3.2 Grammatical case

3.2.1 Introduction and overview

Kamya exhibits a mainly nominative–accusative morphosyntactic alignment with minor elements of a fluid-S system. It possesses eight main grammatical cases: nominative, accusative, genitive, dative, instrumental, locative, ablative and allative.[1] With the exception of the unmarked nominative, each of these is marked by a suffix on the head of a noun phrase.[2] As can be seen in Table 1 below, each of these case markers exhibits allomorphy which is phonologically conditioned by the final segment of the word to which it is attached. The form and function of each case is covered in more detail in §§3.2.2–3.2.9 which follow.

	After vowels	After sonorants	After obstruents[3]
Nominative	-Ø	-Ø	-Ø
Accusative	-z	-az	-az
Genitive	-re	-ere, -e	-ere
Dative	-ş	-iş	-iş
Instrumental	-ta	-ta	-ata
Locative	-şa	-işa	-işa
Ablative	-zen	-azen	-azen
Allative	-zuri	-azuri	-azuri

Table 1: Nominal case declension

3.2.2 Nominative

The nominative case is the unmarked citation form of nouns in Kamya. Its primary role is to denote the subjects of verbs, both transitive and intransitive (though in certain situations this may also be marked with the dative; see §3.2.5).

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1 Additional so-called "case augments" and other case-like suffixes are discussed in §§3.2.10 and 3.2.11 respectively.

2 Note that adnominal modifiers such as adjectives or determiners are not marked for case unless they themselves serve as the head of a noun phrase.

3 This also includes stems that end in underlying consonant clusters as suffixes are attached before the application of echo-vowel epenthesis (for which see **??**).

(1) Na çera malardit şi dajaz.

na   çera-Ø   mal-ar-dit şi   daja-z
DEF woman-NOM see-PL-NPST INDEF fox-ACC

'The women saw a fox.'

(2) Na kada tawumca.

na   kada-Ø   taw-mca
DEF man-NOM run-FPST

'The man used to run.'

The nominative is also used for people's titles or similar. These follow the noun being modified, essentially acting like postposed adjectives as they are not declined in different case role whereas the preceding nouns being modified by them are.

(3) Vitorya na Saleti.

Vitorya-Ø   na   saleti-Ø
Victoria-NOM DEF queen-NOM

'Queen Victoria.'

It is also used to mark the complement of a copula, which, in Kamya, is a zero copula in the present tense indicative (see **??**).

(4) Mikel şi yukiş.

Mikel-Ø   Ø   şi   yukiş-Ø
Mikel-NOM COP.PRES INDEF doctor-NOM

'Mikel is a doctor.'

Lastly, the nominative is also used with vocative expressions.

(5) Vişiz, ta gaçit na tere sapiz!

vişiz-Ø   ta-Ø   gaç-it   na   tere   sapi-z
mister-NOM 2SG-NOM forget-NPST DEF 2SG.GEN hat-ACC

'Sir, you've forgotten your hat!'

However, note that certain nouns, predominantly close kinship terms, do have separate optional truncated vocative forms, e.g. *va* from *ava* 'dad', *ma* from *amaz* 'mother', *te* from *tede* '(paternal) granddad' and *bo* from *bodo* '(maternal) grandma'. Nevertheless, the vocative does not constitute a separate case in Kamya.

3.2.3 Accusative

The accusative case is marked with *-z* after vowels and *-az* after consonants. It is unusual among grammatical cases in Kamya as it has only a single function which is to mark the direct objects of transitive verbs.

(6)   Me akar munçekaz.

     me-Ø   ak-ar-Ø   munçek-az
     1PL-NOM eat-PL-PRES breakfast-ACC
     'We're eating breakfast.'

(7)   Hay dhuriyar şi deraz.

     hay-Ø   dhuri-ar-Ø   şi   dera-z
     3PL-NOM watch-PL-PRES INDEF picture-ACC
     'They're watching a film.'

Note, however, that the use of the accusative case can imply a telic or resultative reading, i.e. that the action expressed by the verb has been or will be completed in one way or another. This is especially true of verbs that are inherently resultative in Kamya, such as *zef* 'to cut'. The allative case can be used to explicitly mark atelicity or irresultativeness (see §3.2.9) What's more, the genitive case can be used to explicitly mark partitivity on direct objects (see §3.2.4).

