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-  DEVELOPMENT OF CHARACTER-BASED VIDEO LEARNING MEDIA TO ENHANCE ANECDOTE TEXT WRITING SKILLS AMONG MA STUDENTS
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AN ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE USAGE IN THE *KOMPAS.ID* SHORT STORY SECTION (JANUARY–MARCH 2024) AND ITS PEDAGOGICAL IMPLICATIONS IN SHORT STORY TEXT LEARNING

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengkaji penggunaan frasa nomina dalam rubrik cerpen Kompas.id edisi Januari–Maret 2024 serta implikasinya terhadap pembelajaran teks cerpen di sekolah. Latar belakang penelitian ini adalah pentingnya analisis linguistik terhadap struktur sintaksis karya sastra modern, khususnya frasa nomina yang berperan sebagai unsur pembentuk makna dan citraan naratif. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan fungsi frasa nomina dalam kalimat, menganalisis hubungan makna antarunsur pembentuknya, serta mengidentifikasi pola pembentukannya dalam teks cerpen. Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data baca dan catat terhadap dua puluh cerpen yang terbit selama periode penelitian. Data dianalisis melalui tahap reduksi, klasifikasi, dan interpretasi menggunakan teori sintaksis Ramlan (2005), Alwi dkk. (2014), dan Kridalaksana (2011). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa frasa nomina memiliki variasi fungsi sintaksis dengan dominasi pada fungsi subjek dan keterangan, sedangkan fungsi pelengkap muncul paling sedikit. Hubungan makna yang paling sering ditemukan adalah hubungan jumlah dan penjumlahan. Dari aspek pola pembentukan, frasa nomina didominasi oleh struktur FN/N + N/FN. Temuan ini menegaskan bahwa frasa nomina tidak hanya berfungsi secara gramatikal, tetapi juga memiliki nilai stilistika dan semantik dalam memperkuat deskripsi serta citraan naratif. Secara pedagogis, hasil penelitian berimplikasi pada pengembangan pembelajaran teks cerpen berbasis analisis linguistik, terutama dalam meningkatkan pemahaman siswa terhadap struktur sintaksis dan kemampuan mereka memproduksi teks naratif secara kreatif.

Kata Kunci: frasa nomina, sintaksis, cerpen, Kompas.id, pembelajaran bahasa Indonesia.

Abstract

This study examines the use of noun phrases in the Kompas.id short story section for the January–March 2024 edition and their implications for teaching short story texts in schools. The background of this research is the importance of linguistic analysis of the syntactic structure of modern literary works, especially noun phrases which serve as elements that shape meaning and narrative imagery. This study aims to describe the functions of noun phrases in sentences, analyze the meaning relationships among their elements, and identify their formation patterns in short story texts. The method used is descriptive qualitative, with data collected through reading and note-taking techniques on twenty short stories published during the research period. The data were analyzed through the stages of reduction, classification, and interpretation using syntactic theories by Ramlan (2005), Alwi et al. (2014), and Kridalaksana (2011). The results show that noun phrases have various syntactic functions, dominated by subject and adverbial functions, while the complement function appears least frequently. The most frequently found meaning relations are quantity and addition relations. In terms of formation patterns, noun phrases are dominated by the FN/N + N/FN structure. These findings emphasize that noun phrases not only function grammatically, but also possess stylistic and semantic value in strengthening description and narrative imagery. Pedagogically, the results of this study have implications for the development of short story text learning based on linguistic analysis, especially in improving students' understanding of syntactic structures and their ability to produce narrative texts creatively.

Keywords: noun phrase, syntax, short story, Kompas.id, Indonesian language learning.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language plays a fundamental role in human life as a primary means of communication through which individuals express ideas, thoughts, and emotions (Alejandro, 2024; dan Politik & Bangsa, 2020). It serves not only as a social instrument but also as a reflection of human cognition and culture (Haslanger, 2019; Veissière et al., 2020). One of the linguistic manifestations that holds a central position in communication and artistic expression is literature, particularly the short story. Short stories function as a medium through which authors convey their perceptions, social reflections, and critiques using language that is carefully crafted to achieve aesthetic and communicative impact (Aljarelah, 2024; Blom, 2017). Thus, literature should not merely be regarded as an artistic expression of individual creativity but also as a linguistic artifact that invites systematic and scientific analysis.

