

INSTRUMENTAL CASE IN THE NOVEL OF SPICERWICK CHRONICLES BOOK 5: *THE WRATH OF MULGARATH*: A CASE OF GRAMMAR APPROACH

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Abstrak

Pada tata bahasa Inggris, bentuk nomina atau frasa nomina yang berubah akibat infleksi akan menunjukkan kasus-kasus yang berbeda, yang dapat terdiri dari agentif (*agentif*), benefaktif (*benefactive*), komitatif (*comitative*), datif (*dative*), faktitif (*factitive*), instrumental (*instrumental*), locatif (*locative*), dan objektif (*objective*). Pada penelitian ini, peneliti berfokus pada analisis kasus instrumental. Kasus instrumental adalah kasus mengenai instrumen tidak bernyawa atau objek yang secara kausal terlibat dalam tindakan yang diperkenalkan oleh verba. Terhadap masalah yang diidentifikasi, peneliti melakukan analisis menggunakan *tree diagram*, menjelaskan kasus instrumental, dan mengidentifikasi preposisi yang mengikuti kasus instrumental sesuai dengan data.

Kata Kunci: Tata Bahasa, Tata Bahasa Kasus, Kasus Instrumental

Introduction

Case in languages has been a subject of great interest to both syntacticians and semanticists for years. Case Grammar is a system of linguistic analysis, focusing on the link between the valence, or number of subjects, objects, etc., of a verb and the grammatical context it requires. The system was created by the American linguist Charles J. Fillmore in (1968), in the context of Transformational Grammar. This theory analyzes the surface syntactic structure of sentences by studying the combination of deep cases (i.e. semantic roles) -- Agent, Object, Benefactor, Location or Instrument -- which are required by a specific verb. For instance, the verb "give" in English requires an Agent (A) and Object (O), and a Beneficiary (B); e.g. "Jones (A) gave money (O) to the school (B).

According to Fillmore, each verb selects a certain number of deep cases which form its case frame. Thus, a case frame describes important aspects of semantic valency, of verbs, adjectives and nouns. Case frames are subject to certain constraints, such as that a deep case can occur only once per sentence.

A fundamental hypothesis of case grammar is that grammatical functions, such as subject or object, are determined by the deep, semantic valence of the verb, which finds its syntactic correlate in such grammatical categories as Subject and Object, and in grammatical cases. Fillmore (1968) puts forwards the following hierarchy for a universal subject selection

rule: Agent < Instrumental < Objective. That means that if the case frame of a verb contains an agent, this one is realized as the subject of an active sentence; otherwise, the deep case following the agent in the hierarchy (i.e. Instrumental) is promoted to subject.

Due to background stated, the researcher intends to analyze one of cases in linguistics. It is instrumental case which the data was elicited from the novel “The Spiderwick Chronicles Book 5 : The Wrath of Mulgarath”. Based on the rationalization, the researcher entitled this research “*Instrumental Case in the novel of Spiderwick Chronicles Book 5 : The Wrath of Mulgarath*”

Theoretical Framework

Case Grammar Definition

Tarigan stated that *kasus merupakan suatu kategori grammatika yang menunjukkan fungsi suatu nomina atau frasa nomina dalam suatu kalimat.* (2009:54). In traditional point of view, case is defined as grammatical categories which demonstrate the function of noun or noun phrase in a sentence. Nouns or noun phrases are modified by inflection to show different functions and cases.

Types of Case

1. Agentive (A): the case of the typically animate perceived instigator of the action identified by the verb

example: *John* opened the door.

The door was opened *by John*.

2. Benefactive (B), the case of the typically animate perceived the beneficiary of a state or an action

example: Jenny baked *Louise* a cake

Jenny baked a cake *for Louise*

3. Comitative (C), would account for cases in which a preposition seems to have a comitative function similar to *and*

example: He *and* his wife are coming

He is coming *with* his wife.

