

## INDONESIAN PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES IN THE SHORT STORY *HYANG IBU* BY MADE ADNYANA OLE

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### Abstract

This study aims to determine the syntactical and functional structure of Indonesian prepositional phrases in the short story "*Hyang Ibu*" by Made Adnyana Ole. The focus of the study is prepositional phrase markers and their functions in the phrase. This research is a descriptive qualitative research. The data were identified by underlining all simple sentences that have prepositional phrases in it and writing them on several sheets of paper and classified by its structure. The data were analyzed by taking samples of each type of prepositional phrase function within a sentence. The data were then described in more detail on the internal structure of prepositional phrases supported by the X-bar chart. The results of this study showed that the minimal structure of a PP is a preposition and complement. The internal structure of Indonesian PP found in the data source is formed by a core in the form of preposition and followed by complements and specifiers. Based on the categorical pattern of fillers of prepositional phrases, prepositions *di-*, *ke-* and *dari-* become the core of the phrase. The use of the prepositional phrase *di-* in the short story "*Hyang Ibu*" serves to state the setting or place of its existence and medium. The phrase preposition *ke-* serves to express the direction (setting of place) or purpose. Then the prepositional phrase *dari-* function is to state the background or place of origin also the comparison meaning.

**Keywords:** *prepositional phrases, syntax, function, short story*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Syntax is a branch of linguistics that discusses about discourse, sentences, clauses, and phrases (Ramlan, 2005:18). According to Khairah and Sakura (2014: 21), phrases are composed of two or

more words that do not exceed the function limits of clause elements. That is, the phrase construction only occupies one clause function, such as: *Subjek* (Subject), *Predikat* (Predicate), *Objek* (Object), *Pelengkap* (Complement), or

*Keterangan* (Adverb) elements. A phrase is a combination or unit of words formed from two or more groups of words that have one grammatical meaning (a meaning that changes depending on the context). A phrase is a combination of two or more words but cannot form a perfect sentence because it does not have a predicate (Mulyono, et al, 1991: 281). The use of phrases that often appear are endocentric phrases, exocentric phrases, nominal phrases, verbal phrases, adjective phrases, prepositional phrases, and adverb phrases.

This study focuses on prepositional phrases because prepositional phrases have important function to give additional information in a sentence. A prepositional phrase is a phrase consisting of a preposition as a marker and followed by a word or phrase as its axis (Ramlan, 2005:163). Meanwhile, according to Chaer (2015: 149), a prepositional phrase is a phrase that functions as filler for the adverb function in a clause. Based on the understanding of the experts above, it can be

concluded that a prepositional phrase is a phrase that begins with a preposition as a marker that functions to compose words and is followed by a phrase or word, namely a noun, verb, number, or description as a signifier. Prepositions considered the most regularly used linguistic classification in English because they behave as relations between two unites, most commonly producing preposition phrases and supposing many semantic functions (Quirk, 1985; Kenndey, 2003; Biber et al., 2002). Prepositional phrases are phrases that consist of prepositions, in other words, as explanatory elements. Examples of Prepositional Phrases in Indonesian:

- *Dari sana*
- *Ke Pasar*
- *Dengan kaki*
- *Di Sekolah*
- *Kepada anaknya*
- *Oleh saya*

According to Effendi (2015: 133-150), the meaning of the relationship expressed by various prepositional phrases and the meaning of the

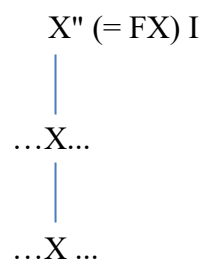
various relationships are as follows:

(1) The meaning of place, (2) The meaning of time, (3) The meaning of manner, (4) The meaning of the causal relationship, and (5) The meaning of other relationships.

