

MEANING RELATION OF HYPONYM IN *BATAK TOBA* LANGUAGE

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Abstract

In semantic relations, hyponymy is a relationship where a more specialized word (the hyponym) can be categorized under a more general or generic term (the hypernym). Understanding hyponymy helps elucidate how words and phrases relate to each other in terms of meaning, allowing for the classification of concepts and objects based on their specificity or generality. This research aimed to describe the hyponymic meaning relations found in Batak Toba songs and to explain the types of hyponyms used, particularly in these songs. The study employed a descriptive qualitative research method. The data comprised Batak Toba song lyrics sourced from a YouTube video uploaded on April 23, 2021 (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dtSRkD9WyPU>), containing fourteen songs that featured hyponymic relations. Data collection involved listening and note-taking techniques, while data analysis was guided by the theory of hyponymy proposed by Croft and Cruse. The analysis identified ten hyponymic words within the song lyrics. The study concluded that Batak Toba songs utilize hyponymic meaning relations, demonstrating how specific terms are subsumed under more general categories.

Keywords: *hyponym; meaning relation; types of hyponyms*

1. Introduction

The notion of meaning relation pertains to the intricate connections between linguistic units. These units encompass words, phrases, or sentences, showcasing a spectrum of semantic associations, encompassing similarity, conflict, sufficiency, multiplicity, and excess of meaning. Because some of the meaning components are framed together, meaning relations can form a group of words (Batubara, 2018). Discussions on meaning relations often delve into various linguistic quandaries such as synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, homonymy, hyponymy, ambiguity, and redundancy (Chaer, 2014). This study investigates the intricacies of hyponym meaning relations and their types within Batak Toba language songs, aligning with the domain of lexical semantics. Lexical semantics, within the field of semantics, focuses on unraveling the intricate system of meaning embedded within words (Keraf, 2002). The various semantic interconnections inherent in words are recognized as lexical structures, encompassing relationships like synonyms, polysemy, homonyms, hyponyms, and antonyms (Pateda, 2010) Keraf, 2002).

Lexical semantics delves into the multifaceted aspects of lexical meaning, comprising components such as meaning and genre, denotation and connotation, extensional and intentional analysis, componential analysis, meaning and usage, synonymy, antonymy, and hyponymy (Verhaar & Alip, 1996). However, this study mainly focuses on the lexical meaning of hyponymy and its types, highlighting logical hierarchies from Croft and Cruse's theory. According to (Croft & Cruse, 2004), hyponymy represents a lexical relationship indicative of the inclusion of one class within another, manifested through the lexical structure of a language. This relationship delineates words where the meaning of one is encompassed within a broader, more general word, as exemplified by 'cat' being subsumed under 'animal' and 'rose' falling under 'flower.'

Indonesia boasts a diverse artistic and cultural heritage, with distinct tribes like the Batak Toba, Batak Simalungun, Batak Karo, Batak Mandailing, and Batak Angkola in North Sumatra Province. Each tribe's unique background engenders distinct languages, making research imperative. The Batak tribe, specifically, uses songs to express emotions like anger, despair, or love, conveying sentiments to their kins. Integral to Batak life, songs punctuate customs like weddings, accidents, and church events.

There are several reasons why this research is conducted. First, Batak Toba is part of the Austronesian language family and has unique linguistic characteristics. Research on hyponymy can open a deeper understanding of the distinctive linguistic structure of this language. Secondly, studying hyponymy can significantly contribute to developing teaching and learning materials for the Batak Toba language. It helps speakers and learners of the language to understand the way words are organized and the meaning relationships between them. Third, through the study of hyponymy, researchers can dive into local thoughts and wisdom reflected in the categorization of words. This opens not only linguistic insights but also cultural insights and local wisdom.

Previous studies have explored hyponymy in diverse contexts. (Wijaya & Wartini, 2019) focused on meaning relations in Nahdlatul songs, identifying synonymy, antonymy, and hyponymy. (Hastati et al., 2019) found synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, hyponyms, and hypernyms on Liputan 6 results. (Paino et al., 2021) discovered synonymy and hyponymy markers in Taufik Ismail's poetry. (Maruti et al., 2021) delved into Javanese hyponymy, while (Desril & Juita, 2022) analyzed Minangkabau proverbs, uncovering synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and meronymy.

