



HYPONYMY FOUND IN KATE CHOPIN'S SELECTED SHORT STORIES

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ABSTRAK: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan hiponimi yang ditemukan dalam cerita pendek oleh Kate Chopin. Teori semantic dengan pendekatan hiponimi digunakan untuk menjawab masalah penelitian. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif. Data diambil dalam bentuk kalimat dari cerita pendek oleh Kate Chopin. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat lima puluh tiga hiponimi dengan lima belas superior yang dikelompokkan dalam jenis hiponimi yang ditemukan dalam cerita pendek oleh Kate Chopin. jenis hiponimi tersebut adalah *taxonomic, functional, collective: singular, heterogeneous stuffs and collective: plural*. Ada juga lima superior yaitu laki-laki, perempuan, angka, warna, kelamin, kain, penampilan, bercerita, melihat, waktu, jarak, ukuran, pekerjaan, bagian tubuh, air dan musim.

Kata kunci: cerita pendek, hiponimi, jenis hiponimi.

ABSTRACT: This study aimed at explain the types of hyponymy found in Kate Chopin's selected short stories. Semantic theory and hyponymy approach was used to answer the problem of study. This study used qualitative method. The data were taken of sentence by Kate Chopin selected short stories. The results of this study indicate that there are fifty three of hyponymy with fifteen superordinate it's grouped in the types of hyponymy found in short stories by Kate Chopin. The types of hyponymy are taxonomic, functional, and collective: singular, heterogeneous stuffs, and collective: plural. Also fifteen superordinate are male, female, number, color, cloth, appearance, tell, see, time distance, size, occupation, part of body, water, and season.

Keywords: short story, types of hyponymy, hyponymy.

INTRODUCTION

Semantic is beginning or theory in knowing what of a word. Semantic (the study of meaning) is central to communication, and as communication becomes more and more a crucial factors in social organization, the need to understand it becomes more and more pressing. Semantic is also at the center of the study in human mind like thought processes, cognition, conceptualization, all these are intricately bound up with how classify and convey our world experience through language. Semantic appears in the text of literary words, poetry, novels even short story. According to Riemer (2010:65), semantic the science of real meaning, it means that in the interpretation of the word must match the context of the sentence so we know the actual meaning.

Then in semantic, there is also a meaningful relationship between a few words and it's commonly called lexical relation. Lexical relation knows definitional meaning, a competent speakers knows how it relates to



other words of the language. Lexical relation is a form or pattern of association that is recognized and culturally determined which has a link between lexical units in a language used (Obeidat & Abu-Melhim, 2017). It is to indicate some paradigmatic relation among words. The term of lexical relation is ambiguous in that it could refer to relations among the word or lexical items within the mental lexical. In addition, lexical relation has many kinds.

Lexical relation has several kinds like antonym, metonymy, synonymy, taxonomy, hyponymy. Many people do not understand that meaning of a word that has specific meaning. In order to understand that meaning, then the researcher need to analyzed word that has the general meaning of the word that has that has specific meaning. In this case is very closely related to hyponymy. Hyponym is a formation of words that have specific meanings that refer to general meaning. According to the phenomenon the researcher choose this problem as one of the topics to be examined that hyponym. While Rowe and Levine (2022:149) state that Hyponyms are more specific words that constitute a subclass of a more general word. The reason for studying the hyponymy is hyponym as one way to create a hierarchy link by giving a word of a bonded or specific, Rose Hyponym of flower, dog and cat hyponym of pet. If there is no hyponymy in the short story, then the readers will not understand the meaning of the specific word and its relationship with the meaning of the other word. Through the Hyponymy Study is expected to help readers more easily know what the meaning of words are often defined by their relationship with other words. Through this hyponymy on the short story is expected the reader will be easier to understand the story of the short story itself. In this case the researcher would to know what types of hyponymy.

Although there are also some research on hyponymy, research focusing on analyzing the types of hyponymy in the context of short stories still needs to be completed, with the previous study such as article by Lailatuz Zakiyah and Zakrimal (2020 and Kusumawardhani (2021), only focus in category of movie and youtube video texts, without detailing specific types of hyponymy in movie and youtube video text. Therefore this research, offers a new contribution to the understanding of hyponymy in the context of short stories. By focusing on the hyponymy analysis that occurs in the "Kate Chopin's selected short stories", this research details the specific change of hyponymy.

METHOD

To conducting this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method as research design so that it was related to the problems found in this study. The data taken in this study is a either narrative or description. Therefore using qualitative method, by itself this study does not aim to do quantity calculations or mathematical presentation, that is qualitative method is research without statistical or quantitative procedures in search of results. Basically, to conduct the research, the source required as the main research material. In this study the researcher used the A collection of Kate Chopin's short stories, with 71 total pages and in first publicity on September 15, 2013 by Heraklion Press. The researcher choose short story, namely: **The story of an hour, The storm, Desiree's baby, A respectable woman, Her letters, and The kiss**. As a source in this study, the writer used words that contain hyponymy as data of this study. In collecting the data, the researcher did several ways such as the following steps: Reading the selected short stories, namely: **The story of an hour, The storm, Desiree's baby, A respectable woman, Her letters, and The kiss** in book A Collection of Kate Chopin's Short Stories, collecting the hyponymy words found in the short story by Kate Chopin, selecting words which contain hyponymy words in the short story by Kate Chopin. After



performing the collection of thorough data collection from the short story, the researcher then analyzed the data clearly and systematically with the following steps: Analysing the data related to the Hyponymy found in short story by Kate Chopin, classifying the data into the five types hyponymy found in short story by Kate Chopin, discussing the data based on the relevant theories of the hyponymy found in Kate Chopin's selected short story, and making the conclusion based on the result of discussing the data.