This paper attempts to describe the internal structure of prepositional phrases in Indonesian. The structure is analyzed based on X-bar theory, which specifically discusses the problem of phrase structure in natural language. The idea in X-bar theory is that in the internal structure of different phrases in a language, the same pattern is found in each structure (Setts, 1985:27). Each phrase has a core that dominates the word. It could also be said that core is the lexical projection of word categories (Napoli, 1996:305). In prepositional phrases, the prepositional word becomes the core of the phrase. In the X-bar hierarchy, the preposition as the core of FP is one level lower than the phrase. This category has an empty bar or can be said without a bar. In prepositional phrases, the prepositional word becomes the core of the phrase. In the X-bar hierarchy,

the preposition as the core of FP is one level lower than the phrase. This category has an empty bar or can be said without a bar.

The hierarchical recitation of the phrase structure is described below.



In this case, the symbol X is a substitute for a lexical category, whether N, V, A, or while the dots (...) on the left and right are complements, adverb, or specifier. This method further simplifies the structure of the phrase.

This research focuses on the construction of prepositional phrases found in Made Adnyana Ole's short story entitled "*Hyang Ibu*". Short stories are one of the literary works in the form of fictitious narrative prose. The length of a short story varies. There are short stories, maybe even very short (about 500 words), some are of medium length, and there are long

short stories, consisting of tens of thousands of words.

Thahar (2008:5) says that the course of events in short stories is usually denser. Meanwhile, the background and flashback are alluded to in passing. This is different from novels, which have more complete background details. However, when viewed from the course of events, the short story is not the abbreviated form of the novel. In short stories, only an event is found that is supported by other minor events.

Based on the opinions of these experts, it can be concluded that short stories are literary works in the form of fictional narrative prose. Short stories only discuss one fragment in human life. Usually short stories only tell a major event that is supported by other small events. The short story "*Hyang Ibu*" is chosen as data source in this study because, apart from the story aspect, the uniqueness of this short story lies in the distinctive language style and Balinese cultural background which contains unique construction of Indonesian prepositional phases.

## **2. METHODS**

The method used in this study was the descriptive qualitative method. According to Fraenkel and Wallen (2006: 2) the descriptive qualitative method is used to identify, classify, explain and analyze the obtained data through various techniques, survey, interview, questionnaire or test. The obtained data in this study is in the form of prepositional phrases. The data source is a short story entitled "*Hyang Ibu*" written by Made Adnyana Ole (2019). The data were identified by underlining all simple sentences that have prepositional phrases in it by using highlighters. Furthermore, the prepositional phrases contained in these simple sentences were collected by writing them on several sheets of paper and classified by its structure. The data were analyzed by taking samples of each type of prepositional phrase function within a sentence. The data were then described in more detail on the internal structure of prepositional phrases supported by the X-bar chart.

## **3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **Syntactical and Functional Structure of Indonesian Prepositional Phrases**

The analysis of syntactical and functional structure of prepositional

phrases in the Short Story "Hyang Ibu" By Made Adnyana Ole" showed that the short story has a functional relationship between the sentences. Made Adnyana Ole also manages to insert prepositional phrases well, so that together they form a whole story.

1) Di sisi jenazah ibu

P C

2) Aku sedang berupaya

meminjam dana kilat

dari sejumlah bank

P C

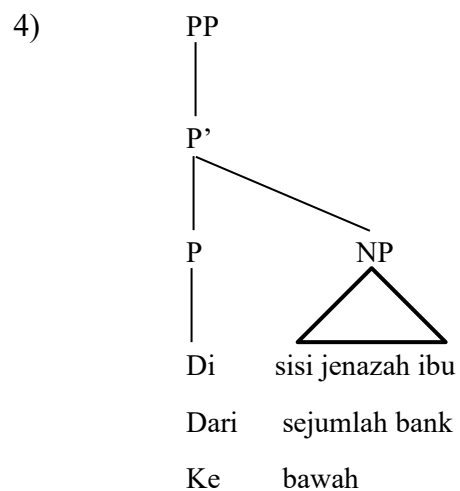
3) Tetap menjuntai ke bawah.

