Fillmore's Case Grammar In The Short Story Al-Yatîm By Fatima Mohsen

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Latar belakang: Tata bahasa kasus muncul seiring dengan tanggapan Fillmore terhadap perkembangan tata bahasa transformasi, yang mana hal ini telâh menjadi subjek yang menarik bagi para ahli sintaksis dan semantik dalâm berapa dekade.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengungkap modalitas dalâm cerpen Al-Yatîm karya Fatima Mohsen; dan (2) untuk mendeskripsikan proposisi dalâm cerpen Al-Yatîm karya Fatima Mohsen berdasarkan teori tata bahasa kasus Charles J Fillmore

Metode: Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian deskriptif-kualitatif. Sumber data primer yang digunakan adalah kutipan-kutipan dalâm cerpen Al-Yatîm karya Fatima Mohsen, dan sumber data sekunder yang digunakan adalâh buku-buku dan jurnal yang berkaitan dengan kajian penelitian. Teknik pengumpulan data dalâm penelitian ini adalâh teknik baca-catat. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalâh analisis data Miles dan Huberman.

Hasil dan Pembahasan: Adapun hasil dari penelitian ini, di antaranya: (1) terdapat 5 jenis modalitas, yaitu waktu (madhi, hal, mustaqbal), tanda (janib madhi, janib hal, janib mustaqbal), negasi (lâ, lâysa, lan), adbverbia (taroddad, darojah), dan mood (irsyadiyah); dan (2) terdapat 8 jenis kasus proposisi, yaitu kasus agentif (dhomir ana, dhomir mustatir nahnu, waliid, wahiid, at-tiflu as-shoghir), kasus eksperiens (tahmilu), kasus instrumen (jihaz), kasus objektif (zaujatahu, kalâmaha), kasus sumber (ta'uda, i'adah, ajro'), kasus tujuan (ilâ at-thobib, ilâ al-mabna), kasus lokatif (ma'mal, daaril aytam, maktabil mudiroh), dan kasus waktu (tsalâsatu asyhur, at-tsanawatil khoms).

Kesimpulan dan Implikasi: Studi tata bahasa kasus tidak hanya berfokus pada tata bahasa Inggris, tetapi juga dapat diterapkan pada semua bahasa tata bahasa termasuk bahasa Arab. Dalam tata bahasa kasus Fillmore, setiap kasus memiliki peran semantik dalam kalimat yang bertujuan untuk menjelaskan hubungan antara predikat dan frasa nomina. Dengan adanya penelitian ini, pembaca diharapkan dapat memahami tata bahasa kasus, dan dapat mengaplikasikannya dalam proses pembelajaran. Terkait dengan saran yang perlu dicermati bagi peneliti selanjutnya adalah untuk lebih banyak mengkaji referensi dan teori-teori lain yang berkaitan dengan tata bahasa kasus, serta lebih mempersiapkan diri dalam proses analisis data sehingga bisa mendapatkan hasil penelitian yang baik. Selain itu, peneliti memahami bahwa penelitian ini masih jauh dari kata sempurna. Oleh karena itu, peneliti meminta saran yang membangun dari pembaca agar kedepannya dapat menyajikan penelitian atau karya tulis lainnya yang lebih baik.

Kata Kunci *Tata Bahasa Khusus; Fillmore, Modalitas, Proposisi, Al-Yatîm;*

INTRODUCTION

Case grammar emerged along with Fillmore's response to the development of transformational grammar. In line with Cook, who added that case grammar is not limited to surface structures (surface sentence structures) like the previous theory but requires deep structures.[1], [2]

Case grammar is an approach in grammar that emphasizes semantic correlâtions in a sentence.[3], [4] The predicate in case grammar is the most important sentence element and has several semantic correlâtions with one or more noun phrases. These correlâtions are known as cases. The predicate is considered to be an event, while the case is the role of the noun phrase in the event.[5], [6], [7], [8]

Case grammar in the realm of linguistics has become an interesting subject for syntax and semantic experts for decades. Fillmore proposed the notion of the case as a more stable element of language than surface-oriented grammatical terms, such as subject and object. For this reason, research relâted to case grammar is still a concern and needs to be developed.