3.2.4 Genitive

The genitive case is marked by the suffix *-re* following vowels, *-e* after /r/—even when in stem-final clusters—and elsewhere by *-ere*. Note also that the final vowel of the regular plural suffix changes from /a/ to /e/ when followed by the genitive suffix, though all other instances of /a/ before the genitive remain unchanged.

     The primary function of the genitive case is to mark the modification of one noun phrase by another in some way or another. In such situations, nouns marked with the genitive precede the nouns they modify and thus possessees follow possessors.

     A typical use of the genitive case is to mark possession, both alienable and inalienable, or a relationship of some kind between two nouns or noun phrases.

(8)   Na kadare el

     na   kada-re   el-Ø
     DEF man-GEN pen-NOM
     'The man's pen.'

(9)   Na kibidere amaz

     na   kibi-da-re   amz-Ø
     DEF child-PL-GEN mother-NOM
     'The children's mother.'

(10) Na namekare samata

na   nameka-re samata-Ø
DEF girl-GEN   teacher-NOM

'The girl's teacher.'

Another use of the genitive case is as a partitive. That is, it can be used to denote whole–part relationships as well as the composition of a whole, including source materials (which can alternatively be conveyed using adjectives).

(11) Şi korure sopo.

şi   koru-re   sopo-Ø
INDEF cheese-GEN bit-NOM

'A piece of cheese.'

(12) Şi kadare ekiç.

şi   kada-re   ekiç-Ø
INDEF man-GEN group-NOM

'A group of men.'

(13) Şi ruzere soma.

şi   ruz-ere   soma-Ø
INDEF stone-GEN house-NOM

'A house of stone.'

This partitive usage is often extended such that a partitive modifier may occur without a head noun and be used as the argument of a verb. This is seen most often with mass nouns referring to food and drink.

(14) A sadhit uşere.

a-Ø   sadh-it   uş-ere
3SG-NOM drink-NPST milk-GEN

'He drank [a bit of] milk.'

The genitive is also used in certain contexts with nouns in quasi-apposition.

(15) Na Moskore şirta.

na Mosko-re   şirta-Ø
DEF Moscow-GEN city-NOM

'The city of Moscow.'

(16) Na Nilere irşut.

na Nil-ere   irşut-Ø
DEF Nile-GEN river-NOM

'The River Nile.'

As well as in the formation of certain titles and place names.

(17)   Marya na Skotadere Saleti.

Marya-Ø   na   skot-ada-re   saleti-Ø
Mary-NOM DEF Scot-PL-GEN queen-NOM

'Mary, Queen of Scots.'

(18)   Ençedere Timiş.

ençe-da-re   timş-Ø
animal-PL-GEN farm-NOM

'Animal Farm.'

(19)   Na Çinere Sparen Amkaç.

na   Çin-ere   sparen   amkaç-Ø
DEF China-GEN popular republic-NOM

'The People's Republic of China.'

Finally, the genitive is also able to express topics both as the objects of verbs as well as in an adnominal usage.

(20)   A be geçit Komodozen dezurore.

a-Ø   be geç-it   Komodo-zen dezuro-re.
3SG-NOM NEG hear-NPST Komodo-ABL large.lizard-GEN

'He hasn't heard of Komodo dragons.'

(21)   Hay rular mere.

hay-Ø   rular-Ø   me-re
3PL-NOM know.PL-PRES 1PL-GEN

'They know about us.'

(22)   Cen path gedhe vagire kudiz.

cen-Ø   path-Ø   gedhe-Ø vagi-re   kudi-z
1SG-NOM like-PRES read-SUP bird-GEN book-ACC

'I like to read books about birds.'

3.2.5   Dative

The dative is marked by *-ş* after vowels and *-iş* after consonants. Its prototypical use is to mark the indirect object of a verb, this is usually the recipient or beneficiary of an action.

(23)   Na kada reçit na keriş şi leylaz.

na kada-Ø   reç-it   na keri-ş   şi   leyla-z
DEF man-NOM give-NPST DEF fish-DAT INDEF flower-ACC

'The man gave the fish a flower.'

(24) A terecuz na kelgiş şi pitoz.

a-Ø   tere-cuz   na kelgi-ş   şi   pito-z
3SG-NOM write-FUT DEF father-DAT INDEF letter-ACC

'He will write his father a letter.'

(25) Na sosa çiçardit na salaş.

na sosa-Ø   çiç-ar-dit   na sala-ş
DEF child-NOM sing-PL-NPST DEF king-DAT

'The children sang for the king.'

