

## Case Grammar in the Movie “The Gentlemen” Based on the Perspective of Charles J. Fillmore

Abdul Basid ✉, Devi Laila Maghfiroh

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.15294/seloka.v10i1.45491>

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang Jawa Timur, Indonesia

### Article Info

History Articles

Received:

26 January 2021

Accepted:

14 February 2021

Published:

30 April 2021

Keywords:

Case grammar, movie,  
proposition, type

### Abstract

This research aims to identify the proposition in the movie "The Gentlemen" based on Charles J. Fillmore's case grammar theory. This research is qualitative, descriptive, and literature research. The object of this research is the movie "The Gentlemen" directed by Guy Ritchie. The data collection techniques used are watching techniques and note-taking techniques. Data analysis through three stages: data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusions. The result of the research is that the proposition in the movie "The Gentlemen" directed by Guy Ritchie based on Charles J. Fillmore's case grammar theory consists of nine types. They are agent (A), experiencer (E), instrument (I), object (O), source (S), goal (G), location (L), time (T), and benefactive (B). Charles J. Fillmore's case grammar theory in the movie "The Gentlemen" shows that sentences always explain the correlation between verbs and nouns semantically. Thus far, proposition must always exist in a sentence because it is attached to the element of the sentence.

✉ Correspondence address:

Jalan Gajayana Nomor 50, Malang, Jawa Timur, 65144, Indonesia

E-mail: [abdulbasid@bsa.uin-malang.ac.id](mailto:abdulbasid@bsa.uin-malang.ac.id)

## INTRODUCTION

Grammar research is dynamic linguistic research, means that it will not experience stagnation in its development. The rules of grammar undergo continuous changes as a language develops. Updates to this grammatical theory are a form of dissatisfaction among linguists with the previous theory. This aims to answer new problems that arise along with human criticality and language development (Agustin, 2015). One branch of grammar studies is case grammar, which is the third generation of grammar theory renewal (Suparnis, 2012) (Indrawati et al., 2016).

Case grammar is a research approach or language analysis instrument to focus on exploring the inner structure of a sentence. The inner structure of the sentence includes the correlation or coherence (Pawarta & Santoso, 2019) between the semantic and syntactic components inherent in a sentence. The sentences in the case grammar theory consist of nouns that are related to the verb semantically in a case. In other words, this theory seeks to systematize grammatical meaning (Luthfiani, Rustono, & Wagiran, 2020) in sentence analysis (Royani & Mahyudin, 2020).

Case grammar is an extension of the case-based generative transformation grammar. The case in this theory is the semantic function of the correlation between nouns and verbs (Anderson, 1976). Case grammar theory is not limited to focus on sentences from surface structures like the previous theory but requires sentences in deep structures (Cook, 1989). So this theory succeeded in perfecting Chomsky's theory by explaining the semantic function of the correlation of nouns and verbs.

Charles J. Fillmore is the person who came up with the theory of case grammar in his essay "The Case for Case" in 1968 as the first and returned to modification in 1971. Charles J. Fillmore created a breakthrough in his theory by creating conceptual constructs and clarifying the differences between deep structure and surface structure (Attardo, 2020). This new idea by Fillmore sparked several theories of case

grammar by other linguists, such as Chafe, Anderson, and Platt. Therefore, this theory continues to experience refinement along with the increasing complexity of language problems (Copeland, 1984).

Fillmore declared that case grammar theory can analyze all languages without exception. However, it cannot be denied, that this theory was born for the first time as an analytical approach to grammar in English. Some linguists have proven that this theory cannot be fully applied to other languages that have significant differences from the rules of English, especially the tense system (Fried & Östman, 2004).

In the 1971 case grammar model, Fillmore breaks down the previous six cases in the 1968 model into nine hierarchies of cases. The nine hierarchies of cases have a level order, AEIOSGLTB (Agent, Experiencer, Instrument, Object, Source, Goal, Location, Time, and Benefactive), Fillmore also states that the basic sentence structure or deep structure consists of two constituents, namely modality and proposition. The modality consists of negation, tense, mood, aspect, and adverb elements. While propositions consist of verbs and several cases, which consist of nine hierarchies of cases that have been mentioned (Longacre, 2012; Geeraerts & Cuyckens, 2010).