Charles J. Fillmore proposes a theory of case grammar to test hypotheses about the role of noun semantics in its correlâtion with the predicate contained in a sentence.[9] The correlâtion between the noun and the predicate is referred to as a case. Semantically, cases are determined by the lexical semantics of predicates, such as agentive cases, instrumental cases, factive cases, and so on.[10], [11] Fillmore does not provide arguments and analyzes the lexical semantics of words because Fillmore pays more attention to case semantic correlâtions at the syntactic level.

So far, research relâted to Charles J Fillmore's perspective case grammar theory has focused on studying modality and propositions in films, propositions in films and examining cases and semantics of verbs in children's stories. This study also uses the grammar approach of Charles J Fillmore's case, and the research object used is an Arabic short story entitled Al-Yatîm by Fatima Mohsen. Thus, the position of the current researcher is to add to research findings regarding the grammar of the Charles J Fillmore case in the form of modalities and propositions.

Departing from the explanation above, the purpose of this study is to analyze the grammar of cases in the short story Al-Yatîm by Fatima Mohsen based on the theory of case grammar from the perspective of Charles J. Fillmore. The specific purposes of this study include: (1) revealing modalities in the short story Al-Yatîm by Fatima Mohsen based on the perspective of Charles J Fillmore; and (2) revealing the proposition in the short story Al-Yatîm by Fatima Mohsen based on the perspective of Charles J Fillmore.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Charles J. Fillmore introduced Case Grammar in the 1960s as an innovative approach to syntactic and semantic analysis.[12] Unlike traditional grammatical frameworks that emphasize the structural aspects of sentences, Case Grammar focuses on the relationships between the verb and its associated nouns.[13] Fillmore's theory posits that verbs are central to sentence structure and that nouns take on specific "case roles"[14] such as Agent, Patient, Instrument, etc. These roles help define the meaning and interpretation of sentences, offering a deeper insight into the interplay between syntax and semantics.

Case Grammar has been widely utilized in various linguistic studies to analyze sentence structures and meaning.[15], [16], [17] Researchers have applied this theory to different languages and text forms, demonstrating its versatility and effectiveness in uncovering underlying semantic relations.[18], [19], [20] For instance, Case Grammar has been used to analyze narratives, legal texts, and even poetry, where understanding the roles of different entities in sentences is crucial for interpretation.

In the context of Arabic linguistics, Fillmore's Case Grammar has proven particularly useful due to the rich morphological and syntactic features of the language.[21] Arabic, with its complex system of roots and patterns, provides a fertile ground for exploring the relationships between verbs and nouns.[22] Scholars have applied Case Grammar to classical and modern Arabic texts, including prose, poetry, and religious scripture, to analyze how case roles are expressed and how they contribute to the overall meaning of the text.

The short story "Al-Yatîm" by Fatima Mohsen offers a unique case study for the application of Fillmore's Case Grammar. The narrative structure and the roles of characters within the story can be effectively analyzed using Case Grammar to reveal how the author constructs meaning and engages the reader.[23], [24] The story, with its focus on themes of loss, family, and societal roles, provides a rich text for exploring how different case roles are assigned and how they contribute to the emotional and thematic depth of the narrative.

Several studies have applied Fillmore's Case Grammar to various forms of Arabic literature. These studies have highlighted the theory's applicability in analyzing the syntactic and semantic structures of Arabic texts. Researchers have demonstrated that Case Grammar can uncover subtle nuances in meaning that might be overlooked using more traditional grammatical approaches.[25] For instance, studies have explored how case roles can be used to convey power dynamics, social relations, and cultural themes in Arabic narratives.

The application of Fillmore's Case Grammar to the short story "Al-Yatîm" by Fatima Mohsen is expected to provide new insights into the semantic structures of the narrative. By analyzing the roles of different entities within the story, this study aims to contribute to the broader understanding of how meaning is constructed in Arabic literature. The findings from this analysis could also offer a new perspective on the use of Case Grammar in literary analysis, particularly in the context of Arabic texts.

