

THE USE OF HYPONIMY IN 'SANGKURIANG' FOLKLORE ON THE "DONGENG KITA" YOUTUBE CHANNEL

PENGUNAAN HIPONIMI DALAM CERITA RAKYAT "SANGKURIANG" PADA CHANNEL YOUTUBE "DONGENG KITA"

Syifa Fauziyah

Institute of Prima Bangsa Cirebon

fauziyas131@gmail.com

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze the use of hyponymy in the "Sangkuriang" folklore published on the YouTube channel "Dongeng Kita." Hyponymy is a lexical relationship in which a word (hyponym) is a specific instance of a more general category (hypernym). This research focuses on identifying and analyzing the forms of hyponymy found in the folktale "Sangkuriang," using data in the form of video transcripts from the channel. The data collection method was conducted through observation and non-participatory techniques, which allowed the researcher to carefully collect and transcribe the videos. After the collection and analysis process, it was found that there were 12 hyponyms in the noun or noun word class category that appeared in the story. The findings provide insight into how hyponymy is used to enrich the narrative as well as characterization in the folktale "Sangkuriang," while highlighting the importance of linguistic elements in conveying the meaning and theme of the story. This research is expected to contribute to a deeper understanding of language use in the context of local culture through digital media.

Keywords: *hyponym; hypernym; meaning relation; youtube*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penggunaan hiponimi dalam folklore "Sangkuriang" yang ditayangkan di kanal YouTube "Dongeng Kita." Hiponimi adalah hubungan leksikal di mana suatu kata (hiponim) merupakan contoh spesifik dari kategori yang lebih umum (hipernim). Penelitian ini berfokus pada pengidentifikasian dan analisis bentuk-bentuk hiponimi yang ada di dalam cerita rakyat "Sangkuriang," dengan menggunakan data berupa transkrip video dari kanal tersebut. Metode pengumpulan data dilakukannya observasi dan teknik non-partisipatoris, yang memungkinkan peneliti untuk mengumpulkan dan mentranskripsi video dengan cermat. Setelah proses pengumpulan dan analisis, ditemukan bahwa terdapat 12 hiponimi dalam kategori kelas kata nomina atau kata benda yang muncul dalam cerita. Temuan ini memberikan wawasan tentang bagaimana hiponimi digunakan untuk memperkaya narasi serta karakterisasi dalam cerita rakyat "Sangkuriang," sekaligus menyoroti pentingnya elemen linguistik dalam menyampaikan makna dan tema cerita. Diharapkan penelitian ini dapat memberikan pemahaman lebih lanjut tentang penggunaan bahasa dalam konteks budaya lokal melalui media digital.

Kata kunci: hiponimi; hipernim; relasi makna; youtube

INTRODUCTION

Language is used as the most effective tool for conveying information and connecting with society (Noor, 2010 as cited in Salleh et al., 2020). The language we use to communicate has many meanings. Language also has many ways of communicating, both written and oral. Language is also related to semantics. Semantics is a part of linguistics. Language form, language meaning, and language in context are the three components of the study of language. Understanding semantics (the study of meaning) is important because communication is increasingly important for socialization. Semantics is also at the core of the study of the human mind. Fields like thought process, cognition, and conceptualizing are directly related to how we organize and communicate our experiences of the world through language. In Indonesian studies, the science that deals with the meaning of language is called semantics (Hidayah et al., 2024). In semantics, there are meaning relationships between words, such as hyponyms and hypernyms (Hidayah et al., 2024). Meaning relationships in semantics refer to relationships between words, such as similarity of meaning (synonymy), opposite meaning (antonymy), multiple meaning (polysemy), inclusion of meaning (hyponymy), and graded meaning (homonymy) (Simorangkir et al., 2024).

In this research, we have chosen to focus on hyponyms as the topic that needs to be discussed in more depth. Hyponyms have a crucial role in organizing the semantic space of a language (Jumaeva, 2024). Hyponymy comes from the ancient Greek, where "onoma" means "name" and "hypo" means "under". Therefore, "hyponym" literally means "a name that is under another name". (Ani et al., 2023). According to (Kusumawardhani, 2021), hyponymy is the relationship between the meaning of one word and another word. Hyponyms also connect one word with another because they have the same scope. Meaning also affects the way or idea someone thinks is called a hyponym. Meanwhile, the word hypernym can be used as a general term (Rahmawati et al., 2024).

