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Grammar Cases in Novels *"Kita Pergi Hari Ini"* Based on Charles J. Fillmore's Perspective

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Abstract

The dialogue and narration in the novel Kita Pergi Hari Ini by Ziggy Zezsyazeoviennazabrizkie are interesting to study in more depth. The researcher uses case grammar based on the perspective of Charles J. Fillmore, a modified form of generative transformation theory with verbs as the central part of a sentence and has a semantic relationship in various noun phrases; this relationship is called case. The use of Charles J. Fillmore's perspective case grammar as an analysis tool for the novel Kita Pergi Hari Ini by Ziggy Zezsyazeoviennazabrizkie aims to examine two aspects, namely modality and preposition. Researchers use descriptive qualitative research. The data collection technique for this research is the reading and note-taking technique. The researcher read the Kita Pergi Hari Ini novel as primary data and Charles J. Fillmore's perspective case grammar theory as supporting data. After reading, the researcher noted essential things to display as data. The data collection technique used in this research is the Miles and Huberman Technique, which consists of three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. The results of the study show that four modalities were found, namely tense composed of past, present, and future; negation, mode consisting of indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional, and subjunctive; and aspect consisting of non-progressive, as well as eight propositions which consisting of agentive, goal, experience, time, accompanying, locative, objective, and source.

INTRODUCTION

Case grammar is an interesting discourse to study. Yendra in Basid, Arzaqi, et al. (2021) Says that case grammar theory is a modification of generative transformational grammar theory with verbs as the central part of a sentence and has a semantic relationship with various noun phrases, which relationship is called case (Muntahana & Al Anshory, 2023). Tarigan said in Suparnis (2012) That case grammar theory reintroduces the conceptual framework of case relations from traditional grammar. Still, it retains the distinction between deep structure and surface structure in generative grammar, where 'deep' refers to 'semantic depth'.

Basid said in Muntahana & Al Anshory (2023) These aspects of case grammar are often found in everyday conversation, written in novels through dialogue, narration, or discussion in film. However, because there are still few studies related to case grammar, this research is essential for further analysis and has become one of the bases of this research. This study examines the grammar of cases in the novel *Kita Pergi Hari Ini* by Ziggy Zezsyazeoviennazabrizkie. The novel tells the story of five children who live in a city called Sound City. The five children are Mi, Ma, Mo, Fifi, and Fufu. One day, their nanny, Miss Gigi, invites them on an adventure to a beautiful place and witness the Amazing Cat Floating City. The researcher chose the novel as the object of research because the novel contains complex dialogues that allow maximum data collection.

To review the novel We Go Today, researchers use case grammar theory to analyze the dialogue and narrative in the book. Case grammar was first put forward by Charles J. Fillmore in his *1968 article* The Case for Case. (Basid et al., 2022). Tarigan said in Muntahana & Al Anshory (2023) In that case, grammar theory is a response and modification of generative transformational grammar theory, which focuses on the semantic role of sentence structure elements. (Liu et al., 2023), and still maintain the distinction between internal structure and surface structure in generative grammar (Danove, 2022; Karim, 2023). In case language theory, verbs are a significant part of sentence structure, which has a semantic relationship with various noun phrases called cases. (Nahak, 2024).

Fillmore said that sentence structure is divided into modality and preposition. (Basid et al., 2022). Modality depicts the speaker's attitude towards the interlocutor in a sentence that includes the speaker's actions, events, circumstances, or attitudes. (Basid & Zahroh, 2022). Modality consists of several aspects: aspects, adverbs, kala, and negation. (Muntahana & Al Anshory, 2023). Prepositions are media that describe the source of a sentence and its relationship to its purpose. (Basid et al., 2022). Preposition itself consists of ten types of cases, including 1) agentive cases, 2) experimental cases, 3) instrument cases, 4) objective cases, 5) sumer cases, 6) destination cases, 7) locative cases, 8) time cases, 9) accompanying cases, and 10) benefactive cases (Basid & Zahroh, 2022).

We Go Today has been studied by several researchers with different perspectives. Among them is research by Susandi & Agustina (2022) The analysis of the emotions felt by the characters Mi, Ma, and Mo in the novel We Go Today by Ziggy Zezsyazeoviennazabrizkie. Research by Pambajheng & Sari (2023) Which describes the ecocritical elements of Greg Garrad in the novel and explains the relationships between living things in Ziggy Zezsyazeoviennazabrizkie's novel We Go Today. Further research by Citadewi & Tjahjono (2023) This explains hegemony and counter-hegemony in the novel We Go Today using Antonio Gramsci's theory of hegemony. Research conducted by Ainiyah & Parmin (2023) This describes the form of social reflection and social functioning of literature contained in the novel. We Go Today by Ziggy Zezsyazeoviennazabrizkie uses the theory of Ian Watt's literary sociology.

Based on the preliminary studies above, there are similarities and differences. The similarity lies in the object of the research study, namely the novel *Kita Pergi Hari Ini* by Ziggy Zezsyazeoviennazabrizkie. The difference lies in the theory used for analysis. The first study analyzed the emotions of the characters Mi, Ma, and Mo in the novel *Kita Pergi Hari Ini* by Ziggy Zezsyazeoviennazabrizkie using a literary psychology approach. The second study describes the elements of Greg Garrad's ecocriticism in the novel and explains the relationship between living things in Ziggy Zezsyazeoviennazabrizkie's novel We Go Today. The third study describes hegemony and counter-hegemony in the novel We Go Today using Antonio Gramsci's theory of hegemony. The fourth study describes the forms of social reflection and social functions of literature contained in the novel *Kita Pergi Hari Ini* by Ziggy Zezsyazeovien-nazabrizkie using the theory of literary sociology of Ian Watt.