METHOD

This study uses Charles J Fillmore's perspective case grammar as an analytical tool. This research is descriptive-qualitative research,[26], [27], [28] according to the research objective to describe the case grammar found in the short story Al-Yatîm by Fatima Mohsen. Descriptive-qualitative research is a type of research that provides a careful description in the form of descriptions or words.[29], [30]

The primary data source that the researchers use is quotations from the short story Al-Yatîm by Fatima Mohsen. The researchers chose the short story as the object of research because according to the researchers, the short story contains fairly complex case grammar. Secondary data sources that researchers use is books and journals relâted to research studies. The data collection technique in this study was the note-reading technique. The researchers carefully read the entire short story Al-Yatîm by Fatima Muhsen, then recorded the quotations that were suspected of being research data.

This study uses data analysis model according to Miles and Huberman, namely, (1) data reduction, the researchers only selected data relâted to case grammar in the short story Al-Yatîm by Fatima Mohsen; (2) presenting the data, the researchers recorded and then grouped the quotations according to the case grammar in the short story Al-Yatîm by Fatima Mohsen; and (3) concluding research results.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Fillmore's Case Grammar From The Perspective of Charles J. Fillmore

Charles J Fillmore explâined that the basic structure of a sentence consists of complements of (M) modalities and (P) propositions, namely (K) → (M) + (P). A proposition is a unit relâtion that does not have a definite tense involves a verb as well as several case-marked noun phrases. Meanwhile, what is separate from this is known as modality including tense, mode, negation, and aspectuality. Capital cases are cases relâted to modality, while propositional cases are relâted to propositional cases.

The grammatical case of Charles J. Fillmore's perspective applied in the short story Al-Yatîm by Fatima Mohsen has a grammatical aim or an Arabic grammatical description in the short story that can be described. This is in line with the opinion of Brown & Miller, Fillmore, and Richards who explâined that case grammar functions to describe grammatical or grammatical descriptions of various languages. Fillmore's case results in a clâssification into basic sentence types in the form of modalities and propositions, as follows:

Modality in The Short Story Al-Yatîm by Fatima Mohsen Based on Charles J Fillmore's Perspective

Modality is a constituent that completes a proposition in a sentence structure including negation, tense, mood, and aspect. In other words, modality is another element of a sentence outside of a proposition. The researchers presented the modalities in the short story Al-Yatîm by Fatima Mohsen based on the perspective of Charles J Fillmore in the following table:

Table 1. Modality in the Short Story of Al-Yatîm by Fatima Mohsen

Modality Type	Modality Form	Modality Example
(زمان)	(ماضي)	قالت
	(حال)	تعلم
	(مستقبل)	ستعيش
(جانب)	جانب ماضي	قالت
	جانب حال	تعلم
	جانب مستقبل	ستعيش
(نافية)	(لا)	لا تحاول
	(لا، ليس)	لا أريد
	(لن)	لن أفعل
(ظرفية)	(تردد)	أول مرة، مرة أخرى، عدة
	(درجة)	أيام
		أجمل، أكثر
(مزاجية)	(إرشادية)	لا شك

Based on Table 1. above, the case of modal in the short story Al-Yatîm by Fatima Mohsen based on Charles J Fillmore's perspective consists of five elements of capital, namely time modality (طرائق وقت), sign or aspect modality (طرائق جانب), negation modality or nafi (طرائق نافية), adverb modality (طرائق ظرفية), and mood modality (طرائق مزاجية).

Time Modality (طرائق وقت)

The modality of time indicates the time an event took plâce which is known through a predicate or verb. The modality of time in the short story Al-Yatîm based on Charles J Fillmore's perspective is found in the following quote:

<div dir="rtl">فقالت زوجته مستنكرة (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص. ٢)</div>

"His wife said she didn't agree."