The object of this research is a movie in English entitled "The Gentlemen." The researchers interest in exploring the movie because the power of this movie lies in the dialogue and conversations of the characters which reflect the tactical intelligence and ways of acting of the characters, not only in the battle scenes between the characters. The movie was directed by Guy Ritchie which was released in February 15th, 2020.

This case grammar research is not the first research. Researchers found several previous studies that used the same approach such as: (1) Mulae examined the role of the inflective verbs in Ternate Malay by utilizing the case grammar theory of Charles J. Fillmore (Mulae, 2012); (2) Herlambang studied cases in the children's story of Nahru Az-Zahabi by describing the cases and

classifying semantics of verbs (Herlambang, 2019); and (3) Cahyadi focused the types of semantic roles and semantic structures along with the types of verbs based on case research in a short story entitled *The Minister's Black Veil* (Cahyadi, 2013).

Based on the explanation of the previous research above, researchers found that there are differences and similarities with current research. The similarity between previous studies and current research lies in the approach or research analysis instrument used, namely the Charles J. Fillmore's case grammar theory. The difference between previous studies and current research is that lies in the object being studied. The present research uses the object of the movie "The Gentlemen" and specifically discusses case grammar in English.

Based on the above similarities and differences, the current position of researchers is to adjust the research on case grammar based on the perspective of Charles J. Fillmore, specifically on case grammar in English. Therefore, the specific objective of this research is to identify the propositions in the movie "The Gentlemen" directed by Guy Ritchie based on Charles J. Fillmore's case grammar theory.

## METHODS

This research is included in modern linguistic studies, namely case grammar. This research is based on the thought of Charles J. Fillmore, the theory of case grammar to be precise in the 1971 model with nine hierarchies of cases. Case grammar theory aims to explore sentence structure, especially inner structural which explains syntactic and semantic correlations, both in written sentences and in dialogue, including in a movie (Parret, 1976). This research is descriptive qualitative research and literature research (Hennink et al., 2020); (Monsen et al., 2007) because it aims to identify case grammar in the dialogue or conversations contained in the movie "The Gentlemen" based on the perspective of Charles J. Fillmore in detail.

The primary data source in this research is the dialogue in the form of sentences in the movie "The Gentlemen" directed by Guy Ritchie. The movie was released in Indonesia on February 15, 2020 and had a duration of 1 hour 53 minutes. The secondary data sources are books and journal article discussed on case grammar based on the perspective of Charles J. Fillmore. The data collection technique uses the watching technique (Margolis & Pauwels, 2011) and note-taking technique (Seliger & Shohamy, 2013). Data validation techniques through stages of increasing persistence (Girija, 2003), triangulation (Egbert & Baker, 2019), and discussion (Merriam & Grenier, 2019). Data analysis refers to the Miles and Huberman model through the stages: data reduction; data exposure; and drawing conclusions (Miles et al., 2018).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Examining a correlation between semantics and syntax in a sentence cannot be derived from the Charles J. Fillmore's case grammar theory (Shibatani & Thompson, 1996). Fillmore said that the basic sentence structure which is nothing but a deep structure consists of two constituents, namely propositions and modalities (Rauh, 2010). The proposition containing in the movie "The Gentlemen" based on Charles J. Fillmore's case grammar theory as follows:

### Proposition

The proposition is a node consisting of a predicate or an active verb as its center (central node) and several arguments including nouns, adjectives, adverbs that are semantically bound in a case (Mayor & Pugh, 2005). Fillmore mentioned that propositions consist of verbs and several cases. The hierarchy of cases in a proposition consists of nine cases, which consist of AEIOSGLTB (Agent, Experiencer, Instrument, Object, Source, Goal, Location, Time, and Benefactive) (Malmkjaer, 2004) in detail as follows:

**Tabel 1.** Propositions

The element of Charles J. Fillmore's case grammar theory	Types of propositions	Propositions forms
Proposisi	Agent	First-person pronouns Second-person pronouns Third-person pronouns
	Experiencer	Verb of sensation Verb of emotion Verb of cognition
	Instrument	Kitchen tools Human limb Gun
	Object	Human Game Film
	Source	Human Money
	Goal	Directional preposition
	Location	Farm Market Gym
	Time	Part of day Day Month
	Benefactive	Preposition of purpose

Based on Table 1. Propositions in the movie "The Gentlemen" consist of nine types of propositions, consist of the agent (A), experiencer (E), instrument (I), object (O), source (S), goal (G), location (L), time (T), and benefactive (B). The detailed explanation of all propositions as follows:

#### **Agent (A)**

The agent is the case that reveals the agent. The agent is the main trigger or actor as the actor who performs the verb. The agent is not a direct cause or nature but the main cause which is generally living things. The agent is slightly different from the subject. The subject is more general, including referring to the actor in a statement sentence who does not fully perform the verb or is only a neutral verb actor. Meanwhile, the agent is the actor in the active verb. The agent is including the subject, but the subject is not always the agent (Laurie, 1869).

