9. Propositions in "Akhbār Indūnīsyā" Rubric of al-jazeera.net February 2025 Edition (Case Grammar Study).docx

by Language Development Center

Propositions in "Akhbār Indūnīsyā" Rubric of al-jazeera.net February 2025 Edition (Case Grammar Study)

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Article History	ABSTRACT
	Background: Arabic news texts have many complex sentences, and the identity of the agent or subject of the sentence is frequently withheld. In addition, the study of case grammar on Arabic news is still relatively minimal and rarely discussed by many people. **Purpose:** This study aims to identify and describe deeply the propositional case and the classification of verbs as propositional elements in the news text in the rubric "Akhbār Indūnīsyā". **Method:** This research uses analytic descriptive method with a case grammar approach. The data source in this research is the rubric "Akhbār Indūnīsyā" on al-jazeera.net website. The techniques used in this research are reading, note taking, purposive sampling, and PUP (pilah unsur penentu) techniques. **Results and Discussion:** The results show that there are 10 data about propositions contained in the rubric "Akhbār Indūnīsyā" with various propositional cases and verbs classification. **Conclusions and Implications:** Based on this research results, it was found: (1) 10 propositional cases, namely agentive cases, experiencer cases, instrumental cases, benefactive cases, objective cases, locative cases, source cases, goal cases, time cases, and comitative cases; and (2) 3 verbs classifications, namely state verbs, process verbs, and action verbs. The findings of this research strengthen the relevance of case grammar theory in analyzing the logical structure (semantic structure) of complex sentences. The application of propositional case roles such as agentive, experiencer, benefactive, objective, and location in nouns and case frames in verbs proved effective in revealing meaning relationships in Arabic news texts. This indicates that case grammar theory has cross-linguistic flexibility and can be applied to Semitic languages including Arabic. Understanding the semantic roles in sentences can help Arabic learners interpret texts more critically, especially in journalistic literature that are rich in information construction. In addition, language practitioners such as translators, journalists, and teachers can utilize this approach to deepen their understanding of implicit meanings in news texts. In addition, this research offers room for more extensive further research, such as the application of case grammar theory to non-news texts such as literary texts, religious texts, or academic texts in Arabic.
Keywords:	*Case Grammar; Propositions; Online Arabic News; al-Jazeera.net*
	ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang: Naskah berita berbahasa Arab banyak ditemukan kalimat kompleks juga identitas pelaku atau subjek kalimat seringkali dirahasiakan. Di samping itu, kajian tata Bahasa kasus terhadap berita berbahasa Arab masih tergolong minim dan jarang dibahas banyak orang.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi dan mendeskripsikan secara mendalam kasus proposisional dan klasifikasi verba sebagai unsur proposisi pada naskah berita dalam rubrik "Akhbār Indūnīsyā".

Metode: Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif analitik dengan pendekatan tata bahasa kasus. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah rubrik "Akhbār Indūnīsyā" pada situs al-jazeera.net. Teknik yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teknik baca, Teknik catat, teknik purposive sampling, dan teknik PUP (pilah unsur penentu).

Hasil dan Pembahasan: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat 10 data mengenai proposisi yang terdapat dalam rubrik "Akhbār Indūnīsyā" dengan kasus proposisional dan klasifikasi verba yang beragam.

Kesimpulan dan Implikasi: Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, ditemukan 10 jenis kasus proposisional dan 3 jenis klasifikasi verba dalam rubrik "Akhbār Indūnīsyā". Tata bahasa kasus. Temuan penelitian ini memperkuat relevansi teori tata bahasa kasus dalam menganalisis struktur logis (struktur semantik) kalimat kompleks. Penerapan peran kasus proposisional seperti agentif, pengalam, pemeroleh, objektif, dan lokatif pada nomina dan kerangka kasus pada verba terbukti efektif dalam mengungkapkan hubungan makna dalam teks berita bahasa Arab. Hal ini mengindikasikan bahwa teori tata bahasa kasus memiliki fleksibilitas lintas bahasa dan dapat diterapkan pada bahasa Semit termasuk bahasa Arab.

