Meaning Relations in the Novel *Harga sebuah Percaya* by Tere Liye, How to Integrate Semantic Learning in University?

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Keywords	Abstract
Harga Sebuah Percaya, Novel, Learning, Meaning Relations, Semantics	Meaning relations are semantic connections or connections between words, phrases, or concepts that appear in a text. This research aims to describe the types of meaning relaxation in the novel Harga sebuah Percaya by Tere Liye and to integrate them into semantic learning in higher education. This research uses a descriptive method. The data for this research are quotations from sentences in the novel Harga sebuah Percaya by Tere Liye, which contain meaningful relationships, documentation, and interviews. The research procedure uses six steps. The data analysis technique uses six analysis steps. The conclusions of this research are 1) Tere Liye's novel Harga sebuah Percaya found the types of meaning relations of epigenesis repetition, synonyms, antonyms, equivalence (equivalence of words), and collocations (comparison of words), and 2) forms of integration in semantic learning in higher education can be carried out through 9 steps, namely (1) Identifying the Concept of Meaning Relations, (2) Preparing Learning Modules, (3) Linking it to Semantic Concepts in General, (4) Introduction to Case Studies, (5) Active Learning, (6) Text Analysis Tasks, (7) Reflective Discussion, (8) Presentation of Results, (9) Evaluation.

Introduction

Literary works are beautiful and entertaining because of the harmonious combination of content, form, and method of delivery. The form of beauty filled with meaningful meaning gives

the literary value of the work. Elements of form can be seen when readers read the work. Thus, it can be simplified that the main element of form is language. One form of language is the use of symbols or the play of meaning known through language (Nurgiyantoro, 2019).

Language can change according to changing times (Gustiasari, 2018). In conveying thoughts and feelings, a tool is needed, namely language (Mailani et al., 2022) . Communication tools are the main function of language; communication through language can be done in two ways, namely verbally and in written form. In using written language, this ability cannot come by itself; it must be trained so that the writer's meaning can be understood by the reader (Dia & Nama Diaz, 2021). Languages relate to each other in sentences and are used as tools in speaking or communicating. The emergence of the first sentence causes the emergence of the second sentence, and so on.

The language in various fictional literary works has unique features compared to the language in other types of works. As a work of fiction that is dominant in its beauty or aesthetic value, language is utilized to achieve beauty as well. Literary language is a work that has the priority of authenticity, which ultimately produces works that are different from others. The authenticity of language can be realized by implementing linguistic deviations or deviations. This deviation is the author's strategy in realizing the power of language over his work.

The study of meaning is semantics (Chaer, 2009). Linguists believe that semantics means meaning; this word has its origins in Greek (Aminuddin, 1990). Therefore, semantics is a series of sciences that study the meaning of a word in a sentence. Translation of words from one language to another is not part of semantics (Ruslan et al., 2022). The meanings of words are related to each other in a language; relationships in this language are classified as meaning relationships (Siompu, 2019) . Meaning relationships have various forms. The relationship or relaxation of meaning contains things like harmony of meaning (synonyms), contra meaning between words and meanings (antonyms), inclusion of meaning, deviation of meaning, excess of meaning, repetition of collocations, equivalence (Desril & Juita, 2022).

Semantic learning comes from two words, namely learning and semantics. Learning is the process of forming actions that are used to make students want to learn (Khuluqo & Istaryatiningtias., 2022). Learning can also be interpreted as a teaching process to participants or students that has been planned, carried out, and evaluated so that participants or students achieve goals in learning efficiently and effectively (Damayanti & Magdalena, 2021). So, the short meaning of learning is activities that relate to how a teacher teaches and how a pupil or student learns (Anwar et al., 2023).

While semantics comes from the Greek word "sema," which means symbol or sign, the verbal form of semantics remains, which means symbolizing and marking (Astuty, 2022). Semantics is the science of language that studies the meaning of words (Sulistijani, 2021). Semantics can also be defined as the science that studies the meaning of language; the meaning of language here can be in the form of words, sentences, or morphemes (Siompu, 2019). Semantic Learning is a learning process carried out by students to provide a competency or achievement to all existing students so that students have good insight regarding meaning

and ins and outs, ambiguity, changes in meaning, and componential analysis (Simarmata, 2020).

