ANALYSIS OF LITERARY PHRASES IN THE HORT STORY "THE CAT WHO IS ALWAYS HUNGRY" BY LENA D.

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Abstract

A phrase is defined as a linguistic unit within a sentence that serves a specific function and consists of two or more elements. The research titled *"Analysis of the Use of Phrases in the Short Story 'Kucing Yang Selalu Lapar' by Mas Kahfi"* aims to explore the types of phrases, clauses, and sentences present in the narrative. This study employs a qualitative descriptive approach to collect and describe the data, focusing on the various types of phrases identified in the story.The researchers used a read-and-record technique, starting with a thorough reading of the text, followed by detailed annotations of their findings. Unlike previous studies that typically provide a broad overview of syntax, this research uniquely emphasizes the detailed analysis of phrase usage. The study identifies several types of phrases, including verb phrases, numeral phrases, adverbial phrases, noun phrases, adjective phrases, and prepositional phrases.A similar analysis was conducted on Lena D.'s short story *"The Cat Who Is Always Hungry"*. This research specifically examines the types, structures, and functions of phrases in the narrative, such as noun phrases, verb phrases, adjective phrases, adverbial phrases, and prepositional phrases. Using the qualitative descriptive method, the researchers meticulously read and annotated the story to gather data. The findings reveal that Lena D. frequently uses noun and verb phrases to create vivid depictions of characters and their actions. Additionally, adverbial and prepositional phrases are prominently employed to enrich the spatial and temporal settings of the story. The diversity of phrase structures plays a crucial role in shaping the expressive style and thematic depth of the narrative, making it engaging and immersive for readers.This research underscores the significance of phrase analysis in understanding an author's linguistic choices and creative storytelling techniques. By focusing on the intricate use of phrases, the study highlights how linguistic elements contribute to the overall narrative style and enhance the reader's experience.

Keywords : phrases, syntax, short story, the always hungry cat.

INTRODUCTION

Language is the primary means of communication and always occurs in a social context[1]. Language is exclusively owned by humans, there is a clear distinction fromlingustic and non-lingustic sessions and has meaning[2]. State that language is a system of human communication expressed through voice or written expression that is structured to form a larger unit. Language in the sense of the large Indonesian dictionary is a system of articulated sound symbols that are arbitrary and conventional which arused as a means of communication to produce thoughts and feelings.[3]

Etymologically,syntax comes from Greek, namely sun which mean swith and tatteinwhich means to place. Syntax is part of grammar that studies the basics and processes of sentence formation in a language, such as words, intonation, and the grammar system used[4]. Meanwhile, according to Ramlan syntax is a branch of linguistics that discusses the ins and outs ofdiscourse, sentences, clauses, and phrases.[5]

It can be concluded that syntax is a part of grammar that discusses the rulesfor combining words into larger grammatical units called phrases, clauses, and sentences, and also the placement of intonation according to using the semantic structure that the speaker wants to be the basis.

A phrase in Indonesian is a group of two or more words that does not contain a predicate element and can be used as a subject, predicate, object, complement, or adverb. It is important to distinguish phrases from clausesand sentences when learning Indonesian. There are various types of phrases, including noun phrases, verb phrases, numeral phrases, adverbial phrases, and adjectival phrases.[6]

In the research conducted, various types of phrases were found. Noun phrases consist of nouns or pronouns and function as the subject or object of the sentence. On the other hand, verb phrases have a verb at their core and usually describe the action or work being done, often using words like "is", "just", "already", or "will". Numeral

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[1]Kuiper, K., & Allan, W. S. *An introduction to English language*. Bloomsbury Publishing, 2017

[2] Burridge, K., & Stebbins, T. N. *What is language? For the Love of Language*,2019. 3–21

[3]M. Asip and DKK, *Learning Indonesian Language and Literature in Elementary School*, ed. Maisarah, *Analytical Biochemistry*, vol. 11 (Bandung city-West Java: CV. MEDIA SAINS INDONESIA, 2020), https://doi.org/10.31219/osf.io/k937b.

[4]Keraf, *Diction and Language Style* (Jakarta: Gramedia, 1984), 137.

[5]Ramlan, M. 1987. *Descriptive Review Unit Morphology*. (Yogyakarta: CV. Karyono, 1987), 21.