Among the various approaches to literary study, the linguistic approach specially through the analysis of syntactic structures provides an insightful perspective for understanding how meaning is constructed within texts (Abdijabbo & Eldor, 2023; Aljarelah, 2024). Syntax encompasses grammatical categories such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and numerals. Within this domain, noun phrases are particularly significant because they frequently appear in Indonesian and play a vital role in forming sentence structure (Kusumawati, 2025; Zandroto et al., 2024). A noun phrase refers to a grammatical construction consisting of a noun as its head, followed by one or more modifiers that specify or elaborate its meaning (Nyame & Ebule, 2022; Sharhan & Al-Abedi, 2018). Such modifiers may take the form of adjectives, pronouns, numerals, or prepositional phrases, each contributing to the expansion of meaning and to the stylistic variation found in literary texts.

In literary writing, noun phrases not only serve grammatical purposes but also enhance descriptive precision, support characterization, and establish narrative settings (Novakova & Siepmann, 2019; San Segundo, 2017). Through the creative use of noun phrases, authors can generate vivid imagery and strengthen readers' engagement with the text. For example, in the short story *Rumah Tepi Kali* published in *Kompas.id*, the sentence “Ada seekor lintah menempel di celanaku” (“There was a leech clinging to my trousers”) illustrates the use of the noun phrase *seekor lintah* (“a leech”) following the *Numeral + Noun* pattern as the subject, while *celanaku* (“my trousers”) follows the *Noun + Pronoun* pattern functioning as the object. These constructions reveal the syntactic precision and semantic layering that shape the text's narrative realism.

The *Kompas.id* short story section was selected as the research corpus because it represents one of Indonesia's most reputable digital literary platforms, consistently publishing high-quality fiction. Each short story featured undergoes a rigorous editorial and selection process, considering narrative structure, linguistic style, and thematic depth. The diversity of topics ranging from social and cultural issues to politics and humanity reflects the dynamic evolution of contemporary Indonesian literature. The stylistic variety of *Kompas.id* authors, from realist to symbolic expression, provides a fertile ground for linguistic exploration, particularly regarding how noun phrases are constructed and function across different narrative voices.

Previous studies have examined noun phrases in literary texts but have not yet addressed their syntactic patterns and semantic relationships within modern digital narratives. Lubis & Ermanto (2025) found that noun phrases in modern Indonesian short stories are used primarily to clarify description and reference. Similarly, Zhou & Yadav (2017) concluded that noun phrases assist young readers in

comprehending stories while maintaining emotional engagement. Meanwhile, Suharsono et al. (2024) emphasized that noun phrases perform a strong thematic role in shaping textual cohesion. However, those studies have not specifically analyzed the relational meanings among constituents and the variation of syntactic structures within digital short stories such as those published in *Kompas.id*. This research, therefore, seeks to fill that gap by providing a comprehensive and contextually grounded linguistic analysis.

This study is significant for both linguistic and pedagogical reasons. From a linguistic perspective, it contributes to a deeper understanding of how authors employ noun phrases to construct meaning and stylistic nuance in popular literary discourse. From an educational perspective, it provides authentic examples that can be integrated into language and literature teaching, helping students recognize syntactic structures, interpret meaning relations, and develop creative writing competence.

Accordingly, the present study aims to analyze the functions, structural patterns, and semantic relationships of noun phrases found in short stories published in the *Kompas.id* digital platform from January to March 2024. This investigation is expected to reveal how Indonesian writers utilize noun phrase constructions to build meaning, style, and narrative cohesion within contemporary literary expression.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The study of noun phrases in literary texts is rooted in the field of linguistics, particularly syntax, which examines the structure and function of linguistic units within sentences. Ramlan (2005) defines a phrase as a grammatical unit consisting of two or more words that function as a single syntactic element without exceeding its grammatical boundary. Among the various types of phrases, noun phrases occupy a crucial

position because they are built around a noun as the head, which may be accompanied by one or more modifiers such as adjectives, pronouns, numerals, or prepositional phrases (Ramlan, 2005). Kridalaksana (2022) emphasizes that noun phrases play a dominant role in constructing sentence structures in Indonesian, as they frequently serve as subjects, objects, complements, and adverbials. Similarly, Alwi et al. (2003) note that the frequent use of noun phrases as subjects and objects demonstrates their essential function in establishing sentence focus and topical organization.

