

## Semantic Analysis of Hypernym and Hyponym in The “*Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn Part 2*”

Adek Halim Arrasyid<sup>1</sup>, Hilma Safitri<sup>2</sup>, Kayla Azira Ratnapuri<sup>3</sup>,  
Mayzia Sabiha Fidhinillah<sup>4</sup>, Sulistiani<sup>5</sup>

English Department Faculty of Letters Universitas Pamulang<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>

Corresponding Author's Email: [kaylaazira0@gmail.com](mailto:kaylaazira0@gmail.com)

### History Article:

Received 06 26, 2025  
Accepted 06 28, 2025  
Published 07 01, 2025

### ABSTRACT

*The objective of this observation is to explore the connection between Hyponymy as a semantic feature and the movie entitled Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn Part 2. As a part of Semantics, a hyponym is a particular word that represents a general term, referred to as a hypernym. The study employed a descriptive qualitative approach, which involved analyzing the movie transcript to categorize words as hypernyms and hyponyms. Data had been gathered primarily based on the association with hyponyms concerning semantics analysis. The hyponyms are discovered in a total of 40 hyponyms in this observation. There are nine general terms: (1). 18 names, (2). 4 clans, (3). 1 ethnic, (4). 5 families, (5). 1 country, (6). 4 cities, (7). 1 animal, (8). 4 parts of the body, (9). 3 supernatural creatures.*

**Keywords:** Semantics, Hypernymy, Hyponymy

### How to Cite:

Adek Halim Arrasyid, Hilma Safitri, Kayla Azira Ratnapuri, Mayzia Sabiha Fidhinillah, & Sulistiani. (2025). Semantic Analysis of Hypernym and Hyponym in The “*Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn Part 2*”. Jejak Digital: Jurnal Ilmiah Multidisiplin, 1(4b), 1876-1883. <https://doi.org/10.63822/ezkbff02>

## INTRODUCTION

Language is a crucial device for human communication. Without language, human beings cannot express what they sense, whether it is their thoughts, feelings, or inner mind. The language used serves as a representation of what is felt, and this will be studied with extra intensity through semantics. Semantics is the branch of linguistics and philosophy that studies the meaning of words; additionally, it plays a crucial role in understanding how words relate to one another (Riemer, 2010).

In expertise semantics, several factors influence the process of interpreting words or terms, including human cognition. Each individual has their manner of processing information before decoding and then conveying it. Human thoughts are primarily based on the background and knowledge that every individual possesses. Due to the variations in the way each individual thinks, they need a context to unify their understanding of what they see and hear.

Alternatively, semantics also serves as the primary bridge in social interactions among individuals; this can be established in both direct and indirect interactions, as seen in everyday communication (Zakiyah, L., & Zakrimal, 2020). During the conversation, numerous hyponyms can be identified within a single utterance or sentence. For instance, the researchers gathered several examples observed in a movie that became very popular for their generation, *The Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn Part 2*. The researchers selected this movie because it is believed that many examples may be shown as objective evidence regarding words that may be determined as hyponyms, after which they are classified as hypernyms. A Hyponym is a relative that means a lexeme from precise to broader, forming a hierarchy to a more preferred term—hypernym (Aziz et al., 2024). The Hypernymy relationship plays a vital role in language understanding, as it allows generalization (Yu et al., 2015).

Based entirely on the experts above, the movies may be one of the media in the study method to discover Hyponymy, classify its relationship effectively, and determine its general form. This is why we also study the Hyponymy contained within the movie "*Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn Part 2*." This is because there are numerous examples of Hyponymy that somebody can take from this movie, which is a widely favored film.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Semantics

According to Yule (2010), semantics is part of linguistics that focuses on the meaning of words, terms, and sentences. This method focuses on objective or customary meaning and refrains from addressing subjective or localized meanings. Conducting semantics involves elucidating the shared expertise we possess while we act as though we collectively recognize the meaning of a phrase, sentence, or passage within a language.

Semantics plays a crucial role in understanding literary works. The use of words with deep meaning can help writers convey subtle messages, create rich nuance, and explore more complex topics within the story. Semantic research enables us to explore more than one layer of meaning behind words in literary texts, gaining a deeper understanding of the message the author intends to convey (Hidayatullah, 2021).

Semantics is the study of the meaning of written and unwritten (oral) texts. Semantics is vital to examine because everything we write and say requires that meaning to be conveyed. Leech states that meaning is an idea that can be transferred from the speaker's thoughts to the listener's thoughts by embodying it in one form or another language (Leech, 1974, as cited in Swarniti, 2021).

