

An Analysis of Case Grammar in English Film Dialogue: A New Perspective of Linguistic Modern

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Abstract. Fillmore is modern linguistic figure who pioneered the emergence of case grammar theory. He stated that case grammar is a new version of the theory modified from the old theory, namely generative transformation grammar. He developed case grammar after seeing a problem with the grammar of generative transformations. Thus, he declared that case grammar consists of two basic components: modality and proposition. In a line with this background, the purposes of this study are: (1) to reveal the modality in the film “Enola Holmes” based on the perspective of Charles J. Fillmore; (2) to reveal the preposition in the film “Enola Holmes” based on the perspective of Charles J. Fillmore. The type of this study is qualitative descriptive study. Data is in the form of conversation in the film. Thus, the data were taken through watching, listening, and note-taking techniques. The data was analyzed by using three steps. They are data reduction: researchers classified data based on elements of case grammar theory including modalities and propositions, data presentation: researchers displayed data in the form of the table in accordance of modalities and propositions, and interpreted data based on case grammar theory, and conclusion: researchers conducted data induction from interpretation results and ensured that the interpretation results fulfilled the elements of case grammar theory. The results show that the modality in the film “Enola Holmes” based on the perspective of Charles J. Fillmore consists of three modalities. They are tense modality, adverb modality, and negation modality. At the same time, the proposition consists of ten types. They are agentive case (A), experiential case (E), instrument case (I), objective case (O), source case (S), goal case (G), locative case (L), time case (T), companion case (CMP), and benefactive case (B). The results of this study strengthen Fillmore’s theory which states that as a part of sentence structures, modalities and propositions have types and forms and in the context of English film dialogue, the emergence of modalities and propositions is influenced by sentence structure used by the speaker in conveying his meaning.

Keywords: *Case Grammar, Film, Modality, Proposition*

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INTRODUCTION

Case grammar is a theoretical study that discusses semantic role representations. Case grammar was closely related to the semantic meaning contained in a sentence. Case grammar is a grammar method that emphasizes the semantic relationship of a sentence. The verb is one of the most important parts of a sentence and has many meaningful or semantic relationships with one or more nouns or noun phrases (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014).

In this case, there is a close relationship between the verb and the noun, and this relationship is called a case. The verb was seen as an event, and the case is the role of the noun phrase in that event. The semantic structure consists of two main semantic units: verbs and nouns. In this semantic structure, the verb was the center, which means that the verb determines the presence of the noun in the semantic structure. The verb referred includes not only the notion of a verb known in traditional external structures, such as eating, sleeping, etc but also adjectives and nouns (Mustanoja, 2016).

Fillmore stated in his book entitled *The Case For Case* in (Fillmore, 1968), that this case grammar was a modification of the theory of transformational grammar, which reintroduces the conceptual framework of case relationships from traditional grammar but maintains and maintains differences. The inner and outer structure of generative grammar is semantic deep (Press & Pugh 2020).

In the case of grammar, the structure of a sentence consists of two constituents, modality and proposition. Fillmore states that a modality can be in the form of negation, tense, aspect, and adverb, and a proposition consists of a verb accompanied by some cases. What is meant by the case in case grammar is the relationship between verbs and nouns? Verbs are equated with predicates, while nouns are equated with arguments in generative semantic theory. It is just that the difference lies in this theory which is labeled a “case” (Ye, 2015).

The proposition’s case was the valence of the verb; in other words, its presence in the semantic structure is determined by the verb. Prepositions that connect verbs with object categories are called case markers symbolized by K, while object categories that have a logical conceptual relationship with verbs are called actants, which describe the semantic roles contained by each of these object categories (Arkadiev, 2015).

Fillmore revealed that a case proposition structure consists of one verb element as the center and one or more noun elements depending on the verb; this noun element is called a case. That there are ten cases of propositions, namely Agent, Experience, Instrument, Source, Direction, Time, Benefactive, Object, and Locative and Participation (Trijp, 2016).

Researchers chose the film “Enola Holmes” as the object, released on September 23, 2020, by Netflix and directed by Harry Bradbeer, which lasts 122 minutes. This film tells the story of Sherlock Holmes’ younger sister, Enola. She is a rebellious teenage girl and a talented detective who often outwits her siblings. Also, Enola runs away from school to find her mother, who disappeared from Ferndell Hall.