From a semantic perspective, Ramlan (2005) categorizes the relationships between elements within noun phrases into several types addition, selection, restriction, similarity, specification, and determination. These relational meanings illustrate how modifiers either expand or narrow the referential scope of the head noun. In literary texts, such semantic relationships contribute not only to grammatical completeness but also to stylistic depth, as authors often manipulate noun phrase constructions to create vivid imagery and descriptive richness. Hence, analyzing noun phrases in literature involves not only structural examination but also interpretation of their semantic and stylistic functions within the text.

Previous studies have highlighted the significance of noun phrases in shaping narrative discourse. Lubis & Ermanto (2025) found that noun phrases in modern Indonesian short stories are used to strengthen character depiction and clarify reference within the narrative. Bežilová (2024) observed that noun phrases facilitate readers' comprehension of short stories by enhancing narrative clarity while preserving emotional tone. Similarly, Crossley et al. (2017) concluded that noun phrases serve a strong thematic role in maintaining textual cohesion and coherence across paragraphs. Furthermore, Mortaza et al. (2023) demonstrated that noun phrases in literary texts enrich semantic structure

and stylistic variation, reinforcing the poetic and imaginative quality of the language.

Although these studies have contributed to understanding the role of noun phrases in literary works, comprehensive research focusing on their functional diversity, semantic relations, and structural patterns within digital literary media such as *Kompas.id* remains limited. Most prior research examined printed or traditional literary texts, whereas digital short stories exhibit distinctive linguistic and contextual characteristics, including more dynamic sentence structures and hybrid stylistic tendencies. Therefore, the present study addresses this research gap by exploring how noun phrases are employed in short stories published on *Kompas.id* from January to March 2024, and how these linguistic constructions can be applied in the teaching of short story texts at the secondary school level.

From a pedagogical perspective, the findings of this study are closely aligned with the *text-based learning* approach emphasized in Indonesia's *Merdeka Curriculum*. The analysis of noun phrases can be utilized to strengthen students' linguistic and literacy competencies through activities such as identifying syntactic structures, analyzing semantic relations, and applying them in creative writing tasks. Consequently, this study not only contributes theoretically to the understanding of Indonesian syntax but also provides practical implications for enhancing the quality of literature and language instruction in schools.

3. METHOD

This study employs a qualitative descriptive approach aimed at providing an in-depth description of the use of noun phrases in the *Kompas.id* short story section published between January and March 2024. This approach was chosen because it aligns with the study's objective to analyze the form, function, and semantic relationships among the constituents of

noun phrases without involving statistical measurement. The research design follows the principles of qualitative descriptive research as outlined by Sugiyono (2022), which include stages of data collection, data reduction, analysis, and presentation of findings. In accordance with the characteristics of qualitative inquiry, the researcher acts as the primary instrument responsible for designing, conducting, collecting, and interpreting data.

The scope of the research covers all noun phrases found in twenty short stories published in *Kompas.id* during the January–March 2024 period. The objects of analysis include three main aspects: (1) structural patterns of noun phrase formation, (2) syntactic functions of noun phrases in sentences, and (3) semantic relationships among their constituent elements. The data consist of noun phrases extracted from the short story texts, while the data source is the *Kompas.id* short story section within the defined publication period.

The primary material of the study is the literary text itself, specifically the short stories published in the *Kompas.id* literature column. The researcher functions as the key instrument, supported by observation sheets and classification tables developed to identify the patterns, functions, and semantic relationships of noun phrases. These instruments were constructed based on syntactic theories proposed by (Ramlan, 2005).

The data collection process was carried out using the *reading and note-taking method* (Mahsun, 2014), which involves careful reading of the text to identify and record relevant noun phrases. The procedures included: (1) determining indicators for the functions of noun phrases, (2) identifying indicators for semantic relationships among constituents, (3) analyzing structural patterns of noun phrase formation, and (4) examining the implications of noun phrase usage in teaching short story texts at the school level. All recorded data were then classified into

three observation formats—namely, noun phrase function identification, semantic relationship identification, and structural pattern identification.

To ensure data validity, this study applied theoretical triangulation. Each identified noun phrase was compared with relevant syntactic theories to verify its accuracy and conformity with Indonesian grammatical norms. The verification process was conducted iteratively with reference to authoritative sources such as *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia* (Alwi et al., 2003) and the *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* to maintain consistency and credibility of the findings.