From these four studies, it can be seen that the novel *Kita Pergi Hari Ini* has never been researched or analyzed based on the case grammar theory proposed by Charles J. Fillmore. This research gap needs to be filled, as a deeper understanding of case grammar in novels can provide new insights into how literature can be

used to convey complex messages and nuances. Thus, this study is positioned as an enhancer of new findings on the object *Kita Pergi Hari Ini* with a new perspective, namely case grammar.

In addition, research is also carried out based on direct observation of the use of case grammar in novels, especially in dialogue and narrative. Through the analysis of the text, researchers can collect relevant and in-depth data about the use of case grammar in novel contexts. These data provide insight into how case grammar is used effectively in literature and provide a deeper understanding of language dynamics in complex contexts. Case grammar theory provides a solid theoretical framework for analyzing sentence semantic relationships. This theory allows researchers to understand how verbs interact with noun phrases and how this affects the sentence's meaning. Based on this explanation, this study aims to analyze the use of case grammar in the novel *Kita Pergi Hari Ini* by Ziggy Zezsyazeoviennazabrizkie based on the perspective of Charles J. Fillmore.

CASE GRAMMAR THEORY

Case grammar is one of the linguistic theories developed by Charles J. Fillmore in response to the development of generative transformational grammar, written in his work entitled *The Case for Case in* 1968 (Hariyani et al., 2022). It appears in Bach, E. and R. Harms's Universal Linguistic Theory, published by Holt Rinehart and Winston. (Fatmawati et al., 2023). Tarigan said in Muntahana & Al Anshory (2023) In that case, grammar theory is a theory that focuses on the semantic role performed by sentence structure elements. In addition, case grammar theory is a modified model of previous grammatical theory that restores the framework of the relationship of traditional grammatical cases while still maintaining the distinction between internal structure and surface structure in generative grammar. (Sommerer & Hartmann, 2023). In grammatical cases, each sentence not only carries the role of syntactically structural but also reflects the semantic component of the sentence. (Cai et al., 2022; Rosa, 2023). In the next stage, case grammar theory develops explicitly in syntax and semantics. (Aitken, 2024; Ansarin et al., 2024; Isaeva et al., 2022), Where in this semantic frame, one concept and another are related to each other, so to understand one idea, one must understand the entire corresponding structure (Dietrich, 2024; Fougères & Ostrosi, 2021; Nunzio et al., 2024).

Tarigan in Muntahana & Al Anshory (2023) Says that in the concept of case grammar theory, verbs are the central part of a sentence, which then has a semantic relationship with various noun phrases called cases (Fan, 2024). Fillmore said in Basid et al. (2022) That sentence structure is divided into two, namely modality and preposition. (Ahmed, 1998). Modality is the depiction of the speaker's behavior towards the interlocutor in a sentence that contains the speaker's actions, events, circumstances, or attitudes. (Basid & Zahroh, 2022). Halliday in Basid et al. (2022) Says that modality can clarify an interpreted conversation through sentences and show information about those sentences. A preposition combines several aspects in a sentence consisting of verbs and nouns related to verbs in a case reviewed semantically. (Basid & Zahroh, 2022). This proposition is known as a medium that describes the source of a sentence and its relationship to its purpose. These prepositions help to harmonize cases in grammar to be defined. (Basid et al., 2022). Based on this explanation, the basic rules of the grammar of this case are *Sentence = Modality + Proposition.* (Muntahana & Al Anshory, 2023)*.*

Fillmore said in Basid & Zahroh (2022) That modality consists of several aspects: adverbs, kala, and negation. Kala describes when an experience, deed, or event occurs written in a sentence. Time relates the form of verbs to time, such as past, present, and future. Negation describes the stages of construction related to rejection by adding a word of denial such as *a not*. Aspect is a grammatical description of a verb that refers to the temporal duration of an activity. (Muntahana & Al Anshory, 2023).

A preposition is a series of relations involving verbs with various cases characterized by noun phrases (Shoay & Al-Mogarry, 2024). Initially, the number of cases in case grammar theory was 16. Still, in 1971, Fillmore developed and differentiated cases from 16 to 10 types of cases, including 1) agentive cases, 2) experimental cases, 3) instrument cases, 4) objective cases, 5) sumer cases, 6) destination cases, 7) locative cases, 8) time cases, 9) accompanying cases, and 10) benefactive cases (Basid & Zahroh, 2022). Agentive cases are nouns that refer to performers characterized by the presence of verbs. A goal case is a statement of purpose for a work formed from nouns. Experimental cases are statements of psychology, emotion, and cognition experienced by the perpetrator in action but not followed by nouns. Time cases are cases involving time used by processes or activities described through verbs. An accompanying case is a case to describe a person or object that accompanies an event. Instrument cases are cases that refer to inanimate objects that are involved in a sentence and expressed through verbs. A locative case is a case that provides

information about the location of a place described by a verb. The objective case is the most semantically neutral case, expressed through nouns, in which the role in action is identified by verbs and determined by semantic interpretation. Benefactive cases express semantic functions to benefit from an action described through verbs. The source case is the case of the cause of an event or activity expressed through verbs (Muntahana & Al Anshory, 2023).

