

On Pahari Case and Agreement System

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Key Words	Abstract
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pahari• Case• Agreement,• Nominative• Ergative• Dative• Accusative	<p><i>This study aims to explore case marking and agreement pattern in Pahari. Pahari is a South Asian language with an Ergative-absolutive case marking system. There are seven morphologically distinct case markers in this language. Except the nominative case, the other cases in this language are morphologically marked. Nouns functioning as ergative, instrumental, accusative, dative, ablative, locative or genitive occur in postpositional phrases and are all morphologically marked. A number of features like animacy, specificity, the grammatical relationship between the NPs in the construction as well as the nature of the verb determine the particular case on the NP in a Pahari clause. Direct objects in Pahari independent of whether they are animate or inanimate are accusative marked. This sets Pahari apart from its sister languages where the accusative marking is restricted to the animate direct objects. Indirect objects in this language receive dative case. Alongside the dative case marker in Pahari also appears on the subject of the experiencer verbs. Unlike its sister languages that are morphologically split, Pahari not only shows morphological split ergative marking but it also exhibits phonological split ergative configuration. The Agreement pattern in Pahari is akin to other South Asian languages. In a transitive structure in perfective aspect, agent subject is ergative marked while the object is in the absolutive form, and the verb agrees with the object in person number and gender. However, in sentences with intransitive verb irrespective of the aspects the subject of the clause receives nominative case and the verb agrees with the subject, except the clause with experiencer verbs where the subject of experiencer verb receives Dative case and the verb agrees with the object.</i></p>

1. Introduction

1.1. Background

Case is a property shared by all the languages of the world. Though case markers are language specific, case relations are universal traits of a language. Fillmore (1968) takes cases as the set of common linguistic concepts. According to him there are certain cases in the deep structure of all the languages. Case relations inhabit a place in the base component in the grammar of every language. Many languages have few overt markers to indicate case relations and others even do not have overt case markers to show some of the case relations. Thus, case forms vary from language to language. However, case is a universal linguistic phenomenon (Fillmore, 1968). In Pahari NPs are overtly case-marked for the semantic or syntactic functions they perform. The case features are based on two types of forms: direct form that is also referred as nominative and oblique form. For example, the masculine noun *koṛi*: ‘girl’ has the following inflectional forms:

Forms	SG	PL
Direct	koṛi:	koṛiã
Oblique	koṛie	koṛio:

The oblique form is used when a noun is followed by a case marker or postposition. For example *koṛiã ki* ‘to the women’, *a:re saṅg* ‘with the axe’, *kaṃreitʃ* ‘in the room’, etc. Pahari has seven morphologically distinct case marking morphemes. Except the nominative case, the other cases in this language are morphologically marked. Nouns functioning as ergative, instrumental, accusative, dative, ablative, locative or genitive occur in postpositional phrases and are all morphologically marked. The following section presents the description and illustration of all the cases in Pahari. This description of case system is conventional as it has categorized cases either morphologically i.e. on the basis of case markers, or syntactically i.e. on the basis of the grammatical functions that a noun phrase plays in a structure. In fact the semantic aspect has not been considered in this case description.

2. Data Analysis

2.1 Nominative Case

Nominative case is the called bare or direct case in the South Asian languages due to the reason that NPs in nominative case are not marked by any postposition (Kachru, 1980). Like other South Asian languages, the absence of a case marker on NP in Pahari indicates that the NP is in nominative case. The nominative case in Pahari appears on the NP with imperfective verb that grammatically functions as the agent subject or direct object in transitive or intransitive sentences. Consider the Example:

1. a. ʃafi:k rɔtti: kʰana:
 shafique.NOM.M.SG bread-NOM.F.SG eat-IMPF.M.SG
 ‘Shafique is taking meal.’
- b. ʃafi:ke faza:ne-ki: kʰa:v dei ʃɔ:ti:
 shafique.ERG.M.SG fazaan.ACC. book.NOM-F.SG give PERF.F.SG
 ‘Shafique has given a/the book to Fazaan.’