4. Dative (D): the case of the animate being affected by the state or action identified by the verb/experience case

example: *Gregory* was frightened by the storm

I persuaded *Tom* to go

5. Factitive (F): the case of the object or being resulting from the action or state identified by the verb, or understood as a part of the meaning of the verb/result case

example: Tony built *the house*

James writes *a story*

6. Objective (O): the semantically most neutral case, the case of anything representable by a noun whose role in the action or state identified by the verb is identified by the semantic interpretation of the verb itself

example: They sliced *the sausage* with a knife

The sausage sliced easily

The book is thick

7. Ergative (E): Causative case

example: *John* moved the raft

The earthquake shook our house

8. Instrumental (I): the case of the inanimate force or object causally involved in the action or state identified by the verb

example: *The key* opened the door

John opened the door *with the key*

John used *the key* to open the door

9. Locative (L): the case which identifies the location or spatial orientation of the state or action identified by the verb

example: *Chicago* is windy

It is windy in *Chicago*

He puts the books on *the table*

Research Method

Data collection procedure

The research was based on literary work. It was grammaticality work which the data were taken from some English novels. The researcher took samples data randomly from the novel "The Spiderwick Chronicles Book 5 : *The Wrath of Mulgarath*".

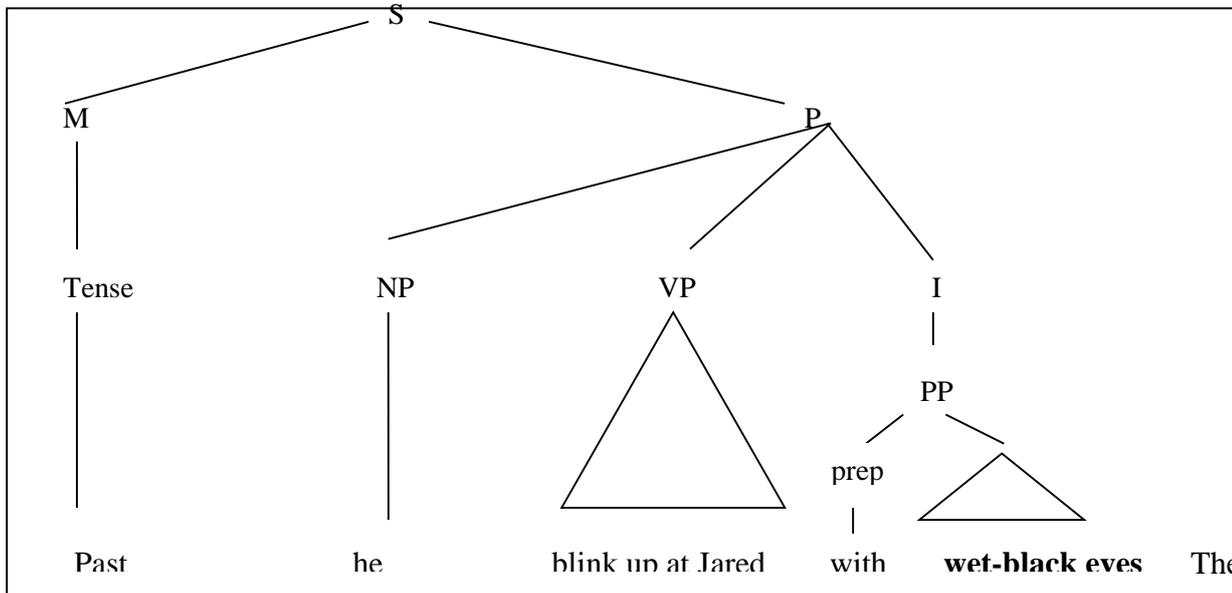
When the data collected, the researcher analyzed the data using case grammar approach. The researcher specifically analyzed instrumental case from the data. The elicited data were analyzed in tree diagram. Afterward, the researcher described the tree diagram to identify the instrumental case in a sentence of the data. Finally, the researcher identified the prepositions which preceded or followed by the instrumental case in the data.

Results And Discussion

Data 1

He blinked up at Jared with wet-black eyes. (p.6)

The data can be analyzed in three diagram as follows.