Memahami peran semantik dalam kalimat dapat membantu pelajar bahasa Arab menafsirkan teks dengan lebih kritis, terutama dalam berita jurnalistik yang kaya akan konstruksi informasi. Selain itu, praktisi bahasa seperti penerjemah, jurnalis, dan guru dapat menggunakan pendekatan ini untuk memperdalam pemahaman mereka tentang makna implisit dalam teks berita. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga membuka ruang untuk penelitian lanjutan yang lebih luas, seperti penerapan teori tata bahasa kasus pada teks-teks non-berita seperti teks-teks sastra, teks-teks keagamaan, atau teks-teks akademis dalam bahasa Arab.

Kata Kunci	*Tata Bahasa Kasus; Proposisi; Berita Arab Daring; al-Jazeera.net*

INTRODUCTION

People share information in communication. Information is not only delivered by word of mouth. In the world of journalism, information can also be acquired through news reported by the mass media. The mass media present news in print media such as newspapers and magazines, audiovisual media such as radio and television, and digital or online media. News plays an important role in human life. Moreover, in this era of globalization, people can access information quickly through online media. Everybody from one part of the world can find out about events or phenomena that occur in other parts of the world in an actual and factual way. This is in line with the fact that online media is growing rapidly and reaching its use quickly, so the public accept it at this moment. [1]

The language in writing and delivering news texts uses journalistic language. This type of language has its own characteristics. Language in journalism has a vital, central and fundamental position [2]. Journalistic language mediates between the language of science and the language of literature. The language of science is usually full of facts, dry, and not stylized. Meanwhile, literary language is imaginative and full of language styles. Journalistic language is based on facts, but has

its own language style [3]. Journalistic language has several characteristics, including clear, actual, relevant, interesting, simple, flexible, broad, and can be developed [4]. The main purpose of this type of language is as an accommodation to provide messages that the public needs [5].

However, news in the Arabic mass media is found to be different from the characteristics of journalistic language in general. It certainly ignores the main purpose of journalistic language in reporting news. One of them involves the use of complex sentences in news texts. Complex sentences generally contain more than one clause. As the construction of complex sentence structures, clauses become the basic unit of information in language [6]. Both complex sentences and simple sentences, a sentence contains functions that have a relationship between its elements. One of them is verb as the central predicative function that determines the meaning and information of a sentence [7].

In its development, Lundin (2021) found all sentences containing complex sentences in the newspaper al-Ahram (Egypt) September 2014 edition which is categorized as the main clause as many as 1144 complex sentences [8]. In addition, Watson (1999) found that news summaries contain many complex sentences in the form of verbal and nominal clauses. Watson added that the identity of the agent or subject in the sentence is frequently withheld. This language structure can affect how information is received and understood by readers [9].

al-jazeera.net is also affected by this kind of linguistic structure. Complex sentences and the elimination of the agent and subject clause are widely used in their news texts. The al-jazeera.net website was the first Arabic-language news website opened in 2001 and relaunched in 2004 [10]. It provides news resources for millions of Arabic speakers around the world. It is ranked in the top five most visited sites in the world [11]. This site comes closer to the public as a news provider through the internet network in the presence of Al-Jazeera Tv for television screen audiences. The news presented on al-jazeera.net is categorized in the rubrics of news. Within these rubrics, there are rubrics of politics, economics, culture, opinion, in-depth, etc. The site also provides rubrics on current and breaking events such as the Israeli genocide against the Palestinians, the invasion of Lebanon by Israel, the Russia-Ukraine War, and the US elections. Additionally, the site provides news sections for several countries including the Indonesian news rubric.

al-jazeera.net is affiliated with Al-Jazeera Media Network, a mass media founded by the Qatar Government. Al-Jazeera is one of the Arabic-language mass media that provides information related to socio-political-economic in the Arab world. Al-Jazeera is present as a medium for the Arab community as a form of expression in the middle of a crisis of freedom of speech. Al-Jazeera gives voice to the Arab community to highlight important social, political, and economic issues. Besides, Al-Jazeera has gained recognition in the public eye for its in-depth coverage of sensitive and controversial issues. This contributes positively to free speech in the Arab region despite the risks involved. Al-Jazeera is considered to play an important role in forming public opinion across the Arab world on global issues [12].

Case grammar theory can be used as a strong basis for understanding discourses such as literary works and news texts. This theory can reveal news texts containing complex sentences and the elimination of the agent and subject of clauses or sentences that are difficult to understand. This theory can give a semantic role in the structure of a sentence or clause that is described based on its classification. This theory was pioneered by Charles J. Fillmore in his paper as a modification of the transformational-generative theory [13].

