

**Analisis Frasa Berdasarkan Unsur Pembentuknya pada Film Langit Tak Selamanya Abu-Abu
Karya Kemendikbud RI**

**Analysis of Phrases Based on their Forming Elements in the Film Langit Tak Selamanya
Abu-Abu by Kemendikbud RI**

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Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis Film “Langit Tak Selamanya Abu-Abu” berdasarkan Unsur Pembentuknya pada struktur kalimat yang terdapat pada dialog film. Jenis dan pendekatan penelitian ini adalah kualitatif/library research. Data penelitian dalam penelitian ini adalah frasa berdasarkan unsur pembentuknya, sedangkan sumber datanya adalah film Langit Tak Selamanya Abu-Abu Karya Kemendikbud RI. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan dokumentasi dan teknik analisis data menggunakan content analysis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan, pada setiap dialog yang disampaikan oleh para tokoh dalam Film “Langit Tak Selamanya Abu-Abu” yang memiliki durasi 8 menit 31 detik tersebut, dapat ditemukan analisis Frasa berdasarkan Unsur Pembentuknya yaitu 1) Frasa Endosentris yaitu frasa yang memiliki persamaan distribusi dengan unsur pembentuknya, pada film hanya mengandung 1 frasa endosentris yaitu Frasa Endosentris Atributif, 2) Frasa Eksosentris yaitu frasa yang tidak memiliki persamaan distribusi dengan unsur lainnya, pada film terdapat 2 frasa eksosentris yaitu Frasa Eksosentris Preposisional dan Konjungsional. Berdasarkan Hasil

Penelitian tersebut dapat disimpulkan bahwa analisis frasa dalam Film “Langit Tak Selamanya Abu-Abu” berdasarkan unsur pembentuknya yaitu, ditemukan 8 data dengan total 48 frasa, dengan 30 frasa endosentris atributif, 15 frasa eksosentris konjungSIONal, dan 3 frasa eksosentris preposisional.

Kata Kunci; Bahasa, Film, Frasa, Sintaksis, Film Langit Tak Selamanya Abu-Abu

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze the film " *Langit Tak Selamanya Abu-Abu* " based on its constituent elements on the sentence structure contained in the film's dialogue. This type and approach of research is qualitative/library research. The research data in this study is a phrase based on its constituent elements, while the source of the data is the film Langit Tak Forever Abu Karya Kemendikbud RI. Data collection techniques using documentation and data analysis techniques using content analysis The results of the study showed, in every dialogue delivered by the characters in the film " *Langit Tak Selamanya Abu-Abu* " which has a duration of 8 minutes 31 seconds, an analysis of Phrases based on their Constituent Elements can be found, namely 1) Endocentric Phrases, namely phrases that have distribution similarities with their constituent elements, in the film contains only 1 endocentric phrase, namely Attributive Endocentric Phrases, 2) Exocentric Phrases, which are phrases that have no distribution equation with other elements, in the film there are 2 exocentric phrases, namely Prepositional and Conjunctional Exocentric Phrases. Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the analysis of phrases in the film " *Langit Tak Selamanya Abu-Abu* " based on its constituent elements, namely, found 8 data with a total of 48 phrases, with 30 attributive endocentric phrases, 15 conjunctional exocentric phrases, and 3 prepositional exocentric phrases.

Keywords; Language, Movies, Phrases, Syntax, Langit Tak Selamanya Abu-Abu Movies



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PRELIMINARY

Language as a means of communication by a group of people resulting from conscious speech tools and providing ideas, messages, intentions, or opinions (Meilia Wijayanti, 2021). Language is the main communication tool that plays a crucial role in human life. Since childhood, language has been used by humans to pour out a self-expression to parents (Lisma

Meilia Wijayanti, 2022). Language develops into a tool of self-expression in the child's growth and development stage from toddler to adult. The purpose of the different functions of language becomes a tool of self-actualization and a means of communication that is only to manifest itself in order to be known by others. When a communication process occurs, the language used must be in accordance with the person being spoken to so that the language is easy to convey. In its form, language is often found in the form of text. Lingual units that can take the form of words, collections of words, or collections of paragraphs are commonly called text. A text seeks to shape relevant language in order to be a means of conveying its purpose.