From the reason above, semantics is a part of linguistics that studies the meaning of words, terms, and sentences objectively and universally. Semantics is a specialty, which means that it can be understood together through the audio system of a language without considering subjective or local interpretations. For instance, while we use the word "chair," we objectively keep in mind that it refers to a chunk of fixtures for sitting. This meaning does not depend on individual opinion but rather on mutual settlement in language.

### **Hypernymy**

According to Saeed (2009), the general term is known as the superordinate or hypernym. A significant portion of the vocabulary is related through such structures of inclusion, and the ensuing semantic networks shape the hierarchical taxonomies referred to above.

Hypernymy is a vital lexical-semantic relation in natural languages, which relates contemporary phrases to their superclasses or subtypes. In a hypernymy relation, we refer to a specific instance or subtype as a hyponym and its associated, more general, period as a hypernym. For example, (apple and fruit) are in a hypernymy relation, where apple is a hyponym and fruit is one in all its hypernyms.

From the reason above, a hypernym is a semantic relationship between two words in which one phrase is more general, meaning it encompasses the meaning of the alternative phrase. For instance, the word "fruit" is a hypernym of the phrase "apple" because "fruit" encompasses numerous types of fruit, such as apples. In this context, a hypernym can be interpreted as the connection between a more well-known word (hypernym) and a more specific phrase (hyponym). For instance, the hypernym of a car is 'vehicle.'

### **Hyponymy**

According to Yule (2010), Hyponymy is a lexical relationship wherein the meaning of one word is included in the meaning of another word. As an example, the phrase "poodle" is a hyponym of "dog" because a poodle is a particular type of canine. This relationship illustrates the hierarchical shape in the language lexicon.

According to Mohammed (2020), as referred to in Kusumawardhani (2021), Hyponymy has a shape of meaning that is interrelated, and bureaucracy is a series based on the dreams that have been prepared. For instance, mango, apple, and banana are hyponyms for fruit, and spinach, mustard greens, and potatoes are hyponyms for vegetables. Fruits and vegetables are hyponyms inside the form of vegetation. This example indicates that Hyponymy has a shape of interrelated ranges, presenting a means to form a hierarchical arrangement. In other words, hierarchical relationships are meanings recognized from interrelated hyponymy structures.

From the explanation above, Hyponymy is a manner of indicating that one phrase is part of a more general phrase, or It is the relationship between a more precise word and a more well-known phrase. For example, a rose is a type of flower, which means 'rose' is a hyponym of 'flower.'

## RESEARCH METHOD

This examination employs a descriptive qualitative method that emphasizes the analysis of every phrase within the data, with the research object being the hyponyms covered inside the film script of The Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn Part 2. This study builds upon Riemer's (2010) speculation and is supported by references from various other journals. Gathered, eventually analyzed, and classified to extract statistics containing a hyponym. Non-participatory is likewise a facts series approach employed. The research could be presented in an informal way using phrases or sentences that convey the analysis results.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### Findings

After discovering, determining, and classifying, there are 40 hyponyms in the movie which are categorized into nine hypernyms, including names, clans, ethnic groups, families, countries, cities, animals, body parts, and supernatural creatures.

| NO. | HYPERNYM | HYPONYM  | EVIDENCE-BASED<br>ON THE SCRIPT  |
|-----|----------|----------|--|
| 1.  | Name     | Edward   | " <b>Edward</b> , don't touch me right now. I don't want to hurt you."   |
|     |          | Bella    | "Hey, <b>Bella</b> , you're a lot stronger than I am right now."   |
|     |          | Renesmee | "Since when do you care about <b>Renesmee</b> ?"   |
|     |          | Jacob    | " <b>Jacob</b> , she's doing good."  |
|     |          | Rosalie  | " <b>Rosalie</b> and Emmette were so bad, it took a solid decade before we could stand to be within five miles of them." |
|     |          | Emmett   | " <b>Emmett</b> . No."   |
|     |          | Alice    | " <b>Alice</b> stocked it for you."  |
|     |          | Jasper   | "Alice asked me to give you that. She and <b>Jasper</b> crossed our lands to the ocean last night."                      |
|     |          | Carlisle | "No, you're right. They won't listen to us. But maybe others can convince them. <b>Carlisle</b> ."                       |
|     |          | Esme     | "In my arms. Or Edward's or <b>Esme</b> 's."   |
|     |          | Irina    | "I think that's our cousin from Denali. <b>Irina</b> !"  |