This research diverges by focusing on hyponyms within Batak Toba, which are unexplored previously. While previous studies mainly discussed hyponymy concepts, this study delves into Croft and Cruse's typologies in Batak Toba language songs. Thus, this study aims to delineate and classify hyponym meaning relations within Batak Toba songs, addressing questions on their description and typologies. Ultimately, this research seeks to illuminate the nuanced relationships of hyponyms in Batak Toba language song lyrics.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Meaning Relations

Meaning relations delineate the process of dissecting the essence of a word into distinct and specific components. The quest for an appropriate model to explicate the structure of meaning in pivotal conceptual or denotative semantic domains is recognized as the componential analysis of meaning. (Djajasudarma, 2006) defines meaning as the correlation between linguistic elements, functioning as a bridge between language users and

the external world, enabling mutual comprehension. In lexical semantics, meaning is construed as an autonomous unit within words (Pateda, 2010), with lexical structures representing the semantic relationships inherent in words (Keraf, 2002).

Meaning relations encompass the semantic ties that interlink one linguistic unit with another. These units may comprise words, phrases, or sentences, fostering relationships indicating similarity, conflict, scope, intensity, or redundancy in meaning. Discussions concerning these meaning relations often encompass synonyms, antonyms, polysemy, homonyms, ambiguity, and redundancy (Chaer, 2014). Chaer further explicates that meaning relations involve the interplay between words or language units, delineating relationships such as similarity (synonym), opposition (antonym), multiplicity (polysemy), specificity (hyponym), ambiguity (homonym), and redundancy (redundancy). This research exclusively focuses on the meaning relations and typologies of hyponyms.

2.2 Hyponyms

Hyponymy delineates a hierarchical relationship prevalent among words or phrases in language (Gagné et al., 2020), elucidating a specialized subcategory within a broader categorical context (Bankova et al., 2018). Hyponyms exemplify fundamental paradigmatic relationships within a structured vocabulary. They represent more specialized types or subcategories within broader categories. For instance, within the category "fruit," both "apple" and "banana" function as hyponyms, denoting specific types of fruit.

Murphy, (2003) emphasizes that hyponymy signifies the semantic linkage between a class and its derivative. Additionally, (Murphy & Koskela, 2010) elaborate on hyponymy as a lexical relation, illustrating the connection between lexemes like "bird" and "pigeon." A lexeme with a broader meaning is termed a hypernym. In contrast, a lexeme with a narrower, specific meaning is termed a hyponym. Lexemes that share hyponym and hypernym status at the same level of categorization are referred to as co-hyponyms, exemplified by "pigeon, penguin, eagle, gull" within the same categorical level. Refer to Figure 1 for illustration.

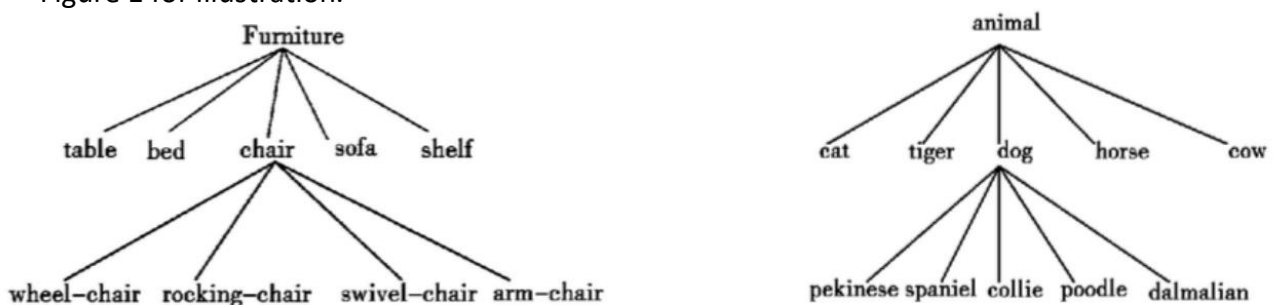


Figure 1. Hyponymy according to (Gao & Xu, 2013)

As seen by the example, the hyponyms for chair and dog are wheel-chair, rocking chair, swivel-chair, armchair, and Pekinese, spaniel, collie, poodle, and dalmatian. Since chair and dog are also hyponyms for furniture and animals, hyponymy is a transitive relation. Lyons describes hyponym such as if X is a hyponym of Y and Y is a hyponym of Z, then X is also a hyponym of Z. As a result, a word that communicates a broader meaning and involves additional words is called a superlative. In contrast, a word that expresses a narrower, more concrete meaning is called a hyponym.