Data analysis was conducted through three stages data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing (Sugiyono, 2017). In the data reduction stage, only relevant noun phrases were selected and categorized according to their structural, functional, and semantic characteristics. The data presentation stage involved organizing the findings into descriptive explanations and tabular forms to facilitate interpretation. Finally, in the conclusion-drawing stage, the researcher synthesized the findings to interpret the functions, structural patterns, and semantic relationships of noun phrases in the *Kompas.id* short stories and discussed their implications for the teaching of short story texts in secondary education.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study investigates the use of noun phrases in the *Kompas.id* short story section published from January to March 2024 and explores its pedagogical implications for teaching short story texts in schools. The findings were obtained through systematic classification, analysis of syntactic functions, examination of semantic relationships among phrase constituents, and identification of structural patterns. Overall, the results reveal that noun phrases in short story texts play a central role in shaping sentence

structures, clarifying meaning, and reinforcing the aesthetic expression of the author's language.

Functions of Noun Phrases

The analysis of 20 short stories yielded 1,361 noun phrase occurrences, distributed across five main syntactic functions subject, predicate, object, adverbial, and complement as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Functions of Noun Phrases in Sentences in the *Kompas.id* Short Story Section (January–March 2024)

No.	Function	Frequency	Example Sentence
1	Subject	442	<i>Buku cerita itu mengajarkan banyak nilai kehidupan.</i> ("The storybook teaches many life lessons.")
2	Predicate	196	<i>Bau amis darah menguar memenuhi ruangan.</i> ("The smell of blood filled the room.")
3	Object	241	<i>Pak Risman mengangkat kedua ujung bibirnya tanda penghormatan kepadamu.</i> ("Mr. Risman lifted the corners of his lips as a sign of respect to you.")
4	Adverbial	346	<i>Kau sempat khawatir ketika pertama kali harus mengajar melalui medan yang tak kau inginkan.</i> ("You were worried when you first had to teach through a path you did not want".)
5	Complement	136	<i>Warna-warna tanpa suara itu selalu bercipratan tak</i>

	beraturan di rongga kepalanya. ("Those soundless colors always splashed chaotically in the cavity of his mind.")
Total	1,361

The data show that the subject function is the most dominant, with 442 instances (32.5%). This indicates that noun phrases are frequently used as the core component of sentences, determining the presence of predicates. The adverbial function ranks second (346 instances), suggesting that noun phrases are also utilized to elaborate information about time, place, and manner. The object (241) and predicate (196) functions appear at moderate frequencies, while complement (136) is the least used. These patterns demonstrate that authors in *Kompas.id* short stories primarily employ noun phrases as structural anchors that define and contextualize the narrative flow.

From a linguistic standpoint, the predominance of subjects suggests a stylistic preference among *Kompas.id* writers to foreground characters, objects, or abstract ideas explicitly at the beginning of sentences. The frequent use of adverbials, on the other hand, reflects a descriptive narrative tendency noun phrases are employed to portray setting, atmosphere, and temporal background in detail.

Semantic Relationships among Noun Phrase Constituents

The semantic analysis identified 698 noun phrase instances categorized into eight types of semantic relations, as presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Semantic Relationships among Noun Phrase Constituents in *Kompas.id* Short Stories (January–March 2024)

No.	Type of Relations	Frequency	Example Sentence
1	Addition	110	<i>Ayah setiap pulang membawakan majalah dan buku yang aku inginkan.</i> ("Father always brings home magazines and books that I want.")
2	Selection	50	<i>Apakah ia akan pulang malam ini atau tidak?</i> ("Will he come home tonight or not?")
3	Restriction	69	<i>Ia menatap gaun putihnya di etalase toko.</i> ("He looked at her white dress in the shop window.")
4	Similarity	64	<i>Suara bapak yang halus tapi tegas terasa berat untuk telingaku terima.</i> ("The father's gentle but firm voice felt heavy for my ears to accept.")
5	Specification	87	<i>Dengan langkah gontai aku berjalan meninggalkan rumah itu.</i> ("With sluggish steps I walked away from that house.")
6	Determination	91	<i>Aku masih ingat peristiwa itu dengan jelas.</i> ("I still remember