The study on case grammar is a new study in modern linguistics study. This study is urgently needed in case grammar studies due to the lack of these studies in recent years (after 1970s). In the last three years, there are several studies have discussed grammar including shape grammars (Eilouti, 2019), shape grammar and block morphological analysis (Wang et al., 2020), the level and size of the vocabulary (Siregar, 2020), fusion grammars (Lye, 2022b), grammar attribute (Kramer et al., 2021), catogorial grammars (Kuhlmann et al., 2022), context-free grammar (Chen, W. Y., & Fu, 2022), formal grammars (Albarracín-Molina et al., 2021), case grammar (Basid, Abdul & Maghfiroh, 2021; Basid et al., 2021, 2022, 2023; Basid & Maghfiroh, 2021; Basid & Zahroh, 2022), English grammar (Nikiforidou, 2021), domain knowledge in grammar (Brence et al., 2023), propositions as discourse marker (Harb et al., 2022), grammar can improve the application of formal language (Longo, 2022), multiplicity in grammar (Matsumoto & Iwasaki, 2022), grammar construction (Qin et al., 2021), structural grammar (Tomei et al., 2022), local grammars (Zhang, L., & Su, 2021), writing practices (Dong, & Shi, 2021), writing evaluation (McCarthy, K. S., Roscoe, R. D., Allen, L. K., Likens, A. D., & McNamara, 2022), grammar and genre (Fischer & Asrestrup, 2021), grammatical variability (Matsumoto, 2021), grammar context (Mrykhin & Okhotin, 2023), the case of contrastive connectives (Cuenca, 2022), and nasal harmony and word-internal language mixing (Russell, 2022).

The studies above have similarities and differences with this study. The similarities refer to the theme of the study, including grammar, case grammar, grammar attributes, and research method. The differences lies in several aspect, including shape grammars as a reverse engineering method (Eilouti, 2019) and block morphological analysis to generative urban design (Wang et al., 2020), context sensitive fusion grammars and fusion grammars with forbidden context (Lye, 2022b), reflect of term in grammar attribute to be able to change the term (Kramer et al., 2021), context free grammar for the e-positivity of the trivariate (Chen, W. Y., & Fu, 2022), formal grammars as musical genome (Albarracín-Molina et al., 2021), modalities and propositions in sentence structures (Basid, Abdul & Maghfiroh, 2021; Basid et al., 2021, 2022, 2023; Basid & Maghfiroh, 2021; Basid & Zahroh, 2022), English grammar shows unique morpho-syntax with a conventional interpretation in present tense of the same genre (Nikiforidou, 2021), grammar in free context has a relatively strong framework to be able to express domain knowledge (Brence et al., 2023), propositions as discourse marker (Harb et al., 2022), grammar can improve the application of formal language (Longo, 2022), multiplicity in grammar and communication competence of real speakers supported by various systems (Matsumoto & Iwasaki, 2022), the construction approach becomes a grammatical notion of construction that is flexible in nature to be able to represent linguistic information by explaining its pattern (Gras & Elvira-Gracia, 2021), semantic representation for multilingual sentence representation (Qin et al., 2021), structural grammar has three interrelated stages, namely grammatical form, structural analysis, and typology optimization process (Tomei et al., 2022), local grammars in teaching and learning process (Zhang, L., & Su, 2021), grammatical variability (Matsumoto, 2021), grammar context (Mrykhin & Okhotin, 2023), using grammarly

to support students source-based writing practices (Dong, Y., & Shi, 2021) and writing evaluation (McCarthy, K. S., Roscoe, R. D., Allen, L. K., Likens, A. D., & McNamara, 2022), linguistic and grammar in the field of connectives (Cuenca, 2022), and the relationship between nasal harmony and word-internal language mixing in Paraguayan Guarani (Russell, 2022).

From the explanation above, researchers formulate the objectives of this study, in general is to discuss the grammar of cases in the film “Enola Holmes” based on the perspective of Charles J. Fillmore. Whereas, the specific study objectives are: (1) to reveal the grammatical modalities of cases in the film “Enola Holmes” based on the perspective of Charles J. Fillmore; (2) to reveal the case grammar proposition in the film “Enola Holmes” based on the perspective of Charles J. Fillmore. The findings of this study have a very broad impact on the study of grammar, including: (1) as a new discourse in analyzing grammatical structures with a case grammar approach as part of modern linguistics study; (2) deepening the study of grammatical structures, which usually language structures in traditional grammar only consist of subject, predicate, object, and adverb, but with a case grammar approach in linguistics modern study can be revealed grammar attributes. They are modalities consisting of tense, mode, adverb, and negation; and propositions consisting of agentive case, experience case, instrument case, objective case, locative case, goal case, source case, time case, benefactive case, and companion case, and (3) expanding the area of case grammar study because it is found that there are several structures that are not the same as what is proposed by case grammar theory.

METHOD

This study is a qualitative descriptive study (Townsend et al., 2016) which aims to reveal the case grammar (modalities and propositions) in the film dialogue “Enola Holmes.” The data of this study is in the form of dialogue spoken by actors in the film “Enola Holmes” including modalities consist of tense (past, present and future), mode (desiderative, imperative, indicative, and interrogative), negation (not and not), and adverb (frequency, manner of degree, quantity, and explanation); and propositions consist of agentive case (A), experiential case (E) (basic and modal-verb), instrumental case (I) (noun and sense), objective case (O) (people and things), source cases (S) (noun phrases and nouns), goal cases (G) (people and places), locative cases (L) (areas, parts of the house, and offices), time cases (T) (part of day, year, and century), companion case (CMP) (with + noun), and benefactive case (for + noun).

