



---

## MEANING RELATIONS BETWEEN IDEAS IN EXPOSITION TEXTS BY GRADE X STUDENTS OF SUNAN KALIJOGO JABUNG

Dewi Tugas Kusuma Wardani\*, Ary Fawzy  
*State University of Malang*

---

### ARTICLE INFO

*Article history:*

Received: 14-09-2023

Accepted: 29-10-2023

Published: 21-12-2023

*Keyword:* meaning relation; grammatical unit; exposition text

---

### ABSTRACT

This research focuses on the types of meaning relations and grammatical units that relate between ideas. This research uses a qualitative approach. The data source in this research is the exposition text by students of class X SMA Sunan Kalijogo Jabung. The paradigmatic meaning relations found are four kinds. Grammatical units that relate ideas found five types.

---

## INTRODUCTION

Indonesian is taught starting from the elementary school level so that people can communicate with other ethnic communities in Indonesia. Therefore, Indonesian is made a subject starting from elementary school (SD) to senior high school (SMA). Indonesian language learning is a process of learning to understand and produce ideas, information, and knowledge for various needs orally and in writing. (Anna, 2016). Indonesian language learning focuses on mastering students' language skills, one of which is writing.

---

\* Corresponding author.

E-mail addresses: [dewitugasksm@gmail.com](mailto:dewitugasksm@gmail.com)

ISSN : 2597-7385 (Online) - ISLLAC : Journal of Intensive Studies on Language, Literature, Art, and Culture is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

Writing skills are the ability to use language in conveying ideas or thoughts with written language. Writing skills are also skills that use aspects of language and process content. (Sukirman, 2020). Therefore, students are taught writing skills by creating texts according to the material taught, one of which is expository text. Expository text is an objective description according to the thoughts of the author, which contains factual matters (Rahayu & Siregar, 2020). This text aims to explain information so that readers can gain new knowledge and knowledge after reading the text. The exposition text has a thesis, argumentation, and reaffirmation structure.

The ideas offered by the exposition text have meaning relations. Meaning relations are semantic relations between language units and others (Chaer, 2013). The types of meaning relations are divided into three. *First*, Fatimah Djajasudarma (2016) explains that paradigmatic meaning relations are the meaning relations of a structure. *Second*, syntagmatic meaning relations are meaning relations occurring in the same sentence and have coherent constraints. *Third*, derivational meaning relations are meaning relations between word formation and contribute to cohesion (Djajasudarma, 2016). In linguistics, meaning relations refer to semantic connections between language units and other elements within a linguistic system. These relations illuminate how words, phrases, or concepts are interrelated in terms of meaning, providing insights into the semantic structure and organization of a language.

This research will be conducted in class X of SMA Sunan Kalijogo Jabung Malang Regency. The reason why the researcher chose SMA Sunan Kalijogo Jabung as a place to collect data is that this high school is one of the schools in Malang Regency that integrates Islamic religious values in learning. These Islamic values are reflected in the classroom situation, which is differentiated between female and male classes. In addition, this school does not allow students to bring gadgets so that students learn seriously at school and at the boarding school owned by the school. The reason the researcher chose the X grade level is because exposition text is contained in the X grade Indonesian language subject.

Previous research on meaning relations has been conducted by previous researchers. *First*, Irma Heriana, Rachel Setiawati, Selpi Misda, and Muhammad Mukhlis in 2022 with the title "Inter-Sentence Meaning Relations in Sindonews.com News" regarding the meaning relations between sentences in sindonews.com news on the theme of education. *Second*, Wan Silvi Aprilia in 2020, with the title "Analysis of Meaning

Relations in the Riau Pos Daily Newspaper Editorial Plan" regarding the types of meaning relations contained in the editorial plan of the Riau Pos daily newspaper. *Third*, Aburizal Sadam Habibi in 2019, with the title "Inter-argument Meaning Relations in Kompas Daily Headlines," regarding the variety of meaning relations and the principle of inter-argument meaning relations in Kompas Daily Headlines. *Fourth*, Elly Setiawati in 2017 with the title "Analysis of Hyponym Meaning Relationships in Pro Jambi News, Timur Ekspres Newspaper January 2017 Edition," discusses the form and use of hyponym meaning relationships in Pro Jambi news, Jambi Ekspres newspaper January 2017 edition.

From the explanation above, the researcher studied the meaning relations and grammatical units that relate to ideas in exposition texts by grade X high school students. The selection of exposition texts by high school students is also based on the relationship of ideas offered by the exposition text, so it is important to know the grammatical units that are related to form unity and cohesion of meaning.

## **METHOD**

The approach used in this research is qualitative research, because the information collected by researchers is in the form of ideas about something. This research aims to explain related meaning relations in exposition texts by high school students in terms of types of meaning relations and grammatical units that relate according to the data that has been found. This research uses a document study approach. The data used in this research are words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in terms of related types and grammatical units. The data source of this research comes from the task of writing exposition texts.

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Findings**

#### **Types of Meaning Relations Between Ideas**

In the exposition text by students of class X SMA Sunan Kalijogo Jabung Malang Regency, 66 data were found resulting from meaning relations. The meaning relations found in this study are paradigmatic meaning relations with three forms, namely: 1) 35 hyponymy data; 2) 18 data of meronymy; 3) 7 data of synonymy; and 4) 6 data of antonymy. The explanation of the data exposure is as follows.

#### **Hyponymy**

The data exposure included in hyponymy is as follows.

