



Word Class Category Phrases in the Short Story "Wanita Berwajah Penyok" by Ratih Kumala

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Abstract: Short stories women are the work of faceless dent literature part of a kumala on 6 February published in 2005 in the newspaper Compass. In the syntactic study, any piece of literature has phrases in all its contents. A phrase combines two or more words unrelated to the predicate element. The short story The Dented Face by Ratih Kumala has many phrases. Furthermore, the category of word classes that underlie the formation of types of phrases. This study aims to analyze and describe the phrases contained in the short story Women With Dent Faces by Ratih Kumala based on word class category. The source of this research data is Ratih Kumala's Short Story of a Dented Faceted Woman. Data collection techniques are carried out using note-reading techniques that are analyzed using qualitative descriptive methods. The results of this study are 1) the short story The Dented-Faced Woman by Ratih Kumala contains the phrases noun, verb, adjective, adverb, numeralia, prepositional, and prepositions. 2) Data on noun phrases of as many as 16 data, verb phrases of as many as 6 data, adjective phrases of as many as 8 data, adverb phrases of as many as 3 data, and prepositional phrases of as many as 4 data.

Abstrak: Cerpen *Wanita Berwajah Penyok* merupakan karya sastra dari penulis Ratih Kumala yang diterbitkan pada tanggal 6 Februari 2005 di koran Kompas. Dalam studi sintaksis, setiap karya sastra mempunyai frasa yang terdapat dalam setiap isinya. Frasa sendiri merupakan gabungan dua kata atau lebih yang tidak terikat dengan unsur predikat. Cerpen *Wanita Berwajah Penyok* karya Ratih Kumala memiliki banyak frasa. Dan juga kategori kelas kata yang melatar belakangi pembentukan jenis-jenis frasa. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dan mendeskripsikan frasa yang terdapat pada cerpen *Wanita Berwajah Penyok* karya Ratih Kumala berdasarkan kategori kelas kata. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah Cerpen *Wanita Berwajah Penyok* karya Ratih Kumala. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan teknik baca kata yang dianalisis dengan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian ini yaitu 1) cerpen *Wanita Berwajah Penyok* karya Ratih Kumala mengandung frasa nomina, verba, adjektiva, adverbialia, numeralia, preposisional, dan preposisi 2) Data frasa nomina sebanyak 16 data, frasa verba sebanyak 6 data, frasa adjektiva sebanyak 8 data, frasa adverbialia sebanyak 3 data, frasa numeralia sebanyak 3 data, dan frasa preposisi sebanyak 4 data.

A. Introduction

A phrase is a grouping of two or more words with the same grammatical meaning or the meaning of the function parameters of subject, predicate, object, complement, and adverb (Siagian et al., 2021). Phrases are also referred to as minor grammatical units that are non-predicative (Asnawi, 2018). Surastina (in Ningrum & Utomo, 2021) states that syntactic lexemes are usually called phrases. A unit is a structure whose most minor component is a word.

It is called minimal because each of these components has the potential to develop into phrases, and phrases can form component phrases. In Indonesian, the phrase is fourth after the word and before the clause. At the level of syntax, the phrase is the smallest unit. Meanwhile, at the level of morphology, phrases are included in the most significant units afterward.

Literary works consist of 2 types, namely fiction and non-fiction literary works. Fictional literary works are in the form of prose, poetry, and drama. At the same time, non-fiction literary works take the form of biographies, autobiographies, essays, and literary criticism. This study focuses on fictional literary works in prose, namely short stories. Short stories are narrative writing that is not actual but inspired by real-world events. It can be described briefly, straightforwardly, and only told with one character's life as the primary focus.

Short stories usually have interesting language and are shorter and easier to understand. Short stories are a form of writing that arises from a person's creative process with human-shaped objects and his life using language as a medium (Hartati, 2017). Short stories are a type of literary work with the characteristics of word elements closely related to social conditions (Pratiwi & Utomo, 2021). Meanwhile, according to Narayukti (Mutia et al., 2022), short stories are works of narrative fiction inspired by someone's life story, and short stories are told briefly, concisely, clearly, and focus on only one character.