Similarly, it is used in various other grammatical contexts to indicate that something, be it an object or an action, is directed at or intended for a particular recipient.

(26) Na duma pito teş.

na duma pito-Ø   Ø   teş
DEF DIST letter-NOM COP.PRES 2SG.DAT

'That letter is for you.'

(27) Şi mar duşu teş somaşava!

şi   mar-Ø   duşu-Ø teş   soma-şa-va
INDEF person-NOM wait-PRES 2SG.DAT home-LOC-INESS

'Somebody is waiting for you at home! (and I know who)'[4]

The dative is also found in certain impersonal constructions that convey the feeling, attitude or experience of an undergoer of a state.

(28) Ceş eşek neruz.

ceş   Ø   eşk   neruz
1SG.DAT COP.PRES too.much cold

'I'm too cold.'

(29) Şel teş gaja?

Şel teş   Ø   gaja
Q   2SG.DAT COP.PRES agitated

'Are you annoyed?'

When in the dative case, nouns or pronouns may also function as the logical subject of a verb in the infinitive (see §§?? and ??).

(30) Ceş icin hez?

ceş   icin   he-z
1SG.DAT do.INF what-ACC

'What am I to do?'

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4 See ?? for a discussion of indefinite pronouns.

(31) Meş b' icin bidez.

     me-ş   b'   icin   bide-z
     1PL-DAT NEG do.INF nothing-ACC

     'We've nothing to do.'

(32) Teş be vazan.

     teş   be   va-zan
     2SG.DAT NEG say-INF

     'It's not for you to say.'

In addition, the dative can optionally be used to emphasise the lack of volition in an action performed by an animate subject, especially when used with otherwise inherently volitional verbs. This fluid-S-like behaviour is the only part of the case system where Kamya significantly diverges from its nominative–accusative morphosyntactic alignment.

(33) Aş klakit na kibiz.

     a-ş   klak-it   na kibi-z
     3SG-DAT kick-NPST DEF baby-ACC

     'He (accidentally) kicked the baby.'

(34) Ceş leçukit na tere hirsakaz.

     ceş   leçuk-it   na tere   hirsak-az
     1SG.DAT let.go.of-NPST DEF 2SG.GEN telephone-ACC

     'I (accidentally) dropped your phone.'

The orientation of a subject/object or the direction of an action may also be expressed using the dative case.

(35) Me giyar na dhurisakiş.

     me-Ø   giya-r-Ø   na dhurisak-iş
     1PL-NOM sit-PL-PRES DEF television-DAT

     'We're sat facing the television.'

(36) Ava docacuz meş.

     ava-Ø   doca-cuz   me-ş
     dad-NOM shout-FUT 1PL-DAT

     'Dad is going to shout at us.'

As Kamya lacks a default verb of possession, i.e. an equivalent of the English *to have*, Polish *mieć* or West Greenlandic *qar*, the dative case is used to convey predicative possession (see also **??**). This is done by putting the possessor in the dative and having it serving as an adjunct to an existential phrase containing the possessee.

(37) Ceş uşar gara kudi.

    ceş   uş-ar-Ø   gara kudi-Ø
    1SG.DAT EXIST-PL-PRES many book-NOM
    'I have a lot of books.'

(38) Na waçaş bodor biş zar.

    na   waça-ş   bod-or-Ø   biş   zar-Ø
    DEF tree-DAT   NEG.EXIST-PL-PRES   none leaf-NOM
    'The tree has no leaves.'

(39) Şel na kina terpo teş?

    şel na   kina terpo-Ø   teş
    Q   DEF PROX cup-NOM   2SG.DAT
    'Is this cup yours?'

This is also how ages are expressed in Kamya.

(40) Yuniziş uşar dişkeç va ser eta.

    Yuniz-iş   uş-ar-Ø   dişkeç va   ser eta-Ø
    Yuniz-DAT EXIST-PL-PRES twenty and one year-NOM
    'Yuniz is twenty-one years old.'

The dative may also be used to convey the notion of possession in certain phrases where the subject of a verb and the possessor of the object of that same verb are different and where the possessor would ordinarily be omitted (see **??**).

(41) Na çera vanad na dihiş na selkaz.

    na   çera-Ø   vand-Ø   na   dihi-ş   na   selek-az
    DEF woman-NOM   wash-PRES   DEF boy-DAT   DEF hair-ACC
    'The woman washes the boy's hair.'