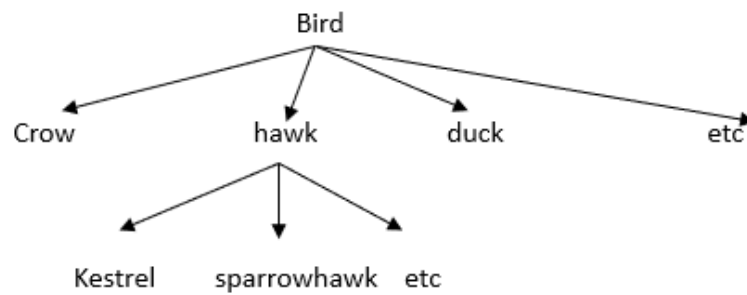


Figure 2. Bird Taxonomy Hierarchy

(Saeed, 2015) concurs, defining hyponymy as an inclusive relation where a hyponym encapsulates the meaning of a more general word. This inclusive system connects numerous vocabularies, creating a semantic network that forms a taxonomic hierarchy. An instance of such a hierarchy is presented in the illustration. From this taxonomy, it is evident that "kestrel" is a hyponym of "hawk," and "hawk" is a hyponym of "bird," elucidating the vertical relationship inherent in hyponymy within a taxonomy. (Croft & Cruse, 2004) also posit that hyponymy is a relationship among semantic units, and a superordinate can be determined when hyponyms are aligned. They also reinforce that hyponymy involves including one class within another, showcased through the lexical relations within a language where a word's meaning is encompassed within a broader word.

Croft and Cruse (2004) provide linguistic expressions that hinge on hyponymy (X is a hyponym of Y), exemplified in sentences such as "Koala is a marsupial," "Koalas and other marsupials," "Of all the fruits, I prefer mangoes," "Is this a fruit? Yes, it is a mango," and "There was a marvelous flower show: the roses are perfect." The hyponymy relation is perceived as a straightforward relationship akin to simple class inclusions. For instance, "The cat class is part of the animal class" or "The class of water is part of the class of liquids." This notion of inclusion can also be intensional. Intending to characterize hyponymy intensionally, it is asserted that if X is a hyponym of Y, then the semantic content of Y is a proper subset of the semantic content of X. For instance, 'red hat' is a hyponym of 'hat' because the class 'red hat' is a proper subset of the class 'hat.' Intentionally, 'red hat' encompasses 'hat' as its proper part, extending to single lexical items like 'stallion' and 'horse.' 'horse' is a proper subset of the meaning 'stallion,' analyzed as 'horse' + 'stallion' (Croft & Cruse, 2004).

2.3 Types of Hyponyms

(Croft & Cruse, 2004) categorize hyponyms into three distinct types, delineated as follows:

Taxonomy Hyponym

Taxonomy hyponymy underscores the hierarchical linkage between words or concepts, where a more specific word or concept (hyponym) finds classification within a broader or more general category (taxonomy). This hierarchical arrangement mirrors the structure inherent in language, where a concept operates within a larger categorical framework (Croft & Cruse, 2004).

Taxonomy typifies a variant of hyponymy, elucidating a classification relationship where hypernyms and hyponyms manifest in terms of 'X is a kind of Y' (L. Murphy & Koskela, 2010). In this framework, broader or more abstract concepts occupy higher hierarchical levels. In comparison, narrower or more specialized concepts reside at lower levels.

Examples of Taxonomy hyponyms:

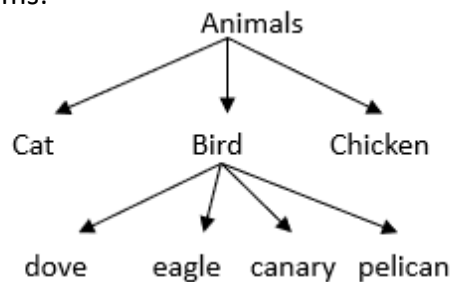


Figure 3. Example of Taxonomy Hyponyms

In the illustrative diagram, 'animal' represents the highest tier in the hyponymy taxonomy. At the same time, 'bird' constitutes a branch within the broader category of 'animal.' Under the 'Bird' category, there exist further hyponymic concepts like 'Pigeon,' 'Eagle,' 'Canary,' 'Pelican,' and others, all denoting more specific elements within the domain of 'bird.'