#### **First-person pronouns**

First-person pronouns that refer to the speaker himself. First-person pronouns consist of singular pronouns (I) or plural pronouns (we) (Simon & Wiese, 2002).

- (1) I'm warning you. I'm fucking powerful (Ritchie, 2020, 01:30:30).
- (2) *We've rung the bell here and we're gonna include you, because you're our mentor* (Ritchie, 2020, 00:39:01).

The first-person pronoun is presented in a singular form "I" in the example (1) and "we" in the example (2). The word "I" and "we" is positioned as an agent in the sentence. I'm fucking powerful, which is the main actor of the verb "color" which also embeds the adjective "powerful" personally. Whereas, the word "we" acts as an agent, which is the main trigger for the verb as a speaker.

#### **Second-person pronouns**

Second-person pronouns that refer to the listener or the intended person consist of singular/plural pronouns (you) (Brooks & Kempe, 2014).

(3) You should share your thoughts with your friends (Ritchie, 2020, 00:53:45).

The second-person pronoun is presented in a plural form. The word “you” in the sentence above is in the position of an agent, the doer of the verb “share.” Based on the context in the movie, the word “you” means that you are the second person as the listener of the speaker, a group of young drug addicts, including Laura Pressfield, who should share problems with friends to get the best solution instead of falling into depravity.

### **Third-person pronouns**

Third-person pronouns refer to a third person who is not a speaker or listener and has different masculine and feminine forms in the singular form. Third-person pronouns consist of singular pronouns (he, she, it) and plural pronouns (they) (van Gelderen, 2000).

(4) He runs the bush game. He's a horrible cunt (Ritchie, 2020, 01:03:22).

(5) She's not picking up (Ritchie, 2020, 01:20:56).

The third-person pronoun is presented in a singular form. It is the word “he” in example (4). The word “he” is in the position of an agent. The word “she” in the example (5) is also an agent. The two third-person singular pronouns above are in the third person neither the speaker nor the listener.

### **Experiencer (E)**

Experiencer cases are cases that show psychological events. The case of experiencer relates to someone's experience or in short, there is a sentence that answers the question “what happened to the doer?.” The experiencer case in the movie "The Gentlemen" based on Charles J. Fillmore's perspective has three forms, which consist of the verb of sensation, verb of emotion, and verb of cognition:

#### **The verb of sensation**

The verb of sensation is a verb which states a condition or action of a person related to biological sense or five senses. The verb of sensation in the form of see, smell, hear, taste, and feel (Palmer, 2014).

(6) I can feel myself engorging (Ritchie, 2020, 00:06:27).

The verb of sensation in the example (6) is “feel.” The example (6) describes a speaker's experience through biological sense as a psychological event. The word “feel” refers to feeling. The word “feel” describes the sensation due to an event that befalls the speaker's psychological feeling. Based on the context in the movie, the sentence is spoken as an expression of the heart based on the experience of the speaker, accepting curses from the speech partner, thereby stimulating the speaker to his psychology.

#### **The verb of emotion**

The verb of emotion is a verb that expresses a person's emotion and psyche. The verb of emotion in the form of like, want, love, fear, and others (Miura, 2015).

(7) I fucking love you, babe (Ritchie, 2020, 00:27:24).

The verb of emotion in the example (7) is “love” which expresses the emotion, desire, and psychic of the speaker who really loves the speech partner. The sentence shows speaker's positive emotion of love for his partner. The word “love” is an expression of deep love for the partner. Based on the context in the movie, the sentence was told by Mickey to his wife. Expressions of Mickey's feelings sincerely conveyed with full honesty to his wife. The wife that Mickey described as an obsession, passion, and devotion.