(42) Cen loçet aş na kawaz.

    cen-Ø   loçe-t   a-ş   na   kaw-az
    1SG-NOM   squeeze-NPST   3SG-DAT DEF hand-ACC
    'I shook his hand.'

There are also certain adjectives and verbs that govern the dative case.

3.2.6 Instrumental

The instrumental case is marked with the suffix *-ta* after vowels and sonorants and elsewhere by *-ata*. This case has two core meanings: to denote the use of an instrument or to convey accompaniment. As such, the instrumental in Kamya combines the functions of archetypal instrumental and comitative cases (see Stolz et al. 2013). The use of the instrumental has also been extended to use with infinitives in the constructions of adverbial clauses (see **??**).

Firstly, as the name suggests, the instrumental case, is used to denote that an object is being used in some capacity to perform an action or to fulfil a function.

(43)   A zefit na venuz şi kefkata.

    a-Ø   zef-it   na venu-z   şi   kepk-ata
    3SG-NOM cut-NPST DEF bread-ACC INDEF knife-INST

    'He cut the bread with a knife.'

(44)   Cen vanad firaz hanta.

    cen-Ø   vand-Ø   fir-az   han-ta
    1SG-NOM wash-PRES potato-ACC water-INST

    'I'm washing potatoes with water.'

(45)   A teret ceş na pitoz ş' elta.

    a-Ø   tere-t   ceş   na pito-z   ş'   el-ta.
    3SG-NOM write-NPST 1SG.DAT DEF letter-ACC INDEF pen-INST

    'He wrote me the letter with a pen.'

It is also used in constructions that denote various movements of parts of the body, especially with the verb *şava* 'to move'.

(46)   A şavat na kulota.

    a-Ø   şava-t   na kulo-ta
    3SG-NOM move-NPST DEF shoulder-INST

    'He shrugged his shoulders.'

This is also be extended to certain other, less obvious actions with the body as well as various other events with intransitive verbs that can be augmented with instrumental adjuncts.

(47)   Cen thuzit şi seren mişata.

    cen-Ø   thuz-it   şi   seren miş-ata
    1SG-NOM weep-NPST INDEF single tear-INST

    'I shed a single tear.'

(48)   Na kada brakit na yaçata.

    na kada-Ø   brak-it   na yaç-ata
    DEF man-NOM bang-NPST DEF whip-INST

    'The man cracked the whip.'

(49)   A stardit şi paza starçata.

    a-Ø   star-dit   şi   paza starç-ata
    3SG-NOM die-NPST INDEF good death-INST

    'He died a good death.'

The instrumental is also used to convey means of transportation. However, 'by/on foot' is translated with the irregular adverb *vintumu* (based on *vintu* 'foot'; cf. *kawumu* 'by hand' from *kaw* 'hand'; see also §3.2.11).

(50)   A het somaci daruta.

a-Ø   het   soma-ci   daru-ta
3SG-NOM go.NPST home-ADV car-INST

'He went home by car.'

Somewhat analogously, it can denote movement or travel along a path or trajectory.

(51)   Cen taw na kina verimta.

cen-Ø   taw-Ø   na   kina verim-ta
1SG-NOM run-PRES DEF PROX path-INST

'I run along this path.'

A less common usage of the instrumental case is to indicate what is sometimes known as a "side excursion", as in (52) below.

(52)   Cen dekit somaci na siviçata uşazuri.

cen-Ø   dekit   soma-ci   na   siviç-ata   uş-azuri
1SG-NOM return.NPST home-ADV DEF shop-INST milk-ALL

'I came home via the shops for milk.'

Yet another usage is the denotation of spatial lengths.

(53)   Me ganardit san milyata.

me-Ø   gana-r-dit   san milya-ta
1PL-NOM walk-PL-NPST five mile-INST

'We walked for five miles.'

(54)   Na gido dişi metrata.

na   gido-Ø   Ø   dişi metr-ata
DEF table-NOM COP.PRES two metre-INST

'The table is two metres long.'

By metaphorical extension, temporal phrases such as those that refer to durations or activities take the instrumental case.

(55)   A hirdit ser temta.

a-Ø   hirdit   ser tem-ta
3SG-NOM speak.NPST one hour-INST

'He spoke for one hour.'

The notion of temporal duration can be extended to include events that occurred during a particular time period or the tenure of a certain leader.