- Example (1) confirms the fact that nominative case appears on both the subject and the direct object NPs in Pahari with imperfective verbs. In (1a), NP *safi:k* that functions as the agent subject of imperfective verb *kʰana:* ‘eat’ is in nominative case. Here the verb *kʰana:* ‘eat’ agrees with the nominative subject in person, number and gender. In example (1b) *safi:k* being the subject of a transitive verb is ergative marked while the direct object *kitav* ‘book’ is in nominative case and the verb agrees with it. In (1c) both *kopi:* ‘girl’ and *kaḷa:v* ‘book’ which function as the subject and object respectively bear nominative case and the verb agrees with the nominative subject.

Ergative case refers to a grammatical system where the subject of an intransitive verb is treated in the same way as the object of a transitive verb, and differently from transitive subject (Dixon 1994). Trask (1979) proposes a typological universal that if the ergative is restricted to some tenses or aspects, ergative constructions occur in the past tense or perfective aspect, while there is nominative construction in the remaining tenses. Pahari data provide support to this claim. In Pahari, the ergative case is assigned to the agent subjects of transitive verbs in past tense or perfective aspect. Consider the following example:

- In (2a), the past form of the transitive verb *to:te* ‘washed’ allows the subject *dʒəŋgt* ‘boy’ *to* bears the ergative case therefore, the verb does not agree with it. In this example, the verb agrees with the object *kapre* ‘clothes’ that bears the nominative case and therefore can control agreement. Similarly, in (2b) the subject carries the ergative case, as a result the verb does not agree with it. Example (2) confirms the fact that only transitive verbs allow ergative case marker to be appeared on subjects. However, the subjects of intransitive verbs always take nominative or dative case. They do not bear ergative case whether they are in perfective aspect or imperfective. As the example illustrates:

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- b. kɔɾɪ-a ʏo:sa: a:ja:
 girl-DAT.F.SG anger.NOM.M.SG come-PST.M.SG
 ‘The girl became angry.’

In 3(a-b) although the verbs are in past tense but the use of intransitive verb *gia* ‘go’ in (3a) takes the nominative subject and does not allow it to take the ergative marker. In (3b) the compound verb *ʏo:sa: a:ja:* ‘became angry’ is also intransitive so its subject takes dative marker.

In the traditional literature on the case system of South Asian languages such as Hindi-Urdu (Mahajan 1994, 1997), Punjabi (Butt 1995, Akhtar 2000) and Gojri (Bukhari & Akhtar, 2008) etc., it is claimed that South Asian languages exhibit split ergative case system. Following this claim, it is interesting to note that ergativity in Pahari is also split being conditioned by aspect and tense. Ergative case in Pahari appears on the subjects in simple past tense and perfective aspects only. As example (4) illustrates the tense aspect based split ergative system in Pahari:

4. a. faisal-e kʰʌt lɪkʰja:
 faisal.ERG.M.SG. letter.NOM.M.SG write.PST.M.SG
 ‘Faisal wrote a letter.’
 b. fasɪl-e rɔ:tti: kʰaɪ ʃɔ:ɾi:
 faisal.ERG.M.SG bread.NOM.F.SG eat leave.PERF.F.SG.
 ‘Faisal has taken the meal.’
 c. fasɪl-e kʰʌt lɪkʰi: ʃɔ:ɾɪa sa:
 faisal.ERG.M.SG letter.NOM.M.SG write leave.PERF.M.SG
 be.PST.M.SG
 ‘Faisal had written a letter.’

The above example shows that subjects are ergative marked in past tense and perfective aspect. In (4a) the verb *lɪkʰja:* ‘write’ does not agree with the subject *fasɪl* as it exhibits the ergative case marker -e. In this example, the verb enters into agreement with object *kʰʌt* ‘letter’ that is in nominative case. Similarly, in (4b) the verb *ʃɔ:ɾi:* ‘leave’ does not agree with the subject *faisal* which is in ergative case but the verb agrees with the object *rɔ:tti:* ‘bread’ that is a nominative subject. The ergative case in (4a-c) blocks the agreement of verbs with the subjects. Instead, the verbs in (4a-c) agree with the objects which bear nominative case.