|    |         |          |  |
|----|---------|----------|--|
|    |         | Aro      | "The Volturi. They're coming for us. <b>Aro</b> , Caius, Marcus, the Guard, and Irina."  |
|    |         | Caius    | "The Volturi. They're coming for us. Aro, <b>Caius</b> , Marcus, the Guard, and Irina."  |
|    |         | Marcus   | "The Volturi. They're coming for us. Aro, Caius, <b>Marcus</b> , the Guard, and Irina."  |
|    |         | Alec     | " <b>Alec's</b> even worse."   |
|    |         | Jane     | "Their offensive weapons are too powerful. No one can stand against <b>Jane</b> ."   |
|    |         | Kate     | " <b>Kate!</b> "   |
|    |         | Charlie  | "Is that <b>Charlie?</b> "   |
| 2. | Clan    | Cullen   | "I have to report a crime. The <b>Cullens</b> ... they've done something terrible."  |
|    |         | Denali   | "I think that's our cousin from <b>Denali</b> . Irina!"  |
|    |         | Volturi  | "You don't realize the danger you've put him in. The <b>Volturi</b> will kill anyone who knows about us."  |
|    |         | Coven    | "Their creators grew very attached and fought to protect them. Long—established <b>Covens</b> were torn apart. Countless humans were slaughtered. Traditions, friends, and even families. Lost."   |
| 3. | Ethnic  | Quileute | "As more vampires set foot in their territory, more <b>Quileutes</b> turned. Their nature compels them to join the pack."  |
| 4. | Family  | Niece    | "Your <b>niece?</b> "  |
|    |         | Dad      | "Hi, <b>dad</b> ."   |
|    |         | Daughter | "Can I live with that? Well, I don't know, Bella. I mean, I just watched a kid I've known his entire life turn into a very large dog. My daughter looks like my <b>daughter</b> . But it doesn't." |
|    |         | Cousin   | "I think that's our <b>cousin</b> from Denali. Irina!"   |
|    |         | Mother   | "So the Denali's <b>mother</b> made an Immortal child?"  |
| 5. | Country | Brazil   | "Edward thinks that we'll find answers in <b>Brazil</b> . There are tribes there that might know something."   |

|    |                       |          |  |
|----|-----------------------|----------|--|
| 6. | City                  | London   | "At least we get to go to <b>London</b> again. We have not been there in a long time."   |
|    |                       | Yorktown | "The arrival of Senna and Zafrina meant that our plea was being heard in even the most remote corners of the world while others searched for witnesses closer to home. A patriot Carlisle first met on the battlefield at <b>Yorktown</b> would become our most unlikely Ally."  |
|    |                       | Forks    | "Each of them was won over. Each was made to see. Carlisle convinced his Irish friends to make the journey to <b>Forks</b> . Although we were grateful for their help, their thirst for human blood complicated the situation. The nomads Rosalie and Emmett sent were even more unpredictable. Especially Peter, who had fought alongside Jasper as a newborn." |
| 7. | Animal                | Wolf     | "Bella. Look, it's a <b>wolf</b> thing."   |
| 8. | Part of Body          | Throat   | "It'll be like sticking a white-hot branding iron down her <b>throat</b> . That's assuming she can control her thirst."  |
|    |                       | Eyes     | "These will irritate your <b>eyes</b> at first."   |
|    |                       | Leg      | "Try taking a seat. Crossing your <b>legs</b> ."   |
|    |                       | Shoulder | "Just don't forget to move your <b>shoulder</b> so it looks like you're breathing."  |
| 9. | Supernatural Creature | Vampire  | " <b>Vampires</b> do not sleep."   |
|    |                       | Monster  | "Nessie? You nicknamed my daughter after the Loch Ness <b>Monster</b> ?"   |
|    |                       | Immortal | "Of course. Irina thinks Renesmee is an <b>Immortal</b> Child."  |

## Discussions

Riemer (2010) defines a hyponym as a term with a more particular meaning that falls within a broader term known as a hypernym. Edward, Bella, and Jacob are hyponyms of the hypernym Name, as they represent specific instances of names.

The Twilight movie features 40 hyponyms categorized under nine hypernyms: Name, Clan, Ethnic, Family, Country, City, Animal, Part of Body, and Supernatural Creature. This illustrates a distinct hierarchical relationship of meaning, aligning with the concept of semantic structure elucidated by Riemer.

For example, within the Hypernym Clan, the hyponyms Cullen, Volturi, and Denali represent distinct categories of vampire factions. Similarly, "wolf" is a hyponym of "animal," while "eyes" or "throat" are components of the body, therefore serving as hyponyms of "Part of Body." This demonstrates that the vocabulary employed in the film adheres to a distinct classification pattern.