The occurrence of communication interactions in expressing intentions and messages between people in social life requires a tool, namely language (Mailani et al., 2022). Language has an important role in human life; humans and language cannot be separated from everyday life (Agustina & Bidari, 2021). Without language, humans cannot express feelings and thoughts and realize what is in their own minds. In formal or informal situations, language will always be used by every human being (Zubaedah & Hafidz, 2023).

Studying novels is an interesting and challenging thing because communication can occur in abstract ways. This means that the novel writer's intentions do not necessarily have the same intentions as the reader's. Therefore, readers' thoughts on the meaning of the novel's contents vary (Rosyida et al., 2021). In understanding a novel, it is not enough just to understand the meaning of the words (Sari et al., 2021); one must also be equipped with supporting knowledge so that the author's intended meaning can be conveyed correctly to the novel readers (Hasanudin & Widyaningrum, 2020). Thus, the activity of studying lexical cohesion in a novel provides benefits to the plot of the story by seeing how cohesive the novel created by the author is so that in the future, a cohesive story can be created and understood by readers.

The book written by Tere Liye is a storybook work that is very popular at the moment. Of the many books written by Tere Liye, researchers are interested in examining the novel written by Tere Liye entitled The Price of Belief. This novel has the advantage of choosing language that is easy to understand and a coherent story from the first paragraph to the end of the story so that readers can follow and absorb the storyline. For this reason, researchers are interested in studying the analysis of meaning relations in the novel by Tere Liye entitled The Price of a Meaning.

This research aims to describe variations in the relaxation of meaning written in the novel *Harga sebuah Percaya* by Tere Liye, and explain the function of the relaxation of meaning contained in the novel Price of a Belief by Tere Liye. The benefit of this research is that it can be used as a reference in teaching lessons about novels and those related to the reflection of meaning and function contained in the novel Price of a Belief by Tere Liye. It can also be used as research material for researchers in other linguistic aspects, such as the language style found in the novel *Harga sebuah Percaya* by Tere Liye.

Method
Research design

The research used a qualitative descriptive type to find solutions in analyzing the types of meaning relations and the function of meaning relations in the novel *Harga sebuah percaya* by Tere Liye. A qualitative method was research that produced descriptive data in the form of written words as well as the words and actions of the person being studied (Moleong, 2013). This research used a descriptive method where the data results were not written in the form of numbers but used writing that described the problem being discussed.

Data Sources and Research Sample Data

The main data sources for qualitative research were words and actions. Other additional data could be in the form of journals or documents (Moelong, 2016). The main data in this research were written quotations in the novel *Harga sebuah percaya* by Tere Liye published by Sabak Grip Nusantara, Depok-West Java, second printing in August 2021 with a thickness of 278 pages. The object of research was the meaning relations contained in the novel *Harga sebuah percaya* by Tere Liye. The background for using this book was because the novel was interesting when reading and easy to understand in the choice of language and storyline used, so it was interesting to read and analyze. Therefore, it was used as a source of material for studying meaning relations in this research to analyze the suitability or coherence of sentences and paragraphs in the work. Apart from that, the syllabus was used as a document from the study program and interview results from lecturers teaching semantics courses.

Research procedure

Research procedures were the methods or steps used to collect data in completing a study (Arikunto, 2015). Data collection was carried out directly, while the technique used was data recording techniques. There were six steps to this research procedure, namely (1) reading intensively the novel *Harga sebuah percaya* well and repeatedly, (2) marking words and sentences which included the use of meaning relations, (3) grouping data which included meaning relations, (4) taking notes data, (5) determining the type of meaning relationship in the novel *Harga sebuah percaya* using techniques of persistent observation and triangulation, and (6) conducting observations and interviews with lecturers who taught semantics course.