To collect data, researchers used watching techniques (Olsen, 2012) to understand the whole story of film and the parts of film dialogue consist of modalities and propositions, listening techniques to know clearly the parts of film dialogue containing of modalities and propositions, and note-taking techniques (Evans, 2014) to record the part of film dialogue containing modality and proposition. To analyze data, researchers carried out three steps. They are: (1) data reduction: researchers classified data based on elements of case grammar theory including modalities consist of tense (past, present and future), mode (desiderative, imperative, indicative, and interrogative), negation (not and not), and adverb

(frequency, manner of degree, quantity, and explanation); and propositions consist of agentive case (A) , experiential case (E) (basic and modal-verb), instrumental case (I) (noun and sense), objective case (O) (people and things), source cases (S) (noun phrases and nouns), goal cases (G) (people and places), locative cases (L) (areas, parts of the house, and offices), time cases (T) (part of day, year, and century), companion case (CMP) (with + noun), and benefactive case (for + noun); (2) data presentation: researchers displayed data in the form of the table in accordance of table 1. modalities and table 2. propositions, and interpreted data based on case grammar theory: what does the term mean dan what is unsure of each element of modalities and propositions, and (3) conclusion: researchers conducted data induction from interpretation results to get substantive and formative conclusions, and ensured that the interpretation results fulfilled the elements of case grammar theory.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Researchers found three types of modalities and ten types of propositions in the film “Enola Holmes” as follows:

Modality

Modality according to Fillmore contains interrogative and negative elements, sentence sentences, adverbs of time, and various other adverbial elements which are understood as modalities in the sentence as a whole, not substituents of constituents containing the main verb. Fillmore doesn't have a firm belief that these various elements actually consist of a single constituent, but for now we can assume that they do. For the purposes of this discussion, Fillmore also assumes that the modality element is optional, and is not involved in anything (Fillmore, 1969).

The structure in a sentence consists of a modality containing the phrase and a preposition containing a verb plus one or more different case categories. A case proposition structure consists of one element of the verb as the center and the so-called predicate, and one or more noun elements that depend on the verb (Trijp, 2016).

Table 1. Modality

| Types of modalities | Forms |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Tense | Past |
| | Present |
| | Future |
| Adverb | Frequency |
| | Quantity |
| | Degree of comparison |
| | Explanatory |
| | Negative sentence |
| Negation | Apology |

Tense Modality. It is a description of a subject having a description of the time in doing something and shows a description of the past, present, and future (Trijp, 2016). Based on Table 1, the modality of time in the film “Enola Holmes” based on the perspective of Charles J. Fillmore has three forms, such as past, present, and future.

Past. The past is a form of tense modality because it is often associated with conditions where an event or situation occurred in the past or in the past (Trijp, 2016).

- (1) “My mother named me Enola” (Thorne, 2020).

The time modality of the past in data (1) shown by the word “named.” It describes the situation in the past. The data (1) above explains that Enola’s mother named her (Enola) using the backward because Enola’s mother a fan of word game.

Present. It is a form of modality when it is often associated with conditions where an event or state occurs in the present or the event is happening now and now (Trijp, 2016).

- (2) “I’m presently on the way to collect my brothers” (Thorne, 2020).

The present time of modality shown by the word “collect.” It indicates that event is happening. The data (2) above explains that Enola is collecting her brothers at the station. On the other side, the sentence uses the word “presently” which can be interpreted as the present time.

Future. It is a form of time modality because it is often associated with conditions in which an event or situation occurs in the future or the work will be carried out tomorrow or in the future (Trijp, 2016).

- (3) “He will have all the answers” (Thorne, 2020).

The future time of modality shown by the existence of modal (will) which lies after the subject (He). The data (3) explains Sherlock had the answers to Enola’s questions.

Adverb Modality. It is a description of various types of adverbs (Trijp, 2016). Based on Table 1, the modalities of time in the film “Enola Holmes” based on the perspective of Charles J. Fillmore have five forms, such as frequently, quantity, level, comparison, and explanatory.

Adverb of frequency. It is a form of adverb modality because they are often associated with conditions where an event or situation occurs repeatedly or occurs several times (Trijp, 2016).

- (4) “We were always together” (Thorne, 2020).

The frequency adverb shown by “always.” It means continually in the middle of a sentence. In grammar, the adverb modality is also commonly referred to as an adverb of time or adverb. The word “always” indicates that an event occurs continuously within the specified time. The data (4) above explains that they were always together before her (Enola) mother missed.

Adverb of quantity. It is a form of adverb modality because it is often associated with the conditions in which an event or state is expressed by the number or how much it is done (Trijp, 2016).

- (5) *“Mother believed privacy was the highest virtue and the one most frequently violated which leads me to the second thing you need to know”* (Thorne, 2020).

The quantity adverb in the data (5) above shown by “second.” It means that an event that occurs or an event occurs two times or the event is the second time it has occurred. The data (5) above explains that there is a thing that will happen and is a second thing, and you have to know it.

Degree of Comparison. It is a form of adverb modality because it is often associated with a condition in which an event or situation occurs by experiencing a level or increase in value in the word (Trijp, 2016).

- (6) *but my mother is rather a fan of word games”* (Thorne, 2020).

