CASE GRAMMAR IN THE SHORT STORY "AL MALIKUN NAJJAR" BY KAMIL KAILANI BASED ON CHARLES J. FILLMORE'S PERSPECTIVE

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INFO ARTIKEL	ABSTRACT
Keywords: Case Grammar, Modality, Proposition	In a short story, the author certainly uses a good and correct language order to make it easier for readers to understand the contents of the carpen. Sometimes the writer also writes dialogs between characters in the storyline. These dialogues or narratives can be analyzed using Charles J Fillmore's theory which divides sentences into two kinds, namely modality and proposition. The purpose of this study is to (1) describe the forms of modality in the short story "Al-Malikun Najjar" based on Charles J Fillmore's theory and (2) describe the forms of proposition in the short story "Al-Malikun Najjar" based on Charles J Fillmore. This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach, which is a research method used to examine the condition of natural objects. where the researcher is the instrument. key. The data collection technique used is by recording and reading. Data were collected by means of: (1) data collection, (2) data reduction, (3) data presentation, and (4) conclusion drawing. First, the data were carefully collected and recorded in the short story "Al-Malikun najjar". This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach, which is a research method used to examine the conditions of natural objects. where the researcher is the instrument. key. The data collection technique used is by recording and reading. Data were collected by means of: (1) data collection, (2) data reduction, (3) data presentation, and (4) conclusion drawing. The results of this study are: (1) the form of modality which consists of: Time modality, Adverbial modality, Negation modality, and (2) ten forms of propositions in the short story "Al-Malikun Najjar" which include aggressive cases, time cases, objective cases, location cases, experience cases, and instrument cases

PENDAHULUAN

Case grammar is an important aspect of language that contains intonation about the size of the language, which contains information about the structure of the language. Case grammar in one language is different from grammar in another language; the fact shows that each language has different characteristics (Shalima, 2018). Case grammar is a part of linguistics that has been of great interest to philosophers and linguists from the past to the present. Today it is characterised by traditional philosophers such as Plato and Aristotle, who laid the foundation of thought as a starting point for the development of grammar (Yanda & Ramadhanti, 2019).

Every language has its own system and specific way of expressing itself. Language systems and styles must be adhered to by every speaker and adapted to the context. The use of unusual language styles results in differences and the level of understanding of the listener or reader. It is not uncommon to find different writings or conversations because the writer or speaker uses a special language style or the writer hides a certain intention. Grammar that is adhered to will facilitate communication without misunderstanding. In addition, grammar can help sentences be effective. Simple and complex ideas can be understood if the speaker or writer uses simple sentences with a simple language style, as communication can be done more easily without causing misunderstanding. Case grammar is an interesting study because it arises from generative transpharmative grammatical errors (Arutjunova, 1975).

This short story "al-malikun najjar" tells the story of a timber baron Peter the Great. He disguises himself as a wood seller in order to learn new skills for his country. Peter is actually a big businessman, working as a carpenter in a foreign land. Through his disguise, Peter can learn to make ships and technology that he will make to advance his country.

From the above story not only describes Peter's physical journey to Europe but also there are some lessons that we can take from the sifata of a timber salesman, such as humility, perseverance, and sacrifice in order to advance his own country even he is willing to go down and learn directly for his own country.

Based on this case grammar research, researchers found several previous studies with the theme of Charles J. Fillmore case grammar, including: (1) Structure Sentences iMovies Based on the Perspective of Charles J. Fillmore's Case Grammar (Basid et al., 2021; Muntahana & Al Anshory, 2023) A Discriptive Review of English and Indonesian Modalities (Eryono, 2011); and CharleJ. J. Fillmore's Modalities and Divergency in the Translated Novel: Kahlil Ghibran's Broken Wings (Fatmawati et al., 2023).