Data analysis

Data analysis in this study used content analysis by following the steps below.

1. Text Analysis and Identification of Meaning Relations

The researcher analyzed the text of the novel "The Price of Belief" to identify various types of meaning relationships. Then, it used text unpacking and identification techniques systematically.

2. Classification and Categorization of Meaning Relations

The researchers classified the results of meaning relationship analysis into clear categories. This form of grouping could be based on the type of meaning relationship.

3. Data Visualization

The researchers created a data visualization in the form of a table that showed the distribution and frequency of each type of meaning relationship. This visualization could help in understanding overall patterns and trends.

4. Creating a Meaning Relationship Table or Matrix

The researchers arranged a table or matrix that shows the meaning relationships between words or concepts in the novel. This could help in highlighting complex semantic relationships.

6. Learning Module Development

The researchers applied the results of meaning relationship analysis in developing learning modules. Then, they arranged a module with an in-depth explanation of the use and impact of each type of meaning relationship in the process of understanding the text.

7. Relate to Semantic Concepts

The researchers linked the results of meaning relationship analysis with semantic concepts taught in the college curriculum by conducting observations and interviews. Then, they explained clearly how understanding meaning relations could support a broader understanding of semantic concepts.

By using this analysis step, the results of the meaning relationship analysis of the novel could be integrated effectively into semantic learning in higher education, providing context and direct application to theoretical concepts.

Results and Discussion

Results

Based on research, the aim of this research is to find the types of meaning relations and the function of meaning relations found in the Novel *Harga sebuah Percaya* by Tere Liye. All the data obtained by the researcher was analyzed based on the meaning relations contained in the novel, namely repetition of epizeuxis, antonyms, equivalence, synonyms and collocations. Next, the results of the analysis of meaning relations and the function of meaning relations in the Novel *Harga sebuah Percaya* by Tere Liye are presented below.

Types of Meaning Relations Written in the Novel the Price of Belief by Tere Liye
Epizeuxis Repetition

According to epizeux, repetition is the use of acting out sounds, syllables, words or sentences in succession. The goal is to show that a context is in the same direction (Arvianto, 2018). The following is a data table with information on epizeuksis repetitions.

Table 1. Analysis of the types of meaning relations of epizeuksis repetition

Types of Meaning Relations	Sentence Data	Information
The contents in information data 1 are words that are included in Epizeuksis Repitition which is written in the book The Price of Belief by Tere Liye on page 37.	1) "Langit berwarna **jingga**. Buih ombak laut yang tenang memantulkan warna **jingga.** Bangunan-bangunan kota, gumpalan awan putih terlihat kemerah-merahan, **jingga.**"	The word orange is written repeatedly, coherently, and sequentially in this paragraph. Repeated writing of the word orange has the function of showing the critical word orange in a sentence. The section is intended to describe the atmosphere and description of the time that existed at that time.
Fill in the information data 2is a word that is included in Epizeuksis Repitition which is written in the book The Price of Belief by Tere Liye on page 9.	2) "Yang membangun rumah **pertama,** menanam bulir-bulir gandum **pertama,** menumbuhkan batang-batang anggur **pertama,** bertenak	The first word is written in this paragraph repeatedly, coherently, and sequentially. Repeated writing of the first word has the function of showing that the first word is essential in a sentence. The

Types of Meaning Relations	Sentence Data	Information
	puluhan domba, beranak pinak."	paragraph is intended to describe the time that existed at that time.

Antonym

Words that have a very contrasting meaning to other words or are opposite are the meaning of antonyms (Arvianto, 2018). Starting from the words "ant" which means opposition and "onuma" which means name. Antonyms are words that have a very different meaning from other words or have the opposite meaning. The following is an antonym information data table.