Short stories should paint a clear picture of their subject. This is the advantage of short stories. Because it describes the reality of life in society, short stories become an interesting literary study (Lestari & Aeni, 2018). The language and plot of the short stories are straightforward to understand. Sentences in short stories that describe various phrases. The following words in the linguistic structure are phrases.

Several previous research studies are considered for future studies. Some of the studies raised were carried out by Siagian et al (2021) of course, in the field of syntax, which examines phrases. They looked at the phrases in the short story *Miss Yang Too* by Arswendo Atmowiloto, which explored phrases based on word class categories. In addition, there is research conducted by Ulfah et al (2022). Examining the use of phrases in the short story *Ijazah* by Emha Ainun Nadjib (in Pertiwi, 2022). As well as research conducted by Rosyidah et al (2021) examined the phrases in Boy Candra's novel *Trauma*.

The abovementioned studies fall under syntax studies, which focus on phrase research. A phrase is defined as a grammatical unit consisting of a group of words that are, of

course, not predicative or more typical, a group of words that can fulfill one of the syntactic roles in a sentence (Yulia & Wahidah, 2019). . The study that will be carried out will focus more on the categories of phrases based on word classes. The researcher chose a short story by Ratih Kumala entitled "Women with Dented Faces" (now abbreviated as WBP). This is interesting to discuss because the contents of this short story often occur in society. Every aspect of life makes many children victims of the sins of their parents, a woman who is ostracized by society and is no longer wanted by her parents lives alone in a small hut with her hands and feet in stock and spends her days feeling lonely. This study aims to analyze the phrases contained in the short story.

There are several problems with the article's title, namely that generally, people need help distinguishing between phrases and words and phrases from clauses. The layman's perspective says that phrases are the same as words, and phrases are the same as clauses. Many people think like that. However, the phrase is not a word. Words are units of language that can stand alone, while phrases are syntactic units consisting of 2 or more words and have grammatical meanings. Phrases are not compound words that can give birth to new meanings. A phrase is not a clause consisting of a subject and a predicate. So phrases are different from words and clauses. Phrases can be classified according to word categories such as nominal, adjective, adverbial, numerical, and so on. Someone who does not know what a phrase certainly does not know that there are types of phrases.

The short story by Ratih Kumala seems to have an implicit message: a woman whose face is dented is the result of someone who failed to die and never wanted her to be. That teaches us that relationships prohibited by norms and religion will always produce unsatisfactory results sooner or later. This short story also tells a realistic story about the woman being shackled because she threw a stone at a child so that her head was covered in blood.

Pasung or shackling is synonymous with restraining the movements of people considered less 'sane' or what we often call crazy people. However, if we read carefully, the woman was not crazy. She threw stones at the children and accidentally hit one of them. He did this because he felt threatened, and maybe indirectly, he often got physical problems because of his shortcomings. Without realizing it, over time, he felt like rebelling, and then he spontaneously took a stone as an expression of revenge. Based on the formulation of the problem described above, this article aims to identify the phrases contained in WBP Karya Ratih Kumala's short stories based on word class categories.

The short story gives us a view that in a prohibited relationship, norms and religion are indeed something that is violated. However, that does not mean that the results of these violations receive different treatment because they are not guilty. Furthermore, being a mirror to results and all less respected people does not mean we stay away from and mistreat others. The short story tells about life in Indonesian society, which often makes fun of without looking in the mirror.

Along with other branches of linguistics, such as phonology, morphology, and semantics, the syntax is one of them. The syntax comprises two Greek words *sun* and *tattein*, which mean "with" and "to place".).

According to Kridalaksana, a phrase is a combination of two or more words that are not related. (Pehala, 2017). Meanwhile, another opinion says that the phrase is a part of the field of syntax whose composition does not exceed the elements of the clause, and the phrase is always in the function of the clause or occupies one of the units in the clause. (Octavianti et al., 2022)

There is a division of word classes called noun phrases, namely phrases that have components in the form of nouns in the making (Pamungkas, 2020). Ratnafuri & Utomo (2021) stated that studies in syntax include sentences, clauses, and phrases. If viewed in terms of similarity in distribution, phrases can be classified into nominal phrases, verbal phrases, adjective phrases, pronoun phrases, and numeral phrases.