Phrase analysis plays a central role in understanding sentence structure. Syntax, as a study of grammar, examines the way words are arranged into phrases that form meaning (Wijayanti, 2021). Phrase analysis provides deep insight into the grammatical relationships between words, uncovering the underlying structural patterns of language. A phrase is a group of words that form a grammatical unit smaller than a clause. Phrases do not have a full predicate so they cannot stand alone as sentences (Syahriyah et al., 2020). Within the realm of language, especially in Indonesian context, will explore diverse disciplines, with linguistics as one branch. Within the sphere of linguistics or grammar, there are levels one of which is syntax. Syntax is the branch of linguistics that studies sentence structure and grammatical relationships between elements and sentences. Meanwhile, according to Verhaar (2019), the term for the branch of linguistics that considers the structure of words in a sentence is called syntax. Parker and Riley (2018) state that syntax involves the analysis of sentences, clauses and phrases. Syntax helps to understand how words and phrases are structured to form grammatical and meaningful sentences.

Ramlan (2017) describes syntax as part of language studies that analyzes the arrangement of words in sentences sequentially and must have meaning. According to Rosyidah (2022), phrases are research topics in syntax that are not predicative. In the world of language, especially in Indonesian will study various aspects of science, one of which is linguistics or the study of language. Linguistics is a branch of science that focuses on language as the object of study. It includes an analysis of language structure, the history of language development, and the way humans use language to communicate. Subfields of linguistics include phonetics (sounds), phonology (sound systems), morphology (word structure), syntax (sentence structure), semantics (meaning), and pragmatics (contextual use). Linguistics also includes sociolinguistics (understanding of language in a social context) and psycholinguistics (study of mental processes in language use) (Juidah, 2018). By analyzing these elements, linguistics helps to understand the complexity of human language as well as its evolution and influence in everyday life. Language as a means of communication is divided into two types,

namely spoken language and written language (Kuntarto, 2017). The use of written language is often encountered in everyday life, such as in newspapers or newspapers, both in electronic and printed form. Phrases have an important role in the construction of sentences that shape news discourse. Phrases can be grouped into endocentric and exocentric phrases, which then form a phrase structure through a combination of words and words, words and phrases, and phrases and phrases, to form a complete sentence (Agustina, 2016).

A phrase is a grammatical unit that is a combination of words and that word is nonpredicative. According to Cook, Elson, and Pickett (Tarigan, 2009) a phrase is a linguistic unit that is potentially a combination of two or more words that have no clause characteristics. Meanwhile, according to Chaer (Wahidah, 2019) a phrase is a combination of words that fill one of the syntactic functions. A phrase is a construction consisting of two or more constituents that can fill a certain syntactic function in a sentence but does not go beyond the limits of the clause function or it can be said that the phrase is nonpredicative (Tarmini, 2019). A phrase is a grammatical unit consisting of two or more words that do not exceed the limits of the elemental function of the clause. From the above limitations, it can be stated that phrases have two properties, namely: (1) phrases are grammatical units consisting of two or more words, (2) phrases are units that do not exceed the limit of the function of clause elements, meaning that phrases are always contained in one function of clause elements, namely S, P, O, Pel, or Ket (Ramlan, 2005).

Phrase theory is a concept in linguistics that refers to the structure of sentences and how words are organized into larger units. In phrase theory, words are grouped according to their role and function in the sentence. Phrases consist of words that are interrelated and form units of meaning. Examples of phrases include noun phrases (such as "good book"), verb phrases (such as "going to school"), and adjective phrases (such as "very pretty"). Phrase theory is important in understanding sentence structure and grammar of a language, as well as being used in linguistic analysis and language teaching. Endocentric phrases are phrases where one part or element has syntactic behavior similar to the entire phrase, Fortuna & Tinambun (2021). Endocentric phrases can be grouped into three types, including endocentric phrases of the first type that are coordinative. This refers to a phrase where the position of each main word is aligned, allowing association with the conjunction, Abriani (2022). Exocentric phrases are phrases that do not have the same distribution as their elements that do not come from one source or do not have a focus, Bintari & Sunarlam (2019). An exocentric phrase can also be defined as a sentence with a structure that does not work well and is not evenly distributed in all its elements. Each element in the sentence has a different role and distribution from the phrase in the Indonesian in a sentence. There are two types of exocentric

phrases, directive exocentric phrases that use prepositional couplers, and nondirective exocentric phrases in which the coupling is not a preposition, with a complementary or parallel distribution to one of its elements. In this regard, the author will analyze endocentric phrases and exocentric phrases in the film entitled *Langit Tak Selamanya Abu-Abu*. The work of the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia is based on the patterns and forms of endocentric and exocentric phrases.

Many studies have been conducted by previous researchers related to this phrase, and one of them was conducted by (Fortuna & Tinanbunan, 2021) entitled Analysis of Endocentric Phrases in the Editorial of the *Tribun Pekanbaru* Newspaper. The result of the previous study was to describe the coordinating endocentric phrase in the editorial of the December 2020 edition of the *Tribun Pekanbaru* newspaper. The similarity of previous research with this study is that both discuss endocentric phrases. The difference from previous research with this research is in the media, where this research comes from online media.