#### **The verb of cognition**

The verb of cognition is a verb that belongs to the verb of thinking, knowing, and understanding. The verb of cognition in the form of the word “think, belief, expect, know, and others” (P et al., 2013).

- (8) But, I think it's quite clear that they're not just mah-jongg partners, are they? (Ritchie, 2020, 01:17:50).

The verb of cognition in the example (8) is indicated by the word "think." The word "think" is included in the verb of cognition not only means thinking without basis but also based on experience, the result of observations, and judgments with full consideration or based perception by the speaker. Based on the context in the movie, the speakers say "think" based on the long-term observational data, not just baseless personal perceptions. The speaker is Fletcher, a cunning detective, who of course pronounces each of his remarks based on the results of his investigations. Therefore, speakers really understand their speech.

#### **Instrument (I)**

The instrument case is a case that reveals the direct cause of an event which is generally in the form of natural forces. The instrument controls the object case and is controlled by the agent case (Nilsen, 2019).

#### **Kitchen tools**

Kitchen tools are important appliances in the kitchen that are used to make all activities easier and more productive in terms of cooking (Hutton, 2020).

- (9) I should stab you with that fucking rolling pin (Ritchie, 2020, 00:04:47).

The kitchen tool in the example (9) is indicated by the word "rolling pin." The word "rolling pin" is identified as an instrument that is the direct cause of the verb "stab." The use of the word 'with' also makes it clear that a rolling pin is a tool that causes stab. The rolling pin is an important cylindrical tool for forming all kinds of baked goods. Rolling pin is identical with its solid and hard shape. Based on the context in the movie, therefore, a speaker uses a rolling pin pointing at the kitchen utensils that are in his view. The speaker was so upset that he wanted to stab the speech partner with a rolling pin that was strong enough to hurt.

#### **Human limb**

The human limb is a member of the human body consisting of organs, systems, tissues, and others (Guyot et al., 2012).

- (10) Grown-ups fight with their heads (Ritchie, 2020, 00:38:27).

The human limb in the example (10) is indicated by the word "head." The word "head" is identified as an instrument that is the direct cause of the verb "fight." The use of the word "with" also makes it clear that head is the cause of the fight. Based on contextual meaning, the head means the brain as a center for thinking. Therefore, based on the context in the movie, this statement shows that the mind can also be used as a tool or direct cause of the verb "fight." The fight does not refer to physical fights but in the form of competition which involves intelligences, plans, attitudes, and systematic actions.

#### **Gun**

Gun is a weapon to launch an attack (Utter, 2000).

- (11) So the Toddlers spray the car with bullets (Ritchie, 2020, 01:46:30).

The shape of gun in the example (11) is indicated by the word "bullet." The word "bullet" was identified as an instrument that is the direct cause of the verb "spray." The use of the word "with" also makes it clear that bullets are the cause of spray. Based on the context in the movie, the word "bullets" shows a large number of bullets being fired at the car holding Mickey and killing the Russian, the captor.

#### **Object (O)**

The object is a case which states that the affected nouns/patient is an incident by the verb and is interpreted by the verb itself (Cook, 1989).

#### **Human**

Human means an animate who has a reason and is attached to the nature of materiality (Ramachandran, 2012).

- (12) I do not know that man (Ritchie, 2020, 01:37:26).

The human in the example (12) is indicated by the word “man.” The word “man” represents an object because it is a noun that becomes the patient of the verb “know” and denotes his neutrality. Based on the context in the movie, the sentence is a statement by Matthew as a defense that he is not friend with the traitor man, Mickey.

### **Game**

Game is a game that aims to have fun. Generally, the game is a competition and involves a certain strategy (Spector, 2015).

(13) I said play a fucking game with me, Ray (Ritchie, 2020, 00:06:54).

The game in the example (13) occupies the object function directly from the verb “play.” The example (13) has two objects, “game” as direct object and “me” as indirect object. In the case of Fillmore's perspective grammar, the object is not differentiated directly or indirectly, so the two objects above are positioned as objects.

### **Film**

The film is the work of cultural art in the form of a series of still images that create the illusion of moving images and are displayed on the screen and based on cinematographic principles (KN, 2018).

(14) Last night I made a film with an impressively sized farmyard pig (Ritchie, 2020, 01:31:25).

