

Cas grammaticaux de la Langue Divine

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Grammatical states marked with a star (*) are grammatical states that do not exist as **declensions** in the Divine Language.

1 Chart for review for the basic cases

	interior	surface	adjacency	state
<i>from</i>	Elative	Delative	Ablative	Excessive
<i>at/in</i>	Inessive	Superessive	Adessive	Essive
<i>(in)to</i>	Illative	Sublative	Allative	Translative
<i>via</i>	Perlative	Prolative		

2 Location

Adessive case ADE *ĩr-* adjacent location

Example: near/at/by the house, *ĩrmén*

Antessive case ANTE *vwo-* anterior location

Example: before the house, *vwómén*

Apudessive case APUD *ne-* location next to something

Example: next to the house, *némén*

Inessive case *-ró-* inside something

Example: inside the house, *mérón*

Intrative case ITRT *-fu-* between something

Example: between the houses, *méfún*

Locative case LOC *la-* location (general case)

Example: at/on/in the house, *lámén*

Pertingent case *ma-* in contact with something

Example: touching the house, *mámén*

Postessive case POSTE *-uβ* posterior location

Example: behind the house, *ménúβ*

Subessive case SUBE *nwo-* under something

Example: under/below the house, *nwómén*

Superessive case SUPE *βta-* on the surface

Example: on (top of) the house, *βtámén*

3 Motion from

Ablative case ABL *li-* movement away from something

Example: away from the house, *límén*

Delative case DEL *βa-* movement from the surface

Example: from (the top of) the house, *βámén*

***Egressive case EGRE** marking the beginning of a movement or time

Example: beginning from the house

Elicative case ELA *-ykí* out of something

Example: out of the house, *ménykí*

Initiative case INITI *-akl* starting point of an action

Example: beginning from the house, *ménákl*

4 Motion to

Allative case ALL -li- • *in Hungarian and in Finnish: movement to (the adjacency of). Example: to the house

- in Estonian and in Finnish: movement onto something. Example: onto the house, *mélín*

Illative case ILL -ěn- movement into something

Example: into the house, *mênén*

Lative case LAT -la movement to something (general case)

Example: to/into the house, *ménlá*

Sublative case SUBL -iť movement onto the surface or below something

Example: on(to) the house / under the house, *méníť*

Terminative case TERM -aen marking the end of a movement or time

Example: as far as the house, *ménáén*

5 Motion via

Perlative case PER žu- movement through or along

Example: through/along the house, *žúmén*

Prolative case PROL še- movement using a surface or way (= prosecutive case, vialis case)

Example: by way of/through the house, *šémén*

6 Time

Accusative case ACC -*žu* indicating duration of time known as the **accusative of duration of time**

Example: for many years, *laižegžu*

Essive case ESS -*oipyd-* used for specifying days and dates when something happens

Example: on the first day of the week, *žoipydójorém*

Limitative case LIMIT -*amp* specifying a deadline

Example: by the first day of the week, *žójorémámp*

Temporal case TEMP -*igni* specifying a time

Example: at seven o'clock, *tuheol tupńtwan tęálnatigni* (GEN-hour GEN-seven precise-TEMP, at the precise hour of seven)

7 Morphosyntactic alignment

Absolutive case (1) ABS -a patient, experiencer; subject of an intransitive verb and direct object of a transitive verb. **In the divine language, the absolutive case is only used for the subject of an intransitive verb.**

Example: he pushed the **door** and it opened, *kjaṛa* (door)

***Absolutive case (2) ABS** patient, involuntary experiencer

Example: he pushed the **door** and it opened; **he** slipped

***Absolutive case (3) ABS** patient, experiencer; instrument

Example: he pushed the **door** with his **hand** and it opened

***Accusative case (1)** patient

Example: he pushed the **door** and it opened

Accusative case (2) ACC -vo direct object of a transitive verb

Example: I see **her**, *kjeṛvo*

Agentive case AGE te- agent, specifies or asks about *who* or *what*; specific agent that is subset of a general topic or subject. Equivalent to the -ga particle in Japanese Example: it was **she** who committed the crime; as for him, his **head** hurts, *tekjeṛ, tegar*