YouTube is a free, convenient, and easily accessible platform that continues to grow and develop. In addition to being used for learning facilities, YouTube can also be a platform used by creators to express themselves (Budi et al., 2024). YouTube also has evolved to a global platform for formal and informal education Shoufan & Mohamed, 2020). YouTube has become a very popular platform among all generations. This platform presents different types of content, vlogs, including folklore. Indonesia is rich with legends and folklore. These legends and folk tales can be explored and used as a source of ideas for animated movies. Even now, many publishers are trying to write Indonesian folklore books to be printed and sold to the public. As a result, it is easier to find ideas and create characters for the development of animation films with folklore themes (Budi et al., 2024).

One such folk tale is "Sangkuriang", which comes from West Java, Indonesia. This story not only captures the attention of children, but also contains important moral lessons. Through videos available on YouTube, the story of Sangkuriang can be told in a creative and interactive way, making it easier for the younger generation to understand and enjoy. Several YouTube channels, such as Dongeng Kita, provide educational and entertaining fairy tale content. These channels feature quality animated cartoons to help children understand the story and moral message behind the story. For example, this video about the origin of Gunung Tangkuban Perahu not only tells the story of Sangkuriang and Dayang Sumbi, but also teaches the importance of thinking before you act and respecting your parents. The channels do not just focus on one story, but also present various other folk tales from all over Indonesia. This provides an opportunity for children to learn about local culture and traditions through their preferred media. Through the use of visual and audio elements, YouTube enables folktales to be told in a more engaging and entertaining way, allowing children to become emotionally involved in the stories being told. Overall, YouTube serves as a bridge between traditional

folklore and contemporary audiences, making cultural stories accessible and engaging through animation (Budi et al., 2024).

The Sangkuriang folktale is one of the most famous legends in West Java, Indonesia. It not only presents an interesting story, but also contains deep moral values. The video folktale "Sangkuriang", which can be found in various versions on platforms such as YouTube, tells the story of a young man named Sangkuriang and his mother, Dayang Sumbi. The story is about the conflict-filled journey of Sangkuriang and Dayang Sumbi, including the tragic misunderstanding that occurred between him and his mother, and how it led to the creation of Gunung Tangkuban Perahu. For example, in this story, the word "*hewan*" can be used as a hypernym for words similar to "*anjing*". This study aims to find examples of the use of hyponyms and hypernyms and how these semantic structures support the development of themes and characters in the story by analyzing the video transcripts. Through the use of this linguistic approach, it is hoped that a deeper understanding of the way language conveys meaning in the Indonesian cultural context can be gained. In addition, this research also shows how the concepts of hyponym and hypernym affect the analysis of literary texts, especially the folklore genre, thus contributing to linguistic research. By understanding how these words are used in the context of the story, it is hoped that insight can be gained into the structure of the language as well as the cultural values contained in the narrative.

Some previous researchers have studied hyponymy. The first research is a study conducted by (Kusumawardhani, 2021) titled "Semantics Analysis of Hyponymy On 'Hank and The Horse' Short Story On Youtube". This study aims to find out the use and the most dominant of hyponymy as a semantic feature through the story Hank and The Horse. Several hyponyms are found in the short story, such as pronouns, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and verbs. The completeness of the data identified as hyponyms has shown the relationship of word meaning with the order of the hyponym level.

Another research on hyponymy conducted by (Zakiyah & Zakrimal, 2020) titled "SEMANTICS ANALYSIS OF HYPONYM IN THE FATE AND FURIOUS 8". The study aims to analyze the hyponym hierarchy and the relationships between words in the movie "Fate and Furious 8". A descriptive qualitative method is used to explore the semantic analysis of hyponymy within the screenplay of the movie. The research focuses on identifying and categorizing hyponyms found in the dialogue of "Fate and Furious 8". The analysis identified a total of 50 hyponyms in various categories. The most dominant category was found to be hyponyms of numbers, with 11 instances. Other categories included 8 hyponyms of family, 7 of transportation, 3 of color, 1 of appearance, 6 of objects, 4 of countries, 2 of size, 3 of animals, and 5 of body parts.

The next research on hyponymy was also conducted by (Auliya et al., 2020) entitled "The Use of Hyponymy in the Caption of President Joko Widodo's Official Instagram Account Posts". This study aims to explain how hyponymy is used in descriptions or captions in posts on president Joko Widodo's official Instagram account. According to the research findings and discussion results, it can be concluded that the post captions use 23 hyponyms. These hyponymies are related to the various forms of cooperation that Indonesia has with other countries in terms of human resource development. For example, the collaboration between Indonesia, Japan and the United Arab Emirates. In addition, there are hyponymies associated with new government policies, such as emergency response to stop the spread of COVID-19 and policies for low-income people.