Like other languages of the region such as Urdu, Punjabi and Gojri, Pahari does not exhibit ergative marking in other tenses and aspects. Pahari shows nominative-accusative or nominative- nominative constructions in others aspects and tenses. As the following example shows:

5. a. kɔɪa: gʌddi: tʃʌla:na:
 man.NOM.M.SG van-NOM.F.SG drive.HAB.M.SG
 ‘The man is driving/ drives a van.’
 b. kɔɪa: gʌddi: tʃʌla:na: sa:
 man.NOM.M.SG van.NOM.F.SG drive.IMPF. be.PST.
 M.SG

‘The man was driving a van.’

- c. dʒʌŋɡʊʈ, pɪndi: gesi:,
 boy.NOM.M.SG. pindi.NOM.SG. go.FUT
 The boy will go to Pindi.’

Example (5a) is in habitual aspect and (5b) is in past progressive aspect whereas, the structure in (5c) is in future tense. The subjects in all the sentences are in nominative case. This example confirms the fact that Pahari exhibits ergativity in past tense and perfective aspect but not in other tenses and aspects.

Interestingly, the assignment of ergative case in Pahari is not confined to perfective aspect or past tense and the transitivity of the verb but it is also associated with some phonological grounds. The ergative case marker does not appear on subject that ends with vowel. These nouns are overtly marked for ergative case, while subjects that end with consonants bear ergative case markers /e/, /a:/ /ã/. It refers to the fact that, ergative case is covertly marked in the context of the subject that ends with a vowel sound. The following example illustrates this argument:

6. a. salija: pã:nde ã:nde
 saliha.ERG.F.SG pots.NOM.M.PL bring.PST.M.PL
 “Saliha brought the pots.”
 b. zahıɖa: kɪʈa:v pʌʈi:
 zahida.ERG.F.SG. book.NOM.F.SG. read. PST.F.SG
 “Zahida read the book.”

In (6a) the NP *salija:* ends with a vowel sound and it does not take ergative marker though it functions as an ergative subject as the verb does not agree with it rather it agrees with object NP. Similarly the same phenomenon can be seen in (6b) where the subject *zahıɖa:* also ends with short front vowel /a:/ and does not allow an ergative marker to appear on it. This example confirms the claim that the NPs ending with a vowel do not take ergative marker but their counterpart subjects (ending with a consonant) overtly take ergative marker. The example (7) illustrates this phenomenon:

7. a. mehmud-e: kʰʌʈ likʰja: sa:
 mehmood.ERG.M.SG. letter.NOM.M. write.PST be.PST.M.SG.
 ‘Mehmood wrote a letter.’
 b. ʃafık-e: kɪʈa:v pʌʈi: si:
 shafique.ERG.M.SG book.NOM.F.SG read be.PST.FSG
 ‘Shafique read a book.’

In example (7a-b) the subjects *mehmud* and *ʃafık* both end with a vowel sound and they are overtly marked for ergative case therefore do not show agreement with the verbs. The objects are in nominative case, so the verb agrees with the objects in these examples. The above-mentioned data makes it clear that in Pahari ergative marker appears on the NPs that end with a consonant sound.

Although ergativity is covertly marked in the context of the words that end with vowel sound but Pahari also shows exception. In Pahari ergativity is overtly marked on third person feminine singular nouns ending with vowel sound:

8. a. *ko:ɽia* *kaɽe* *ʈo:te*
 girl.ERG.F.SG. clothes.NOM.M.PL wash.PST.M.PL
 'The girl washed the clothes.'
- b. *bekria* *ka:* *kʰai* *ʃo:ɽia*
 goat.ERG.F.SG grass.NOM.M.SG eat-PST leave.PERF.M.SG
 'The goat has eaten grass.'
- c. *billia* *ɖoɖ* *pi:* *ʃo:ɽia* *sa:*
 cat.ERG.F.SG. milk.M.SG drink. leave. PERF.M.PL be.PST.M.SG
 'The cat had drunk milk.'