Case grammar is used by literary critics as a content analysis method in literary works [14]. Researchers use case grammar as an approach in studying and analyzing literary work. Various literary works were studied including novels [15], [16], short stories [17], [18], and movies [19], [20], [21], [22], [23]. In addition, case grammar also plays an important role in teaching. In China, teachers use case grammar to improve vocabulary comprehension in foreign languages, especially

English [24]. Meanwhile, case grammar can be applied across languages [6]. This is proven by the many literary works analyzed with the application of this theory. These include English literature, Indonesian literature, and even Arabic literature with its own grammar.

Nevertheless, discussions regarding case grammar are still seldom discussed. Currently, case grammar research on discourses, such as literary works, is still quite minimal and rarely mentioned by many people [25], [26]. Likewise with research on news texts. Thus, the application of case grammar analysis in news texts is a novelty in the development of linguistic and journalistic research. Previous research shows that the focus of propositional case analysis and verb classification has been studied little. There is only one paper that analyzes propositional case and verb classification in literary works [27]. This adds points to the novelty of this research in news texts analysis.

"Akhbār Indūnīsyā" rubric was chosen as the object of this research to provide an understanding of the content of Arabic news texts that report on events in Indonesia through the syntactic-semantic role relationship in case grammar. It can also provide material for the development of future research on news texts based on the case grammar perspective. This research aims to identify and describe in depth the propositional case and verb classification as a proposition component in news texts in the "Akhbār Indūnīsyā" rubric.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Case grammar is a development of the linguistic theory of generative transformation introduced by Charles J. Fillmore through his paper "The Case for Case" [13]. Case grammar bases itself on a clear distinction between deep structure and surface structure [28]. Therefore, some of the principles of transformational-generative grammar are also applied to case grammar as follows [29].

1. Verbs have a central role in grammar.
2. Hidden categories play an important role.
3. Deep structure of clauses includes noun phrase components and verbs associated in case relationship in simple clauses.

At the same time, case grammar tries to find universal semantic features in syntactic analysis. The semantic component in transformational-generative grammar has yet to be resolved. Hence, case grammar is oriented towards syntax and semantics simultaneously. Case grammar can be categorized as generative semantics [30]. As a founder of this theory, Fillmore argues that a sentence or clause is made up of two components. The first component is called modality (modal case). Modality is a component in a sentence characterized by negation, tense, mood, and aspect. The second component is called a proposition (propositional case). Proposition is a component consisting of several nouns that are related to the verb by semantic role as case [31].

With the above modality and proposition components, Fillmore (1968) derived the following case grammar rules [29].

$$S \rightarrow M + P$$

Rule 1 says that a sentence or clause (S) consists of modality (M) and proposition (P) as a logical structure.

$$P \rightarrow V + K_1 + K_2 + K_3 \ldots + K_n$$

According to rule 2, a proposition is a component consisting of a verb (V) and several nouns; the relationship between nouns and verb is called case (K). In generative semantics, verbs function as predicates and nouns function as arguments

$$K \rightarrow A, I, D, F, L, \& O$$

In rule 3, the propositional case can be agentive (A), instrumental (I), dative (D), factitive (F), locative, (L), and objective (O).

According to Fillmore (1968) clauses consist of modality and proposition. Yet, in his paper entitled "Some Problems for Case Grammars", Fillmore (1971) eliminated modality in the clause structure. Other than that, the dative and factitive cases are replaced with the experiencer and goal cases. Fillmore also added source, time, benefactive, and comitative cases [31], [32].

In general, these are the propositional cases suggested by Fillmore [31], [33], [34], [35]:

1. Agentive (A); The case that expresses the actor or instigator of an action or work. For example: *John* closed the door. In Indonesian it is referred to as Pelaku or Agentif. While in Arabic it is known as حالة المنفذ.

2. Experiencer (E); The case states that people experience a single psychological, sensory, emotional, and cognitive event. For example: *John* is sick. In Indonesian it is referred to as Pengalam. While in Arabic it is known as حالة المجرب.

3. Instrument (I); The case that expresses the immediate cause of something to occur. For example: John cut the bread with *a knife*. In Indonesian it is referred to as Instrumental. While in Arabic it is known as حالة الأداة.