In morphology, this phrase is generally marked with a verb affix. Meanwhile, the word "is" is used in verb phrases to indicate an active verb in syntax, and "already" is used in place of a verb. Verb phrases usually function as predicates but cannot be given the word "very". The phrase "must eat" is an example of a verb phrase that has the same distribution as the verb. If you look closely, the distribution of phrases is similar to that of the verb "eat". Instead of a verb in a sentence, a verb phrase is created by combining the verb and the verb substitute in the sentence.

The use of noun phrases centered as the core is the noun itself. Similarities can be seen clearly from the ranks to find out the distribution. Noun phrases consisting of three words are always considered nouns, but both nouns and non-nouns can describe words or phrases with qualities. Prepositional phrases can also be formed with nouns.

An adjective phrase is a grammatical unit consisting of two or more words; its units do not form a clause. The main characteristic of an adjective phrase is that it contains an adjective as the core or central element of the phrase or sentence. In general, adjective phrases are followed by words that function as attributes. These examples of phrases are straightforward to recognize when understanding what is meant by an adjective phrase. In language, adjective phrases come from two words: phrases and adjectives. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, the word phrase has meaning as a combination of two or more words that are non-predicative.

Adjective phrases can be considered endocentric in linguistics, having one central, which has an adjective as primary and an adverb as its modifier. This phrase is marked with a number or amount statement. In numeral phrases, you can add auxiliary words for numbers, for example: tail, fruit, and so on. This phrase belongs to the modifying endocentric phrase. This phrase is generally formed by adding word classification or the number of auxiliary words. There are number phrases that consist of a number word and a word added to the word three, which is a member of the number group. Examples include just one, three, and sixteen.

Prepositions or prepositional phrases are usually used as markers for these phrases, which are then followed by a word or group of words (not a clause). Faris et al. (2020) say prepositions serve as word constituents or sentence functions to show meaningful connections between constituents. Conjunctional phrases are marked with conjunctions or conjunctions for markers followed by a signified clause. Because the clause marker is a predicate, the marker in a conjunction phrase always has a predicate.

B. Method

This research is included in qualitative research, meaning it focuses on observing the object to be studied in depth and is inductive. The method used in this research is the descriptive method. The descriptive method was applied to analyze phrases based on word class categories in the data source, namely WBP's short story by Ratih Kumala. The descriptive method in this research is to read it first, then analyze the sentence into what type of phrase and record it. After analyzing short stories, you will get research results called descriptive qualitative. Thus, the flow of this research starts from reading WBP's short story literature, recording the data obtained, analyzing phrases, and classifying phrases according to their type. Overall, the research flow can be observed through the following figure.

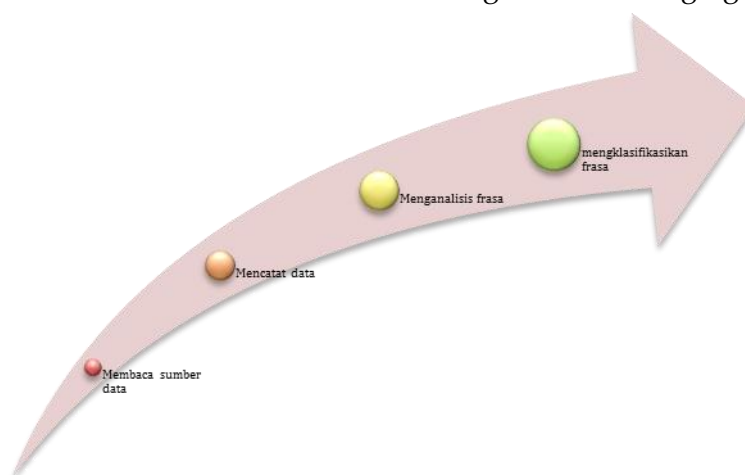


Figure 1. Research Flow

In this research, data are the phrases in the WBP short story by Ratih Kumala. The data source in this study is the WBP short story by Ratih Kumala. The technique used to analyze the data is the note-taking technique, namely reading the entire contents of the short story WBP by Ratih Kumala and taking notes on matters relating to the phrase. After being recorded, the data were selected based on the word class categories in Indonesian.