The subjects /*ko:ɽi*:/ 'girl' /*bekri*:/ 'goat' and /*billi*:/ 'cat' all end with vowel sound /i:/ that is a feminine marker in Pahari. All these subjects carry ergative marker /a/. The verbs in (8a-c) agree with their respective nominative objects as the subjects in (8a-c) are ergative marked. The above example justifies the claim that third person feminine singular nouns ending with vowel sound bear overt ergative marking.

2.3 Accusative Case

The accusative case in Pahari is marked by the postposition /*ki*:/ on direct objects. Most of the South Asian languages use morphological means to differentiate two types of direct objects. Some direct objects are marked with accusative case while the others are unmarked. In these languages, the accusative marking on direct objects is determined by the factors like animacy, specificity and definiteness, (Comrie 1979, Butt 1993, Mohanan 1994, de Hoop 1996, Aissen 2003). The accusative case marking in Pahari is not totally akin to the accusative marking in its sister language of the region. In Pahari, case markers do not distinguish between animate and inanimate objects. Direct objects in Pahari independent of whether they are animate or inanimate are accusative marked.

9. a. *ʃa:joɖ* *ʃaŋgo:te-ki:* *ma:na:*
 Sajid.NOM.M.SG boy.ACC.M.SG beat.IMPF.M.SG.
 'Sajid is beating the boy.'
- b. *misɽti:* *kaŋɖa-ki:* *raŋg la:na:*
 mistri.NOM.M.SG wall.ACC.F.SG paint attach. IMPF.M.SG.
 'The carpenter is painting the wall.'

The example shows that both the animate direct object *ʃaŋgot* 'boy' in (9a) as well as inanimate direct object *kaŋd* 'wall' in (9b) are morphologically marked with accusative case. These instances suggest that animacy is not the crucial motivation for accusative marking, it is partially aligns with animacy. Although to some, extant the accusative marking is related to animacy, yet it is not the only essential condition for accusative marking.

The accusative marker is obligatory with object NP in Past tense and perfective aspect. When both the agent and the patient are animate, the absence of accusative marker in these constructions makes them semantically ambiguous.

10. a. *ko:ri* *bek:ri* *ma:ri*
 girl.F.SG. goat.SG.F. beat.PST.M.SG.
 'The girl beat the goat.'/ 'The goat hit the girl.' *ko:re*
- b. *ko:re* *ko:ri* *ʃʌnd* *ma:ri:*
 man.M.SG. girl.F.SG. slap.NOM.F.SG. beat.F.SG
 'The man slapped the girl.'/ 'The girl slapped the man.'
- c. *ko:ri* *bek:ri*-*ki* *ma:ri*
 girl. F.SG. goat.ACC.SG.F. beat. PST.M.SG.
 'The girl beat the goat.'
- d. *ko:re* *ko:ri*-*ki:* *ʃʌnd* *ma:ri:*
 man.M.SG. girl.ACC.F.SG. slap.NOM.F.SG. beat.F.SG
 'The man slapped the girl.'

In the example (10a) the agents *ko:ri*: 'girl' and the patient *bek:ri*: 'goat' both are animate. Both the NPs are in their oblique form. In Pahari, the oblique and ergative case endings on NPs are identical. This makes the constructions ambiguous. Due to the flexible word order in Pahari, it is difficult to decide which NP is the agent and which one is the patient. Both the NPs are equally possible agents of the event *ma:ri*: 'to beat'. In (10a) the girl has beaten the goat or the goat has beaten the girl, both the interpretations are possible. Likewise, in (10b) both the human NPs are in oblique forms. The absence of accusative marker on object raises the semantic ambiguity. Accusative marking on the objects NPs in both the constructions changes the meaning accordingly. As in (10c) and (10d), the accusative marking specifies the objects *bek:ri*: and *ko:ri*: respectively.