4. Benefactive (B); The case where a noun is gained, possessed, or lost from something or event. For example: *The farmer* got a cow as a gift. In Indonesian it is referred to as Pemeroleh. While in Arabic it is known as حالة المستفيد.

5. Objective (O); The case that expresses the static or vehicular noun as expressed by the meaning of the verb; this case is the most neutral and is considered obligatory in a case relationship. For example: *The stone* is hard, *the rice* is yellow. In Indonesian it is referred to as Objektif. While in Arabic it is known as حالة الموضوع.

6. Locative (L); This case expresses the place of a noun or a change of place of a noun. The young man leaned against *the tree*. In Indonesian it is referred to as Lokatif. While in Arabic it is known as حالة المكان.

7. Source (S); This case expresses the origin or starting point. For example: This fabric is made of *silk*. In Indonesian it is referred to as Sumber. While in Arabic it is known as حالة المصدر.

8. Goal (G); This case expresses the result or effect of an action. For example: Mother cooked *rice*. In Indonesian it is referred to as Hasil. While in Arabic it is known as حالة الهدف.

9. Time (T); This case expresses time orientation. For example: He always gets up *in the morning*. In Indonesian it is referred to as Hasil. While in Arabic it is known as حالة الزمان.

10. Comitative (C); cases that express a participation role. For example: The boy went with *his mother* to the market. In Indonesian it is referred to as Penyerta. While in Arabic it is known as حالة المعية.

The verb as the central of grammar is a word that refers to action in traditional linguistics. Morphologically, verbs indicate aspect and tense [36] . In 1971, John M. Anderson proposed a semantic classification of verbs in case grammar. The verbs are grouped into three parts, including [33], [37], [38]:

1. State verbs; verbs that express stative situations both physical and mental that are considered motionless, such as: have, know, contain. In English, they are referred to as State Verbs. While in Arabic it is referred to as أفعال الكونية.

2. Process Verbs; verbs that express motion or change but without the involvement of an agent, such as: find, move, go. In English, they are called Process Verbs. While in Arabic they are referred to as أفعال الاجرائية.

3. Action Verbs: verbs that express motion or change but include agent involvement as the instigator of the activity, such as: read, give, say, take. In English, they are called Action Verbs. While in Arabic they are referred to as أفعال الحركية.

METHOD

The approach that becomes the formal object in this research is the case grammar approach that Charles J. Fillmore pioneered in syntactic-semantic studies. The method used is an analytical descriptive method. This method is used to identify the variety of propositional cases and verb classifications in the object of this research and describe them deeply. This method is part of qualitative research with the type of literature study. Based on the literature study, this research uses online news articles in collecting data.

The data source used is the al-jazeera.net website with detailed links https://www.aljazeera.net/where/asia/indonesia/ as the material object of research. The type of data analyzed in this research is qualitative data, i.e. sentences or clauses in news texts in the "Akhbār Indūnīsyā" rubric on the al-jazeera.net website in the February 2025 edition [39].

The techniques used in collecting data for this research are reading technique, note-taking technique, and purposive sampling technique The way the reading technique works is to read carefully the news text in the Indonesian news rubric. The way the note technique works is to record the data to be analyzed in the form of sentences or clauses. The purposive sampling technique is to determine the desired data according to certain considerations [40].

In analyzing the data, the technique used in this research is the technique of pilah unsur penentu (PUP) in the method of padan. The method of padan is a data analysis method that determining tools does not become part of the language (langue) concerned [41]. The PUP technique makes the researcher's mentality a determining tool. The sorting power in this technique uses the sorting power of referential differences to identify differences in propositional cases in clauses in the form of cases of agent, experiencer, etc.; and identify differences in the types of semantic verb classifications in clauses in the form of state verbs, process verbs, and action verbs.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on several news texts published in the Indonesian news section on the al-jazeera.net website, 10 data were found which will be presented and explained as follows:

Datum 1

وقال الأميرال محمد علي، إن زيارة السفينة الفرنسية تأتي لتعزز العلاقات الدفاعية والأمنية والدبلوماسية بين باريس وجاكرتا. (الجزيرة نت: 2025)