Ergative case ERG -jo agent; subject of a transitive verb

Example: **he** pushed the door and it opened

***Ergative-genitive case EGN** agent, possession

Example: **he** pushed the door and it opened; **her** dog

Instructive INSTRUCTIVE -eñ means, answers question *how?*

Example: by the means of the houses, *ménéñ*

Instrumental INS/INSTR -dļ instrument, answers question *using which thing?*

Example: with the house, *méndļ*

***Instrumental-comitative case** instrument, in company of something

Example: with the house

***Nominative case (1)** agent, experiencer; subject of a transitive or intransitive verb

Example: **he** pushed the door and it opened

***Nominative case (2)** agent; voluntary experiencer

Example: **he** pushed the door and it opened; **she** paused

Nominative case NOM (3) pa- In the divine language, the person linked to the word; transforms a verbal group into a nominal group

Example: horseman, *panael* (the man linked to horses, implied riding horses)

***Objective case (1) OBJ** direct or indirect object of verb

Example: I saw **her**; I gave **her** the book

***Objective/Oblique (2)** direct or indirect object of verb or object of preposition; a catch-all case for any situation except nominative or genitive

Example: I saw **her**; I gave **her** the book; with **her**

Oblique case OBL -reḡ all-round case; any situation except nominative or vocative. In the divine language, is used to quote the element

Example: concerning the house, *ménreḡ*

Intransitive case INTR -ai the subject of an intransitive verb or the logical complement of a transitive verb (= passive or patient case)

Example: the **door** opened, *mėlai*

Pegative case PEG ey- agent in a clause with a dative argument

Example: **he** gave the book to him, *eykjaṛ*

8 Relation

Ablative case *te-* all-round indirect case

Example: concerning the house, *témén*

Aversive case EVIT *-níp-* avoiding or fear

Example: avoiding the house, *míþén*

***Benefactive case BEN** for, for the benefit of, intended for

Example: for the house

Causal case CAUS *-oby* because, because of

Example: because of the house, *ménóbý*

***Causal-final case** efficient or final cause

Example: for a house

Comitative case COM *-ðei-* in company of something

Example: with the house, *méðéín*

Dative case DAT *-at-* shows direction or recipient

Example: for/to the house, *mátén*

Distributive case DISTR *xelje-* distribution by piece

Example: per house, *xéljémén*

Distributive-temporal case *-be* how often something happens

Example: on Sundays, *ðúbémbé*

Genitive case GEN *tu-* shows relationship, possession

Example: of the house; the house's, *tímén*

***Ornative case** endowment with something

Example: equipped with a house

***Possessed case POSS** possession by something

Example: the house is owned by someone

Privative case *ei-* lacking something (in general)

Example: without a houses, *éímén*

Semplative case *-ṛwo* similarity to something

Example: that tree is **like a house**, *ménṛwó*

Sociative case *to-* along with something, together with something

Example: with the house, *tómén*

9 Semantics

Partitive case PTV/PART -ili' used for amounts

Example: three (of the) houses, *mll'én*

***Prepositional case PREP** when certain prepositions precede the noun

***Postpositional case POST** when certain preposition follows the noun

Example: in/on/about the house

Vocative case VOC -wa used for addressing someone, with or without a preposition

Example: Hey, father! O father! Father!, *pánámwá*

10 State

Abessive case ABE/ABESS e- the lack of something, a particular thing

Example: without the house, *émén*

Adverbial case ADV -ei being as something

Example: as a house, *ménéít*

Comparative case COMP -oit similarity with something

Example: similar to the house, compared to the house, *ménóít*

Equative case -ńít comparison with something

Example: like the house, *ménńít*

Essive case -oiþyd- temporary state of being, general use (essive-formal or essive-modal undefined, or both)

Example: as the house, *móþýdén*

Essive-formal case -ěd marking a condition as a quality (a kind of shape)

Example: as a house, *ménéđ*

Essive-modal case -u'ug marking a condition as a quality (a way of being)

Example: as a house, *ménú'úg*

***Exessive case** marking a transition from a condition

Example: from being a house (i.e., “it stops being a house”)

***Formal case** marking a condition as a quality

Example: as a house

Identical case -etur showing that something is identical

Example: being identical to the house, *ménéítúr*

Orientative case ORI fo- oriented towards something

Example: turned towards the house, *fómén*

Revertive case -ńo- backwards to something

Example: against the house, *méńón*

Translative case TRANSL -in change of a condition into another

Example: (turning) into a house, *ménín*