The Analysis of Bahasa Indonesia Phrases in the Short Story Entitled "Balikui" by Putu Wijaya

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Abstract

The work of literature cannot be separated from human life. They are like two sides of a coin; one of the literature words that really sticks to human life is short story. Short story belongs to one type of proses. The present study aims to analyze the type of prhase in the short story entitled 'Balikui' by Putu Wijaya. the research method used was a qualitative approach, because this research is carried out by identifying, analyzing and describing the data. The results of this research show that the phrases were 18 prepositional phrases; 17 noun phrases; 28 verb phrases; 2 numeral phrases; 4 adverb phrases and 2 adjective phrases. Therefore, the short story texts have many different types of phrases. It is hoped that this research can add insight, especially to novice writers who are about to write a work; it is, for instance, to minimize the use of words that do not have complete meaning and unstructured sentences.

*Keywords***:** *Adverb phrase, Adjective phrase, Noun Phrase, Prepositional Phrase, Verb Phrase, Sentence, Syntax*

1. Introduction

Recently, literary works are still ingrained in our lives, whether in physical form or digitally through websites or applications. Literature (detik.com, 2022) is an art form that contains artistic, moral, and emotional values that usually originate from the author's emotional state. In short, literature is the result of feelings and expressions that are individual to the writer. One example of literary works is prose. Prose (detik.com, 2022) is one form of literary work that is done by elaborating using free and lengthy language. One of the many examples of prose is the short story or known as a short story. A short story (bola.com, 2024) is a new form of prose that describes the lives of interesting and memorable characters throughout their lives.

In the process, writing a short story, is composed of several paragraphs. A paragraph is a grammatical unit composed of several sentences that are related to each other by considering the theme being carried (Zuhriah, 2021). Sentences themselves are the object of study in syntax. Whereas syntax (deepublish.com, 2023) is the science that discusses the structure of phrases, clauses, and sentences. In this research, the focus will be on phrases. A phrase (detikedu.com, 2022) is a combination of two or more words that do not have a predicate element. In its classification (zenius.net, 2022), phrases are divided into several categories, such as based on distributional similarity and their

central elements, based on their central elements, and based on their meaning. Based on distributional similarity, phrases are divided into two such as endocentric phrases (phrases that have a nucleus) and exocentric phrases (phrases that do not have a nucleus). Endocentric phrases are then further divided into coordinate, attributive, and appositive phrases. Based on their central elements, phrases are categorized into prepositional phrases (verb), nominal phrases (noun), pronominal phrases (pronoun), verbal phrases (verb), adjectival phrases (adjective), numeral phrases (numeral), and adverbial phrases. Based on their position, phrases are divided into two; they are coordinate and hierarchical phrases. Based on their meaning, phrases are divided into ordinary, ambiguous, and idiomatic phrases.

Related to phrases, before composing sentences in a short story paragraph, a writer will certainly first pay attention to the smallest structure, specifically phrases (after words). However, there are many writers, especially novice writers, who do not understand that there are rules in language usage when forming sentences. The most common mistake is when arranging sentences that do not adhere to their structure. This certainly affects the structure of the smallest unit of language, particularly phrases. For example, errors in arranging phrases so that the formed phrases become ambiguous or even meaningless.

Therefore, the purpose of this research is to identify and analyze phrases found in literary works like short stories. This research will then further explain the types of phrases obtained from the analyzed text. This research is expected to become a reference source for the community, especially for novice writers. So that later the results of this research can help and provide knowledge to facilitate the community in analyzing phrases found in short story texts. Considering the ongoing errors in writing seen from the syntactic aspect.