The inanimate indefinite NPs are not marked for the accusative case. Like most of the South Asian languages, Pahari has no articles equivalent to English 'a, an' and 'the'. In order to mark definiteness, Pahari employs the use of demonstratives and numeral /ek/. The cardinal numeral /ek/ 'one' is used to denote indefinite entities. The following example illustrates that the inanimate indefinite NPs do not take accusative marking:

11. a. *mẽ* *ka:ʈa:v* *ek* *a:nsã:*
 I.SG. book. NOM. F.SG. a bring.IMP.F.SG.
 'I will bring a book.'
- b. **mẽ* *ka:ʈa:v* *ek*-*ki* *a:nsã:*
 I.SG book. NOM.F.SG. a .ACC bring.IMP.F.
 'I will bring a book.'
- c. *mẽ* *kʰʌʈ* *ek* *lekʰsã:*
 I.SG letter. NOM.M.SG. a write.IMP.F.
 'I will write a letter'
- d. **mẽ* *kʰʌʈ* *ek*-*ki* *lekʰsã:*
 I.1.SG letter.NOM.F.SG. a. ACC write.IMP.F.
 'I will write a letter'

These examples provide the evidence that the indefinite determiner *ek* ‘one’ and accusative marker /*ki*:/ cannot simultaneously appear with inanimate indefinite NPs. So (11b) and (11d) do not sound natural utterances to the native speakers. On the other hand for animate NPs, the combination of /*ek* / and /*ki*:/ gives a specific indefinite reading. As the following example illustrates:

12. a. os kukri: ek ko:tʰi:
 he.ERG.M/F.SG hen.NOM. one slaughter.PST.F.SG.
 ‘He slaughtered a hen.’
- b. os kukria ek-ki: ko:tʰa:
 he.ERG.M/F.SG hen.OBL.F.SG. one.ACC slaughter.PST.F.PL.
 ‘He slaughtered the hen’

Another interesting feature in Pahari is that the accusative marking on objects alternates with the nominative marking. The criterion for this optional accusative marking is the relative emphasize on the object.

- gʰaḍra: me:ze-ki: sa:f kʌrn
 boy.NOM.M.S table.ACC.M.SG clean do.IMP.F.M.SG. ‘The
 boy is cleaning the table.’
- gʰaḍra: me:z sa:f kʌrna:
 boy.NOM.M.SG. table. NOM.M.SG. clean do. IMPF.M.SG.
 ‘The boy is cleaning the table.’
- c. tʃa:la: kʌṇḍa:-ki: ko:tna:
 mad man.NOM.M.SG. wall.ACC.F.SG. beat. IMPF.M.SG.
 ‘The mad man is hitting the wall.’
- d. tʃa:la: kʌṇḍ ko:tna:
 mad man.NOM.M.SG. wall.NOM.F.SG. beat. IMPF.M.SG.
 ‘The mad man is hitting the wall.’

This accusative-nominative alternation has semantic significances. Sentences like (12a and c) are used in emphatic situation. The accusative marker is used with the objects for giving emphasize on the object noun. In (12a), by using accusative marker with the object *me:z* ‘table’, the speaker means that the boy is cleaning the table not something else. While it’s nominative counterpart in (12b) is just the simple declarative statement. This feature sets Pahari apart from other languages of the region where the optional accusative marking is related to the definiteness.

“experiencer predicates”. Sentences, in which the logical subject of a clause takes the dative case, rather than the nominative case, are a widespread areal feature of South Asian languages. There is a certain class of predicates in South Asian languages, which have generally been characterized as ‘experiencer’ verbs that take a dative marked subject (Masica, 1976; Bhatia, 1993; Mohanan, 1993;). Such verbs convey semantic notions such as experiencing, feeling, wanting and liking. The dative case marker in Pahari specifically appears on the subject of the experiencer verbs such as hunger as in (15a) and mental states like anger as in (15b).

