

## CASE

In *Case*, Mark Baker develops a unified theory of how the morphological case marking of noun phrases is determined by syntactic structure. Designed to work well for languages of all alignment types – accusative, ergative, tripartite, marked nominative, or marked absolutive – this theory has been developed and tested against unrelated languages of each type, and more than twenty non-Indo-European languages are considered in depth.

While affirming that case can be assigned to noun phrases by function words under agreement, the theory also develops in detail a second mode of case assignment: so-called dependent case.

Suitable for academic researchers and students, the book employs formal-generative concepts, yet remains clear and accessible for a general linguistics readership.

MARK BAKER is a Distinguished Professor in the Department of Linguistics at Rutgers University.

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# CASE: ITS PRINCIPLES AND ITS PARAMETERS

MARK C. BAKER

*Rutgers University*



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## *Abbreviations and conventions*

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In this book, I cite examples from a large number of languages, many of them from other sources. This presents challenges for effective and truthful glossing. For the most part, I have tried to make the glosses of examples more uniform when I thought I could do this with reasonable accuracy, so as to make it easier to compare examples that should be compared. In some cases, this just means changing AP to APPL for applicative. But in other cases it may affect points in a theory-laden way: for example, I might use “absolutive” where my source uses “nominative” in describing an ergative language, or “dative” where the source uses “allative” for a case I believe to be structural. Reader beware. Where I did not feel I could change the gloss with tolerable accuracy, or where no relevant point of comparison is at stake, I have followed the original source, occasionally suppressing minor details (e.g. the different grades of verb stems in Choctaw).

Agreement morphemes are glossed by a complex symbol that begins with a number indicating the person of the agreed-with phrase (1, 2, or 3), then has a lower-case letter indicating the number or gender of the agreed-with phrase (s, singular; d, dual; p, plural; m, masculine; f, feminine; n, neuter), and then a capital letter indicating the grammatical function or case of the agreed-with phrase (S, subject; O, object; P, possessor; A, absolutive; D, dative; E, ergative). Thus, 1pS means first person plural subject agreement, 3mO means third masculine (singular) object agreement, and so on. Sometimes one member of this triple is missing when the corresponding category is not marked – for example, when the agreement indicates person but not number, or vice versa. In Choctaw, I follow Broadwell (2006) in using I, II, and III rather than S, O, P, for reasons mentioned in the text. Please note also that WP, XP (as in, e.g., SpecXP – see below), YP, and ZP are variables, and can stand for TP, vP, VP, etc., and range over phrases of any category.

Other abbreviations used in the glosses of linguistic examples are as follows.

xiv *Abbreviations and conventions*

|       |                                      |
|-------|--------------------------------------|
| ABL   | ablative case                        |
| ABS   | absolutive case                      |
| ACC   | accusative case                      |
| ACCEL | accelerative aspect                  |
| ADESS | adessive case                        |
| ADMON | admonitive                           |
| ADV   | adverbial                            |
| AF    | affirmative                          |
| AG    | agentive (nominalizer)               |
| AOR   | aorist tense/participle              |
| APPL  | applicative                          |
| ASP   | aspect                               |
| AUX   | auxiliary                            |
| CAUS  | causative                            |
| CIS   | cislocative                          |
| COM   | comitative case                      |
| COMPL | completive                           |
| COP   | copula                               |
| CORE  | “core” (unmarked) case (Tukang Besi) |
| CVSIM | simultaneous converb                 |
| DAT   | dative case                          |
| DEC   | declarative                          |
| DEF   | definite                             |
| DEM   | demonstrative                        |
| DEP   | dependent                            |
| DIS   | distal                               |
| DIST  | distributive                         |
| DPAST | distant past                         |
| DS    | different subject                    |
| DU    | dual number                          |
| ERG   | ergative case                        |
| EV    | event nominal                        |
| EX    | exclusive                            |
| F     | feminine gender                      |
| FOC   | focus                                |
| FUT   | future tense                         |
| GEN   | genitive case                        |
| GER   | gerund                               |

|       |                              |
|-------|------------------------------|
| HAB   | habitual tense/aspect        |
| HON   | honorific                    |
| ILLAT | illative case                |
| IMPER | imperative                   |
| IMPF  | imperfective aspect          |
| IN    | inclusive                    |
| IND   | indicative mood              |
| INEL  | inelative case               |
| INESS | inessive case                |
| INF   | infinitive                   |
| INST  | instrumental case            |
| INTR  | intransitive                 |
| IR    | irrealis mood                |
| ITER  | iterative                    |
| LAT   | lative case                  |
| LCA   | Linear Correspondence Axiom  |
| LK    | linker                       |
| LOC   | locative case                |
| LV    | light verb                   |
| M     | masculine gender             |
| MABS  | marked absolutive case       |
| MED   | medial (Ika)                 |
| MID   | middle                       |
| MNOM  | marked nominative case       |
| N     | neuter                       |
| NEG   | negative                     |
| NOM   | nominative case              |
| NOML  | nominalizer                  |
| NPST  | nonpast tense                |
| OBJ   | object                       |
| OBL   | oblique case                 |
| PART  | partitive case               |
| PASS  | passive voice                |
| PAST  | past tense (different kinds) |
| PERI  | peripheral participant (Ika) |
| PL    | plural number                |
| PN    | proper noun                  |
| PNI   | pseudo-noun incorporation    |
| POSS  | possessive                   |