1) Jadi mereka punya inisiatif untuk menjualnya di online saja seperti: shopee, lazada, tokopedia, dll. (16/Hp/RMP/JRM/09/E)

In data (1) hyponymy there are the words *shopee*, *lazada*, and *tokopedia*. The three words are types of *online markets*, so *online markets* are hypernyms and their subclasses are *shopee*, *lazada*, and *tokopedia*. Therefore, data (1) is classified as hyponymy. Thus, based on the context of data (1), what is meant by *selling it online only* is in *shopee*, *lazada*, and *tokopedia* because these three are *online markets*.

The hyponym data is the first order data that is mostly found in this research. The data found in this study is data that has a top-bottom meaning relationship and means the type of the top relationship or called hypernym. The data is in accordance with Tonang's theory (2020) that hyponymy is a meaning relation that is top-down and includes parts that are below it between superordinate and subordinate. The hyponym is considered a subtype or a part of the broader category. This relationship highlights the specificity and inclusiveness of the subordinate term within the overarching category.

In the explanation above, this research has differences in the object under study and similarities with previous studies, namely the use of hyponymy. The research conducted by Aprilia (2020) found seven data, research by Habibi (2019) found seventeen data, and research by Setiawati (2017) found sixteen hyponymy data. This is in accordance with the structure and language of news texts, which contain events that occur in the field without the addition of the author's opinion. The news text is inversely proportional to the exposition text which is the author's opinion, so the author needs some additional arguments to support the opinion. Therefore, in news texts the use of hyponymy is found less than the use of hyponymy in exposition texts.

In exposition texts, hyponymy meaning relations are found the most because exposition texts have supporting arguments in the argumentation. The part of the argumentation given aims to strengthen the thesis. Thus, the thesis or topic raised in the exposition text can be said to be hypernym and the arguments used are hyponyms. This is in accordance with Maelasari's (2020) theory that exposition text aims to convince readers of an important issue by providing supporting arguments that can support the main topic in the text. It may use supporting arguments or evidence, but the main goal is to inform rather than persuade.

## **Meronymi**

The exposure of data included in meronymy is as follows.

2) Gejala-gejala kanker rahim yang bisa kita ketahui antar lain, terjadinya pendarahan yang abnormal, keputihan yang berbau, nyeri saat berhubungan seksual, nyeri panggul, nyeri saat buang air kecil. (14/Mr/RMP/JRM/11/E)

In data (2) meronymy there are phrases such as *pendarahan yang abnormal*, *keputihan berbau*, *nyeri saat berhubungan seksual*, *nyeri panggul*, and *nyeri saat buang air kecil*. These phrases are an inseparable part of the symptoms of *kanker rahim*. Thus, based on the context of data (2), *kanker rahim* can be known through the symptoms that appear, namely *pendarahan yang abnormal*, *keputihan berbau*, *nyeri saat berhubungan seksual*, *nyeri panggul*, and *nyeri saat buang air kecil*. Therefore, data (2) is included in meronymy.

The data found by this research is data that has a top-down relationship and is part of something. In addition, the data is needed in unity with its top relationship. This is in accordance with Djajasudarma's theory (2016) that meronymy is an important and necessary part of the top-bottom relationship as a unit in accordance with the theory. Meronymy is indeed a semantic relationship, but it involves the association between a whole and its parts.

The research conducted has similarities with previous research conducted by Habibi (2019), which found meronym data on meaning relations. The difference with previous research that the research has done is in the object used, namely, using daily newspapers. In the study, twelve meronymy data were found. The use of meronymy in news text and exposition text has the same purpose. In news texts, the use of meronymy is used to detail the events that occur. Therefore, the use of meronymy in news texts is found to be almost the same as its use in exposition texts.

In exposition texts, the second most meronymic meaning relation is found because exposition texts aim to provide details of the problem that occurs and in accordance with the topic raised. In exposition texts, details or detailed descriptions of objects can strengthen an argument in argumentation. Thus, the argument can strengthen the thesis or topic raised by the author. This is in accordance with Sutarno's (2019) theory that in exposition text arguments can add insight to readers through details, descriptions, benefits, or procedures of an object. These texts focus on conveying facts, defining terms, and explaining concepts.

## Synonymy

In this study, absolute synonyms and adjacent synonyms were found. Exposure of data included in synonymy is as follows.

- 3) Kanker rahim atau biasa disebut kanker serviks adalah tumor ganas yang tumbuh di rahim. (05/Sn/RMP/JRM/11/E)
- 4) Gotong royong atau kerja bakti merupakan salah satu upaya untuk membersihkan dan menjaga lingkungan agar tetap bersih dan nyaman. (02/Sn/RMP/JRM/02/E)

In data (3) synonymy there are phrases *kanker rahim* and *kanker serviks*. The phrases *kanker rahim* and *kanker serviks* have the same meaning, namely 'malignant tumors that are located and grow in the uterus'. In addition, both phrases are other names for other phrases because the cervix is part of the uterus. If one of the phrases in the sentence is omitted, the meaning of the sentence does not change. Therefore, data (3) is an absolute synonym.

In data (4) there are phrases *gotong royong* and *kerja bakti*. The phrase *gotong royong* has the meaning of 'working together' while the phrase *kerja bakti* has the meaning of 'working together without pay'. In conclusion, *gotong royong* and *kerja bakti* have almost the same meaning, namely 'working together'. In addition, both phrases can be proven by doing opposition. The opposite of work alone is gotong royong/kerja bakti. Therefore, data (4) is included in the meaning relation of adjacent synonyms.

The data found by this research is data that has a relationship with other language units in the form of the same or similar meaning. This is in accordance with Suhardi's (2015) theory that synonymy is a word or phrase that has the same meaning, even though its form is different.