DISCUSSION

The data of this research were taken from words which included hyponymy in A Collection of Kate Chopin's short stories book. The researcher takes some such stories namely *The story of an hour*, *The storm*, *Deirees baby*, *A respectable woman*, *Her letters*, and *The kiss*. There are found 53 words of hyponymy in the data which into types of hyponymy used in in A collection of Kate Chopin's short stories book. From the short story the data taken is the words or narrative that classified in some superordinate and then grouped again in the type of hyponymy.

The data was classified into the words of superordinate, which fallen into 15 words such as; male, female, number, color, sex, cloth, appearance, tell, see, time, distance, size, occupation, parts of body, water, season. In the thirteen superordinate above has its hyponymy. Hyponymy also grouped into some types of hyponymy and then hyponymy was also included into some types of hyponymy himself. There are several types hyponymy.

Taxonomic

Taxonomic super categories are physically similar, so that it's possible to draw a picture of a typical member (Kittay & Lehrer, 2012). Male is a superordinate included in the taxonomic type. Because in taxonomic, it is explained that members who belong to the same form or physical. The male part is **father** and **boy**. That is a member of male by being physically identical to its meaning. His **father's** knee and was not afraid (The Storm 1898:1) She tried to speak to the little quadroom **boy** (Desiree's Baby 1893:3). Basically the use of Hyponymy on a short story is very interesting to be analyzed. In the short story hyponymy used in describing something according to the actual meaning. In the first sentence of *his father's knee and was not afraid* found in the storm story. Then the second sentence *she tried to speak to little quad room boy* it was found in desiree's baby story. In the sentence analyzed that **father** use of the word describes physical meaning and refers to the characteristics of a man who was later the second **boy**. It also describes physical meaning by explaining that he is a child. **Father** and **boy** have a resemble in physical. Therefore they have interrelated meanings or relate to the superordinate of male.

Functional

Functional are not necessarily physically similar but share a similar function or use (Kittay & Lehrer, 2012) Sex is a superordinate of functional type. Member of sex is man and woman describes the meaning of function as referring to sex. In a sentence on short story it's natural for a **man** and stopped kissing a **woman** explains that their meaning is no longer physical but their function as both man and woman.

"I suppose it's natural for a **man** to feel (The Kiss, 1895:1)

I've stopped kissing **women**; it's dangerous." (The Kiss, 1895:3)



Sex is superordinate that is included in functional type. Sex does not explain the meaning as a physical look but explains its function from the sex itself. Unlike the male or female explaining the physical meaning of man and women but sex describes its function as men and women. In the section two discourses in the story.

In the first sentence i suppose it's natural for a **man** to feel and act dangerous on an occasion found in The Kiss short story. In this sentence **man** explains the meaning as its function. Man is used as a form of meaning in explaining the personality of man in this case. Then in the second sentence I am stopped kissing **Woman**; It's dangerous found in The Kiss story. In this sentence said **woman** did not explain the physical but describe the meaning of its function. Woman explains the personality as a woman. Both words between **man** and **woman** have the meaning to explain the same function but physically different and the meaning of both also associated with the meaning of sex that has the section that explains the instead of physical. Member of sex is man and woman describes the meaning of function as referring to sex.

Collective: singular

Singular collective are also share a common function and in addition, are typically kept or occur together in a single place at some point in their history. This is particularly apparent in cases in which the name of the common location appears as part of the category name (Kittay & Lehrer, 2012). Tell is one of the superordinate's including in the Collective Singular Type. In this type of Member of Hyponym describes the specifics describing the same goals and places. Therefore tell as superordinate included in this type.

They did to **talk** (Her Letters, 1904:2)

It was a voice **speaking** (Her Letters, 1904:2)

In the first sentence that is *they do to talk* found in her letters short story. Talk is Hyponym of Superordinate Tell. **Talk** is also a form of verb that is included in Hyponym. Talk explains that the specificity is specifically to do something conversation or any expression. In the story **Talk** in use in explaining that there is a group of people who do the conversation. Talk also explains that there are also speech that occurs when doing a conversation. Then the second sentence is *it was like a voice speaking*, it was found in her letters short story. **Speaking** is Hyponym that explains the specific meaning of talking. In the story that speaking describes the meaning to explain that there is one of the speaking. Both are talk and also **speaking** has meaning in the same function and place of the context of the conversation. Therefore talk and speaking is hyponyms from the superordinate tell and included in a collective singular type. So, talk and speaking was a hyponymy belonged to the superordinate tell and then belongs to the collective singular type.