15. a. dzʌngte-ki: pʊkʰ lʌʝi:ni:
 boy.DAT hunger.NOM.F.SG. attach.IMP.F.SG
 ‘The boy is feeling hungry.’
- b. aʙe-ki: ʝʊsa: a:ʝa:
 father.DAT anger.NOM.M.SG. come.PST.M.SG
 ‘Father became angry.’

The subjects in (15a) and (15b) are marked with the dative accusative case and the verb agrees with the nominative object.

2.5 Instrumental Case

Instrumental case in Pahari is marked on inanimate NPs. These NPs are the instrument by which an agent performs an action (Blake 1994). The postposition *sʌŋg* is used with the NP that names the instrument by which the action described by a verb, is performed. A typical use of instrumental case can be seen in the following example:

16. a. kʊɽia tʃʊɽia -sʌŋg sa:g kʌpja:
 girl.ERG.F.SG knife.F.SG-INS. vegetable.M.SG cut.PST.F.SG
 ‘The girl cut the vegetable with a knife.’
- b. kʊia kvaɽia-sʌŋg bu:ta: kʌpja:
 man.ERG.M.SG axe-F.SG-INS. tree.M.SG cut.PST.M.SG
 ‘The man cut the tree with an axe.’

In example (16a) *tʃʊɽi*: ‘knife’ is an instrument by which the subject *kʊɽi*: ‘girl’ is performing the action of cutting vegetable. In (16b) *kvaɽi*: ‘ax’ is an instrument that is used by the subject to perform the action of cutting a tree.

Stassen (2000) identifies that a number of the languages of the world uses the same marker for instrumental relation and comitative relations. He refers to such languages as ‘with-languages’. In line with the most of the other language of the world, Pahari uses the same marker *sʌŋg* ‘with’ to express instrumental relations and comitative function. The following example highlights the difference between the comitative and the instrumental *sʌŋg*:

17. a. o: a:pniã ammi: sʌŋg reni:
 she.NOM.F.SG. her mother. with.COMM. live.IMP.F.SG.
 ‘She lives with her mother.’
- b. o: a:re sʌŋg lʊkʃi: kʌpna:
 he.NOM.M.SG. saw with.INS.wood.NOM.F.SG.cut.IMP.F.SG.
 ‘He is cutting the wood with a saw.’

In example (17a) *saŋg* functions as comitative whereas in (17b) *saŋg* marks the NP ‘a:re’ ‘saw’ with instrumental case. Structurally, there is no difference between comitative and instrumental roles. From gloss it can be concluded that comitative reading is only possible with animate nouns while instrumental reading is possible with an inanimate noun.

2.6 Genitive Case

The postposition */na:/* is used to express the genitive case. The postposition */na:/* inflects for number and gender. The genitive phrase indicates the possessor, while the head of the noun phrase indicates the item possessed.

18. a. amna:-na: tʃɔ:la: nãva: ɖa:
 amna.GEN.F.SG. frok.NOM.M.SG. new be.PRES.M.SG
 ‘Amna’s frok is new.’
- b. sadia -ni gaɖɖi: raɽti: ɖi:
 sadia.GEN. F.SG. van.NOM.F.SG. red be.PRES.F.SG.
 ‘Sadia’s van is red.’
- c. kɔ:thɛ-niã ɖava:riã baɽiã dijã:
 house.GEN.F.PL. windows.NOM.M.PL big be.PRES.F.PL
 ‘The windows of the house are big.’
- d. maɽjɔm-ne tʃhi:pre su:ne ɖe
 maryam.GEN.PL.M headdress.NOM.M.PL beautiful be.M.PL.
 ‘Maryam’s head dresses are beautiful.’