Taxonomy, a subtype of hyponymy, manifests as a vertical relationship within the taxonomic hierarchy, expressed through the phrase 'X is a kind of Y.' To establish the taxonomy relationship among verbs, the test frame employs 'to X is a way of Y,' as illustrated by examples such as 'boiling is a way of cooking' and 'tiptoe is a way of walking' (A. Cruse, 2006).

Incompatibility Hyponym

(D. A. Cruse, 2000) defines incompatibility hyponyms as instances where X signifies a distinct kind of Y from Z (e.g., a cat represents a different animal type than a mouse). This phenomenon becomes evident in hypernym-hyponym pairs related to 'animals.' Consider the following depiction:

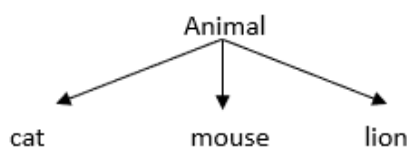


Figure 4. Example of Incompatibility Hyponym

The concept of "cat" falls under the category of "animal" but remains distinct from entities categorized as a "mouse" or a "lion." Consequently, an actual entity cannot simultaneously belong to the "cat" and "mouse" categories.

Troponymy Hyponym

Troponymy delineates a temporally inclusive relationship, describing hyponymy among verbs (Fellbaum, 2002) (L. Murphy & Koskela, 2010). It characterizes words within verbs or actions that denote specific manners or methods. For instance, 'WALK,' 'RUN,' and 'JUMP' are troponyms of 'MOVE' as they signify particular ways of movement (L'Homme, 2020). In essence, troponymy groups verbs that represent the manner or effect of a process or action.

3. Research Method

The research employs a descriptive approach, a form of qualitative research apt for elucidating phenomena through verbal information (Moleong, 2012). This study focuses on delineating the hyponymic relations within the Toba Batak language and categorizing the types of hyponyms in Batak Toba songs. Qualitative data are gathered in words or images rather than numerical values constituting the data type for this research (Emzir, 2011). The primary data source involves a collection of 14 Batak songs from the YouTube Toba social media link uploaded on April 23, 2021. These songs provide lyrical content containing words, phrases, or sentences in Batak Toba language, forming the dataset. The researchers serves as the principal instruments, observing, reading, and recording pertinent data for this study. (Santoso, 2014) supports the idea that data sources encompass documents, locations, participants, events, and objects.

The data collection technique utilizes a listening and note-taking approach, typical in language research, involving the observation of language or song lyrics featuring hyponymy (Sugiyono, 2013). The researcher listened to Batak Toba songs on YouTube, focusing on synonymized elements and then recording these instances using note-taking techniques (Sudaryanto, 2015). The collected data, specifically synonymized words, phrases, or sentences, underwent tabulation to segregate relevant linguistic content from irrelevant aspects.

Given the qualitative nature of this research, the researchers operates as the primary instruments in collecting linguistic data (Sugiyono, 2013). In qualitative studies, the researcher plays a pivotal role in direct data collection. The data analysis method employs the high (distributional) method utilizing the basic technique for direct elements (BUL). This method, reliant on the language under study, focuses on elemental parts like phrases, words, or clauses within the song lyrics of Batak Toba songs. The analysis involved listening to song lyrics, recording instances of hyponym content, and categorizing these elements. The process involved searching for words showcasing hyponymic relations, describing these relationships within the song lyrics, and identifying hyponyms in the words, phrases, or sentences.

The data are expounded in line with (Croft & Cruse, 2004) theory of hyponyms, which posits that in hyponymy, 'X is a hyponym of Y' illustrates the concept: a. X is Y b. Y is part of X. Additionally, the data are elucidated based on the various types of hyponymies outlined by Croft and Cruse, namely taxonomic hyponymy, mismatch hyponymy, and troponymy hyponymy.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Results

The research findings encompass data acquired through YouTube as a research platform. Data collection involves employing listening and note-taking methodologies. The study's outcomes reveal that only a limited number exhibited hyponyms relationships among the 14 Batak Toba song lyrics are analyzed. The ensuing section presents the outcomes derived from analyzing the meaning relations of hyponyms in Batak Toba language songs.