[6]Rachel Wardhati Aliyah et al., "Analysis of Phrases, Clauses, and Sentences in the Short Story 'FriendshipWhichStartedfromMangsa'byMasKahfi,"*JOURNALKULTUR*1,no.1(2022):p.24.

phrases have a number word at their core and can describe the number or participants involved.

Adverb phrases have an adverb at their core and have an adverbial function, providing additional information about how an action is performed. Finally, adjective phrases have an adjective at their core and describe or modify a noun. In short, these different types of phrases each have acoreelement and have different functions in the sentence.

This study analyzes the sentence structure in the short story "The Always Hungry Cat" by identifying and explaining the various forms of phrases present. The research found that the story contains various types of phrases, such as noun, verbal, adverbial, numeral, ecocentric, and endocentric. The purpose of this study is to provide guidelines and improvements for a more effective and efficient phrase theory, which can be used for future research.

Syntactic analysis is difficult because it is sometimes difficult to distinguish betweenphrases, clauses, and sentences. Therefore, a deep understanding of language usage is essential to ensure proper analysis. This research builds on previous research and contributes to the field of syntactic analysis.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs a library research approach, focusing on activities that involve collecting, reading, recording, and analyzing data from library resources. Unlike field research, this method relies solely on existing literature and documented materials without necessitating field observations or experiments. Library research is defined as a process of utilizing literature as the primary foundation for examining theories, formulating hypotheses, or deriving concepts to achieve accurate and objective results. This approach is particularly suitable for addressing research questions that can only be answered through the study and analysis of existing documents and texts. Field data collection, in contrast, is deemed irrelevant or impractical for the type of problems explored in this study. Hence, the reliance on library research methods is both logical and necessary to ensure the validity and depth of the research outcomes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A phrase is a group of words that consists of a core element and an adverbial

element. The main element is the core of the phrase, and the adverbial element provides additional information. Phrases cannot have multiple functions in a sentence and must not exceed the limits of their syntactic function. For example, a phrase cannot simultaneously function as a subject and a predicate.

Additional words in phrases are known as attributes and explain the main element. The core word is the word being described, while the auxiliary word provides further details or attributes. In short, a phrase is a combination of words consisting of a main and an adverbial element, with an additional word providing descriptive information about the main (core) word.[7]Consider the followingexample:

1. new*car*
2. **unfriendly**
3. **studying**
4. *five* kilograms

Example (1) is a nominal phrase because its core element is the noun "*car*". Example (2) is an adjectival phrase because its core element is the adjective "*friendly*". Example (3) is a verbal phrase because its core element is the verb "to learn". Example (4) is a numerical phrase because its core element is a number that accompanies the noun "*five*".

The results in the research of phrase type analysis in the short story "Kucing Yang YangselaluLapar" by Lena D revealed several findings that were classified based on several groups of relationships between the elements in it. The results of the analysis were obtained based on the researcher's observations in reading the short story entitled Kucing Yang Selalu Kelaparan. Based on the analysis carried out, there are findings of several phrases obtained by the following research results:

1. Noun Phrase

    A noun phrase is a phrase whose core sentence is a noun. Nouns can be living things, inanimate objects or abstract ideas. The following is an analysis of the noun phrases contained in the short story "the cat who is always hungry" by lena d.

No.	Sentence	NounPhrases
1.	Cute *little cat*	*Little cat*

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[7] Sry Satriya Tjatur Wisnu Sasangka, *KALIMAT*, ed. Arie Andrasyah Isa, rev. tah (East Jakarta: Center for Literary Language Development, Language and Book Development Agency, 2019).

2.	*Bowl* that containing milk Fresh	*Bowl*
3.	Little *white cat*	*White cat*
4.	*A bowl of* delicious *food*	*A bowl* *Food*
5.	*Eyes*that sparkle	*Eye*
6.	Empty *bowl*	*Bowl*
7.	I'm *a piece of meat*	*Apiece of meat*

2. Verbal Phrases

Verb phrases are combinations of verbs with nouns. In these phrases, the verb usually follows the noun with an intransitive or non-intransitive form of the verb.[8] Verbal phrases consist of two or more words, with the core being a verb and not a clause.