Similar research has also been conducted by Siagian, et al. (2021) with research *entitled "Frasa Berdasarkan Kategori Kelas Kata Pada Cerpen 'Rindu yang Terlalu' karya Arswenda Atmowiloto*". This research aims to identify the use of types of phrases in a literary work. The results of this study show that the use of nominal phrases is 7 (23%), verbal phrases are found 6 times (20%), adjectival phrases are found 4 times (13%), numeral phrases are found 5 times (17%), adverbial phrases are found 3 times (10%), and the use of prepositional phrases is found 5 times (17%). Then there is the research conducted by Pertiwi, et al. (2020) entitled *"Analisis Penggunaan Frasa Dalam Cerita Pendek 'Ijazah'Karya Emha Ainun Nadjib"*. This research aims to analyze the use of verbal, nominal, adjectival, numeral, and adverbial phrases. The results obtained indicate that sentences in short stories containing five nominal phrases, three verbal phrases, five adjectival phrases, one numeral phrase, and eight adverbial phrases. Next is the research conducted by Khairunnisa, et al. (2022) entitled *"Analisis Pemakaian Frasa pada Cerpen 'Rumah Yang Terang' karya Ahmad Tohari"*. This research aims to determine the types of phrases found in the short story *"Rumah Yang Terang" by Ahmad Tohari.* The results of this study show that there are 26 verbal phrases, 17 adjectival phrases, 5 numeral phrases, 8 prepositional phrases, 8 nominal phrases, 1 idiomatic phrase, and 3 adverbial phrases obtained.

In addition, weaknesses were also found in the above research. This can be seen in aspects of phrases that have not been discussed. Like in the research by Siagian, et al. (2021). The phrases analyzed comprehensively fulfill the types of phrases but do not show the overall distributional similarity. Then the research by Pertiwi, et al. (2020) also analyzes phrases in terms of word classes, but there is no general data or data commonly presented in the form of

tables. Also, this research does not analyze prepositional phrases, even though the research context is phrases, meaning prepositions cannot be eliminated from one of its types. In addition, it is echoed by Khairunnisa, et al. (2022). Like the previous research, this research also analyzes word classes in phrases. However, in the discussion in more detail word by word, only a broad discussion of each type of phrase studied.

2. Methods

The research conducted on the short story text by Putu Wijaya uses a qualitative approach. Qualitative research (Gramedia.com, 2022) is a research method that, in its process, uses descriptive data in the form of written or oral material that can be understood. By using the qualitative research method, the presentation of data in   this study was done by describing the phrases that were analyzed in the form of descriptions. This means that after conducting the analysis process on the short story text, the data obtained were then collected and arranged based on the types of phrases to facilitate identification. Next, a systematic explanation related to the obtained data was provided. The presentation was done accurately regarding all aspects of the phrases, including their types and positions.

The research data used as the object in this study is a literary work in the form of a short story titled "Balikui" by Putu Wijaya, obtained from online media. The data obtained from this research consists of various types of phrases found in the sentences of the short story text. When analyzing the short story text, the first step was to read the text thoroughly and carefully. The data collection technique used was observation. The observation technique (Gramedia.com, 2022) is a research method conducted by recording what is observed by noting what is seen or heard from the actions performed by a person or the object being studied. After the data were collected, the next step was to use the distribution method. The distribution method (slideshare.net, 2019) is a method in which the language in question serves as the determinant tool. In linguistics, the distribution method can be used to examine the language in terms of its structure and meaning. The data analyzed consisted of sentences containing phrases, categorized based on their types. After the data was categorized, the next step was to elaborate specifically on the phrases from the selected data.

3. Results

Based on the research conducted on the short story text "Balikui" by Putu Wijaya, the data obtained is presented in the following table:

Table.1 The Result of Phrase Analysis the Short Story Entitled "Balikui" by Putu Wijaya

No.	Word Class	Frequency	Phrase	Type of Phrase	Position	Meaning
			Di hadapan (accros from)	Exocentric	Coordinate	
			Tentang bali (about Bali)	Exocentric	Coordinate	