(56)　Na cere dumu açumca Stalinta.

　　na　cere　　　dumu-Ø　　　　　　açumca　　　Stalin-ta
　　DEF　1SG.GEN　grandmother-NOM　be.born.FPST　Stalin-INST

　　'My [late] grandmother was born under Stalin.'

Another core use of the instrumental is to mark *by*-phrases in passive constructions.

(57)　Na sala minot şi hetirudawla kadata.

　　na　sala-Ø　　　mino-t　　　　şi　　　hetirudawla　kada-ta
　　DEF　king-NOM　kill.MDP-FPST　INDEF　righteous　　man-INST

　　'The king was killed by a righteous man.'

Finally, in its role as a comitative case, the instrumental denotes accompaniment.

(58)　Me tamarcuz n' ayşadata.

　　me-Ø　　　tama-r-cuz　　　　n'　　ayşa-da-ta
　　1PL-NOM　dance-PL-FUT　DEF　friend-PL-INST

　　'We're going dancing with our friends.'

(59)　A giyat şi kawişa kefkata.

　　a-Ø　　　giya-t　　　şi　　　kaw-işa　　　kepk-ata
　　3SG-NOM　sit-NPST　INDEF　hand-LOC　knife-INST

　　'He sat with a knife in his hand.'

In addition to the instrumental case, there is also an additional optional comitative case augment (see §3.2.10).

3.2.7　Locative

The locative case is marked with the suffix *-şa* after vowels and elsewhere by *-işa*. The main function of this case is simply to denote location in a non-specific way. That is, it can denote that one object is inside, in contact with or in close proximity to another. In practice, proximity is disambiguated by context or real-world knowledge; however, if necessary, adverbs can also be used.

(60)　Me kavukar şi çoça şirtaşa.

　　me-Ø　　　kavuk-ar-Ø　　　　şi　　　çoça　şirta-şa
　　1PL-NOM　dwell-PL-PRES　INDEF　big　city-LOC

　　'We live in a big city.'

(61)　N' ered uşar na gidoşa.

　　n'　erd-Ø　　　uş-ar-Ø　　　　na　　gido-şa
　　DEF　rose-NOM　EXIST-PL-PRES　DEF　table-LOC

　　'The roses are on the table.'

The use of the locative case to refer to a point in space is also extended metaphorically to be used to refer to points in time. As such, it is used with nouns such as days of the week, months of the year and seasons, but only when they are unmodified by demonstratives or adjectives and not fronted, in which cases the nominative is used.

(62)   Cen açit cenarişa.

cen-Ø   açit   cenar-işa
1SG-NOM be.born.NPST January-LOC

'I was born in January.'

(63)   Me vatat na zadi teçun.

me-Ø   vata-t   na zadi teçun-Ø
1PL-NOM arrive-NPST DEF last week-NOM

'They arrived last week.'

In certain contexts, the locative may also be used as a comitative of sorts. This is especially common to express the meaning of French *chez* or Danish *hos*.

(64)   A kavuk na bataşa.

a-Ø   kavuk-Ø   na bata-şa
1SG-NOM dwell-PRES DEF parent-LOC

'He lives with his parents.'

This comitative meaning is often found in fixed expressions of pairs of kinship terms.

(65)   Amzişa kibi.

amz-işa   kibi-Ø
mother-LOC child-NOM

'Mother and child.'

(66)   Vaşişa yeti.

vaş-işa   yeti-Ø
husband-LOC wife-NOM

'Man and wife.'

(67)   Yeçulaşa vaşula.

yeçula-şa   vaşula-Ø
married.man-LOC married.woman-NOM

'Bride and groom.'

3.2.8   Ablative

The ablative case is based on the accusative and is marked with *-zen* after vowels and *-azen* after consonants. Its core meaning is to denote movement away from a location or any point in space.

(68)   Na çera heydat ser temişa kudiriçazen.

na çera-Ø   heyda-t   ser tem-işa   kudiriça-zen
DEF woman-NOM depart-NPST one hour-LOC library-ABL
'The woman left the library at one o'clock.'

(69)   Na terpo retut n' are kawazen.

na terpo-Ø   retu-t   n'   are   kaw-azen
DEF cup-NOM fall-NPST DEF 3SG.GEN hand-ABL
'The cup fell from his hand.'

It also used in expressing the start point of a movement or journey, often with an end point in the allative (see §3.2.9).