Based on the five previous studies mentioned above, researchers found some similarities and differences between the five previous studies and the research on case grammar in the short story "Al Malikun Najjar" by Kamil Kaelani conducted by this researcher. The similarities lie in the following: (1) the theme that examines CharleJ. J. Fillmore's casgrammar; (2) the theme that examines CharleJ. J Fillmore's casgrammar; (3) discussion of modality; (4) CharleJ. J. Fillmore's modality. theme that examines the grammar of the Charles J. Fillmore case. The differences are as follows: (1) The object studied; (2) The object studied; (3) The focus of previous research only examines modality; (4) The focus of previous research only examines modality; (5) the theme that examines the grammar of the Charles J. Fillmore case.

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Judging from the differences and similarities above, researchers can conclude that, among several previous studies, researchers can complement the findings of several previous studies in terms of case grammar research, namely the form and type of modality and proposition in a short story.

Theoretical Studies

Case grammar is a theory introduced by Charles J. Fillmore with the popular name The Case for Case in 1968. Case grammar is a modification of transformation grammar theory that reintroduces the conceptual framework of case relations from traditional grammar but maintains a distinction between the deep structure and surface structure of generative grammar, noting that the word 'deep' hereimplies semantic depth' (Idris & Prihantini, 2023).

Case grammar is a research approach or language instrument that focuses on exploring the inner structure of a sentence. The inner structure of a sentence includes correlation or cohesion (Santoso, 2019, pp. 19-27). A case grammar consists of nouns that are semantically related to verbs in a case, in other words. In this theory, it is possible to perform grammatical meaning (Royani & Mahyudin, 2020).

Case grammar is an extension of case-based generative transformation grammar. The case in this theory is the semantic function of the correlation between nouns and verbs (Anderson, 1971). Case grammar considers that sentences are an important element in the structure of case grammar because sentences consist of verbs and noun phrases that are semantically related to each other in certain cases. Tarigan states that the semantic relationship between one or more phrases is called a case in the rules of the case grammar system (Sumardiono, n.d.).

Charles J. Fillmore was the one who first put forward the theory of case grammar in his book entitled "The Case for Case" in 196; then, in 1971, Charles J. Fillmore again made modifications by creating tertan in his theory by creating conceptual constructions and clarifying the difference between structure and surface structure (Attardo, 2020). In this new idea, Fillmore sparked several theories of case grammar by other linguists, such as Chafe, Anderson, and Plat. Therefore, this theory continues to be refined along with some of the problems that occur in case grammar.

Fillmore has revised his notion of cases in various papers, but the exact number and types of cases have been left open. The three main principles suggested by Fillmore for identifying cases are singularity, contrast, and complementarity. The singularity principle proposes that there is only one instance of case per clause but ignores surrounding sentences, for example. It was raining, where there is actually no case role except the empty subject.

Fillmore declared that case grammar theory can analyse all languages without exception, however. It is undeniable that theory II was first born as a grammar analysis approach in English. Some linguists have proved this theory cannot be fully applied to other languages because it has significant differences from English rules, especially the tense system (Östman & Fried, 2004).

METODE PENELITIAN

This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach. Qualitative descriptive research focuses on analysing qualitative data generated from sources such as interviews, participatory observation, sound recordings, and field notes. The main purpose of qualitative research is to examine the phenomenon by gaining in-depth insight from the subject (Ahmad: 2022).

From this opinion, we can conclude that the descriptive method is a method that clearly describes the state of the object or object under study, with the aim of knowing the state of the object or object under study. The data source used is the novel "Al Malikun Najjar" by Kamil Kailani, journal article and the research data is in the form of words, sentences. The data collection technique is by taking notes. The reading and recording technique is a technique carried out by using the researcher as a tool to listen carefully, attentively, and purposefully to the data source (Ma'ruf, 2010).