The level adverb in the data (6) above shown by “rather” which is located at the middle of the sentence. It is a form of adverb modality means “more.” The word “rather” tells us that something is going more. This comparison degree “rather” is called comparative degree.

- (7) *“Mother believes privacy was the highest about you”* (Thorne, 2020).

In the data (7) above is an adverb modality in the form of a comparison or in English grammar. It is usually called Degrees of Comparison which aims to compare one thing or person with another. There are three types of levels in the degrees of comparison, namely positive degree, comparative degree, and superlative degree. In the data (7) above, comparison adverb shown by the word “highest” which means “most” and included in the superlative degree category. In the context of the sentence, it means privacy is the highest thing for a person.

Adverb of explanatory. It is a form of adverb modality because it is often associated with conditions in which an event or situation experiences an explanation with words before or after it (Trijp, 2016).

- (8) *“The first thing you need to know is that my mother named me Enola”* (Thorne, 2020).

The data (8) above contains an adverb modality in the form of an explanation shown by the two accompanying words, namely the word “know” and the word “Enola” which refers to the adverb modality in the form of an explanation. In the data (8), each has a role, namely the word “know” which explains the previous word that you or you (the audience) must know something and the word “Enola” explains the previous word that the mother gave her the name “Enola.”

Negation Modality. It is a description of a discussion that has negative information, rejection, and denial (Trijp, 2016). Based on Table 1, the negation modality in the film “Enola Holmes” based on the perspective of Charles J. Fillmore has two forms, namely negative sentences and expression of apology.

Negative sentence. It is a sentence that is the opposite of a positive sentence. Usually, there are *not* or *modal* (do, does) + *not*, *to be* (am, are, is, was, were) + *not* (Trijp, 2016).

(9) “But she didn’t share everything with me” (Thorne, 2020).

The negative sentence shown by the presence of a modal (Did) + not becoming a did not or didn’t. The data (9) above is a verbal sentence because it explains the verb (share) which means “to share.” All sentences that contain notes or negations are called negative sentences. The data (9) above is negative because there is a note after the subject “she” which means that she (Enola’s mother) didn’t share everything with her, she thought that her mother already share everything with her.

Expression of apology. The apologizing often associated with rejection, denial, and associated with the words sorry, apologize and others (Trijp, 2016).

(10) “I’m sorry” (Thorne, 2020).

The data (10) above is a negation modality in the form of a negative sentence. This is indicated by the expression of sorry which is addressed to someone. The data (10) above means that Sherlock apologizes to Enola because he is unable to become Enola’s guardian.

Proposition

The case of the proposition is the valence of the verb, in other words, its presence in the semantic structure is determined by the verb. Prepositions that connect verbs with object categories are called case markers symbolized by K, while object categories that have a logical conceptual relationship with verbs are called actants, which describe the semantic roles contained by each of these object categories (Arkadiev, 2015).

Table 2. Propositions

| Types of propositions | Forms |
|-----------------------|--|
| Agentive case (A) | First pronoun Second pronoun Third pronoun |
| Experiential case (E) | Basic verb |
| Instrument case (I) | Tool |
| Objective case (O) | Family member Transportation |
| Source case (S) | Humans Inanimate objects |
| Goal case (G) | Preposition |
| Locative case (L) | House Library School Local station |
| Time case (T) | Week |

| | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| | Month |
| | Year |
| Companion case (CMP) | Conjunction |
| Benefactive Case (B) | Conjunction |

Agentive Case (A). It is a case specifically used for living things (who have a life) and can feel the desire to carry out activities or behaviors that are carried out by verbs or verbs (Caliskan & Maya, 2016). Researchers find propositions with agentive case types (A), namely first pronouns, second pronouns, and third pronouns.

First pronoun. The first pronoun is a word used to replace the person speaking to make it appear more effective. The first-person pronouns include (I, me, my, and mine) (Arkadiev, 2015).

(11) “I have no gloves” (Thorne, 2020).

The data (11) above is agentive cases (A) because these words function as subjects or pronouns for people that in English called Pronoun. The word “I” at the beginning of the data (11) is the first pronoun in the film “Enola Holmes.” The data (11) above is a form of a verbal sentence consisting of subject + predicate (verb) + adjective + object. The data (11) explained that I (Enola) didn’t have gloves like the other women. It confused her brothers.

Second pronoun. The second pronoun is a word used to replace the person speaking to make it appear more effective. The second person pronoun includes (You, your, and yours) (Arkadiev, 2015).

(12) “You’ll do very well on your own, Enola” (Thorne, 2020).

The data (12) above is an agentive case (A) because these words function as a subject or pronoun for people that in English usually called a pronoun. The word “you” in the beginning of the data (12) is the second pronoun in the film “Enola Holmes.” The data (12) explains that someone says Enola has a very good in doing something.

Third pronoun. The third pronoun is a word used to replace the person speaking to make it appear more effective. Third pronouns include (she, he, names of people, names of objects, names of animals, names of plants, and others) (Arkadiev, 2015).

(13) “She was my whole world” (Thorne, 2020).