P C

Example (1) consists of a preposition and complements. The phrase consists of a preposition *di-* and followed by a complement in the form of NP *sisi jenazah ibu* which shows a description of the place. The PP *Di sisi jenazah ibu* serves to declare the presence close to the mother's remains. *Di-* is a preposition that serves as a map and is followed by a *sisi* that serves as a nominee for the existence of a person close to the mother's corpse. The construction of PP in Sentence

(2) contains a preposition *dari-* in the form of a description of the place *dari sejumlah Bank* serves to express the existence of a person in a group (ten children). *Dari-* is a preposition that serves as a map and is followed by *sejumlah* which serves as a number map (numeralia) to express the number of things contacted (bank). In example (3) prepositional phrases consist of a core of preposition *ke* in the form of a description of the place *ke bawah* serves to express the existence of the place of destination. *Ke-* is a preposition that serves as a map and is followed by a complement *bawah* which serves as a noun to express the existence of the destination.

Those PP constructions can be described in X-bar chart as follows:



The picture above shows that those prepositional phrases consist of a preposition as the core of phrase and is followed by a noun phrase as a complement. The complements in the examples above show the meaning of place. Preposition *di-* is followed by a complement of NP which shows the meaning of place to be stayed. Preposition *dari-* is followed by a complement of NP which shows the meaning of place where it comes from. Preposition *ke-* is followed by a complement of NP which shows the meaning of direction.

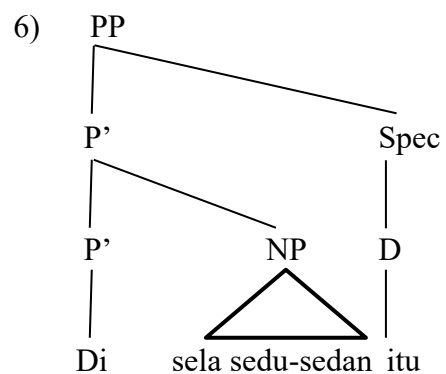
5) Di sela sedu-sedan itu, mereka

P            NP            D

*berebutan bercerita—kisah yang sama dengan irama yang beragam tentang pisang.*

The prepositional phrase structure can also be formed by a specifier. The position of the specifier at the end of the phrase functions to close the phrase. In example (4), a specifier, marked up by a determiner *ini*, located at the end of the PP and this category is projected on the P-bar. In other words, the first P-bar

overlies the lexical core and its complement. The second P-bar is in charge of the P-bar and its complement. At the level above, there is a specifier along with the highest P-bar. The PP construction can be described in X-bar chart as follows:



The picture above shows that the prepositional phrases consist of a preposition as the core of phrase and is followed by a noun phrase as a complement. Finally, the phrase is ended by a specifier in the form of determiner.

7) Penampilan mereka lebih rapi

dari

P

rata-rata suami-istri lain di

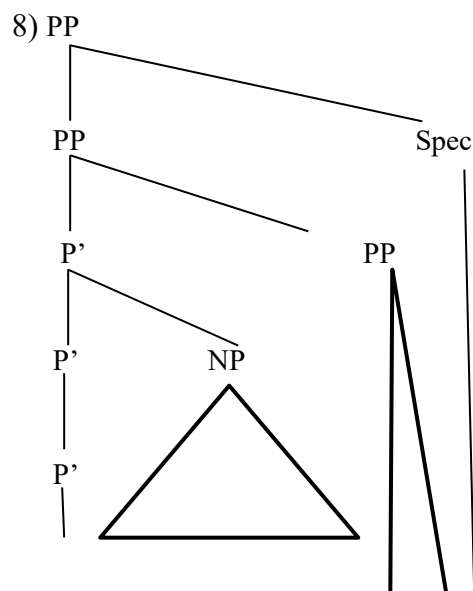
A            NP            A            P

desa itu.