According to Yule (2010), as cited in Al-Shemerry & Alshemerry (2017), Hyponymy is elucidated through the concept of "is a kind of." For instance, a vampire is a type of supernatural being, whereas

Brazil is a country. This elucidates that meaning is structured hierarchically, ranging from general to specialized.

Yule (2010), also presents the notion of co-hyponyms, which are terms that share an identical hypernym. Edward, Bella, and Jacob are co-hyponyms as they all fall under the category of Name. Daughter, mother, and cousin are co-hyponyms within the category of family.

The application of Riemer and Yule's theories suggests that the vocabulary in the Twilight script is not arbitrary. They exhibit a systematic and significant pattern in which words are categorized and classified according to their meanings. This enhances the film's world-building and enriches the language, rendering it more structured in terms of semantics.

## CONCLUSION

There are numerous categories of hypernyms observed in the movie The Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn Part 2, including names, clans, ethnicities, families, countries, cities, animals, body parts, and supernatural creatures. The completeness of data that has been recognized as hypernyms has revealed the relationship between the words that mean the same thing and the order of the hyponym hierarchy. Researchers have discovered (18) hyponyms of names, (4) hyponyms of clans, (1) hyponyms of ethnicity, (5) hyponyms of families, (1) hyponym of country, (3) hyponyms of cities, (1) hyponym of animal, (4) hyponyms parts of the body, (3) hyponyms of supernatural creature. Hierarchical relationships are found to be related to words that have an association of meanings parallel to broader meanings.

## REFERENCES

- Al-Shemmery, M., & Alshemmery, I. O. (2017). The Acquisition of Hyponymy by IraqiBEFL University Students. *Journal of College of Basic Education for Education and Human Sciences*. [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/317371298\\_The\\_Acquisition\\_of\\_Hyponymy\\_by\\_Iraqi\\_EFL\\_University\\_Students](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/317371298_The_Acquisition_of_Hyponymy_by_Iraqi_EFL_University_Students)
- Aziz, A., Astuti, P. P., Ariani, N. K., & Rosyidah, R. H. (2024). Semantics. Unpam Press.
- Bai, Y., Zhang, R., Kong, F., & Mao, Y. (2021). Hypernym Discovery via a Recurrent Mapping Model. *Findings of the Association for Computational Linguistics: ACL-IJCNLP 2021*, 2912-2921. <https://aclanthology.org/2021.findings-acl.257.pdf>
- Bunniefuu. (2013, Dec 27). *Twilight Saga, The: Breaking Dawn Part 2* [Transcript]. Forever Dreaming. <https://transcripts.foreverdreaming.org/viewtopic.php?t=9760>
- Hidayatullah, R. (2021). Peran Konteks dalam Studi Makna (Kajian Semantik Arab). *JILSA: Jurnal Ilmu Linguistik & Sastra Arab*, 5(2), 184-197. <https://doi.org/10.15642/jilsa.2021.5.2.184-197%20>
- Kusumawardhani, P. (2021). Semantics Analysis of Hyponym on "Hank and the Horse" Short Story on Youtube. *IJEAL (International Journal of English and Applied Linguistics)*, 1(3), 187-196. <https://doi.org/ijeal.v1n1.1197>
- Lo, C H., Lam, W., C., H., & Emerson, G. (2024). Distributional Inclusion Hypothesis and Quantifications: Probing for Hypernymy in Functional Distributional Semantics. *Association for Computational Linguistics*, 14625-14637. <https://aclanthology.org/2024.acl-long.784.pdf>
- Meyer, S. (2012). *The Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn — Part 2* [Video]. Vidio. <https://vid.id/ykown3>
- Riemer, N. (2010). *Introducing Semantics*. Cambridge University Press.



- Saeed, J. (2009). *Semantics* (3rd ed.). Blackwell Publisher
- Swarniti, N. W. (2021). The Analysis of Semantics Meaning Found in Comments of Instagram Account of Info Denpasar. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Linguistik Dan Sastra (Semnalisa) 2021*. <https://e-journal.unmas.ac.id/index.php/semnalisa/article/view/2369/1794>
- Yule, G. (2010). *The Study of Language* (4th ed.). Cambridge University Press.
- Yu, Z., Wang, H., Lin, X., & Wang, M. (2015). Learning Term Embeddings for Hypernymy Identification. *Proceedings of the Twenty-Fourth International Joint Conference on Artificial Intelligence*. <https://www.ijcai.org/Proceedings/15/Papers/200.pdf>
- Zakiah, L., & Zakrimal. (2020). Semantics Analysis of Hyponyms in the "Fate and Furious 8". *Linguistics, English Education and Art (LEEA) Journal*. 4(1), 45-55. <https://doi.org/10.31539/leea.v4il.1361>