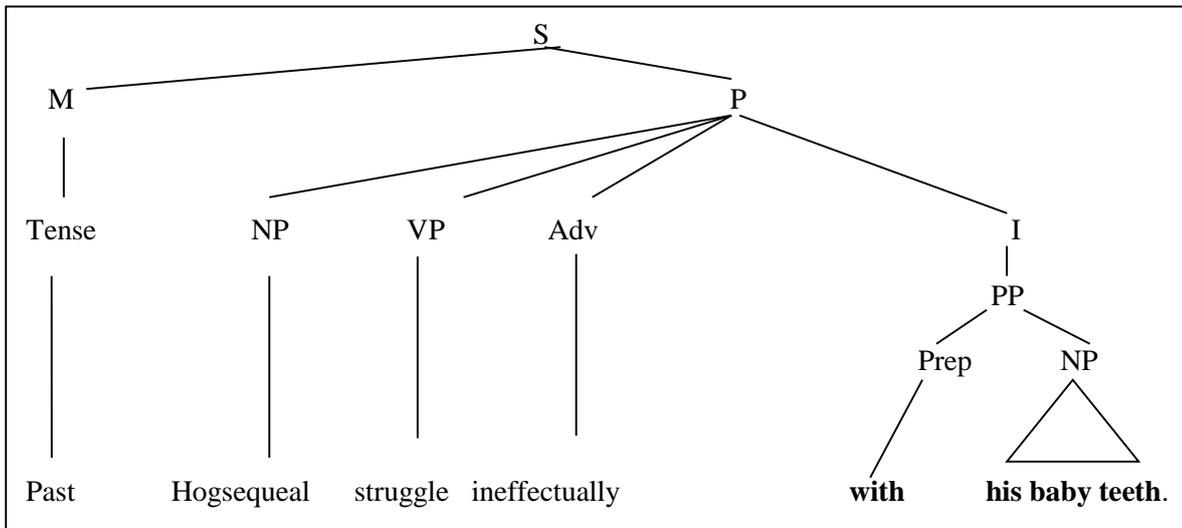
phrase is used to express the tool which influences the action of verb phrase *blinked up*. The instrument *with wet-black eyes* in the sentence contains instrumental case.

The phrase of *with wet-black eyes* is a prepositional phrase. The phrase consists of preposition and noun phrase. The noun phrase *wet-black eyes* is preceded by preposition *with*. The combination creates prepositional phrase. The phrase of *with wet-black eyes* shows the instrumental case. Hence, the case in the sentence consist of preposition *with* by which prepositional phrase is combined as the instrumental case.

Data 2

Hogsequeal struggled ineffectually with his baby teeth. (p.21)

The three diagram analysis shows the analysis of instrumental case based on the data 2.



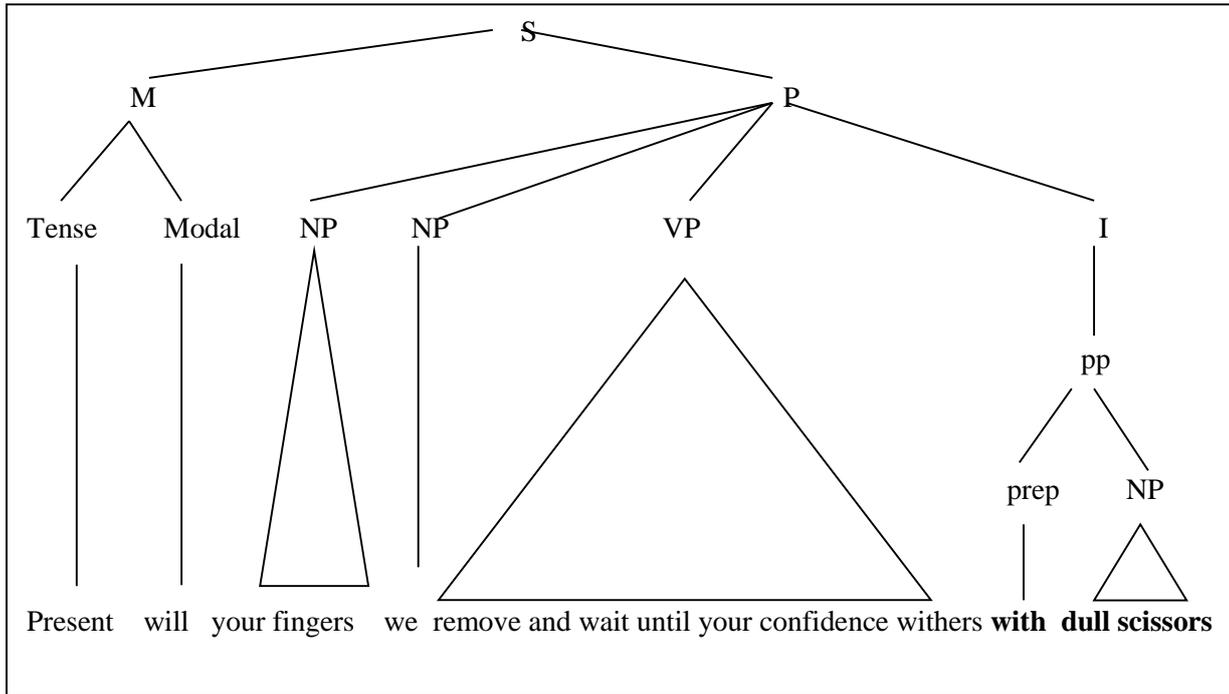
The instrumental case in the data is shown in the phrase of *with his baby teeth*. The phrase *his baby teeth* is the instrument by which an action of the verb *struggled* is conducted. Thus the phrase is the tool that contains the case of instrument in the sentence called instrumental case.