(70)   Na vagi gici vurat na waçazen na muzizuri.

na vagi-Ø   gici   vura-t   na waça-zen na muzi-zuri
DEF bird-NOM down fly-NPST DEF tree-ABL   DEF stream-ALL
'The bird flew from the tree down to the river.'

Or, likewise, a starting point in time.

(71)   Ikum stam desembrazen marçazuri.

ikum-Ø   stam-Ø desembr-azen març-azuri
winter-NOM last-PRES December-ABL March-ALL
'Winter lasts from December to March.'

Similarly, the ablative is used to denote the provenance or origin of a noun.

(72)   Marya Antonya zenemca Vinazen.

Marya Antonya-Ø   zene-mca   Vin-azen
Marie Antoinette-NOM originate-FPST Vienna-ABL
'Marie Antoinette came from Vienna.'

The ablative is also used in comparative constructions, with the object of comparison taking the ablative case (see **??** for more).

(73)   Na kada zurik na dihizen.

na kada-Ø   Ø   zuri-k   na dihi-zen
DEF man-NOM COP.PRES long-CMP DEF boy-ABL
'The man is taller than the boy.'

Another meaning of the ablative case is to express causation, specifically the cause of an action, event or state can be marked with the ablative.

(74)   Na hare tikarişa şi sabazen.

na hare-Ø   tik-ar-işa   şi   saba-zen
DEF otter-NOM squeak-PL-LOC INDEF snake-ABL
'The otters are squeaking because of a snake.'

3.2.9   Allative

The allative, like the ablative, is based on the accusative. It is marked with *-zuri* after vowels and *-azuri* after consonants. Its primary meaning is to express a destination or motion to or towards a location or point in space.

(75)   Na tişaç raca tawdit na çirizuri.

na   tişaç-Ø   raca   taw-dit   na   çiri-zuri
DEF cat-NOM quickly run-NPST DEF cat-ALL
'The cat ran towards the mouse quickly.'

The allative is also used to denote end points in space or time.

(76)   Merincuz keneç temazuri.

mer-in-cuz   kenç tem-azuri
snow-VRB-FUT ten   hour-ALL
'It will be snowing until ten o'clock.'

By extension, it can be used with infinitive verb forms to mark purposes or goals (see **??**).

(77)   Cen het, verzenazuri teş.

cen   het   ver-zen-azuri teş
1SG.NOM come.NPST help-INF-ALL 2SG.DAT
'He came to help you.'

This is sometimes extended to contexts where this could also be interpreted as expressing a role, especially where vocations—or indeed avocations—are concerned.

(78)   Na duma çera curu şi yukişazuri.

na duma çera-Ø   curu-Ø   şi   yukiş-azuri
DEF DIST   woman-NOM work-PRES INDEF doctor-ALL
'That woman works as a doctor.'

(79)   A liviçit cez şi kuzakişazuri.

a-Ø   liviç-it   cez   şi   kuzakiş-azuri
3SG-NOM employ-NPST 1SG.ACC INDEF lawyer-ALL
'He hired me as a lawyer.'

Somewhat similarly, the allative is also used with nominal or adjectival adjuncts to denote the result or product of resultative actions (see **??**).

(80)   Na kada sagit na şapaz spahazuri.

na kada-Ø   sagi-t   na   şapa-z   spaha-zuri
DEF man-NOM pound-NPST DEF spelt-ACC flour-ALL
'The man ground the spelt to flour.'

This is a situation in which case marking can often be found on adjectives and numerals, as is the case in (81) and (82) respectively.

(81)   Na larucata şukunar na tegidaz şikizuri.

na larucata-Ø   şukun-ar-Ø   na tegi-da-z   şiki-zuri
DEF decorator-NOM paint-PL-PRES DEF wall-PL-ACC red-ALL

'The decorators are painting the walls red.'

(82)   Cen gerpit na beçiz dişizuri.

cen   gerp-it   na beçi-z   dişi-zuri
1SG.NOM snap-NPST DEF twig-ACC two-ALL

'I snapped the twig in two.'

However, the allative can also mark atelicity or irresultativeness on the direct objects of transitive verbs.

(83)   Na çera zefit n' emlazuri.

na çera-Ø   zef-it   n' eml-azuri
DEF woman-NOM cut-NPST DEF apple-ALL

'The woman cut into the apple.' (i.e. did not cut all the way through)

(84)   Na tişaç sadhit na hanazuri.

na tişaç-Ø sadh-it   na han-azuri
DEF cat-NOM drink-NPST DEF water-ALL

'The cat drank some of the water.' (i.e. did not drink all of it)

By default, such examples would use the accusative rather than allative case (see §3.2.3).