No.	Type		Phrase			
1.	Prepositional Phrases	18	*Di perguruan tinggi negeriitu* (In the state university)	Endocentric	Subordinate	
			Di depan orang-orang (in front of many people)	Exocentric	Coordinate	
			Oleh Doktor I MadeBandem (By Dr. I Made Bandem)	Endocentric	Subordinate	Regular
			Akan memutar video (will play a video)	Exocentric	Subordinate	
			Di depan anda semua (in front of you all)	Exocentric	Subordinate	
			Kepada anda (to you)	Endocentric	Coordinate	
			Dari orang Amerika (from American)	Endocentric	Subordinate	
			Dari kepala sampai kaki (from the head to toes)	Endocentric	Subordinate	
			Jadi orang Amerika (to become an American)	Exocentric	Subordinate	
			Sebagai orang Bali (as Balinese)	Exocentric	Subordinate	
			Dengan Anda semua (with you all)	Endocentric	Coordinate	
			Dari bentuknya (from the shape)	Endocentric	Subordinate	
			Tanpa belajar	Endocentric	Subordinate	
			Seperti orang kalah perang (like the people losing battle)	Exocentric	Subordinate	Idiomatic
			Ke Bali (to Bali)	Exocentric	Coordinate	
			Di kutuk (to be cursed)	Exocentric	Subordinate	Idiomatic
			Pengajar teater Asia (Asean theater teacher)	Endocentric	Coordinate	
			Para mahasiswa (college students)	Endocentric	Coordinate	
2.	Noun Phrases	17	*Pertunjukan Sendratari Ramayana* (Ramayana dance performance)	Endocentric	Subordinate	
			Tari kecak (Kecak dance)	Exocentric	Coordinate	Regular
			Legong Keraton (Legong palace)	Endocentric	Coordinate	
			Tari Bali (Bali dance)	Endocentric	Coordinate	
			Mata Amerika (the American eyes)	Exocentris	Coordinate	
			Mata Hongkong (Hongkong eyes)	Exocentric	Coordinate	
			Mata orang Indonesia	Endocentric	Coordinate	

No.						
			(Indonesian eyes)			
			Tontonan konyol (silly video)	Endocentric	Subordinate	
			Orang Bali (Balinese)	Endocentric	Coordinate	
			Turis Amerika (American tourist)	Endocentric	Coordinate	
			Kesenian Bali (Balinese art)	Endocentric	Coordinate	
			Gamelan Bali (Balinese gamelan)	Endocentric	Coordinate	
			Tari Jawa (Javanese dance)	Endocentric	Coordinate	
			Penari Bali (Balinese dancer)	Endocentric	Coordinate	
			Mati kutu (powerless)	Exocentric	Coordinate	Idiomatic
3.	Verb Phrases	28	*Bercerita tentang Bali* (talk about Bali)	Endocentric	Subordinate	Regular
			Meminta Wayan (ask Wayan)	Endocentric	Subordinate	
			Menjelaskan sesuatu (explain something)	Exocentric	Subordinate	
			Membaca cerpen (reading short story)	Endocentric	Subordinate	
			Berbahasa Inggris (in English)	Endocentric	Coordinate	
			Menjelaskan Bali (explain about Bali)	Endocentric	Subordinate	
			Membongkar-bongkar (to reveal)	Exocentric	Subordinate	
			Mengisi waktu (to kill the time)	Endocentric	Subordinate	
			Memutar video (play the video)	Exocentric	Coordinate	
			Menjawab pertanyaan (answer the question)	Endocentric	Coordinate	
			Minta maaf (ask for apology)	Exocentric	Subordinate	
			Hancur lebur (destruct)	Exocentric	Subordinate	
			Berbicara di depan (talk in front of the…)	Endocentric	Coordinate	
			Membuka kelas (open the class)	Endocentric	Subordinate	
			Bertepuk tangan (to clap)	Endocentric	Subordinate	
			Mendengarkan cerita (listen to a story)	Endocentric	Subordinate	
			Memakai celana jeans (put on the jeans)	Endocentric	Coordinate	
			Mencoba bicara (try to talk)	Eksocentric	Subordinate	
			Sudah habis-habisan mencoba	Endocentric	Subordinate	