Another research that analyzes hyponyms was also conducted by (Setiani et al., 2023) titled “*Analisis Hiponim pada Kumpulan Lagu Karya Ebit G. Ade sebagai Alternatif Bahan Ajar di Sekolah Menengah Atas*”. Centered on song lyrics, focusing on textual analysis only. It integrates the values of cultural and character education, making it a multi-faceted educational tool. The study aims to analyze the hyponyms found in the songs of Ebit G. Ade's songs as alternative teaching materials for secondary school students. In total, 56 hyponyms were identified. It was concluded that the collection of songs meets the criteria for educational materials based on linguistic, psychological, and cultural contexts.

The article titled “*Penggunaan Hiponimi pada Caption Postingan Akun Instagram Resmi Ganjar Pranowo Tahun 2022*” conducted by (Ani et al., 2023) also explores the use of hyponymy. The research focuses on the captions of the Instagram account @ganjar_pranowo, specifically from February to June 2022. The data population of the study includes all sentences in the captions that contain hyponymy. The study identifies 30 instances of hyponymy in the captions, which include different forms such as verbs, adjectives, and nouns.

Another previous research that analyzed hyponyms was conducted by (Hidayah et al., 2024), titled “*Analisis Penggunaan Hiponim dan Hipernim dalam Koran Riau Pos Edisi Agustus 2020*”. This study aims to analyze the significance of hyponyms and hypernyms in semantic relations in journalistic writing, by exploring the use of hyponyms and hypernyms in Riau Pos newspaper from August 2020. It uses qualitative research methods, particularly content analysis, to examine linguistic elements in the context of mass media communication. The study identifies 20 cases of hyponyms and 14 cases of hypernyms found in newspaper articles. Hyponyms that were found for example “Indonesian technology company, Gojek, officially integrates its application in three other countries: Vietnam, Singapore, and Thailand.” Here, “Vietnam, Singapore, and Thailand” are hyponyms as they fall under the broader category of ‘countries’ and hypernym that were found for example “In the recommended consumption pattern, there are 3-4 servings of carbohydrate sources such as rice, corn, cassava, potatoes, taro, and bread.” The words “rice, corn, cassava, potatoes, taro, and bread” are hyponyms of the broader category “carbohydrate sources.

Another research that analyzed hyponyms was conducted by (Rezeki & Mulyadi, 2024) titled “*MEANING RELATION OF HYPONYM IN BATAK TOBA LANGUAGE*”. The research aims to describe the hyponymic semantic relations found in Batak Toba songs and to explain the types of hyponyms used in these songs. It seeks to improve understanding of how specific terms relate to more general categories in terms of language and semantics. It focuses on Batak Toba lyrics, specifically analyzing hyponymic relationships within fourteen lyrics. The data was collected from a YouTube video of these songs uploaded on April 23, 2021. The analysis identified ten hyponymic words within the song lyrics and concluded that Batak Toba songs effectively use hyponymic semantic relations.

Another research that analyzed hyponyms was conducted by (Gagné, et al. 2020) titled “*Is buttercup a kind of cup? Hyponymy and semantic transparency in compound words*” focused to investigate the role of hyponymy and other measures of semantic transparency in predicting the meaning predictability of compounds. It aimed to understand how different factors, including human ratings and corpus-based measures, interact to influence this predictability. The subjects of the study were compounds formed from two components, with a focus on how the relationship between these components (specifically, hyponymy) affects the predictability of the compound's meaning. Participants were 936 native English speakers who rated various compound words. Results indicated that hyponymy significantly improved the fit of predictive models of meaning predictability across multiple analyses. Specifically, the inclusion of hyponymy, along with other measures such as meaning retention ratings and relatedness, increased the explanatory power of the model.

The research conducted by (Salleh et al., 2020) titled “ANALISIS SEMANTIK LEKSIKAL DALAM NOVEL SANGKAR KARYA SAMSI AH MOHD. NOR” explores the meaning behind the novel "Sangkar" by Samsiah Mohd. Nor, focusing on lexical semantics to analyze the use of various lexical types such as synonyms, antonyms, and others within the text. The study found a total frequency of lexical semantics recorded at 1019 instances (100%). It highlights the importance of understanding lexical variations and their contextual usage within the novel. It emphasizes the need for careful examination of lexical items to grasp their meanings accurately, as demonstrated through the analysis of "Sangkar".