7	Quantity	141	that incident clearly.”) <i>Ia membawa banyak cerita dari perjalanan jauh itu.</i> (“He brought many stories from that long journey.”)
8	Appellati on	80	<i>Suara Pak Lurah terdengar lantang memimpin doa Bersama.</i> (“The village head’s voice sounded loud as he led the communal prayer.”)
Total		698	

The data reveal that quantity (141 instances) and addition (110 instances) are the most dominant types, followed by determination (91) and specification (87). This indicates that authors frequently employ numerals and determiners to express quantitative details and specify referents in sentences. The categories of appellation (80), restriction (69), and similarity (64) are also significant, as they serve to reinforce descriptive clarity, social identity, and relational nuances among characters. The selection relation is the least frequent (50 instances), reflecting the descriptive and non-argumentative nature of narrative prose.

Semantically, the dominance of quantitative and additive relations demonstrates the writers’ inclination toward concrete and detailed description, using enumeration to enhance realism. Meanwhile, specification and determination relations strengthen referential precision and cohesion within the text.

Structural Patterns of Noun Phrases

The structural analysis produced 1,392 data points representing various patterns of noun phrase construction. The distribution is shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Structural Patterns of Noun Phrases in *Kompas.id* Short Stories (January–March 2024)

No.	Pattern	Frequency	Example Sentence
1	N + N	395	<i>Suara menggelegar memenuhi tiap sudut sekolah.</i> (“The booming sound filled every corner of the school.”)
2	N + V	166	<i>Ibunya menatap Marissa dengan tatapan kosong.</i> (“Her mother looked at Marissa with a blank stare.”)
3	N + Adj	269	<i>Sebagai perempuan yang cukup cantik aku ditaksir oleh banyak lelaki.</i> (“As a rather beautiful woman, I was fancied by many men.”)
4	N + Pro	158	<i>Tempat tidurnya hanya dilapisi tikar lusuh.</i> (“His bed was only covered with a worn mat.”)
5	N + Num	169	<i>Mereka datang dengan membawa lima karung beras.</i> (“They came bringing five sacks of rice.”)
6	N + Dem	75	<i>Fotokopi itu menawarkan jasa ijazah palsu.</i> (“The photocopy shop offered fake

				diploma services.”)
7	N	+	160	<i>Sampai larut</i>
	Prep			<i>malam aku</i> <i>mencari.M</i> (“Until late at night I kept searching.”)
Total			1,392	

The most dominant structure is N + N (395 instances), suggesting that authors tend to combine two nouns to create cohesive and semantically interdependent expressions, such as *pohon waru* (hibiscus tree), *sudut sekolah* (corner of the school), or *negeri Suka Miskin*. The N + Adj (269) and N + Num (169) patterns are also frequent, indicating the authors’ preference for descriptive expansion through adjectives and numerals. In contrast, N + Dem (75) is the least used, showing limited reliance on demonstratives.

These results indicate that noun phrase construction in *Kompas.id* short stories is stylistically motivated. Authors employ N + N patterns to emphasize conceptual relationships between entities or locations, while N + Adj patterns enhance descriptive imagery. Hence, noun phrase structures in literary texts serve both grammatical and stylistic purposes, enriching narrative vividness and character portrayal.

Pedagogical Implications for Teaching Short Story Texts

The analysis of noun phrases in *Kompas.id* short stories carries strong implications for Indonesian language teaching, particularly within the short story text unit in Grade IX of junior high school, as outlined in the *Merdeka Curriculum*. Understanding noun phrases helps students recognize linguistic features of narrative texts, comprehend sentence structure, and interpret implicit meanings embedded in the storyline.

Within the Phase D Learning Outcomes of the reading element, students are expected to identify

noun phrases used in texts, explain their functions in clarifying narrative ideas, and evaluate the author’s language effectiveness. Through such analytical activities, learners develop critical and creative thinking skills while deepening their appreciation of the aesthetic aspects of language.

Moreover, the findings of this study can inform the development of text-based instructional materials. Since noun phrases in short stories perform grammatical, semantic, and pragmatic functions, they can serve as authentic linguistic resources for classroom learning. Incorporating this analysis into teaching can foster students’ literary appreciation, strengthen linguistic literacy, and cultivate *Pancasila* student profiles who are critical, creative, and appreciative of literature as a reflection of life.