The instrumental case in the data consists of prepositional phrase. The phrase of *with his baby teeth* is the combination of preposition and noun phrase. The noun phrase *his baby teeth* is preceded by the preposition *with*. The preposition *with* follows the instrument *his baby teeth*. Eventually, the instrumental case in the sentence is preceded by the preposition *with*.

Data 3

Your fingers we'll remove with dull scissors, and we'll wait until your confidence withers. (p.24)

The three diagram analysis of the instrumental case in data 3 can be figured out as follows



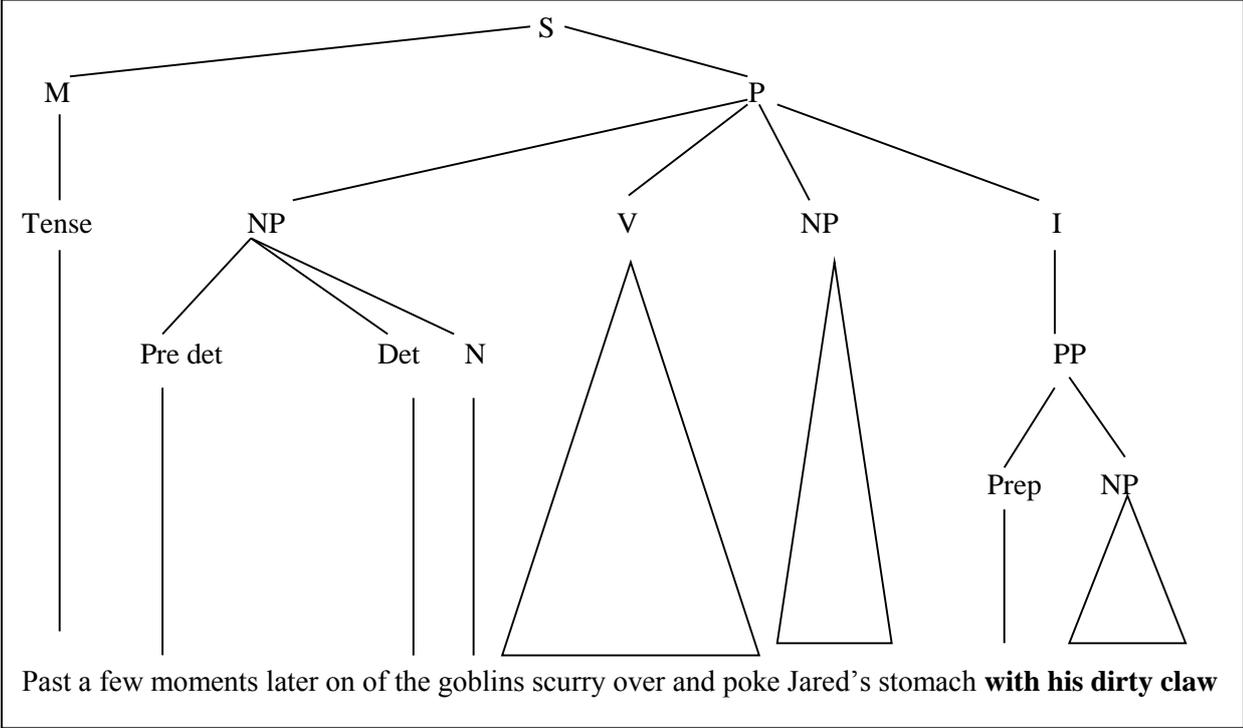
The instrumental case in the data 3 is indicated by the phrase of *with dull scissors* . The phrase *dull scissors* is the tool by which the verb *removed* is conducted. Thus the phrase is the instrument having the case of instrument in the sentence called instrumental case.

