteristics, such as its length and simplicity. (Pardede, 2010) explained that short stories are possibly the cheapest but most interesting entertainment. It is not difficult to find good short stories on the internet. Many of them are free.

There are many kinds of short stories on YouTube. They can be selected among various types of literary genres. The researcher can also make the selection based on the purpose of its use. (Handayani, 2013) explained that short stories can be used for EFL learners because 1) the length of the story is appropriate for one or two class sessions, 2) it is not complicated for the students, 3) it has a variety of choices, and 4) it can be used for all levels (from beginner to advance) and for all ages (young learners to adults). It also listed some benefits of using short stories for teaching; they reinforce students' skill, motivational, literary, cultural, and higher-order thinking benefits.

The researcher can conclude that a short story is an effective teaching media that can be used to teach EFL. Many things on YouTube can be used to improve EFL's English skills, and the short story is one of them. Short stories on YouTube can be used to strengthen EFL's English skills such as listening, speaking, reading, and writing. By using short stories, EFL can be motivated to explore their feelings by experiencing those that happened in the stories. They will be encouraged to continue reading it until the conflict is resolved. It also can be used to teach EFL to develop their high-order thinking.

Research Method

This study uses a descriptive qualitative research design. According to Best and Khan (Chitiyo, 2014), a descriptive qualitative research method is used by researchers to find

knowledge or theories of research at one particular time. The researcher used Riemer's approach in finding and classifying the data. In (Hoshan, 2020) Riemer shows that the hyponym is part of the class structure of meaning and the hierarchical form of the word itself. The object of this study is the short story of Hank and the Horse, which can be found on YouTube with the link https://youtu.be/T_FjsCY8vjs. This research aims to determine the most dominant hyponymy category in Hank and the Horse short story. To figure out why the predominant type of hyponymy is used in Hank and the Horse short story and the last to describe how hyponymy is used in Hank and the Horse short story. The researcher collected, observed, and then classified the hyponymy found in the short story. The research will be presented in the form of words or sentences that include informal methods in delivering the analysis results. The study participants are the 5th-semester students of the University of Bina Sarana Informatika.

The research was done by asking the students to watch the short story on YouTube and then complete the missing words based on the account. After that, they were asked to classify the words into the hyponymy agreed to ease them to analyze. Finally, the words that had been organized, then they were analyzed. The analysis was by asking them to write the comment with their opinion, but it was still based on the lesson that had been studied.

Results and Discussion

Results

After collecting, observing, and classifying, several categories of hyponymy are found. There are 40 hyponymies found in the short story then they are organized such as nouns, pronouns, adverbs, verbs, and adjectives.

The classification can be seen on the table below:

NO	CLASSIFICATION	WORDS
1.	Noun	Hank
		A cowboy
		A farm
		A horse
		Ginger
		A good time
		Tail
		Mane
		A stable
		The house
		Apples
		Food
		Fresh water
2.	Pronoun	He
		They
		She
		Her

3.	Adverb	Everyday
		Sometimes
		Slowly
		Always
		Every morning
		Often
		Usually
4.	Adjective	Fast
		Light brown
		Dark brown
		Three years old

The paper that was used as the research instrument is:

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BY USING THE WORDS IN THE BOX

is	has	lives	loves	walk
rides	sometimes	are	have	waits
Often	enjoys	gives	brushes	washes

Hank 1. **is** a cowboy

He 2. **lives** on a farm

He 3. **has** a horse named ginger

Hank 4. **loves** Ginger

He 5. **rides** Ginger everyday

Sometimes they 6. **walk** slowly

And 7. **sometimes** they run fast

They always 8. **have** a good time

Ginger is Hank's horse

She is light brown

Her tail and mane 9. **are** dark brown

She is three years old

She lives in a stable by the house

Ginger 10. **waits** for Hank every morning

She 11. **enjoys** their time together

12. Often, Hank 13. **gives** her apples

After long rides, Hank always 14. **washes** and brushes Ginger

He usually 15. **brushes** her tail

Then he gives her food and fresh water

Ginger loves Hank

Taken from: https://youtu.be/T_FjsCY8vjs

Discussion

Based on the results above, there were 40 data which was found, and they are the hierarchy with the hyponymy.

The researcher found 13 nouns in the short story: Hank, a cowboy, a farm, a horse, Ginger, a good time, tail, mane, a stable, the house, apples, food, and freshwater. They are the hyponymy of the noun. They are called nouns because they can be classified into proper and common nouns. A noun can also be classified into countable and uncountable. Countable nouns are a cowboy, a horse, a good time, a tail, a stable, and apples; meanwhile, uncountable nouns are Hank, Ginger, mane, food, and freshwater.

The researcher found four pronouns in the short story: he, they, she, and her. Pronouns are the words that refer to take places of nouns. There are many kinds of pronouns: subjects, such as I, You, They, We, He, She, and It. The issue is written at the beginning of the sentence and written with a capital letter. In the short story, the pronouns are: He rides Ginger every day. He takes the place of a noun Hank; They walk slowly. They refer to Hank and Ginger; Ginger is Hank's horse. She is light brown. She relates to Ginger. Besides subject, other kinds of pronouns are objected, such as me, you, them, us, him, her, and it. The Next is possessive. It uses to show someone or something's possession. Possessive is my/mine, your/yours, their/theirs, our/ours, his/his, her/hers, and its/its. The possessive in the short story is Ginger Hank's horse. She is light brown. Her tail and mane are dark browns. Her refers to Ginger. It shows that tail and mane belong to Ginger.