The data (13) above the word “She” is an agentive case (A) because these words function as a subject or pronoun for people which in English is usually called a pronoun. The word “She” is the third pronoun in the film “Enola Holmes.” The data (13) explains that Enola considers that her mother is her world because she has been with her mother since she was born until she grows up.

Experiential Case (E). The experiential case (E) is a case that experiences a difference from the agentive case, even though the verb or verb that is in a predicate is the same verb (Caliskan & Maya, 2016).

Basic Verb. The basic verb or in English called by *verb* consists of three basic verbs such as verb 1, verb 2, and verb 3. The verb is a word that uses to do something, activities, and event. Verbs depending on the time divided into several tenses. In general, there are three basic tenses, including the present tense, past tense, and future tense (Arkadiev, 2015).

(14) “I think I can surmise” (Thorne, 2020).

The data (14) above is the experiential case (E) in the form of a root verb. The experiential case shown by the word “surmise.” This word is original lexically and affected by any context that affects it.

Instrument Case (I). The instrument case (I) is a case that is not alive and inanimate or an object carried out by a verb or a condition and condition done by a verb (Caliskan & Maya, 2016).

Tool. It is a thing that can make us easy to do something or a thing that we use to do something (Arkadiev, 2015).

(15) “Cut it off with a knife” (Thorne, 2020).

The data (15) above is a case of the instrument (I) shown by the word “knife”. The word “knife” has function as tool for cutting something. The data (15) above is a form of a command sentence consisting of verb + object + conjunction + noun. The data (15) explains that somebody gives command to other to cut something with a knife.

Objective Case (O). The objective case (O) is a neutral case that represents the semantics meaning of the verb itself and something influenced by the action of the verb (Caliskan & Maya, 2016). Researchers find propositions with the type of objective case (O), namely family members and means of transportation.

Family member. The family member consists of the father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, uncle, aunt, sister, brother (Arkadiev, 2015).

(16) “She made me read every book in Ferndell Hall’s library” (Thorne, 2020).

The data (16) above is an objective case (O) because it contains the word living things such as living things (humans). In the data (16) above, it is an objective in the form of a living noun in the form of a living thing. This word indicated by the word “me.”

Transportation. The transportation or “Public transportation” such as buses, trains, planes, rickshaws, motorbikes, and others (Arkadiev, 2015).

(17) “The carriage I pay for” (Thorne, 2020).

The data (17) above is an objective case (O) because it contains living nouns such as inanimate nouns. In the data (17) above, it is an objective in the form of an inanimate noun. This word is indicated by the word “carriage” in the sentence “The carriage I pay for.”

Source Case (S). The source Case (S) is the source or cause of the process stated and carried out by verbs (Caliskan & Maya, 2016). Researchers find

propositions with the type of source case (S), namely humans and inanimate objects.

Human. Humans are living creature that has complete body organs. He can walk, eat, drink, and even sleep (Arkadiev, 2015).

- (18) *“She made me read every book in Ferndell Hall’s library”* (Thorne, 2020).

The data (18) above is a case of source (S) because it contains the source word located at the beginning and end of the sentence. In the data (18) above, the source causes events and circumstances to occur. This word indicated by the word “she.”

Inanimate object. Inanimate objects or dead objects are inanimate objects and do not have life (Arkadiev, 2015).

- (19) *“Mother believed privacy was the highest virtue and the one most frequently violated Which leads me to the second thing you need to know”* (Thorne, 2020).

The data (19) above is the source cases (S) because it contains the source sentence located at the beginning of the sentence. In the data (19) above, the source causes events and circumstances to occur. It is shown by the sentence “Mother believed privacy was the highest virtue and the one most frequently violated.”

Goal Case (G). The goal case (G) is a direction or direction carried out by a verb or an activity that stated by the verb itself (Caliskan & Maya, 2016). Researchers find propositions with the type of objective case (T), namely prepositions.

Preposition. Prepositions are words that compose words or sentences followed by nouns and pronouns (Arkadiev, 2015).

- (20) *“You sent for me?”* (Thorne, 2020).
 (21) *“No! Please don't do this to me”* (Thorne, 2020).
 (22) *I can tell we're going to be firm friends* (Thorne, 2020).
 (23) *not what you want to be there* (Thorne, 2020).

The data (20), (21), (22), and (23) above contains goal case (G). It shown by the preposition “for” in the data (20) and preposition “to” in the data (21), (22), and (23). Ordinary prepositions are called prepositions. The preposition “for” is used to show a function or use of an object or other thing and the preposition “to” is used to indicate a destination or direction, recipient of an action, time, approximate number, and as a to infinitive or destination which indicates a destination or direction.

Locative Case (L). The locative case (L) is a case that states a place, location, or location (space) stated by a verb (Caliskan & Maya, 2016). Researchers find propositions with the type of locative case (L), namely homes, libraries, schools, and local stations.

House. It is one of the places inhabited, occupied, and occupied by living things, especially humans (Arkadiev, 2015).

(24) “Oh dear god, look at the house” (Thorne, 2020).

The data (24) above is the locative case (L). The locative case or commonly referred to as the adverb place. The word that indicates place adverb is “house.” The house means the building where people stay inside.