			(I try my best)			
			Memilih takdir (to choose the faith)	Endocentric	Coordinate	
			Menemukan jawaban (find the answer)	Endocentric	Coordinate	
			Mengucapkan satu kata (say a words)	Endocentric	Subordinate	
			Belajar kesenian Bali (to learn Balinese art)	Endocentric	Subordinate	
			Belajar gamelan	Endocentric	Subordinate	
			Mengajarkan Bali (to learn Balinese dance)	Endocentric	Subordinate	
			Menjadi penari Bali (to be Belinese dancer)	Endocentric	Subordinate	
			Memberi isyarat (to give a sign)	Endocentric	Subordinate	
			Memandang Claudia (straing at Claudia)	Endocentric	Subordinate	
4.	Numerical phrases	2	*Tiga ratus Mahasiswa* (three hundred students)	Endocentric	Subordinate	Regular
			Satu kata (one word)	Endocentric	Subordinate	
5.	Adverbial phrases	4	*Tentang Bali* (about Bali)	Endocentric	Subordinate	Regular
			Sekitar satu jam (about an hour)	Endocentric	Subordinate	
			Sekitar seperempat jam (about fifteen minutes)	Exocentric	Subordinate	
			Selama satu minggu (for a week)	Exocentric	Subordinate	
6.	Adjective phrases	2	*Kecut hati* (numb)	Endocentric	Coordinate	Idiomatic
			Pandai berbicara (fluent to speak)	Exocentric	Subordinate	Regular

Based on the table above, the phrases with the highest frequency of occurrence are verb phrases. It was also found that most of these phrases are endocentric phrases. Meanwhile, in terms of their position, the phrases obtained from the short story text being studied are mostly subordinate phrases with meanings that describe the actual state of affairs.

4. Discussion

1. Prepositional Phrases

Prepositional phrases (katadata.co.id) are types of phrases formed by the use of prepositions. Common examples of prepositions are from, by, in, to, for, and many more. In the research, 18 prepositional phrases were obtained. Based on the analysis conducted on the short story text, the data can be elaborated according to the pattern represented by the data presented in the table above.

❖ Prepositional + noun

Di + hadapan

This phrase is referred to as a preposition phrase because it begins with the word in which is a preposition. While the prefix is a noun because the suffix -an is added which is a suffix that indicates a noun. The word 'di' itself has a meaning (KBBI VI) marking a place, while the word 'hadapan' means (KBBI VI) face or front which in this case means position. This phrase, has no core or center, so it is an exocentric phrase. Viewed in terms of meaning, the two words have their own meanings, but both do not function to explain and nothing is explained. Then if the preposition in and the noun are in front of it, it will form a whole meaning so that it can be said that the position of the phrase is an equivalent phrase.

❖ Prepositional + Verb

Di + hadapan

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❖ Prepositional + Verb

Tanpa + belajar

This phrase is included in the endocentric phrase or a phrase that has a central element. In this case, the central element is the word learning. Learning means (KBBI VI) is an effort made to gain useful knowledge. While the word meaningless (KBBI VI) is not with. This phrase is included in the prepositional phrase because it begins with a preposition without a function, explaining the state in which it is done, but in this case the word without meaning does not involve the activity that is carried out, namely learning. The phrase 'tanpa belajar' is included in the multi-level phrase, because there is a more important part in this phrase, namely the word 'tanpa', while the word 'belajar' is only supportive. Therefore, the position of these two words is not parallel without having a more dominant position

❖ Prepositional + pronouns

Kepada + Anda

This phrase is included in the prepositional phrase because it is preceded by a preposition, namely to. To means (KBBI VI) a preposition used to mark the target intended by the perpetrator. While the word 'anda' means (KBBI VI) is a greeting word addressed to the person who is being talked to. The word 'anda' is a pronoun that indicates a second-person pronoun. This phrase is one type of phrase, which is attributive endocentric. Because in this phrase, there is a core or center, namely your word which if studied further, this phrase can also be categorized as a noun phrase. When viewed in terms of its position, this phrase is included in the equivalent phrase. Because the two elements in this phrase can stand alone, which when combined will form a whole meaning, namely "referring to you". This phrase is also a regular phrase because there is no hidden meaning in it. This phrase fully explains its purpose, which is to the subject (anda).