Table 2. Analysis of types of antonym meaning relations

Types of Meaning Relations	Sentence Data	Information
The contents in information data 3 are words that include antonyms written in the book The Price of Trust by Tere Liye on page 43.	1) "Dia berharap pagi ini kesedihan hatinya **berkurang** sejengkal. Tetapi rasa sedih itu justru datang menghantam dadanya, **bertambah** ribuan hasta."	In this data, there are hierarchical antonyms in paragraphs, namely decreasing by an inch and increasing by thousands of cubits. These two words show the meaning of level or level. So both words are antonyms of hirari, namely words in the form of names of units of measurement, counting, calendar, and so on. The paragraph above shows that the sadness felt by the character is increasing, not decreasing according to his expectations.
The contents in information data 4 are words that include antonyms written in the book The Price of Trust by Tere Liye on page 165.	2) " Sungguh kejadian yang aneh. Dari enam jaring itu tak satu pun yang berhasil **menangkap** walau seekor ikan. Pate dan Jim meriaki prajuritnya yang bingung, menyuruh mereka **melepaskan** lagi jaring raksasa ke dalam air.	The paragraph has hierarchical antonyms in this data, namely catching fish and releasing the net. These two words show the meaning of the activities carried out. So both words are antonyms of hirari, namely words that are verbs that are often done. The paragraph above shows that a strange incident happened when he caught fish but didn't get one, so he decided to let go of the giant net.

Equivalence (equivalence)

Equivalence or equivalence of words is an association of equality between one language and another (Annet & Naranjo, 2014). Special words have an equivalent relationship with other special words in a paragraph. The following is a data table of equivalence information.

Table 3. Analysis of types of meaning equivalence relations

Types of Meaning Relations	Sentence Data	Information
The contents in information data 5 are words that include equivalence (equivalence) written in the book	1) "Nenek atau kakek yang **bercerita** ketika berkunjung. Dan kau tidak pernah	This data shows the equality of words in the paragraph. The words that show equality are the words tell and

Types of Meaning Relations	Sentence Data	Information
The Price of Trust by Tere Liye on page 35.	memilikinya. Akulah sang penandai, yang pertama kali **menceritakan** dongeng-dongeng tersebut dengan tanganku."	narrate. The word story telling has the meaning of explaining or explaining an event or experience to someone. Meanwhile, the word tell has the meaning of explaining a story with a clear meaning. Both words are formed from the same root word, namely story. So that there is an equivalence of words to tell and narrate.
The contents in information data 6 are words that include equivalence (equivalence) written in the book The Price of a Believed Work by Liye on page 5.	2) "Maafkanlah, tidak sebagaimana lazimnya dongeng cinta, kisah ini harus dimulai dengan **perpisahan.** Perpisahan yang menyakitkan. Meskipun sebenarnya seabadi apa pun kisah cinta yang kalian kenal, pastilah mengenal kata **berpisah.** "	This data shows the equality of words in the paragraph. Words that show equality are the words farewell and parting. The word farewell has meaning when we release a memory. Generally, memories have two types, namely pleasant and sad. Meanwhile, the word parting has the sense that it is not related or not adjacent. Both words are formed from the same root word, namely separated so that the equivalent of the words are created as farewell and parting.

Synonym

Similarities or synonyms are other names for the names of certain objects or things that have the same meaning but with almost the same expression (Arvianto, 2018). Another opinion also says that synonymy is a relationship of similarity in meaning between one word form and another and has the same meaning. The following is a synonym information data table.

Table 4. Analysis of types of synonymous meaning relations

Types of Meaning Relations	Sentence Data	Information
The contents in information data 7 are words that are synonyms written in the novel Harga sebuah percaya by Tere Liye on page 70.	1.) "Dia merasakan **semangatnya** kembali. Kembali bersama **antusiasme** yang besar."	The data shows that the words enthusiasm and enthusiasm are synonyms. Both have similar foundations, namely something that has the character of enthusiasm, energy, and passion. The words enthusiasm and enthusiasm function to show the diversity of words so that they don't look stiff and saturate and add to the aesthetic value of a sentence in the paragraph. Using variations of these words can give the impression of a more coherent and varied sentence in a sentence.
The contents in information data 8 are words that are synonyms written in the book The Price of Trust by Tere Liye on page 11.	2) " ....para wanita dating **mengenakan** baju berenda yang sekian tahun hanya digantung dalam lemari. Anak-anak **memakai** pita warna warni, berlarian."	This data shows that the words wearing and wearing are synonymous. Both have a similar basis: a verb used in conjunction with clothing. The words wear and wear function in showing the

Types of Meaning Relations	Sentence Data	Information
		diversity of words so that they don't look stiff and dull and add to the aesthetic value of a sentence in the paragraph. Using variations of these words can make sentences more coherent and varied in a sentence.