In the explanation above, this research has differences in the object under study and similarities with previous studies, namely the use of synonymy. In addition, there are also differences in the use of synonymy found in previous studies. The research conducted by Aprilia (2020) found fifteen data and the research by Habibi (2019) found one hundred data. This is in accordance with the language of news texts that contain details of events that occur. The use of synonymy aims to add language variations in chronological details so that there is no repetition of language units. In addition, the use of synonymy in news also aims to understand the news for readers by using meaning relations that have the same or almost the same meaning. The ideas presented in the news text are also

informative and actual so more synonymy is used. Therefore, in the news text, the use of synonymy is the most common finding.

In the exposition text, the meaning relation of synonymy is found in the third data sequence because the exposition text aims to provide details on the problem or topic raised by the author. The use of synonymy can help the writer in sentence effectiveness. In exposition texts, details or detailed descriptions of objects use straightforward and effective language. Thus, readers can add understanding and insight through exposition text. This is in accordance with Sutarno's (2019) theory that in exposition text arguments can add insight to readers through details, descriptions, benefits, or procedures of an object. The goal is to provide the reader with a comprehensive and well-structured understanding of the subject matter.

### **Antonyms**

In this study, absolute opposite and relative opposite (graded) types of antonymy were found. The data included in the antonymy are as follows.

5) Begitupula sebaliknya dengan daerah yang banyak sumber daya manusia, tetapi sedikit penduduk. Maka tidak perlu dilakukannya sistem KB pada daerah tersebut. (01/Op/RMP/JRM/05/E)

6) Dengan banyaknya pohon-pohon rindang berfungsi sebagai paru-paru dunia, lingkungan menjadi nyaman dan mencegah kebisingan serta menambah indah pemandangan. Tumbuhan pada siang hari menghasilkan oksigen, zat ini yang digunakan untuk bernapas. Jika hutan-hutan sudah tidak ada, maka produksi oksigen berkurang. (03/Op/RMP/JRM/08/E)

In data (5) there are the words *banyak* and *sedikit*. The two words have opposite meanings. The word *banyak* has the meaning of 'large in number' or 'not small'. The word *sedikit* has the meaning of 'not much'. Something that has not much does not mean little and something that is not little does not mean much. Therefore, data (5) belongs to the relative opposite antonymy (graded).

In data (6) there are *banyak* and *tidak ada*. These words and phrases have opposite meanings. The word *banyak* has the meaning of 'large in number'. The phrase *tidak ada* is formed from the word *tidak* + *ada*, the word *none* has the meaning of 'denial' or 'denial'. Thus, something that is many must exist and can not exist. The two things also cannot take place simultaneously. Therefore, data (6) is included in the absolute opposite antonymy.

The data found in this study is data that has a relationship with other language units in the form of opposite or opposite meanings. This is the theory of Darmawati (2019) that antonymy is one or more words that have opposite meanings.

In the explanation above, this research has differences in the object under study and similarities with previous studies, namely the use of antonymy. In addition, there are also differences in the use of antonyms found in previous studies. The research conducted by Aprilia (2020) found six data and the research by Habibi (2019) found thirty-two data. In the exposition text, the use of antonymy is the least data found. The use of antonymy in news texts aims to emphasize the chronology of an event. In news texts, the use of antonymy is not always found less. This is due to the different number of data sources and types of news texts used. Therefore, in news texts, the use of antonymy is found even though the amount of data found is not the same.

In the exposition text, the antonymy meaning relation above is found to be the least used because the exposition text has supporting arguments in the argumentation structure. The argumentation part of the exposition text aims to strengthen the thesis. Thus, antonymy is rarely used because its nature is opposite in meaning. If used, the arguments in the argumentation do not support each other. This is in accordance with Maelasari's (2020) theory that exposition text aims to convince readers of an important issue by providing supporting arguments that can support the main topic in the text.

### **Grammatical Units that Relate Between Ideas**

In this research, there are grammatical units that relate in the relation of hyponymy meaning, namely: 1) 10 data of words with words; 2) 13 data of words with phrases; 3) 11 data of phrases with phrases; and 4) 1 data of phrases with clauses. Grammatical units that are related in the relation of meronymy meanings are: 1) 4 data of words with words; 2) 4 data of words with phrases; 3) 8 data of phrases with phrases; 4) 1 data of phrases with clauses; and 5) 1 data of sentences with sentences. Grammatical units that relate in synonymy meaning relations are: 1) 1 data of words with words; 2) 1 data of words with phrases; and 3) 6 data of phrases with phrases. Grammatical units that are related in antonymy meaning relations are: 1) 4 data of words with words; 2) 1 data of words with phrases; and 3) 1 data of phrases with phrases. The description of the data exposure is as follows.

### **Hyponymy**

The data included in the grammatical units that are related in hyponymy are as follows.

### **Word by Word**

Exposure of data included in the grammatical unit that relates word to word in hyponymy is as follows.

7) Transpotasi umum, seperti bus dan kereta, menawarkan pilihan transportasi yang terjangkau dan mudah diakses oleh banyak orang. (02/Ktkt/HP/SG/06/E)

In data (7) there are *bus* and *kereta* grammatical units. Both grammatical units can stand alone and already have a meaning, which is a means of transportation. Thus, the context of data (7) is that buses and trains are examples of affordable and accessible public transportation. The words *bus* and *kereta* are the original form because they have not undergone any changes. Therefore, data (7) includes a grammatical unit that relates word to word in the type of original form with original form.