2. Noun Phrases

Noun phrases (gramedia.com, 2022) are a type of phrase that has a core or central element in the form of a noun, which can also be used as a substitute for a noun. Usually, these phrases can consist of a combination of nouns or a combination with other word classes. Therefore, noun phrases also form patterns that are divided into several types, as follows:

❖ Noun+ noun

Tari + Bali

This phrase is also included in the noun phrase because it has a central element, namely the noun of 'tari'. 'Tari' (KBBI VI) means a body movement accompanied by sounds. If you look at the type, then this phrase is classified as an attributive endocentric phrase. Because the word Bali in this phrase serves to explain the origin of the dance in question. Meanwhile, if you look at the position, this phrase is referred to as a multi-level phrase because the function of the word dance here is more dominant where the food is more clearly explained by the word Bali. So that the overall meaning is a dance that comes from Bali

❖ Noun + verb

Mati + Kutu

This phrase is classified as a noun with the main word being in the word lice. Flea means a word that refers to animals that are classified as insects (KBBI VI). When viewed in terms of type, this phrase is classified as an attributive endocentric phrase because it explains each other between the two. If viewed in terms of its position, this phrase is classified as an equal phrase because both have an intact meaning and can stand alone. So that the combination of words in this phrase also forms a more specific meaning.

Meanwhile, when viewed in terms of food, this taste is also an idiomatic phrase because it refers to the meaning, namely a feeling of hopelessness or helplessness in the face of difficult conditions or times.

❖ Noun + adjective

Tontonan + konyol

This phrase is referred to as a noun phrase because it has a core in the noun spectacle, which has undergone a process of affixation of the suffix -an. Spectacle (KBBI VI) means a performance that can be watched. While the word silly (KBBI VI) means a bit crazy which refers to a show that is almost absurd and has a high level of cuteness. If you look at the type, then this phrase is classified as an attributive endocentric phrase because the phrase "ridiculous spectacle" has the same distribution as the word spectacle. Meanwhile, when viewed from its position, this phrase is included in the multi-level phrase, because there is a more dominant word in the phrase, namely the word spectacle. While the word ridiculous is only an explanation.

3. Verb Phrases

Verb phrases (kumparan.com, 2022) are a type of phrase that has a distribution similar to verbs or what are known as action words. In short, a verb phrase is a phrase with a verb as its core. Verb phrases are composed together with other word classes, forming a pattern as follows:

❖ Modal Verbs + verb

Mencoba + bicara

This word is included in the verb because it has a central element-- 'mencoba'. According to KBBI VI, the word 'mencoba' is the activity of doing something to find out the situation that is not clear. Meanwhile, 'bicara' according to KBBI VI is reason or mind by making a sound. If you look at the type, then this phrase is classified as an exocentric phrase, meaning that this phrase has no core and meaning will be formed when the two words are connected. if you look at the position, this phrase is classified as a multi-level phrase because the word 'mencoba' is more dominant than 'berbicara' that only stands as an explanation.

❖ Verb + Noun

Meminta + Wayan

This phrase is called a verb phrase because it has its core or center, which is the asking word that is given the prefix me-. According to KBBI VI, the word 'minta' is the basic word is 'meminta' which means to say something in order to be given or get something. This phrase is included in the attributive endocentric phrase because it has a core, for example the word asking with an explanatory element-- Wayan. If you look at the position, this phrase is included in the multi-level phrase. In this phrase, the

word 'meminta' and Wayan have an unequal meaning where the word ask refers to a person's action while the word Wayan refers to the object of the action. Without the word Wayan, the core element can already represent its meaning.