Another research that analyzed hyponyms was conducted by (Hidayatullah & Sukma, 2022) titled “HIPONIM DAN HIPERNIM DALAM BERITA NASIONAL PADA KORAN DIGITAL RADAR JEMBER” aims to describe the forms of hyponyms and hypernyms found in the national news discourse in the digital newspaper Radar Jember. An example of hyponyms and hypernyms from a news article such as “*Seragam baru satpam itu diubah dari coklat muda menjadi krem sementara itu celana seragam masih tetap berwarna coklat tua.*” In this context, “*coklat muda*,” “*krem*,” and “*coklat tua*” are hyponyms that fall under the hypernym “*warna*” (color). The relationship between hyponyms and hypernyms in national news discourse, specifically in the digital newspaper Radar Jember from January 2022, encompasses four forms of levels: basic words, abbreviations, words with suffixes, and phrases. The analysis revealed that hyponyms were predominantly found at the word level, while hypernyms were the least. This study has some similarities and differences with previous studies. If the previous study looked at all aspects of grammatical and lexical cohesion in general, this study is more specific by focusing only on the use of hyponymy in the class of nouns contained in the recording of *Sangkuriang* folklore on the YouTube channel *Dongeng Kita*.

The similarity between this study and the previous research lies in the object of study, namely the linguistic aspects of the text, especially those related to cohesion. However, the difference lies in the scope and focus of the research. The previous study tends to be wider in scope, analyzing all types of grammatical cohesion (such as reference, substitution, and conjunction) and lexical cohesion (such as repetition, synonymy, antonymy, and hyponymy). Meanwhile, this study is just limited to the analysis of hyponymy, which is the hierarchical relationship between general words (hypernyms) and specific words (hyponyms), especially in the class of nouns.

In addition, this research is also unique in terms of the data sources used. The transcript of the *Sangkuriang* folk tale from the YouTube channel *Dongeng Kita* was chosen as the object of analysis, reflecting the adaptation to the development of technology and digital media. This is different from some previous studies that may have used more conventional data sources such as books or printed texts. This study thus not only contributes to the field of linguistics, especially the study of lexical cohesion, but also offers a new perspective in the analysis of texts available on digital platforms.

With a more specific focus and data sources that are relevant to the current context, this study is expected to provide a deeper understanding of the use of hyponymy in folklore, as well as how this linguistic aspect plays a role in building text cohesion and coherence.

METHOD

In the research that analyzes the use of hyponymy in the folklore of "*Sangkuriang*" on the YouTube channel "*Dongeng Kita*", the primary data source is a video of "*Sangkuriang*" in YouTube digital format. Data were collected through observation and non-participatory data collection methods, which allowed the collection and transcription of videos, as well as the analysis of words or sentences containing hyponymy. This research uses a qualitative descriptive data analysis technique that focuses on identifying and analyzing the forms of hyponymy contained in the "*Sangkuriang*" video. Therefore, this study employs a combination of note-taking techniques and hyponymy relation analysis to understand the use of hyponymy in the narrative context of the folk tale.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After collecting and observing the data, hyponymy was found in the category Noun or Noun Class. There are 12 hyponymies found in the Sangkuriang folktale. Below is a table of the hyponymy data found in the Sangkuriang folktale:

Table 1. Data of Hyponymy on Nomina Found

No	Hipernim/ Superordinate	Hyponymy/ Subordinate
1.	Character	<i>Dayang Sumbi</i> (Name. character, a princess)
2.	Character	<i>Sangkuriang</i> (Character name, Dayang Sumbi's son)
3.	Animal	<i>Tumang</i> (The royal dog)
4.	Location	<i>Istana</i> (The king's residence)
5.	Location	<i>Hutan</i>
6.	Location	<i>Kerajaan</i>
7.	Location	<i>Bukit</i>
8.	Location	<i>Gunung</i>
9.	Event	<i>Pesta</i>
10.	Material	<i>Benang</i>
11.	Food	<i>Daging</i>
12.	Vehicle	<i>Perahu</i> (Transportation on water)

Below are explanations of results of data analysis of hypernyms and hyponyms in Sangkuriang folklore on Dongeng Kita YouTube channel:

- 1) *“Suatu hari **Dayang Sumbi** menenun di teras istana”*

In data (1), the hypernym or superordinate is the character, while Dayang Sumbi is included in the hyponym or subordinate of the character in the Sangkuriang folklore. This shows that Dayang Sumbi is one of the main characters in the narrative, and her role as an active female character in the story is very important.

- 2) ***Sangkuriang** tumbuh menjadi anak laki-laki yang sehat lincah dan cerdas.*

In data (2), the hypernym or superordinate is the character, while Sangkuriang is included in the hyponym or subordinate of the character in the Sangkuriang folklore. As a result, Sangkuriang is a hyponym of the hypernym character.