In this research, there are 10 data of grammatical units that relate between words and words in hyponymy. The data is the number of third-order data in grammatical units that relate between hyponymy ideas. Grammatical units that relate words to words in exposition texts are used to detail supporting ideas. In the example data found, *bus* and *kereta* are details of *public transportation*. Thus, the hyponymy meaning relation in the exposition text can be more accurate in conveying arguments and supporting the thesis. The data findings are in accordance with Sumadi's (2015) statement that words are grammatical units that can stand alone morphologically and syntactically. Words are fundamental linguistic units that are morphologically and syntactically independent, allowing them to convey meaning and contribute to the structure of sentences.

### **Word with Phrase**

The data included in the grammatical units that relate words to phrases in hyponymy are as follows.

8) Penumpang harus selalu waspada terhadap tindakan kriminalitas seperti pencurian atau serangan fisik. (05/Ktfr/HP/SG/06/E)

In data (8) there are grammatical units of *pencurian* and *serangan fisik*. The *pencurian* unit can stand alone and already has a meaning, namely the act of stealing. The *pencurian* grammatical unit comes from the noun word class. The grammatical unit of *serangan fisik* is a phrase because it consists of two words and cannot be separated because it will have a different meaning. Thus, the context of data (8) is that public transportation passengers

must always be aware of criminality. The grammatical unit comes from the noun phrase class or noun phrase. Therefore, data (8) includes grammatical units that relate words with phrases in the type of noun words with noun phrases.

The data is the number of first-order data in grammatical units that relate between hyponymy ideas. Grammatical units that relate words to phrases in exposition texts are used to detail supporting ideas. In the example data found, *pencurian* and *serangan fisik* are details of *criminal acts*. Thus, the hyponymy used in the exposition text becomes more accurate in conveying the argument and supporting the thesis. The data findings are in accordance with Sumadi's (2015) statement that a word is a grammatical unit that can stand alone morphologically and syntactically and in accordance with Suhardi's (2013) statement that the core in a phrase can be more than one word. Understanding the flexibility and variability of language at the phrase level enhances our appreciation of how words collaborate to form meaningful and syntactically coherent units.

### **Phrase with Phrase**

Exposure of data included in grammatical units that relate phrases with phrases in hyponymy is as follows.

9) Berdasarkan jenisnya, sampah rumah tangga terbagi menjadi dua, yaitu jenis sampah padat dan sampah cair. (04/Frfr/HP/SG/12/E)

In data (9) there are grammatical units of *sampah padat* and *sampah cair*. Both grammatical units consist of two words and cannot be separated because they will have different meanings. Thus, the context of data (9) is that *sampah padat* and *sampah cair* are types of household waste. The grammatical units come from the noun phrase class or nouns. Therefore, data (9) includes grammatical units that relate phrases with phrases in the type of noun phrases with noun phrases.

The data is the number of second-order data in grammatical units that relate between hyponymy ideas. Grammatical units that relate phrases to phrases in exposition texts are used to specify supporting ideas. In the example data found, *sampah padat* and *sampah cair* are details of the *types of household waste*. Thus, the hyponymy used in the exposition text becomes more accurate in conveying ideas and supporting the thesis so as to facilitate the reader's understanding. The data findings are in accordance with Sumadi's (2016) statement that a phrase is a grammatical unit that can consist of more than one word and does not exceed functional limits. Each type of phrase serves a distinct syntactic

function and contributes to the overall structure and meaning of a sentence.

### **Phrase with Clause**

The data included in the grammatical units that relate phrases to clauses in hyponymy are as follows.

10) Gempa bumi terjadi karena kemungkinan materi lapisan litosfer mengalami fase kedalaman 600 kilometer. Tetapi gempa bumi juga dapat terjadi akibat pergerakan magma yang ada pada gunung. (01/Frkl/HP/SG/01/E)

In data (10) there are grammatical units of the *lapisan litosfer mengalami transisi fase kedalaman 600 kilometer* and *pergerakan magma yang ada pada gunung*. The grammatical unit of the *lapisan litosfer mengalami transisi fase kedalaman 600 kilometer* is a clause because it consists of two phrases and has a subject function (S) in the *lithospheric layer* and predicate (P) in *experiencing a phase transition of 600 kilometers deep*, so the clause does not have an object function (O). The grammatical unit of *pergerakan magma yang ada pada gunung* consists of several words that cannot be separated because they will have different meanings. Thus, the context of data (10) is that earthquakes can occur due to lithospheric layers or magma movement. The grammatical unit comes from the verb phrase class or verb phrase. Therefore, data (10) includes grammatical units that relate phrases with clauses in the type of verb phrases with intransitive clauses.

It is the least amount of sequence data in hyponymy. Grammatical units that relate phrases to clauses in exposition texts are used to detail supporting ideas. In the example data found, *lapisan litosfer* and *pergerakan magma* are details of the causes of earthquakes. Thus, the hyponymy used in the exposition text becomes more accurate in conveying ideas and supporting the thesis so as to facilitate the reader's understanding. The data is in accordance with HP and Abdullah's (2013) statement that a clause is a grammatical unit consisting of two or more words and has a subject and predicate structure.

### **Meronymi**

The data included in the grammatical units that are related in meronymy are as follows.

### **Word by Word**

The data presentation included in the grammatical unit that relates word to word in meronymy is as follows.

11) Fenomena ini seharusnya bisa tidak terjadi jika ada kesadaran baik dari pemerintah maupun swasta untuk menjaga lingkungan. (02/Ktkt/MR/SG/13/E)

In data (11) there are grammatical units of the words *pemerintah* and *swasta*. The word *pemerintah* has undergone a change through the insertion -me- because its original form is *perintah* which means to tell to do something. The *swasta* grammatical unit can stand alone and already has a meaning, which does not belong to the government. Thus, the context of data (11) is forest fires that can be avoided. Therefore, data (11) includes a grammatical unit that relates word to word in the type of original form with a derivative form.