The instrumental case in the data is prepositional phrase. The phrase of *with dull scissors* is the combination of preposition and noun phrase. The noun phrase *dull scissors* is lead by the preposition *with*. The preposition *with* follows the noun phrase of *dull scissors*. Eventually, the instrumental case in the sentence is preceded by the preposition *with*.

Data 4

A few moments later on of the goblins scurried over and poked Jared's stomach with his dirty claw. (p.64)

The three diagram analysis shows the analysis of instrumental case based on the data 4.



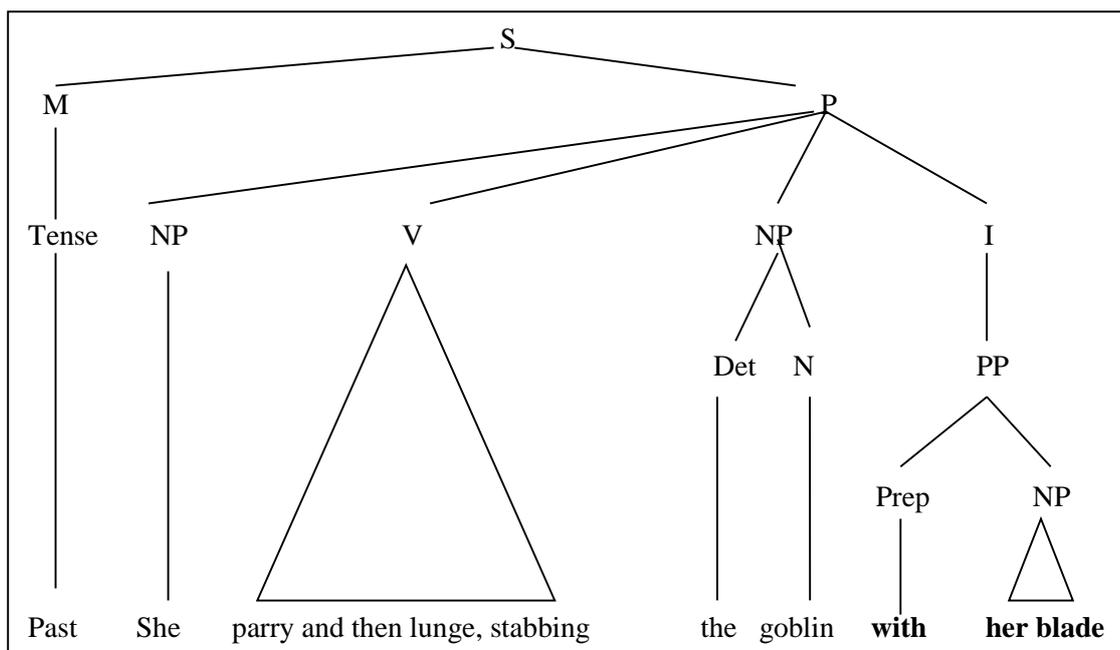
The instrumental case in the data can be found in the phrase *with his dirty claw*. The phrase is used to express the tool which influences the action of verb phrase *scurried*. The instrument *with his dirty claw* in the sentence contains instrumental case.

The phrase of *with his dirty claw* is a prepositional phrase. The phrase consists of preposition and noun phrase. The noun phrase *with his dirty claw* is preceded by preposition *with*. The combination creates prepositional phrase. The phrase of *with his dirty claw* shows the instrumental case. Hence, the case in the sentence consist of preposition *with* by which prepositional phrase is combined as the instrumental case.

Data 5

*She parried it and then lunged, stabbing the goblin **with her blade**. (p.68)*

The data can be analyzed in three diagram as follows.



