



The Relationship between Hyponymy, Polysemy, and Redundancy in Kompas.com News

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the semantic relationships between hyponymy, polysemy, and redundancy found in the online news text of Kompas.com entitled “Food Fortification, an Effective Strategy for Achieving Superior Human Resources and National Nutritional Security” published in the November 2025 edition. This study used a qualitative descriptive method, with data in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences containing these semantic relationships. Data collection techniques were conducted using reading and note-taking, while data analysis used content analysis, focusing on the meaning and semantic relationships within the news text. The results show that various forms of semantic relationships enrich the lexical structure of the news, including hyponymy in the terms food and nutrition, polysemy in words with more than one meaning depending on the context, and redundancy found in the form of repeated words and phrases. Overall, the use of these semantic relationships demonstrates the linguistic function of clarifying messages, emphasizing meaning, and maintaining effective communication in online news texts.

Keywords: hyponymy, polysemy, redundancy

Relasi Makna Hiponimi, Polisemi, dan Redundansi pada Berita Kompas.com

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan relasi makna hiponimi, polisemi, dan redundansi yang terdapat dalam teks berita *online Kompas.com* berjudul “Fortifikasi Pangan, Strategi Efektif Wujudkan SDM Unggul dan Ketahanan Gizi Nasional” edisi November 2025. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan data berupa kata, frasa, klausa, dan kalimat yang mengandung relasi makna tersebut. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan teknik baca dan catat, sedangkan analisis data menggunakan analisis isi (*content analysis*) yang berfokus pada pemaknaan dan hubungan semantik dalam teks berita. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat berbagai bentuk relasi makna yang memperkaya struktur leksikal berita, di antaranya hubungan hiponimi yang muncul pada istilah pangan dan gizi, polisemi pada kata yang memiliki makna lebih dari satu sesuai konteks, serta redundansi yang ditemukan dalam bentuk pengulangan kata dan frasa. Secara keseluruhan, penggunaan relasi makna tersebut memperlihatkan fungsi kebahasaan dalam memperjelas pesan, menegaskan makna, dan menjaga efektivitas komunikasi dalam teks berita daring.

Kata Kunci: relasi makna, hiponimi, polisemi, redundansi

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INTRODUCTION

Language plays a crucial role in conveying information effectively, particularly in news texts, which demand clarity, precision, and efficiency of meaning (Maurilla et al., 2024). In practice, language use in mass media often contains complex variations in meaning, such as hyponymy, polysemy, and redundancy (Dianti & Sukenti, 2023). This phenomenon is interesting to study because it influences readers' understanding of the message. Semantics, a branch of linguistics that examines meaning, provides an important foundation for uncovering how the structure of meaning in news texts can clarify or create ambiguity (Saifullah, 2021).

An online news article published on Kompas.com titled "Food Fortification: An Effective Strategy to Achieve Superior Human Resources and National Nutritional Security" is a relevant topic of study because it contains numerous scientific and public policy terms that demand precision of meaning. In the text, various forms of meaning relations are found, such as hyponymy, which indicates a hierarchical relationship between elements; polysemy, which displays the expansion of a word's meaning according to context; and redundancy, which indicates unnecessary repetition of meaning.

The urgency of this research lies in the importance of semantic analysis to increase readers' linguistic awareness and language literacy skills in news texts. Through the analysis of meaning relations, readers can understand how word choice in news stories influences communication effectiveness and information accuracy. Furthermore, this research contributes to the development of applied semantic studies in the context of media language, particularly in identifying the clarity and efficiency of journalistic language use (Haryani et al., 2025; Nasrullah, 2025). Thus, this research is important to enrich understanding of the function and dynamics of meaning in news texts, as well as to encourage more precise, clear, and communicative language use in the mass media.