Heterogeneous stuffs

Heterogeneous classes of "stuffs" do have a common function or purpose, do not occur in the same place together and are masses (Kittay & Lehrer, 2012). Distance is one of that is superordinate included in the heterogeneous stuffs type. In this type it explains that member of hyponym has common function but the place is different. In the sentence on short story is don't come **near** me and he had been **far** from the scene explaining that the meaning of the two are both but that of the sentence there are different places where they use it.

Don't touch me; don't come **near** me," (The Kiss, 1895:1)

He had been **far** from the scene of the accident. (The Story of an Hour, 1894:3)

Near and **far** is included in heterogeneous stuffs type because it describes the same functionality and purpose that explains the close range and which is far away. But both have differences in location or object. In



the first sentence, *don't touch me; don't come **near** me* which is found in The Kiss short story. In this sentence near

explains the distance not to get too close to it. Near explains the meaning in very close range. In this story near explains the purpose asking one to stay away from her. Then the second sentence was that *he had been **far** from the scene of the accident* found in The Story of an Hour story. **Far** describes the distance far away. In the story **far** explains that the distance from someone to the scene is very far away. It is said to belong in heterogeneous stuffs describing the same intent and yet different positions or location. Distance is a superordinate of **near** and **far**. The distance between one place and another was very long. Then there is also a **near** which specifically explains close distance and in the phrase above the near described that one cannot draw closer. From the word it does not release in general it still explains distance.

Collective: plural

Plural collective like singular collective, occur in the place together. Unlike singular collectives they do not share a common function but simply have a common origin or history. Unlike the other types of categories, members of plural collective do not need to be similar either physically or functionally; also the relation is not readily expressed by "kind of". (Kittay & Lehrer, 2012). Season is a superordinate of type collective plural. in the sentence in the short story namely a good deal during the **winter**, him back during the **summer** that there are several seasons. The two seasons always occur in the same place but different in their functional and physical meaning. Therefore both are included in the collective plural type.

They had entertained a good deal during the **winter**

(A respectable Woman, 2014:1)

There was some talk of having him back during the **summer**

(A respectable Woman, 2014:2)

The first sentence is they had entertained a good deal during the **winter** found in A Respectable Woman short story. **winter** has a meaning in describing season or time. In that short story **winter** used to explain that there are some who had been through the winter. In that story winter explained the specific meaning that under the circumstances it would be winter. The second sentence is there was some talk of having him back during the **summer** found in A Respectable Woman short story. Just like **winter**, summer also describes the season. In that short story, **summer** explains that some people have time to talk during the dry season. Season is superordinate of type collective plural. In the sentence in the short story namely a good deal during the **winter**, him back during the **summer** that there are several seasons. the two seasons always occur in the same place but different in their functional and physical meaning. so in this short story it was found hyponymy **winter** and **summer** which is part of the superordinate season as well included in collective plural type.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study in the chapter IV, It raises a problems, such as types of hyponymy, which in the story there are found fifteen superordinate with the fifty three hyponymy which are male, female, number, color, sex, cloth, appearance, tell, see, time distance, size, occupation, part of body, water, season. After



analyzing the data, the conclusion is as follows. Each superordinate in short stories above consists of several hyponymy and types of hyponymy. More clearly, it can be seen as follows.

Taxonomic (**father** and **boy** are hyponymy grouped in superordinate **male** and included in the taxonomic type. in **female** there are **young mother**, **girl**, and **aunt** which are included in the taxonomic type).

Functional (in functional type the discovery of superordinate **number** that has hyponymy like **four**, **eight**, **first**, **one**, **eighteen**, **two** and **five**. The words are **blue**, **yellow**, **white**, **black**, **brown** and **gray** classified into the part of the **color** and included in the functional type. The next one are **man** and **woman** is a part of superordinate **sex** included in the functional type and **velvety** is hyponymy of the superordinate **cloth** which is included in the functional type. The next one are **glimpse** and **looked** is a part of superordinate **see** included in the functional type). Collective: Singular (**pretty**, **handsome** and **beautiful** are the hyponymy of superordinate **appearance** and included in the collective singular type. **Always**, **morning**, **night** and **day** are the hyponymy of superordinate **time** and included in the collective singular type. **Talk** and **speaking** are the hyponymy of superordinate **tell** and included in the collective singular type). Heterogeneous stuffs (**near** and **far** are the hyponymy of superordinate **distance** and included in the heterogeneous stuffs type., **Tall**, **big** and **small** are the hyponymy of superordinate **distance** and included in the heterogeneous stuffs type. **nurse** and **journalist** which is part of the superordinate **occupation** as well included in heterogeneous stuffs type). Collective: Plural (hyponymy **eyes**, **mouth**, **arm**, **face**, **fingers**, **shoulders**, **leg** and **lips**. which is part of the superordinate **part of body** as well included in collective plural type. hyponymy **rain** which is part of the superordinate **water** as well included in collective plural type. Hyponymy **winter** and **summer** which is part of the superordinate **season** as well included in collective plural type). Based on these conclusions above, it can be said that the hyponym and types of hyponymy can be found in short stories, especially in Kate Chopin's selected short stories.

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