The data is the same amount of sequence data as words with phrases. Grammatical units that relate words to words in exposition texts are used to detail arguments in supporting ideas. In the example data found, *pemerintah* and *swasta* are details of institutions that play a role in protecting the environment. Thus, the arguments used become stronger in supporting the thesis so that the exposition text becomes more accurate. The data findings are in accordance with Sumadi's (2015) statement that words are grammatical units that can stand alone morphologically and syntactically. Understanding the morphological and syntactic properties of words is crucial for comprehending how language is structured and how words interact to create meaningful communication.

### **Word with Phrase**

The data presentation included in the grammatical unit that relates words to phrases in meronymy is as follows.

12) Dalam UU Narkotika pasal 1 ayat 1 menyatakan bahwa narkoba adalah zat buatan ataupun yang berasal dari tanaman yang memberikan efek halusinasi, menurunkan kesadaran, serta menyebabkan kecanduan. (04/Ktfr/MR/SG/10/E)

In data (12) there are grammatical units of *halusinasi*, *menurunnya kesadaran*, and *menyebabkan kecanduan*. The grammatical unit *halusinasi* can stand alone and already has a meaning, namely sensory experience without stimulation. The grammatical unit comes from the noun class. The grammatical units *menurunnya kesadaran* and *menyebabkan kecanduan* are grammatical units consisting of two or more words and cannot be separated because they will have different meanings. The grammatical unit comes from the verb phrase class or verb phrase. Thus, the context of data (12) is that drugs have side effects in their use. Therefore, data (12) includes grammatical units that relate words with phrases in the type of noun words with verb phrases.

The data is the same amount of sequence data as word with word. Grammatical units that relate words to phrases in exposition texts are used to specify supporting ideas. In the example data found, *halusinasi*, *menurunnya kesadaran*, and *menyebabkan kecanduan* are the details of the effects of drug use. Thus, the arguments used become stronger in supporting the thesis so that the exposition text becomes more accurate. The data findings are in accordance with Sumadi's (2015) statement that a word is a grammatical unit that can stand alone morphologically and syntactically and in accordance with Suhardi's (2013) statement that the core in a phrase can be more than one word.

### **Phrase with Phrase**

Exposure of data included in grammatical units that relate phrases with phrases in meronymy is as follows.

13) Buku bajakan biasanya memiliki kualitas yang kurang baik, mulai dari tinta huruf yang kurang jelas, kualitas kertas yang tipis, laminasi lem yang kurang kuat, hingga halaman buku yang hilang, sehingga pembaca terpaksa menerima konsekuensi mendapatkan buku cacat. (03/Frfr/MR/SG/04/E)

In data (13) there are grammatical units of *tinta huruf yang kurang jelas*, *kualitas kertas yang tipis*, *laminasi lem yang kurang kuat*, and *halaman buku yang hilang*. Grammatical units of *tinta huruf yang kurang jelas*, *kualitas kertas yang tipis*, *laminasi lem yang kurang kuat*, and *halaman buku yang hilang* are grammatical units consisting of two or more words and cannot be separated because they will have different meanings. The grammatical units of *tinta huruf yang kurang jelas*, *kualitas kertas yang tipis*, and *laminasi lem yang kurang kuat* come from the adjective or adjective phrase class. The grammatical unit of *halaman buku yang hilang* comes from the verb or verb phrase class. Thus, the context of data (13) is the poor quality obtained when buying pirated books. Therefore, data (13) includes grammatical units that relate phrases with phrases in the type of adjective phrases with verb phrases.

The data is the number of first-order data in grammatical units that relate between meronymic ideas. Grammatical units that relate phrases to phrases in exposition texts are used to explain and detail supporting ideas. In the example data found, *tinta huruf yang kurang jelas*, *kualitas kertas yang tipis*, *laminasi lem yang kurang kuat*, and *halaman buku yang hilang* are explanations and details of the quality of pirated books. Thus, the meronymy used can make the idea stronger in supporting the argument and strengthening

the thesis of the exposition text so as to facilitate the reader's understanding. The data findings are in accordance with Sumadi's (2016) statement that a phrase is a grammatical unit that can consist of more than one word and does not exceed functional limits. Understanding phrases is crucial for comprehending the organization and structure of sentences in a language.

### **Phrase with Clause**

The data included in the grammatical units that relate phrases to clauses in meronymy are as follows.

14) Contoh dari penanggulangan tersebut adalah dengan mendaur ulang sampah, membuang sampah pada tempatnya, dan lain-lain. (01/FrKl/MR/SG/02/E)

In data (14) there are grammatical units of *mendaur ulang sampah* and *membuang sampah pada tempatnya*. The grammatical unit of *mendaur ulang sampah* consists of several words that cannot be separated because they will have different meanings. The grammatical unit comes from the verb phrase class or verb phrase. The grammatical unit of *membuang sampah pada tempatnya* is a clause because it consists of two phrases and has a predicate function (P) in *membuang sampah* and an adverbial function (K) in *pada tempatnya*, so the clause does not have an object function (O). Thus, the context of data (14) is how to deal with natural disasters such as floods. Therefore, data (14) includes grammatical units that relate phrases with clauses in the type of verb phrases with intransitive clauses.