The word قالت (*qâlât*) which means "she said" explâins that an event in the form of speech has passed. The word قالت (*qâlât*) in the sentence above is a predicate verb that shows the modality of the past tense. Other time modality findings are as follows:

<div dir="rtl">أنت تعلم أن التبني حرام يا وليد (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص. ٢)</div>

"You know that adoption is prohibited, Walid."

The word "تعلم" (*ta'lâm*) which means "you know" explâins that an event is taking plâce because it does not contain the meaning "already or had" or the meaning "will". The word "تعلم"

(*ta'lâm*) in this sentence is a predicate verb indicating the modality of time in the present tense. In other findings, the modality of time is shown in the following quote:

هل ستعيش بقية حياتك بدون أطفال (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص. ٢)

"Are you going to live the rest of your life without children?"

The word "ستعيش" (*sata'isyu*) which means 'you will live' which is indicated by the letter *sin* (will) explâins that an event will take plâce in the future. The word "ستعيش" (*sata'isyu*) is a predicate that denotes a modality of time in the future.

The findings of this study state that the modality of time in the short story Al-Yatîm based on Charles J Fillmore's perspective has three forms, namely past, present, and future. This finding is following Fillmore's opinion which states that time modalities include past, present, and future.

Sign or Aspect Modality (طرائق جانب)

The researchers found the signed modality in the Al-Yatîm short story based on Charles J Fillmore's perspective in the following quotation:

فقالت زوجته مستنكرة (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص. ٢)

"His wife said she didn't agree."

The word "قالت" (*qâlât*) in the sentence above is in the form "فعل الماضي" (*fi'il madhi*) marked with "تاء التأنيث الساكنة"(ta' ta'nis as-sâkinah) which indicates "ضمير المؤنث" (*dhomir mu'annats*). Other sign modality findings as follows:

أنت تعلم أن التبني حرام يا وليد (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص. ٢)

"You know that adoption is prohibited, Walid."

The word "تعلم" (*ta'lâm*) in the sentence above is in the form "فعل المضارع" (*fi'il mudhori'*) marked with the letter *ta'* in the word "تعلم" (*ta'lâm*) which includes the letters "مضارعة" (*mudhoro'ah*) and showed "ضمير أنت" (*dhomir anta*).

هل ستعيش بقية حياتك بدون أطفال (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص. ٢)

"Are you going to live the rest of your life without children?"

The word "ستعيش" (*sata'isyu*) in the sentence above is in the form of "فعل مضارع" (*fi'il mudhari*) which is marked with the letters "سين" (*sin*) meaning "to come", and the letters "التاء" (*ta'*) which include the letters "المضارعة" (*mudhara'ah*) and denotes "ضمير أنت" (*dhamir anta*).

The findings of this study state that the signed modality in the short story Al-Yatîm based on Charles J Fillmore's perspective has three forms, namely "جانب ماض" (*janib madhi*), "جانب حال" (*janib haal*), and "جانب مستقبل " (*janib mustaqbal*).

Nafi or Negation Modality (طرائق نافية)

The researchers found the negation modality in the short story Al-Yatîm based on Charles J Fillmore's perspective in the following quote:

لكن لا تحاول الإثقال عليها (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص. ١٢)

"But don't try to burden her."

The word "لا" (*lâ*) which means "don't" in the sentence above shows nafi or negation.

ولا أريد أن أتركك لهذا السبب (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص.٣)

"And I don't want to leave you for this reason."

ليس أمامنا خيار آخر سوى أن نتبنى طفلا (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص.٣)

"We have no other choice but to adopt a child."

The words "لا" (*lâ*) and "ليس" (*lâysa*) which mean "not" in the sentence above show nafi' or negation.

أنت تعلم أنني لن أفعل ذلك يا وليد (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص.٤)

"You know I won't do it, Walid."

The word لن which means "will not/won't" in the sentence above show nafi or negation. The word لن in the sentence "لن أفعل ذلك يا وليد" (*lan af'al dzalik ya waliid*) is a form of affirmation that a job will not be done.

The findings of this study state that the nafi or negation modality in the short story Al-Yatîm based on Charles J Fillmore's perspective has three forms, namely *lâ* (don't), *lâ* and *lâysa* (not) and *lan* (will not).