Based on this background, the research questions are formulated as follows:

- 1) What forms of meaning relations exist in the Kompas.com online news article entitled "Food Fortification: An Effective Strategy to Achieve Superior Human Resources and National Nutritional Security"?
- 2) What forms of polysemous meaning relations are present in the article?;
- 3) What forms of redundant meaning relations appear in the news text?

The purpose of this study is to describe the forms of hyponymic meaning relations found in the news article, identify the forms of polysemy that emerge, and analyze and explain the forms of redundancy found in the news text.

Theoretically, this research benefits from enriching semantic studies in the linguistic realm, particularly regarding the meaning relations of hyponymy, polysemy, and redundancy in media texts. Practically, this research can increase language awareness among readers and writers of news, encouraging them to be more careful in choosing diction to avoid ambiguity or unnecessary repetition of meaning. Furthermore, the results of this study can also be used as teaching materials in semantics and media text analysis in academic settings.

The word hyponymy comes from ancient Greek, where *onoma* means 'name' and *hypo* means 'under'. So, it literally means 'a name that is included under another name'. Semantically, Verhaar in (Nurjanah et al., 2024a) states that a hyponym is an expression (usually a word, but can also be a phrase or sentence) whose meaning is considered part of the meaning of another expression. For example, the word *tuna* is a hyponym for the meaning of the word *ikan*. *Tuna* is indeed a fish, but fish is not only *tuna* but also includes *milkfish*, *tinggiri*, *anchovies*, *tilapia*, *catfish*, *tilapia*, and so on. The relationship between two hyponymous words is unidirectional (Aziz, 2019). So, the word



tuna is a hyponym for the word ikan, but the word ikan is not a hyponym for the word tunas, because the meaning of ikan covers all types of fish. In this case, the relationship between ikan and tuna (or other types of fish) is called hypernymy. So, if tuna is a hyponym for fish, then fish is a hypernym for tuna.

Meanwhile, polysemy is defined as a linguistic unit (especially a word, or even a phrase) that has more than one meaning (Kambu & Hatsama, 2020). Polysemy is words that contain more than one meaning, but the meaning is still related to the basic meaning (Darmwati, 2019). For example, the word "head" in Indonesian has the meanings (1) the part of the body from the neck up, as found in humans and animals; (2) the part of something that is located at the top or front and is important or especially important, such as the head of a table and the head of a train; (3) the part of something that is round like a head, such as the head of a nail and the head of a needle; (4) a leader or chairman, such as a school principal, office head, and station head; (5) a soul or person, as in the sentence "Every head receives assistance of Rp. 100,000.00"; and (6) reason, as in the sentence "His body is big, but his head is empty." Thus, it can be said that in Indonesian, the word "head" refers to at least six concepts of meaning (Amilia & Anggraeni, 2019).

The term "redundancy" is often interpreted as "excessive use of segmental elements in a form of speech" (Nurjanah et al., 2024b; Prihapsari & Rakhmawati, 2018). For example, the sentence "The ball was kicked by Udin" remains unchanged if it is said "The ball was kicked by Udin." The use of the word "by" in the second sentence is considered redundant, excessive, and unnecessary.

Previous research relevant to this study was conducted by Nurhapitudin & Hamdani (2016) entitled "Hyponymy and Polysemy in Indonesian and Sundanese." The results showed that lexically, Indonesian has a greater polysemous vocabulary than Sundanese. This is due to Indonesian's position as a national language with a wider range of speak-

ers. Indonesian has polysemy, such as the word buah (fruit) meaning 'part of a plant', 'child', and 'breast'. Meanwhile, Sundanese has four polysemous words: amis (amis), burung (bird), jahar (jahar), and lini (line), each with a different meaning depending on the context in which it is used. This study also found that Sundanese speakers are accustomed to using vocabulary that is hyponymous with Indonesian, and that there is a meaningful relationship between the two languages, as indicated by the large number of hyponymous and polysemous vocabulary data.