Collocations (opposites)

Collocations or synonyms are special relationships in the use of selected words that are often used together (Arvianto, 2018). This means that each pair of words has a strength ranging from weak, strong or constant.

Table 5. Analysis of types of collocation meaning relations

Types of Meaning Relations	Sentence Data	Information
The contents in information data 9 are words that include collocations (opposites) written in the book The Price of Trust by Tere Liye on page 76.	1) "Jim dan Pate (juga ribuan **kelasi** dan **awak kapal** lainnya) menahan napas, menghembuskannya panjang dan lama. Saling pandang dalam **kabin-kabin** yang sempit."	In this data, the words sailor, crew, and cabin are words that are often used together in the shipping or maritime realm. The words sailor, crew, and cabin are three elements often appear side by side when writing a paragraph. The word sailor cannot be separated from the word crew. These words often appear side by side to achieve harmony in the sentences in the paragraph.
The contents in information data 10 are words that include collocations (opposites) written in the book The Price of a Belief by Tere Liye on page 72.	2) " Tidur terlentang menatap **langit**. **Bulan** gompal menghias angkasa. **Bintang**-gemintang terlihat indah."	In this data, the words sky, moon, and stars are often used side by side when referring to celestial objects. The words sky, moon, and stars are three elements often appear side by side when writing a paragraph. The word sky cannot be separated from the words moon and stars. These words often appear side by side to achieve harmony in the sentences in the paragraph.

After data analysis, it can be explained that there are quite a lot of types of meaning relationships found in the novel Price of a Belief by Tere Liye.

Table 6. Details of the words Meaning Relations contained in the Novel Rain by Tere Liye

No	Types of Meaning Relations	Say
1	Repetition of epizeuxis	Orange
		First
2	Synonym	Wearing = wearing
		Passion = enthusiasm
3	Antonym	release ≠ catch
		Reduce ≠ increase
4	Equivalence	Parting with farewell
		Telling stories by telling stories
5	Collocation	sailor, crew, cabin

No	Types of Meaning Relations	Say
		sky, moon and stars

Forms of integration in Semantic Learning in Higher Education

Based on the results of the analysis, Tere Liye's novel Harga sebuah Percaya found types of meaning relations such as repetition, synonyms, antonyms, equivalence and collocation. This form of meaning relationship from the research results can then be integrated into semantic learning in higher education. This form of integration can be explained through the steps in the following table.

Table 7. Integration steps in semantic learning

Integration Steps	Description
1. Identify the Concept of Meaning Relations	Lecturers can start by identifying the basic concepts of meaning relations found in the novel Harga sebuah Percaya. Focus identification on repetition, synonyms, antonyms, equivalence and collocations as the main elements.
2. Preparation of Learning Modules	Lecturers can design learning modules that present the concepts of meaning relations in detail. Each concept must be explained with concrete examples from the novel along with the results of the analysis.
3. Relate it to Semantic Concepts in General	The lecturer inserts an explanation related to the type of meaning relationship. This helps students understand the relevance and applicability of these concepts in the broader study of semantics.
4. Introduction to Case Studies	The lecturer presents real life examples that demonstrate the use of similar meaning relations outside the context of the novel. This helps students connect learning concepts to everyday situations.
5. Active Learning	Lecturers can apply active learning approaches, such as group discussions, simulations, or case studies, where students can participate directly in applying the concepts of meaning relations in various contexts.
6. Text Analysis Assignments	Lecturers need to give assignments to students to analyze additional texts that contain meaning relationships. Make sure the assignment covers the various types of meaning relationships that have been identified in the novel.
7. Reflective Discussion	Lecturers hold reflective discussion sessions where students can share their experiences in applying the concept of meaning relations in analysis assignments. These discussions can improve their understanding and stimulate the exchange of ideas.
8. Presentation of Results	The lecturer prepares a schedule for presentation sessions on student assignment results and analysis. This provides an opportunity for them to share their knowledge and get feedback from fellow students and lecturers.
9. Evaluation	Lecturers need to receive feedback from students to improve teaching methods and ensure their in-depth understanding.