The data is the same amount of sequence data as sentence by sentence. Grammatical units that relate phrases with clauses in exposition texts can explain and detail the ideas of supporting arguments. In the example data found, *mendaur ulang sampah* and *membuang sampah pada tempatnya* are explanations and details of how to deal with flooding. Thus, the meronymy used makes the idea stronger in supporting the argument and strengthening the thesis of the exposition text so as to facilitate the reader's understanding. The data findings are in accordance with HP and Abdullah's (2013) statement that a clause is a grammatical unit consisting of two or more words and has a subject and predicate structure. Understanding clauses is essential for analyzing the syntax and structure of sentences.

### **Sentence with Sentence**

Exposure of data included in grammatical units that relate sentences to sentences in

meronymy is as follows.

15) Banyak langkah yang harus kita lakukan agar banjir tidak terjadi lagi. Langkah pertama, kita harus membuang sampah pada tempatnya dan tidak membuang di selokan. Langkah selanjutnya membersihkan selokan dan membuat jalan selokan menuju sungai. Dan yang terpenting jangan sampai membangun bangunan besar dan berjejer sampai tempat untuk jalannya air tidak disediakan. (01/Kmkm/MR/SG/03/E)

In data (15) there are several three grammatical units, namely 1) *langkah pertama, kita harus membuang sampah pada tempatnya dan tidak membuang di selokan*, 2) *langkah selanjutnya, membersihkan selokan dan membuat jalan selokan menuju sungai*, and 3) *dan yang terpenting jangan sampai membangun bangunan besar dan berjejer sampai tempat untuk jalannya air tidak disediakan*. The three grammatical units consist of several phrases or clauses, stand alone, and have final intonation in the form of a full stop (.). Grammatical unit (1) has the function of adverb (K) in the *langkah pertama*, the function of subject (S) in *kita*, the function of predicate (P) in *harus membuang sampah*, conjunction *dan*, the function of predicate (P) in *tidak membuang* and the function of adverb (K) in *di sekolah*. These grammatical units do not have an object function (O) so they are called intransitive sentences.

The grammatical unit (2) has an adverbial function (K) in the *langkah selanjutnya*, a predicate function (P) in *membersihkan selokan dan membuat jalan selokan*, and an object function (O) in *menuju sungai*. The grammatical unit has an object function (O) so it is called a transitive sentence. Grammatical unit (3) has the conjunction *dan*, the adverbial function (K) on the *yang terpenting*, the predicate function (P) on *jangan sampai membangun bangunan besar dan berjejer*, the object function (O) in *sampai tempat untuk jalannya air tidak disediakan*. The grammatical unit has an object function so it is called a transitive sentence. Thus, the context of data (15) is some steps in preventing flooding. Therefore, data (15) includes grammatical units that relate to sentences in the type of transitive sentences with intransitive sentences.

The data is the same data sequence as a phrase with clause. Grammatical units that relate sentence to sentence in exposition texts are used to detail and explain the ideas of supporting arguments. In the example data found, the steps mentioned are details and explanations of the *steps to prevent flooding*. Thus, the meronymy used makes the idea stronger in supporting the argument and strengthening the thesis of the exposition text so

as to facilitate or increase the reader's understanding. The data findings are in accordance with HP and Abdullah's (2013) statement that a sentence is a language unit that can consist of clauses and has final intonation.

### **Synonymy**

Exposure of data included in grammatical units that are related in synonymy is as follows.

#### **Word by Word**

Exposure of data included in grammatical units that relate words to words in synonymy is as follows.

16) Diantaranya perkara yang cukup merisaukan adalah jika masyarakat orang tua, pengajar ataupun pendidik tidak menangani dengan seksama. (01/Ktkt/SN/SG/16/E)

In data (16) there are grammatical units of the words *pengajar* and *pendidik*. The context of data (16) is a moral crisis that can be handled by several parties. Both grammatical units can stand alone and already have meaning, namely people who teach and educate. The word *pengajar* has undergone changes through the addition of peN- because its original form is *ajar*. The grammatical unit *pendidik* has also undergone a change by adding peN- because its original form is *didik*. Therefore, data (16) includes grammatical units that relate words to words in the type of derivative forms with derivative forms.

The data is the same amount of sequence data as words with phrases. Grammatical units that relate to words with words in exposition texts are used to describe ideas in detail without any ineffectiveness in the sentence. In the example data found, *pengajar* and *pendidik* are the ones who can handle the moral crisis of teenagers. Thus, the ideas in the exposition text can be more effective because of the presence of synonyms that are used according to the needs and situations in the text. The data is in accordance with Sumadi's (2015) statement that a word is a grammatical unit that can stand alone morphologically and syntactically. Understanding the morphological and syntactic properties of words is fundamental to grasping the structure and functioning of language.

#### **Word with Phrase**

The data included in the grammatical unit that relates words to phrases in synonymy are as follows.

17) Untuk itu, warga Indonesia harus bisa menanggulangi banjir tersebut, agar tidak merusak rumah-rumah masyarakat. (01/Ktfr/SN/SG/03/E)

In data (17) there are grammatical units of *warga Indonesia* and *masyarakat*. The context of data (17) is that floods must be dealt with immediately so as not to cause damage. The *masyarakat Indonesia* is a grammatical unit consisting of two words that cannot be separated because it will have different meanings. The grammatical unit comes from the class of noun phrases or noun phrases. The grammatical unit *masyarakat* can stand alone and already has a meaning, which is a number of people with the same culture. The grammatical unit comes from the noun word class or noun. Therefore, data (17) includes grammatical units that relate words with phrases in the type of noun words with noun phrases.