The next relevant study was conducted by (Nismara & Kustriyono, 2024) entitled "Redundancy in the Editorials of the Suara Merdeka Daily, December 2023 Edition." The results of this study indicate that redundant meaning relationships were found in the form of words and phrases in the editorials of the Suara Merdeka daily, December 2023 edition. Forms of word redundancy found included "pada," "benar," "besar," "akan," "ciluk," "tanda-tanda," and "yang," while forms of phrase redundancy included "benar sangat menarik" (really very interesting) and "tangka kerja" (going bankrupt or making a loss). This redundancy does not affect the meaning or content of the information conveyed in the sentence, but makes the sentence structure less effective and tends to be wordy. This study emphasizes the importance of precise word choice in journalistic texts to maintain efficient meaning and convey a clear message.

Another relevant study was conducted by (Ani et al., 2023) entitled "The Use of Hyponymy in the Captions of Ganjar Pranowo's Official Instagram Account Posts in 2022." The results of the study indicate that there are 30 instances of hyponymy use in the captions of the official Instagram account @ganjar_pranowo, encompassing various word forms, namely nouns, adjectives, and verbs. These hyponymy forms appear in the relationship between a general word (hypernym) and a more specific word (hyponym). For example, "foodstuffs" as a hypernym includes hyponyms

such as sago, corn, sorghum, rice, cassava, and shirataki. This study confirms that the use of hyponymy in social media, particularly in Instagram captions, serves to clarify messages, enrich language variety, and build communicative closeness with the audience.

Based on a review of several previous studies, several differences or gaps underlie this research. The study conducted by Nurhapitudin and Hamdani (2016) focused on analyzing hyponymy and polysemy in Indonesian and Sundanese with the aim of comparing lexical meaning differences between the two languages. This study does not examine interlanguage comparisons but rather highlights the relationship of meaning within a single Indonesian news text. Furthermore, research by Nismara and Kustriyono (2024) only focused on the aspect of redundancy in the editorials of the print media *Suara Merdeka*, while this study integrates three forms of meaning relations at once, namely hyponymy, polysemy, and redundancy, in the context of online media. Research by Ani et al. (2023) discussed hyponymy in Instagram account captions that are communicative and persuasive, while this study examines the meaning relations in professional news texts on Kompas.com that are informative and educational. Thus, this study is unique because it combines three types of meaning relations at once in the context of digital journalism, and links them to current issues regarding food fortification and national nutritional security, which have never been discussed in previous studies.

METHOD

This study used a qualitative descriptive method to collect and describe data related to the semantic relationships of hyponymy, polysemy, and redundancy. The data in this study consisted of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences containing the semantic relationships of hyponymy, polysemy, and redundancy in an online news article published in the November 2025 edition of

Kompas.com entitled "Food Fortification: An Effective Strategy to Achieve Superior Human Resources and National Nutritional Security."

Data collection was conducted online through access to the official Kompas.com website, and was conducted on November 9, 2025. The data collection technique employed a reading and note-taking technique, namely by reading and comprehending the entire news article, then recording research data in the form of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences containing the semantic relationships of hyponymy, polysemy, and redundancy. The data obtained were then classified and coded according to the type of semantic relationship.

The data analysis technique used content analysis, which focused on examining the meaning and semantic relationships contained within the news text. Through content analysis, each data is interpreted based on the context of the sentence and its meaning in the entire discourse, then presented descriptively qualitatively to reveal the patterns and functions of the meaning relations of hyponymy, polysemy, and redundancy in the Kompas.com news text.

RESULT

1. Hyponymy Data Analysis Results

Based on the analysis of the news article, data was found that demonstrates the following relationship between the meanings of hyponymy.