Hyponyms

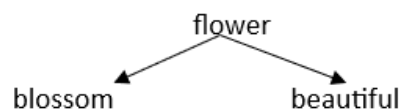
Song title: *Nunga Adong Nampuna Au* (I belong to someone)

Data 1:

(1) *Sugari ma nian songon bunga di ladang* (beautiful like flower in the garden)

(2) *Uli mangerbang jala dang adong nampuna* (beautiful, bloom, no one has)

The data showcase taxonomic hyponyms. In the initial stanza of the song, as mentioned earlier, there exists hyponyms or broader meanings within the words [*bunga*], signifying "flower," [*uli*], denoting "beautiful" or "pretty," and [*mangerbang*], representing "bloom." Both "blooming" and "beautiful" serve as hyponyms for "flower." Hyponyms denote words or phrases referring to a more precise subset within a broader category. In this context, "blooming" and "beautiful" exemplify specific characteristics or conditions associated with flowers.



The concept of hyponymy is illustrated as follows:

"Flowers exhibit both blooming and beauty."

"Both blooming and beauty are integral components of a flower."

This concept delineates the correlation between flower, bloom, and beauty. The overarching category (X) is 'Flower,' encompassing various types and embodying the traits of blooming and beauty. In essence, the analogy signifies that flowers constitute a classification within the realm of plants and are defined by their ability to bloom and their inherent beauty. The relationship signifies that blooming and beauty represent attributes inherent to flowers, constituting integral characteristics of the floral domain.

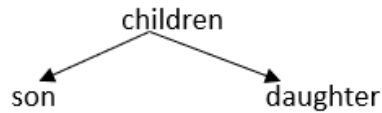
Data 2

Song title: *Hirim Marianakhon* (longing to have children)

(3) *Anak nang boru di au* (son or daughter for me)

The type of hyponymy apparent in the data above is taxonomic hyponymy. Within the second stanza of the song, broader meanings or hyponyms are identified within the words [*anak*], signifying "son," and [*boru*], signifying "daughter." Both "son" and "daughter" function as hyponyms of "child." In this instance, "child" represents a broader category encompassing both words that denote specific genders within the child category. Consequently, "son" pertains to a boy, while "daughter" denotes a girl. These terms, "son" and "daughter," function as subcategories or more specific parts nested within the overarching category of "child."

The concept elucidates the interconnection between child, son, and daughter. The hypernym (X) is 'Child,' depicted as a category encompassing both sons and daughters. Conversely, the hyponyms (Y) are 'Son' and 'Daughter,' representing subsets or components within the realm of children



In this hierarchical structure, 'Sons' and 'Daughters' operate as subcategories or components nested within the broader classification of 'Children.' Essentially, "child" serves as a comprehensive term encapsulating both male (sons) and female (daughters) offspring.

Data 3

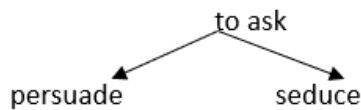
Song title: *Mardua dalan* (divided heart)

(4) *Manganju nimmu nunga hu bahen* (I persuade you)

(5) *Mangelek nimmu nga hu ulahon* (I have seduced you)

The data provided above demonstrates troponymy. Within the first stanza of the song, the words [*manganju*], meaning "to persuade," and [*mangelek*], meaning "to seduce," signify hyponyms or more specific meanings relative to "invite" or "ask." Both "persuade" and "seduce" act as hyponyms of "invite" or "ask."

In this instance, "invite" or "ask" is a broader category encompassing both terms, denoting attempts to influence or convince someone in distinct manners. Specifically, "persuade" denotes convincing someone gently or persuasively. At the same time, "seduce" implies attempting to persuade in an affectionate or alluring way. Essentially, "persuade" and "seduce" function as subcategories or more specific components within the broader category of "ask" or "request."



Hypernym (X): Invite/ask

Hyponym (Y): Persuade, seduce

Thus, seducing and persuading are actions that fall under the larger category of inviting or requesting categorization, which is inviting or requesting.