The film in the example (14) occupies the object function directly from the verb “made.” Based on the context in the film, the sentence was told by Coach to Boss Dave who was unconsciously involved in making a film that aims to punish for the actions of Boss Dave himself in his involvement with Mickey, who sent Coach to punish him.

### **Source (S)**

The source case is a case which states the starting point of an action which refers to the origin of the incident. In English, this case is marked by prepositions such as from, away from, out off, off of, etc (Cook, 1989).

### **Human**

Human is animate who has a reason and is attached to the nature of materiality (Ramachandran, 2012).

(15) When he buys it from Michael (Ritchie, 2020, 01:24:53).

The word “human” in the example (15) is indicated by the word “Michael.” The word “Michael” became the source of the action of the agent (he) doing the verb (buy). The use of the preposition “from” strengthens the source function in Michael's word. It shows that Michael is the source of the verb buys. The sentence indicates that Michael is the source of the purchase or is referred to as the seller.

### **Money**

Money is a means of payment in transactions that are legal and protected by law (Putong, 2015).

(16) Their parents have money, lots of money. Money can be a problem. Shit! (Ritchie, 2020, 00:58:04).

“Money” in the example (16) is a source and denotes the source of the problem. Based on the context in the movie, Mickey's words are conveyed as both an affirmation and an awareness that money will create many problems. Because of Raymondo, Mickey's men have made a mistake in completing Laura's pickup mission, killing the son of a Russian, named Aslan, as the son of a rich person. This sentence gave off the effect of annoyance as well as worry which was indicated by the curse of the speaker, Shit.

### **Goal (G)**

The goal is a case which states the endpoint of an action which refers to the final direction of the event (Cook, 1989). In English this case is marked by prepositions to, towards, into, onto, etc.

(17) Sit down, Power, before you get yourself into more trouble (Ritchie, 2020, 00:50:34).

The directional preposition in the example (17) is indicated by the word “into.” The into specifies the intent of the action the

verb shows, which is get. The word “into” is one of directional prepositions that aims to describe changes in position, motion, direction, or convey meaning (Bruckfield, 2011). So the meaning of the sentence above is that your agent, if you choose to get involved, will lead to more trouble or problems.

### **Location (L)**

Location is a case that identifies the location of the scene by the verb (Cook, 1989). The location in the movie “The Gentlemen” based on Charles J. Fillmore's perspective has three forms which consist of farm, market, and gym.

### **Farm**

Farm in the English dictionary is agricultural land, which is land to produce or breed agricultural crops. Farm in the movie identifies business fields.

(18) Because it's fight porn at one of my farms (Ritchie, 2020, 00:40:13).

Farm in the example (18) is a locative proposition because the farm shows a location or place where an event occurs by involving nouns doing an action, a fight. The use of the preposition “at” also confirms that the farm is location, because “at” is used to denote a specific place.

### **Market**

The market is a system that is a place for sellers and buyers to make transactions.

(19) They're gonna get Michael when he comes out of his meeting at the fish market (Ritchie, 2020, 01:44:45).

Market in the example (19) is indicated by the phrase of “fish market.” The phrase of “fish market” shows a location or place where an event occurs by involving nouns doing verbs, they and get. The use of the preposition “at” also confirms that the fish market is location, because “at” is used to denote a specific place. The market here refers to Matthew's business place where Mickey meets his business partner, Matthew to discuss a major transaction between the two.

### **Gym**

A gym is a place as a fitness center used for various activities such as sports for fitness and physical health (Schwarzenegger & Dobbins, 2012)

(20) We're at the gym now unloading the van (Ritchie, 2020, 00:39:13).

Gym in the example (20) shows a location where an event occurs by involving nouns doing verbs. The use of the preposition “at” also confirms that the gym is a location, because “at” is used to denote a specific place. The gym here refers to a place where the gangsters train with the Coach. Based on the context in the movie, the sentence states a toddler or gangster who is lowering his loot in the form of marijuana from Mickey's business field from the van to be precise at the gym where they practice.

### **Time (T)**

Time is a case which states the time when an event occurs which is expressed by the verb.

### **Part of day**

Night is a period of time starting from the sun below the horizon until the sun rises in the morning (Macey, 2013).

(21) Last night I made a movie with an impressively sized farmyard pig (Ritchie, 2020, 01:31:25).