Table 1
 Hyponymy Data

| Code | Data | Notes |
|-------|--|--|
| DH-01 | A balanced nutritional intake that covers macro and micronutrient needs is an important foundation for creating superior and productive human resources (HR) | The phrases macronutrients and micronutrients are hyponyms of the phrase balanced nutritional intake, and balanced nutritional intake is hypernym of macronutrients and micronutrients. |
| DH-02 | Unfortunately, many Indonesians still face micronutrient deficiencies, such as iron, iodine, and vitamin A | Iron, iodine, and vitamin A are synonyms for the phrase micronutrients, and micronutrients are synonyms for iron, iodine, and vitamin A. |
| DH-03 | This nutritional deficiency has been scientifically proven to have a direct impact on health and productivity, ranging from impaired child growth and development, decreased academic achievement, and low work productivity in adulthood. | The phrases impaired child growth and development, decreased academic achievement, and low work productivity in adulthood are synonyms for the impact of micronutrient deficiencies, and the impact of micronutrient deficiencies is hypernymous for impaired child growth and development, decreased academic achievement, and low work productivity in adulthood. |
| DH-04 | Iron deficiency, for example, can cause anemia, which can also reduce immunity and concentration. | The words/phrases anemia, reduced immunity, and concentration are hyponyms for the phrase impact of iron deficiency, and the phrase impact of iron deficiency is hypermymized to anemia, reduced immunity, and concentration. |
| DH-05 | Meanwhile, vitamin A deficiency can cause night blindness, increase susceptibility to infection, and increase the risk of death in children. | The phrase "night blindness, increased susceptibility to infection, and increased risk of death in children" is a synonym for the phrase "impact of vitamin A deficiency," and the phrase "impact of vitamin A deficiency" is a hypernym for "night blindness, increased susceptibility to infection, and increased risk of death in children." |
| DH-06 | Then, iodine deficiency can also cause cretinism and impaired brain development, risk of miscarriage, growth and development disorders that result in children experiencing learning disorders and decreased IQ. | The words/phrases cretinism and impaired brain development, risk of miscarriage, growth and development disorders that result in children experiencing learning disorders and decreased IQ are hyponyms to the phrase impact of iodine deficiency, and the impact of iodine deficiency is hypernym for cretinism and impaired brain development, risk of miscarriage, growth and development disorders that result in children experiencing learning disorders and decreased IQ. |
| DH-07 | This program covers three main products, namely iodized salt, fortified wheat flour..., and palm cooking oil... | The phrases iodized salt, fortified wheat flour, fortified palm cooking oil are hyponyms for food fortification products, and food fortification products are hypernyms for iodized salt, fortified wheat flour, fortified palm cooking oil. |

2. Results of Polysemy Data Analysis

Based on the analysis of the news article, data was found that demonstrates the following polysemous meaning relationships.

Table 2
 Polysemy Data

| Code | Data | Notes |
|-------|---------------|---|
| DP-01 | fortification | It has a double meaning: (1) adding certain nutrients to food ingredients and (2) efforts to strengthen human resources and the national economy. |
| DP-02 | resilience | It has two meanings: (1) the body's resistance to health problems and (2) the country's ability to maintain food and nutritional stability. |
| DP-03 | cheap | Meaning: (1) low cost financially and (2) easy to implement without large resources. |
| DP-04 | tool | It can mean (1) an object used to help with work, (2) a means or policy instrument to achieve socio-economic goals, and (3) a part of the body that carries out a certain function. |
| DP-05 | program | Can mean (1) a plan regarding the principles and efforts to be carried out and (2) a sequence of commands given to the computer to perform certain functions/tasks |
| DP-06 | forum | Meaning: (1) institution or body; container and (2) meeting place to exchange ideas freely. |
| DP-07 | sector | It can mean (1) part of a particular field such as economics or health and (2) a particular area of responsibility or policy area. |
| DP-08 | policy | Meaning (1) official government decisions or regulations (formal meaning), and (2) strategies or action approaches to achieve development goals. |

3. Redundancy Data Analysis Results

Based on the analysis of the news article, data was found that demonstrates the following relationship between the meanings of redundancy.