METHOD

The research method used in this study is descriptive qualitative research. This research uses qualitative research because, in its implementation, it is not based on data in the form of numbers but contains interpretations and narratives of data that have been obtained previously. (Ahmadi, 2019). This research is descriptive because the data obtained is in the form of words, which are then narrated related to the description of research results through descriptions. This study used this method to describe sentence structure in detail in the novel *Kita Pergi Hari Ini*. The book was chosen because it contains a variety of complex sentence structures that are interesting to study using a case grammar approach.

The sources of data used in this study were twofold. First, the primary data source comes from the novel Kita Pergi Hari Ini karya Ziggy Zezsyazeoviennazabrizkie, sixth printing, published in 2022 by publisher Gramedia Pustaka Utama. Second, secondary data sources come from books and journals related to case grammar, especially the writings of *The Case for Case* by Charles J. Fillmore. The focus of this research is limited by the modalities and propositions contained in the novel. The data collection technique used in this study was the reading and recording technique. (Ahmadi, 2019). The data collection process starts with reading a book accompanied by writing and marking passages included in modalities and propositions. Furthermore, the data obtained are analyzed deeply and classified into dialogues or narratives related to the research focus.

In data analysis techniques, researchers use the Miles and Huberman model, with the following steps: 1) data reduction by summarizing, classifying, and determining data related to modalities and propositions; 2) data exposure by presenting data, writing, and interpreting data by case grammar theory and research focus; 3) drawing conclusions based on findings in the study. (Miles et al., 2013). In the first stage, namely data reduction, researchers summarize and select data relevant to the theory, focus data based on themes

in the theory, and discard things that are not needed. After the data is reduced, researchers then present the data both visually and narratively. At this stage, the researcher explains and describes the research findings through direct quotations from the data, then identifies the sentence form of the novel *Kita Pergi Hari Ini.* In the last stage, conclusions will be drawn based on the purpose of the study. Researchers analyze data reduction and exposure results to identify significant findings that can support research objectives. Researchers seek to reflect empirical findings relevant to the study's topic and context and contribute to a deeper understanding of the topic under study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Modalities in the Novel We Go Today

Modality includes modalities in sentences, consisting of kala, negation, mode, and aspect. (Muntahana & Al Anshory, 2023). The modalities contained in the novel We Go Today, based on the grammatical theory of cases by Charles J. Fillmore, are presented in Table 1, and based on the data and analysis results in the novel, found to consist of four types, namely kala, negation, mode, and aspect.

Table 1. Types of Modalities and Their Forms

No	Case Grammar Elements	Types of modalities	Forms of Modalities
1.	Modalities	Kala	*past present future*
		Negation	*not*
		Modus	*indicative imperative interrogative conditional subjunctive*
		Aspects	*non-progressive*

Kala

Kala is a modality that describes the time description of the occurrence of activities, work, or events as an explanation in sentences. (Fillmore, 1968). In general, kala is divided into *past, present,* and *future.* (Basid, Arzaqi, et al., 2023).

Past

Past is a form of sentence used to express a work or event that occurred in the past and is unrelated to the present. (Mustofa et al., 2023).

(1) Aku sudah tahu itu (Zezsyazeo-viennazabrizkie, 2022: 8)
I already knew it (Zezsyazeovien-nazabrizkie, 2022: 8)

(2) Dan aku sudah bertanya pada Pelikan Pos, tapi katanya Cara Lian hanya datang di musim hujan (8)
And I've asked the Pelicans Post, but he said Cara Lian only comes in the rainy season (8)

(3) Kami sempat terjangkit demam topi, dan seisi kota memakai topi kece (21)
We had hat fever, and the whole town was wearing cool hats (21)

(4) Air telah tiba (92)
The water has arrived (92)

(5) Itu adalah anakku yang paling muda matinya. Dia tertabrak kereta air (140)
It was my youngest son who died. He was hit by a water train (140)

The above data belongs to the past tense because it shows past tense verbs. This word *past* refers to the words *sudah tahu, sudah bertanya, sempat terjangkit, telah tiba, tertabrak kereta air*. These data are included in the *past tense* because all activities or events mentioned have occurred or occurred in the past and are not related to the present.

The kala modality forms in samples (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5) are included in the *paste* section because the sample indicates a past verb or has been done, characterized by the use of kata sudah, sempat, and *telah*. Sample (1) using the word *sudah* followed by the verb *tahu*. Sample (2) using the word *sudah* followed by the verb *bertanya*. Sample (3) using the word *sempat* followed by the word *terjangkit*. Sample (4) words *telah* followed by the word *tiba*. Sample (5) uses the word tertabrak, which indicates that it has happened in the past and is unrelated to the present.