- 3) *“Bagaimanapun Dayang Sumbi tidak bisa mencabut sumpahnya dia pun menikah dengan **Tumang**.”*

In data (3), the hypernym that can be found is “animal”, while “Tumang” is a hyponym of the animal category. Tumang acts as a pet dog as well as an important character who has an emotional connection with Sangkuriang, highlighting the dynamics between humans and animals in the story.

- 4) *“Karena jengkel, akhirnya sangkuriang membunuh tumang dan menyerahkan dagingnya sebagai hasil buruan untuk pesta **istana**”*

In data (4), the hypernym or superordinate is “location”, while “*istana*” is a hyponym of the location category. The palace here refers to the place where the party is held, and in the context of the story represents the center of social activity and a status symbol. The author provides a broader context for the setting of the story by mentioning “*istana*”.

- 5) *“Sangkuriang pergi ke hutan ditemani **tumang**”*

In data (5), the hypernym or superordinate is “location”, while “*hutan*” is a hyponym of the location category. The term “*hutan*” refers to the place where Sangkuriang conducts hunting activities. By mentioning “*hutan*”, the author provides a more specific context about the setting of the story.

- 6) *“Pada zaman dahulu di sebuah **kerajaan** Makmur bernama parahyangan,”*

In data (6), the hypernym or superordinate is “location”, while “*kerajaan*” belongs to the hyponym of the location category. The term “*kerajaan*” refers to a political and social entity with a government and social structure in which the story takes place. The author provides a broader context for the setting of the story by mentioning “*Kerajaan*”.

- 7) *"Aku ingin kamu mengubah **bukit** itu menjadi bendungan, dan membuat perahu untuk menyusuri bendungan itu."*

In data (7), "lokasi" functions as a hypernym that includes various types of places, while "bukit" is a hyponym that refers to the specific form of the location. In the context of the story, the hill becomes the starting point of the transformation desired by Dayang Sumbi. By turning the hill into a dam, Sangkuriang not only brings physical changes to the environment, but he also demonstrates his ability to use supernatural powers.

- 8) *"Perahu itu jatuh dalam posisi terbalik dan berubah menjadi **gunung**"*

In data (8), "location" functions as a hypernym that includes various types of places, while "Gunung" is a hyponym that refers to the specific form of the location.

- 9) *"Suatu hari Dayang Sumbi menyuruh Sangkuriang berburu binatang untuk **pesta** di istana"*

In data (9), "event" functions as a hypernym, while "*pesta*" is a hyponym that refers to a specific type of event. The use of the hyponym "*pesta*" also shows the purpose of the hunting action, which is to fulfill social and cultural needs in a special event.

- 10) *"Betapa terkejutnya Dayang Sumbi karena yang mengambil **benang** itu adalah si Tumang, anjing kerajaan yang terkenal setia dan sakti."*

In data (10), "material" functions as a hypernym that includes various types of materials, while "*benang*" is a hyponym that refers to a specific type of material.

- 11) *"Dia mengira itu **daging** hasil buruan."*

In data (11), In the sentence "*Dia mengira itu daging hasil buruan,*" there is a clear relationship between hypernym and hyponym. Here, "food" functions as a hypernym that encompasses various types of consumable materials, while "*daging*" is a hyponym that refers to a specific type of food that comes from animals.

- 12) *"Sekarang tinggal membuat **perahu** besar untuk menyeberangi bendungan ini."*

In data (12) "vehicle" functions as a hypernym that includes various types of transportation tools, while "*perahu*" is a hyponym that refers to a specific type of vehicle used to sail on water. In the context of the story, the boat becomes an important tool that will be used by Sangkuriang to cross the dam that he has created.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings and discussion, it is concluded that there are 12 hyponyms found in Sangkuriang folklore. The use of hyponyms in the folktale "*Sangkuriang*" analyzed through the YouTube channel video "*Dongeng Kita*" shows that hyponyms play an important role in adding to the story and providing depth of meaning. This analysis found various forms of hyponyms that describe characters, objects, and events in the story. For

example, terms such as “*anjing*” as a hyponym of “animal” provide a more specific context for the character Tumang, providing a more specific context in the story and emphasizing his role.

Hyponyms also help to clarify the relationship between various elements of the story, such as Sangkuriang's relationship with Tumang and the conflict resulting from Sangkuriang's lack of knowledge of his father's identity. In this way, the use of hyponyms not only clarifies the description but also strengthens the main themes of the story: fate and family relationships. In conclusion, the analysis of the use of hyponyms in “*Sangkuriang*” shows that this linguistic element is also very important in understanding the structure and characteristics of this folktale.

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