This study conducted four steps: (1) data collection, (2) data reduction, (3) data presentation, and (4) conclusion drawing. First, the data were carefully collected and recorded in the book Asasul Islam wal Iman. Iman. Second, the first analytical process that must be done in qualitative research, the Miles and Huberman Model, is data reduction. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, the word reduction means reduction, cutting. In research, data reduction is carried out to select data that has been obtained and then organised so that it can be seen clearly the comparison of various data obtained from various sources and then presented properly. According to Riyanto (in Hardani et al. 2020, p. 165), data reduction means that data must be streamlined, selected, and abstracted. Third, data presentation is needed to be able to clearly see the facts that occur in the field under study. The presentation of data, according to Miles and Huberman (in Hardani et al. 2020, p. 167), is "a set of arranged information that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action." Qualitative research presents data not in the form of narrative text, because presenting data in this form makes the data presented not well organized. A good presentation of qualitative data is in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcards, and the like.

HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

Charles J. Fillmore says that the basic sentence structure consists of two, namely propositions and modalities (Basid, 2022). The propositions and modalities found in the short story "Al Malikun Najjar" by Kamil Kailani are as follows:

Modality

Is an adverb in a sentence that shows the speaker's attitude towards what is being discussed, such as about a situation, action, event, or attitude towards the interlocutor. This attitude can take the form of a statement of desire or possibility (Chaer, 2007). In the research of case grammar in the short story "Al Malikun Najjar" by Kamil Kailani, researchers found various types and forms of modality, which researchers will describe in the table below.

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Table 1. Modalities

Case Grammar Elements	Type of Modality	form of Modality	Sum
	Modalities of Kala	Past tense	4
		Now	6
Modality		Will come tense	5
	Adverbial	Explainer	10
	Negasition	Prohibition	2
		Eliminate	5
Total			32

A. Modalities of Kala

Modality of tense is a modality that shows the time information of a job or action performed by the speaker as information in the sentence mentioned with the predicate (Chaer, 2007). Modality of tense usually takes the form of past, present, and future time. Based on Table 1, the modality of time in the short story "Al Malikun Najjar" by Kamil Kailani based on Charles J. Fillmore's perspective consists of three forms, namely past, present, and future. The explanation is as follows:

a. Past past tense modality

Is a modality that shows a time that has passed or has been carried out (Chaer, 2007). Researchers found the modality of time in the past tense in the short story "Al Malikun Najjar" on pages 10 and 13 as the following dialogue excerpts:

(10) وقد أوصينا-جميعا.

"He has commanded us all." (page. 10)

In the context of the sentence contained in the dialogue, the word **(أوصينا)** means "has ordered," which means something that has been done. The context of the sentence in the dialogue is Michel telling Peter that their teacher has ordered them to take a good example from Peter, a hard worker, but Peter will return to his homeland.

(13) وقد أقضيت بدخلتي إليك.

"I have disclosed my income to you." (page 13)

In the context of the sentence contained in the dialogue, the word **(أقضيت)** means "reveals,"reveals," which means something that has been done. The context of the sentence in the dialoguedialogue is Michel, Michel, who already trusts Peter, Peter, so Michel tells his income,income, hoping Peter understands his situation.

شدما أصبحت مو تنسا بهذا الرفقة المخلصة.(21)

"Because I am already familiar with this loyal friendship" (page 21)

b. Now the present tense modality

is a modality that describes the currently time. This modality is characterised by the word (Chaer, 2007). In the short story "Al Malikun Najjar," researchers found a sentence that includes present tense modality on page 9, as in the dialogue below:

المكان هَذَا مُغَادَرَةُ الْآنَ عَلَيَّ وَوَجَب .(9)

"And now I must leave this place". (page 9)

In the dialogue above, the word "(الْآنَ)" means now. In the context of the dialogue, Peter said that he would leave the place after a year because he had to return to his home country. Therefore, the word belongs to the present tense modality.

منك أقترب وأنا تتكلم سمعتُكَ فَقَدْ .

"I heard you talking when I approached you."

