AN ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF HYPONYMY ON CORONA VIRUS NEWS OF THE JAKARTA POST

SKRIPSI

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for Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)

English Education Program

By

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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi saya yang berjudul **"An Analysis of the Use of Hyponymy on Corona Virus News of The Jakarta Post "** adalah benar bersifat asli (*original*) , bukan hasil menyadur mutlak dari karya orang lain.

Bilamana dikemudian hari ditemukan ketidaksesuaian dengan pernyataan ini, maka saya bersedia dituntut dan diproses sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku di Universitas Muhamamdiyah Sumatera Utara

Demikian pernyataan ini dengan sesungguhnya dan dengan sebenar-benarnya.

YANG MENYATAKAN,

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ABSTRACT

Laila Jamilah Hasibuaan. NPM 1602050163 "An Analysis of the Use of Hyponymy on Corona Virus News of the Jakarta Post" Skripsi: Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Program University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan 2020.

The research was aimed at discovering the most dominant type of hyponymy category and the least dominant type of hyponymy in the article of corona virus news of the Jakarta Post. The method of this research is descriptive qualitative. The data was analyzed by analyzing the content and subsequently investigating types of hyponymy and classifying the categories of hyponymy. It was discovered that there are 16 types of hyponymy in the articles. Based on the objective of the research that is to find out the dominant type of hyponymy category and the least dominant type of hyponymy category, it was revealed that the most dominant type of hyponymy is "province in Indonesia" with a total of 12 words and the least dominant type of hyponymy category are "age and virus" with a total of 1 words in each category. The research concluded that for EFL learners, it is best to remember words through hyponymy.

Key words: hyponymy, article, covid-19

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Finally the researcher hopes that skripsi was useful for the readers, especially the students of English Departement who want to do similar research and also for herself. May almighty bless all of us.

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Medan, November 2020

LAILA JAMILAH HASIBUAN
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CHAPTER l

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Communication is an indispensable element in life. Hance, every single human being is required to establish communication with one another in order to reach the goal of a dynamic society. Communication can be delivered orally, in written, and by gestures. Oral commination is represented by languages as inherited by the ancestors.

Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for communication of humans. This means that language plays pivota role in a society and has an impact of the society itself. One introduced method of acquiring a certain language is through the process of memorizing list of vocabularies under one specific category. This is called as hyponymy. Through hyponymy, a language learner has the ease of mastering a group of words which will eventually lead to the success in speaking the language.

Hyponymy is relationship between meaning of one the word includes the meaning of other. To support this, John I.Saeed (2003:68) states" Hyponymy is a relation of inclusion. A hyponym includes the meaning of a more general word. "the general lexical item is called the superordinate. The superordinate is a general word in a certain semantic field, and all the hyponymy of the upper term consist of a semantic field. For example, a dog as a hyponymy of the superordinate animal.

According to Finegen (2014:189-190) a hyponymy is a subordinate, a specific term whose referent is included in the referent of a superordinate term. According to cruse 1986:91, he say “we make frequent use of hyponymy in our daily language. The means hyponym always use in our daily conversation like that “an X and some other Y’s, where Xis the hyponym and Y the suppordinate. To define a term often requires giving the suppordinate for which is a hyponym.

Hyponymy can be identified in may others areas of the lexicon. The verb to cook, for example, has many hyponymy. For instance like toast, boil, fry, grill, roast, bake and so forth. In Tuvaluan (a polynesian language) the higher term ika (roughly, ‘fish’) has a hyponymy not only all term that refer to the animals that English speaker would recognize as fish but also terms for whales and dolphins (which speakers of English recognize as mammals) and for sea turtles (which are reptiles). Here, it is dealing with folk classification, not scientific classifications (Finegan, 2014:190). For instance, ika (fish) – Magoo (shark), Aaseu (trevally), Nofu (trutle), Tfolaa (dolphin/ white).

We make frequent of hyponymy in our daily language (Cruse 1986:91). We say things like “an X and some other Y ‘s “or” of all the Y’s I know,I like X best, “ where X is the hyponym and Y the superordinate. To define a term often requires giving the superordinate for which it is a hyponymy.

At this time almost all regions in Indonesia have contracted the corona virus and almost all regions in Indonesia have closed schools and colleges. Because the impact caused by the corona virus outbreak was very wide, almost all

lines of life, especially in Indonesia, were disrupted by this pandemic. One of the sectors affected by the spread of the virus is the education sector.

Coronaviruses are a large family of viruses that cause disease in humans and animals. In humans, it usually causes respiratory infections, from the common cold to serious illnesses such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). A new type of Coronavirus that was discovered in humans since the outbreak occurred in Wuhan China, in December 2019, was later named Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-COV2), and causes Coronavirus Disease-2019 (COVID-19). COVID-19 is a disease caused by a new coronavirus that was not previously identified in humans. Coronavirus is a group of viruses found in animals and humans. Anyone can be infected with the corona virus. However, infants and young children, as well as people with weakened immunity, are more susceptible to attack by this virus. Apart from that, seasonal conditions may also have an effect. For example, in the United States, coronavirus infection is more common in autumn and winter.

The relationship between covid-19 and hyponymy can be seen at the time that the Covid-19 pandemic is happening all over the world, including Indonesia. Indonesia has experienced a lockdown in the last few months, so many new words have appeared related to the Covid-19 pandemic and therefore some of the new terms that have appeared are in English so that people will think that hyponymy for Covid-19 is very it is important to know especially in its current state.

The finding will help students of English to know more about hyponymy and the types of hyponymy category so that they can use the range of vocabulary

in written on in spoken. The finding of this research is also expected to be benefitial for an English teacher in teaching structure and vocabulary so that beginner language learners might improve in their language learning. This study will useful to solve the problem faced in learning and teaching structure, for the teacher, students, and readers. Theory related to hyponymy and semantic analysis is described in the following section, so that the authors feel interested in making this thesis.

B. Identification of the Problem

This research was expected focuses on analyzing the hyponymy on corona virus in Indonesian news. There are 2 questions to be answered in this research Found the types of hyponymy about corona virus news used in the Jakarta Post?, Found the most dominant and the least dominant types of hyponymy used in the Jakarta Post.

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is focused on 10 types of Hyponymy and it is limited to the use of Hyponymy of 10 articles in jakarta post published on March until August 2020.

D. The Objective of the Study

The object of the study was represented as follows:

1. Found the types of hyponymy about corona virus used in the Jakarta Post.
2. Found the most dominant and the least dominant types of hyponymy used in the Jakarta Post.

E. Significance of the Study

The findings of study are expected to be useful and relevant to :

1. Theoritically

   This research is expected in increasing the knowledge of semantic particularly in the use of Hyponymy in the news

2. Practically
   1. Lectures, this research can be used as an alternative the selection of learning resources of learning Hyponymy in the news
   2. Students, this research can be used as a resource in learning Hyponymy especially in the news
   3. Readers, to give an insight of the meaning of Hyponymy in the news

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Semantic

Crystal (1997:100) defines semantics as "the study of meaning in language". In the past, meaning was delt with as a concept on its own right.In modern linguistics, however, new ways of exploring meanings emerged. Lyons (1977:201) adopts a similar definition for semantics. In fac, what "meaning". Linguists view semantics in a wide range of considerations. Different techniques are followed to free the point of the interpretation of 'meaning' from controversy.

2. Semantic analysis

In linguistics, semantic analysis is the process of relating syntactic structures, from the levels of phrase, clauses, sentences and pragraphs to the level of the writing as a whole, to their language-independent meanings. It also involves removing features specific to particular linguistic and cultural contets, to the extent that such a project is possible. The elements of idiom and figurative speech, being cultural, are often also converted into relatively invariant meanings in semantic analysis. ("Semantic analysis ", nd). Semantic, although related to pragmatic, is distinct in that the former deals with word or sentence choise in any given context, while pragmatics considers the unique or particular

meaning derived from context or tone. To reiterate in different terms, semantic about universally coded meaning, and pragmatics the meaning encoded in words that is then interpreted by an audience (Cliff, 2013).

Semantic analysiscan begin with the relationship between individual words. This requires an understanding of lexical hierarchy, including hyponymy and hyponymy, meronomy, polysemy, synonyms, antonyms, and hononyms. (Meaningand Scheutze, 1999). It also relates to concepts like connotation (semiotics)and collocation, which is the particular combination of words that can be or frequentlyare surrounding a single word. This can include idioms, metaphor, and simile, like, “white as a ghost.” With the availability of enough material to analyze, semantic analysiscan be used to catalog and trace the style of writing of spesifi cauthors, (Antonio and Javier, 2012).

3. Types of Meaning in Semantics

A piece of language conveys its dictionary meaning, connotations beyond the dictionary meaning, information about the social context of language use, speaker’s feelings and attitudes rubbing off of one meaning on the another meaning of the same word when it has two meanings and meaning because of habit occurrence.

Broadly speaking, ‘meaning’ means the sum total of communicated through language. Words, Phrases and sentences have meanings which are studies in semantics.

Geoffrey Leech in his **'Semantic- A Study of meaning'** (1974) breaks down meaning into seven types or ingredients giving primacy to conceptual meaning.

The Seven types of meaning according to Leech are as follows.

1. Conceptual or Denotative Meaning

Conceptual meaning is also called logical or cognitive meaning. It is the basic propositional meaning which corresponds to the primary dictionary definition. Such a meaning is stylistically neutral and objective as opposed to other kinds of associative meanings.