NP            D

Another example of the use of specifier at the end of the PP can be seen in example (7). The position of specifier

*itu* close the meaning of the PP since the determiner gives infinite reference to the phrase so it is also put along with the highest P-bar. In this construction, the core of the phrase is a preposition *dari* and followed by two complements. Preposition *dari-* serves to express a comparison meaning. Two adverbs *rata-rata* and *lain* are modifying the complement of NP *suami-istri* which is positioned in the middle of the adverbs. The complement in this phrase is also in the form of PP which is closed by the use of determiner *itu*. The PP construction can be described in X-bar chart as follows:



Dari rata-ratasuami-istri lain didesa  
itu

The picture above shows that the prepositional phrases consist of a

preposition as the core of phrase. In this construction, there are two complements following the core, such as an NP and a PP. Finally, the phrase is ended by a specifier in the form of determiner.

9) *lalu menyusukkannya ke bagian*

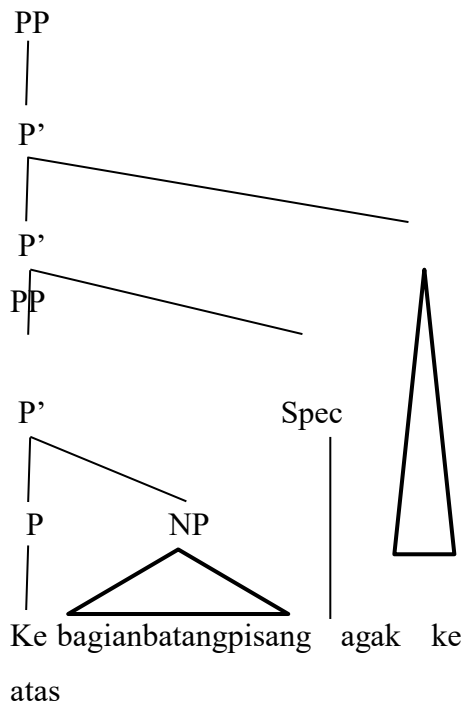
P C

*batang pisang agak ke atas.*

A P C

The complement of PP is not limited to NP, but it can be PP as same as the example (7) above. In example (9), the core of the phrase is the preposition *ke* which states the part of the place to be the direction. *Ke-* is a preposition that serves as a map and is followed by an NP *bagian batang pisang* which serves as a complement in the form of NP to express the place. The complement is dominated by the P-bar. Next, the P-bar and complement be the final projection of the phrase. Look at the schematic in chart below.

10)



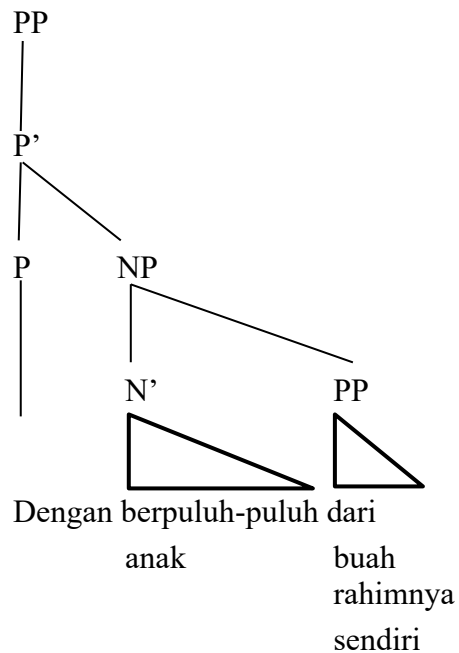
The picture above shows that the prepositional phrases consist of a preposition as the core of phrase and is followed by a noun phrase as a complement. Finally, the phrase is ended by a specifier in the form of adverb and prepositional phrase.