3.2.10   Case augments

3.2.10.1   Introduction and overview

Case augments are suffixal markers which are added on top of other core case suffixes but are optional, cf. ablative and allative the forms of which are formally based on the accusative but are obligatory rather than optional in their current usage (see §§3.2.8 and 3.2.9 respectively). These simply add extra detail to or serve to disambiguate the specific thematic role or location of an already declined noun. This is somewhat similar to the use of certain nouns and adverbs (indeed most appear to be grammaticalised versions of content words that are still in use). Nevertheless, they are also often used when there is not necessarily any ambiguity to resolve, according to the speaker's discretion.

3.2.10.2   Benefactive

The benefactive case augment *-in* is attached to the dative case in order to disambiguate the thematic roles of a recipient or beneficiary as opposed to an other of the functions that can be fulfilled by the dative case.

(85) a. Na kelgi subut na çuluş na weşaz.

na kelgi-Ø   subu-t   na çulu-ş   na weş-az
DEF father-NOM throw-NPST DEF child-DAT DEF ball-ACC
'The father threw the ball to/for his child.'

b. Na kelgi subut na çuluşin na weşaz.

na kelgi-Ø   subu-t   na çulu-ş-in   na weş-az
DEF father-NOM throw-NPST DEF child-DAT-BEN DEF ball-ACC
'The father threw the ball for his child.'

In (85a) the child is extremely likely to be interpreted as being the goal rather than the beneficiary whereas in (85b) the child is unambiguously the beneficiary.

The benefactive suffix is perhaps the least used of the case augments.

3.2.10.3 Orientative

The orientative suffix is able to be added on top of the dative and allative cases. With the dative it takes the form *-ura* and is used to disambiguate that the function of the dative intended is to indicate direction, i.e. to convey that a person or object is orientated towards or facing another.

(86) Na kada dhurit na telzekişura.

na kada-Ø   dhuri-t   na telzek-iş-ura
DEF man-NOM look-NPST DEF exit-DAT-ORIENT
'The man looked towards the exit.'

Following the allative case, it has the form *-la* and indicates that motion towards a location is incomplete.

(87) a. Cen het na daruzuri.

cen-Ø   het   na daru-zuri
1SG-NOM go.NPST DEF car-ALL
'I went to(wards) the car.'

b. Cen het na daruzurila.

cen-Ø   het   na daru-zuri-la
1SG-NOM go.NPST DEF car-ALL-ORIENT
'I went towards the car.'

Thus, (87a) could mean that the motion towards the car was or was not completed but (87b) can only mean that it was not.

3.2.10.4 Inessive

The inessive case augment is used to specify static location inside, motion into or motion out of a place. Thus, it occurs after the locative, ablative and allative cases, taking the form *-va* after the locative and allative and *-eva* after the ablative.

(88)   a.   Amda ganar na tigaraşava.

           amda-Ø   gana-r-Ø   na tigara-şa-va
           people-NOM walk-PL-PRES DEF building-LOC-INESS
           'People are walking inside the building.'

        b.   Amda ganar na tigarazeneva.

           amda-Ø   gana-r-Ø   na tigara-zen-eva
           people-NOM walk-PL-PRES DEF building-ABL-INESS
           'People are walking out of the building.'

        c.   Amda ganar na tigarazuriva.

           amda-Ø   gana-r-Ø   na tigara-zuri-va
           people-NOM walk-PL-PRES DEF building-ALL-INESS
           'People are walking into the building.'

In each of these cases, one might instead use the noun *leva* 'inside' using an appropriate case suffix with—or even without—the particular noun, in this case *tigara* 'building' in the genitive case.

(89)   a.   Amda ganar na tigarare levaşa.
           amda-Ø   gana-r-Ø   na tigara-re   leva-şa
           people-NOM walk-PL-PRES DEF building-GEN inside-LOC
           'People are walking inside the building.'

        b.   Amda ganar na tigarare levazen.
            amda-Ø   gana-r-Ø   na tigara-re   leva-zen
           people-NOM walk-PL-PRES DEF building-GEN inside-ABL
           'People are walking out of the building.'

        c.   Amda ganar na tigarare levazuri.
            amda-Ø   gana-r-Ø   na tigara-re   leva-zuri
           people-NOM walk-PL-PRES DEF building-GEN inside-ALL
           'People are walking into the building.'