Present

A present is a sentence used to express a work or event that is happening or actual. (Basid & Zahroh, 2022)

(6) Kucium, kancing ini berasal dari ibu (11)
I kiss, this button comes from mom (11)

(7) Dia memakai topi keren (21)
He wears a cool hat (21)

(8) Kami sedang mengupayakan pemberdayaan Tupai Terbang agar jasanya bisa diakses umum (22)
We are working on empowering Flying Squirrels so that their services can be accessed by the public (22)

(9) Aku makan semua Cacing Sosis Panggang! (24)
I ate all the Roasted Sausage Worms! (24)

The modality forms kala pasa sample (6), (7), (8), and (9) are included in the present section because all four samples show the use of verbs is happening with formulas (S + P + O). In sample (6), the verb cium is used, where the subject formula is aku, the predicate or verb is cium, and the objects are dancing. Samples (7) using verbs *memakai*, where the subject formula is *dia*, The predicate or verb is *memakai*, and the object is *topi keren*. Sample (8) using verbs *mengupayakan*, where the subject formula is *kami*, The predicate or verb is *sedang mengupayakan*, and the object is *pemberdayaan Tupai Terbang*. Samples (9) using verbs *makan*, where the subject formula is *aku*, The predicate or verb is *makan*, and the object is *smeua Cacing Sosis Panggang*. These sentences show that the whole event is happening at this moment.

Future

Future is a sentence describing a job or action that will occur or be carried out. (Hariyani et al., 2022)

(10) Karena makanan di dalam keranjang, kalau dimakan oleh anak-anak yang baru berkelahi dan belum minta maaf, akan berkelahi di dalam perut anak-anak itu (17-18)
If the food in the basket is eaten by children who have just fought and have not apologized, they will fight in the children's stomachs (17-18)

(11) Aku akan mengajak kalian semua makan makanan dalam keranjang piknik (61)
I will take you all to eat food in picnic baskets (61)

(12) Aku akan membuatkan berondong jagung untuk kalian semua! (84)
I'll make popcorn for all of you! (84)

The form of modality when the samples (10), (11), and (12) are included in the *future* section because all three samples show the use of the word *akan* followed by a verb. Sample (10) words *akan* followed by the verb Berkeley. Sample (11) words *akan* followed by a verb *mengajak*. Moreover, sample (12) followed by the verb

membuatkan. In context, the sentences above express an action or event that will occur in the future.

Negation

Negation is a modality that means summing up or invalidating a statement. (Fillmore, 1968). François (2024) Negation is a modality to explain a construction related to a rejection sentence by adding a refutation sentence such as: *not*. *Not* is a negative word followed by adjectives, verbs, nouns, and adverbs. (Muntahana & Al Anshory, 2023).

(13) Tapi ini bukan musim hujan (8)
     But this is not the rainy season (8)

(14) Yang aku tidak tahu adalah bagaimana cara kita menemukan Cara Lain (8)
     What I do not know is how we find the Other Way (8)

(15) Aku tidak suka bayi-bayi itu. Mereka biasanya suka menjilat ketiak sendiri (21)
     I do not like those babies. They usually like to lick their armpits (21)

(16) Tidak mau Makanan Dalam Keranjang! Keranjang bau! (23)
     Don't want Food In The Basket! Smelly basket! (23)

(17) Mi memang nakal belakangan ini. Tapi kita tidak boleh langsung menghukumnya (25)
     Mi has been naughty recently. But we must not directly punish him (25)

(18) Saya tidak mengizinkan anak-anak di kedai Saya (99)
     I don't allow children in my shop (99)

(19) Wanita Cahaya tidak bisa datang (160)
     The Lady of Light can't come (160)

The form of negation modality in samples (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), and (19) is indicated by the presence of the word *bukan* and *tidak* to describe the form of denial. As for the word used in sample (13), bukan musim hujan, where does this sample show bukan followed by a noun? Sample (14) *tidak tahu*, where this sample shows the word *tidak* followed by a verb, which is *tahu*. Sample (15) *tidak suka*, where this sample shows the word *tidak* followed by the verb, which is *suka*. Sample (16) *tidak mau*, where this sample shows the word *tidak* followed by the verb, which is *mau*.

Sample (17) *tidak boleh*, where does this sample show the word *tidak* followed by a verb that is a word *boleh*? Sample (18) *tidak mengizinkan*. Where does this sample show the word tidak followed by the verb mengizinkan? Sample (19) *tidak bisa*, where this sample shows the word *tidak* followed by the word *bisa*.

Modus

Modus is a modality that refers to the way verbs are expressed. (Fillmore, 1968). This mode includes, among others, facts, desires, possibilities, or commands. The concept in this mode is divided into five, including *indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional,* and *subjunctive.* (Muntahana & Al Anshory, 2023). Here are the forms of mode in the novel Kita Pergi Hari Ini.

Indicative

Ruday said in Muntahana & Al Anshory (2023) That *indicative* is a straightforward mode of verbs used to make statements.