As it can be seen in the 18 (a –d) that genitive marker */na:/* inflects for number and gender. The markers */na:/*, */ni:/*, */ne/* and */niã/* are used to represent masculine singular, feminine singular, masculine plural, and feminine plural respectively. It can also be seen in the above examples that the genitive postposition agrees with the head NPs in gender number and person. The genitive marker can occur with more than one NPs in the same construction. See the following example:

19. jo: ɔs kɔɽiã-niã ammjã:-niã baɽva: ɖa:
 this that girl.F.SG-GEN mother.F.SG.-GEN wallet.M.SG be.
 PRES.M.SG.
 ‘This wallet belongs to that girl’s mother.’

The genitive performs multiple functions similar to Maithili (Yadav, 1997), Urdu (sharma, 1994) and Hindi (Spencer, 2005)). Firstly, it is used to show the social relationship and possession.

20. a. faza:n na: ma:stor
 faizan.M.SG-GEN. teacher. NOM.M.SG.
 ‘Faizan’s teacher.’
- b. paɽu:-ni: baɽkri:
 papu.M.SG-GEN. goat.F.SG.
 ‘Papu’s goat.’

It is important to mention that certain social relations are not necessarily always marked with an overt genitive marker.

21. o: pʊṛe- sʌŋg rʌni:
 she.NOM.F.S son.M.SG. with.INS. live. IMP.F.SG.
 ‘She lives with (her) son’.

Along with the above mention role, the genitive in Pahari also performs an attributive function. It is used to indicate the source or origin of the entity.

22. jo tʃa:na: ne dʒoṭe ɖe
 this china. from shoes.NOM.M.P. be.PRS.M.SG.
 ‘These shoes are from China.’

In this example the genitive marker /ne/ is not used as a genitive marker instead it indicates the origin of *dʒoṭe* ‘shoes’ i.e. the shoes are from china.

2.7 Locative Case

The locative case in Pahari is marked by the elided postpositions /ɪʃ/ and /er/. The actual locative postpositions are /vɪʃ/ and /ʊper/ but when they are used with NPs in locative case, consonant /v/ from /vɪʃ/ and /ʊp/ from /ʊper/ are deleted. Parallel to prepositions in English, the locative postpositions can be used to express several figurative locations that are discussed below. The locative /ɪʃ/ is used to indicate the location within or inside something.

23. a. dʒʌŋgʊɪ kʌmre-ɪʃ ɖa:
 boy.NOM.M.SG. room.LOC. be. PRES.M.SG.
 ‘The boy is in the room.’
 b. nika: sku:le-ɪʃ ɖa:
 child.NOM.M.SG. school.LOC. be. PRES.M.SG.
 ‘The child is in the school.’

Besides indicating the location within or inside something, the locative marker /ɪʃ/ also expresses the time duration as shown in the following example:

24. a. ʊs ek gʌnte-ɪʃ kʌm kʰʌtʊm kiʈa:
 he/she.ERG one hour-LOC work finish do.PST.M.SG.
 ‘He/She finished work in an hour.’
 b. o: minte ɪʃ aʃa:
 he minute-LOC come.PST.M.SG.
 ‘He came in a minute.’

The second locative marker /er/, ‘on’ is used to express: location on or at something. For illustration consider the following example:

25. a. gla:s ʌma:ria-er ɖa:
 glass.NOM.M.SG. cupboard.LOC. be. PRES.M.SG.
 ‘The glass is on the cupboard.’
 b. lokʈi: za:mna-er ɖi:
 wood.NOM.F.SG. earth.LOC. be. PRES.F.SG.

‘The wood is on the earth.’

In 25(a) and 25(b) the locative marker /er/, 'on' has been used to indicate the location of the objects *gla:s* and *lɔkɽi:* respectively.