Adverb Modality (طرائق ظرفية)

The researchers found adverb modality in Al-Yatîm's short story based on Charles J Fillmore's perspective in the following quotation:

عندما رأيته لأول مرة شعرت بأنه ابني (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص.٤)

"When the first time I saw him, I felt he was my son."

هذا لن يتكرر مرة أخرى (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص.١٣)

"This will not happen again."

مضت عدة أيام على ذلك الحوار العاصف (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص.٩)

"Several days have passed since that stormy dialogue."

The phrase "أول مرة" (*awwali marrah*) indicates the frequency with which an event is occurring for the first time. The phrase "مرة أخرى" (*marratan ukhra*) denotes the frequency with which an event occurs over and over again. Whereas the phrase "عدة أيام" (*'iddata ayyam*) indicates the frequency of several. The phrase "أول مرة" (*awwali marrah*), the phrase "مرة أخرى" (*marratan ukhra*), and the phrase "عدة أيام" (*'iddata ayyam*) are adverb modalities in the form of frequents. Other adverb modalities are found in the following quotations:

وحيد، لدي خبر جميل لك... هذا أكيد، لكن هناك خبر أجمل (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص.٦)

"Wahid, I have good news for you... That's for sure, but there is even better news."

ماذا يمكننا أن نفعل أكثر مما فعلناه بالفعل (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص.١٠)

"What can we do more than what we have done."

The word "أجمل" (*ajmal*) means "better" and the word "أكثر" (*aksar*) means "more" in the form of the *ism tafdhil* which means "more". The word *ajmal* which is preceded by the word *jamiil* and the word *aksar* between the words *naf'al* and *fa'alna* shows degree. The word "أجمل" (*ajmal*) with the meaning "better" and the word "أكثر" (*aksar*) with the meaning "more" are modality

adverbs in the form of degrees. The findings of this study state that the adverb modality in Al-Yatîm's short story has two forms, namely *taroddad* (frequential adverb) and *darojah* (adverb of degree).

Mood Modality (طرائق مزاجية)

The researchers found a mood modality in the form of an indicative (إرشادية) in the short story Al-Yatîm based on Charles J Fillmore's perspective in the following quote:

لا شك أن فقدها لجنينها كان أمرا صادما بالنسبة إليها (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص.١٢)

"There is no doubt that the loss of a fetus was a shock to her."

The phrase "لا شك" (*lâ syakka*) denotes an indicative mood modality.

Propositions in The Short Story Al-Yatîm by Fatima Mohsen Based on Charles J Fillmore's Perspective

Fillmore reveals that the structure in the propositional component of a simple sentence is an arrangement consisting of a predicate and several noun phrases that have a relâtionship or are called cases. Based on Fillmore's semantics, the type of case depends on the language, but there are eight types of cases that are common to all languages including agentive, experiential, instrumental, objective, source, objective, locative, and time cases. Each case has a semantic role in a sentence.

The researchers presented the propositions in the short story Al-Yatîm by Fatima Mohsen based on Charles J Fillmore's perspective in the following table:

Table 2. Propositions in the Short Story Al-Yatîm by Fatima Mohsen

Types of Cases in Propositions	Forms of Cases in Propositions
(حالة الفاعل)	ضمير(أنا)، ضمير مستتر (نحن)
	وحيد، وليد، الطفل الصغير
(حالة الخبر)	تحمل
(الآلة)	جهاز إختبار الحمل
(حالة المفعول)	زوجته
	كلامها
(حالة المصدر)	لتعود
	إعادة
	لأجراء
(حالة الغرض)	إلى الطبيب
	إلى المبنى
(ظرف المكان)	المعمل
	دار الأيتام
	مكتب المديرة
(ظرف الزمان)	٣ أشهر
	السنوات الخمس

Based on Table 2. above, the proposition in the short story Al-Yatîm by Fatima Mohsen based on the perspective of Charles J Fillmore consists of eight cases, namely agentive case (حالة الفاعل), experiential case (حالة ذو خبرة), instrument case (الآلة), objective case (حالة المفعول), source case (حالة المصدر), purpose case (حالة الغرض), locative case (ظرف مكان), and time case (ظرف الزمان).