(20) Cara Lain hanya datang ke rumah orang-orang bertampang bagus, sangat kaya, atau pintar menjilat (7)
     Other ways only come to the homes of good-looking, very rich, or cleverly licking people (7)

(21) Keranjang yang dibawa Paman Po jahat. Sosisnya bau kaya sikat toilet, telur dalam roti lapis kayak dahak kental, roti Prancis kayak batu, klepon bau bokong capung, dan asam ketiak Kakek Po masuk ke botol Jus Lemon (16)
     The basket that Uncle Po brought was evil. The sausage smells rich in toilet brushes, eggs in sandwiches like thick phlegm, French bread like rocks, dragonfly butt smells klepon, and Grandpa Po's armpit acid goes into the bottle of Lemon Juice (16)

(22) Ketika merasa sendu, orang-orang akan menangis (82)
     When feeling sad, people will cry (82)

(23) Fifi mukanya kayak Fufu. Fufu kayak bawa cermin. Kayak orang gila, bawa-bawa cermin (179)
     Fifi's face is like Fufu's. Fufu kayak, bring a mirror. Like a madman, carry around a mirror (179)

The mode modality forms in samples (20), (21), (22), and (23) show indicative or neutral forms. These samples show actuality, certainty, and reality from the speaker's point of view. As the sample (20) states, the Other Way only comes to the homes of good-looking, very rich, or fawning intelligent people. The sample (21) shows the reality of the speakers that the basket brought by Uncle Po is evil because it contains sausages smelling of toilet brushes, eggs in sandwiches like thick phlegm, French bread like stones, klepon smelling of dragonfly buttocks, and Grandpa Po's armpit acid that goes into the bottle of Lemon Juice. The sample (22) stated that people would cry when feeling somber. The sample (23) stated that Fifi and Fufu were twins as if they were carrying mirrors everywhere.

Imperative

Imperative is a modality in a command sentence mode, with the subject hidden. (Muntahana & Al Anshory, 2023).

(24) Sekarang, pergilah kalian berdua, mencari uang (13)
Now, go you two, make money (13)

(25) Buka lagi! Buka lagi! Biarkan kami cium aroma makanan-makanan enak itu! (17)
Open it again! Open it again! Let us smell those delicious foods! (17)

(26) Jangan ke hutan! Kejar maling Susu! (167)
Do not go to the forest! Chase Milk thief! (167)

The form of mode modality in samples (24), (25), and (26) shows command sentences or imperatives; that is, they are shown through predicates and objects without mentioning the interlocutor, and the speaker pronounces them with an asking intonation towards the interlocutor. In the context of sample (24), it is interpreted that the speaker tells the interlocutor to do something, that is, find one. The context in the sample (25) means that the speaker tells the interlocutor to do something, which is to open the food basket. The context in the sample (26) means that the obedient tells to do something, namely chasing milk thieves.

Interrogative

Interrogative is a modality that refers to the question. (Basid, Arzaqi, et al., 2021)

(27) Bagaimana kami memanggilmu? (12)

How we call you? (12)

(28) Apa isi keranjang yang dibawa Paman Po? (15)
What's in the basket Uncle Po brought? (15)

(29) Ke mana kita sekarang? (102)
Where we are now? (102)

(30) Kenapa kau belum juga membayar tunjangan anak? (123)
Why haven't you paid child support yet? (123)

(31) Apakah banyak anak-anak yang jadi tulang di sini? (132)
Are there many children who become bones here? (132)

(32) Siapa yang punya anak-anak besar? (133)
Who has big kids? (133)

(33) Kenapa tidak kabur? (146)
Why not run away? (146)

(34) Di mana Mi? (153)
Where is Mi? (153)

The form of mode modality in the sample (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), (33), and (34) indicates questioning or interrogative sentences. All samples contain question sentences included in 5W + 1H *(What, Where, When, Why, Who, How)* and end with a question mark. The sample (27) at the beginning of the sentence is indicated through the word *how.* Sample (28) is shown by the word at the sentence's beginning. Sample (29) is indicated through the word *where.* Sample (30) is shown through the word *why* at the beginning of the sentence. The sample (31) at the beginning of the sentence uses *the* word whether. Sampe (32) uses *the word* whom. Sample (33) uses the word *why* at the beginning of sentences. Sample (34) uses the word *where at the* beginning of the sentence.

Conditional

Conditional is a sentence that indicates various conditions such as possibilities, obligations, and needs related to the action being described in the sentence (Muntahana & Al Anshory, 2023).

(35) Anak-anak harus tidur di tempat tidur (22)
Children should sleep in bed (22)

(36) Tapi aku harus mencari tempat makan yang mengizinkan anak-anak (98)
But I had to find a place to eat that allowed children (98)

(37) Tapi harus memakai kalung penanda (110)
But must wear a marker necklace (110)

(38) Kita harus mencari pengusaha kayu yang jahat (121)
We must find the evil timber businessman (121)

(39) Dan kalian yang menonton harus bayar ongkos perawatan peraga dan alat raga (134)
And those of you who watch have to pay the cost of maintaining physical props and equipment (134)

(40) Karena tidak ada cahaya di kereta. Harus cari tempat yang ada cahayanya (160)
Because there is no light in the carriage. Must find a place where there is light (160)

The mode forms in the sample (35), (36), (37), (38), (39), and (40) show sentences that express some conditions and obligations. The sample (35) used the word *must*, which signifies the obligation of children to sleep in bed. The sample (36) used the word *must* indicate the need to find a place to eat that provides access for children. Sample (37) uses the word *must*, which indicates the obligation to use a marker Calum so as not to lose it. The sample (38) using the word *should* indicate the necessity of looking for a lousy timber entrepreneur. Sample (39) using the word *must* indicate an obligation to pay a fee for the maintenance costs of props and yeast tools for circus goers. The sample (40) using the word *should* indicate the necessity to find a place with light to avoid darkness.

Subjunctive

Subjunctive is a form of modality used to express a recommendation or desire or explain a condition different from reality. (Muntahana & Al Anshory, 2023).