DISCUSSION

This section discusses the research findings on the use of noun phrases in the *Kompas.id* short story section published between January and March 2024, linking them to relevant theoretical frameworks and previous empirical studies. The discussion focuses on three main aspects: (1) the syntactic functions of noun phrases within sentences, (2) the semantic relationships among the constituents of noun phrases, and (3) the structural patterns of their formation, followed by theoretical and pedagogical implications.

Functions of Noun Phrases in Sentences

The findings reveal that the most dominant function of noun phrases is as subjects (442 instances), followed by adverbials (346), objects (241), predicates (196), and complements (136). The dominance of the subject function indicates that noun phrases serve as the central element in the construction of narrative sentences. This aligns with the observations of (Alwi et al., 2003; Chaer & Agustina, 2010), who state that noun phrases commonly occupy the subject position because they function as the topical focus or main point of reference within a sentence.

In narrative texts such as short stories, the subject typically serves as the driving force of events, often representing characters, objects, or central ideas. This finding reinforces Krifka (2024) assertion that noun phrases constitute the core propositional unit in declarative sentences. Similarly, Levinsohn (2023) found that in narrative texts, noun phrases predominantly serve as subjects and objects because both roles are essential for maintaining discourse continuity.

The relatively high frequency of noun phrases functioning as adverbials indicates that short stories rely heavily on narrative detail to clarify the time, place, and manner of events. According to Alwi et al. (2003), adverbial elements expand information and enrich meaning. In literary contexts, adverbial noun phrases enhance atmosphere and setting. Van Krieken et al. (2017) likewise observed that in modern short stories, noun phrases play a crucial role in constructing both character description and environmental imagery.

Meanwhile, noun phrases functioning as predicates or complements appear less frequently. This finding corresponds with explanation that predicate functions in Indonesian are predominantly filled by verbal phrases. However, in literary discourse, noun phrases that serve as predicates are often used metaphorically or descriptively to express identity or comparison for example, in the sentence “*Dia malaikat kecilku*” (“She is my little angel”). This illustrates how authors exploit noun phrases to achieve stylistic variation and expressive nuance in modern narrative writing.

Semantic Relationships among Noun Phrase Constituents

The semantic analysis revealed that the most prevalent types of relationships are quantity (141 instances) and addition (110), followed by determination (91), specification (87), appellation (80), restriction (69), similarity (64), and selection (50).

The dominance of quantity and addition relationships indicates that short story writers tend to employ noun phrases to express enumeration or accumulation of entities, characters, and events. This pattern reflects a realistic narrative style, wherein authors rely on concrete details to strengthen readers’ visual imagery. Kridalaksana (2011) explains that quantitative relationships mark measurable aspects of meaning that enhance textual realism, enabling readers to visualize scenes more vividly.

The relatively high occurrences of determination and specification relationships suggest that authors frequently narrow down the meaning of general nouns through modifiers such as adjectives or demonstratives. Within the framework of structural semantics, Azeez (2021) refers to this process as *semantic narrowing*, a strategy in which meaning is made more specific through attributive limitation. Phrases such as “*rumah yang besar itu*” (“that big house”) or “*suara bapak yang halus*” (“the father’s gentle voice”) exemplify descriptive strategies that produce vivid and personalized imagery.

Conversely, the selection relationship (50 instances) occurs least frequently, which is understandable given that narrative texts are primarily descriptive rather than argumentative. This finding aligns with the study by Lee (2017), which reported that selection relationships rarely appear in children’s narratives because such texts focus on depicting events rather than presenting choices or ideological contrasts.

Overall, the distribution of semantic relationships among noun phrase constituents in *Kompas.id* short stories reflects a defining feature of modern narrative discourse an emphasis on concrete, detailed, and descriptive representation. These findings expand the understanding of how authors manipulate syntactic structures to build poetic nuance and vivid imagery in literary expression.

Structural Patterns of Noun Phrases

The analysis found that the most frequent structural pattern of noun phrases is FN/N + N/FN (395 instances), followed by FN/N + FAdj/Adj (269), FN/N + Numeral Phrases (169), FN/N + Prepositional Phrases (160), N/FN + Pronominal Phrases (158), and FN/N + Demonstrative Phrases (75).