Last night in the example (21) shows the time when an event occurs by involving the nouns doing the verb, the agent “I” and made. The phrase last night in the sentence indicates a past time and has an effect on the verb form, ‘made’ which changes from ‘make’, first verb form.

### **Day**

Day is the period of time during the earth's rotation which consists of 24 hours. As for the names of the seven days in a week (Birn, 2009).

(22) So, I've got a meeting on Saturday at your favorite newspaper (Ritchie, 2020, 00:04:56).

The day in the example (22) is indicated by the word "Saturday" as the name of the day. Saturday shows the time when an event occurs by involving nouns doing a verb, agent "I," and got a meeting. The use of the preposition "on" also confirms that Saturday is the time because the preposition "on" is used to denote a specific time.

### Month

Month is a period of time that corresponds to the movement of the month. The one-month calculation generally consists of 30 days (Macey, 2013).

(23) I calculate what was worth 400 million a month ago must now be valued at an anemic, mm... 130 (Ritchie, 2020, 01:35:38).

The word "month" in the example (23) shows the time when an event occurred involving nouns doing the verb, agent "I" and calculate.

### Benefactive (B)

Benefactive case is a case where a verb has a role to benefit someone from an incident. Generally, this case shows the voluntary and intentional nature of the agent. Benefactive case in the movie "The Gentlemen" has one form, a preposition of purpose. Prepositions of purpose are prepositions that state the purpose between the object and other words. The object of the preposition of purpose can be a noun, pronoun, or gerund (Kimber, 2005).

(24) So with the greatest respect, I'll do this one last thing for you (Ritchie, 2020, 01:33:37).

The beneficial "preposition of purpose" in the example (24) is indicated by the word "for" which shows that the verb "do" benefits you by agent "I." The example (24) forms a preposition phrase between a preposition and a noun "for you." In the context of the sentence, the speaker shows his willingness to do something for the last time. The speaker's joy indicates that the speaker respectfully stop doing it again after the current time.

### CONCLUSION

The propositions in in the movie "The Gentlemen" based on Charles J. Fillmore's case grammar theory consists of nine types. They are agent (A), experiencer (E), instrument (I), object (O), source (S), goal (G), location (L), time (T), and benefactive (B). Charles J. Fillmore's case grammar theory shows that sentences explain the correlation between semantic and syntactic components in the relationship between verbs and nouns. So, it can be ensured that sentences always explain the correlation between verbs and nouns semantically and often brings up modalities and propositions simultaneously.

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The researchers dedicate this research to The Forum of Young Researchers, Department of Arabic Language and Literature, Faculty of Humanities, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang, Indonesia: where we studied together, conducted various academic activities together, and pursued the best future together.

### REFERENCES

- Agustin, Y. (2015). Penguasaan Tata Bahasa Dan Berpikir Logik Serta Kemampuan Menulis Artikel Ilmiah. *Jurnal Ilmiah Kependidikan*, II (2), 123–132.
- Anderson, J. M. (1976). *The Grammar of Case: Towards a Localistic Theory*. Cambridge University Press.
- Attardo, S. (2020). *Script-Based Semantics: Foundations and Applications. Essays in Honor of Victor Raskin*. De Gruyter.
- Birx, H. J. (2009). *Encyclopedia of Time: Science, Philosophy, Theology, & Culture* (Issue v. 1). SAGE Publications.
- Brooks, P. J., & Kempe, V. (2014). *Encyclopedia of Language Development*. SAGE Publications.
- Bruckfield, A. (2011). *Prepositions: The Ultimate Book - Mastering English Prepositions*. Lulu.com.
- Cahyadi, I. (2013). Semantic Role: A Case Grammar Approach in "the Minister'S Black Veil." *Humanis*, 5(3), 1–8.