In the context of the sentence contained in the dialogue, the word "سمعتُكَ" means "I heard," which means something that is being done. The context of the sentence in the dialogue is that Michel heard what Peter was talking about. Therefore, the word belongs to the present tense modality.

c. The will come past tense modality

Is a modality that shows the time that will be implemented (Chaer, 2007). The researcher found the modality of time in the future form in the short story "Al Malikun Najjar" on pages 10 and 13 as the following dialogue excerpts:

ولكنَّني لم أكن قد فطِنتُ... فقد وضَع عَلى كِتِفِي بُندقيةً، وأمرني بالسَّر معهم ، و كان عددهم الضابط على تلبية أمرهَ؛ حينَئِذٍ ما أ كن سأتكُبَّ بهَذا

"He put a rifle on my shoulder and ordered me to walk with them, and there were enough of them to obey his order....But at the time I did not realise what I would do about it." (page 13)

The sentences contain the word "سَ" which is a prefix in Arabic to indicate the future or modality of will come, which in Indonesian can be translated as "will."

A. Adverbial Modality

Adverbial modality is a modality that shows verbs and adjectives on a job and action performed by the speaker as information in the sentence mentioned with the predicate (Chaer, 2007). Modalities of tense usually take the form of prohibition and negation. Based on Table 1, the modality of kala in the short story "Al Malikun Najjar" by Kamil Kailani based on

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Charles J. Fillmore's perspective consists of three forms, namely prohibition and negation. The explanation is as follows:

a. Explainer

Explanatory adverbial modality is a modality that explains verbs and adjectives. Here the researcher finds the state or description of the subject, predicate, object, or time and place (Chaer, 2009). Researchers found explanatory adverbial modality on page 10, which is as follows:

الخلاقك لدمائة بك الإعجاب شديد وجميعا فإننا . (10)

"We all admire you for your gentleness of character." (page 10)

In the dialogue above, the sentence means because, which is an explanatory word. In the context of the dialogue, Michel said that the people there admired Peter because of his gentle nature, so he knew why people admired him. Therefore, the word is included in the adverbial modality of explanatory form.

B. Negation Modality

Negation modality is a modality that shows the prohibition or denial of a job and action performed by the speaker as information in the sentence mentioned by the predicate (Chaer, 2007). Modality of tense usually takes the form of prohibition and negation. Based on Table 1, the modality of kala in the short story "Al Malikun Najjar" by Kamil Kailani based on Charles J. Fillmore's perspective consists of three forms, namely prohibition and negation. The explanation is as follows:

a. Prohibition

The modality of negation in the form of prohibition is a modality that explains a prohibition that should not be done by someone; here researchers find the condition or description of the subject, predicate, object, or time and place (Chaer, 2009). Researchers found adverbial modality in the form of prohibition on page 10, which is as follows:

لا تحدثي بيرك إذا كان في هذا البرما يشينك

'' Don't tell me your secret if there's something you're ashamed of! "

The word "لا تحدثي" in the dialogue means don't tell, which is a prohibition. In the context of the sentence, which asks not to tell this problem to anyone, therefore, the word is included in the negation modality in the form of prohibition.

لا تقاطعني يا أخي

Peter: "Leave me alone, brother!

The word "لا تقاطعني" in the dialogue means don't bother, which is a prohibition word. In the context of the sentence, where Peter asks Michel not to bother him, therefore, the word is included in the negation modality in the form of prohibition.

b. Eliminate Negation

Eliminate Negation modality in the form of negating is a modality that explains a prohibition that can be done by someone; here researchers find the condition or description of the subject, predicate, object, or time and place (Chaer, 2009)[i]. Researchers found adverbial modality in the form of prohibition on page 10, as follows:

حتى لا يحظى بالفوق عليكم

"So that he is not placed above you."

The word '<0x06> '<0x06>'in the dialogue means not placed. The word la nafi, which means not, is included in the modality of negation.

Proposition

Proposition is the term used for a statement sentence that has a full and complete meaning. This means that a sentence must be believed, doubted, denied, or proven true or false. In short, propositions are statements about things that can be judged as true or false. In general, a proposition consists of four elements, two of which are the subject matter of the proposition, while the other two are things that accompany the proposition itself:

1. proposition as subject
2. proposition as predicate
3. connectives, and quantifiers.