Argument of Proposition	Type of Propositional Case
وقال الأميرال محمد علي، إن زيارة السفينة الفرنسية تأتي لتعزز العلاقات الدفاعية والأمنية والدبلوماسية بين باريس وجاكرتا	
الأميرال محمد علي	Agentive
إن زيارة... وجاكرتا	Objective
وجاكرتا باريس زيارة السفينة الفرنسية تأتي لتعزز العلاقات الدفاعية والأمنية والدبلوماسية بين	
زيارة السفينة الفرنسية	Objective
لتعزز العلاقات الدفاعية والأمنية والدبلوماسية	Goal

The sentence above consists of two clauses. The first clause is labelled with the case /A, *E, O/, *E = deletable. The experiencer case is eliminated, as it is not visible on the surface structure of the clause. The phrase الأميرال محمد علي indicates agentive case, since the person is doing the action (actor). The second clause indicates the objective case of the first clause, as the person is making a statement of the action. The verb قال which means "to say (s. m.)' or 'to state (s. m.)" has the case frame +[__A, E, O] in the first clause. It is an action verb, because an utterance occurs by the action of the actor.

In the second clause, it is labelled with case /O, G/. The phrase زيارة السفينة الفرنسية indicates the objective case, because a visit is something that moves. The phrase لتعز العلاقات الدفاعية والأمنية والدبلوماسية indicates the result case, as the close relationship is the result of the visit. The verb تأتي which means "to come (s. f.)". It has the case frame +[__O, G] in the second clause. It is a process verb, because something moves without the involvement of the actor.

Datum 2

قام وزير الدفاع الإندونيسي سفري شمس الدين بزيارة لحاملة الطائرات، التي تعمل بالطاقة النووية. والتقى بقادة البحرية الفرنسية السبت، واطلع على أنظمتها التسلحية وطائراتها. (الجزيرة نت: 2025)

Argument of Proposition	Type of Propositional Case
قام سفري شمس الدين بزيارة لحاملة الطائرات	
سفري شمس الدين	Agentive

زيارة لحاملة الطائرات	Objective
والتقى سفري شمس الدين بقادة البحرية الفرنسية السبت	
سفري شمس الدين	Agentive
قادة البحرية الفرنسية	Objective
السبت	Time
.واطلع سفري شمس الدين على أنظمتها التسلحية وطائراتها	
سفري شمس الدين	Experiencer
أنظمتها التسلحية وطائراتها	Objective (Stative)

The sentence above is divided into three clauses. The first clause is labelled with the case /A, O, L/. The phrase سفري شمس الدين indicates the agentive case, as the person is acting (the actor). The phrase زيارة indicates the objective case, as the actor makes something out of the action, namely the visit. The phrase لحاملة الطائرات indicates the locative case, as it states the location where the action takes place. The verb قام بـ which means 'to do' has the case frame +[__A, O, L]. It is an action verb because something is made with the involvement of the actor.

The second clause is labelled with the case /A, O, T/. The phrase سفري شمس الدين indicates the agentive case, as the person is performing an action (the actor). The phrase قادة البحرية الفرنسية indicates the objective case, as it is affected by the action performed by the actor. The word السبت indicates the time case, as it expresses the time of the action. The verb التقى which means 'to meet' has the case frame +[__A, O, T] in this sentence. It is an action verb because the thing affected by the action is involved with the actor.

In the third clause, it is labelled with the case /E, Os/. The phrase سفري شمس الدين indicates the experiencer case, as the person experiences a psychological sensation from the action they performed. The phrase أنظمتها التسلحية وطائراتها indicates the stative objective case, as the object causes the experiencer to experience a psychological sensation and is considered motionless. The verb اطلع which means 'to see' has the case frame +[__E, Os]. It is a state verb, because a mental state (sensation) is experienced which is considered motionless.

Datum 3

أوقفت الحكومة الإندونيسية مشروع تطوير عقاري بقيمة مليار دولار قرب جاكرتا. (الجزيرة نت: 2025)

Argument of Proposition	Type of Propositional Case
الحكومة الإندونيسية	Agentive
مشروع تطوير عقاري بقيمة مليار دولار	Goal
قرب جاكرتا	Locative

The sentence above is labelled with case /A, G, L/. The phrase الحكومة الإندونيسية indicates the agentive case, as the Indonesian government took an action. The word مشروع تطوير عقاري بقيمة ملياردولار indicates the objective case, as the perpetrator performs the result of the action taken. The phrase قرب جاكرتا indicates locative case, as it states the location in the action the perpetrator performed. The verb أوقفت which means 'to stop (s. f.)' has a case frame of [+__A, G, L] in this sentence. It is an action verb because the action is completed with the involvement of the actor.