Grammatical units that relate words to phrases in exposition texts are used to describe ideas in detail without any ineffectiveness in the sentence. In the example data found, *masyarakat* is another term for *warga Indonesia* so there is no ineffectiveness in the sentence. Thus, the ideas in the exposition text become more effective due to the presence of synonymy used according to the needs and situation in the text. The data findings are in accordance with Sumadi's (2015) statement that a word is a grammatical unit that can stand alone morphologically and syntactically and in accordance with Suhardi's (2013) statement that the core in a phrase can be more than one word. This acknowledgment of multiple-word cores is essential for understanding the flexibility and complexity of language structures beyond a single-word focus.

### **Phrase with Phrase**

Exposure of data included in grammatical units that relate phrases with phrases in synonymy is as follows.

18) Generasi muda mengalami gejolak, benturan norma dan persoalan nilai yang kurang ditanamkan orang tua dan munculnya usaha generasi muda untuk mengadakan perubahan nilai-nilai dalam masyarakat yang umumnya bertentangan dengan generasi tua. Dari fakta-fakta yang muncul permasalahan yang terjadi pada kalangan muda dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor lingkungan, sekolah, dan keluarga. (05/Frfr/SN/SG/16/E)

In data (18) there are grammatical units of *generasi muda* and *kalangan muda*. The context of data (18) is the problem of the younger generation. Both grammatical units cannot stand alone because they are formed in one whole unit and cannot be separated because they will have different meanings, so they are included in the phrase grammatical unit. Both grammatical units come from the noun phrase class or noun phrase. Therefore,

data (18) is included in the grammatical units that relate phrases with phrases in the type of noun phrases with noun phrases.

The data is the number of first-order data in grammatical units that relate to synonymy ideas. Grammatical units that relate phrases to phrases in exposition texts are used to describe ideas in detail without any ineffectiveness in the sentence. In the example data found, *kalangan muda* is another term for the *generasi muda* so repetition creates sentence ineffectiveness. Thus, the ideas in the exposition text can be more effective due to the presence of synonymy used according to the needs and situation in the text. This is because the language used is not repetitive and has many variations. The data findings are in accordance with Sumadi's (2016) statement that a phrase is a grammatical unit that can consist of more than one word and does not exceed functional limits. Understanding phrases is crucial for comprehending the organization and structure of sentences in a language.

### **Antonyms**

The data included in the grammatical units that are related in antonymy are as follows.

### **Word by Word**

Exposure of data included in grammatical units that relate words to words in antonymy is as follows.

19) Tujuan pemerataan penduduk adalah agar suatu daerah dapat seimbang antara penduduk dan sumber daya manusianya, dan agar tidak ada yang kekurangan ataupun kelebihan dari suatu sumber daya manusia yang diberikan oleh daerah tersebut.  
(02/Ktkk/OP/SG/05/E)

In data (19) there are grammatical units of *kekurangan* and *kelebihan*. The context of data (19) is the balance of my human resources in an area. Both grammatical units can stand alone and already have meaning, namely not having and exceeding. The grammatical units *kekurangan* and *kelebihan* have undergone changes through the prefix and suffix *ke-* because their original forms are *kurang* and *lebih*. Therefore, data (19) includes grammatical units that relate word to word in the type of derivative form with derivative form.

The data is the number of first-order data in grammatical units that relate between antonymy ideas. Grammatical units that relate words to words in exposition texts are used to emphasize supporting ideas. In the example data found, shortage and excess emphasize

*keseimbangan sumber daya manusia* because it is the goal of population equalization. Thus, the ideas in the exposition text have clear affirmation so that the discussion of arguments becomes stronger and more accurate. The data findings are in accordance with Sumadi's (2015) statement that words are grammatical units that can stand alone morphologically and syntactically. Understanding the morphological and syntactic properties of words is fundamental to grasping the structure and functioning of language.

### **Word with Phrase**

Exposure of data included in grammatical units that relate words to phrases in antonymy is as follows.

20) Dengan banyaknya pohon-pohon rindang berfungsi sebagai paru-paru dunia, lingkungan menjadi nyaman dan mencegah kebisingan serta menambah indah pemandangan. Tumbuhan pada siang hari menghasilkan oksigen, zat ini yang digunakan untuk bernapas. Jika hutan-hutan sudah tidak ada, maka produksi oksigen berkurang. (01/Ktfr/OP/SG/08/E)

In data (20) there are *banyak* and *tidak ada* grammatical units. The context of data (20) is a function of the number of trees. The grammatical unit *banyak* can stand alone and already has a meaning, namely a large number. The grammatical unit comes from the adjective or adjective word class. The grammatical unit *tidak ada* is a grammatical unit that consists of a whole unit and cannot be separated because it will have a different meaning. The grammatical unit comes from the adverbial phrase class or adverbial phrase. Therefore, data (20) includes grammatical units that relate words with phrases in the type of adjective words with adverbial phrases.

The data is the same amount of sequence data as phrases with phrases. Grammatical units that relate words to phrases are used to emphasize supporting ideas. In the examples of data found, there is no emphasizing *fungsi keberadaan pohon* because of the impact caused by trees. Thus, the ideas in the exposition text have affirmation and emphasis due to the presence of antonyms that match the context of meaning in the sentence which makes the argument in the exposition text more accurate. The data is in accordance with Sumadi's (2015) statement that a word is a grammatical unit that can stand alone morphologically and syntactically and in accordance with Suhardi's (2013) statement that the core in a phrase can be more than one word. Understanding phrases is crucial for comprehending the organization and structure of sentences in a language.

## Phrase with Phrase

Exposure of data included in grammatical units that relate phrases with phrases in synonymy is as follows.