Data analysis is an attempt to classify and classify data. The data analysis method used in this study is as follows: 1. Analyzing data that has the form of phrases based on the types of word classes in WBP's short stories. 2. Identify data that has the meaning of phrases originating from the types of word classes in the WBP short story. 3. Sharing information conclusions based on the analysis of word class phrase categories in WBP's short stories.

C. Results and Discussion

When writing this study, the results were obtained from observation and analysis of WBP's short story analysis. Data collection for the writing of this study used Hasanudin's theory in 2018, which states that the distribution equation of word class categories can be divided into five categories: noun phrases, verb phrases, adjective phrases, numeral adverb phrases, and prepositional phrases.

To find out based on the word class categories that form the basis of the phrase, a table with several columns is used: the first column is for the survey results column, the second column is for research results, and the last column is for phrases based on word class categories. The following results from the analysis of phrases based on word class categories.

Table 1.
Research data and Number of Phrase Findings Based on Word Class Categories In the Short Story of *Wanita Berwajah Penyok*

Research data	Phrases	Phrase Type
<i>Korban gagal gugur</i> kandungan dari <i>seorang perempuan</i> .	1. Korban gagal gugur 2. Seorang perempuan	Verba Nomina
Hasil sebuah hubungan gelap yang dilaknat <i>warga</i> dan Tuhan.	3. Warga	Nomina
Dia hanya <i>inang</i> yang berkasihan lalu bergantian menyusui lapar mulut <i>dua orang bayi; bayi berwajah penyok</i> yang dibuang orang <i>di pinggir kampung</i> .	4. Inang 5. Dua orang bayi 6. Bayi berwajah penyok 7. Di pinggir kampung	Nomina Numeralia Nomina Preposisional
<i>Wanita berwajah penyok</i> tengah keliling kampung sendiri saat anak-anak kecil sepulang sekolah itu mulai mengekori dan menyambut punggungnya di belakang.	8. Wanita berwajah penyok	Nomina
Tangannya yang dekil <i>melemparkan batu</i> itu ke arah anak-anak.	9. Melemparkan batu	Verba
Maka, Wanita berwajah penyok mengambil <i>sebongkah batu</i> .	10. Sebongkah batu	Nomina
<i>Seorang anak bengal</i> berkepala peyang terkena timpukannya.	11. Seorang anak bengal	Nomina
<i>Darah segar</i> mengucur dari situ, mengubahseragam putihnya menjadi merah.	12. Darah segar	Adjektiva
Dia pulang <i>ke rumah</i> mengadu kepada ibunya, sementara <i>anak-anak lain</i> menjadi takut dan <i>bubar satu-satu</i> .	13. Ke rumah 14. Anak-anak lain 15. Bubar satu-satu	Preposisional Nomina Numeralia

<i>Bulan berganti tahun, tanpa tahu itu malam atau siang.</i>	16. Bulan berganti tahun 17. Malam atau siang	Adverbia Nomina
Seperti apakah rasanya <i>hidup dalam sepi</i> ?	18. Hidup dalam sepi	Verba
<i>Tak ada</i> yang benar-benar tahu apa yang dia kerjakan di dalam sana walau kadang terdengar suaranya berteriak untuk berontak.	19. Tak ada	Adverbia
Ini hanya menambah <i>ngeri</i> tanah pekuburan.	20. Ngeri	Adjektiva
<i>Tak pernah</i> ada orang yang benar-benar mendekat.	21. Tak pernah	Adverbial
<i>Andaikata</i> suatu saat dia bisa <i>terbebas</i> dari pasungnya, ia merasa bahwa dirinya punya teman.	22. Andaikata 23. Terbebas	Nomina Verba
Sebab ia telah menjadi <i>sendiri</i> .	24. Sendiri	Adjective
Pada malam yang biasanya <i>kelam nan pekat</i> , kini wanita berwajah penyok bisa mendapat segaris cahaya dari celah lubang tadi.	25. Kelam nan pekat	Adjective
Dengan bahasa yang hanya ia mengerti, ia <i>bercakap-cakap</i> dengan bulan.	26. Bercakap-cakap	Verba
Dia selalu menunggu teman barunya untuk berkunjung dan bercakap-cakap dengannya <i>setiap malam</i> .	27. Setiap malam	Numeralia
Namun, semakin hari bentuk <i>wajah rembulan</i> semakin <i>sempit</i> dan cekung.	28. Wajah rembulan 29. Semakin sempit	Nomina Adjektiva
Semakin hari <i>sabit rembulan</i> jadi kembali membulat walaupun wajahnya masih pasi.	30. Sabit rembulan	Nomina
Saat bulan penuh, wanita berwajah penyok <i>girang sekali</i> sebab ini berarti dirinya berhasil menghibur teman baiknya.	31. Girang sekali	Adjektiva
Tapi <i>suatu hari</i> rembulan kembali menyabit dan seperti yang sudah-sudah, wanita berwajah penyok tak pernah bosan menghiburnya degan bahasanya sendiri hingga rembulan bulat penuh.	32. Suatu hari	Nomina
Ia <i>sedih sekali</i> dan mengira rembulan tak mau menemuinya.	33. Sedih sekali	Adjektiva
Dia <i>tak pernah bosan</i> .	34. Tak pernah bosan	Adjektiva