Table 3
 Redundancy Data

| Code | Data | Notes |
|-------|--|--|
| DR-01 | Healthy human resources are not only a benchmark for successful development but also a primary driver of national economic growth. | The phrase "main driver" carries a repetitive meaning. |
| DR-02 | The problem of micronutrient deficiencies has the potential to have intergenerational impacts. | The words "problem" and "deficiency" have overlapping, ambiguous meanings. |
| DR-03 | Technology and all resources are a shared responsibility, ultimately the responsibility of the President of the Republic of Indonesia. | Repeating the phrase "responsibility" creates redundancy. |



| | | |
|-------|---|---|
| DR-04 | According to the Indonesian Fortification Coalition (KFI) analysis team, without fortification, supplementation, and food diversification interventions to achieve balanced nutrition, micronutrient deficiencies have the potential to have intergenerational impacts. | The phrase "causing impact" is considered redundant because both words have the same meaning, indicating a cause-and-effect relationship. |
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1. Hyponymy

Data Code DH-01 (hyponymy data-1)

"A balanced nutritional intake that covers macro and micro nutrient needs is an important foundation for creating superior and productive human resources."

Based on the quote above, the phrase "macro and micro nutrients" is a hyponym for the phrase "balanced nutritional intake," and "balanced nutritional intake" is a hypernym for "macro and micro nutrients." In this context, "macro and micro nutrients" are types or parts of "balanced nutritional intake." This means that "balanced nutritional intake" is a hypernym (more general meaning), while "macro and micro nutrients" are hyponyms (more specific meaning). This relationship indicates a hierarchical meaning: the broader concept (balanced nutritional intake) encompasses two specific elements (macro and micro nutrients). Thus, the presence of these phrases clarifies the semantic structure that indicates the constituent parts of the overall concept of nutrition.

Data Code DH-02 (hyponymy data-2)

"Unfortunately, many Indonesians still face micronutrient deficiencies, such as iron, iodine, and vitamin A deficiencies."

The data shows that the phrases "iron," "iodine," and "vitamin A" are hyponyms for "micronutrients," and "micronutrients" are hypernyms for "iron," "iodine," and "vitamin A." Semantically, "micronutrients" is a general category encompassing various nutritional elements in small but essential amounts for the body, while "iron," "iodine," and "vitamin A" are specific examples of these elements. This relationship illustrates a hierarchical meaning relationship, where

the meaning of the hyponym is within the meaning of the hypernym. Contextually, the author uses this structure to explain in detail the types of micronutrients frequently deficient in society, thereby clarifying the general concept of micronutrients by mentioning the elements that make up them. Thus, the hyponymic relationship in this sentence serves to clarify and strengthen the reader's understanding of the concept of micronutrients in a concrete and applicable way.

Data Code DH-03 (hyponymy data-3)

"This nutritional deficiency has been scientifically proven to have a direct impact on health and productivity, ranging from impaired child growth and development, decreased academic achievement, and low work productivity in adulthood."

The data shows that the phrases "child growth and development disorders," "decreased academic achievement," and "low work productivity in adulthood" are hyponyms for the impact of micronutrient deficiencies, and the hypernyms for "impact of micronutrient deficiencies" are hypernyms for "child growth and development disorders," "decreased academic achievement," and "low work productivity in adulthood." This relationship demonstrates the relationship between the general concept (impact) and the specific forms of consequences it causes. With this structure, the author establishes a scientific cause-and-effect relationship and strengthens the argument that micronutrient deficiencies have multidimensional implications for human quality of life.

Data Code DH-04 (hyponymy data-4)

"Iron deficiency, for example, can cause anemia, which can also reduce endurance and concentration."

The data shows that the words/phrases anemia, decreased immunity, and concentration are hyponyms to the phrases impact of iron deficiency, as well as the hypernymized phrases impact of iron deficiency on anemia, decreased immunity, and concentration. This relationship demonstrates the concrete effects of iron deficiency, an essential micronutrient. Semantically, this explanation strengthens the argument that iron deficiency not only impacts physical condition (anemia) but also cognitive function and immunity.