In the research of case grammar in the short story "Al Malikun Najjar" by Kamil Kailani, researchers found various types and forms of propositions that researchers will describe in the table below:

Table 2. Proposition

Case Grammar Elements	Type of Proposition	form of proposition	Sum
	Aggressive	First person pronoun	41
		Third person pronoun	38
	Time	Night	1
	Objektive	Home	1
Proposition	Lokative	Moscow	4
		Dutch factory	3

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	Eksperiential	Happy	18
		Pleased	10
	Instrument		8
Total			106

A. Aggressive Case

Aggressive case is a case that specifically states the object or perpetrator in a case. Here we find two forms of agentive case, namely first-person pronouns and second-person pronouns (Parera , 2009). As explained below:

a. first-person pronouns

فقد سمعتك تتكلم وأنا أقترب منك

"I heard you talking when I approached you."

In the dialogue, there is the word '**أنا**' which means me. The word I is the first-person pronoun. In the context of the dialogue, it says that my character listened to his conversation when he approached him.

b. Third-person pronouns:

جنود يحيطون بالبيت

"The soldiers surrounded the house."

The dialogue contains the word ' **جنود** ' which means soldier. The word soldier is the third-person pronoun. In the context of the dialogue, it says that soldiers surrounded his house. The third-person pronoun is included in the agentive case with the third-person pronoun form.

B. Case time

The time case is the time used or occupied by a process, activity, or state expressed by a verb. Here, the researcher found several cases of time, as explained below:

صباحا الثالثة الساعة في للحراسة دعيت القرة لياله من ليلة ذات وفي هذه الصباح . (12)

"One night in Al-Qarah, I was called to guard duty at three in the morning." (page 12)

The word " **ليلة ذات** '' in the sentence means one night. The context of the sentence illustrates that the character is called to duty at night. Therefore, the word is included in the night case. A time case (TC) is a case that relates to the time of the verb performed by the actor; in this case, it shows in the morning.

C. Objective Case

The objective case is the case of a nomen that relies on the meaning of verbum and is the most neutral; it is something that is affected by an action or situation. This objective case can be a living being or something different that is affected by the action (Parera, 2009). Based on the table above, the researcher found propositions with the following types of objective cases:

a. Home

(19). بالبيت يحيطون محمود

"There are soldiers surrounding the house." (page 19)

The house in the dialogue sentence above is an object, which is an object that is subjected to activity. In the dialogue excerpt, the verb is the sentence 'besiege' and the sentence that does the work is tantara. The word 'house' here becomes the direct object subjected by the verb.

D. A locative case

Is a case that identifies a place or location of an event marked by a verb. Researchers found several locative cases in the short story "Al Malikun Najjar" by Kamil Kailani as follows:

a. Moscow

Moscow is the capital of Russia and the country's main political, economic, cultural, and scientific center.

(12). لقد ولدت في موسكو

"I was born in Moscow." (page 12)

The word (موسكو) in the sentence means the name of the Russian capital, and it has already been mentioned that the word 'born' in the dialogue becomes a verb. The context of the sentence illustrates that the character was born in Moscow. Therefore, the word is included in the locative case in the form of a city.

b. Dutch factory

A factory is a large industrial building where workers process objects or supervise the machine processing of one product into another, thereby adding value. Most modern factories have large warehouses or similar facilities that contain heavy equipment used for assembly lines. Factories pool and concentrate resources: labour, capital, and industrial machinery. The researcher found a proposition with the locative case type in the form of a Dutch factory in the short story "Al Malikun Najah" by Kamil Kailani in the sentence below:

(9). النجارين بملابس هولندا مصنع في

"In a Dutch factory in carpenter's clothes." (page 9)

E. Experiential Case

Experiential cases are cases that express the psychology, sensation, emotion, and cognition experienced by the actor but are not accompanied by a noun in the form of an