- The girl *brooding* by the window

The phrase brooding in the sentence above has a coreverb, brooding. Another example is:

No.	**VerbalPhrasesFound**
1.	*Listening to the* commotion that is happening
2.	A small cat deftly *jump s*on to awall fence
3.	The cat's eyes wildly *watched the* surroundings
4.	Its tail repeatedly *wagged* in the air
5.	*Stealing* again huh?
6.	The cat just *growled*
7.	Aunt Seli *ha sa* broom in one hand
8.	Why did the cat *steal*, auntie?
9.	Why don't you *play* atyouraunt's house?

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[8] Az Zahra Khairunnisa et al., "Analysis of the Use of Phrases in the Short Story 'Rumah Yang Terang' by Ahmad Tohari,"*Journal of Research in Language Sciences* 1, no. 1 (2022): 102–18, https://doi.org/10.55606/jurribah.v1i1.116.

10.	Kikiimme diately *ran* out
11.	Mom *comes home* from work
12.	Momo ften*bring s*fishb ones for the cat
13.	Kiki *eats* ithwhile *talking* about si putih
14.	The cat musthave *run away* when approached

3. Adjective Phrase

Adjective word phrases, abbreviatedas FA dj, are small syntacticunits that consist of an adjective and can function as an attribute to a noun or as a complement. These phrases are formed by combining an adjective witha qualifier, usually an adverb, verb, or noun.[9]Adjective phrases are usedto describe various aspects such as the nature, state, color, or abstract elements of people, animals, things, and events.

These phrases are usually found in descriptive paragraphs. The main characteristic of adjective phrases is that they contain an adjective, which serves as the core of the phrase, and provides additional information or explanation about the noun. In addition,phrases function similarly to adjectives in a sentence.

Examples of adjectival phrases in the short story of the cat who is always hungry are:

No.	Says	Adj phrases
1.	Littlegirl	small
2.	Badcat	Naughty
3.	Littlecat	Small
4.	Fataunty	fat
5.	Feralcats	wild
6.	Aunt Selilooks Funny	funny
7.	Sweetchild	sweet

9 Dr.Supriyadi, *Indonesian Syntax*, ed. Dr.Munaris, vol.8 (Gorontalo: UNG Press, 2020), https://doi.org/10.35913/jk.v8i1.166.

8.	Aninnocentheart	plain
9.	Cleancat	net
10.	Evilcat	evil
11.	Goodcatsand Benign	Goodandevil

4. Numeral Phrases

Numerical phrases are phrases that have a core in the form of as UP, for example the phrase two fruits in two houses which has a core element of two as numeralia and fruit as an attribute.[10]Numerical phrases in a story of a cat who is always hungry, not just numbers, they play an important role in building the reader's imagination. Some numerical phrases that appear in this short story are:

Phrases in the short story of thecatwho is always hungry
The cat hasn't eaten for *three days*
He meows more than *a hundred times* an hour
The cat finished *five* bowlsof food
During *threedays* inarow cat thatno Findingfood
On the *fifth day* the catstarted tolook weak
Although there are *five* bowls of catfooditis still Askfor more
Everyday, at *six* o'clock in the evening, thecatis always waiting forinfront of the door

5. Endocentric Phrases

explains that endocentric phrases are phrasesin which one of the elements or components has behavior.The same syntax as the whole.[11]Endocentric phrases can be divided into several groups including:

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[10] WiniTarminiandSulistyawati,*Si5.ntaksisBahasa*,ed.Hasmawatietal.(Jakarta:UHAMKAPress,2019).
[11] Ummah,*SyntaxIntroductiontoIndonesianLanguageProficiency*

a. CoordinativeEndocentricPhrase;

It is a type of phrase that consists of two or more elements that are equivalent and connected by a coordinating conjunction with the conjunction and, or. The coorninative endocentric phrases in the short story of the ever-hungry cat are:

No.	Sentences in short stories	EK Phrases
1.	Cats are *cute andsmart*	*and*
2.	The cat sleep sunder the chair *or*on a carpet	**or**
3.	She is greedy *but* spoiled	*but*
4.	Cats are lively *but* shy	*but*
7.	Some boys kicked, hit with brooms *and* pulled tails. siputih(cat)	*and*
8.	The cat is always suspicious *and* Alert	*and*
9.	Kiki is the only human who apply warm *and* sweet to her	*and*
10.	Cats The changed into clean *and* sweet cat	*and*
11.	White is good *and* alsobenign	*and*

b. Attributive Endocentric Phrase

An attributive endocentric phrase is a type of phrase in which the central element (UP) is the most important element, while the other elements are attributes (Atr). Unlike coordinative endocentric phrases, attributive endocentric phrases consist of elements that are not equivalent and cannot be

connected by conjunctions such as "and" or "or".[12]This phrase has only one upstream, meaning that it has only one central element (UP), and the other elements are attributes that complement the central element (UP).