Conceptual meanings are the essential or core meaning while other six types are the peripheral. It is peripheral in as sense that it is non-essential. They are stylistically marked and subjective kind of meanings. Leech gives primacy to conceptual meaning because it has sophisticated organization based on the principle of contrastiveness and hierarchical structure.

E.g.

/P/ can be described as- **voiceless + bilabial + plosive.**

Similarly

Boy = + human + male-adult.

The hierarchical structure of **'Boy' = + Human + Male-Adult**

Or "Boy" =Human – Male/Female-adult in a rough way.

Conceptual meaning is the literal meaning of the word indicating the idea or concept to which it refers. The concept is minimal unit of meaning which could be called 'sememe'. As we define phoneme on the basis of binary contrast, similarly

we can define sememe **'Woman'** as = **+ human + female + adult**. If any of these attribute changes the concept cease to be the same.

Conceptual meaning deals with the core meaning of expression. It is the denotative or literal meaning. It is essential for the functioning of language. For example, a part of the conceptual meaning of **'Needle" may be "thin", "sharp" or "instrument".**

The organization of conceptual meaning is based on two structural principles- Contrastiveness and the principle of structure. The conceptual meanings can be studied typically in terms of contrastive features.

For example the word "woman" can be shown as:

"**Woman = + Human, -Male, + Adult".**

On the contrary, word

"Boy" can be realized as:-

"Boy = "+ human, + male, - Adult".

By the principle of structure, larger units of language are built up out smaller units or smaller units or smaller units are built out larger ones.

The aim of conceptual meaning is to provide an appropriate semantic representation to a sentence or statement. A sentence is made of abstract symbols. Conceptual meaning helps us to distinguish one meaning from the meaning of other sentences. Thus, conceptual meaning is an essential part of language. A language essentially depends on conceptual meaning for communication. The conceptual meaning is the base for all the other types of meaning.

2. Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is the communicative value of an expression over and above its purely conceptual content. It is something that goes beyond mere referent of a word and hints at its attributes in the real world. It is something more than the dictionary meaning. Thus purely conceptual content of **'woman' is +human + female+ adult** but the psychosocial connotations could be **'gregarious'**, **'having maternal instinct'** or typical (rather than invariable) attributes of womanhood such **as 'babbling',' experienced in cookery',** '**skirt or dress wearing 'etc**. Still further connotative meaning can embrace putative properties of a referent due to viewpoint adopted by individual, group, and society as a whole. So in the past woman was supposed to have attributes like frail, prone to tears, emotional, irrigational, inconstant , cowardly etc. as well as more positive qualities such gentle, sensitive, compassionate, hardworking etc. Connotations vary age to age and society to society.

E.g. Old age 'Woman' - 'Non-trouser wearing or sari wearing' in Indian context must have seemed definite connotation in the past.

Present **'Woman'---- Salwar/T-shirt/Jeans wearing.**

Some times connotation varies from person to person also

. E.g. connotations of the word 'woman' for misogynist and a person of feminist vary.

The boundary between conceptual and connotative seems to be analogous. Connotative meaning is regarded as incidental, comparatively unstable, in determinant, open ended, variable according to age, culture and individual,

whereas conceptual meaning is not like that . It can be codified in terms of limited symbols.

3. Social Meaning

The meaning conveyed by the piece of language about the social context of its use is called the social meaning. The decoding of a text is dependent on our knowledge of stylistics and other variations of language. We recognize some words or pronunciation as being dialectical i.e. as telling us something about the regional or social origin of the speaker. Social meaning is related to the situation in which an utterance is used.

It is concerned with the social circumstances of the use of a linguistic expression. For example, some dialectic words inform us about the regional and social background of the speaker. In the same way, some stylistic usages let us know something of the social relationship between the speaker and the hearer

E.g**. "I ain't done nothing**"

The line tells us about the speaker and that is the speaker is probably a black American, underprivileged and uneducated. Another example can be

"Come on yaar, be a sport. Don't be Lallu"

The social meaning can be that of Indian young close friends.

Stylistic variation represents the social variation. This is because styles show the geographical region social class of the speaker. Style helps us to know about the period, field and status of the discourse. Some words are similar to others as far as their conceptual meaning is concerned. But they have different stylistic meaning.

For example, ‘steed ’, ‘horse and ‘nag’ are synonymous. They all mean a kind of animal i.e. Horse. But they differ in style and so have various social meaning. ‘Steed’ is used in poetry; ‘horse’ is used in general, while ‘nag’ is slang. The word ‘Home’ can have many use also like domicile (official), residence (formal) abode (poetic) , home (ordinary use).

Stylistic variation is also found in sentence. For example, two criminals will express the following sentence

“They chucked the stones at the cops and then did a bunk with the look”

(Criminals after the event)

But the same ideas will be revealed by the chief inspector to his officials by the following sentence.

“After casting the stones at the police, they abandoned with money.”

(Chief Inspector in an official report)

Thus through utterances we come to know about the social facts, social situation, class, region, and speaker-listener relations by its style and dialect used in sentences.

The illocutionary force of an utterance also can have social meaning. According to the social situation, a sentence may be uttered as request, an apology, a warning or a threat, for example, the sentence,

“I haven’t got a knife” has the common meaning in isolation. But the sentence uttered to waiter mean a request for a knife’

Thus we can understand that the connotative meaning plays a very vital role in the field of semantics and in understanding the utterances and sentences in different context.

4. Affective or Emotive Meaning

For some linguists it refers to emotive association or effects of words evoked in the reader, listener. It is what is conveyed about the personal feelings or attitude towards the listener.

E.g. **'home' for a sailor/soldier or expatriate**

and **'mother' for a motherless child,** a married woman (esp. in Indian context) will have special effective, emotive quality.

In affective meaning, language is used to express personal feelings or attitude to the listener or to the subject matter of his discourse.

For Leech affective meaning refers to what is convey about the feeling and attitude of the speak through use of language (attitude to listener as well as attitude to what he is saying). Affective meaning is often conveyed through conceptual, connotative content of the words used

E.g**. "you are a vicious tyrant and a villainous reprobation and I hate you"**

Or "I hate you, you idiot".

We are left with a little doubt about the speaker's feelings towards the listener. Here speaker seems to have a very negative attitude towards his listener. This is called affective meaning.

But very often we are more discreet (cautious) and convey our attitude indirectly.

E.g. "I am terribly sorry but if you would be so kind as to lower your voice a little".

Conveys our irritation in a scaled down manner for the sake of politeness. Intonation and voice quality are also important here. Thus the sentence above can be uttered in biting sarcasm and the impression of politeness maybe reversed while –

e.g.

"Will you belt up?"- can be turned into a playful remark between intimates if said with the intonation of a request.

Words like darling, sweetheart or hooligan, vandal have inherent emotive quality and they can be used neutrally.

I.A. Richards argued that emotive meaning distinguishes literature or poetic language from factual meaning of science. Finally it must be noted that affective meaning is largely a parasitic category. It overlaps heavily with style, connotation and conceptual content.

5. Reflected Meaning

Reflected meaning and collocative meaning involve interconnection

At the lexical level of language, Reflected meaning arises when a word has more than one conceptual meaning or multiple conceptual meaning. In such cases while responding to one sense of the word we partly respond to another sense of the word too. Leech says that in church service 'the comforter and the Holy Ghost 'refer to the third in Trinity. They are religious words. But unconsciously there is

a response to their non-religious meanings too. Thus the ‘comforter’ sounds warm and comforting while the ‘Ghost’ sounds ‘awesome’ or even ‘dreadful’. One sense of the word seems to rub off on another especially through relative frequency and familiarity (e.g. a ghost is more frequent and familiar in no religious sense.).

In poetry too we have reflected meaning as in the following lines from **‘Futility’**

‘Are limbs so dear achieved, are sides,

Full nerved still warm-too hard to stir’

Owen here uses **‘dear’** in the sense of expensiveness. - But the sense of beloved is also eluded.

E.g. **Daffodils**

“The could not but be gay

In such jocund company”

The word **‘gay’** was frequently used in the time of William Wordsworth but the word now is used for ‘**homosexuality’.**

In such type cases of multiple meaning, one meaning of the word pushes the other meaning to the background. Then the dominant suggestive power of that word prevails. This may happen because of the relative frequency or familiarity of the dominant meaning. This dominant meaning which pushes the other meaning at the background is called the reflected meaning.

Reflected meaning is also found in taboo words. For examples are terms like erection, intercourse, ejaculation. The word **‘intercourse’** immediately reminds us of its association with sex (sexual intercourse). The sexual association of the word

drives away its innocent sense, i.e. **'communication'**. The taboo sense of the word is so dominant that its non-taboo sense almost dies out. In some cases, the speaker avoids the taboo words and uses their alternative word in order to avoid the unwanted reflected meaning. For example, as Bloomfield has pointed out, the word **'Cock'** is replaced by speakers, they use the word **'rooster'** to indicate the general meaning of the word and avoid its taboo sense. These words have non-sexual meanings too. (E.g. erection of a building, ejaculate-throw out somebody) but because of their frequency in the lit of the physiology of sex it is becoming difficult to use them in their innocent/nonsexual sense.

Thus we can see that reflected meaning has great importance in the study of semantics.

6. Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning is the meaning which a word acquires in the company of certain words. Words collocate or co-occur with certain words only e.g. Big business not large or great.Collocative meaning refers to associations of a word because of its usual or habitual co-occurrence with certain types of words. **'Pretty'** and **'handsome'** indicate **'good looking'.**

However, they slightly differ from each other because of collocation or co-occurrence. The word **'pretty'** collocates with – **girls, woman, village, gardens, flowers, etc**.