Data 4.

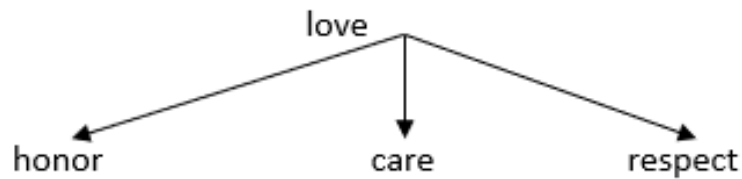
Song title: *Haholongi inangmi* (Love Your Mother)

(6) *Haholongi inangmi pasangapi inangmi* (love your mother, and respect your mother)

(7) *Naso tupa lupa ho pasangaphon inangmi* (don't forget to honor your mother)

The song analyzed is "*Haholongi inangmi*" (Love Your Mother). In stanzas 1 and 7, the hyponym type observed is troponymy. Within these stanzas, the words [*haholongi*] (meaning "love"), [*pasangapi*] (meaning "respect"), and [*pasangaphon*] (meaning "honour") exhibit hyponyms or more specific meanings related to "love."

In this context, "love" is a broader category encompassing these three terms. It refers to expressing affection, care, and positive emotions toward someone. On the other hand, "respect" and "honor" imply expressing love through acts of respect. Therefore, "love," "respect," and "honor" are specific actions or expressions of showing affection, more encompassed explicitly within the broader category of "love."



This concept elucidates the correlation between love, respect, care, and honour.

Hypernym (X) : Love

Analogy : Love encompasses actions or sentiments such as respect, care, and honour.

Hyponym (Y) : Honor, cherish, and respect

Analogy : Honor, cherish, and respect are subcategories or facets of the action or sentiment of love.

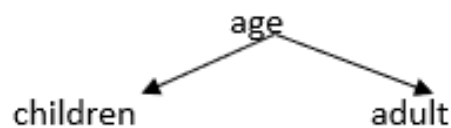
This relationship underscores that within the action or sentiment of "love," concepts like respect, care, and honor are contained. It illustrates a hierarchical arrangement where more specific concepts (respect, care, honor) are part of the broader concept (love).

Data 5.

Song title: *Haholongi inangmi* (Love Your Mother)

(8) *Sian haetohon mi tu na magodang* (children growing up)

The song under scrutiny is "*Haholongi inangmi*" (Love Your Mother). In the 9th verse, the observed type of hyponym is taxonomic hyponymy. Within this verse, the words [*haetohon*] (meaning "children") and [*magodang*] (meaning "adults") depict hyponyms or more specific meanings associated with the broader concept of "age."



In this context, "age" is a comprehensive category encompassing both terms, referring more specifically to an individual's development and life phase. Thus, "children" and "adults" are subcategories or more specific segments within the overarching category of "age."

This concept delineates the correlation among age, children, and adults.

Hypernym (X) : Age

Analogy : Age embodies a temporal category that includes children and adults.

Hyponym (Y) : Children, Adults

Analogy : Children and adults are subsets or constituents within the temporal age category.

This relationship elucidates that within the temporal (age) category, distinct subsets or stages are represented by children and adults. Hence, children and adults are regarded as constituents of a broader concept: age.

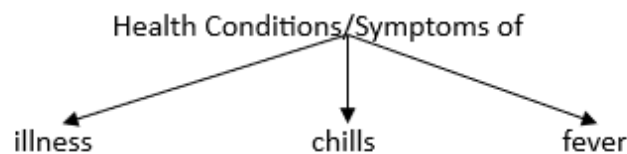
Data 6.

Data:

(9) *Hassit ditaon i di na humokkop ho* (she endured pain fighting for you)

(10) *Na ngalian mohop ho* (when you have fever and cold)

The song "*Haholongi inangmi*" (Love Your Mother) showcases taxonomic hyponymy. Within the 8th and 11th stanzas, the terms [*hassit*] (meaning "sick"), [*ngalian*] (meaning "cold"), and [*mohop*] (meaning "fever") reveal hyponyms or specific meanings associated with the broader concept of "health conditions" or "symptoms of illness." In this context, "health conditions" or "symptoms of illness" encompass a general category that encompasses these three terms.