- 21) Upaya mendekatkan lokasi tempat tinggal dengan lokasi kegiatan merupakan satu diantara solusi yang dapat diterapkan. Jika tidak, maka kemacetan akan terus berulang dan akan memberikan dampak pada masyarakat itu sendiri. (01/Frfr/OP/SG/14/E)

In data (21) there are grammatical units *dapat diterapkan* and *tidak*. The context of data (21) is the solution to traffic jams. Both grammatical units cannot stand alone because they are formed in one whole unit, so they are included in the phrase grammatical unit and cannot be separated because they will have different meanings. The grammatical unit *tidak* experiences word deletion which aims to form an effective sentence. The grammatical unit that is omitted is *diterapkan*. Both grammatical units come from the verb phrase class or verb phrase. Therefore, data (21) belongs to a grammatical unit that relates phrases with phrases in the type of verb phrases with verb phrases.

The data is the same amount of sequence data as words with phrases. Grammatical units that relate phrases with phrases are used to emphasize supporting ideas. In the example data found, it does not emphasize *penerapan solusi kemacetan* because there are impacts that will arise. Thus, the idea of the exposition text has affirmation and emphasis due to the antonymy that matches the context of the meaning in the sentence which makes the argument in the exposition text more accurate. This can convince readers of the issues raised in the exposition text. The data is in accordance with Sumadi's (2016) statement that a phrase is a grammatical unit that can consist of more than one word and does not exceed functional limits. Understanding phrases is crucial for comprehending the organization and structure of sentences in a language.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the discussion above, there are several conclusions in this study. *First*, the meaning relations used by Sunan Kalijogo Jabung High School students are paradigmatic meaning relations. The most commonly found relations are hyponymy and meronymy. *Second*, there are grammatical units found in the meaning relations of students' works. The most common uses are grammatical units that relate words with words, words with phrases, and phrases with phrases.

Based on the conclusions above, suggestions are outlined for Indonesian language

subject teachers and future researchers. First, teachers can teach students that hyponymy and meronymy are the most dominant meaning relationships in exposition texts. Second, future researchers are advised to research other texts to find out the differences in meaning relationships in different texts.

## REFERENCES

- Anna, H. (2016). Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia dalam Konteks Multibudaya. *Jurnal Al-Ta'dib: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Kependidikan*, 9(2), 74–91. <https://ejournal.iainkendari.ac.id/al-tadib/article/view/514>.
- Aprilia, W. S. 2020. *Analisis Relasi Makna dalam Tajuk Rencana Surat Kabar Harian Riau Pos*. Skripsi tidak diterbitkan. Pekanbaru: Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Islam Riau.
- Chaer, A. 2013. *Pengantar Semantik Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta.
- Darmawati, U. 2019. *Semantik Menguak Makna Kata*. Bandung: Pakar Raya.
- Djajasudarma, F. 2016. *Semantik 2: Relasi Makna Paradigmatik, Sintagmatik, dan Derivasional*. Bandung: PT Refika Aditama.
- Habibi, S. A. 2019. *Relasi Makna Antargagasan dalam Tajuk Rencana Harian Kompas*. Skripsi tidak diterbitkan. Malang: Fakultas Pendidikan Bahasa, Sastra Indonesia, dan Daerah Universitas Negeri Malang.
- Heriana, I., Setawati, R., Misda, S., & Mukhlis, M. (2022). Relasi Makna Antar Kalimat pada Berita Sindonews.com. *SAJAK: Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengabdian Sastra, Bahasa, dan Pendidikan*, 1(3), 62–67. Dari <https://journal.uir.ac.id/index.php/sajak/article/view/9675>.
- HP. A. & Alek Abdullah. 2013. *Linguistik Umum*. Jakarta: Penerbit Erlangga.
- Maelasari, N. 2020. Menulis Teks Eksposisi Dalam Model Pembelajaran Mind Mapping. *Metamorfosis: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra Indonesia dan Pengajarannya*, 13(1), 41–49. Dari <https://unibba.ac.id/ejournal/index.php/metamorfosis/article/view/303>.
- Rahayu, E., & Siregar, S. H. (2022). Perbandingan antara Pengetahuan Teks Eksplanasi dan Teks Eksposisi Siswa MAN 2 Medan. *Jurnal Pembahas: Pembelajaran Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 1(3), 375–388. <http://pembahas.dialeks.id/index.php/jp/article/view/56>.
- Setiawati, E. 2017. *Analisis Relasi Makna Hiperonim Pada Berita Pro Jambi Surat Kabar Timur Ekspres Edisi Januari 2017 (Kajian Semantik)*. Skripsi tidak diterbitkan. Jambi: Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Batanghari.
- Suhardi. 2015. *Dasar-Dasar Ilmu Semantik*. Yogyakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media.
- Suhardi. 2013. *Dasar-Dasar Ilmu Sintaksis Bahasa Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media.
- Sukirman. (2020). Tes Kemampuan Keterampilan Menulis dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia di Sekolah. *Jurnal Konsepsi*, 9(2), 1–10. <https://p3i.my.id/index.php/konsepsi/article/view/42>.
- Sumadi. 2015. *Morfologi Bahasa Indonesia*. Malang: Universitas Negeri Malang.
- Sumadi. 2016. *Sintaksis Bahasa Indonesia*. Malang: A3 (Asih Asah Asuh).
- Sutarno. 2019. *Cermat Berbahasa Indonesia: Suplemen Materi Bahasa Indonesia Untuk Kelas X*. Sukabumi: CV Jejak.
- Tonang, R. H. 2020. Kohesi Leksikal Pada Surat Kabar Sulteng Raya. *Bahasa dan Sastra*, 5(2), 1–9. Dari <http://jurnal.untad.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/BDS/article/view/12705>.