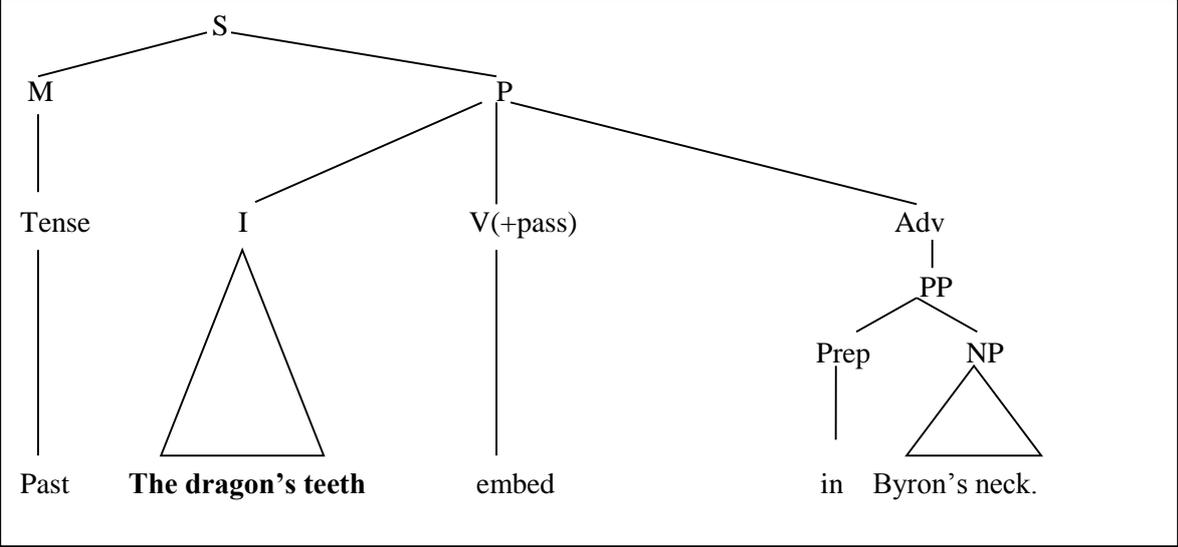
The instrumental case in the data can be seen in the phrase *with her blade*. The phrase is used to express the tool which influences the action of verb phrase *parried*. The instrument *with her blade* in the sentence contains instrumental case.

The phrase of *with her blade* is a prepositional phrase. The phrase consists of preposition and noun phrase. The noun phrase *her blade* is preceded by preposition *with*. The combination creates prepositional phrase. The phrase of *with her blade* shows the instrumental case. Hence, the case in the sentence consist of preposition *with* by which prepositional phrase is combined as the instrumental case.

Data 6

The dragon's teeth were embedded in Byron's neck. (p. 79)

The three diagram analysis of the instrumental case in data 6 can be figured out as follows.

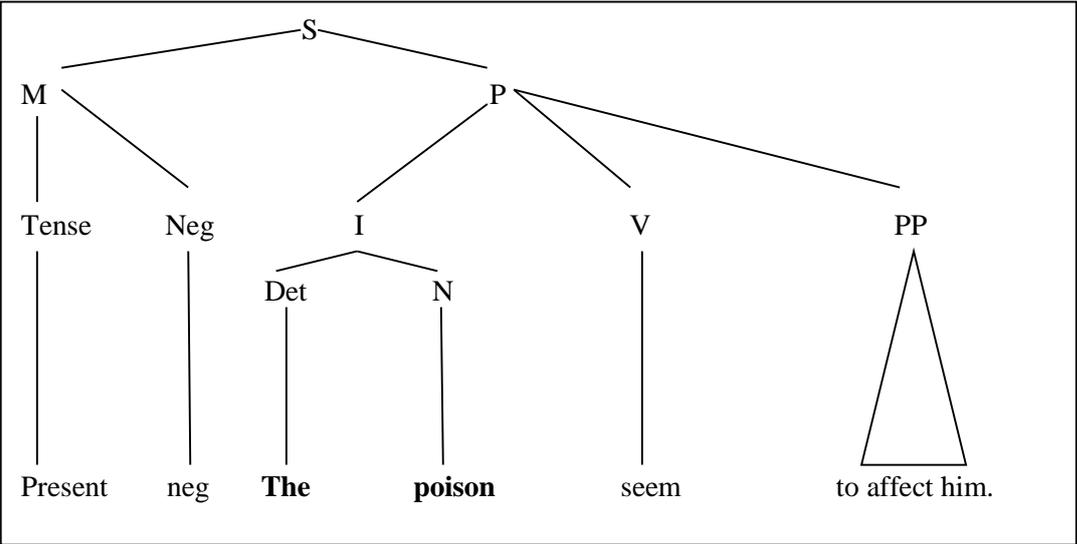


The sentence in data 6 comprises instrumental case. The case can be figured out in the phrase *the dragon's teeth*. The noun phrase functions as subject in the sentence. Therefore, the subject is the instrument that used by the action of the verb in the sentence. Hence, the subject in the data 6 contains the case as instrument as called instrumental case.