Agentive Case (حالة الفاعل)

Agentif case refers to animate objects that are suspected of being the perpetrators of an action. The researchers found that the agentive cases in Al-Yatîm's short story has two forms, namely in the form of *dhomir* (pronoun) and (*waliid, wahiid, at-tiflu as-shoghir*) as follows:

1. *Dhomir* (pronoun)

The researchers found an agentive case in the form of *dhomir dzohir* and *dhomir mustatir* in the short story Al-Yatîm based on the perspective of Charles J Fillmore, as follows:

أنا حامل (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص. ٥)

"I am pregnant."

The word "أنا" (I am) in the sentence above is *dhomir mutakallim* (first person). The word "أنا" which means 'I' shows the agentive case which is the actor of the propositional verb 'pregnant'.

2. *Waliid, Wahiid, At-Tiflu As-Shoghir*

The researchers found agentive cases in the short story Al-Yatîm based on the perspective of Charles J Fillmore, as follows:

فتح وليد عينيه بصعوبة (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص. ٥)

"Walid opened his eyes with difficulty."

The word "Walid" in the sentence above shows the agentive case which is the actor of the propositional verb 'to open'.

مسح وحيد دموعه (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص. ٦)

"Wahid wiped his tears."

The word Wahid in the sentence above shows the agentive case that becomes the actor of the propositional verb 'to wipe'.

ذلك الطفل الصغير الذي لم يعرف في الحياة أبا وأما سوانا (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص. ٨)

"That little child who in life doesn't know his father or mother except us."

The word *at-Tiflu as-Shoghir* in the sentence above shows the agentive case which is the agent of the propositional verb 'know'.

Experiential Case (حالة الخبر)

The experiential case refers to animate beings who are affected by an action. The researchers found an experiential case in the short story Al-Yatîm based on Charles J Fillmore's perspective as follows:

فزوجته بالفعل تحمل جنينا في أحشائها (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص. ٦)

"His wife has conceived a fetus in her womb."

The word "تحمل" which means 'to conceived' in the sentence above shows the influence of the actor 'wife' on the predicate verb 'to conceived'.

Instrument Case (الآلة)

The instrument case refers to an inanimate object that causally participates in an action. The researchers found the instrument case in the short story Al-Yatîm based on Charles J Fillmore's perspective as follows:

<div dir="rtl">أخرجت جهاز اختبار الحمل من جيبها (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص. ٦)</div>

"She took a pregnancy test kit out of her pocket."

The phrase "جهاز اختبار الحمل" which means 'pregnancy test kit' includes the instrument case. A pregnancy test kit is an object that is involved in the predicate verb 'take out'.

Objective Case (حالة المفعول)

The objective case is the most semantically neutral case, which has a role that is very dependent on its predicate. The researchers found the objective case in Al-Yatîm's short story as follows:

<div dir="rtl">احتضن وليد زوجته قائلا في سعادة ... (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص. ٦)</div>

"Walid hugged his wife and said happily..."

The word "زوجته" which means 'his wife' is an objective case. It is depending on the predicate verb 'to hug' in the sentence.

Source Case (حالة المصدر)

The researchers found the source cases in the Al-Yatîm short story as follows:

<div dir="rtl">حملت المديرة وحيد واستدارت لتعود به إلى المبنى (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص. ١٠).</div>

"The principal picked Wahid up and turned around to take him back to the building."

<div dir="rtl">لا بد من إعادة وحيد إلى دار الايتام (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص. ٨)</div>

"Waheed must be returned to the orphanage."

<div dir="rtl">فأنا أريد أن أذهب الآن إلى المعمل لأجراء بعض التحاليل (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص. ٩).</div>

"I want to go to the lâb now to do some tests"

The words لتعود, إعادة, لأجراء, in the sentences above show source cases.