Data Code DH-05 (hyponymy data-5)

"Meanwhile, vitamin A deficiency can cause night blindness, increase susceptibility to infection, and increase the risk of death in children."

The data shows that the phrases night blindness, increase susceptibility to infection, and increase the risk of death in children are hyponyms to the phrases impact of vitamin A deficiency, as well as the hypernymized phrases impact of vitamin A deficiency on night blindness, increase susceptibility to infection, and increase the risk of death in children. This semantic relationship demonstrates that the impact of vitamin A deficiency encompasses various aspects of health, including vision and immunity. Discursively, the author uses this hyponymic relationship to broaden the scope of the discussion from a single phenomenon (vitamin A deficiency) to various specific, interrelated consequences.

Data Code DH-06 (hyponymy data-6)

"Furthermore, iodine deficiency can also cause cretinism and impaired brain development, risk of miscarriage, growth and development disorders that result in children experiencing learning disabilities and reduced IQ."

The data above shows that the words/phrases "cretinism and impaired brain development," "risk of miscarriage," "growth and development disor-

ders that result in children experiencing learning disabilities and reduced IQ" are hyponyms to the phrase "impacts of iodine deficiency," and the hypernyms "impacts of iodine deficiency on cretinism and impaired brain development, risk of miscarriage, growth and development disorders that result in children experiencing learning disabilities and reduced IQ." Semantically, this relationship illustrates the varying severity of the effects of iodine deficiency, from fetal disorders to long-term cognitive impacts. This demonstrates how the author uses hyponymy to construct a coherent and evidence-based scientific argument.

Data Code DH-07 (hyponymy data-7)

"This program covers three main products, namely iodized salt, fortified wheat flour..., and palm cooking oil..."

The data above shows that the phrases "iodized salt," "fortified wheat flour," and "fortified palm cooking oil" are hyponyms for food fortification products, and "food fortification products" are hypernyms for iodized salt, fortified wheat flour, and fortified palm cooking oil. This semantic relationship demonstrates the semantic grouping between the general category and its members. Contextually, the author uses this relationship to demonstrate the concrete form of the food fortification policy implemented by the government and to clarify the program's scope in achieving national nutritional security.

2. Polysemy

Data Code DP-01 (Polysemy Data-1): Fortification

"Food fortification is the addition of certain nutrients to food to improve its quality with the aim of improving public nutrition."

The word "fortification" is polysemous because it has two meanings: (1) the addition of certain nutrients to food and (2) efforts to strengthen human resources and the national economy. In the DP-01 data, the word "fortification" exhibits multiple, interrelated meanings, thus categorizing it as polysemous. In the context of the sentence "Food



fortification is the addition of certain nutrients to food to improve its quality with the aim of improving public nutrition," the meaning of "fortification" refers to "the addition of nutrients to food." However, in other contexts, for example in the phrases "human resource fortification" or "national economic fortification," the word means "efforts to strengthen or increase capacity in a specific field." These two meanings remain related to their core meaning, namely "strengthening" or "improving quality." This indicates that the polysemy of the word "fortification" is formed through the expansion of meaning from the nutritional field to the socio-economic field, without losing its semantic relevance.

Data Code DP-02 (Polysemy Data-2): resilience

"This approach not only increases efficiency but also broadens the participation of various parties in strengthening national nutritional resilience."

The word "resilience" has two meanings: (1) the body's resistance to health problems and (2) the country's ability to maintain food and nutritional stability. In DP-02 data, the word "resilience" exhibits multiple, conceptually interconnected meanings, thus categorizing it as polysemous. In the sentence "This approach not only increases efficiency but also expands the participation of various parties in strengthening national nutritional security," the word "resilience" means "a country's ability to maintain the stability and availability of food and nutrition for its people." However, in other contexts, such as physical resilience, the word "resilience" means "a person's resistance to health problems or disease." Both meanings share a common thread: "the ability to survive and maintain stability from external threats, both on an individual (body) and collective (nation) scale." Thus, the polysemy of the word "resilience" reflects the expansion of meaning from a biological context to a social and national context.