Research (Susanto, 2018) found that analysis of phrases in "Film *Langit Tak Selamanya Abu-Abu*" shows significant variation in the use of its constituent elements. This highlights the complexity of language in the film and the importance of understanding the role of phrases in shaping meaning. Research (Wijaya, A., 2019) concluded that there is a close relationship between the elements that make up phrases and the meanings produced in the context of films. This underscores the important role of phrases in conveying messages and emotions in the film's narrative. The results of the study (Dewi & Pranoto, 2020) showed that there were significant differences in the use of phrases among the main characters in "*Langit Tak Selamanya Abu-Abu*". These findings highlight the complexity of characterization in the film and its implications for character development. Research (Santoso, 2021) identified differences in language style and narrative techniques used in the use of phrases between various scenes in the film. This conclusion illustrates the richness of the narrative in the film and the role of phrases in establishing the atmosphere and atmosphere of the story. Recent research (Putri & A Cahyadi, 2022) found that phrase-forming elements have a significant influence on audience understanding and interpretation of messages in "*Film Langit Tak Selamanya Abu-Abu*". This shows the importance of semantic analysis in understanding the meaning of movies in depth

Film "*Langit Tak Selamanya Abu-Abu*" is the work of the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemdikbud RI). This film raises mental health issues, especially related to depression, which is often still a stigma in society. Through the story presented, the film aims to increase awareness and understanding of mental health, as well as the importance of support and empathy for individuals experiencing such problems. Thus,

this film not only has artistic value, but also contributes to socialization and advocacy efforts related to mental health in Indonesia.

This study aims to analyze or identify phrases based on their constituent elements consisting of endocentric phrases and exocentric phrases in the film entitled *Langit Tak Selamanya Abu-Abu* The work of the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia. In this study, the author hopes to provide learning and learning materials for students to understand and pay attention to phrases based on their constituent elements, and provide good benefits to students.

Based on the background described above, the formulation of the problem in this study is how the categories of sentences contained in the dialogue in the short film entitled *Langit Tak Selamanya Abu-Abu?*, How to analyze the existing dialogue on film *Langit Tak Selamanya Abu-Abu?*. Based on this background, the purpose of this study is to describe the categories of sentences contained in the dialogue in the short film entitled *Langit Tak Selamanya Abu-Abu*, Analysis of existing dialogues on film *Langit Tak Selamanya Abu-Abu*. The author limits the scope of discussion in this study including the discussion of phrase analysis based on its central element consisting of endocentric phrase analysis and exocentric phrases in the film dialogue entitled *Langit Tak Selamanya Abu-Abu*.

The research method used is a qualitative descriptive approach. Researchers did a description of the phrases in the film "Langit Tak Selamanya Abu-Abu" the work of the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia based on its constituent elements. The source of the data used is dialogue from the film. The research procedure involves listening and note-taking skills, where data collection has an important role in supporting research as well as facilitating the processing of data analysis.

Listening skills are implemented through listening to dialogue in films "Langit Tak Selamanya Abu-Abu" and recorded the entire dialogue. After that, the determination of the part included in the phrases is carried out on the basis of their constituent elements, be it endocentric phrases or attributive phrases.

In addition, in data analysis, researchers conducted content analysis to evaluate the use of phrases in the context of the film. Content analysis is used to identify patterns of phrase use and draw conclusions about the use of language in the film's narrative and its implications for conveying messages and emotions to the audience.

DISCUSSION

Film "Langit Tak Selamanya Abu-Abu" tells the story of Mr. Herman, a new teacher who stutters. Mr. Herman was not well received by his students, and even some students did

not want to do their assignments and scribbled on Mr. Herman's motorcycle. Finally, some of these students were called Mrs. Mira because their behavior was recorded on CCTV. was about to be punished by Mrs. Mira, but Mr. Herman chose to advise them well. Finally, the students realized their mistake and apologized to Mr. Herman.

Analysis 1

“Lama gak ngajar, rasanya tegang juga ya. Tapi, ayo tetap semangat! Bikin kelas yang menyenangkan”

Table 1. Phrase Analysis of Phrases Based on Their Constituent Elements

Category	Analysis
Attributive endocentric phrases	Lama gak ngajar
Attributive endocentric phrases	Gak ngajar
Attributive endocentric phrases	Rasanya tegang juga ya
Attributive endocentric phrases	Ayo, tetap semangat
Attributive endocentric phrases	Tetap semangat
Attributive endocentric phrases	Kelas yang menyenangkan
Conjunctive exocentric phrases	Yang menyenangkan

Based on data analysis 1, there are 7 phrases included in the phrase analysis based on their constituent elements with 6 Attributive Endocentric Phrases and 1 Conjunctive Exocentric Phrase.