xvi *Abbreviations and conventions*

|      |   |
|------|---|
| PRES | present tense   |
| PRF  | perfective aspect   |
| PROG | progressive   |
| PRT  | particle (especially 2nd position evidential clitic in Shipibo) |
| PTPL | (past) participle   |
| Q    | question particle   |
| REAL | realis mood   |
| REC  | reciprocal  |
| REF  | point of reference (Ika)  |
| REFL | reflexive   |
| REL  | relative  |
| SG   | singular number   |
| SIM  | simultaneous  |
| SS   | same subject  |
| ST   | stative   |
| SUF  | suffix  |
| TNS  | tense (unspecified)   |
| TOP  | topic   |
| TR   | transitive  |
| UNM  | unmarked case (Chamorro)  |
| VBZR | verbalizer  |
| VN   | verbal noun   |
| WIT  | witness (Ika)   |

The following are abbreviations of the names of grammatical categories:

|        |   |
|--------|---|
| A, AP  | adjective, adjective phrase   |
| C, CP  | complementizer, complementizer phrase                               |
| D, DP  | determiner, determiner phrase                                       |
| N, NP  | noun, noun phrase   |
| P, PP  | adposition (preposition or postposition), adpositional phrase       |
| SpecXP | Specifier of XP   |
| T, TP  | tense head, tense phrase  |
| v, vP  | light verb (abstract verbal element, assigner of external argument) |
| V, VP  | verb, verb phrase   |

Other abbreviations used in the text include:

|      |  |
|------|--|
| B&V  | Baker and Vinokurova (2010)            |
| CDAP | Case Dependency of Agreement Parameter |
| CQ   | Cuzco Quechua                          |



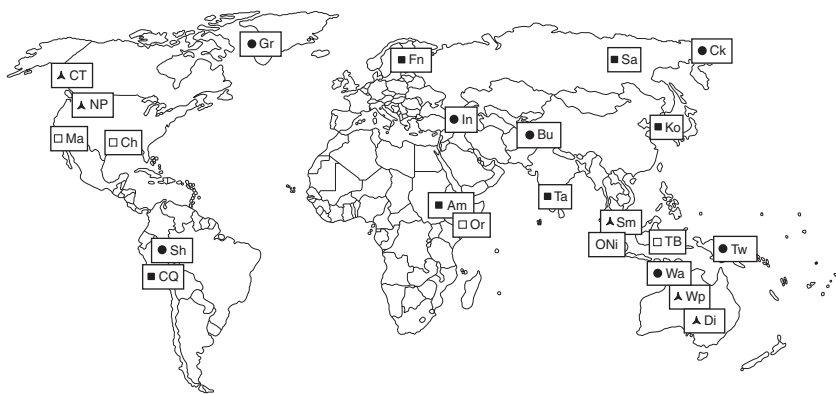
|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| CT             | Coast Tsimshian   |
| DM             | Distributed Morphology  |
| DOC            | double object construction  |
| DOM            | differential object marking   |
| EPP            | “Extended Projection Principle” feature (triggers the movement of a phrase to the category that bears it) |
| IE             | Indo-European   |
| L&M            | Lefebvre and Muysken (1988)   |
| LF             | “Logical Form”  |
| P&P            | Polinsky and Potsdam (2012)   |
| PF             | phonological form   |
| VSO, SOV, etc. | Verb-subject-object word order; subject-object-verb order, etc.   |
| WALS           | <i>The world atlas of language structures</i>   |

Finally, the following are some conventions used in presenting examples:

- \*X    The example is ungrammatical.
- (X)    The example has the same grammatical status with or without X included.
- (\*X)    The example is good without X, but bad when it is included.

In some cases, an agreement morpheme and the NP that it agrees with are both italicized.

*Map of principal languages  
investigated and their case systems*



Map of Principal Languages Investigated and their Case Systems

| <u>Accusative Languages (■)</u> | <u>Ergative Languages (●)</u> | <u>Tripartite Languages (▲)</u> |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| CQ Cuzco Quecha                 | Sh Shipibo                    | CT Coast Tsimshian              |
| Fn Finnish                      | Gr Greenlandic (West)         | NP Nez Perce                    |
| Am Amharic                      | In Ingush                     | Sm Semelai                      |
| Ta Tamil                        | Bu Burushaski                 | Wp Warlpiri                     |
| Sa Sakha                        | Wa Wardaman                   | Di Diyari                       |
| Ko Korean                       | Ck Chukchi                    |                                 |
|                                 | Tw Tewa                       |                                 |
|                                 |                               |                                 |
| <u>Marked Nominative (□)</u>    | <u>Marked Absolutive (○)</u>  |                                 |
| Ma Maricopa                     | Ni Nias                       |                                 |
| Ch Choctaw                      |                               |                                 |
| Or Oromo                        |                               |                                 |
| TB Tukang Besi                  |                               |                                 |