With these steps, the integration of the concept of meaning relations from novels into semantic learning in higher education can be carried out in a structured and relevant manner. Based on the results of direct observations in the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program, IKIP PGRI Bojonegoro regarding the Semester Program Design for semantics courses. This course contains material about the relationship of meaning with Sub CPMK. Students are able to explain the relationship of meaning. This material was taught at the 7th meeting. The results of this observation were strengthened by the results of an interview with

one of the lecturers who taught the semantics course. The results of the interview can be explained that the results of this research are indeed very suitable to be used as material or teaching materials in semantic learning, especially since the researcher has presented the steps for carrying out integration. This is a positive value in producing teaching materials and the semantic learning process from the analysis of a novel.

Discussion

Types of Meaning Relations Found in the Novel the Price of Belief by Tere Liye

According to the information data that has been analyzed on the novel Price of a Trust written by Tere Liye, which has 278 pages, released by Sabak Grip Nusantara, Depok-West Java, second printing in August 2021, analyzed using theory, the types of meaning relationships that emerge The most frequently found types of meaning relations are epigenesis repetition, synonyms, antonyms, equivalence (equivalence of words), and collocations (opposite words).

The meanings of words are related to each other in a language; this relationship in the language is called a meaning relationship (Adisaputra & Hutagalung, 2010) . Meaning relations discuss the interrelationship between the meanings of one word and the meanings of other words in language units. Language units can be in the form of words, phrases, and sentences. Meaning relations can be used to find out the meaning of words in language units that we may be unfamiliar with. By understanding this meaning relationship, the aim is to understand one of the topics discussed in the field of semantics (Siompu, 2019).

Repetition of the same word over and over again in a paragraph is intended to show that the word is important (Sumarlam, 2003). Epizeukisis repetition is often found in novels, short stories, or poetry. Repetition Epizeukisis discusses the repetition of words where the word has an important meaning so that the reader knows the meaning of the word.

The similarity in the meaning of a word is a statement of synonymy. Synonyms have a two-way character (He & Diaz Name, 2021). Synonyms are often used in story narratives as pronouns that have the same meaning, even though they are different words. This is done to avoid excessive repetition of words. Synonyms are usually called synonyms, meaning that even though there are different words, they have the same meaning.

Other mentions of the names of objects or other words are the meaning of antonyms. Word units that have very different or contrasting meanings from other word units when placed side by side (Sumarlam, 2003). Antonyms are related to the meaning of a language word. Antonyms have different or opposite meanings between one word and another. Antonyms have the function of making a sentence clear.

Studying a sentence that has a comparable association or has a comparable degree of level in word units (He & Diaz Name, 2021). Equivalence is about the equality relationship between language word units and certain language word units. The use of equivalence is usually found to express equality of values or compare the impacts resulting from problems that occur.

Relationships are in choosing words that are more often used side by side or collecting words that are used side by side in a paragraph(Salleh, 2019). Collocations are pairs of words that have almost the same meaning, and each has its own strengths. Collocations can be used in translating words where the translation process is an effort to find meaning.

To study the relationship of meaning, literature is the starting point for studying a work, choosing the novel Price of a Believe by Tere Liye as the source and object of study. Many people who read are only looking for the story that is presented or to appreciate what is given in the novel they are reading (Nurgiyantoro, 2019). They will only find the meaning and significance contained in a story vaguely or in general terms (Son, 2023).