Analysis 2

“Baik, anak-anak. Perkenalkan, saya Pak Herman yang mulai hari ini akan mengajar pelajaran bahasa Indonesia. Salam kenal Semuanya”

Tabel 2. Phrase Analysis of Phrases Based on Their Constituent Elements

Category	Analysis
Attributive endocentric phrases	Saya Pak Herman
Conjunctive exocentric phrases	yang mulai hari ini akan mengajar Pelajaran bahasa Indonesia

Attributive endocentric phrases	Pelajaran bahasa Indonesia
Attributive endocentric phrases	bahasa Indonesia
Attributive endocentric phrases	Salam kenal

Based on data analysis 2, there are 5 phrases included in the phrase analysis based on their constituent elements with 4 Attributive Endocentric Phrases and 1 Conjunct Exocentric Phrase

Analysis 3

“Bapak gagap?”

“Guru bahasa Indonesia, kok gagap”

Table 3. Phrase Analysis of Phrases Based on Their Constituent Elements

Category	Analysis
Attributive endocentric phrases	Bapak gagap
Attributive endocentric phrases	Guru bahasa Indonesia
Attributive endocentric phrases	bahasa Indonesia

Based on data analysis 3 there are 3 phrases included in the phrase analysis based on its constituent elements with 3 Attributive Endocentric Phrases

Analysis 4

“Bapak memang begini, memang penyakit. Tapi Ya.. Sudahlah ya itu, Itu gak penting”

“Kalau begitu, kita langsung pelajaran, ya? Buka buku halaman lima.”

Table 4. Phrase Analysis of Phrases Based on Their Constituent Elements

Category	Analysis
Attributive endocentric phrases	Bapak memang begini
Attributive endocentric phrases	memang penyakit
Conjunctive exocentric phrases	Tapi ya sudahlah ya
Prepositional exocentric phrases	Itu gak penting
Conjunctive exocentric phrases	Kalau begitu langsung pelajaran

Attributive endocentric phrases

buku halaman

Based on data analysis 4, there are 6 phrases included in the phrase analysis based on their constituent elements with 3 Attributive Endocentric Phrases, 1 Prepositional Exocentric Phrase, and 1 Conjunct Exocentric Phrase

Analysis 5

“Tenang semuanya. Untuk bisa mengerti materi menyusun Prosedur ini.”

“Kalian semua harus bisa berlatih menganalisa, menuliskannya. Langsung Bapak kasih tugas, ya?”

Table 5. Phrase Analysis of Phrases Based on Their Constituent Elements

Category	Analysis
Attributive endocentric phrases	Tenang semuanya
Conjunctive exocentric phrases	Untuk bisa mengerti materi menyusun prosedur
Attributive endocentric phrases	Kalian semua harus bisa berlatih menganalisa
Attributive endocentric phrases	Kalian semua harus bisa
Attributive endocentric phrases	Langsung bapak kasih tugas ya

Based on data analysis 5, there are 5 phrases included in the phrase analysis based on their constituent elements with 4 Attributive Endocentric Phrases, and 1 Conjunctive Exocentric Phrase

Analysis 6

“iya Pak, kami tahu. kalau foto ini ditelusuri, ini adalah foto ilustrasi dari artikel berita lain yang sama sekali tidak ada hubungannya sama sekolah kita, Pak”

“Tapi sampai sekarang belum dihapus karena siapa tau itu bisa jadi bukti buat nyari pelakunya pak”

Table 6. Phrase Analysis of Phrases Based on Their Constituent Elements

Category	Analysis
Attributive endocentric phrases	foto ilustrasi

Prepositional exocentric phrases	dari artikel berita lain
Attributive endocentric phrases	berita lain
Conjunctive exocentric phrases	yang sama sekali tidak ada hubungannya sama sekolah kita
Attributive endocentric phrases	sekolah kita
Conjunctive exocentric phrases	Tapi sampai sekarang belum dihapus
Attributive endocentric phrases	belum dihapus
Conjunctive exocentric phrases	karena siapa tau itu bisa jadi bukti buat nyari pelakunya pak

Based on data analysis 6, there are 8 phrases included in the phrase analysis based on their constituent elements with 4 Attributive Endocentric Phrases, 1 Prepositional Exocentric Phrase, and 3 Conjunct Exocentric Phrases