Data Code DP-03 (Polysemy Data-3): cheap

"Food fortification is considered one of the most effective and affordable solutions."

The word "cheap" means (1) a low financial price and (2) easy to implement without significant resources. In the DP-03 data, the word "cheap" has two interrelated meanings, making it polysemous. In the sentence "Food fortification is considered one of the most effective and affordable solutions," the word "cheap" means "low financial price." However, the word "cheap" can also be interpreted as "easy to implement or not requiring significant resources, whether in terms of manpower, time, or technology." Both meanings remain centered on the main idea of ease and cost efficiency, indicating an expansion of the meaning from the economic aspect to the implementation aspect. This confirms that the use of the word "cheap" in the text serves to highlight the advantages of the food fortification program as a realistic and affordable solution for both the community and the government.

Data Code DP-04 (Polysemy Data-4): tool

"Food fortification is a concrete instrument of distributive justice as well as a tool for equality."

The word "tool" has the following meanings: (1) an object used to assist with work, (2) a means or policy instrument for achieving socio-economic goals, and (3) a body part that performs a specific function. In the DP-04 data, the word "tool" is classified as polysemous because it has several interrelated meanings. In the sentence "Food fortification is a concrete instrument of distributive justice as well as a means of equality," the word "tool" has the following meaning: "a means or policy instrument used to achieve socio-economic goals, namely equal welfare and nutrition." However, in general, "tool" can also mean "an object used to assist with work, such as a writing instrument or cooking utensil," and in a biological context, "a body part that performs a specific function, such

as a respiratory or digestive organ." All three meanings share the same core meaning: something used to achieve a specific goal.

Data Code DP-05 (Polysemy Data-5): program

"This program covers three main products: iodized salt, wheat flour fortified with iron, zinc, vitamins B1, B2, and B9, and palm cooking oil fortified with vitamin A."

The word "program" means (1) a plan regarding the principles and efforts to be implemented, and (2) a sequence of commands given to a computer to perform a specific function/task. In data DP-05, the word "program" is polysemic because it has two related meanings. In this sentence, "program" means "a plan or planned activity to achieve a specific goal," namely improving nutrition through food fortification. Meanwhile, in a technological context, "program" means "a sequence of commands given to a computer to carry out a specific function." Both meanings convey the basic idea of a series of structured steps to achieve the desired result.

Data Code DP-06 (Polysemy Data-6): forum

"Currently, Indonesia has a Large-Scale Food Fortification Forum led by the Ministry of National Development Planning or Bappenas."

The word "forum" means an institution or body; (2) a forum and (3) a meeting place for the free exchange of ideas. In the DP-06 data, the word "forum" is polysemous because it has two interrelated meanings. In this sentence, "forum" means "a forum or official institution that oversees food fortification activities." However, in another sense, "forum" can also mean "a place or forum for discussion for the free exchange of ideas." For example, in the sentence "The Food Fortification Forum was established by the government to coordinate national nutrition policies," the word "forum" means "official institution," while in the sentence "Nutrition experts gathered in a discussion forum to discuss strategies for tackling stunting," the word "forum" means "a place to exchange ideas."

Data Code DP-07 (Polysemy Data-7): sector

"This figure illustrates how simple interventions in the nutrition sector can yield significant returns for human development and economic productivity."

The word "sector" means (1) part of a particular field such as economics or health and (2) a specific area of responsibility or policy area. In the DP-07 data, the word "sector" is polysemous because it has two distinct, but related, meanings. In the context of this sentence, sector means "part of a particular field, namely the field of nutrition, which plays a vital role in human and economic development." On the other hand, sector can also mean "a specific area of responsibility or policy area within a government or organization." For example, in the sentence "The Ministry of Health is responsible for the public services sector," the word sector means "area of policy responsibility."