11) *seakan-akan ia berhadapan dengan berpuluh-puluh anak dari buah rahimnya sendiri.*

The core of the phrase is the preposition *dengan* which states the relationship between the verb and its complement in the form of NP

*berpuluh-puluh anak*, which consist of numeral and noun. Prepositional phrase *dari buah rahimnya sendiri* is modifying the noun *anak* as the complement. The PP construction can be described in X-bar chart as follows.

11)



12) *Ia berkisah tentang bagaimana ibu mendirikan pagar dari berbagai*

P C

*jenis pohon pisang di tepi-tepi*

P C

*sawah,*

13) Secara bergantian *dari satu*

P C



rumah ke rumah lain.

P C

- 14) Aku baru saja membangun ratusan unit vila mewah di sebuah

P C

desa di lereng gunung.

P C

In sentence (12), prepositional phrases *dari-* in the form of a complement *dari berbagai* serves to express objects (plants). *Dari-* is a preposition that serves as a map and is followed by *berbagai* which serves as a noun map to express objects (plants). Prepositional phrases *di* in the form of a description of the place *di tepi-tepi sawah* serves to express the place of the deed done. *Di-* is a preposition that serves as a map and is followed by *tepi-tepi sawah* which serves as a noun map to express the place where the action was done.

Sentence (13) is prepositional phrase *dari* in the form of a description of the place *dari satu rumah* serves to express the existence of the starting place. *Dari-* is a preposition that serves as a map and is

followed by *satu rumah* which serves as a noun to express the existence of a starting place. Prepositional phrases *ke-* in the form of a description of the place *ke rumah* serves to express the existence of the place of destination. *Ke-* is a preposition that serves as a map and is followed by *rumah* which serves as a noun map to express the existence of the destination.

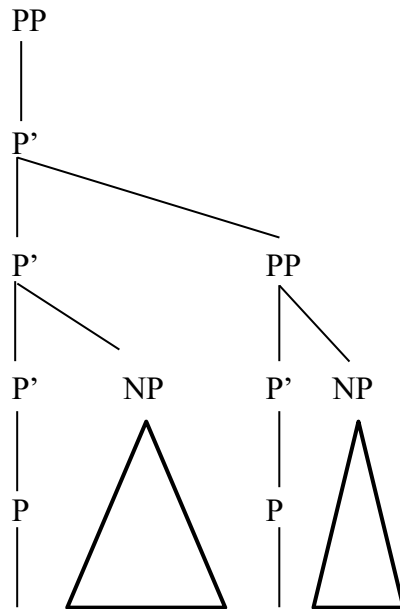
In example (14), preposition *di-* in the form of a description of the place *di sebuah* and *di lereng gunung* serves to express the existence of the place where the deed was performed. *Di-* is a preposition that serves as a map and is followed by *sebuah* dan *lereng gunung* which serves as a noun map to express the existence of the place where the deed was done. The PP constructions can be described in X-bar chart as follows.

(12) Dari berbagai jenis di tepi-  
pohon pisang tepi  
sawah

(13) Dari satu rumah ke rumah  
lain

(14) Di sebuah desa di  
lereng  
gunung

15)



The picture above shows that the prepositional phrases consist of a preposition as the core of phrase and is followed by a noun phrase as a complement. Finally, the phrase is ended by a prepositional phrase.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion of the use of phrases in the short story "Hyang Ibu" by Made Adnyana Ole, the minimal structure of a PP is a preposition and complement. The internal structure of Indonesian PP is formed by a core in the form of preposition and followed by

complements and specifiers. The complement category is not limited to NP, but also to PP. Furthermore, the PP structure may be expanded with information to form other P-bars. In this study prepositional phrases with prepositions *di*, *ke* and *dari* occupy core function in the prepositional phrase. The use of the preposition *di-* in the short story "Hyang Ibu" serves to express the setting or place of existence and media. The phrase preposition *ke-* serves to express the setting or place of destination. Then the prepositional phrase *dari-* serves to express the setting or place of origin and also the comparison meaning.

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