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instrument. Here researchers found two forms of experiential cases, namely happy and pleased. As explained below:

a. Happy

<div dir="rtl">

ما كان أسعدنا في تلك الأيام البهيجة التي قضيناها في   "سردام" .(18)

</div>

"How happy we were during the pleasant days we spent in Sardam." (page 18)

The word '' "سردام" in the sentence means we are happy. The context of the sentence illustrates that they are happy after their vacation to Sardam. Therefore, the word belongs to the happy case of exigency.

b. Pleased

<div dir="rtl">

ما أسعدني بهذا الثناء .(19)

</div>

"How pleased I am with this compliment." (page 19)

The word " أسعدن " in the sentence means I am happy.

The context of the sentence illustrates that Peter is very happy because he was praised for his persistence. Therefore, the word is included in the happy case of exuberance.

F. Instrument Case

Instrument case is the case of a non-living/inanimate character or object that is causally involved in the action or situation introduced by the verb.

<div dir="rtl">

يسمع الباب وهو يقرع بشدة، فيوصوص ميكائيل من خلال النافذة .(19)

</div>

"He heard a loud knock on the door, so Mikael entered through the window." (page 19)

The word "النافذة" in the sentence means window. In the context of the sentence, it describes Michael entering through the window. Therefore, the word is included in the instrument/tool case in the form of a window.

Table and Figure

Table 3. modality

Case Grammar Elements	Type of Modality	form of Modality	Sum
	Modalities of Kala	Past tense	4
		Now	6
Modality		Will come tense	5
	Adverbial	Explainer	10

	Negasition	Prohibition	2
		Eliminate	5
Total			32
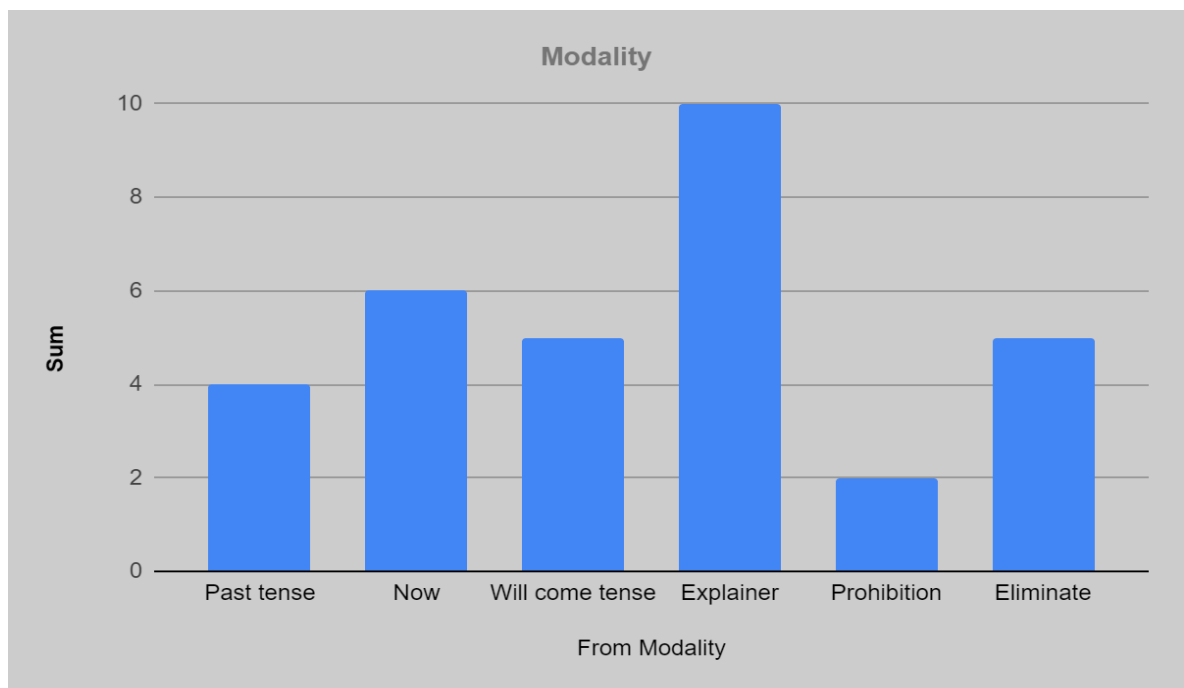
Figure 1. Modality