(41) Kalau kalian butuh bantuan, berikan saja kancing kalian kepada Pelikan Pos (22)
If you need help, give your buttons to the Pelicans Post (22)

(42) Dia harus dihukum. Dipentung saja jempolnya dengan tali sepatu. Cubit ramburnya sampi biru. Cukur giginya sampai botak. Usap-usap kelingkingnya! Kita bikin mampus si bangsat kampret itu!(24)
He must be punished. Just have his thumb club with shoelaces. Pinch the vine until it is blue. Shave his teeth until bald. Rub her pinky! We make the camp bitch capable! (24)

(43) Aku mau pulang (150)
I'm going home (150)

(44) Kalau air dimasukkan ke dalam sepatu kembang sepatu, mereka tidak bisa keluar (108)
If water is put in hibiscus shoes, they cannot get out (108)

The mode modality forms in samples (41), (42), (43), and (44) show sentences describing recommendations, desires, and conditions that contradict reality. The sample (41) shows a sentence that describes a recommendation: If you need help, a recommendation is given to ask for help from the Pelikan Pos. The sample (42) shows sentences describing desire, that is, the desire to punish others. The sample (43) showed sentences describing the desire, which is the desire to return home. The sample (44) showed a sentence describing a condition that contradicted reality, beginning with if, where the condition stated that water was not put in the shoes and that they could come out.

Aspeck

Aspect is a form modality to describe the duration of the type of activity conveyed through verbs. (Fillmore, 1968). In modality, there are two aspects, namely *progressive* and *non-progressive*. The novel We Go Today is found only in a non-progressive aspect, with the following data.

Non-progressive

Unlike *progressive*, which is an action that is happening, *non-progressive* is an action that has been or will be done (Muntahana & Al Anshory, 2023).

(45) Ketika mereka dibuat, pembuatnya memutuskan untuk menuangkan adonan ke dua cetakan. Hasilnya adalah dua anak. Kedua anak itulah yang disebut Anak Kembar (60)

When they were made, the makers decided to pour the dough into two molds. The result was two children. Those two children are called Twins (60)

The form of modality in the sample (45) belongs to the non-progressive aspect that indicates that an action has been performed; sample (45) indicates the use of the word *decide*, where the word is identified as an action that has been performed.

Propositions in Novels *Kita Pergi Hari Ini*

A proposition is a relationship between a verb and various cases characterized by the presence of a noun phrase. (Muntahana & Al Anshory, 2023). Proposition according to Basid & Zahroh (2022) It combines several elements in a sentence consisting of a verb and several nouns related to the verb in a case and reviewed semantically or meaningfully. Researchers found eight types of propositions in the novel Kita Pergi Hari Ini by Ziggy Zezsyazeoviennazabrizkie. Among them are the following:

Table 1. Types of Propositions and Their Forms

No.	Case Grammar Elements	Types of Propositions	Proposition Form
1.	Proposition	Agent	First-person pronouns Second person pronouns Third person pronouns
		Purpose	Miss Gigi's House
		Experience	Feeling somber
		Time	Rainy Season
		Concomitants	With umbrella
		Location	Forest Children's Room Amazing Cat Floating City
		Objective	Other Ways Bone My pet hair
		Source	Aroma dancing Bone

Agentif

Agentive cases specifically refer to living things, namely the subject as the doer of verbs or verbs in a sentence. (Basid, Kamil, et al., 2021; Fillmore, 1968). In grammar, the agentive case is characterized by a noun that refers to the person acting through the verb. (Muntahana & Al Anshory, 2023; Torres-Martínez, 2024).

(46) Ini adalah Saya. Saya punya kedai di Ibu Kota (99)
This is Me. I have a tavern in the Capital (99)

(47) Mungkin kita bisa berdiri di atas meja teras terus, sampai dijemput (159)
Maybe we can stand on the patio table continuously until picked up (159)

(48) Tapi kalian boleh pakai, kalau diizinkan Kucing Yang Punya (134)
But you can use it, if allowed Cat Who Has (134)

(49) Paman Po bohong. Dia cuma mengerjaimu (16)
Uncle Po lied. He's just playing a prank on you (16)

(50) Terutama, anak-anak ternak. Mereka gampang stress (140)
Especially the children of cattle. They are easily stressed (140)

Samples (46), (47), (48), (49), and (50) are included in propositions in the agentive case since, in those samples, they are identified by the presence of pronouns. Samples (46) using subjects *saya*, where the sample shows first-person pronouns identified by verbs *punya*. Samples (47) using subjects *kita*, where the sample shows plural first-person pronouns by being identified by verbs *berdiri*. Samples (48) using subjects *kalian,* where the sample shows second-person pronouns identified by verbs *pakai*. Samples (49) using subjects *dia*, where the sample shows third-person pronouns identified by verbs *mengerjaimu*. Samples (50) using subjects *mereka*, where the sample shows the pronoun person when plural, identified by verb *gampang*.

Goal

A goal case is a case that expresses the direction or orientation of an activity described through a verb. (Fillmore, 1968). This goal is described through nouns. Basid said in Muntahana & Al Anshory (2023) In English, a sentence

indicating a goal case is characterized by several prepositions such as *to, towards, into, onto,* and the like.