Library. The library is a building or building that contains many books and printed and non-printed (electronic) information. Usually found in a school, university, or the middle of a big city (Arkadiev, 2015).

(25) “She made me read every book in Ferndell Hall’s library” (Thorne, 2020).

The data (25) above is a locative case (L). The locative case or commonly referred to as the adverb place. The word that shows the description of the place indicated by the word “library.”

School. A school is a place where humans study with a teaching and learning process in which there are school principals, school staff, several teachers, and students (Arkadiev, 2015).

(26) “At my finishing school” (Thorne, 2020).

The data (26) above is locative case (L). The locative case or commonly referred to as the adverb place. The word that shows the adverb of the place indicated by the word “school.”

Local station. A local station is a public place where people gather at intervals each day. Usually in the form of bus stops, airports, stations, ports, and places where many people gather (Arkadiev, 2015).

(27) “I couldn’t go to my local station, of course” (Thorne, 2020).

The data (27) above is a locative case (L). The locative case or commonly referred to as the adverb place. The word that indicates place adverbs shown by the word “local station.”

Time Case (T). The time case (T) is a period in the process of an activity that is stated and carried out by verbs (Caliskan & Maya, 2016). Researchers found a proposition with the type of time case (T), namely weeks, months, and years.

Week. A week is a unit of time consisting of seven days or 7 x 24 hours = 168 hours (Arkadiev, 2015).

(28) “A week ago, on the July morning of my 16th birthday” (Thorne, 2020).

The data (28) above is a case of time (T). The case of time or so-called adverb time. The word that shows the adverb of time indicated by the word “week.” It means a period time contains of seven days.

Month. A Month is a unit of time consisting of 4 weeks or consisting of 31 days maximum. Sometimes there are 30 and even 28 days, namely February (Arkadiev, 2015).

(29) “We don't see each other for months, and then you blast in without a care” (Thorne, 2020).

The data (28) above is a case of time (T). The case of time or so-called adverb time. The word that shows the adverb of time indicated by the word “month.”

Year. Years are a period consisting of 12 months and counting as many as 356 days (Arkadiev, 2015).

(30) “She asked for 16 years to bring up Enola here” (Thorne, 2020).

The data (30) above is time case (T). The time case is also called as adverb time. The word that shows the adverb of time indicated by the word “16 years.” It means many years.

Companion Case (CMP). Companion case (CMP) is a noun phrase that has a conjunctive relationship with other noun phrases such as, (and, but, or, together, with) (Caliskan & Maya, 2016). Researchers find propositions with the type of companion case (CMP), namely conjunction.

Conjunction. The conjunction is a word that connects word for word, a sentence with a sentence in a paragraph (Arkadiev, 2015).

(31) “But she didn't share everything with me” (Thorne, 2020).

The sentence above is the companion case (CMP) referred to as a conjunction or preposition. There are many kinds of preposition sentences indicated as companion case, such as and, but, or, with, together, and others. In the data (31) above, the companion case shown by the conjunction “with.” It means that someone with someone else join or does not join in doing something.

Benefactive Case (B). Benefactive Case (B) is a case that is characterized (+ alive) or animate for living things that have benefits or benefits from actions given by verbs (Caliskan & Maya, 2016). Researchers find a proposition with the benefactive case type (B), that is, the conjunction.

Conjunction. The conjunction is a word that connects word for word, a sentence with a sentence in a paragraph (Arkadiev, 2015).

(32) “For my own learning” (Thorne, 2020).

The sentence above is a form of the benefactive case (B) because there is a conjunction that is located at the beginning of the sentence, namely “for.” Benefactive cases referred to as prepositions, namely the conjunctions (Qodir, 2020). The latter is reminiscent of the characteristics of Indonesian verbs which are termed by Lakoff (1966) as stative and non-stative. Lakoff has noted that the “true imperative” of the progressive aspect of the occurrence of the benefactive phrase (B) and the substitution of “do so” (make it so) occurs only in non-stative verbs (Fillmore, 1969).

The results of this study show that in the English film dialogue contains of three types of modalities consisting of tense modality, adverbial modality, and negation modality; and ten types of propositions consisting of agentive case (A), experiential case (E), instrument case (I), objective case (O), source case (S), goal case (G), locative case (L), time case (T), companion case (CMP), and benefactive case (B). The results of this study are also in line with the rules of case grammar proposed by Charles J. Fillmore, including: (a) each sentence contains of modalities