- Cook, W. A. (1989). *Case Grammar Theory*. Georgetown University Press.
- Copeland, J. E. (1984). *New Directions in Linguistics and Semiotics*. John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Egbert, J., & Baker, P. (2019). *Using Corpus Methods to Triangulate Linguistic Analysis*. Taylor & Francis.
- Fried, M., & Östman, J. O. (2004). *Construction Grammar in a Cross-language Perspective*. John Benjamins Pub.
- Girija, M. (2003). *Research Methodology*. S. Chand Limited.
- Guyot, J., Elson, R. A., & Vannson, J. L. (2012). *Atlas of Human Limb Joints*. Springer Berlin Heidelberg.
- Hennink, M., Hutter, I., & Bailey, A. (2020). *Qualitative Research Methods*. SAGE Publications.
- Herlambang, A. (2019). Kasus dalam Cerita Anak Nahru az-Zahabi Karya Ya'qub asy-Syaruni: Analisis Tata Bahasa Kasus Fillmore 1971.
- Indrawati, N., Bijaksana, M. A., & Agustin, R. D. (2016). Pelabelan Peran Semantis Menggunakan Tata Bahasa Kasus. Masyarakat Telematika Dan Informasi: Jurnal Penelitian Teknologi Informasi Dan Komunikasi, 4(2), 85–108.
- Kimber, G. (2005). *Perfect Prepositions: A Real-Life Guide to Using English Prepositions*. iUniverse.
- KN, A. M. (2018). *Panduan Produksi Acara TV Drama*. Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia.
- Laurie, W. S. (1869). *The grammar of words*. Longmans, Green.
- Luthfiani, Elma; Rustono, W. (2020). Meaning Patterns and Potential Forms of Halle Deadjektival Verbs Model in Generative Indonesian Morphology. *Seloka: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*, 9(441), 45–52. <https://doi.org/10.15294/SELOKA.V9I1.36496>
- Macey, S. L. (2013). *Encyclopedia of Time*. Taylor & Francis.
- Malmkjaer, K. (2004). *Linguistics Encyclopedia*. Taylor & Francis.
- Margolis, E., & Pauwels, L. (2011). *The SAGE Handbook of Visual Research Methods*. SAGE Publications.
- Mayor, B., & Pugh, A. K. (2005). *Language, Communication and Education*. Taylor & Francis.
- Merriam, S. B., & Grenier, R. S. (2019). *Qualitative Research in Practice: Examples for Discussion and Analysis*. Wiley.
- Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldana, J. (2018). *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook*. SAGE Publications.
- Monsen, E. R., Van Horn, L., & Association, A. D. (2007). *Research: Successful Approaches*. American Dietetic Association.
- Mulae, S. O. (2012). Peran verba inflektif bahasa Melayu Ternate. *Apollo Project*, 1(1), 11–23.
- Nilsen, D. L. (2019). *The Instrumental Case in English: Syntactic and Semantic Considerations*. De Gruyter.
- Parret, H. (1976). *History of Linguistic Thought and Contemporary Linguistics*. de Gruyter.
- Pawarta, Edmandus Hari; Santoso, B. W. J. (2019). The Cohesion of Paragraph in Research Proposal of XI Graders of Kebon Dalem Senior High School Semarang. *Seloka: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*, 8(31), 19–27. <https://doi.org/10.15294/SELOKA.V8I1.29169>
- Putong, I. (2015). *EKONOMI MAKRO: Pengantar Ilmu Ekonomi Makro Untuk Mahasiswa*. Buku&Artikel Karya Iskandar Putong.
- Ramachandran, V. S. (2012). *Encyclopedia of Human Behavior*. Elsevier Science.
- Rauh, G. (2010). *Syntactic Categories: Their Identification and Description in Linguistic Theories*. OUP Oxford.

- Royani, A., & Mahyudin, E. (2020). *Kajian Linguistik Bahasa Arab*. Publica Institute Jakarta.
- Seliger, H. W., & Shohamy, E. (2013). *Second Language Research Methods - Oxford Applied Linguistics*: Oxford University Press.
- Shibatani, M., & Thompson, S. A. (1996). *Essays in Semantics and Pragmatics: In honor of Charles J. Fillmore*. John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Simon, H. J., & Wiese, H. (2002). *Pronouns: Grammar and Representation*. J. Benjamins.
- Spector, J. M. (2015). *The SAGE Encyclopedia of Educational Technology*. SAGE Publications.
- Suparnis, S. (2012). *Tata Bahasa Kasus (Case Grammar)*. *Komposisi: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa, Sastra, Dan Seni*, 9(2).  
<https://doi.org/10.24036/komposisi.v9i2.96>
- Utter, G. H. (2000). *Encyclopedia of Gun Control and Gun Rights*. Oryx Press.
- van Gelderen, E. (2000). *A History of English Reflexive Pronouns: Person, Self, and Interpretability*. John Benjamins Publishing Company