On the other hand, the word **'handsome'** collocates with – **'boys' men, etc**. so **'pretty woman' and 'handsome man'**. While different kinds of

attractiveness, hence 'handsome woman' may mean attractive but in a mannish way. The verbs **'wander'** and **'stroll'** are quasi-synonymous- they may have almost the same meaning but while 'cows may wonder into another farm', they don't stroll into that farm because **'stroll'** collocates with human subject only. Similarly one 'trembles with fear' but 'quivers with excitement'. Collocative meanings need to be invoked only when other categories of meaning don't apply. Generalizations can be made in case of other meanings while collocative meaning is simply on idiosyncratic property of individual words. Collocative meaning has its importance and it is a marginal kind of category.

7. Thematic Meaning

It refers to what is communicated by the way in which a speaker or a writer organizes the message in terms of ordering focus and emphasis .Thus active is different from passive though its conceptual meaning is the same. Various parts of the sentence also can be used as subject, object or complement to show prominence. It is done through focus, theme (topic) or emotive emphasis. Thematic meaning helps us to understand the message and its implications properly. For example, the following statements in active and passive voice have same conceptual meaning but different communicative values.

e.g.

1) Mrs. Smith donated the first prize

2) The first prize was donated by Mrs. Smith.

In the first sentence **"who gave away the prize** "is more important, but in the second sentence **"what did Mrs. Smith gave is important".** Thus the change of focus change the meaning also.

The first suggests that we already know Mrs. Smith (perhaps through earlier mention) its known/given information while it's new information.

Alternative grammatical construction also gives thematic meaning. For example,

1) He likes Indian good most.

2) Indian goods he likes most

3) It is the Indian goods he likes most.

Like the grammatical structures, stress and intonation also make the message prominent. For example, the contrastive stress on the word **'cotton'** in the following sentence give prominence to the information

John wears a cotton shirt

The kind of shirt that john wears is cotton one.

Thus sentences or pairs of sentences with similar conceptual meaning differ their communicative value. This is due to different grammatical constructions or lexical items or stress and intonations. Therefore they are used in different contents.

"Ten thousand saw I at a glance"

Wordsworth here inverts the structure to focus on **'ten thousand"**.

Sometimes thematic contrast i.e. contrasts between given and new information can be conveyed by lexical means.

e.g.

1) John owns the biggest shop in London

2) The biggest shop in London belongs to John.

The ways we order our message also convey what is important and what not. This is basically thematic meaning.

Associative Meaning:

Leech uses this as an umbrella term for the remaining 5 types of meanings(connotative, social, affective, reflective and collocative).All these have more in common with connotative than conceptual meaning. They all have the same open ended, variable character and can be analyzed in terms of scales or ranges (more/less) than in either or contrastive terms. These meanings contain many imponderable factors. But conceptual meaning is stable.

8. Definition of Hyponymy

A hyponymy (from Greek hupo, under and onoma, name) is defined as a word or phrase whose semantic field is included within that of another word, its hyperonym or hypernym (from Greek huper over and onoma, name). In simpler terms, a hyponym shares a type of relationship with its hyponymy. For example, pigeon, crow, eagle and seagull are all hyponymy of bird (their hyperonym), which, in turn, is a hyponym of animal. (Hyponymy and hypernymy).

In linguistics and lexicograph, hyponym is a term used to designate a particular member of a broader class. For instance, daisy and rose are hyponymy

of flower also called a subtype or a subordinate term and its adjective is hyponymic. (Nordquist, 2017).

Words that are hyponymy of the same broader term used (that is, a hypernym) are called co-hyponymy. The semantic relationship between each of the more specific word (such as daisy and rose) and the broader term (flower) is called hyponymy or inclusion. (Nordquist, 2017).

Hyponymy is not restricted to nouns. The verb to see, for example, has several hyponymy-glimpse, stare, gaze, ogle, and so on. Edward Finnegan points out that although "hyponymy is found in all languages, the concepts that have words in hyponymic relationship very from one language to the next" (Finega, 2008).

Hyponymy is a less familiar term to most people that either synonymy or antonymy, but it refers to a much more important sense relation. It describes what happens when we say 'An X is a kind of Y. Example a daffodil is a kind of flower, or simply, a daffodil is a flower. (Crystal, 2003). While Rowe and Levine (2016) state that "Hyponymy are more specific words that constitute a subclass of a more general word."

9. Types of hyponymy

This study supports the research done by Elhaj and Gawi (2015) that for EFL learners, it is best to remember words through hyponymy in so doing, students can enrich their vocabulary and can write and speak in English confidently.

The following are some examples of hyponymy types:

1. Type of hyponymy: transportation

   Example sentences:

   a. The picton boat was due to leave at half past eleven

   b. When they got out of the cab

   According to Merriam Webster dictionary, a boat is defined as a small vessel for travel on water. Vessel is here synonymous to transport. While, cab is synonymous TAXICAB, which is without a doubt it a kind of a transportation. Hence, these two words are classified as transportation hyponymy.

2. Type of hyponymy : Animal

   Example Sentences:

   a. The cranes standing up so high

   b. And a cart with a small drooping horse.

   According to Merriam Webster dictionary, a crane is any of a family (Gruidae of the order Gruiformes) of tall wading birds superficially resembling the herons but structurally more nearly related to the rails. Horse in the meantime is a large solid-hoofed herbivorous ungulate mammal (Equus caballus, family Equidae, the horse family) domesticated since prehistoric times and used as a beast of burden, a draft animal, or for riding. Birds and mammals as

described in the definitions are two istinct characters of an animal. Therefore, these two words are classified as animal hyponymy.

3. Type of hyponymy: Clothes

   Example Sentences:

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

   According to Merriam Webster dictionary, a dressing-gown is a robe worn especially while dressing or resting. While, a jersey is any of various close-fitting usually circular-knitted garments especially for the upper body. The word worn and the word close-fitting in the explanation mentioned are the characters of clothes. Hence, these words “dressing-gown” and “jersey” are classified as clothes hyponymy.

4. Type of hyponymy : Occupation

   Example Sentences:

   a. and an old sailor in a jersey standing by gave her his dry
   b. Such a very nice stewardess came to meet them

   According to Merriam Webster dictionary, a sailor is a traveler by water. While, a stewardess is a woman who performs the duties of a steward; especially : one who attends passengers (as on an airplane). The words “sailor” and “stewardess” are both types of occupation. Therefore, these two words are categorized as occupation hyponymy.

5. Type of hyponymy : Women

   Example Sentences:

   a. Beside him her grandma bustled a long in her crackling black
   b. Your little granddaughter's in such a beautiful sleep These two words are clear-cut in definition.

6 Type of hyponymy: Part of body

   Example Sentences:

   a. only his little black arms
   b. She unclasped her hand

7. Type of hyponymy: Room

   Example Sentences:

   a. and along a passage that had cabins on either side
   b. She pushed Fenella gently into a small dusky sitting room

   According to Merriam Webster dictionary, a cabin is a private room on a ship or boat and a compartment below deck on a boat used for living accommodation. While, a sitting room is synonomous to living room. Hence, these two words are classified as room hyponymy.

8. Type of hyponymy : Appearance

   Example Sentences:

   a. it was a beautiful night

   b. but their sweet smell was part of the cold morning

   Both the words beautiful and sweet clearly indicates the state of quality of someone of something. Thus, these two words are classified as appearance hyponymy.

9. Type of hyponymy : Distance

   Example Sentences:

   a. am I near to ladder?

   b. she could see far off some rocks

   The words “far” and “near” are obvious to have the meanings of a distance. Thus, These two words belong to distance hyponymy.

10. Type of hyponymy : Appearance

    Example Sentences:

    a. your little granddaughter’s in such a beautiful sleep

    b. but their sweet smell was part of the cold morning

    The above examples show how similar one word to another in terms of its hyponymy. However, they are used differently depending on the context.

B. Previous Studies

The similar studies about hyponymy have been done by other reserchers with different data. These works may support this research.

The first research was conducted by Rahman and Mirahayuni(2015) entitled “verbs of survival” in suzanne collins’s the hunger games”. They found that (1) thirty-four (34) data indicating hyponymy relations with the topic survive that are found in the novel. This research help the authorto understand more about hyponymy and the types.

The second study is “Developing saudi student lexical iterms through using synonymy and hyponymy-a case study of taif university students” by Elhaj and Gawi (2015). They discovered that the meaning of the English lexical iterms is a difficulty that poses a problem in the teaching process. The use of synonyms and hyponymy in particular and sense relation in general facilitates recalling the meaning of English words. Saudi EFL learners learn the meaning of English words quickly when word associations are used in presenting the meaning of the words. Saudi EFL leaners easily recall words that have been introduced accompanied with their synonyms or hyponymy. Learning/teaching the meaning of lexical iterms in lists is time consuming and less profitable. Using sense relations in the exercises and drills is helpful and beneficial for EFL teachers and leaners respectively. This research is profitable for the author to know the dominant word that usually found in Jakarta post.

The third research is “Semantic Analysis of Hyponymy in the Short Story “The Voyage” conducted by Sadeili Telaumbanua and edison sihombing (2017) .