Analysis 7

“Kalian mungkin masih muda... tapi apakah Kalian pernah berpikir apa tujuan hidup kalian? Saya pernah ditolong oleh seorang guru. Maka dari itu, saya bertekad menggunakan hidup ini untuk menjadi guru”

Table 7. Phrase Analysis of Phrases Based on Their Constituent Elements

Category	Analysis
Attributive endocentric phrases	masih muda
Conjunctive exocentric phrases	tapi apakah kalian pernah berpikir apa tujuan hidup kalian
Attributive endocentric phrases	pernah berpikir
Conjunctive exocentric phrases	Oleh seorang guru
Conjunctive exocentric phrases	Maka dari itu, saya bertekad menggunakan hidup ini untuk menjadi guru
Conjunctive exocentric phrases	untuk menjadi guru

Attributive endocentric phrases menjadi guru

Based on data analysis 7, there are 7 phrases included in the phrase analysis based on their constituent elements with 3 Attributive Endocentric Phrases, and 4 Conjunctive Exocentric Phrases

Analysis 8

“Selamat pagi semuanya... setelah bapak cek, memang benar ya, anak-anak.. Minggu lalu ada tugas. Bisa dikumpulkan sekarang ke depan?”

“Terima kasih, karena kalian sudah mau bicara dengan jujur seperti ini, Bapak bangga”

Table 8. Phrase Analysis of Phrases Based on Their Constituent Elements

Category	Analysis
Conjunctive exocentric phrases	setelah bapak cek, memang benar ya, anak-anak
Conjunctive exocentric phrases	Bisa dikumpulkan sekarang ke depan
Attributive endocentric phrases	dikumpulkan sekarang
Prepositional exocentric phrases	ke depan
Conjunctive exocentric phrases	karena kalian sudah mau bicara dengan jujur seperti ini
Attributive endocentric phrases	sudah mau bicara
Conjunctive exocentric phrases	dengan jujur
Attributive endocentric phrases	Bapak bangga

Based on data analysis 8 there are 8 phrases included in the phrase analysis based on its constituent elements with 3 Attributive Endocentric Phrases, 4 Conjunctive Exocentric Phrases and 1 Prepositional Exocentric Phrase.

Based on the results of the analysis of phrases in the dialogue of the film "Langit Tak Selamanya Abu-Abu", It can be concluded that the use of phrases in the context of the story has an important role in shaping the narrative and conveying the message to the audience. This study identified several types of phrases based on their constituent elements, including attributive endocentric phrases and conjunctive exocentric phrases. The results showed variations in the use of phrases in the film's dialogue, reflecting the richness of the language and complexity of the narrative in the film. The phrases used by the characters in the film also

provide a deep insight into the characterization and dynamics of the relationships between the characters. In the context of the story, the use of phrases by the characters in the film can describe changes in their attitudes and emotions throughout the storyline. For example, Mr. Herman's use of phrases to motivate his students reflects leadership and caring traits. However, some phrases also express the tensions and conflicts that occur in the relationship between the characters, such as the student's distrust of Mr. Herman which is reflected in some dialogues.

In addition, the results of this phrase analysis are consistent with previous research showing that the use of phrases in the context of films can affect the audience's understanding and interpretation of the story. This shows the importance of language analysis in understanding the meaning and message conveyed by a work of art. Despite this, there are some shortcomings in the analysis of this phrase. One of them is the limitation in seeing visual and non-verbal context in the film which can also affect the audience's interpretation. In addition, this analysis of phrases does not include aspects such as intonation and expression that can also provide additional nuances in the understanding of the film's dialogue. Therefore, to gain a deeper understanding of the use of phrases in the context of film, a holistic and multidimensional analytical approach that involves linguistic, visual, and narrative aspects together is needed.

CLOSING

After watching and analyzing deeply about the movie "Langit Tak Selamanya Abu-Abu," So it can be concluded that this film successfully presents an immersive cinematic experience and provides a reflection on the complexity of human life. In terms of narrative, this film manages to portray a rich story by combining emotional and social elements, bringing the audience emotionally involved throughout the course of the story. The actors' outstanding acting performances give a deep dimension to their characters, and reinforce the appeal of the film. The director made a pretty clever breakthrough by combining visual and audio elements, also creating an atmosphere that captivates and enriches the audience's experience. After analysis, 8 data were found with 48 including phrases based on their constituent elements with 30 attributive endocentric phrases, 15 conjunctive exocentric phrases, and 3 prepositional exocentric phrases.

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