(M) and propositions (P) (Fillmore, 1968, 1969; Trijp, 2016). This first rule can be described as Sentence (S) → Modality (M) + Proposition (P) (Chu, 1999; Suparnis, 2008). The detailed explanation as follows: (a) modality is shown by data (1) up to data (10). Tense modality is shown by data (1), data (2), dan data (3): past is indicated by data (1), present is indicated by data (2), and future is indicated by data (3). Adverb modality is shown by data (4), data (5), data (6), data (7), and data (8): adverb of frequency is indicated by data (4), adverb of quantity is indicated by data (5), comparative degree is indicated by data (6), superlative degree is indicated by data (7), and explanatory adverb is indicated by data (8). Negation modality is shown by data (9) and data (10): negative sentence is indicated by data (9) and expression of apology is indicated by data (10); and (b) proposition is shown by data (11) up to data (32). Agentive case (A) is shown by data (11), data (12), and data (13): first pronoun is indicated by data (11), second pronoun is indicated by data (12), and third pronoun is indicated by data (13). Experiential case (E) is shown by data (14): basic verb as experiential case (E) is indicated by data (14). Instrumental case (I) is shown by data (15): social media as instrumental case (I) is indicated by data (15). Objective case (O) is shown by data (16) and data (17): family member as objective case (O) is indicated by data (16) and transportation as objective case (O) is indicated by data (17). Source case (S) is shown by data (18) and data (19): human as source case (S) is indicated by data (18) and inanimate object as source case (S) is indicated by data (19). Goal case is shown by data (20), data (21), data (22), and data (23): preposition “for” as goal case (G) is indicated by data (20) and preposition “to” as goal case (G) is indicated by data (21), data (22), and data (23). Locative case (L) is shown by data (24), data (25), data (26), and data (27): house as locative case (L) is indicated by data (24), library as locative case (L) is indicated by data (25), school as locative case (L) is indicated by data (26), and local station as locative case (L) is indicated by data (27). Time case (T) is shown by data (28), data (29), and data (30): week as time case (T) is indicated by data (28), month as time case (T) is indicated by data (29), and year as time case (T) is indicated by data (30). Companion case (CMP) is shown by data (31): conjunction “with” as companion case (CMP) is indicated by data (31). Benefactive case (B) is shown by data (32): conjunction “for” as benefactive case (B) is indicated by data (32).

(b) proposition (P) contains of one verb and one case or more. One case must be chosen and there is no a same case appears twice. This second rule can be described as proposition (P) → agentive case (A) + verb (V), agentive case (A) + verb (V) + objective case (O) + companion case (CMP), agentive case (A) + verb (V) + goal case (G), verb (V) + objective case (O) + instrument case (I) (Anderson, 1986; Fletcher, 1971; Pak, 1974). Proposition (P) → agentive case (A) + verb (V) is shown by data (2), data (3), data (6), data (7), data (9), data (11), data (12), data (14), data (15), data (16), data (18), data (19), data (20), data (22), data (25), data (27), data (29), and data (30). Proposition (P) → agentive case (A) + verb (V) + objective case (O) + companion case (CMP) is shown by data (9) and data (31). Proposition (P) → agentive case (A) + verb (V) + goal case (G) is shown by data (2), data (5), data (8), data (20), data (21), data (22), data (23), data (27), and data (30). Proposition (P) → verb (V) + objective case (O) + instrument case (I) is shown by data (15). In these all

data, there is only one part of sentence structure called as agentive case (A) or objective case (O), companion case (CMP), goal case (G), and instrument case (I).

(c) a case can be known by case (C) → noun phrase (NP), noun phrase (NP) + complementary (Comp) or complementary (Comp) + noun phrase (NP). One case must be chosen and there is no a same case appears twice. (Anderson, 1986; Fletcher, 1971; Pak, 1974). The case (C) → noun phrase (NP), noun phrase (NP) + complementary (Comp) or complementary (Comp) + noun phrase (NP) is shown by data (2), data (4), data (5), data (6), data (7), data (8), data (9), data (11), data (12), data (13), data (14), data (15), data (16), data (17), data (18), data (19), data (20), data (21), data (22), data (23), data (24), data (25), data (26), data (27), data (28), data (29), data (30), data (31), and data (32). For the example, case (C) → noun phrase (NP), noun phrase (NP) + complementary (Comp) or complementary (Comp) + noun phrase (NP) is shown by data (4) indicated by the word “together,” data (6) indicated by the word “well,” data (7) indicated by phrase “highest about you,” data (10) indicated by the word “sorry,” and data (13) indicated by the phrase “my whole world.” In these all data, the one case only appears one time in a sentence. There are no same case or two same cases appear in a sentence. For the example, in data (11) and data (12), there is only one part of sentence structure called as agentive case (A).

(d) noun phrase (NP) consist of definitive (D) + noun (N) or possessive (P) + noun (N) (Anderson, 1986; Fletcher, 1971; Pak, 1974). The example of definitive (D) + noun (N) can be shown by data (2) indicated by the word “the way,” data (3) indicated by the word “the answer,” data (5) indicated by the phrase “the second thing,” data (8) indicated by the phrase “the first thing,” data (17) indicated by the word “the carriage,” data (19) indicated by the phrase “the highest virtue” and “the second thing,” and data (24) indicated by the word “the house.” The example of possessive (P) + noun (N) can be shown by data (1) indicated by the phrase “my mother,” data (12) indicated by the phrase “your own,” data (13) indicated by the phrase “my whole world,” data (16), data (18), and data (25) indicated by the phrase “Ferndell Hall’s library,” data (26) indicated by the phrase “my finishing school,” data (27) indicated by the phrase “my local station,” data (28) indicated by the phrase “my 16th birthday,” and data (32) indicated by the phrase “my own learning.”