Maka dia ikut menangis pula, <i>kesedihan</i> mendalam sahabatnya,...	35. Kesedihan	Nomina
<i>Sinar kecil</i> itu jatuh <i>ke kubangan air</i> yang menggenang.	36. Sinar kecil 37. Ke kubangan air	Nomina Preposisional
Siang telah menjelang, ini berarti rembulan telah pulang ke <i>rumahnya</i> setelah semalam bersembunyi <i>di balik awan</i> sambil menangis.	38. Rumahnya 39. Di balik awan	Nomina Preposisional
Ia <i>menyesal</i> tak bisa melihat wajah rembulan malam tadi.	40. Menyesal	Verba

This section will describe the short story in detail based on the WBP short narrative findings table, which totals 40 findings in phrases based on word class categories. The studies mentioned above all fall under the category of syntax studies, which focuses on research at the phrase level.

Discussion

1. Noun Phrases

Previously it was stated that noun phrases are phrases whose core elements are in the form of nouns or nouns (Herliana, 2018). There are 17 noun phrases found in WBP's short stories, namely the phrases of a woman, only a host, cursed by the residents, a baby with a dented face, a woman with a dented face, a rock, a bengal child, other children, night or day, suppose, the face of the moon, crescent moon, one day, sadness, a little ray, and his house.

A woman is formed from a woman occupying the core element, a noun phrase, and a complement indicating that there is one woman (1). The host-only phrase is categorized as a noun phrase because the host word belongs to the class of noun words, meaning the mother and core elements of the phrase, while words only enter into the supporting elements of the phrase (2).

The phrase cursed by citizens is formed from elements of citizens, which are core elements categorized as nouns (3). Phrase baby with a dented face (4). The phrase woman with a dent in the sentence is formed from the phrase woman with a face as a core element in the noun category, dent in the adjective category (5). In the phrase a lump of stone, a rock becomes a core element in the noun category, while a lump indicates that there is one stone (6).

In the word a bengal child, the child himself has explained that a word is a person or person which means a noun, and the word someone makes it an addition to strengthening the sentence that only one child was hit by the stone (7). Children's phrases are core phrases that indicate young children and are categorized as nouns. Meanwhile, other words are adjective phrases because they show characteristics. The phrase is formed from the sentences of other children (8). Night or day are included in noun category phrases because the words night and day, something that can be seen and felt, are included in noun phrases (9). The if-phrase is

included in the noun phrase because it is likening and in the noun category of phrases (10). The facial moon phrase, the facial phrase is a core element that is categorized as a noun, and the word moon is also categorized as a noun (11).

Crescent moon is categorized as a noun phrase because the word crescent is included in the noun word class and is the core element of the phrase, while the word crescent is included in the defining element of the phrase (12). The phrase one day is categorized as a noun phrase because it consists of two words, namely one as a supporting element of the phrase and one as the main element of the phrase (13). The phrase sadness is included in the noun phrase because it shows feelings of sadness (14).

The ray phrases are categorized as noun phrases because the ray words, which act as the core elements of the phrase, are included in the noun word class, while the small words are only supporting elements of the phrase (15). Finally, the phrase his house is categorized as a noun phrase because the word has the grammatical meaning of ownership, namely his house. Furthermore, the word house itself is included in the class of nouns (16).