They found 22 types of hyponymy in short story of the Voyage. These include Transportation, Number, Animal, Bird, Color, Food, Sex, Male, Women, Room, Clothes, Feather, Finger, Drink, Fruit, Occupation, Size, Distance, sense, Age, Part of body, Appearance. This research helps the author to categories the hyponymy of Covid-19 in Jakarta Post.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Collecting The Data

The nature of this research descriptive qualitative. The object of the research 10 articles about corona virus in Jakarta Post. The data comprised of words or phrases that belong to certain group word category. The researcher took 10 articles in Jakarta post about corona virus from March to august 2020 in order to find words or phrases that fall under certain type of hyponymy. The author read the news and collecting the type of hyponymy about corona virus that found in the articles and make the table for each types of hyponymy.

B. Analyzing The Data

The data analyzed by classifying the category of each word groups and then they tabulated according to each classification. Upon classifying each category, the total words or phrases on each category column are then calculated in 28 to get the number of the dominant hyponymy category and the least dominant category of hyponymy.

C. Technique of Collecting the Data

The writer presented the result of analysis descriptively. First, the writer categorized the type of 16 hyponymy of corona virus pandemic that found in the articles in Jakarta post. Second, the writer determined the dominant type

and the least dominant type of hyponymy. Third, the writer arranged all the types of hyponymy and the recapitulation of the hyponymy by using table and then the writer explained the types of hyponymy one by one.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

A. Data Analysis

This chapter is describing about hyponymy on corona virus news that found in the article of Jakarta post since March to august in 2020. Every type of hyponymy is shown in the table and the explanation comes after the tables shown to support the analysis. There are 16 type of hyponym found in the articles.

1. Occupation

According to Longman dictionary occupation is a job or profession, the are 7 words which is classified as occupation categories that found in the article. The words and the definition shows in the table below.

Word	Definition
volunteer	Someone who does job willingly without being paid
Health worker	Someone who do service for looking after people's health
Minister	A politician who is charge of a government department, in britain and some other countries minister of
president	The official leader of a country does not have a king or queen
governor	The person in charge of governing a country that is under the political control of another country
Vendors	Someone who sell things especially on the street

The words Found in the sentence :

a. **Volunteers** for COVID-19 response to begin work on March 23

b. Public transportation across Greater Jakarta would continue to operate to make it easier for those who still needed to commute to work, such as **health workers** and hospital service staff.
c. **President** Joko "Jokowi" Widodo has also urged hospitals to prepare contingency plans in case they were overwhelmed by patients.
d. Coordinating Maritime Affairs and Investment **Minister** Luhut Pandjaitan said in a video conference on Tuesday
e. Surabaya mayor feuds with East Java **governor** over mobile PCR labs Risma
f. She would shut down individual traditional markets, shopping malls, or restaurants if visitors or **vendors** tested positive for COVID-19.

2. Ministry

According to Longman dictionary the definition of ministry is the office, duties, or functions of a minister. There are 3 words that can be classified to this hyponym. The table shows the word and definition.

Word	Definition
The state-owned enterprises (SOE) ministry	Ministry that oversee the develop[ment of state-owned enterprises in Indonesia
Transportation ministry	A ministry responsible for transportation within a country
The health ministry	A ministry responsible for protecting and promoting public health and providing welfare and other social security services

These words above Found in the sentence:

a. Volunteers selected by the government through **the State-Owned Enterprises (SOE) Ministry** will begin working to help mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on March 23.
b. President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo earlier announced his decision to ban mudik after reviewing a **Transportation Ministry** survey that showed that 24 percent of respondents had plans to travel home.
c. **The Health Ministry** has nevertheless continued to report only confirmed deaths, with the official death toll reaching 1,043 as of Thursday.

3. Month

According to Longman dictionary the definition of month is one of the 12 named periods of time that a year. There are 6 words that classified to this hyponym that found in the article. The table shows the word and the definition.

Word	Definition
March	The third month of gregorian calendar
April	The fourth month of gregorian calender
May	The fifth month of gregorian calendar
June	The sixth month of gregorian calendar
July	The seventh month of gregorian calendar
Ramadan	The eight month of islamic calendar

Those words above Found in the sentence:

a. Volunteers for COVID-19 response to begin work on **March** 23

b. In mid-April, however, the country surpassed the prediction, with the number of cases increasing to 5,136 on **April** 15
c. calculating that Indonesia might confirm only 4,700 cases in late April and reach its peak in **June** with 6,100 cases
d. Indonesia may see about 15,000 cases by the end of **May**,
e. The decision to implement the ban comes days ahead of **Ramadan**,
f. Surabaya and its satellites cities of Sidoarjo and Gresik, decided to lift their PSBB measures on **July** 8.

4. Day

According to Longman dictionary the definition of day is the time of light between one night and the next. There are 7 words are classified to this hyponym. The table shows the words and definition.

Word	Definition
Sunday	The first day of the week
Monday	The second day of the week
Tuesday	The third day of the week
Wednesday	The fourth day of the week
Thursday	The fifth day of the week
Friday	The sixth day of the week
Saturday	The seventh day of the week

Those hyponymy above found in the sentence:

a. The selected volunteers will receive guidance and training on **Sunday** and start work on **Monday**
b. Registration will close at midnight on **Friday**.
c. SOE Minister Erick Thohir said the government would announce the selection results on **Saturday**.
d. As of **Thursday**, Indonesia has recorded 309 COVID-19 cases with 25 deaths
e. Coordinating Maritime Affairs and Investment Minister Luhut Pandjaitan said in a video conference on **Tuesday**.
f. As of **Wednesday**, KawalCovid-19 had recorded a total of 3,180 deaths of patients suspected to have COVID-19.

5. Time

According to Longman dictionary definition time is the thing that is measured in minutes, hours, days, years and etc. using clocks. There are 2 words that classified to hyponymy of time. The table below shows the words and definition.

Word	Definition
Midnight	12 o'clock at night
Afternoon	The part of the day after the morning and before the evening.

Those words found in the sentence:

a. Registration will close at **midnight** on Friday

b. Wiku said in a press conference on Thursday **afternoon**.

6. Number

According to Longman dictionary the definition of number is a word or sign that represents an exact amount or quantity. There are 4 words can be classified to hyponym of number that found in the article. The table shows the words and definition.

Word	Definition
Eight	8
Nine	9
Third	3
One hundred twenty-seven	127

Those words found in the sentence :

a. followed by Papua with **eight** and South Sumatra and Jakarta with seven deaths each.
b. **One hundred twenty-seven** deaths were recorded today
c. both Jakarta and South Sulawesi recorded **nine** new deaths,
d. Thursday's death toll of 120 was also the **third**-highest daily increase recorded.

7. Building

According to Longman dictionary the definition of building is structure such as a house, church, or factory that has a roof and walls. There are 7 words classified to hyponym of building that found in the article. The table shows the word and definition.

Word	Definition
Hospital	a large building where sick or injured people receive medical treatment
Apartment	A set of rooms on one floor of a large building, where somone lives
Hotel	A building where people pay to stay and eat meal
Shopping mall	A group of shops together in one large covered building
Traditional market	A place where buyers and sellers meet that accompanied the transaction between the two
Restaurant	A place where you can buy and eat meals
Movie teather	A building where you go in order to watch film

Those words found in the sentence:

a. **Hospitals** have been advised to use the athletes **apartment** complex in Kemayoran
b. which can accommodate 15,000 people, and state-owned **hotels** as emergency wards
c. she would shut down individual **traditional markets**, **shopping malls**, or **restaurants** if visitors or vendors tested positive for COVID-19.
d. Wiku said that reopening **movie theaters** would contribute to public health

8. Hospital

The definition of hospital according to Longman dictionary is a large building where sick or injured people receive medical treatment. There are 3 words classified to hyponymy of hospital. The table shows the word and definition.

Word	Definition
Patient	Someone who is receiving medical treatment from a doctor or in a hospital
Emergency wards	a ward in a hospital that deals with patients who need emergency treatment.

Those words are Found in the sentence :

a. which can accommodate 15,000 people, and state-owned **hotels** as **emergency wards**
b. current referral hospitals are no longer able to accommodate **patients**

9. Virus

According to Longman dictionary the definition of virus is a very small living thing that causes infectious illnesses. There are 1 words classified to hyponymy of virus that found in the article. The table shows the data and definition.

Word	Definition
Coronavirus (Covid-19)	Corona virus is and infectious disease caused by a newly discovered coronavirus

The word is found in the sentence:

The ban applies to Greater Jakarta, the nation's epicenter of the **coronavirus** outbreak.

10. Virus Area

The definition of virus area is a contaminated area where the virus spreads. There are 3 words that can be classified to hyponym of virus area that found in the article of covid-19. The table shows the word and definition.

Word	Definition
Red zone	a region that is dangerous or forbidden, or in which a particular activity is prohibited
Virus-hit-area	A region that conteminated with the virus
Hard-hit-area	A region that badly hit by the virus

The words are found in the sentence:

a. Luhut said that, under the mudik ban, travel in and out of **virus-hit areas**, also known as COVID-19 **red zones**

b. including **hard-hit areas** such as West Java, Bali and South Sumatra

11. Type of Corona's Patient

According the health ministry the type of corona patient by grouping of patients based on similar symptoms. There are 2 words classified to hyponymy of type of corona's patient that found in the article. The tables show the word and definition.

