

# 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** *ír-* adjacent location

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

**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

**Elative case ELA** *-ykrí* out of something

Example: out of the house, *ménýkrí*

**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, *ménén*

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

Example: to/into the house, *ménlá*

**Sublative case SUBL -iġ** movement onto the surface or below something

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

**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, *žóipýdójorém*

**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 téálnatigni* (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, *kjara* (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**, *kjervo*

**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, *tekjer, 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 -dl** instrument, answers question *using which thing?*

Example: with the house, *méndl*

**\*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 *-reβ*** all-round case; any situation except nominative or vocative. In the divine language, is used to quote the element

Example: concerning the house, *ménreβ*

**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, *mélai*

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

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

## 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, *médéín*

**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, *túmén*

**\*Ornate 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** *-rwo* similarity to something

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

**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, *mili'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, *ménéí*

**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, *móíþýdén*

**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, *ménéńtúr*

**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*