❖ Verb + Pronouns

Menjelaskan + sesuatu

This phrase is included in verb phrases because the essence of this phrase is in the word declarative. Based on KBBI VI, it means describing more clearly about certain matters. Meanwhile, the word 'sesuatu', according to KBBI, means a word that is used to refer to or state something that is not necessarily. When viewed from the type, this phrase is classified as an exocentric phrase because in the word something it does not have a complete meaning or cannot stand alone. The meaning only occurs in its entirety when the word 'sesuatu' has joined the word 'menjelaskan'. Meanwhile, when viewed in terms of its position, the phrase is a multi-level phrase. This means that there is a more dominant meaning. The meaning of the word 'menjelaskan, for instance. Therefore, the overall meaning of this phrase is an activity to provide information or information about something.

❖ Verb + adjective

Hancur + lebur

Because this phrase has a central element. It is in the word 'hancur' which is a verb. According to KBBI VI, 'hancur' is an act of breaking something into small pieces or activities that are destructive so that they no longer appear. Meanwhile, the word 'lebur' in KBBI VI means melted or destroyed. When viewed from the type, this phrase is included in the exocentric phrase, meaning that this phrase has a different distribution when separated from the two. Because this phrase has two distributions (very destructive and refers to the state of something), this phrase cannot be formed just by repeating the adjective or the verb alone. If viewed based on its position, this phrase is included in the equivalent phrase because both the word 'hancur' and 'lebur' have a complete meaning and is equivalent to the condition of mutual reinforcement between one element and another. The addition of the word 'lebur' shows that this severity has a higher level than the meaning of the word 'hancur' alone.

❖ Verb + adverb

Bercerita + tentang Bali

This phrase is classified as a verb phrase because it has a core which is a verb, which is a storytelling word plus the affix ber-. According to KBBI VI, storytelling means activities that are carried out by telling stories. When viewed from the type, this phrase is classified as an exocentric phrase. Because the word about Bali has no meaning if it is separated. The word about is a preposition that functions as

a conjunction that connects the word Balinese with the word storytelling. So that the full meaning that appears can only be when the words are combined. When viewed from its position, this phrase is called a multi-level phrase. Because in this phrase the word storytelling, which is the core element, has a more dominant position than the word about Bali, so this phrase is referred to as a multi-level phrase.

❖ Verb + numeral

Mengucapkan + satu kata

This phrase is classified as a verb phrase because it has a core. It is the word 'mengucapkan'. According to KBBI VI, the word 'mengucapkan' means the activity of issuing speech or reciting readings or writing. Meanwhile, 'satu kata' when studied further can be classified as a numeral phrase. If viewed from the type, the phrase is classified as an attributive endocentric phrase, which is a phrase that has a core-- a word that says with a single word that functions as an object. Meanwhile, if you look at the position, this phrase is classified as a multi-level phrase because the position of the word 'mengucapkan' here is more dominant than the word one.

4. Numerical Phrases

A numerical phrase (gramedia.com, 2022) is a type of phrase formed from a numeral. This means that the numeral usually represents a quantity in a series and serves as the core element of the phrase. Based on research, the numerical phrases obtained are as follows:

❖ Numerical + Noun

Tiga ratus + mahasiswa

This phrase is classified as a numeralia phrase because it states or indicates a number or number which in this case is a total of 300 people, for example the word 'mahasiswa'. According to KBBI VI, 'mahasiswa' are people who are doing or studying at university. If viewed in terms of its type, this phrase is referred to as an attributive endocentric phrase because of the element of explaining. 'mahasiswa' plays a role in explaining 300 in this phrase so that the meaning is compiled. Meanwhile, if you look at the position, this phrase is classified as a multi-level phrase because of the existence of a more dominant element-- three hundred. It also belongs to an element that only functions as an information to give a more specific meaning from the core word, namely three hundred.