Datum 4

وقَّعت تركيا وإندونيسيا، يوم الأربعاء، اتفاقية لإنشاء مشروع مشترك لبناء مصنع للطائرات المسيرة التركية في إندونيسيا. (الجزيرة نت: 2025)

Argument of Proposition	Type of Propositional Case
تركيا وإندونيسيا	Agentive
اتفاقية	Objective
يوم الأربعاء	Time
لإنشاء مشروع مشترك	Goal$_1$
لبناء مصنع للطائرات المسيرة التركية في إندونيسيا	Goal$_2$

The sentence above is labelled with case /A, O, T, G$_1$, G$_2$/. The phrase تركيا وإندونيسيا indicates the agentive case, because Turkey and Indonesia perform the action (the actor). The word اتفاقية indicates the objective case, because the agreement changes as a result of the action taken by the actor. The phrase يوم الأربعاء indicates the time case, because it expresses the time of the action performed by the actor. The phrase لإنشاء مشروع مشترك لبناء مصنع للطائرات المسيرة التركية في إندونيسيا indicates the goal case, as it states the result and effect of the action taken by the actor. The verb وقعت which means 'has signed (s. f. p.)' has the case frame [+__A, O, T, G] in this sentence. It is an action verb because the action is performed with the involvement of the actor.

Datum 5

أدى 961 من حكام الأقاليم ومحافظي المحافظات وولاة المدن ونوابهم اليمين الدستورية، اليوم الخميس، في القصر الجمهوري بجاكرتا. (الجزيرة نت: 2025)

Argument of Proposition	Type of Propositional Case
961 من حكام الأقاليم ومحافظي المحافظات وولاة المدن ونوابهم	Agentive
اليمين الدستورية	Objective
في القصر الجمهوري بجاكرتا	Locative
اليوم الخميس	Time

The sentence above is labelled with case /A, O, L, T/. The phrase **من حكام الأقاليم ومحافظي 961** المحافظات وولاة المدن ونوابهم indicates the agentive case, because the (candidates) of the regional head perform an action. The word اليمين الدستورية indicates the objective case, because the oath of office is something that the actor takes. The phrase اليوم الخميس indicates the time case, as it states the time when the action took place. The phrase في القصرالجمهوري بجاكرتا indicates the locative case, as it states the location of the action. The verb أدى meaning "to perform (= take sworn)" has a case frame of [+__A, O, L, T] in this sentence. It is an action verb because the action is performed with the involvement of the actor.

Datum 6

نظم منتدى تنسيقية الطلبة للتضامن مع فلسطين في جاكرتا برنامجا رياضيا خيريا انطلق من الساحة الوطنية الإندونيسية، وجاب المشاركون الشارع الرئيسي وسط العاصمة. (الجزيرة نت: 2025)

Argument of Proposition	Type of Propositional Case
نظم منتدى تنسيقية الطلبة للتضامن مع فلسطين في جاكرتا برنامجا رياضيا خيريا انطلق من الساحة الوطنية الإندونيسية	
منتدى تنسيقية الطلب	Agentive
للتضامن مع فلسطين	Objective
في جاكرتا	Locative
الساحة الوطنية الإندونيسية	Source
وجاب المشاركون الشارع الرئيسي وسط العاصمة	
المشاركون	Agentive = Objective
الشارع الرئيسي وسط العاصمة	Locative

The sentence above is divided into two clauses. The first clause is labelled with the case /A, O, L, S/. The phrase منتدى تنسيقية الطلب indicates the agentive case, as the student coordination forum performs an action (the actor). The phrase للتضامن مع فلسطين indicates the objective case, because something the actor does changes, namely the solidarity action. The phrase في جاكرتا indicates the locative case, because it states the location of the action. The phrase الساحة الوطنية الإندونيسية shows the source case, because it states the beginning or source of an action. The verb نظم which means "to organize (s. m.)" or "to hold event" has the case frame +[__A, O, L, S]. It is an action verb because something is made with the involvement of an actor.