Word	Definition
Patient under surveillance	people who have a history of symptoms

(PDP)	such as fever, cough, sore throat and shortness of breath
People under monitoring (ODP)	a group of people who have symptoms of illness and there is a history of meeting people from the red area

The words are found in the sentence:

Consisting of 3,091 **patients under surveillance (PDP)** and 90 **people under monitoring (ODP)**, from the COVID-19 websites of a limited number of the 34 country's provinces.

12. Province in Indonesia

According to Longman dictionary province is a large are into which some countries are divided and which usually has its own local government. The are 12 words that classified to this hyponym that found in the article. The table shows the name of the province.

Word	Definition
Greater Jakarta	The capital city of Indonesia
West Java	A province of Indonesia on the western part of the island of Java
East Java	A province of Indonesia on the eastern part of the island of Java
Central Java	A province of Indonesia on the central part of the island of Java
Yogyakarta	The capital city of special region in Yogyakarta in island of Java
South Sumatera	A province of Indonesia in the southern part of the island of Sumatra
South Kalimantan	A province of Indonesia in the southern part of the island of Kalimantan

South Sulawesi	A province of Indonesia in the southern part of the island of Sulawesi
West Kalimantan	A province of Indonesia in the western part of the island of Kalimantan
Central Kalimantan	A province of Indonesia in the central part of the island of Kalimantan
Bangka Belitung	A province of Indonesia in the island of Bangka
Papua	A province of Indonesia in the island of Papua
Bali	A province of Indoneisa in the island of Bali

Those words above are found in the sentence:

a. Healthy people in **Greater Jakarta** who are under 40 years old and single will be prioritized.
b. including hard-hit areas such as **West Java**, **Bali** and **South Sumatra**
c. **Central Java, Yogyakarta, East Java** and **West Java** could be the new outbreak epicenter if the government persists with its decision not to ban mudik
d. followed by **Papua** with eight and **South Sumatra** and **Jakarta** with seven deaths each.
e. Three provinces reported no new COVID-19 cases in the last 24 hours, namely **West Kalimantan**, **Central Kalimantan** and **Bangka Belitung**.
f. **Central Java,** Yogyakarta**, East Java** and **West Java** could be the new outbreak epicenter if the government persists with its decision not to ban mudik
g. Followed by **Central Java** with 153, **South Kalimantan** with 106 and **South Sulawesi** with 89

13. City District in Java island

According to Longman dictionary district is defined as an area of a town or the countryside, especially one with particular features. There are 4 words that classified to hyponymy of district in Java island that found in the articles. The table shows the name of district and definition of its.

Word	Definition
West Jakarta	A district in western Jakarta
North Jakarta	A district in northern Jakarta
Central Jakarta	A district in central Jakarta
Surabaya	A district in East Java

Those words above are found in the sentence:

a. **West Jakarta, Central Jakarta** and **North Jakarta** recorded continuously increasing numbers of cases
b. **Surabaya** and its satellites cities of Sidoarjo and Gresik, decided to lift their PSBB measures on June 8.

14. Age

According to Longman dictionary age is defined as the number of years someone or something has existed. There is one number of age that found in the article that can be classified as hyponym of age. The table shows the word and definition.

Words	Definition
40 years old	a person that existed for 40 years

This word is found in the sentence :

Healthy people in Greater Jakarta who are under **40 years old** and single will be prioritized

15. Status

According to long man dictionary the definition of status is the official legal position or condition of a person, group, country etc. There are 3 words that can be classified to hyponyms of status. The table below shows the words and the definition.

Words	Definition
Single	Not married or not involved in a romantic relationship with anyone
Death	He end of the life of a person or animal
Infected	A part of your body or a wound that is infected has harmful bacteria in it which prevent it from healing

Those words are found in the sentence:

a. Healthy people in Greater Jakarta who are under 40 years old and **single** will be prioritized
b. COVID-19 volunteers urge govt to release data as suspected virus **deaths** exceed 3,000
c. which meant that one person **infected** with COVID-19 would spread the disease to less than one other person.

16. Transportation

According to Longman dictionary the definition of transportation is 1) a system or method for carrying passengers or goods from one place to another, 2) when people, goods etc. are moved from one place to another. There are 2 words that can be classified to hyponym of transportation. The table shows the word and definition.

Words	Definition
The idul fitri mudik (exodus)	Is an indonesian term of the activity where migrants or migrant workers return to their hometown or village during or before major holidays
Public transportation	Buses, trains, subways and other forms of transportation that charge set fares, run on fixed routes and are available to the public

The words above are found in the sentence:

a. The government will begin its ban on **the Idul Fitri mudik (exodus)** on Friday with travel restrictions in COVID-19 red zones
b. **Public transportation** across Greater Jakarta would continue to operate to make it easier for those who still needed to commute to work, such as health workers and hospital service staff.

B. Findings

After analyzing all of the data, the writer the most dominant hyponym and the less dominant hyponym from 16 hyponymy and 65 words that found in the 10 article of coronavirus in Jakarta post newspaper online from March until August. The table below shows the clasify of the words that belong to each hyponymy.

Table 4.1 List of Hyponymy and Definition

Words	Definition
Occupation	A job or profession
Ministry	The office, duties, or functions of a minister
Month	One of the 12 named periods of time that a year
Day	The time of light between one night and the next
Time	The thing that is measured in minutes, hours, days, years and etc. using clocks.
Number	A word or sign that represents an exact amount or quantity.
Building	Structure such as a house, church, or factory that has a roof and walls
Hospital	A large building where sick or injured people receive medical treatment
Virus	A very small living thing that causes infectious illnesses.
Virus Area	A contaminated area where the virus spreads
Type Of Corona's Patient	According the health ministry the type of corona patient by grouping of patients based on similar symptoms
Province	A large are into which some countries are divided and which usually has its own local government
District	As an area of a town or the countryside, especially one with particular features.
Age	As the number of years someone or something has existed
Status	The official legal position or condition of a person, group, country etc

Transportation	1) a system or method for carrying passengers or goods from one place to another, 2) when people, goods etc. are moved from one place to another

Based on the above definitions, we then can classify the words that belong to each hyponymy category as listed above.

Table 4.2 List of Hyponymy and its words in the article of Covid-19 in Jakarta post news from march to august.

No	Category of Hyponym	Words	Total
1	Occupation	Volunteer, Health Worker, Minister, President, Governor, Vendor	6
2	Ministry	SOE, Transportation Ministry, The Health Ministry	3
3	Month	March,April, May, June, July, Ramadan	6
4	Day	Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday	7
5	Time	Midnight, Afternoon	2
6	Number	Eight, Nine, Three, One Hundred And Twenty Seven	4
7	Building	Hospital, Apartment, Hotel, Shopping Mall, Traditional Market, Restaurant, Movie Teather	7
8	Hospital	Patient, Emergency Wards	2
9	Virus	Covid-19	1
10	Virus Area	Red Zone, Virus-Hit-Are, Hard-Hit Area	3
11	Type Of Corona's Patient	Pdp,Odp	2
12	Province	Greater Jakarta, West Java, East Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, South Sumatra, South Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, Bangka Belitung, Papua , Bali	12

13	District	West Jakarta, North Jakarta, Central Jakarta, Surabaya	4
14	Age	40 Years Old	1
15	Status	Single, Death, Infected	3
16	Transportation	Mudik (Exodus), Publict Transportation	2
Total			65

In order to distinctively spot the dominant and the least dominant type of hyponym category found in the article of corona virus in Jakarta post news, the following figure illustrates the accumulation of the whole data :

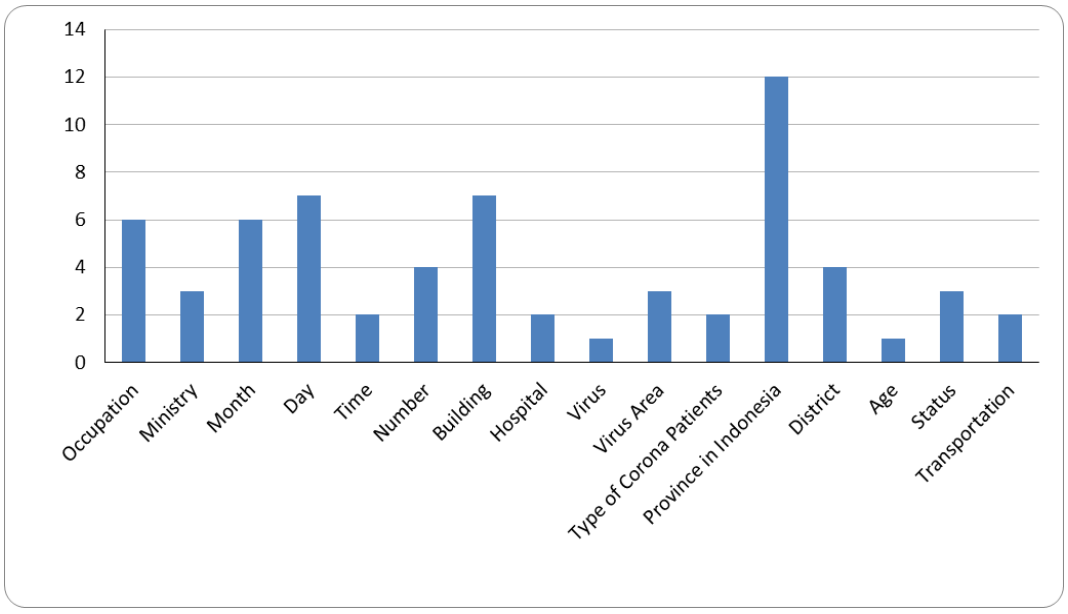

Figure 4.1 recapitulation of hyponymy category.