The dominance of the FN + N/FN pattern indicates a strong tendency toward the combination of two nouns as a strategy for phrase formation. Ramlan (2005) notes that in Indonesian, the most productive noun phrases are those formed through attributive or appositional relationships. Examples such as “*buku cerita*” (“storybook”), “*negeri Suka Miskin*” (“the country of Suka Miskin”), or “*suara hujan*” (“the sound of rain”) demonstrate the frequent use of concrete associative pairings to evoke vivid visual imagery.

The FN + FAdj/Adj pattern (269 instances) underscores the expressive function of adjectives in enriching narrative tone and meaning. As explains, adjectives in noun phrases enhance expressive power by describing qualities, emotions, or evaluations that amplify aesthetic effect. This finding aligns with Shintemirova et al. (2024) who reported that noun phrase patterns combining nouns and adjectives dominate modern literary texts due to their emotional and poetic resonance.

Patterns such as FN + Numeral and FN + Prepositional Phrase further illustrate how authors integrate spatial, temporal, and quantitative detail within a single clause. Compared to the findings of Fitriyah (2022) in their study of *Gincu Arang* by Made Diva, this research reveals greater structural variation, suggesting that contemporary digital short stories favor denser syntax and layered description.

Theoretical and Pedagogical Implications

Theoretically, this study contributes to Indonesian syntactic research by clarifying the

interrelation between structural and semantic functions of noun phrases in narrative discourse. Noun phrases not only serve grammatical purposes but also act as central devices for establishing narrative focus, character depiction, and imagery. This view corresponds with Halliday (1984) *Functional Grammar*, which describes the *nominal group* as a “participant in processes,” carrying the core meaning within linguistic events.

From a pedagogical perspective, the findings provide valuable insights for text-based Indonesian language teaching under the *Merdeka Curriculum*. Teachers can utilize these results to help students understand the structure and meaning of noun phrases through text analysis activities. For instance, students may identify noun phrases serving as subjects or adverbials within a story and interpret how these elements contribute to the overall meaning of events.

Such activities promote *linguistic awareness* the ability to consciously reflect on language structure as emphasized by Ghorbani Shemshadsara et al. (2019), who argue that structural awareness enhances students’ comprehension and writing ability in narrative contexts. Furthermore, the findings can inform the development of literary-based learning materials and student worksheets (LKPD) that encourage natural and contextual language use.

Overall, this study reaffirms that noun phrases play a crucial role in shaping the style, aesthetics, and communicative effectiveness of literary texts. The findings reveal a new trend in modern digital short story writing one characterized by syntactic density combined with aesthetic sensitivity thereby enriching the discourse of contemporary Indonesian literature.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the use of noun phrases in the *Kompas.id* short story section published between January and March 2024 demonstrates a wide

variation in syntactic functions, semantic relationships, and structural patterns reflecting the richness of linguistic structures in modern literary texts.

From the functional perspective, 1,361 instances of noun phrases were identified, with the subject and adverbial functions being the most dominant, while the complement function appeared least frequently. These findings confirm that noun phrases play a crucial role as core elements of sentence construction and as means of expanding narrative meaning.

From the perspective of semantic relationships, 698 data points revealed the predominance of quantitative and additive relations, indicating a tendency to combine and extend elements to enhance concrete imagery, whereas selection relations were relatively rare. Meanwhile, in terms of structural patterns, 1,392 noun phrase formations were identified, with the most frequent being the FN/N + N/FN pattern, followed by FN/N + FAdj/Adj, as well as numeral- and prepositional-based patterns. The FN/N + Demonstrative Phrase structure occurred least often. These patterns illustrate that noun phrase constructions in *Kompas.id* short stories are largely built upon nominal bases expanded by adjectives, numerals, and prepositional elements, resulting in syntactically dense and expressively rich sentence structures.

Overall, the findings of this study demonstrate that noun phrases serve not only grammatical functions but also possess stylistic and semantic value in enriching description, reinforcing visual imagery, and strengthening narrative meaning. From a pedagogical standpoint, the study provides positive implications for the teaching of short story texts in schools, as the analysis of noun phrases can be integrated into learning materials to enhance students' understanding of sentence structure, semantic relationships, and effective as well as imaginative language use in literary writing.

Thus, this research contributes theoretically to Indonesian syntactic studies and practically to the advancement of literacy and the development of students' creative writing skills within a text-based Indonesian language learning framework.

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