Therearealsocliticattributiveendocentricphrases, which hare phrases whose attribute elements are clitics. A clitic is a phonologically unstressed bound form that functions as a morpheme at the phrase or clause level, but cannot function as a stand-alone word.

The attributive endocentric phrase sentence in the short story of the cat who is always hungry is:

NO	Says	Keywords	Attributes
1.	Little girl	Girls	Small
2.	Bowl of milk	bowl	Contains milk
3.	Sparkling eyes	Eye	Sparkling
4.	Longtail	tail	long
5.	Freshfish	Fish	Fresh
6.	Softfur	Herfur	Soft
7.	Her eyes were wide	Hereyes	Nanar
8.	Damncat	Cats	Damnit
9.	Fataunty	Tente	Fat
10.	Feralcats	Cats	Wild

6. Ecocentric Phrases

Exocentric phrases are phrases that do not follow the same grammatical pattern as their components. These phrases can be divided into two groups: nondirective exocentric phrases and directive exocentric phrases.

a. Directive Exocentric Phrases

It has a first element that is a preposition, such as at, to, from, and the second element is usually a noun. Examples of directive ecocentric phrases in the

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[12] Nur Kholifah Palaloi and Rizkyana Azelia, "Phrase Analysis Based on Structure in the Main Rubric of Republika Print Media,"*Journal of Indonesian Language and Literature Education* 12 (2022): 332.

short story of the cat who is always hungry are:

No.	Directive ecocentric word
1.	**By** the window
2.	Next to his house
3.	Jumping **onto the** fence
4.	Tail wagging **in the** air
5.	Why don't you come **to** youraunt'shouse?
6.	Kiki immediately ranoutside
7.	Beating the white guy **in the** nexthouse
8.	Kikistoodnexttohim
9.	When mom comeshome **from** work
10	Maid**in**Mary'shouse
11	Working there
12	Satirized
13.	Acat
14.	When loved the catwill be obedient

b. Nounpredictive Ecocentric Phrases

Non-directive exocentric phrases have a first element called a pointer word, such as Si, Sang, Para, and Kaum. For example, "poor" and "in-laws" are examples of non-directive exocentric phrases, where the first componentis a particle and the second component is an adjective and noun.

Examplesofphrasesfoundintheshortstoryofthecatwhoisalways hungry are:

❖ **The**naughtycat

❖ **The**boys

❖ **The**littlewhitecat

❖ **The**white**one**

CONCLUSION

Language plays a central role as the primary medium of communication and always takes place within a social context. In linguistic studies, syntax is a key branch of grammar that examines the rules for combining words into larger grammatical structures, such as phrases, clauses, and sentences. Syntax also addresses the placement of intonation to align with the semantic structure intended by the speaker, serving as a foundation for conveying meaning effectively.

This research focuses on analyzing the types of phrases present in the short story *Kucing Yang Selalu Lapar* by Lena D. Various types of phrases are identified in the story, including endocentric phrases—both attributive and coordinative—and exocentric phrases, which can be categorized as directive or nondirective. Other types of phrases analyzed include verb phrases, noun phrases, numeral phrases, and additional structures that contribute to the story's linguistic richness.

The findings indicate that noun phrases are the most commonly used in the short story. This prevalence is attributed to the frequent use of nouns throughout the narrative. Among the different types of phrases, attributive endocentric phrases and directive exocentric phrases are identified as the most frequently occurring, highlighting the specific syntactic patterns favored in the text.

Furthermore, nested phrases, which involve phrases embedded within other phrases, are found to be the most frequently utilized based on their structural positioning. However, the study also identifies a notable presence of ambiguous phrases. These ambiguities often arise from words with dual meanings, leading to interpretative uncertainty or vagueness within certain parts of the story. This linguistic feature contributes to the complexity and depth of the text, offering readers room for interpretation and analysis.

Through this research, the study highlights the diverse syntactic structures employed in *Kucing Yang Selalu Lapar*, shedding light on the intricate interplay of language elements that shape the narrative's style and meaning.

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