Furthermore, the results of the study are in similar to some previous studies, including (Basid, Abdul & Maghfiroh, 2021; Basid et al., 2021, 2022, 2023; Basid & Maghfiroh, 2021; Basid & Zahroh, 2022) stated that in study of case grammar, every sentence must consist of modalities and propositions in different forms and orders, (Fischer & Asrestrup, 2021; Nikiforidou, 2021) explored that English grammar shows unique morpho-syntax with a conventional interpretation in present tense of the same genre, (Brence et al., 2023; D’Alessandro et al., 2021) elaborated that grammar in free context has a relatively strong framework to be able to express domain knowledge, (Tomei et al., 2022) focused on structural grammar has three interrelated stages, namely grammatical form, structural analysis, and typology optimization process, (Harb et al., 2022) revealed that propositions as discourse marker, and (Matsumoto, 2021) stated constructional grammar has an equivalent meaning or function that is formed by playing a crucial

role in determining the use of a construction in a context and grammar has a model with a representation of flexibility and conventionality in the use of language.

The results of the study is also similar to (Matsumoto & Iwasaki, 2022) revealed that multiplicity in grammar and communication competence of real speakers supported by various systems, (Gras & Elvira-Gracia, 2021) elaborated the construction approach becomes a grammatical notion of construction that is flexible in nature to be able to represent linguistic information by explaining its pattern, (Eilouti, 2019; Wang et al., 2020) described shape grammars as a reverse engineering method and block morphological analysis to generative urban design, (Chen & Fu, n.d.; Kramer et al., 2021; Lye, 2022a) explained context sensitive fusion grammars and fusion grammars with forbidden context, reflect of term in grammar attribute to be able to change the term), (Albarracín-Molina et al., 2021) stated generative capacity of combinatory categorial grammars, context free grammar for the e-positivity of the trivariate, formal grammars as musical genome, and (Mrykhin & Okhotin, 2023) focused on in the language family that is defined the grammar in the context operator is done with homomorphism which is actually limited by the presence of nondeterministic injective.

The results of the study is different from the research (Longo, 2022) grammar can improve the application of formal language, (Siregar, 2020) analyzed the level and size of English vocabulary, but does not clearly discuss the grammar of the case which is the theme of the study, (Qin et al., 2021) stated a common semantic representation for multilingual languages is an essential goal of the NLP community. To facilitate multilingual sentence representation and semantic interoperability, this study presented an MParser for parsing local language sentences and providing a common understanding across the heterogenic sentence, (Zhang, L., & Su, 2021) elaborated a local grammar approach to diachronic studies of discourse acts in academic texts and demonstrated the approach with a case study investigating diachronically exemplification in Linguistics study articles, (Dong, Y., & Shi, 2021; McCarthy, K. S., Roscoe, R. D., Allen, L. K., Likens, A. D., & McNamara, 2022) elaborated grammarly application to support students source-based writing practices and writing evaluation, provided plagiarism alerts but also help students with their source use practices and can be used as an effective tool to facilitate students' learning and assessment of source-based writing, demonstrated strategy feedback with an opportunity to revise contributed to improved essay quality, but that spelling and grammar feedback provided modest, complementary benefits.

The results of this study is also different from the results of the research conducted by by (Kuhlmann et al., 2022) revealed the grammar can generate only a proper subset of the regular tree languages, whereas they can generate exactly the regular tree languages once first-degree composition rules are permitted, (Cuenca, 2022) stated linguistic and grammar in the field of connectives, and (Russell, 2022) stated the contradictions between the (explicit) norm and the use by writers and even by the leading grammarians—implicit norm—put forward the instability of the formal use of a language that was being codified at that moment.

CONCLUSION

There are three types of modalities in the English film dialogue based on Charles J. Fillmore's perspective consisting of tense modality, adverbial modality, and negation modality; and there are ten types of propositions modalities in the English film dialogue based on Charles J. Fillmore's perspective consisting of agentive case (A), experiential case (E), instrument case (I), objective case (O), source case (S), goal case (G), locative case (L), time case (T), companion case (CMP), and benefactive case (B). Charles J. Fillmore's case grammar has two aspects: modalities and propositions. Both modalities and propositions differ when they are viewed from the forms and functions in sentence structure. Modalities and propositions in sentence structure can occupy a word position between nouns, verbs, adverbs, or adjectives.

This study is expected to make a theoretical contribution to the development of modern linguistics, especially case grammar. The all data found in this study prove that case grammar theoretically try to occupy elements of sentence structure comprehensively and it is right. Furthermore, to develop this theory, it is not enough if it only depends on the present case grammar elements because some of the data found in this study (not included in written data) express several different structures of case grammar elements. It means that case grammar is not fully capable of encapsulating various types of various sentence structures.

This study possesses limitations including the results only show the type of modality and the type of proposition of case grammar, the analysis in the discussion is still very shallow, and also the variable findings do not represent everything contained in the English film dialogue. Due to the limitations of this study, the researchers provide suggestions for further studies related to case grammar to be able to understand the results of the study and deepen structure sentence in various forms and functions.

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