Data Code DP-08 (Polysemy Data-8): policy

"The Indonesian government itself has implemented a mandatory food fortification policy to strengthen micronutrient intake, which is essential for developing superior human resources."

The word "policy" means (1) an official government decision or regulation, and (2) a strategy or approach to achieving development goals. In the DP-08 data, the word "policy" is polysemic because it has more than one related meaning. In the context of this sentence, "policy" means "an official government decision or regulation relating to mandatory food fortification." However, this word can also mean "a strategy or approach to action designed to achieve a specific goal, such as improving the nutritional quality of the community." For example, in the sentence "Sustainable development policy emphasizes the importance of economic and environmental balance," the word "policy" means "a planned strategy to action."

3. Redundancy

Data Code DR-01 (Redundancy Data-1)

"Healthy human resources are not only a benchmark for development success but also the main driver of national economic growth."



The data above shows redundancy in the phrase "main motor" ("main driver"), which contains repetition of meaning. In data DR-01, the phrase "main motor" ("main driver") demonstrates redundancy due to unnecessary repetition of meaning. The words "motor" and "driver" both mean "something that moves or encourages a process," so using both together is redundant. Simply use one of them, for example, "main motor" or "main driver" of national economic growth. Therefore, a more effective sentence would be "Healthy human resources are not only a benchmark for development success but also a primary driver of national economic growth."

Data Code DR-02 (Redundancy Data-2)

"The problem of micronutrient deficiencies has the potential to cause intergenerational impacts."

The data above shows redundancy in the words "masalah" and "kurang" (problem) which have overlapping, dual meanings. The word "micronutrient deficiencies" already indicates a problem or negative condition, so adding the word "masalah" would be redundant. This sentence could be made more effective by removing one of the elements, for example, "Micronutrient deficiencies have the potential to cause intergenerational impacts." This way, the meaning remains clear without unnecessary repetition.

Data Code DR-03 (Redundancy Data-3)

"Technology, all facilities are a shared responsibility, and ultimately the responsibility of the President of the Republic of Indonesia."

The data above shows redundancy in the form of the repetition of the phrase "responsibility." This repetition makes the sentence seem wordy and inefficient. The meaning of the sentence can still be understood without the repetition, for example, by revising it to "Technology and all facilities are a shared responsibility, ultimately falling under the President of the Republic of Indonesia." This revision maintains clarity of meaning while avoiding unnecessary repetition.

Data Code DR-04 (Redundancy Data-4)

"According to the Indonesian Fortification Coalition (KFI) analysis team, without interventions such as fortification, supplementation, and food diversification to achieve balanced nutrition, the problem of micronutrient deficiencies has the potential to have intergenerational impacts."

The data above shows redundancy in the phrase "cause impact" because both words have the same meaning, indicating a cause-and-effect relationship. The word "cause" means "to cause something to happen," while "impact" already means "the result of a cause." Combining the two creates unnecessary repetition. The sentence can be made more effective by using either, for example, "...micronutrient deficiencies have the potential to have intergenerational impacts" or "...potentially cause intergenerational effects." This improvement makes the sentence more effective without changing its meaning.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that the Kompas.com news article titled "Food Fortification, an Effective Strategy to Achieve Superior Human Resources and National Nutritional Security" contains various forms of meaning relations: hyponymy, polysemy, and redundancy, which serve to strengthen message clarity and discourse cohesion. Hyponymy relations were found in terms indicating general-specific relationships in the field of food and nutrition. Polysemy emerged in words with multiple meanings depending on the context of the sentence. Redundancy was evident in the repetition of words and phrases that served to emphasize meaning, even though it could potentially reduce the sentence's effectiveness. The results of this study indicate that meaning relations in news texts not only build clarity of information but also play a role in shaping a communicative and informative journalistic style.

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