The meaning relationship has a relationship with repetition if, in linguistic style, repetition is written to add to the aesthetic value of a sentence. Therefore, the meaning relationship has a function to focus on the topic in the paragraph, which has the same meaning (Marsya Ayudia & Yuhdi, 2021). The function of the relationship of meaning in the novel The Price of Belief in Tere Liye's essay is to share the coherence of words in sentences, according to to (Sari et al., 2021), so that the knowledge of the novel writer is conveyed to the reader, thereby creating a common understanding regarding the meaning of the words in a novel.

Forms of integration in Semantic Learning in Higher Education

Semantic learning is closely related to material on meaning relations. The meaning relations material consists of antonymy, synonymy, polysemy, and homonymy (Simarmata, 2020). The semantic material of antonymy is material related to semantics, which expresses two units in speech that have the meaning of opposite statements or contradictions between one another; antonymy is taught in universities because it is related to linguistic material such as debate texts, many researchers carry out research related to semantics in using antonymy material, one of which is research on broadcasts during the 2020 Karawang regent candidate regional election debate, which produced 58 data grouped into the opposition or antonymy category, which can be explained as there are 16 data about relationship antonymy, four absolute antonymy data, 6 data on polar antonymy, 4 data on compound antonymy, and 8 data on hierarchical antonymy (Ramadhani et al., 2022).

Semantic learning in synonymy material is an activity or process of learning about meaning that is equivalent, the same, and identical in descriptive and non-descriptive (Setiawaty et al., 2021); semantic learning research on synonymy material can be seen from the synonymy of verb lexemes in the short story entitled A Woman in a Loft by Seno Gumira Ajidarma in 2022, which produces synonomic statements such as the word ada is synonymous with present, available, the word contact is synonymous with meeting, said stop by is synonymous with stop by, etc. (Eko & Lia Maelani, 2022). Semantic learning in polysemic material is a learning process that analyzes a word that has a double meaning ((Chumairoh & Cahya Permana, 2023). Research related to the use of semantic learning in polysemic material can be implemented in research on the polysemy of the conjunction 'with' in the novel entitled Salina by A. Samad Said in 2014, which resulted in the conclusion that the word 'with' not only

functions as a conjunction, but it also functions in interpreting a meaning, as for example in the excerpt from the novel Salina "Sunarto didn't say anything, even though when he heard those words his heart was boiling with anger." The word with here is not only meaningful as a conjunction but also means or explains a situation that expresses Suharto's anger (Hamid, 2014).

Semantic learning in homonymy material is an activity or learning process that refers to two or more words that have the same sound pattern and shape but have different meanings; homonymous words are different, even though they have the same shape. Research related to semantic learning in homonymy material can be observed in homonymy research on the Uus standup comedy video collection on YouTube, which was carried out in 2022, which resulted in analysis such as the presence of homonymy between words in the Uus standup comedy video clip "To be a music conductor we have to wear shoes "Because then it will become DO RE MI FA SO LA SI DO. There's no SOL." This excerpt from Uus means that the word "SOL" means shoe becomes the word "SOL" in the fifth note in a scale. Besides, there is also homonymy between phrases and homonymy between sentences in this study (Rikza & Kustriyono, 2022). Apart from the material above, of course, there is also other material related to semantics, such as ambiguity, hyponymy, and redundancy (Simarmata, 2020).

Conclusion

The conclusions of this research are 1) Tere Liye's novel Harga sebuah Percaya found the types of meaning relations of epigenesis repetition, synonyms, antonyms, equivalence (equivalence of words), and collocations (opposite words), and 2) forms of integration in semantic learning in higher education can be achieved. Carried out through 9 steps, namely (1) Identifying the Concept of Meaning Relations, (2) Preparing Learning Modules, (3) Linking it to General Semantic Concepts, (4) Introduction to Case Studies, (5) Active Learning, (6) Text Analysis Tasks, (7) Reflective Discussion, (8) Presentation of Results, (9) Evaluation.

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