There are seven adverbs in the short story: every day, sometimes, slowly, always, every morning, often, and usually. Adverb explains the verb. There are several adverbs: adverb of time, adverb of place, adverb of manner, adverb of degree, adverb of frequency, interrogative adverb, and conjunctive adverb. In the short story, there are four adverbs of frequency, are sometimes, always, often, and usually; 2 adverbs of time are every day and every morning, and one adverb of manner is slowly.

Twelve verbs are found in the short story. Verbs are used to show the activity which the doer does. The verb is commonly written after subject. The verbs found in the short story are: is, has, loves, rides, walk, have, are, waits, enjoys, gives, washes, and brushes. The use of the verbs depends on the tenses and also the subject.

Four adjectives are found in the short story. They are fast, light brown, dark brown, and three years old. Adjectives are written after to be (is, am, are, was, were) or before nouns. The sentences in the short story are: And, sometimes they run fast; she is light brown; her tail and mane are dark brown, and she is three years old.

Based on the findings, noun became the most of hyponymy. It happened because a noun is used to name a thing, a place, a person, an idea, and an animal. The noun is also mostly used in sentences. In the short story, a noun is used to make the story interesting and easy to understand and support the story itself.

Conclusion

Several hyponyms are found in the short story, such as nouns, pronouns, adverb, verb, and adjectives. Completeness of data that has been identified as hyponym has shown the relationship of word meaning to the order of hyponym hierarchy. There are several hyponyms

have found, they are (13) hyponym of the nouns, (4) hyponym of pronouns, (7) hyponym of adverbs, (12) hyponym of verbs, and (4) hyponym of adjectives.

The dominant hyponym found in the short story is nouns. The hyponym found in the short story can be said as the hierarchical relationships related to words that have an arrangement of meanings parallel to broader implications.

References

- Alamsyah, A. (2016). Unika Atma Jaya, 6-8 April 2016. *Unika Atma Jaya*, (April), 6–8.
- Chitiyo, G. (2014). Research in education. *Educating Zimbabwe for the 21st Century: What Every Educator Should Know*, 133–144. <https://doi.org/10.3138/utq.3.3.308>
- Choiriningtyas, D. (2013). the Correlation Between Reading Comprehension, (March).
- Dr. Leany Nani Harsa. (2014). Introduction to Words and Morphemes. *English Morpho-Syntax*, 1–47.
- Fromkin, V., Rodman, R., & Hyams, N. (2003). An Introduction to Language seventh edition.
- Handayani, M. (2013). *Elsa graduated in 25 June 2013 from English Education Study Program of Indonesia University of Education, 1(June), 52–58.
- Hasibuan, L. (2020). *AN ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF HYPONYMY ON CORONA VIRUS*.
- Hoshan, A. (2020). A Semantic Analysis of Hyponymy in Mansfield 's The Little Girl *موا اس ی* ص ان ه تاق دید ع (December).
- Lasaiba, D. (2015). The Effectiveness of Using Short Stories In English Teaching For PAI Learners of IAIN Ambon on Learners' Perception. *Jurnal Fikratuna (Program Studi Agama Islam IAIN Ambon)*, 7(2), 257–276.
- Moeschler, J. (2012). Conversational and conventional implicatures. *Cognitive Pragmatics*, (December), 405–433. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110214215.405>
- Mohammed, W. M. (2020). The Acquisition of Emphatic Verb Forms by Iraqi EFL University Students. *Asian EFL Journal*, 27(44), 153–168.
- Panjaitan Km, J. DI. (2016). ELT-Lectura. *Studies and Perspectives in English Language Teaching*, 3(2).
- Pardede, P. (2010). Short Stories Use in Language Skills Classes: Students ' Interest and Perception. *In Proceeding of the 4th International Seminar.Bringing Lingustic and Literature into EFL Classroom.*, (April), 1–18.
- Rashid Abdul Majeed Iman Muwafaq Muslim Mra, M. (2016). Technology Usage in English Language Teaching and Learning: Reality and Dream. *J. Of College Of Education For Women*, 27(6), 2016–2180.
- Rashid, M., & Majeed, A. (2017). J . Of College Of Education For Women Technology Usage in English Language Teaching and Learning: Reality and Dream, (April). <https://doi.org/10.13140/RG.2.2.19025.99687>
- Saeed, J. I. (2016). *Semantics (4th edition)*. Wiley Blackwell.
- Sari, A., & Kusumawardhani, P. (2016). Denotative and Connotative Meaning in One direction's Songs Lyric: A Semantic Perspective. *ELT-Lectura*, 3(2), 14–18. <https://doi.org/10.31849/elt-lectura.v3i2.479>
- Syarif, H. (2016). Linguistics and the English Language Instruction. *Lingua Didaktika: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Pembelajaran Bahasa*, 10(1), 50. <https://doi.org/10.24036/ld.v10i1.6328>
- Zakiyah, L., & Zakrimal, Z. (2020). Semantics Analysis of Hyponym in The "Fate and Furious

8.” *Linguistic, English Education and Art (LEEA) Journal*, 4(1), 45–55.
<https://doi.org/10.31539/leea.v4i1.1361>