> (51) Kita harus kembali ke rumah Nona Gigi (161)
> We have to go back to Miss Gigi's house (161)

Sample (51) is included in the proposition in the case of purpose, since on such samples, it is characterized through the word ke, which indicates the purpose or direction of an activity, and the word *rumah Nona Gigi* is the case of the purpose in the sample expressed through verbs *kembali*.

Experience

Experience cases are cases used to express psychology, sensations, or emotions felt by characters without accompanying nouns. (Fillmore, 1968)*.*

> (52) Karena setelah sirkus sendu berakhir, semua orang akan merasa sendu (81)
> Because after the somber circus is over, everyone will feel somber (81)

Sampe (52) belongs to the proposition in the case of experience since, in the sample, it is characterized by the verb merasa, which expresses the sensation of feeling or emotion experienced by the character in an action. Based on such samples, *merasa* is the case of the eating experience. That sentence is spoken as an expression of a character used to express sad feelings to the interlocutor.

Time

The case of time is the time used for the occurrence of an activity, process, or situation expressed in the form of a verb. (Fillmore, 1968).

> (53) Pelikan pos hanya datang di musim hujan (7)
> Post pelicans only come in the rainy season (7)

Sample (53) belongs to the proposition of time because it indicates a particular time used by a state, activity, or process expressed through a verb. Sample (53), *musim hujan* is a case of time because it states the time of occurrence of an activity expressed through a verb, namely *datang*.

Accompanying

An accompanying case is a noun phrase with a conjunctive relationship with another noun phrase, characterized by the preposition 'with' or 'together' in a sentence. (Fillmore, 1968).

> (54) Mereka datang bersama payung (7)
> They came with umbrellas (7)

Sample (54) is included in the proposition in the accompanying case because the sample is marked with the word bersama, which characterizes or signs of the accompanying case. The sample (54) is characterized by *bersama (paying); that is, paying is* a concomitant case identified through the word *bersama*. The sentence is included in the case of the accompanying person who declared their arrival with the umbrella.

Locative

A locative case is a case that provides information related to the location, place, or location of an action expressed using a verb. (Fillmore, 1968).

> (55) Jangan masuk ke hutan, karena ada banyak yang berburu (110)
> Do not go into the forest, because there are many who hunt (110)

> (56) Tapi kalian boleh bermain di Ruang Anak-Anak – ada banyak mainan asyik di sana (138)
> But you can play in the Children's Room – there are lots of fun toys there (138)

> (57) Semua anak mengira begitu ketika dia pertama datang ke Kota Terapung Kucing Luar Biasa (134)
> All the children thought so when he first came to the Extraordinary Cat Floating City (134)

Samples (55), (56), and (57) are included in the propositions in the locative case section because, in the above samples, they are characterized by the presence of prepositions such as *ke* and *di,* which refers to information relating to the location, place, or location of a state identified through verbs. In sample (55), the phrase ke hutan, which is ke, is a sign of a locative case, i.e., hutan, because it expresses a place expressed through the verb *masuk*. Samples (56), phrases *bermain di Ruang Anak-Anak*, which is *di,* is a sign of a locative case, i.e., Ruang Anak-Anak because it expresses the location identified through verbs *bermain*. Samples (57) phrases *datang ke Kota Terapung Kucing Luar Biasa*, which is *ke* is a sign of a locative case, i.e.,

Kota Terapung Kucing Luar Biasa because it expresses events identified through verbs dating.

Objective

The objective case is the most semantically neutral, that is, the case of everything that can be explained or represented by a noun whose role in the action or state is based on the interpretation of the verb itself. (Fillmore, 1968; Meemongkol, 2023).

(58) Pantas Bibi Bo menemukan Cara Lain (7)
No wonder Aunt Bo found Another Way (7)

(59) Hari ini, kita naik kereta dari meja sarapan (69)
Today, we took the train from the breakfast table (69)

(60) Kami menggunakan tulang untuk membangun bangunan (131)
We use bones to build buildings (131)

(61) Aku pakai rambut peliharaanku sebelumnya untuk membuat sulaman di bawah (135)
I used my previous pet hair to make the embroidery below (135)

Samples (58), (59), (60), and (61) belong to propositions in the objective case because the whole sample refers to what or anyone has a neutral relationship to the action in the verb. On sample (58) *menemukan Cara Lain*, kata *menemukan* shows an objective case, i.e. *Cara Lain* which is the object of the verb *menemukan*. Sample (59) *naik kereta*, verb *naik* shows an objective case, i.e., kereta, which is the object of the verb naik sample (60) menggunakan tulang; The word used indicates the existence of an objective case, i.e., *tulang* which is the object of the verb *menggunakan*. Sample (61) *pakai rambut peliharaanku*, verb *pakai* shows an objective case, i.e. *rambut peliharaanku* which is the object of the verb *pakai*.

Source

A source case refers to the source or cause of a process, activity, or condition expressed through verbs. (Fillmore, 1968).

(62) Semuanya bisa diketahui dari aroma kancing (12)
Everything can be known from the smell of buttons (12)

(63) Semua bangunan di Kota Terapung Kucing Luar Biasa dibangun dari tulang (131)
All the buildings in the Amazing Cat Floating City are built of bones (131)

Frase *aroma dancing in sample (62) and the word tulang In sample (63) are included in the case of the source since it is characterized by the presence of the word Dari* in the two samples. The two samples are included in the source case because they indicate the cause or source of the activity or condition expressed through the verb. Samples (62) are characterized by diketahui dari (aroma dancing), which is aroma dancing is a source of knowledge of various problems possessed by button owners identified through the verbs *diketahui*. Sample (63) marked with dibangun dari (tulang), which is tulang, is the primary material of all buildings in the Extraordinary Cat Floating City, identified through the verb *dibangun*.