The inessive suffix is particularly common in the derived adverb *somaşava* 'at home' (whose ablative counterpart is *somazen* and its usual allative counterpart is *somaci*; see ?? for more on spatial adverbs in general).

3.2.10.5   *Comitative*

The comitative suffix *-la* is only added to the instrumental case and makes explicit that accompaniment is intended rather than any other potential use of the instrumental.

(90)   a.   A hem na kezata na derariçazuri.
           a-Ø   hem-Ø na kez-ata na derariça-zuri
           people-NOM go-PRES DEF dog-INST DEF cinema-ALL
           'He's going to the cinema with/on his dog.'

    b. A hem na kezatala na derariçazuri.

        a-Ø   hem-Ø na kez-ata-la   na derariça-zuri
        people-NOM go-PRES DEF dog-INST-COM DEF cinema-ALL
        'He's going to the cinema with his dog.'

This is shown with the pair of examples above which, though unlikely to require disambiguation, nevertheless illustrates the usage of the comitative case augment.

3.2.11   Additional case-like suffixes

A small number of additional suffixes, though they are perhaps better viewed as pieces of derivational morphology, can be employed in ways which are somewhat similar to case roles. Such suffixed forms tend to act either as adjectives or adverbs. The attributive and privative are still fully productive; however, there is an alternative instrumental suffix which is no longer productive. For more information on derivational morphology at large, see **??**.

    Firstly, the alternative instrumental suffix *-(u)mu* is found in a very small number of words deriving adverbs from base nouns that describe certain manners. This is most commonly found in the words *kawumu* 'by hand' and *vintumu* 'by/on foot'.

(91)   A idit na gidoz kawumu.

       a-Ø   id-it   na gido-z   kaw-umu
       3SG-NOM do-NPST DEF table-ACC hand-INST

       'He made the table by hand.'

(92)   Cen het somaci vintumu.

       cen-Ø   het   soma-ci   vintu-mu
       1SG-NOM go.NPST home-ADV foot-INST

       'I went home on foot.'

The attributive (AKA proprietive or, simply, adjectival) suffix is realised as *-ula* after consonants, *-wla* after /o/ and /a/ and elsewhere as *-la*. This suffix also undergoes lateral rhotacisation (see **??**). Its function is to indicate that another noun either contains, possesses or is adorned with the base noun.

(93)   a. adamula teçat   'diamond watch'

       b. carudawla kada   'leprous man'

       c. guşawla zita   'cloudy sky'

       d. kafeyinula kawa   'caffeinated coffee'

       e. lahalura tirviç   'pearl brooch'

       f. radawla kom   'peaceful time'

g. rowula kepek   'serrated blade'

h. sadlura raghal   'purulent wound'

i. thetula çera   'bearded lady'

j. uşula çaha   'tea with milk'

The privative (AKA abessive) is essentially the antonym of the attributive suffix and expresses that another noun lacks the base noun. It is also used to form the antonyms of adjectives. It has the form *-yad* after vowels and sonorants, *-ad* after palatal consonants and *-iyad* after other consonants. It may also be a trigger for irregular palatalisation (see ??).

(94) a. beleçad sosa   'incapable child'

b. dagiyad staraç   'painless death'

c. hathayad tut   'bottomless pit'

d. kafeyinyad kawa   'decaffeinated coffee'

e. kuzayad idiç   'illegal act'

f. levayad dor   'hollow log'

g. odamyad tereta   'anonymous writer'

h. serkiyad semel   'moonless night'

i. somayad kada   'homeless man'

j. taynaçad kudi   'useless book'

Abbreviations

1	first person		INDEF	indefinite
2	second person		INESS	inessive
3	third person		INF	infinitive
ABL	ablative		INST	instrumental
ACC	accusative		LOC	locative
ADV	adverbialiser		MDP	mediopassive
ALL	allative		NEG	negative
BEN	benefactive		NOM	nominative
CMP	comparative		NPST	near past
COM	comitative		ORIENT	orientative
COP	copula		PL	plural
DAT	dative		PRES	present
DEF	definite		PROX	proximal
DIST	distal		Q	question particle
EXIST	existential verb		SG	singular
FPST	far past		SUP	supine
FUT	future		VRB	verbaliser
GEN	genitive			

References

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