The second clause is labelled with the case /*A, L/ *A=O. The word المشاركون shows the agentive case, because the participants of the solidarity action perform an action (the agent). The agentive case in this clause can be referred to as the objective case, due to the actor being paired with the verb of motion. The phrase الشارع الرئيسي وسط العاصمة shows locative case, because it states the location of the action. The verb جاب which means "to go around (s. m.)" in this passive sentence with the case frame +[__A, L]. It is an action verb because the action occurs with the involvement of the actor.

Datum 7

أطلقت وزارة الخارجية الإندونيسية وهيئات إنسانية ومجتمعية حملة تضامنية تحت شعار
"التضامن والتفاعل الحقيقي والأمل الجديد". (الجزيرة نت: 2025)

Argument of Proposition	Type of Propositional Case
وزارة الخارجية الإندونيسية	Agentive
وهيئات إنسانية	Comitative₁
ومجتمعية	Comitative₂
حملة تضامنية	Goal

The sentence above is labelled with case /A, G, C/. The phrase وزارة الخارجية الإندونيسية indicates the agentive case, as the Indonesian foreign ministry performs an action (actor). The phrase وهيئات إنسانية ومجتمعية indicates the communicative case, as it accompanies the location where the actor performs an action. The phrase حملة تضامنية indicates the goal case, as the solidarity campaign was created by the action the actor took. The verb أطلقت which means 'to launch (s. f.)' in the sentence has the case frame +[__A, G, C]. It is an action verb because the action is created by the involvement of the actor.

Datum 8

جاء الشاب الروهينغي ميزان الحق قبل أكثر من عام من بنغلاديش على متن قارب إلى آتشيه،
يقول للجزيرة نت، إنه قرر وأسرته الانتقال إلى بيكان بارو بسبب سوء الأوضاع في بنغلاديش. (الجزيرة
نت: 2025)

Argument of Proposition	Type of Propositional Case
جاء الشاب الروهينغي ميزان الحق قبل أكثر من بنغلاديش على متن قارب إلى آتشيه	
الشاب الروهينغي ميزان الحق	Agentive
من بنغلاديش	Source
إلى آتشيه	Goal
قبل أكثر من عام	Time
على متن قارب	Instrumental
يقول للجزيرة نت	
الشاب الروهينغي ميزان الحق	Agentive
للجزيرة نت	Experiencer
إنه قرر وأسرته الانتقال إلى بيكان بارو بسبب سوء الأوضاع في بنغلاديش	Objective

إنه قرر وأسرته الانتقال إلى بيكان بارو بسبب سوء الأوضاع في بنغلاديش	
الشاب الروهينغي ميزان الحق	Agentive
وأسرته	Comitative
الانتقال إلى بيكان بارو	Goal
بسبب سوء الأوضاع في بنغلاديش	Source

The sentence above is divided into three clauses. The first clause is labelled with the case /A, S, G, I, T/. The phrase الشاب الروهينغي ميزان الحق indicates agentive case, as the person is performing the action (the actor). The phrase من بنغلاديش indicates the source case, as Bangladesh is the point of the beginning of the action. The phrase إلى آتشيه indicates the destination case, as Aceh is the final destination of the action. The phrase قبل أكثرمن عام indicates the time case, as it expresses the time of the action. The phrase على متن قارب indicates the instrumental case, because the boat is the intermediate cause or tool used by actor doing action. The verb جاء which means 'to come (s. m.)' has the case frame +[__A, S, G, I, T]. It is an action verb because something is made with the involvement of the actor.

The second clause is labelled with case /A, E, O/. The phrase الشاب الروهينغي ميزان الحق indicates agentive case, as the person is performing an action (the actor). The phrase للجزيرة نت indicates the experiencer case, because it experiences the action that the doer does, i.e. hearing his words. The third clause shows the objective case for the second clause, as the statement is made by the agent. The verb قال which means "to say (s. m.)" or 'to state' has the case frame +[__A, E, O] in the first clause. It is an action verb, because an utterance occurs by the action of the actor.

The third clause is labelled with case /A, S, G, C/. The phrase الشاب الروهينغي ميزان الحق indicates the agentive case, as the person is performing an action (the actor). The phrase وأسرته indicates the comitative case, as it accompanies the actor performing the action. The phrase الانتقال إلى بيكان بارو indicates the purpose case, as it is the result or effect of the action performed by the actor. The phrase بسبب سوء الأوضاع في بنغلاديش indicates the source case, as it is the source or cause of the action. The verb قرر which means "to decide (s. m.)" has a case frame of [+__A, S, G, C] in this sentence. It is an action verb because the result of the action is done with the involvement of the actor.