As can be seen in the hyponymy category of “Province in Indonesia” is dominantly found in the article of corona virus. It shows that the virus hit many province in Indonesia. Whereas the least dominant hyponymy category found is virus and age. from hyponymy virus there is only one words that can be category

of virus Covid-19. And from hyponymy age it shows that people under 40 get infected very much. Since people go out for working mostly at that age.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

This research about Hyponymy of on corona virus news in the article of Jakarta Post from March to August in 2020. The data was taken from 10 articles during that period. The writer used hyponymy to make the sentence to be clear to read by the readers. Using hypernymy in newspaper make the reader the part of general word they found in the news. This reseach was kind of qualitative research. The researcher techniques non participant method that support by Kothari (2004:95).

Based on the finding above the writer that there 16 hyponymy category and 65 words of all categories. Those hyponymy occupation, ministry, month, day, time, number, building, hospital, virus, virus area, type of corona'a patient, province, district, age, status, transportation.

The dominant type of hyponym category was " Province in Indonesia" with 12 words under the headings, followed by "Greater Jakarta, West Java, East Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, South Sumatra, South Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, Bangka Belitung, Papua , Bali ". And the least dominant type of hyponymy category which is one word in 2 each category "age " and "virus".

B. Suggestion

After conducting the research, the writer hopes that through hyponymy words, The finding will help students of English to know more about hyponymy and the types of hyponymy category so that they can use the range of vocabulary in written. The finding of this research is also expected to be benefitial for an English teacher in teaching structure and vocabulary so that beginner language learners might improve their ability in languange learning. The study will be useful to solve the problem faced in ability in languange learning and teaching structure, for the teacher, students, and readers.

Further research can be done on different data source such as novels, magazines, newspapers, etc so as to enrich the findings and thus create a collection of word category that belong to a certain word group. Corpus linguistics is suggested to be studied in the future to collect data on the words that are hyponymous.

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APPENDICES

List of Hyponymy and definition

Words	Definition
Occupation	A job or profession
Ministry	The office, duties, or functions of a minister
Month	One of the 12 named periods of time that a year
Day	The time of light between one night and the next
Time	The thing that is measured in minutes, hours, days, years and etc. using clocks.
Number	A word or sign that represents an exact amount or quantity.
Building	Structure such as a house, church, or factory that has a roof and walls
Hospital	A large building where sick or injured people receive medical treatment
Virus	A very small living thing that causes infectious illnesses.
Virus Area	A contaminated area where the virus spreads
Type Of Corona's Patient	According the health ministry the type of corona patient by grouping of patients based on similar symptoms
Province	A large are into which some countries are divided and which usually has its own local government
District	As an area of a town or the countryside, especially one with particular features.
Age	As the number of years someone or something has existed
Status	The official legal position or condition of a person, group, country etc
Transportation	1) a system or method for carrying passengers or goods from one place to another, 2) when people, goods etc. are moved from one place to another

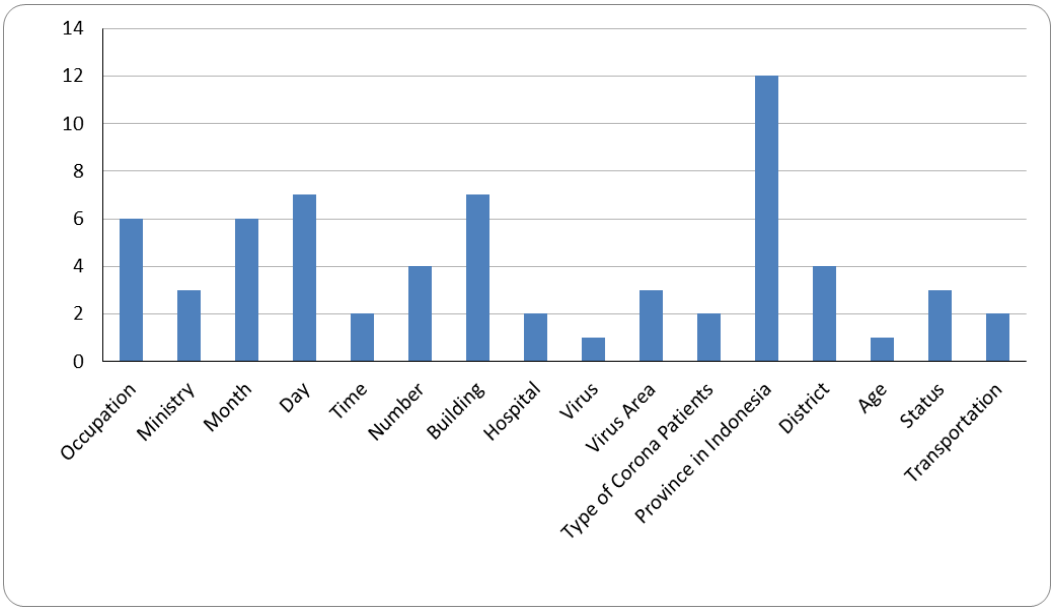

Figure 1. recapitulation of hyponymy category.

1. Volunteers for COVID-19 response to begin work (Source: https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2020/03/20/volunteers-for-covid-19-response-to-begin-work-on-march-23.html, Published on: Fri, March 20, 2020).

   Volunteers selected by the government through the State-Owned Enterprises (SOE) Ministry will begin working to help mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on March 23. Registration will close at midnight on Friday. The volunteers will be assigned to handle logistical and operational affairs in preparing alternative facilities for COVID-19 patients in case the current referral hospitals are no longer able to accommodate patients. They will be trained by the Indonesia Healthcare Corporation before carrying out their duties. In addition to that, they will also be equipped with protective gear and given health insurance while volunteering. SOE

Minister Erick Thohir said the government would announce the selection results on Saturday. Read also: Indonesian SOE Ministry searches for volunteers to assist with coronavirus handling "The selected volunteers will receive guidance and training on Sunday and start work on Monday," he said in a written statement on Friday. Healthy people in Greater Jakarta who are under 40 years old and single will be prioritized. In addition to accepting volunteers, the government is also accepting donations of rapid test equipment. As of Thursday, Indonesia has recorded 309 COVID-19 cases with 25 deaths, the highest death toll in Southeast Asia. Nearly 70 percent of COVID-19 deaths in the country have been recorded in Jakarta, according to the Jakarta administration. President Joko “Jokowi” Widodo has also urged hospitals to prepare contingency plans in case they were overwhelmed by patients. Hospitals have been advised to use the athletes apartment complex in Kemayoran, Central Jakarta, which can accommodate 15,000 people, and state-owned hotels as emergency wards.

2. Indonesia's strategy to end COVID-19 outbreak lacks effectiveness: Study (Source: https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2020/04/25/indonesias-strategy-to-end-covid-19-outbreak-lacks-effectiveness-study.html, Published on: Sat, April 25, 2020).

   The COVID-19 outbreak in Indonesia may be prolonged under its current strategy of imposing large-scale social restrictions (PSBB), with the number of confirmed cases in April exceeding the projected number, a

study has suggested. Following the PSBB implementation in Jakarta – the country's epicenter of COVID-19, on April 10, public policy observer Pandu Wibowo conducted a study, calculating that Indonesia might confirm only 4,700 cases in late April and reach its peak in June with 6,100 cases. In mid-April, however, the country surpassed the prediction, with the number of cases increasing to 5,136 on April 15, indicating that PSBB measures had not been effective, the study concluded. The government has recorded 8,211 cases as of Friday. "Through data observation until April 20, the government has failed under its first strategy, with the PSBB not working as it should. To that end, the government must take a chance on scenario two and optimize the PSBB," Pandu told The Jakarta Post on Friday. Pandu analyzed the coronavirus spread in Indonesia with what-he-called the "NhPR model", counting the number of known cases per day, as well as the chance of contracting the disease and the average number of people encountering people with COVID-19 under the PSBB. Read also: Indonesia's latest official COVID-19 figures Under scenario two, the study projects that the number of confirmed cases in Indonesia may reach around 11,000 in April, with stronger awareness of social restrictions and changes in people's behavior in the last week of the month. "The second scenario illustrates conditions similar to today, with the lack of effective PSBB implementation as Thursday, while many people are still not complying with the rules," Pandu said. The study predicted that if the government

optimized public awareness in the remainder of the week, Indonesia may see about 15,000 cases by the end of May, with 350 to 600 new cases per day, and reach its peak with nearly 16,000 cases in June. “The PSBB must be more effective to reduce virus transmission,” Pandu said, adding that the government should tighten law enforcement. He asked that the government carry out more examinations in each affected region and accelerate the distribution of social security to encourage people to stay home. Read also: Indonesia suspends all passenger travel across cities to prevent Ramadan exodus In the third and last scenario, the study predicts that the country may record around 21,000 confirmed cases by the end of April and 30,000 in May, and reach its peak with 31,000 in June, with 800 to 1,100 new cases per day. “It is predicted that the COVID-19 outbreak in Indonesia will end by the end of June under each scenario but the number of cases will vary, depending on the optimization of government policies and the support of public awareness,” Pandu said.

3. COVID-19: ‘Mudik’ ban to begin Friday, roads to remain open (Source: https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2020/04/21/covid-19-mudik-ban-to-begin-friday-roads-to-remain-open.html, Published on: Tue, April 21, 2020).