The findings in this study align with the statement by Charles J. Fillmore. (Fillmore, 1968, 1977) Which states that each sentence consists of modalities and propositions. Modality includes a sentence describing the speaker's attitude towards his interlocutor towards something spoken of relating to actions, circumstances, and events related to propositions. Modalities are divided into kala, negation, mode, and aspect. At the same time, the proposition itself is a series of relations consisting of verbs and several cases marked by nouns. A proposition is a case-building device that can be identified through verbs in a particular sentence. The proposition itself is divided into ten cases: agentive cases, destination cases, experimental cases, time cases, accompanying cases, instrumental cases, locative cases, objective cases, benefactive cases, and source cases. The findings in this study corroborate Fillmore's opinion that cases are formed through the relationship between syntax and semantics between verbs and cases marked through nouns.

The data findings from this study can be compared with existing research. A comparison of the findings of the same problem can be seen through the findings of Basid, Arzaqi, et al. (2021). Results of the study Basid, Arzaqi, et al. (2021) And this study can be concluded that both have a relationship with each other, namely modalities and propositions. The difference is Basid, Arzaqi, et al. (2021) Found that modalities consist of kala *(past, present, future)*, mode *(desiderative, imperative, indicative, interrogative)*, negation *(no* and *not)*, adverbs *(frequency, manner, degree, quantity, explanatory),* and propositions consist of agentive cases (first-person pronouns, second-

person pronouns, third-person pronouns), experimental cases *(basic verbs, verbs)*, instrument case *(noun* and *sense)*, objective case *(human* and *thing)*, source case *(noun phrase* and *noun)*, destination case *(human* and *place)*, locative case *(area, part of house, office)*, time case *(part of the day, year, century)*, accompanying case *(with+noun)* , and benefactive cases *(for + nouns)*, while this study explores modalities consisting of kala *(past, present, future)*, negation *(not)*, mode *(indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional, subjunctive)*, and aspect *(non-progressive)*, while the proposition consists of agentive cases (first person pronouns, second person pronouns, third person pronouns), destination cases (miss Gigi's house), experimental cases (feeling sad), time cases (rainy season), accompanying cases (with umbrellas), locative cases (forest, children's space, Floating City Outer Cats), objective cases (Other Ways, Bones, My pet's hair) and source cases (cat scent, Bones). It can be concluded that this study enhances research (Basid, Arzaqi, et al., 2021).

The results of this study can also be compared with research. Basid & Maghfiroh (2021). Research results Basid & Maghfiroh (2021) Moreover, this study can be concluded that the two have a relationship in one aspect, namely propositions. The difference is the proposition of the study. Basid & Maghfiroh (2021) Nine cases were found, including agentive cases (first-person pronouns, second-person pronouns, third-person pronouns), experimental cases *(verb of sensation, verb of emotion, verb of cognition)*, instrument cases *(kitchen tools, human limb, gun)*, objective cases *(human, game, film)*, source cases *(human* and *money)*, destination cases *(directional preposition)*, locative cases *(farm, market, gym)*, time case *(part of day, day, month)*, and benefactive case *(preposition of purpose)*, while this study there are ten proposition cases, which are added with accompanying cases (with umbrellas).

The results of this study can also be compared with research. Basid, Lestari, et al. (2023); Basid & Zahroh, (2022). The two studies are related to this study. Two previous studies found similarities, namely modalities and propositions. These modalities include kala (past, present, future), adverbs (frequency, degree, comparison, quantitative, explanatory) (Basid & Zahroh, 2022) and negation *(do not want, not)* (Basid, Lestari, et al., 2023). While propositions consist of only a few cases, namely agentive, objective, locative, and time cases (Basid & Zahroh, 2022), and source cases (Basid, Lestari, et al., 2023). Both studies found only a few modalities and cases on propositions, whereas these studies

outline modalities and propositions in a complex and thorough manner.

The results of this study prove that a sentence in various languages, such as Indonesian or Arabic, consists of a particular structure. Such structures have different places and orders, and if sentences in other languages are studied with the grammatical theory of Charles J. Fillmore's case, then they are included in the study of modalities and propositions.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data and analysis results in the novel We Go Today by Ziggy Zezsyazeoviennazabrizkie based on Charles J. Fillmore's case grammar theory, which proposes that case grammar is divided into modality and preposition. The novel We Go Today has 63 data consisting of modalities and prepositions. Modalities consist of 1) kala, which includes a) past, present, and future; 2) negation; 3) modules that include indicative, imperative, interrogative, conditional, and subjunctive; and 4) consists only of *non-progressive*. While in the aspect of proposition only consists of 8 cases based on data findings, including 1) agentive, 2) purpose, 3) *experience*, 4) time, 5) participation, 6) locative, 7) objective, and 8) source. This research is still lacking; therefore, future researchers are expected to be able to take data and understand the theory more deeply. In addition, it is also expected that further researchers will study grammatical theory with a wider study.

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