Datum 9

وتعيش أمينة بنت رشيد أحمد و15 شخصا من الإخوة والأخوات والأبناء في خيمة بلاستيكية واحدة. (الجزيرة نت: 2025)

Argument of Proposition	Type of Propositional Case
أمينة بنت رشيد أحمد	Objective (Stative)
في خيمة بلاستيكية واحدة	Locative
و15 شخصا من الإخوة والأخوات والأبناء	Comitative

The sentence above is labelled with the case /Os, L, C/. The phrase أمينة بنت رشيد أحمد indicates the objective stative case, as the person is performing an action that is considered motionless. The phrase في خيمة بلاستيكية واحدة indicates the locative case, as it states the location of the actor acting. The phrase و15 شخصا من الإخوة والأخوات والأبناء indicates the comitative case, as it accompanies the stative object acting. The verb تعيش which means 'to live' or 'to stay' in the sentence has the case frame +[__Os, L, C]. It is a state verb because the action is considered motionless.

Datum 10

وتقول "نريد أن نعيش حياة آمنة وبسلام. وأن يجد أطفالنا تعليما " (الجزيرة نت: 2025)

Argument of Proposition	Type of Propositional Case
تقول	
هي	Agentive (Deletable)
"نريد أن نعيش حياة آمنة وبسلام. وأن يجد أطفالنا تعليما"	Objective
نريد أن نعيش حياة آمنة وبسلام	
نحن	Experiencer (Deletable)
حياة آمنة وبسلام	Objective (Stative)
يجد أطفالنا تعليما	
أطفالنا	Benefactive
تعليما	Objective

The sentence above is divided into three clauses. The first clause is labelled with cases /A, E, O/ *A, E= deletable. The agentive and experiencer cases are eliminated, as the noun agent merges and blends with the verb and the experiencer does not appear in the surface structure. The second and third clauses indicate objective case, as the statement is made by the agent. The verb قال which means 'to say' or 'to state' has a case frame of +[__A, E, O] in the first clause. It is an action verb, because an utterance occurs by the action of the actor.

The second clause is labelled with the case /E, Os/ *E = deletable. The case of experiencer is eliminated, because the noun experiencer merges and blends with the verb. The phrase حياة آمنة وبسلام indicates the stative objective case, as the person is performing an action that is considered immobile. The verb نريد which means 'to want' in the sentence has the case frame +[__ Os, L, C]. It is a state verb because the action is considered motionless.

In the third clause, it is labelled with the case /B, O/. The phrase أطفالنا indicates the benefactive case, because the children (will) get a benefit, namely education. The phrase تعليما indicates the objective case, because education is something that provides benefits. The verb يجد

which means 'to find' or 'to get' has a case frame of +[__B, O] in this sentence. It is a process verb because the benefit is gained by the benefactive noun without the involvement of the actor.

CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

This research aims to identify and describe in depth the propositional case and verb classification as a propositional component in news texts the "Akhbār Indūnīsyā" rubric. Based on this research results, it was found: (1) 10 propositional cases, namely agentive cases, experiencer cases, instrumental cases, objective cases, locative cases, source cases, goal cases, time cases, and comitative cases; and (2) 3 verbs classifications, namely state verbs, process verbs, and action verbs.

The findings of this research strengthen the relevance of case grammar theory in analyzing the logical structure (semantic structure) of complex sentences. The application of propositional case roles such as agentive, experiencer, benefactive, objective, and location in nouns and case frames in verbs proved effective in revealing meaning relationships in Arabic news texts. This indicates that case grammar theory has cross-linguistic flexibility and can be applied to Semitic languages including Arabic.

Understanding the semantic roles in sentences can help Arabic learners interpret texts more critically, especially in journalistic literature that are rich in information construction. In addition, language practitioners such as translators, journalists, and teachers can utilize this approach to deepen their understanding of implicit meanings in news texts. In addition, this research offers room for more extensive further research, such as the application of case grammar theory to non-news texts such as literary texts, religious texts, or academic texts in Arabic.

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