Hypernym (X): Health conditions or symptoms of illness constitute a broader category that encompasses symptoms such as aches, chills, and fever.

Hyponym (Y): Pain, chills, and fever are subcategories or elements of the broader category of health conditions or symptoms of illness.

This construct implies that health conditions or symptoms of illness represent a general category inclusive of various specific health symptoms like pain, chills, and fever. Hence, pain, chills, and fever are regarded as elements of the more comprehensive concept of health conditions or symptoms of illness.

4.2 Discussion

In the context of this research, the primary objective is to scrutinize the hyponymic meaning relations embedded in the lyrics of the Batak language songs. As asserted by (Chaer, 2019), languages often exhibit various semantic relationships between words, involving similarity (synonymy), opposition (antonymy), multiplicity (polysemy), coverage (hyponymy), anomaly (homonymy), and surplus (redundancy) in meaning. However, this study is concentrated explicitly on hyponymy.

The findings highlight the presence of hyponyms in Batak Toba language songs. (Croft & Cruse, 2004) state that hyponymy is a lexical relationship encompassing one class within another, demonstrated by the interrelation of vocabularies within the language, where a word's meaning is subsumed within a broader term.

Several words, such as [*uli*] and [*mangerbang*], signifying "beautiful, blooming," are hyponyms under "flower"; [*anak*] and [*boru*] conveying "son/daughter," are hyponyms under "child"; [*manganju*] and [*mengelek*] denoting "persuade and seduce," are hyponyms under "invite or ask"; [*haholongi*], [*pasangapi*], [*pasangaphon*] expressing "honor, love, respect," are hyponyms of "love"; [*haetohon*] and [*magodang*] representing "children and adults," are hyponyms of "age"; [*hassit*], [*ngalian*], and [*mohop*] meaning "sick, cold, and fever," are hyponyms of "health condition/symptoms of illness." The identified types of hyponyms in Toba Batak language songs encompass taxonomic and troponymy hyponyms, with incompatibility hyponymy not apparent in these compositions.

The outcomes of this study align with previous research that examined hyponymy. Wijaya and Wartini (2019) explored meaning relations, focusing on five categories and finding synonymy, antonymy, and hyponymy in Nahdlatul songs. (Hastati et al., 2019) concluded that the Liputan 6 website exhibited various meaning relations such as synonyms, antonyms, homonyms, hyponyms, and hypernyms. (Paino et al., 2021) investigated synonymy and hyponymy markers in Taufik Ismail's poetry. (Maruti et al., 2021) explored the hyponymy system in Javanese, highlighting its application in expressing animal-related words. (Desril & Juita, 2022) analyzed hyponymy relations in Minangkabau proverbs, discovering synonymy, antonymy, and meronymy.

The distinction lies in the theoretical framework, data sources, and research objectives. This study relies on Croft and Cruse's theory, unlike prior studies that did not employ this specific theory. The data source, drawn from a Toba Batak language song album on YouTube, also contrasts with previous research that did not focus on something other than hyponyms in this particular language. Moreover, prior studies centered solely on hyponymy concepts, while this research encompasses a broader discussion involving different types of hyponyms, aligning with Croft and Cruse's classification, an aspect not previously explored.

Despite varying data collection and analysis methodologies, this research shares commonalities with previous studies scrutinizing song lyrics. Nonetheless, the critical disparity lies in the methodologies applied and the research focus, which, in this case, delves specifically into the meaning relations of hyponyms.

5. Conclusion

The findings and subsequent discussions underscore the significance of meaning relations within song lyrics, emphasizing their role in offering lexical diversity, thereby preventing monotony and rigidity. This lexical variation contributes to a heightened awareness of the breadth of vocabulary, particularly benefiting songwriters in their word arrangements. Moreover, this research extends the domain of semantic studies, specifically concerning meaning relations, thereby enriching insights in this field. The analysis of meaning relations in the Batak Toba language not only enhances public comprehension but also aids in preserving and appreciating the language's cultural significance. The study finds two primary types of hyponyms found in Batak Toba songs: troponymy hyponyms, which describe particular behaviors or ways of acting, and taxonomic hyponyms, which arrange words into a hierarchical framework. The lack of incompatible hyponymy suggests that the song lyrics prioritize hierarchical and manner-based lexical links.

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