The noun phrase *the dragon's teeth* in the sentence functions as subject. The subject itself contains case as instrument. Thus, in the data 6, the instrumental case is shown in the noun phrase which functions as subject in the sentence.

Data 7

The poison doesn't seem to affect him. (p.82)

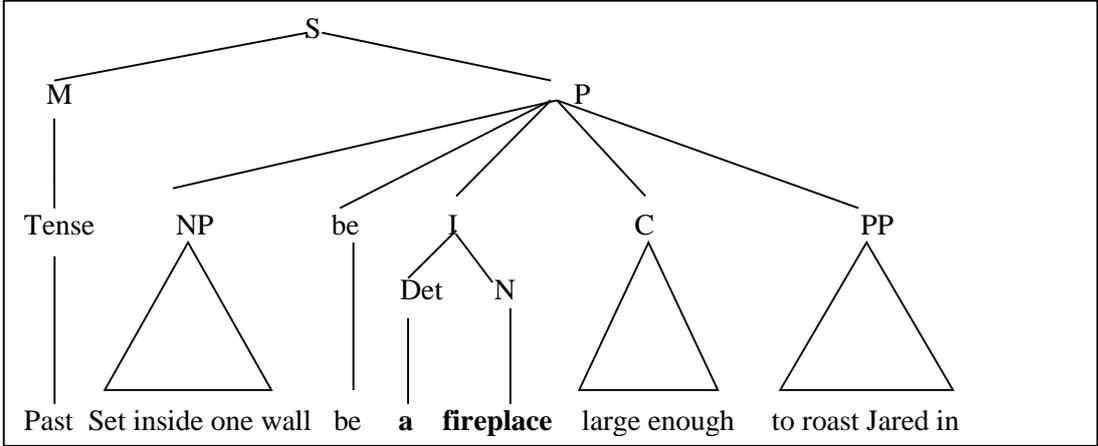


The sentence in data 7 consists of instrumental case. The case can be found in the phase *the poison*. The noun phrase functions as subject in the sentence. Therefore, the subject is the instrument that used by the action of the verb in the sentence. Hence, the subject in the data 7 contains the case as instrument as called instrumental case.

The noun phrase *the poison* in the sentence functions as subject. The subject itself contains case as instrument. Thus, in the data 7, the instrumental case is indicated in the noun phrase which functions as subject in the sentence.

Data 8

Set inside one wall was a fireplace large enough to roast Jared in.(p.86)



The case in the data 8 can be seen in the noun phrase *a fireplace*. The phrase in the data 8 which contains the case of instrument is shown in the noun phrase *a fireplace*. *A fireplace* functions as object in the sentence. However, the noun phrase is the instrument that shows the case in the sentence. Therefore, the object of the sentence in the data 8 is the instrumental case.

The noun phrase *a fireplace* in the sentence functions as object. The object itself contains case as instrument. Thus, in the data 8, the instrumental case is indicated in the noun phrase which functions as object in the sentence.

Conclusion

The researcher has analyzed eight data and the conclusions are as follow: (a) All data are analyzed with three diagram to identify the instrumental case. (b) The instrumental cases in the data are known as the instruments used to conduct the action of the verb in the sentences. (c) The prepositions in instrumental case based on data consists of *with*.

References

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Tentang penulis :

Fuji Alamsari adalah dosen Jurusan Bahasa Inggris untuk mata kuliah *Listening for Vocational Purposes, Reading for Academic Purposes, English Sentence Structure, Topical Writing*, dan Bahasa Inggris untuk jurusan Prancis dan Jerman. Penulis dapat dihubungi melalui email di fuji.alamsari@yahoo.com