Table 4. proposition

Case Grammar Elements	Type of Proposition	form of proposition	Sum
	Aggressive	First person pronoun	41
		Third person pronoun	38
	Time	Night	1
	Objektive	Home	1
Proposition	Lokative	Moscow	4
		Dutch factory	3

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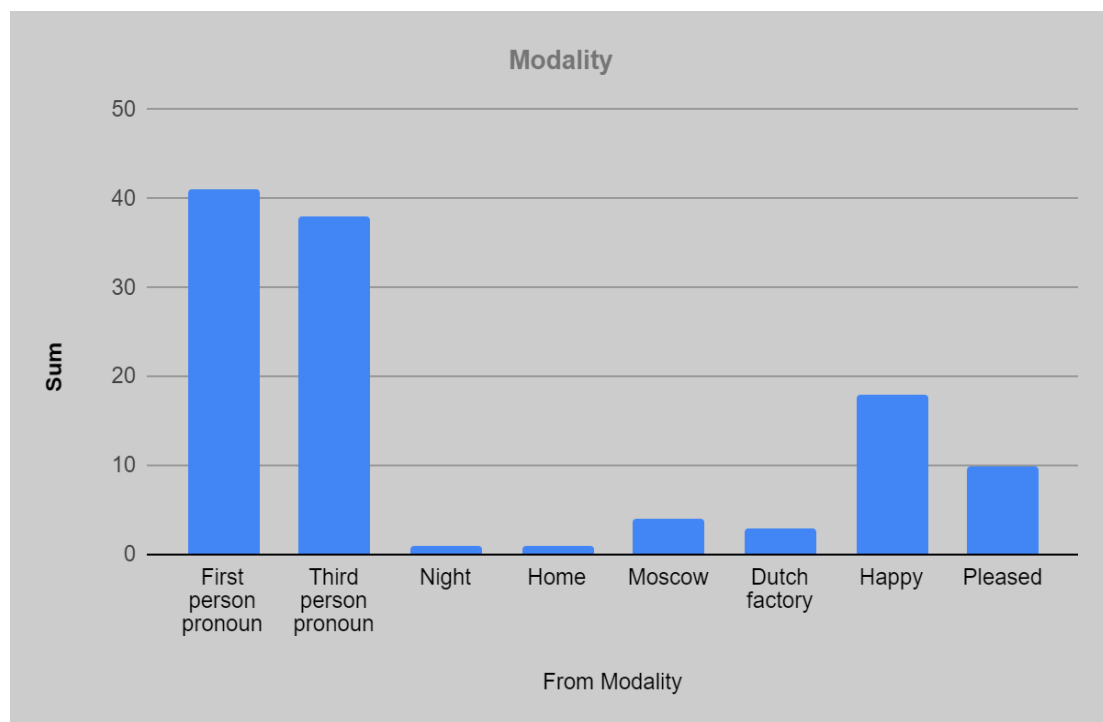|		
Eksperiential	Happy	18
	Pleased	10
Instrument		8
Total		106

Figure 2. Proposition

KESIMPULAN

Case grammar based on Charles J. Fillmore's perspective found in the narration of characters in the novel "al-Malikun najjar" by Kamil Kailani consists of several forms of modality and propositions. Modality consists of 4 types of modality, namely intentional modality, epistemic modality, deontic modality, and dynamic modality. Meanwhile, propositions consist of 4 types, namely time case, locative case, experiential case, and instrument case.

Case grammar is an approach that must be understood by all language users, so that in their language they still show language and are careful. In this study, the researcher suggests that future researchers further deepen the theory of case grammar so that it can be more easily understood by many people.

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