5. Adverbial Phrases

An adverbial phrase (gramedia.com, 2022) is one of the various types of phrases classified by word category. An adverbial phrase is a phrase with a core element that is an adverb, which can replace an existing adverb in a sentence. Adverbial phrases are divided into two types: complementary adverbs and modifying

adverbs. Therefore, the collected data will be re-analyzed to determine whether it meets one or both of these types.

❖ Adverbia Pengubah

Sekitar + satu jam

This phrase is classified as an adverb phrase because it indicates an approximate length of time or indicates a description of the duration to someone or something. This phrase describes the duration of time with additional information stating the estimated time to be able to change or provide information. If you look at the type, at this time it is classified as an exocentric phrase because this phrase has no core and all the elements in it are interconnected to be able to give a complete meaning. The word 'sekitar' here acts as a preposition while this one word indicates the number of things and here is the word 'jam', which is what is meant by the word 'satu'. Meanwhile, if you look at the position, this phrase is classified as a multi-level phrase because there is a more dominant word, namely the word 'jam', where the other two words only function as an explanation.

❖ Adverbia Pelengkap

Tentang + Bali

This phrase is classified as an adverb phrase because it indicates the existence of a conversation related to Bali which in this case is the object. According to KBBI VI, the word 'tentang' it means about something. This phrase when standing in a sentence then it functions as an adverb so it is classified as an adverb phrase. This phrase is classified as an exocentric phrase because neither the word about nor the word Bali is the core so the meaning will be formed if the two join so that it shows the topic of conversation related to Bali. Meanwhile, if viewed from its position, this process is classified as a multi-level phrase because the word 'tentang' here functions as a preposition that is positioned as an adverb while the word Bali is only an object. So that the overall meaning formed is a thing or conversation that discusses everything related to Bali.

6. Adjectival Phrases

An adjectival phrase (gramedia, 2022) is a type of phrase with a core element in the form of an adjective or descriptive word. Adjectival phrases can typically be complemented with other adjectives or word classes, forming various patterns. For example, as obtained in the research, are as follows:

❖ Adverbia + nomina

Kecut + hati

This phrase is indeed an idiomatic phrase when viewed in terms of its meaning. However, when viewed from the category of words, this phrase can also be classified as an adjective phrase with the essence

of being in the word wry which literally means the same. Meanwhile, if viewed from the type, this phrase is classified as an endocentric phrase because it has a core. The word wry with an explanatory element such as the heart; thus, the combination of the two forms a whole meaning. Meanwhile, when viewed from its position, this phrase is classified as a multi-level phrase because this word is complementary to form an idiomatic meaning.

❖ Adjektiva + verba

Pandai + berbicara

This phrase is classified as an adjective phrase because it describes an ability possessed by a person, particularly the ability to speak. Clever means proficient or skilled in doing something. If viewed from the type, this phrase is classified as an endocentric phrase because the core distribution in this phrase also describes traits that have similarities with other adjectives, such as smart or chatty. Meanwhile, when viewed from its position, this phrase is classified as a multi-level phrase because it has a core, especially in the word **clever** with the word speaking as a complement that serves to give a specific meaning to the phrase.

5. Conclusions

In the short story Balikui, phrases were classified based on their word class: 18 prepositional phrases, 17 nominal phrases, 28 verbal phrases, 2 numerical phrases, 4 adverbial phrases, and 2 adjectival phrases. Thus, the text of the short story contains many different types of phrases, with the most frequent being verbal phrases. It is hoped that this research can broaden the knowledge of the public, especially for novice writers who will create a work. This is also an effort to minimize phrases that do not have complete meaning and unstructured sentences, given the limited knowledge possessed by each person, especially those not specializing in language.

Acknowledgments

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