   The government will begin its ban on the Idul Fitri mudik (exodus) on Friday with travel restrictions in COVID-19 red zones but it will not completely block off roads and access to public transportation. “The

mudik ban will be effective starting Friday, but sanctions [for violators] will be enforced starting May 7," Coordinating Maritime Affairs and Investment Minister Luhut Pandjaitan said in a video conference on Tuesday. Luhut said that, under the mudik ban, travel in and out of virus-hit areas, also known as COVID-19 red zones, would be prohibited. The ban applies to Greater Jakarta, the nation's epicenter of the coronavirus outbreak. Despite the ban, Luhut, who is also the acting transportation minister, said public transportation across Greater Jakarta would continue to operate to make it easier for those who still needed to commute to work, such as health workers and hospital service staff. "The relevant ministries and institutions will take immediate steps to prepare for operational technicalities in the field, including ensuring the flow of supplies. As such, toll roads will not be closed," he said. Read also: COVID-19: 'Mudik' risks mass contagion across Java President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo earlier announced his decision to ban mudik after reviewing a Transportation Ministry survey that showed that 24 percent of respondents had plans to travel home. The same survey indicated that around 7 percent of respondents had already left on mudik trips. The decision to implement the ban comes days ahead of Ramadan, which is predicted to start on Friday. Regional heads across Java have reported that many local residents of areas in Greater Jakarta had returned to their hometowns. It is suspected that some cases of COVID-19 could be linked to these travelers. The Transportation Ministry's Land Transportation Directorate General and

the Jakarta Transportation Agency have each canceled their annual free Idul Fitri mudik programs this year, which normally involve hundreds of thousands of participants. Before the decision, Jokowi had only advised the public not to participate in the exodus and ordered regional heads to find ways to discourage people from traveling, while prohibiting only government workers from going on mudik trips. He also previously made efforts to discourage homebound travel by expanding social aid programs, as many travelers were forced to go home after losing their jobs or seeing business slow down. Luhut explained that the government decided to completely ban mudik only after it started distributing social aid because it was important that a social safety net was first put in place. "The government's strategy was like what we know in the military – a gradual, graded and continuous strategy. So we were not rushing because everything must be prepared carefully and thoroughly," Luhut said. Read also: 'It's too late': Lawmakers criticize timing of Jokowi's 'mudik' ban Annually, some 20 million people from Greater Jakarta travel to their hometowns to celebrate Idul Fitri with their families. Religious Affairs Minister Fachrul Razi said his ministry had been coordinating with Islamic leaders and organizations, including the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), to send the word out on the ban. "The most important thing for us is that we are still carrying out compulsory fasting as best as possible. We just don't have to go home on a mudik trip as that would bring more harm than good right now," Fachrul said.

4. COVID-19 volunteers urge govt to release data as suspected virus deaths exceed 3,000 (Source: https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2020/05/14/covid-19-volunteers-urge-govt-to-release-data-as-suspected-virus-deaths-exceed-3000.html, Published on: Thu, May 14, 2020).

   Volunteers for crowdsourced database KawalCovid-19 have renewed their calls for the government to release all of its COVID-19 data as the number of suspected COVID-19 deaths recorded by provincial administrations in the country have exceeded 3,000, nearly three times the confirmed death toll reported by the national COVID-19 task force. KawalCovid-19 co-founder Elina Ciptadi said the availability of data on suspected deaths was important so that Indonesians would understand the severity of the outbreak in their respective territories and would be able to calculate risk appropriately. “We need to be aware of the magnitude of the spread of the virus to take necessary precautions. Right now, people only understand the scale [of the outbreak] after a friend or family member contracts the disease,” Elina told The Jakarta Post on Wednesday. As of Wednesday, Kawal Covid-19 had recorded a total of 3,180 deaths of patients suspected to have COVID-19, consisting of 3,091 patients under surveillance (PDP) and 90 people under monitoring (ODP), from the COVID-19 websites of a limited number of the 34 country’s provinces. The actual number is likely to be much higher, as many provinces have chosen not to report PDP or ODP deaths, including hard-hit areas such as West Java, Bali and South

Sumatra. The provinces that reported the ODP or PDP deaths also do not necessarily have complete data on deaths from the regency or municipality level. Only 60 of the PDPs who died tested negative for the virus after their deaths. Thousands of others either were not tested or have yet to receive their results. Elina said the country's low testing rate undermined the government's data accuracy. "A person should only be considered a suspected case for few days before their test results make clear whether

they have the virus or not," she said. "In Indonesia, suspected cases can wait for weeks to learn that, which also leads to late treatment." Lapor COVID-19, a volunteer group that helps KawalCOVID-19 collect and verify data, reported that it had received 3,800 COVID-19-related complaints from the community, many of which said that late testing had led to unclear causes of death. The group's co-founder, Irma Hidayana, also urged the government to release data on suspected COVID-19 deaths, saying that a more accurate mortality rate could lead to more reliable policies. "It appears that some regional administrations have moved faster than the central government in recording and releasing important data," she said, adding that all provinces should be transparent with their data. The World Health Organization (WHO) broadened its definition of a COVID-19 death last month to include suspected deaths that had no alternative causes. "A COVID-19 death is a death resulting from a clinically compatible illness in a probable or confirmed COVID-19 case, unless there is a clear alternative cause of death that cannot be related to COVID-19," the WHO stated in its situation report on April 11. The Health Ministry has nevertheless continued to report only confirmed deaths, with the official death toll reaching 1,043 as of Thursday. The ministry does, however, report the nationwide total of suspected cases. There were 33,672 PDPs and 258,639 ODPs as of Thursday. The ministry's disease control and prevention director general, Achmad Yurianto, declined to provide the nationwide number of suspected deaths

when contacted by the Post on Thursday. “We have the data, but we are not going to announce it to the public willy-nilly. Regional task forces also have the data. If you want complete data, ask the regions,” he said.

5. COVID-19: 1.3 million people may leave Greater Jakarta for 'mudik', observer say (Source:https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2020/04/14/covid-19-1-3-million-people-may-leave-greater-jakarta-for-mudik-observer-says.html, Published on: Tue, April 14, 2020).

   A projected 1.3 million people from Greater Jakarta will return to their hometowns for the annual Idul Fitri mudik (exodus), according to the Indonesian Transportation Society (MTI), potentially fueling the spread of COVID-19. “According to the Transportation Ministry, 900,000 [non-Greater Jakarta natives] have already returned to their hometowns, while 2.6 million have stayed,” MTI head Agus Taufik Mulyono said in a press briefing on Tuesday. He added that around half of the remaining 2.6 million people were civil servants who were officially prohibited from participating in this year's mudik by Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform Minister Tjahjo Kumolo. “We believe that another 1.3 million people may go home." Citing economic considerations, the government has not prohibited mudik for the general public but has repeatedly advised against traveling during the COVID-19 outbreak. “Central Java, Yogyakarta, East Java and West Java could be the new outbreak epicenter

if the government persists with its decision not to ban mudik," Agus said. He called on the government to issue an official ban to prevent the further spread of the virus, adding that it should also distribute cash allowances and staple food as compensation for those who chose to stay in Greater Jakarta instead of returning home. He said that regional administrations would bear the social and economical burden if the central government did not outright ban mudik. "If it's just an appeal, it won't work," he said. Indonesia has recorded 4,839 confirmed COVID-19 cases as of Tuesday, 2,335 of which are in Jakarta.

6. COVID-19: PSBB unlikely to be reinstated as Surabaya mayor claims infections on 'downward trend' (Source: https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2020/06/23/covid-19-psbb-unlikely-to-be-reinstated-as-surabaya-mayor-claims-infections-on-downward-trend.html, Published on: Tue, June 23, 2020).

   Surabaya, the capital of East Java, continues to defy calls to reinstate large-scale restrictions (PSBB), which were officially lifted earlier this month, despite the continued increase in confirmed COVID-19 cases in the city. Home to some 2.8 million people, Indonesia's second largest city accounts for nearly half of East Java's more than 10,000 confirmed cases, emerging as a new epicenter of the COVID-19 outbreak following a surge of new cases starting from the end of last month. Despite the steady rise in cases, Surabaya and its satellites cities of Sidoarjo and Gresik, decided to

lift their PSBB measures on June 8. Instead, the local administration has shifted its focus to reopening a number of sectors to keep the economy afloat, insisting that the latest numbers reflected a “downward trend” in the number of coronavirus cases recorded in the region. “If we examine [the numbers], there has been a downward trend. Before, we used to [record] 200, 300 [new cases per day], but now it has gone down,” Surabaya Mayor Tri Rismaharini said during an online discussion held by the National Disaster Mitigation Agency (BNPB) on Tuesday. The city recorded its highest one-day spike in new confirmed cases on May 21, when it recorded 311 new cases, followed by a similar surge on May 23, with 310 new cases. But while the number of new daily cases has not reached such highs since, Surabaya has still recorded an average of around 100 new cases per day over the past two weeks. Read also: As COVID-19 transmission rate soars, Surabaya urged to restore restrictions Epidemiologist Windhu Purnomo from Airlangga University’s School of Public Health conveyed his skepticism over Risma’s claims, saying the mayor had only accounted for the number of confirmed cases recorded among registered Surabaya residents. “I think [Risma’s statement] is incorrect, because the trend has shown no signs of declining anytime soon,” Windhu told The Jakarta Post on Tuesday. He explained that other indicators of the outbreak – such as the fatality rate, reproduction rate (Rt) and attack rate – all showed the city was a high-risk zone, and that Surabaya residents remained highly vulnerable to infection, contrary to the

mayor’s claim. According to Windhu, Surabaya’s fatality rate currently stood at 7.8 percent, far higher than the national average of 5.6 percent, while the attack rate of COVID-19 in the region is 160, meaning that 160 in every 100,000 people have tested positive for COVID-19. He said the city's Rt had fallen to 0.8 on June 17, which meant that one person infected with COVID-19 would spread the disease to less than one other person. If this Rt had been maintained, the outbreak in the city would have petered out, but it has since risen to above 1 again. “It seemed to be the light at the end of the tunnel – if only we could have been more patient,” Windhu said. He urged the Surabaya administration to issue and enforce stringent regulations to control people’s movements in a bid to break the chain of infection, saying it had been far too early to lift the PSBB measures. Read also: Surabaya mayor feuds with East Java governor over mobile PCR labs Risma, however, seemed to indicate that she would not reimpose citywide restrictions, saying only that she would shut down individual traditional markets, shopping malls, or restaurants if visitors or vendors tested positive for COVID-19. She added that instead of locking down entire villages to conduct tests on the population, the administration would now carry out tests on certain communities that were deemed most vulnerable to COVID-19 transmission, she said. “For instance, we have conducted mass testing on vendors and at restaurants around hospitals,” Risma added. She said the administration had also reopened a number of public spaces

considered crucial to the local economy, with new health protocols in place to minimize the risk of virus transmission. As of