2. Frasa Verba

There are six verb phrases found in WBP's short stories, namely throwing stones, conversing, the victim failed to die, lived in silence, was free, and regretted. The phrase throwing stones is formed from throwing as a core element which is categorized as a verb. Throwing includes a verb because it acts (1). The form of the verb phrase is also found in the conversational phrase, and this word is included in the verb because it performs the act of speaking (2).

The phrase victim failed to fall is formed from the phrase failed to fall as the core, which is in the verb category, and the victim phrase is in the noun category (3). Another form of the phrase is found in the word live, categorized as a verb in the sentence live in silence (4). Free phrases are included in verbs because they feel free from burdensome tasks (5). Finally, the phrase he regrets is formed from regret as a core element which is categorized as a noun (6).

3. Adjektive Phrase

There are eight forms of adjective phrases found in WBP's short stories: fresh blood, horrified, alone, dark and dense, increasingly narrow, very happy, very sad, and never bored. The phrase fresh blood is formed from new elements categorized as adjectives (properties). At the same time, the element of blood is included in the noun (1). In addition, there are scary phrases. This phrase is categorized as an adjective because the word dread shows an adjective element that describes feelings of fear or worry (2). Furthermore, the phrase itself is categorized as an adjective because it describes an adjective (3). The phrase dark and dense is marked by the word dark, an adjective, and the word dark, an adverb (4).

The narrower phrases are categorized as adjective phrases because the word more is one of the characteristics of adjective phrases (5). Another form of the phrase is found in the phrase happy once, where the word happy belongs to the class of adjectives (6). Furthermore, the phrase unfortunate contains the characteristics of adjective phrases, which are marked with

the words once and sad as the core elements of the phrase (7). Finally, the word bored, which is included in the adjective in the sentence, is never bored (8).

4. Prepositional Phrase

There are four prepositional phrases found in WBP's short stories: phrases on the edge of the village, to the house, to the puddle, and behind the clouds. The phrase on the edge of the village is included in the prepositional phrase because it is marked with the preposition {di-}, and there is a class of adverbs in the word edge of the village (1). Another form of the prepositional phrase is to house, which consists of the preposition {to-} and the word house, which is in the noun category (2). Following phrase to the water puddle. The phrase has a preposition {to-} followed by a group of words, puddle, which has a function as a marker (3). Finally, the phrase behind the clouds consists of the preposition {di-} followed by the word behind the clouds (4).

5. Adverb Phrase

Three forms of adverb phrases are found in WBP's short stories: months changing years, nothing, and never. The phrase month changing year is categorized as an adverb because the word group changing year cannot stand alone, and the word month is used as a reinforcer of the phrase (1). The adverb phrase form is also found in the non-existent phrase. This phrase is included as an adverb because it is formed from an adverb where the word exists is the core of the phrase and is not a phrase delimiter (2). Finally, there is the phrase never, which consists of a core element categorized as an adverb and a limiting element (3).

6. Numeral Phrase

The number of numeral phrases found in WBP's short stories is 2, namely two babies and every night. The phrase two babies are categorized as a numeralia phrase because two people are included in the numeralia word class, and the word baby supports the phrase (1). Another form of the phrase numeralia is every night. These phrases have each word consisting of the primary word, which is a numeralia word class, and the word malam as a complement (2).

D. Conclusion

Phrases are grammatical units composed of groups of words occupying one function in a sentence. Based on word class, phrases are categorized into noun phrases, verb phrases, phrases with adjectives, numeral phrases, phrases with adverbs, and phrases with prepositions. From the research and discussion results, WBP's short stories contain various phrases in terms of phrase class categories. Based on the collected 40 phrase data, there are 16 noun phrases, six verb phrases, four prepositional phrases, eight adjective phrases, three numeral phrases, and three adverb phrases. The use of phrases in a novel becomes a support in conveying various ideas and ideas that will be conveyed to the reader.

The results of this study can then be implied in Indonesian language learning at the junior and senior high school levels to support discussions about the material for linguistic rules of text. As for other research, this research can be used as a reference in further research to be carried out. In addition, it is hoped that subsequent research can develop more broadly regarding the study of phrases. If this research examines phrases based on word class, then future research can examine phrases based on their structure. Thus, linguistic research in Indonesia will continue to grow.

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