Purpose Case (حالة الغرض) إلى

The purpose case shows where the action is directed. The researchers found proposition with the type of objective case in Al-Yatîm's short story as follows:

<div dir="rtl">وهو يستمع إلى الطبيب (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص.١٢)</div>

"He listens to the doctor."

<div dir="rtl">حملت المديرة وحيد واستدارت لتعود به إلى المبنى (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص. ١٠)</div>

"The principal picked Wahid up and turned around to take him back to the building."

The letter *jer* in the form of *ilâ* in the 2 sentences above shows the purpose cases.

Locative Case (حالة مكان)

The locative case refers to the plâce of the state or action. The researchers find proposition with the type of locative case in Al-Yatîm's short story as follows:

<div dir="rtl">

فأنا أريد أن أذهب الآن إلى المعمل لأجراء بعض التحاليل (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص. ٩)

</div>

"I want to go to the lâb now to do some tests."

The word *ma'mal* which means 'lâb' shows the destination of the predicate verb 'to go'. The word *ma'mal* is included in the locative case

<div dir="rtl">

لقد أعدته إلى دار الأيتام (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص. ١١)

</div>

"I brought him back to the orphanage."

The phrase *daaril aytam* which means 'orphanage' shows the destination of the predicate verb 'to bring'. The phrase *daaril aytam* includes the locative case.

<div dir="rtl">

خرج وليد من مكتب المديرة يائسا (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص. ١٤)

</div>

"Walid left the principal's office in despair."

The phrase *maktabil mudiroh* which means 'the principal's office' is the plâce of the predicate verb 'to leave/left'. The phrase *maktabil mudiroh* is included in the locative case.

Time Case (حالة وقت)

Time case indicates the time at which the action occurs. The researchers found proposition with the types of time cases in the Al-Yatîm short story as follows:

<div dir="rtl">

يبدوا أنك نسيتي أن أمي قد قاطعتنا منذ ٣ أشهر كاملة (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص. ٤)

</div>

"You seem to have forgotten that my mother actually boycotted us 3 months ago."

The phrase *tsalâtsata asyhur* in the sentence above shows a case of time.

<div dir="rtl">

لقد عوضنا الله عن السنوات الخمس التي قضيناها وحدنا دون طفل يؤنسنا (محسن، ٢٠١٨، ص. ٤)

</div>

"God has compensated us for the five years we spent alone without a child to entertain us."

The phrase *as-sanawaatil khomsi* in the sentence above shows a case of time

CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATIONS

The results of this study indicate that the grammar of Fillmore's case in Al Yatiim's short story consists of modalities and propositions, including: (1) five types of modalities, namely time (*madhi, mudhori, mustaqbal*), sign (*janib madhi, janib haal, janib mustaqbal*), negation (*lâ, lâysa, lan*), adverb (*taraddad, darajat*), mood (*irsyadiyah*); and (2) eight types of propositional cases, namely agentive case (*dhomir mutakallim: first person, dhomir mu'adzam nafsahu: first person and others, waliid, wahiid, at-tiflu as-shaghir*), experiential case (*tahmilu*), instrument case (*jihaz*), objective case (*zaujatahu, kalâmaha*), source case (*ta'uda, i'adah, ajra'*), purpose case (*ilâ at-thabib, ilâ al-mabna*), locative case (*mabna, ma'mal, daaril aytam, maktabil mudirah*), time case (*tsalâsatu asyhur, at-tsanawatil khams*).

Case grammar studies do not only focus on English grammar, but can also be applied to all grammatical languages including Arabic. In Fillmore's case grammar, each case has a semantic role in a sentence that aims to explâin the relâtionship between the predicate and the noun phrase. With this research, readers are expected to be able to understand the grammar of the case, and be able to apply it in the learning process. Relâted to the suggestions that need to be observed for future researchers is to examine more references and other theories relâted to case grammar, as well as be

better prepared in the process of data analysis so that they can get good research results. In addition, the researchers understand that this research is still far from being perfect. Therefore, researchers ask for constructive suggestions from readers so that in the future they can present better researches or other written works.

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