Tuesday, Surabaya had recorded 4,771 confirmed COVID-19 cases with 359 deaths, while East Java has reported 10,115 cases and 741 deaths.

7. Indonesia records highest daily COVID-19 death toll yet (Source: https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2020/06/30/indonesia-records-highest-daily-covid-19-death-toll-yet.html, Published on: Tue, June 30, 2020).

   The Health Ministry announced that 71 more people died of COVID-19 on Tuesday, the highest reported death toll in a day so far, bringing the total fatalities to 2,876. East Java reported most fatalities with 30 deaths, followed by Papua with eight and South Sumatra and Jakarta with seven deaths each. Speaking in a press conference, the ministry's disease control and prevention director general, Achmad Yurianto, confirmed 1,293 new COVID-19 cases. "East Java reported most daily cases with 331 new cases. Followed by Central Java with 153, South Kalimantan with 106 and South Sulawesi with 89," Yurianto said. Read also: How the second largest province became Indonesia's epicenter Yurianto also announced that 1,006 more COVID-19 patients had recovered from the disease, bringing the total number of recoveries to 24,806. With 56,385 confirmed COVID-19 cases and 2,876 deaths as of Tuesday, Indonesia has the largest number of confirmed cases and the highest death toll in Southeast Asia.

8. COVID-19: Indonesia logs new record daily death toll (Source: https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2020/07/19/covid-19-indonesia-logs-new-record-daily-death-toll.html, Published on: Sun, July 19, 2020). The Health Ministry announced 127 COVID-19 deaths on Sunday, the highest one-day death toll so far. The previous highest daily toll was recorded on July 15, when 87 people were reported to have died of the virus. "One hundred twenty-seven deaths were recorded today, bringing the total number of COVID-19 deaths to 4,143," the ministry's disease control and prevention director general, Achmad Yurianto, said in his daily press briefing on Sunday, referring to the number for the 24 hours ending at noon on Sunday. He made no further comment on the high death toll. East Java reported the highest toll on Sunday with 52 deaths, bringing the number of COVID-19 deaths in the region to 1,401. East Java remains the province with the highest death toll, far surpassing other regions, including Jakarta's 736 deaths. Central Java followed East Java with 23 deaths logged on Sunday. Meanwhile, both Jakarta and South Sulawesi recorded nine new deaths, respectively. "We should understand that virus transmission is still happening, so please abide by the health protocols," Yurianto said. The Health Ministry recently expanded its definition of a COVID-19 death "for surveillance purposes" to include the deaths of probable cases but has yet to publicly announce the numbers under the new definition. Tempo Magazine recently reported that an internal

COVID-19 task force database showed 13,885 COVID-19-related deaths as of July 3. Indonesia has the largest number of confirmed cases and the highest death toll in Southeast Asia. Its reported case figure recently surpassed that of China, where the outbreak began. Yurianto reported another 1,639 new cases on Sunday, bringing the total to 86,521 confirmed cases nationwide.

9. Indonesia records another single-day high in new COVID-19 cases (Source: https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2020/08/27/indonesia-records-another-single-day-high-in-new-covid-19-cases.html, Published on: Thu, August 27, 2020).

   The Health Ministry confirmed 2,719 new COVID-19 cases on Thursday, another new one-day high. The new cases bring the official count of cases nationwide to 162,884. Thursday's death toll of 120 was also the third-highest daily increase recorded since the outbreak began in March. Jakarta saw the highest number of new cases with 760, followed by East Java with 367 and East Kalimantan with 206. National COVID-19 Task Force spokesperson Wiku Adisasmito said that three of Jakarta's municipalities in Jakarta remained "red zones" in the past four weeks, and showed no signs of improvement. "West Jakarta, Central Jakarta and North Jakarta recorded continuously increasing numbers of cases [...] Residents must put more effort into implementing health protocols to contain the disease transmission," Wiku said in a press conference on Thursday afternoon. But

despite the deteriorating situation, the task force has given the green light for city authorities to reopen movie theaters. “We will prepare the complete regulation soon, which will include every aspect pertaining to health protocol implementation, following the task force’s recommendations,” Jakarta Governor Anies Baswedan said on Wednesday. Wiku said that reopening movie theaters would contribute to public health “because people’s immunity can increase if they are happy.”

10. Indonesia confirms record daily COVID-19 cases for second day in a row (Source: https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2020/08/28/indonesia-confirms-record-daily-covid-19-cases-for-second-day-in-a-row.html, Published on: Fri, August 28, 2020).

Health authorities confirmed 3,003 new COVID-19 cases in Indonesia on Friday, bringing the official nationwide count to 165,887. It was the second day in a row for Indonesia to record its highest daily COVID-19 increase. The previous highest daily toll was recorded on Thursday with 2,719 cases confirmed. The official count also showed that 105 more people have died of the disease, bringing the death toll to 7,169. Jakarta recorded the highest number of new cases with 869, followed by West Java with 526, East Java with 417 and Central Java with. 242. Read also: COVID-19 contacts should be tested, regardless of symptoms: WHO The capital has extended its transition period for large-scale social restrictions (PSBB) for another 14 days, from Friday to Sept. 10. Jakarta Governor

Anies Baswedan urged the public to take health protocols more seriously by limiting their activity outside their homes, maintaining a safe physical distance and washing their hands with soap regularly in order to suppress the spread of COVID-19. According to official records, the 3,003 new cases were detected after the government tested 16,649 people, bringing the national positivity rate (percentage of positive results from all tests) to 18 percent. Three provinces reported no new COVID-19 cases in the last 24 hours, namely West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan and Bangka Belitung.

11. State-owned Enterprises Minister Erick Thohir appointed as Chair of Economic Recovery Team (Source: https://www.idnfinancials.com/news/35304/state-owned-enterprises-minister-erick-thohir-appointed-chair-economic-recovery-team, Publised on: Jul 21, 2020).

JAKARTA - State-owned Enterprises (SOE) Minister Erick Thohir has been appointed as Chair of the Economic Recovery and COVID-19 Handling Team by President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo. In his position, Mr Thohir supervises National Disaster Mitigation Agency (BNPB) Lt. Gen. Doni Monardo as Chair of the COVID-19 Mitigation Task Force and Deputy State-owned Enterprises Minister Budi Gunadi Sadikin as Chair of the Economic Recovery Task Force. "We have a very difficult task, but it is a very positive signal that health and economics teams can work

together, and we will work really hard in coordination with all ministries," Mr Thohir said at a press conference at the Ministry of State-owned Enterprises on Monday (20/7) as quoted from Tirto.id.

The Economic Recovery Team, Mr Thohir said, is working on an economic recovery programme, which is targeted for completion this week. "In accordance with what Mr [Coordinating Economics Minister] Airlangga [Hartarto], the four of us have planned a meeting, in which we will work on COVID-19 mitigation measures and an economic recovery programme, which we expect to present to the Coordinating Minister this week," he added. According to Mr Thohir, the government is committed to recover the economy, which has been significantly affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, and avoid recession, which has occurred in several countries including Singapore. "A lot of countries have been successful in curbing the virus and carry out economic recovery, and we aim to follow their path. But some countries are in recession, and we can learn from them in order to avoid it," Mr Thohir remarked. (MS).

12. Review and analysis of current responses to COVID-19 in Indonesia: Period of January to March 2020 (Source: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340430688_Review_and_analysis_of_current_responses_to_COVID-19_in_Indonesia_Period_of_January_to_March_2020, Published on: April, 2020).

The world is presently under an emergency situation because of the COVID-19 global pandemic, caused by a novel coronavirus. Indonesia is the fourth most populous country in the world and is predicted to be affected significantly over a longer time period. Our paper aims to provide detailed reporting and analyses of the present rapid responses to COVID-19 in Indonesia. We particularly highlight the progress of governments, key organisations and community responses to COVID-19 between January and March 2020. We outline the gaps and limitations in the responses, based on our rapid analysis of media contents, from government speeches and reports, social and mass media platforms. We present our recommendations toward more rapid effective, and comprehensive responses.

Laila Jamilah Hasibuan-Pendd. B.Inggris

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