2.8 Vocative Case

Pahari expresses vocative meaning through case markers. The vocative case markers are added to the oblique stem of a noun in vocative case. The following table shows the vocative case markers in Pahari:

Table 1: *The vocative case suffixes*

	Singular		Plural	
Masculine	o:→dʒʌngɽɑ:	Hey boy	o:→ dʒʌngɽo:	Hey boys
Feminine	o:→ kɔɽie	Hey girl	o: → kɔɽio:	Hey girls

There is also a vocative particle /o:/ that can precede the vocative addressee.

26. a. o: kɔɽie eɖʌr ɑ:
that girl here come.IMPER.
‘Hey girl! Come here.’
- b. o: dʒʌngɽɑ: kʰɑ:n dʌn
that boy where be.PRES..M.SG.
‘Hey boy! where are you?’

The vocative case of proper nouns and kinship terms can be expressed in two ways. Either the names and kinship terms in the absolutive case represent the vocative form or the vocative particle /o:/ precedes the proper nouns and kinship terms to represent their vocative case.

27. a. ʌslɔm dʒʌɖɽi: gɔɽɽʰ
aslam quickly go.IMPER.
‘Aslam! go fast.’
- b. o: ʌslɔm dʒʌɖɽi: gɔɽɽʰ
hey aslam quickly go.IMPER.
‘Hey Aslam! go fast.’

3. Conclusion

Overall the following table summarizes the case markers in Pahari:

Table 2: *Case markers in Pahari*

Cases	Masculine SG	Masculine PL	Feminine SG	Feminine PL	Function
Nominative	Φ	Φ	Φ	Φ	Subject/object
Ergative	E	ẽ	ɑ:	ẽ	Subject/Agentive
Accusative	ki:	ki:	ki:	ki:	Object/Patient
Dative	Ki	ki	ki:	ki	Subject/Object/Goal
Genitive	na:	ne	ni:	niã	Subject/Object/Possessor
Instrumental	saŋg	saŋg	saŋg	saŋg	Subject/Objective
Vocative	o: , e	o: , e	o: , e	o: , e	Subject
Locative	ɪʃ, er	ɪʃ, er	ɪʃ, er	ɪʃ, er	Subject/Objective

Pahari uses a number of postpositions as case markers. They indicate the grammatical function that the NPs fulfil. The above table shows that there are eight cases in Pahari. It indicates that there is no nominative case marker in Pahari that refers to the fact that nominative case is always bare. It can also be that accusative and dative case markers are homophonous in Pahari. Furthermore, Pahari unlike its sister languages like Hindi, Gojri, Urdu and Punjabi, has three markers for ergative marking. There are two different ergative markers for masculine singular and feminine singular while masculine plural and feminine plural bear homophonous ergative markers. The postposition /na:/ is used to express the genitive case that inflects for number and gender. The locative case in Pahari is marked by the elided postpositions /ɪʃ/ and /er/. Parallel to prepositions in English, the locative postpositions in Pahari are used to locate several figurative locations. The postposition saŋg is used to mark Instrumental case in Pahari on inanimate NPs. There vocative particle /o:/ always precede the vocative addressee and it is same for masculine, feminine, singular and plural. The study also concludes that unlike Urdu, Hindi, Punjabi and Gojri, ergative case marking in Pahari is not confined to the condition of perfective aspect and the transitivity of the verb but it is also associated with some phonological grounds too. Unlike English where the arguments of an intransitive verb and the agents of transitive verbs are treated alike and kept distinct from the objects of transitive verbs, Pahari is an Ergative- Absolutive Language. In the perfective aspect in Pahari, agents are in the ergative form while patients

are in the absolutive form, here the verb agrees with the object in person number and gender. However, in sentences with intransitive verb, the subject of a clause receives unmarked case and the verb agrees with the subject. There is an exception; in case of a clause with experiencer verb the subject of experiencer verb receives Dative case and the verb agrees with the object. *Pahari* also shows difference in Accusative case marking. Unlike its sister South Asian languages of the region where only the animate direct objects are accusative case marked, direct objects in Pahari independent irrespective of animate or inanimate are accusative marked.

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